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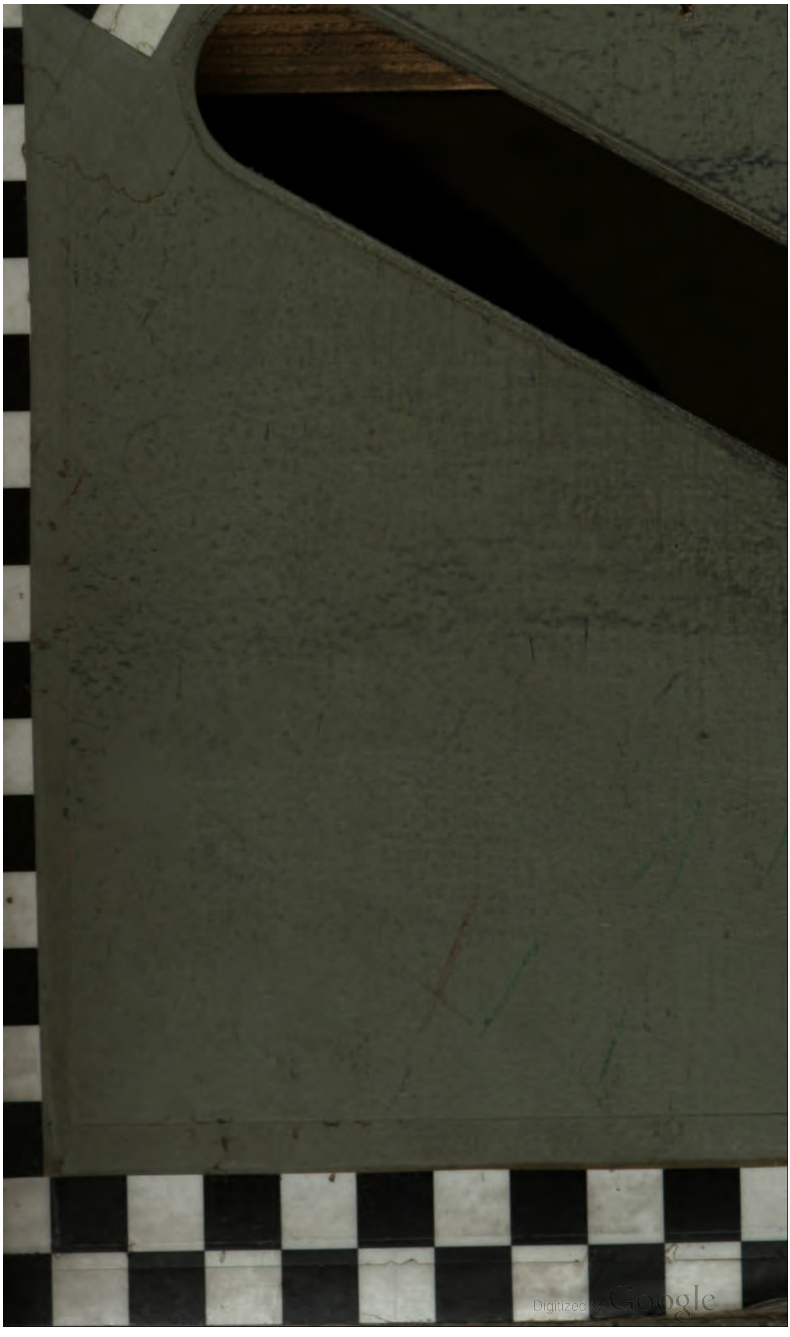
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A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

EXHIBITING THE

ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, AND DEFINITION OF WORDS,

ACCORDING TO THE PREVAILING USAGE OF CORRECT WRITERS AND SPEAKERS,

WITH ADDITIONAL 'NOTATIONS' OF WORDS DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT ORTHOËPISTS;

AND INCLUDING THE

PARTICIPLES, ADVERBS, SUBSTANTIVES, AND OTHER DERIVATIVES, NOT GENERALLY FOUND IN DICTIONARIES,

AND ALSO

A LARGE NUMBER OF CLASSICAL AND FOREIGN WORDS

AND

TERMS OF MODERN ART AND SCIENCE.

BY

ARNOLD J. COOLEY,

Author of '*Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts, Processes, and Data, in all the Arts of Life and Civilisation;*' ETC.; ETC.

W. AND R. CHAMBERS

LONDON AND EDINBURGH

1861

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W. Sumner Appleton

Edinburgh:
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PREFACE.

In this work the orthography and pronunciation of the modern English, according to the prevailing usage of correct writers and speakers, is faithfully exhibited; whilst the definitions of the words have been carefully attended to, and are sufficiently clear, full, and accurate to meet the wants of the student and critical inquirer, without being so diffuse or complicated as to unfit them for the use of the middle and upper 'forms' of schools, and for the general and humbler class of readers.

To this it may be added, that in most cases the definitions are given, or supplemented, on a plan which will be found to render this work not merely an 'expository,' but also a 'synonymous' Dictionary of the English Language.

Words, in respect to the pronunciation or orthography of which usage or orthoëpists differ, have such diverse pronunciation or spelling appended to each in its alphabetical place in the vocabulary; by which the possessor of this Dictionary, by almost a mere glance of the eye, is brought acquainted with the opinions and practice of our leading contemporary and previous writers, without the expense of possessing, or the loss of time in referring to, their respective works.

A large number of the classical and foreign words which are now so freely introduced into the pages of our current and periodical literature, with a copious collection of the Terms of Modern Art and Science, are inserted in this work; whilst the Participles, and other Formatives, not usually found in Dictionaries, of which the orthography so often puzzles the beginner, and even the experienced writer, are given, in all cases, after their respective verbs, adjectives, &c.

The scheme of elementary sounds adopted in this Dictionary, and the 'notation' by which these sounds are expressed, will, it is trusted, be found not merely more accurate, but simpler than those of either Mr Walker or Mr Sheridan, or their followers.

The system of indicating the sounds of the vowels, by figures placed over them, has been superseded by the introduction of simple 'phonotypes,' which, by appealing to the eye, or falling in with previous impressions, become self-explanatory after a single reference to the 'Key to the Pronunciation' given at the commencement of the work.

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The unpronounceable combinations of letters noticed in the 'Introduction, and used by Knowles and others, as worshi*pd*, unbisho*pd*, &c., have been uniformly avoided as useless and deceptive.

By the use of abbreviations (for the most part self-explanatory) to express the more familiar and frequently recurring words, many excellences hitherto characteristic of much more voluminous works, have been compressed into the space of a hand-dictionary, without in any degree sacrificing clearness to compression.

Mr Sheridan's *Pronouncing Dictionary* contains about 37,000 words; Mr Walker's, 33,178; *this Dictionary*, more than double the number of either of them.

It now merely remains to observe, that, after the body of the Dictionary was prepared, it was deemed necessary to omit several of the less important '*Sections*' of the Introduction, for the purpose of keeping the volume within certain limits. The sectional numbers, for which the reader will accordingly find no corresponding explanatory matter, are 47, 49–57, 59, 61–87, and 94–98.

A. J. C.

LONDON, *October* 1, 1861.

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DIRECTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

To save space, the following *names* and *words* of frequent occurrence, are commonly expressed, in the body of this *Dictionary*, by such of their earlier letters as are printed below in *Italics*:—

a. Abbreviations, &c., of common words:—*abbr*eviat-ed, -ion; *abound*ing; *about*; *abs*olute, -ly; *abundant*, -ly; *accent*, -ed, -uation; *accompan*-y, -ied; *accord*ing, -ly; *acquired*; *acquisition*; *add*-ing, -ed, -ition; *adhes*-ive, -ion; *adjective*, -ly; *adjoining*; *adjacent*; *adverbial*, -ly; *advantage*, -ous; *advanc*-ing, -ement; *against*; *alphabet*, -ic, -al, -ly; *always*; *ambiguous*; *ancient*, -ly; *apply*, -ing, -ied; *application*; *appropriate*, -ly; *approach*, -ing; *approbation*; *arising*; *arrange*, -d, -ment; *ascrib*-ed, -ing; *ascertain*-ing, -ed; *assum*-ing, -ed, -ption:—*backward*, -s; *because*; *becoming*; *behind*; *behaviour*; *belonging*; *beyond*; *borrowed*:—*careful*, -ly, -ness; *carnivorous*; *carrying*; *causing*; *cavalry*; *celebrat*-ed, -ion; *certain*; *character*, -ised, -istic; *chief*, -ly; *circular*, -ly; *civil*; *company*; *colour*, -ing, -ed; *colloquial*, -ly; *collecting*, -ed, -ion; *collective*, -ly (somet. *coll.*); *common*, -ly; *commercial*, -ly; *commemorat*-e, -ed, -ion; *communicat*-e, -ing, -ion; *compo*-und, -s, -ed, -sition, (somet.) *comparative*, -ly; *connect*-ing, -ed, -ion; *conjunctive*, -ly; *consisting*; *consideration*; *contract*-ing, -ed, -ion; *contain*-ing, -ed; *contract*-ing, -ed, -ion; *contribut*-ing, -ed, -ion; *conven*-t, -ly, -ce, (somet.) conventional; *correctly*; *corrupt*, -ed, -ly, -ion; *cultivat*-ing, -ed, -ion:—*dedicat*-ed, -ion; *definit*-e, -ly, -ion; *deficien*-t, -cy; *deflect*-ing, -ed, -ion; *demonstrate*, -ing, -ed, -ion; *denot*-ing, -ed; *depend*-ing, -ent; *deriv*-ed, -ing, -ation; *derivative*, -ly; *descend*, -ing, -ed, -ant, -s; *descri*-bing, -ption; *destroy*, -ing; *destruct*-ive, -ion; *deficit*, -y; *differen*-t, -ly, -ce; *diminut*-ive, -ion; *direct*, -ing, -ion; *discussion*; *disjunctive*, -ly; *dispos*-ing, -ition; *distan*-t, -ce; *distribut*-ive, -ly, -ion; *divid*-ing, -ed; *division*; *docu*-ing, -ution; *domestic*; *during*:—*ecclesiastical*; *effect*, -ing; *element*, -al; *elevat*-ing, -ed, -ion; *embrac*-ing, -ed; *emphas*-is, -tic, -ally; *engag*-ed, -ing, -ment; *equal*, -ly; *equivalent*; *especial*, -ly; *essential*, -ly; *establish*, -ing, -ed, -ment; *eviden*-t, -ce; *example*, -s; *examin*-ing, -ed, -ation; *except*, -ing, -ed, -ion, -s; *expect*-ing, -ation; *explanat*-ion, -ory (somet., *exp.*); *exquisite*, -ly; *external*; *exterior*:—*familiar*, -ly; *ferment*, -ing, -ed, -ation; *figure*, -ative, -ly; *follow*-ing, -ed, -s; *foreign*; *formerly*; *forward*, -s; *found*, -ed, -ation; *frequen*-t, -ly, -cy, -ting, -ted; *furnish*-ing, -ed; *futur*-e, -ity (somet., *fu.*):—*general*, -ly, -ity; *gender* or *gender*; *gigantic*; *grammar*, -tical, -ly; *gradual*, -ly:—*hence*; *habitual*, -ly; *having*; *horizontal*, -ly:—*imagina*-ry, -tion; *immediate*, -ly; *impl*-ying, -ied; *importan*-t, -ce; *improperly*; *incessant*, -ly; *incident*, -al, -ly; *incorrect*, -ly; *increas*-ing, -ed; *indecinable*; *indicat*-ing, -ed, -ion; *indefinite*, -ly; *infantry*; *inflect*, -ing, -ion; *ingredient*, -s; *inhabit*-ing, -ed, -able, -ant, -s; *instrument*, -al; *insufficien*-t, -ly, -cy; *interest*, -s, -ing, -ed; *intellectual*, -ly, -ity; *intention*, -al, -ly; *intermediate*, -ly; *interrogative*, -ly; *introduc*-ing, -ed; *ironical*, -ly; *irregular*, -ly, -ity:—*judicial*, -ly; *judg*-ing, -ment; *junct*-ion, -ure; *juridical*, -ly; *just*-ly, -ice:—*knowledge*:—*legal*, -ly; *liquid*; *liquor*; *literal*, -ly; *little used*; *living*:—*manner*, -s; *mental*, -ly; *mercantile*; *merchant*, -able; *metrical*, -ly; *metaphorical*, -ly (somet., *met.*); *modern*; *moderate*, -ly; *moist*-ened, -ure; *moving*; *music*, -al, -ly:—*natural*, -ly; *navigat*-ing, -ed; *negative*, -ly; *no.*, number; *nos.*, numbers; *nominal*, -ly; *numerous*, -ly:—*object*, -s, -ive, -ly; *obsequious*, -ly; *obsolete*, *obsolescent*; *obtaining*, -ed; *occasion*, -al, -ly; *occup*-ied, -ation; *onward*, -s; *opinion*; *oppos*-ing, -ed, -ition; *original*, -ly; *ornament*, -al, -ly; *orthograph*-ic, -al, -y:—*particular*, -ly, -ity; *periodical*, -ly; *perpendicular*, -ly, -ity; *person*, -al, -ly; *pertaining*; *physical*, -ly; *poet*-ical, -ly, -ry; *political*, -ly; *popular*, -ly, -ity; *possess*-ing, -ion; *preced*-ing, -ed; *predominan*-t, -ce; *preferabl*-e, -y; *prepar*-ed, -ation; *prepositive*, -ly; *present*-ing, -ation; *previous*, -ly; *primary*, -ily, (somet.) *primitive*, -ly; *probabl*-e, -y; *proceed*-ing, -ure; *produc*-t, -s, -ing, -er, -tion; *prominen*-t, -ly, -ce; *pronounce*-d, -ing, -nunciation; *prop*-er, -ly; *propos*-ing, -al, -ition; *protect*-ing, -ive, -ion; *provincial*, -ly, -ism; *proverbial*, -ly; *purpose*, -ly:—*quadruped*; *quality*; *qualif*-ying, -ied, -ication; *quantit*-y, -ative; *question*, -able:—*recent*, -ly; *receiv*-ing, -ed; *recept*-acle, -ion; *reciprocal*, -ly; *reduc*-ing, -ed, -tion; *refer*-ing, -ed, -ence; *reflect*-ing, -ed, -ion, -ive; *refract*-ing, -ed, -ion, -ive; *regular*, -ly, -ity; *regist*-er, -ing, -ed, -ration; *relat*-ing, -ed, -ion, -ive; *remain*-ing, -der; *represent*-ing, -ed, -ation; *resembl*-ing, -ance; *resid*-ing, -ent, -ence; *result*-ing, -ed; *rhetorical*, -ly; *rising*:—*second*, -ary, -arily; *securing*; *separat*-e, -ly, -ing, -ion; *several*, -ly; *similar*, -ly, -ity; *something*; *sometimes*; *somewhat*; *species* or *species*; *special*, -ly; *subjunctive*, -ly; *substan*-ce, -tive, -ly; *succeeding*; *succession*; *sufficien*-t, -ly, -cy; *suppos*-ed, -ing, -ition; *supernatural*, -ly; *support*, -ing, -ed; *surround*-ing, -ed; *suspic*-ious, -ly, -ion; *synonym*-e, -s, -ous, -ly; *system*, -atic, -ally:—*taking*; *technical*, -ly; *tend*-ing, -ed, -ency; *together*; *toward*, -s:—*unaccented*; *uncertain*; *uncultivated*; *understood*; *uninhabited*, -able; *unjustly*; *unusual*, -ly; *usual*, -ly; *value*, -able; *vegetable*; *violen*-t, -ce; *volatile*; *volunteur*-y, -ily; *vulgar*, -ly, -ity:—*which*; *writing*; *written*; with a few others, of a like character, and self-explanatory.

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b. Names of Arts, Sciences, Professions, &c. (usually in parentheses), expressed by their commencing syllable or letters.

(agr.),	agriculture.
(alg.),	algebra.
(anat.),	anatomy.
(antiq.),	antiquities.
(arbor.),	arboriculture.
(arch.),	architecture.
(arith.),	arithmetic.
(artil.),	artillery.
(astr.),	astrology.
(ast.),	astronomy.
(bank.),	banking.
(bibl.),	bibliography.
(biog.),	biography.
(book-b.),	book-binding.
(book-k.),	book-keeping.
(bot.),	botany.
(brew.),	brewing.
(buil.),	building.
(burl.),	burlesque.
(cab.-w.),	cabinet-work.
(Calv.),	Calvinism.
(carp.),	carpentry.
(chem.),	chemistry.
(civ. eng.),	civil engineering.
(civ. l.),	*v* law.
(cook.),	cookery.
(coin.),	coinage.
(comm.),	commerce.
(cuis.),	cuisine, or culinary art.
(dipl.),	diplomatics.
(diplo.),	diplomacy.
(dist.),	distilling.
(dom. econ.),	domestic economy.
(draw.),	drawing.
(duel.),	duelling.
(dyn.),	dynamics.
(eccl. l.),	ecclesiastical law.
(electr.),	electric, *-al*, *-ity*.
(eng.),	engineering.
(Eng. hist.),	English history.
(engr.),	engraving.
(entom.),	entomology.
(etym.),	etymology.
(exch.),	exchanges.
(falc.),	falconry.
(far.),	farriery.
(fenc.),	fencing.
(fin.),	finance.
(flor.),	floriculture.
(for. l.),	forest law.
(fort.),	fortification.
(fos.),	fossilogy.
(galv.),	galvanic, *-ism*.
(gam.),	gaming.
(gard.),	gardening.
(geog.),	geography.
(geol.),	geology.
(geom.),	geometry.
(gr.),	grammar.
(gun.),	gunnery.
(hawk.),	hawking.
(her.),	heraldry.
(herp.),	herpetology
(hist.),	history.
(hor.),	horology.
(hort.),	horticulture.
(hun.),	hunting.
(hyd.),	hydraulics.
(hydr.),	hydrostatics.
(ichth.),	ichthyology.
(inf.),	infantry.
(iron.),	irony.
(jew.),	jewelry.
(join.)	joinery.
(juris.),	jurisprudence.
(Jud.),	Judaism.
(jud.),	judicature.
(lap.),	lapidary, art of the.
(l. gard.),	landscape gardening.
(leg.),	legal profession, law.
(legis.),	legislation.
(liq.),	liquoriste, art of.
(liter.),	literature.
(lith.),	lithography.
(log.),	logic.
(mach.),	machinery.
(mal.),	malacology.
(mam.),	mammalogy.
(man.),	manége.
(mas.),	masonry.
(math.),	mathematics.
(mech.),	mechanics.
(med.),	medicine.
(meteor.),	meteorology.
(mi.),	mining.
(mil.),	military affairs or art.
(min.),	mineralogy.
(Moham.),	Mohammedanism.
(mon.),	monetary affairs.
(mus.),	music.
(myth.),	mythology.
(nat. phil.),	natural philosophy.
(naut.),	nautical affairs, seamanship.
(nav.),	navy, naval affairs or art.
(navig.),	navigation.
(needle-w.),	needle-work.
(nos.),	nosology.
(numis.),	numismatics.
(obst.),	obstetrics.
(opt.),	optics.
(orn.),	ornithology.
(orth.),	orthoëpy.
(orthod.),	orthodromics.
(orthog.),	orthography.
(pa.),	painting, art of.
(palæon.),	palæontology.
(path.),	pathology.
(persp.),	perspective.
(pharm.),	pharmacy.
(phil.),	philosophy.
(phon.),	phonology or phonetics.
(phys.),	physiology.
(physics),	nat. philosophy.
(poet.),	poetry, poesy.
(pol.),	politics.
(pol. ec.),	political economy.
(pos.),	posology.
(pros.),	prosody.
(railw.),	railways, railway engineering.
(rhet.),	rhetoric.

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b. Names of Arts, Sciences, Professions, &c.—*Continued.*

(Ec. Cath.),	Roman Catholicism, papistry.	(theol.),	theology.
(rope-m.),	rope-making.	(ther.),	therapeutics.
(R. N.),	Royal Navy.	(top.),	topography.
(salt-w.),	salt-works.	(tox.),	toxicology.
(semp.),	sempstressy.	(typ.),	typography.
(shipb.),	shipbuilding.	(veg. anat.), (&c.),	vegetable anatomy.
(shoe-m.),	shoe-making.	(veg. phys.),	" physiology.
(sport.),	sporting.	(vers.),	versification.
(stat.),	statics.	(vet. surg.)	veterinary surgery.
(surg.),	surgery.	(volt.),	voltaic, -ism.
(syn.),	syntax.	(volt. electr.),	voltaic electricity.
(tail.),	tailoring.	(weav.)	weaving.
(tap.),	tapestry.	(zool.),	zoology.
(tech.),	technology.	&c.,	&c.

c. Names of Authorities, &c., expressed by their initial letter or letters.

A.,	Ash.	J. & M.,	James & Molé.	R.,	Richardson (Dr).
Ad.,	Addison.	Jo.,	Johnson (Dr Sam.).	S.,	Smart.
Ba.,	Bailey.	Ju.,	Junius.	Sc.,	Scott.
Bar.,	Barclay.	K.,	Knowles.	Sm.,	Smith.[1]
B. Jo.,	Ben Jonson.	Ke.,	Kenrick.	Sh.,	Sheridan.
Br.,	Brande (occas., B.).	Ld. C.,	Lord Campbell.	Shak.,	Shakespeare.
Bu.,	Buchanan.	Lind.,	Lindley.	Sp.,	Spencer.
C.,	Campbell (Lord).	Linn.,	Linnæus.	Su.,	Surenne.
Ches.,	Chesterfield (Lord).	Lo.,	Lowth (Dr).	Sw.,	Swift.
Cow.,	Cowper.	M.,	Milton.	T.,	Tourrier.
Dr Jo.,	Dr Jones.	Ma.,	Mason.	Th.,	Thomas (Dr Jos.).
E.,	Entick.	N.,	Nevins.	U. S.,	United States use.
El.,	Elphinstone.	Na.,	Nares.	Wa.,	Walker.
F.,	Fenning.	Ni.,	Niblock.	We.,	Webster.
G.,	Garrick.	O.,	Ogilvie.	Wo.,	Worcester.
Gw.,	Gwilt.	P.,	Perry.	Yar.,	Yarral.
H.,	Hooper (Dr).	P. C.,	Penny Cyclopædia.	&c.,	&c.
Ja.,	Jamieson (somet., J.).	Pr.,	Prior.		

[1] Author of '*Scheme of a Fr. and Eng. Dictionary.*'

d. Abbreviations corresponding to the Names of Languages, Countries, &c. (generally in parentheses).

(Afr.),	Africa, *-n.*	(Fr.),	French.	(Pol.),	Polish.
(Amer.),	America, *-n*, or an Americanism.	(Ger.),	German.	(Port.),	Portuguese.
		(Goth.),	Gothic.	(Russ.),	Russian.
(Anglo-S.),	Anglo-Saxon.	(Gr.),	Greek.	(Sam.),	Samaritan.
(Ar.),	Arabic.	(Heb.),	Hebrew.	(Sans.),	Sanscrit.
(Arm.),	Armoric.	(Hind.),	Hindustânî.	(Sax.),	Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon.
(Belg.),	Belgic.	(Hun.),	Hungarian.		
(Beng.),	Bengalese.	(Ice.),	Icel[illegible]	(Sco.),	Scotch.
(Celt.),	Celtic.	(Ind.),	I[illegible]	(S[illegible]	[illegible]otland.
(Chal.),	Chaldee.	(I[illegible]			[illegible]nitic.
(Chi.),	Chinese.				[illegible]nese.
(Corn.),	Cornish.				[illegible]gish.
(D.),	Dutch or [illegible]				[illegible]dish.
(Dan.),	[illegible]				[illegible]iac.
			[illegible]d.		[illegible]nool.
			[illegible]nch.		[illegible]ish.
			[illegible]rica		[illegible]st Indies, *-an.*
			[illegible]		&c.

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e. Parts of Speech, Grammatical Terms, &c.

a.,	adjective.
a. pro.,	adjective pronoun.
ad.,	adverb.
afx,	affix *or* termination.
art.,	article.
con.,	conjunction.
int.,	interjection.
p.,	participle, present *or* active.
pp.,	" , past *or* passive.
pr.,	preposition.
pfx,	prefix *or* inseparable preposition.
pro.,	pronoun.
pro. a.,	pronomial adjective.
pro. demonst.,	demonstrative pronoun.
pro. poss.,	possessive " .
pro. refl.,	reflective " .
pro. pers.,	personal " .
pro. recipr.,	reciprocal " .
pro. rel.,	relative " .
s.,	substantive *or* noun.
s. coll.,	collective substantive, *or* 'noun of multitude'.
v.,	verb.
vi.,	verb intransitive *or* neuter.
vt.,	" transitive *or* active.
v. a.,	" active.
v. aux.,	" auxiliary.
v. def.,	" defective.
v. imp.,	" impersonal.
v. irr.,	" irregular.

abl.,	ablative (case).
act.,	active.
accus.,	accusative (case).
ad. phr.,	adverbial phrase.
co., comp.,	comparative (degree).
f., fem.,	feminine.
imp., imper.,	imperative (mood).
impers.,	impersonal, -ly.
indecl.,	indeclinable.
indic.,	indicative (mood).
inf.,	infinitive (mood).
irr.,	irregular.
m.,	masculine.
n.,	neuter.
nom.,	nominative (case).
obj.,	objective (").
pl.,	plural (number).
poss.,	possessive (case).
poten.,	potential (mood).
pres.,	present tense.
prt.,	preterite, *or* past tense.
su.,	superlative (degree).
subj.,	subjunctive (mood).
sing.,	singular (number).
t.,	tense.

(With a few others, included in the preceding *Tables*.)

f. Abbreviations denoting reference, &c.

e. g.,	exempli gratiâ (for example).
ib., or *ibid.*,	ibi'dem (in the same place).
id.,	idem (the same; *or* the same author).
i. e.,	id est (that is; *or* that is to say).
i. q., or *q. i.*,	idem quod (the same as).
(*q. v.*),	quod vi'de (which see).
(*u. a.*),	ut antè (as before).
(*v.*) or (*vid.*),	vide (see; refer to).
(*v. a.*),	see the adjective.
(*v. i.*),	vide infrà (see below).
(*v. s.*),	see the substantive.
(*v. su.*),	vide suprà (see above).
(*v. v.*),	see the verb.
viz.,	videli'cet (namely).
&c.,	&c.

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INTRODUCTION.

1. The ENGLISH LANGUAGE—Its *Alphabet* and *Elementary sounds—Vowels, Consonants, Diphthongs, Triphthongs*, their *nature, classification, organic formation*, &c.

1. The LETTERS *of the* ENGLISH LANGUAGE arranged in their customary order, called the '*English Alphabet*,' are twenty-six[1] in number, as follows: *A, a; B, b; C, c; D, d; E, e; F, f; G, g; H, h; I, i; J, j; K, k; L, l; M, m; N, n; O, o; P, p; Q, q; R, r; S, s; T, t; U, u; V, v; W, w; X, x; Y, y; Z, z.*

This *Alphabet*, besides possessing other faults, for some of which perhaps 'a sufficient, although not a satisfactory reason' can be given, is—1. *Redundant*, in containing *four* superfluous letters[2]:—2. *Deficient*, in wanting signs for, at least, *six* of the sounds heard in the 'spoken language'[3]: and—3. *Inconsistent*, in expressing the sounds of *three* double consonants[4], and *two* diphthongs[5], each by a single sign; and *three*, or more, of the single consonant-sounds heard in speech[6], each by *two* signs or letters. Deducting the *four* 'superfluous letters' only 22 *alphabetic characters* remain to express the elementary sounds of the 'spoken language', which are much more numerous[7].

2. The SIMPLE or ELEMENTARY SOUNDS *of the* ENGLISH LANGUAGE do not 'exceed' *thirty-five* in number, of which, however, *two*[8], at least, are doubtful; whilst *six*[9] of the remainder appear to be mere varieties of other sounds, and owe their claims to be regarded as distinct elements chiefly to the shortening and modifying influence of a following consonant. Hence, the number of sounds in English, *absolutely elementary*, may be regarded as only *twenty-seven*[10]; or if the 'trilled' or 'initial' *r*, and the 'palatal', 'guttural', or 'final' *r*, be regarded as mere modifications of the same articulation—an opinion held by many writers on grammar, but with which we do not agree[11]—the number will be further reduced to *twenty-six*.

[1] Before the introduction of separate characters for *i* and *j*, and for *u* and *v*, which had always separate powers though expressed by the same symbols, the *letters* of the *English alphabet* were only twenty-four in number.

[2] Viz., *c, j, q,* and *x*; to these, *w* and *y* are added by those writers who regard them as being vowels in all positions.

[3] Viz., the *u* in 'but', the *th* in '*th*in', the *th* in '*th*ine', the *sh* in '*sh*ine', the *s* (zh) in 'a*s*ure', and the *ng* in 'ki*ng*'.

[4] Viz., *j, q,* and *x*.

[5] Viz., i (ī) and u (ū).

[6] Viz., the *th* in '*th*in', the *th* in '*th*ine', and the *sh* in '*sh*ine'.

[7] A *perfect alphabet* would necessarily contain a separate character or letter for *every elementary sound* of the 'spoken language', and the *name* of each letter would be, as nearly as possible, the sound of which it is the visible sign; a degree of convenience and accuracy existing, however, in the alphabet of no known language.

[8] Viz., *w* and *y*; which, though usually and conveniently regarded as 'consonants' when initial, are true 'vowels' in *all* positions, as noticed hereafter.

[9] Viz., *ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, o͝o* (o͝o); which appear to be mere varieties or modifications of the 'long' or 'open' vowels that stand opposite to them in the *Table of Elem. Sounds* (below).

[10] In practice, owing to the modifying influence of the consonants on the vowels and on each other, and of accent and syllabication, these sounds are virtually extended to 35, or certainly, at the least, to 34.

[11] For the reasons, see *Note* 21 (below).

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A *List* of these ELEMENTARY SOUNDS, arranged in the order of their *organic formation*, or in accordance with the '*Alphabet of Nature*', is given in the following TABLE :—

VOWELS.

	Long or Open.[12]			Phonotypes.[14]
1.	The sound of *a*	in	*ah, far, father*	= ā
2.	" *a*	"	*ale, fate*	= ā
3.	" *e*	"	*beat, eel, mete*	= ē
4.	" *a* or *o*	"	*all, bawl, talk, or, nor*[15]	= ā, āw, *or* o(r)
5.	" *o*	"	*no, ope, mote*	= ō
6.	" *oo*	"	*cool, food*	= o͞o
	Short, Stopped, or Derivative.[13]			**Phonotypes.[14]**
7.	The sound of *a*	in	*hat, fat, ham*	= ă
8.	" *e*	"	*bed, ell, pet*	= ĕ
9.	" *i*	"	*ill, pit, tin*	= ĭ
10.	" *o* or *a*	"	*on, not, what*	= ŏ, ă, or ăw
11.	" *u*	"	*but, cup, hurry*[16]	= ŭ
12.	" *u* or *oo*	"	*bull, pull, foot*	= o͝o

CONSONANTS.

Doubtful.	13. The sound of *w*	in	*woe, will*[17]	= w
	14. " *y*	"	*ye, yes, yet*[18]	= y
	15. " *h*	"	*hat, home*[19]	= h
	16. " *k*	"	*kill, oak*	= k
	17. " *g*	"	*gain, go, egg*	= g
	18. " *t*	"	*top, fate*	= t
	19. " *d*	"	*dip, fade*	= d
	20. " *p*	"	*pin, rope*	= p
	21. " *b*	"	*bit, boast, robe*	= b
	22. " *sh*	"	*shine, bush*	= sh
	23. " *s* or *z*	"	*vision, azure*	= zh
	24. " *s*	"	*seal, hiss*	= s
	25. " *z*	"	*zeal, buzz, blaze*	= z
	26. " *th*	"	*thin, thigh, breath*	= th
	27. " *th*	"	*thy, thine, breathe*	= th

[12], [13] See *Section* 3.

[14] The characters and digraphs in this column are those used to represent the respective sounds in the 'notation' employed in this *Dictionary*.

[15] This sound of *o* is represented in the 'notation' of this *Dictionary* by the simple 'o' before r (*i. e.*, or), except in cases where some other word, though similarly spelled, is differently pronounced, and then by 'aw', as given in the column of phonotypes (above). See *Sections* 17, 26.

[16] The *u* in *cur, fur*, &c., is radically the same sound, though lengthened and relatively 'unstopped' by the modifying influence of the r.

[17] That *initial w* is a 'vowel', equivalent to o͞o or o͝o, as taught by Lowth, Sheridan, Knowles, and Webster; and not a 'consonant', as Walker says it 'is generally acknowledged' to be; will, we think, be admitted by every one who, unbiassed by school-teaching and popular opinion, will rigidly investigate the power and nature of this letter, and observe the position of the organs of speech during its formation. The advocates of the latter opinion have evidently forgotten that initial *w* is always followed by one or other of the vowels, forming diphthongs of easy pronunciation; and that o͝o-all, o͝o-ill, &c., separately pronounced, however rapidly, are dissyllables, o͝oall, o͝oill, &c. (i. e., *wall, will*, &c.), are monosyllables; the difference lying in the initial action of one vowel on the other, following from the glide of the voice which constitutes the very nature of a diphthong. The reason initial *w* and *y* require the article 'a', instead of 'an', before them, has been philosophically, and we think correctly, explained by Mr Knowles.

[18] *Initial y* has the sound of *ē* or *e*; and, like *w*, owes its apparent consonantal character to the peculiar conditions under which it is always uttered. Bishop Lowth insists upon *y* being *always* a 'vowel'; Knowles, and several other orthoëpists, hold the same opinion. Dr Latham remarks: 'This sound (*y*) is evidently allied to the sound of *ee* in *feet*; some writers consider it identical. It is, however, *convenient* to regard' it (as well as initial *w*) 'as a separate independent sound'. See *Note* 17.

[19] A letter of which the power is a strong breathing or forcible propulsion of *unvocalised* breath, which becomes *vocal* in the vowel element that follows it. Some grammarians deny its claim to be regarded as a 'consonant'; but any attempt to invalidate this claim militates with equal force against some other letters, whose title, in this respect, is undisputed.

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CONSONANTS—*Continued.*

28.	The sound of *f*	in *f*it, sa*f*e	= f	} [20]
29.	" *v*	" *v*an, vain, save	= v	
30.	" *l*	" *l*ip, fi*ll*	= l	
31.	" *r*	" *r*ill, *r*ow, tri*ll* [21]	= r	
32.	" *r*	" ca*r*, ba*r*e, fir*m* [21]	= r	
33.	" *ng*	" ki*ng*, so*ng*, hu*ng* [22]	= ng	
34.	" *n*	" *n*et, see*n*	= n	
35.	" *m*	" *m*at, gleam	= m	

From the above *elementary sounds* certain COMPOUND SOUNDS are formed, of which *ten* [23] deserve a separate notice. Of these, *four* are produced by the close union in utterance of pairs of 'simple vowels', *four* by a like coalescence of triplets of 'simple vowels', and *two* by a like union and utterance of pairs of consonants:—

COMPOUND VOWELS:—1. DIPHTHONGS.

1.	The sound of *i*	in t*ie*, p*ine*, m*ind* [24]	= ĭ *or* ȳ
2.	" *oi* or *oy*	" *oi*l, v*oice*, b*oy* [25]	= oi *or* oy
3.	" *ou* or *ow*	" h*ou*se, c*ow* [26]	= ou *or* ow
4.	" *u* or *ew*	" m*u*se, t*une*, n*ew* [27]	= ū *or* yo͞o

2. TRIPHTHONGS.

1.	The sound of *i*	in k*ind*, gu*ide* [28]	= ʼī
2.	" *wi*	" w*ine* [29]	= wī
3.	" *woi* or *woy*	" b*woy*, q*uoit* [30]	= woy
4.	" *wou*	" w*ound* [31]	= wou *or* wow

DOUBLE CONSONANTS OR CONSONANT-DIPHTHONGS.

1.	The sound of *ch*	in *ch*est, mu*ch*, *ch*urch [32]	= ch (tsh)
2.	" *j* or *g*	" *j*est, *g*em, ra*ge* [33]	= j (dzh)

[20] The reason of *f* and *v*, as well as the twelve preceding consonants, being linked in 'pairs', is given at *page* xviii.

[21] These sounds are really distinct and different, although allied to each other; whilst the seats and mode of their formation are more apart and distinct, than is the case of several other pairs of allied consonants, which no one has ever doubted were separate and independent articulations. The same 'symbol' may, however, be safely used to express both of these letters, *in* English, since their position—initial or final, immediately indicates which of them is intended.

[22] A single elementary sound, into which that of neither letter of the digraph enters. The same remark applies to the sounds represented by *sh*, *zh*, and *th*, in the above *Table*.

[23] This number might be extended by the addition of the diphthongs, &c., formed by *w* and *y* with vowels, which are *true diphthongs*, though otherwise classed by many orthoëpists. Knowles enumerates *twenty-five* diphthongs; Walker, *twenty-eight;* many of the latter are, however, merely ocular, as are all the six triphthongs given by Mr Walker in his *Table*. A rigid analysis shews that all the long vowels are diphthongal. See *Section* 4.

[24] Its elements are the sound of *a* in *fat*, followed by that of *e* in *he*, or *y* in *yet*, with the accent on the first element. When the *first* element is lengthened into the *a* in *father*, and much rested on, the resulting diphthong is either the vulgar provincial *i*, or the old adverb and interjection *ay* (ah'e).

[25] Its elements are the *a* in *all*, and the *e* in *eve* or *feet*, with the accent on the *first*. In *oyster*, *voice*, &c., the *first* element is somewhat shortened.

[26] Its elements are the sound of *a* in *all*, followed by that of *oo* in *foot* (o͝o), or the *u* in *bull* (the *w* in *will*—Latham), with the accent on the *first* element.

[27] Its elements are the *i* in *pit*, followed by the *o* in *who*, or the *oo* in *woo* and *coo* (o͞o; the *w* in *will*—Latham), with the accent on the *second* element. In *unit*, *union*, &c., the first element is somewhat prolonged (= e *or* ē), and the diphthongal character of the compound rendered much more distinct, being then equivalent in sound to the pronoun *you*.

[28] It consists of the faint sound, ə, of a partly suppressed *e*, represented by (ʼ), and the diphthongal *i*. See *Section* 27.

[29] Its elements are o͝o-ĭ *or* o͝o-ăhē (wĭ).

[30] Its elements are o͝o-ăwē *or* o͝o-oy (woy).

[31] Its elements are o͝o-ăwo͝o *or* o͝o-ow (wow).

[32] Its elements are *t*-sh.

[33] Its elements are *d*-zh.

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The ELEMENTARY SOUNDS *constituting language* are formed by means of the breath passing through the throat and mouth, and being more or less acted upon, during its passage, by the tongue, palate, teeth, lips, and other organs of speech. These sounds are commonly and conveniently divided by grammarians into two great classes; viz., *Vowels* and *Consonants*.

3. A VOWEL[34], or *vocal sound*, is a simple sound formed by one impulse or stroke of the breath or voice, and one opening of the mouth, to give that impulse a form and free passage, without any particular *movement* or *contact*, and only a *position* of the organs. In *written language*, a *Vowel* is a 'symbol' or 'letter' which represents such a sound.

The *Vowels* of the *English alphabet* are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*; and *w* and *y*, which are mere duplicate forms of sounds represented by other vowels, or which, according to many grammarians, are vowels only when medial or final. These letters, only *six*[35] in number, either alone or combined, are employed in practice to represent the *twelve* simple vowels heard in the 'spoken language'; whilst *two* of them (*i*, *u*), in addition, often represent the diphthongs phonetically expressed by ī or ȳ, and ū, ew, or yo͞o.

The *Vowels* of the *common alphabet* were formerly divided by grammarians into *two* classes—SIMPLE OR PURE VOWELS, *a*, *e*, *o*; and COMPOUND OR IMPURE VOWELS, *i*, *y*, *u*, and *w*; but a more exact and philosophical classification is founded on the *seat* of their *formation*, or with reference to the *organs* chiefly *employed* in giving them their characteristic forms, beginning at the larynx, and proceeding along the palate to the lips, as exhibited in the following TABLE:—

Guttural	ā (āw), ă *or* ŏ (ăw̆)	*Palatal*	ä, ĕ	*Labial*	ŏ, ŭ
	ā (ah), ă *or* ä		ē, ĭ		o͞o, o͝o[36]

The ORGANIC FORMATION *of the* VOWELS is a subject which is both curious and instructive, and of sufficient importance to demand a brief notice in every work on orthoëpy. If we 'trace the letters to their seat', and, as it were, 'touch the sounds which we articulate', we shall find that—

In *sounding* ā (ā*w*) the tongue is drawn back toward the opening of the glottis, and contracted or depressed about its root, leaving a considerable cavity between it and the palate; the mouth is opened in a nearly circular form, and wider than for any other vowel; and the impulse or stroke of the voice is directed against the extreme back part of the palate, near the passage through which the breath, rendered vocal by the larynx, issues.

In *sounding* ā (ā*h*) the tongue is slightly widened, and much advanced toward the teeth, at the same time that it is raised toward the palate, by which the space between the two is considerably diminished; the mouth is closed a little more than for ā; and the stroke of the voice is less full, and somewhat more advanced along the palate.

In *sounding* ä (ä*e*) the tongue is spread out on both sides toward the cheeks, and raised still higher toward the palate, leaving a shallow space only between the two; the aperture of the lips is dilated, horizontally, to a lengthened oval; and the stroke of the voice is more advanced toward the teeth than for ā or ā, and the resulting sound thus rendered slenderer, or less full and hollow, than either of them.

In *sounding* ē the tongue is advanced rather nearer to the lips, and is still more elevated or swelled up toward the palate than in sounding ā; indeed, so

[34] From the French *voyelle*, a vowel; a word derived from the Latin, *voca'lis*, a vowel, from *vocalis*, vocal.

[35] Viz., *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *w*; 'y' being regarded as merely a duplicate form of *i* or *e*.

[36] For the powers of the 'phonotypes', see the TABLES at *pages* xii-xiii.

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much so, as to reduce the space between it and the palate to the shallowest possible channel compatible with the free passage of the breath, but without the slightest contact of the organs; the aperture of the mouth is still further extended sidewise, and the lips are brought closer together; whilst, as a consequence, the stroke of the voice reaches the palate nearer to the teeth, and issues, as it were, horizontally from the mouth, as a sound even slenderer than ä.

In *sounding* ō the tongue is advanced a little more into the middle of the mouth, its point 'is thickened and turned down on the palate of the under jaw', and a groove or channel is formed by the swelling up of its sides, toward the middle, over which the voice passes; the lips are somewhat protruded, forming a circular aperture corresponding with that of the tongue; whilst the cavity within the mouth, which receives the stroke of the voice, is so great as to render the resulting sound a full one, notwithstanding the strong action of the lips on it, as it escapes between them.

In *sounding* o͞o the form and position of the tongue is the same as in sounding ō; but the lips are rather more protruded, and their sides are brought closer together, by which the aperture is slightly lessened; whilst the stroke of the voice is directed as far as possible toward the lips.

In *sounding* ă or ŏ (*aw*), ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŭ, and o͝o, the organs assume the same forms and positions as for the correspondent 'long' or 'open' vowels; but they are more rapidly pronounced, and the sound is suddenly 'stopped' or abruptly cut off, and, as it were, modified by the following consonant, in a manner, and in a degree as to completeness of effect on the ear, varying with the class to which the particular consonant belongs.

The *Vowels*, with reference to their *use* in the *pronunciation* of words, may be divided into—*long* and *short* vowels:

The *Long Vowels*[37] occur under *two* conditions, in which, though always long, they vary as to their length:—

(*a.*) Long or open—as when they are accented, and have their *full* alphabetic sounds; which occurs when they are final in an accented syllable, or medial if followed by a consonant and *e* mute, and in some other cases: as in ba'sis, bāne; mē, mēte; sō, hōpe'ful; &c.

(*b.*) Alphabetic—as heard in repeating the alphabet with ease and moderate rapidity, or when they are open but unaccented, and (except *w* and *y*) though still retaining sounds corresponding to their names, are not so fully and clearly pronounced as when under the accent, or when marked with the long quantity: as in obey', proclaim', monop'oly, &c.

The *Short Vowels* may be regarded under *two* distinct senses of the adjective—*brief vowels*, and *stopped vowels*:—

(*a.*) Brief—as when the sound terminates *rapidly*, but not *abruptly*: as the y in happy. They differ from the 'open vowels' chiefly in their length.

(*b.*) Stopped—as when the sound terminates abruptly, or is suddenly arrested, and, as it were, 'cut off', by a following consonant: as in cot, hăt, pit'y, &c. These are the true 'short vowels'.[38]

4. A Diphthong[39] is a compound vowel-sound composed of *two* elements, which are produced by *one* stroke or emission of the breath, and thus coalesce, or are so

[37] The usual *conventional methods* of shewing that a vowel is *long*, when this is not indicated by its position, is—1, by adding a mute *e* at the end of the word or syllable, as băt, bāte: —2, by doubling the vowel, as fēd, fēed:—3, by adding a second vowel, and thus giving the combination the appearance of a diphthong, as rēd, rēad.

[38] The usual *conventional methods* of shewing that a vowel is 'short' or 'stopped', is by doubling the following consonant, as in *egg*, *toss*, *fill*, happy; but this is seldom necessary in monosyllables or final syllables ending with a consonant, and containing only a single vowel; as, in English, the latter is necessarily 'stopped' by position.

[39] *Diphthong'us*, Latin; from the Greek, δίς, *double*, and φθογγομαι, *I sound*.

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closely united in utterance, as to exhibit but one 'radical' and one 'vanishing' movement of the voice, forming a third compound vocal-sound, capable, like a single vowel, of performing the function of a syllable. In its expression there is a manifest effort to condense the consecutive vowel-elements into *one* sound, or to pronounce them so far simultaneously, as to form but *one* syllable, instead of two, as in the usual condition of their distinct utterance. During this effort 'there is an initial action of the one vowel on the other, following from a "glide" of the voice heard while the mouth is passing from the position required for one vowel to that required for the other.' 'The second vowel may be prolonged, and is always the longer of the two'[40]; and the stress or accent may rest on either element, though always on the same element in the same diphthong. The term is also popularly, though not correctly, applied to any vowel-digraph.[41]

A TRIPHTHONG[42] is a compound vowel-sound composed of *three* elements, so uttered as to make but *one* syllable to the ear. Its definition and vocal expression are essentially the same as those of a diphthong, if extended to *three* elements. The term is also popularly, though incorrectly, applied to any vowel-trigraph.[43]

5. A CONSONANT[44], or an ARTICULATION[45], is an interruption, or interception, either partial or complete, of the effusion of the breath or the voice, arising from the application of some of the organs of speech to each other, or from some particular motion of at least one of them, by which an obscure sound only is emitted, or the effusion of the breath or voice either wholly withheld or suddenly arrested, or otherwise modified; the precise nature of the resulting sound, or, in some cases, of the modification of the immediately preceding or following one, depending on the particular organs employed, and the character and extent of their peculiar action. Hence, from the mode of their formation, many of the consonants cannot be perfectly or fully uttered, and a few of them[46], cannot be uttered at all, without the aid of a vowel; whilst not one of them by itself can form even the shortest word, and, with the exception of those of their number called 'liquids'[47], not even the shortest syllable. In *written language*, a *Consonant* is a 'symbol' or 'letter' representing an articulate sound.

The *Consonants* of the *English* '*spoken language*' are enumerated in the '*Table* of *Elementary Sounds*'[48]; those of the *common alphabet* are—*b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*; and, according to some writers, initial *w* and *y*.

The *Consonants* may be distributed into *classes*, as in the following TABLES:—

Mutes[49] { pure, *k*, *p*, *t*.
impure, *b*, *d*, *g* hard (g).

[40] Ellis.

[41] The terms *Oral*, *Spoken*, or *Proper diphthongs*, have been applied to those in which *both* the written elements are sounded, or in which a diphthongal sound is represented by a single letter (as I or ū); and *Ocular* or *Improper diphthongs*, to those in which *one* only of the written elements are sounded.

[42] From τρεις, *three*, and φθογγη, *sound*.

[43] The only *true triphthongs* in English, are those formed by the union of a simple initial vowel with a diphthong, as in those numbered 2, 3, 4, in the *Table* at *page* xiii. If initial *w* and *y* be regarded as consonants, there is no true oral triphthong, such as the German *aeu*, in English; nor is there, strictly speaking, such a sound in French, unless the '*ieu*' of that language be so considered. Our *improper triphthongs* (trigraphs) having, at most, but *two* sounds, are classed, by several grammarians, with diphthongs.

[44] *Con'sŏnans*, Latin; from *con-*, with or together, and *sŏ'nans*, sounding; because it requires the help of a vowel or a diphthong to sound it fully and clearly.

[45] From *articula'tio*, Latin, *a joint*, *a consonant*; because it is the chief means of distinctness and variety in speech.

[46] As the pure 'sharp mutes', *k*, *p*, *t*.

[47] *L*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

[48] See *page* xii.

[49] Latham, and some other writers, include *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, *t*, *d*, *th* (sharp and flat), *k*, *g* hard, *s*, *z*, *sh*, and *zh*, among the 'mutes'; or all the consonants *except* the *liquids*, and *h*, and *ng*.

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Semivowels { *vocal* { pure { liquid, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*. / nasal, *ng*. } / doubtful, *initial w* and *y*.[50] / impure, *v*, *z*, *th* flat (th), *zh*. } / *aspirated*, *f*, *h*, *s*, *sh*, *th* sharp (th).[51]

Or—

Breathings, *h*.

Explodents { pure, *k*, *g* hard (g), *t*, *d*, *p*, *b*. / compound, *ch* (tsh), *g* soft or *j* (j, dzh).

Continuants, *sh*, *zh*, *s*, *z*, *th* sharp (th), *th* flat (th), *f*, *v*.

Liquids, *l*, *r*.

Nasals, *m*, *n*, *ng*.[52]

In explanation of the *terms* used in the above *Tables*, it may be stated, that—

A MUTE is a close 'articulation' which *modifies* the voice, but has *no distinct sound* of itself, and of which the utterance is perceived by its effect on other elements of speech, rather than by its own sound. A *Pure mute* is one whose sound cannot be at all prolonged:—an *Impure mute*, one whose sound may be continued or prolonged, though only for a brief space of time.

A SEMIVOWEL is an 'articulation' which may be continued at pleasure, like a long vowel, of whose nature it so far partakes. A *Vocal semivowel* is formed wholly, or chiefly, by the 'voice'; being, in the *former* case, called *Pure*; in the *latter*, from having a mixture of 'breath', *Impure*. An *Aspirated semivowel* is formed *entirely* by the 'breath'.

A BREATHING, or *Aspirate*, is a mere effusion of the 'breath', either wholly free, or but slightly acted on by the organs.

An EXPLODENT is an 'articulation' marked by the sudden occlusion of the 'voice' during utterance; or by the sudden bursting forth of the voice, as it were explosively, after such interruption or occlusion.

A CONTINUANT is one of those 'articulations' commonly called '*semivowels*'.

A LIQUID is a 'semivowel', so named from possessing the property of readily uniting with the other consonants, particularly the 'mutes', and 'flowing', as it were, *into* their sounds.

A NASAL is a 'semivowel' which is uttered through the nose, instead of through the lips, as with the other consonants, and the vowels.

Another classification of the *Consonants* based on the *seat* of *their formation*, or on the *organs* chiefly engaged in producing them, is exhibited in the following TABLES:—

Labials[53] { pure, *p*, *b*. / labio-dental, *f*, *v*. / labio-nasal, *m*.

Dentals[54] { pure, *th* sharp (th), *th* flat (th). / dento-palatal, *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, *sh*, *zh*, *l*. / dento-nasal, *n*. / compound, *ch* (tsh), *g* soft or *j* (j, dzh).

[50] On the propriety of classing initial *w* and *y* with the 'consonants', see *Notes* 17, 18, &c.

[51] The classification of the *consonants* in this *Table*, is founded on that commonly adopted by writers on orthoëpy.

[52] The arrangement adopted in this *Table*, is founded on that given by Mr Ellis in his '*Etkmical Orthography*'.

[53] The *pure labials* are formed entirely by the 'lips'; the *labio-dentals*, by the 'under lip' and the 'upper teeth'; the *labio-nasals*, by the 'lips' only, but the sound passes through the 'nose'.

[54] The *pure dentals* are formed by placing the tip of the tongue between the 'teeth'; the *dento-palatals*, by the application of the tongue to the gums of the 'upper teeth', or to the 'palate' near them; the *dento-nasals*, in a like manner, but the sound is thrown through the

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Palatals[55], *k*, *g* hard (g), (palatal) *r*.
Gutturals[56] { pure, (provincial guttural) *r*.
aspirated, *h*.
Nasals[57] { pure, *ng*.
labio-nasal, *m*.
dento-nasal, *n*.

Or (and perhaps more correctly):—

Labials[53], *p*, *b*, *m*.
Labio-dentals[53], *f*, *v*.
Dentals[54], *th* sharp (th), *th* flat (th).
Palatals[55] { pure, *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, *sh*, *zh*, *k*, *g*, *l*, *n*, (palatal) *r*.
compound, *ch* (tsh), *g* soft or *j* (j, dsh).
Gutturals[56], *h*, (provincial guttural) *r*.
Nasals[57], *m*, *n*, *ng*.

The *Consonants*, irrespective of the 'liquids', and 'h' and 'ng', may also be divided into *two* great classes—*sharp* or *thin*, and—*flat* or *thick*; those of the *second* class being distinguished from those of the *first* by the addition of a portion of 'voice', or a sort of guttural murmur; the *one* being, as it were, simply the 'thickened' sounds of the *others*.[58] The consonants that thus fall into pairs are the following:—

	Pure mutes.	Whispered.	Compound.
Sharp or *Thin*, .	*k*, *p*, *t*;	*s*, *sh*, *th* (th), *f*;	*ch* (tsh).
Flat or *Thick*, .	*g* hard, *b*, *d*;	*z*, *zh*, *th* (th), *v*;	*g* soft or *j* (dzh).
	Spoken.		Compound.

'nose'. The *compound dentals*, consist of *two* articulations closely united, like a diphthong, in utterance.

[55] The *palatals* are formed by the application of different parts of the tongue to different parts of the 'palate', extending from the upper gums to the extreme roof of the mouth. The *compound palatals* are consonant diphthongs.

[56] The *gutturals* are formed in or modified by an effort of the 'throat'. There are no *deep* or *true* gutturals in English. Of the *two* given in the TABLES, *one* is provincial or vulgar, and the *other* doubtful; they might, probably, be better called *palato-gutturals*.

[57] The *nasals* are so called, because their sounds pass through the 'nose' instead of the lips. In the *labio-nasals*, this is caused by the closure of the lips; in the *dento-nasals*, the breath is thrown through the 'nose', whilst the tongue rests against the upper gums; in the pure nasal *ng* (also sometimes, though incorrectly, called a *dento-guttural*), the voice is thrown from the throat or glottis directly through the 'nose'.

[58] Holder remarks, that when we only whisper, we cannot distinguish the *first* rank of these consonants from the corresponding members of the second. ('*Elements of Speech*'.) 'It is certain that the difference between them is very nice; the *upper* letters seeming to have only a smarter, brisker appulse of the organs than the lower'. 'The most marked distinction', however, 'between them will be found to be a sort of *guttural murmur*, which precedes the *latter* letters when we wish to pronounce them forcibly, but not the *former*'; a difference which 'may be more perceived in the *s* and *z*, than in any other of the letters'. (Walker.)

A knowledge of the difference between the powers of the two classes of consonants just referred to, is of the highest importance to those who desire to pronounce correctly; since, owing to the nature of their organic formation, those of the *one* class, when joined with those of the *other*, in the same syllable—a union of common occurrence in writing, form a combination of sounds which is absolutely unpronounceable, if each sound indicated by the letters remains *unchanged*. In order to be pronounced, *one* of the sounds of such a combination must *change* its *character*, and so accommodate itself to the other. This occurs in one of two ways—either the *first* of the two sounds assumes the *sharpness* or *flatness* peculiar to the 'second', or the *second* assumes the *sharpness* or *flatness* peculiar to the 'first'. Thus, *abt* becomes pronounceable either by changing the *b* into p, forming 'apt', or the *t* into d, forming

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The ORGANIC FORMATION *of the* CONSONANTS is a subject of even higher importance than the *organic formation* of the *vowels*, since without a knowledge of it, it is impossible either to correct our own errors of articulation, or to impart to others, particularly foreigners, the true nature of those sounds of which they are wholly ignorant, or which they articulate imperfectly.

The *mechanical movements* and *positions* of the *organs of speech* by which the several *consonant-sounds* of our language are produced, are, with the single exception of *ng*, described in their alphabetical places in the body of this *Dictionary*. The omitted one (*ng*) is formed in the same seat of sound as *g* hard; but while the middle of the tongue presses the roof of the mouth, as for *g*, the voice passes principally, or wholly, through the nose, as in pronouncing *n*.

II. FIRST PRINCIPLES *or* ELEMENTS *of* PRONUNCIATION—*Letters* and *combinations of letters*, their *sounds*, *mutual influence*, &c., as *exhibited* in the *formation of syllables and words*, and as *modified by Accent* or its *absence*.

The *English alphabet*, as already noticed, is not merely *defective* in possessing an insufficient number of 'symbols' to represent *all* the sounds of the 'spoken language', but many of its symbols or letters are employed to represent *two* or *more* sounds; whilst the *same* simple sound is frequently expressed in different words by different letters, and almost as frequently, by digraphs or combinations of them. These *defects* in the 'common alphabet', and the prevailing system of orthography, are so numerous, that the unlettered reader is not always sure of 'associating the right sound with the right sign'; whilst the uneducated writer is still more frequently embarrassed in determining the proper letters to be employed in the visible representation of these sounds, as combined into words. Many of the discrepancies thus existing between the *written* and the *spoken* word may be classified and reduced to rules, to all of which, however, many exceptions *will still exist*; but others are wholly irregular, and can only be met by a knowledge and a constant recollection of the 'sounds' on the *one hand*, and the 'letters' on the *other*, arbitrarily assigned by usage to each.

The *sounds* of the *letters* and their *leading combinations*, regular and irregular, are noticed in the following *Sections:*

'abd'; *ashd*, by like changes, becomes either 'asht' or 'azhd'; and so of other like combinations.

'This change is necessary and universal. It holds good not for the English alone, but for *all* languages. The only difference is, that different languages change different letters; that is, one language accommodates the *first* letter to the second, whilst another accommodates the *second* letter to the first'. (Latham.) In English, the *latter* chiefly occurs. Thus, the *d* in *beads* and the *g* in *stags* are 'flat', whilst the *s* in each is 'sharp', exhibiting a combination that can exist in *spelling* only; for in speech the *s* is changed into *z*, a sound corresponding in flatness with the *d* and *g*, and these words are pronounced as if they were written *beadz* and *stagz*. In like manner *cabs* is pronounced cabz; *lads*, ladz; *loaves*, lōvez; &c. Similar changes occur in *kissed*, *looked*, *plucked*, *tossed*, *wished*, and thousands of other like words, which are respectively pronounced (the *e* being silent) hist, lookt, plukt, tost, wisht; but here the change is the reverse of that in the *first* examples, being from a *flat* consonant to a 'sharp' one.

'There is no fact that requires to be more familiarly known than this' change of the consonants above noticed; 'since there are at least *three* formations in the English language where its influence is most important. These are the *possessive forms* in *-s*, the *plurals* in *-s*, and the *preterites* in *d* and *t*'. 'Neither are there many facts in language *more disguised* than *this* is disguised in English'. (Latham.)

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VOWELS.

A.

6. *Long a* (ā)[1]; the first sound of the first letter of the alphabet, corresponding to its name, and that which it bears in almost every word or syllable, and almost every syllable of words in which it precedes a consonant, and sometimes, even two consonants, followed, in each case, by a final silent *e* in the same syllable, as in *base, face, lade, hate, name, change, range, haste, waste*, &c.[2]; and in almost every word of more than one syllable, in which it is final, with the accent on it, as in pa'per, ma'tron, crea'tion, specta'tor, &c.[3]

A is also often preserved *long* by a following vowel, particularly *i*, as in *gain, pain, stain*; and sometimes even by a preceding one, as in *bear, pear, swear*, &c. This sound of *a* also occurs, 'contrary to every rule of pronunciation', in *their, there, where*, and in the 'anomalous diphthong *ao* in *gaol*'; whilst 'there is a corrupt, but received pronunciation of this letter in the words *any, many, Thames*, where it sounds like ĕ'.[4]

When *long a* (ā) occurs before *r* in the same syllable, as in *bare, fare, pair*, parent, &c., its sound is so lengthened by the guttural vibration of the *r*, and the 'radical' and 'vanishing' movements of the voice become so apparent, that though organically the same as the *a* in *fate*, the effect on the ear is more or less diphthongal—a fact which, in careless and affected speakers, frequently induces the error of breaking up the vowel into *two* distinct parts, and thus imparting to syllables in which it occurs, a dissyllabic character.[5]

Long a (ā) accented, occurring in a word of two or more syllables before *r*, or in an antepenultimate syllable before any consonant (except *c, s*, or *t*) followed by *e* or *i* (not silent), and another vowel, or a vowel and a consonant, usually unites itself to the consonant in utterance, forming a long accented syllable, whilst the *e* or *i* either forms a short syllable by itself, or unites with the following vowel, forming a species of y-diphthong; as in *dairy* (dārĕ'-e), hār'em, vār'y, Austrāl'ian (-yăn), Bacchanāl'ia (-y'ă), instantān'eous (-e-ŭs), grammār'ian (-e-ăn), sectār'ian, &c.[6]

7. The *long 'Italian' a* (ā, ăh)[7] is always heard in monosyllables before *r*, and in every accented syllable of words in which it occurs before *r* followed by another consonant either in the same or the beginning of the succeeding syllable, as *bar, car, far, farm, hark, marsh, bar'ter, farm'er, mar'tyr, par'liament*, &c.; also before *h*, as *ah*, Brah'ma; before *lm* in the same syllable, as *calm* (kăhm), *psalm*

[1] Commonly called by grammarians the *long* or *slender English a*.

[2] The chief *exceptions* are—*are, bade* (prt. of 'bid'), and *have*; to which may be added *gape*, if the pronunciation (*gahpe*) of Knowles, Walker, and Webster be adopted.

[3] The *exceptions* are—*fa'ther, mama, papa*, which have the 'Italian' *a*; and *wa'ter*, which has the 'broad German' *a*; and, perhaps, one or two others. *Master*, given as an exception by Walker, is now always pronounced *mahs'-tĕr*, and not *mah'-stĕr*, as stated in his dictionary. *Father* is also similarly divided by many speakers, and is so 'notated' by Mr Smart. *Rather*, as often heard, resembles 'father', and, according to Jamieson and Knowles, forms another exception.

[4] Walker.—So also of *a*, or *ai*, in the first syllable of *maintain'* (mĕn-).

[5] Speakers of the class referred to commonly say bā'-ĕr, fā'-ĕr, pā'e-rĕnt, &c., instead of *fare, pārĕ'-ĕnt*, &c.; errors, or rather vulgarisms, which cannot be too carefully avoided.

[6] Not va'ry, instants'neous, gramma'rian, secta'rian, &c., as these words are commonly marked in dictionaries, no such a division of most of them existing naturally in the spoken language. Some words of the class referred to may, however, be pronounced both ways; and a few, but only a few, may not be improved by adopting the *Rule*. The relative ease of utterance, and the ear of the speaker, will in general prove a sufficient guide. This blending of the vowel with the *r* in utterance, also occurs with other long vowels.

[7] Called by some grammarians and orthoëpists the '*middle a*'.

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(sā'lm), psalm'ist[8]; before *u* followed by *n* and another consonant, as *aunt, launch, saun'ter*[9]; sometimes before *lf, lve,* and *gh* sounded like *f*, as *half* (hāf), *calf* (kāf), *salve* (sā'lve), *laugh* (lāf); and before *th* sharp, as *bath* (bāth), *lath, path*, &c.; and in *father*[10].

This sound of *a* (ā) was also formerly much used before the nasal liquid *n*, particularly when followed by *c, t*, or *d*, in such words as *dance, glance, lance, chant, grant, plant, slander, command*, &c.[11]; and before *f* and *s*, instead of ă or ă, in *ask, class, glass, grasp, craft, graft*, &c.; a practice now regarded, except in a very few words, as vulgar or provincial.[12]

When *ā* occurs in the same syllable, after *k*, or *g* or *c* hard, it is organically softened by the apparent intervention of a half-suppressed *e*, the causation of which belongs to the consonant, as explained elsewhere. This faint sound, or effect, is indicated in our 'notation' by an apostrophe (') placed before the vowel. It is one which can never be omitted in clear and polite pronunciation; although its exaggeration borders on affectation or vulgarity. Thus, *card, cart, guard, regard*, &c., when clearly and elegantly pronounced, are k'ārd, k'ārt, g'ārd, reg'ārd, &c.; not kārd, kārt, &c., nor ke-ārd, ge-ārd, &c., as sometimes heard among affected speakers, and on the stage.[13]

8. The *long* '*broad*' or '*German*' *a* (ā, āw, ă*w*)[14] is heard before *ll* in monosyllables, in the final syllables of words ending in *ll*, and in their formatives and compounds, whether these drop one of the l's in composition, or not, as *all, call, fall, stall, thrall, albeit, instal, instalment, thraldom*, &c.; and, in monosyllables and accented syllables, before one *l* final, followed by any consonant but *p, b, f*, and *v*, except generally, in words from the Latin and Greek and certain foreign languages, as *bald, false, salt, bal'sam, fal'con, fal'ter, psal'ter* (sawl'-), &c.[15]; also in every case in which *a* comes before *w*, or before *u* not followed in the same syllable by *n* and another consonant, or by *gh* sounded as *f*, as in the anomalous diphthongs *aw* and *au*, in *bawl, dawn, law, awe, laud, sauce, caught, taught*, &c.[16]; also after *w* or *q* when the vowel is followed by *l* or *r*, or by *two* consonants of which *l* or *r* is one, as *walk, war, ward, warm, warn, swarm, warble, warden, war'lock, quality*, &c.; and in the first syllable of *water*.[17]

[8] But not in *pedhuod'ic, pedl'modist, pedl'mody*, &c., for the reason named in the text, and on account of their direct formation from the Greek. See *Section* 45.

[9] Except in *saunt* and *avaunt*, and two or three others, which have the German *a* (aw), or the common sound of the diphthong *au*.

[10] See *Note* 3 (above).

[11] In *command, demand, remand*, &c., usage is divided, the Italian *a* being even now used in these words by many good speakers.

[12] Formerly *bravado, farrago, lumbago, tornado*, and a few other like words of classical or foreign parentage, were pronounced with the '*Italian a*'; but except in *bravo* (well done!), and sometimes, in *bravado*, this is now no longer heard. This sound of the *a*, derived from our ancestors, is still retained in America, in many words in which it has long been obsolete or vulgar among ourselves. Thus, we have often been unable to discover, except by the context, whether an American speaker alluded to his 'aunt' or to an 'ant.'

[13] See *Sections* 27, 12, 14, &c.

[14] See *Sections* 2, 11, 17, 26.

[15] But not in *Alps, Albion, Alcoran, Alfred, asphalt, asphalt'ic, asphalt'um, amal'gam, amal'gamate, cal'culate, psaltēr'ium*, &c., which have ă, according to Rule.

[16] The chief *exceptions* are *maundril, Maundy* (Thursday), *vaunt* and *avaunt*, and *maund* (accor. to K., P., & Sh.), which retain the 'broad' *a* (aw); *hautboy* (Fr., *hautbois*) where *au* is sounded like ō; *laurel* where, from the influence of accent, it is contracted into ăw *or* ō; *cauliflower, laudanum*, &c., which are often similarly shortened; and perhaps a few others.

The *a* in *quaver* and *equator*, is preserved long and slender by the influence of accent.

[17] 'Many words pronounced with *a broad* were anciently written with *au*, as *sault, mault*; and as we still write *fault* and *vault*. This was probably the true Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustic pronunciation'. (Johnson.)

'In some words, as *salt, cobalt*, &c., the *a* is not so *broad* as in *all*, nor so *short* as in *what*; but in respect to this nicer distinction the ear must decide'. (Webster.)

'In some words where custom makes the sound something short, as for instance, in *salt*

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9. The '*short*' or '*stopped*' *a* (ă)[18] heard in *fat*, *hat*, *happy*, &c., generally occurs in monosyllables before any final consonant but *r*, before any two successive consonants (with the *exceptions* noticed in the preceding *Sections*), and commonly, in an accented syllable, before a final consonant (subject to the same *exceptions*), and even *r*, if a vowel follow, or (*except* in 'formatives' from 'primitives' ending in *r*[19]) the *r* be doubled; as *cab*, *pan*, *cat*, *catty*, *capsule*, *fam'ine*, *ar'id*, *car'ry*, *mar'ry*, *tar'ry*, &c.[20]

In many words in which ă occurs before *f*, *s*, *st*, or *n*, there is a slight tendency to broadness, which is 'not quite in unison with the mode of indication'; as may be perceived in an elegant and unaffected pronunciation of *craft*, *graft*, *staff*, *class*, *clasp*, *grasp*, *grass*, *last*, *past*, *chant*, *plant*, *command*, *demand*, *remand*, and other like words; whilst many speakers substitute the 'brief' sound of ā (i. e., ă or ăh), and even ā itself, for the 'stopped' one, in all or nearly all these words. 'This broadness is' (in England) 'a *decided vulgarism* when it identifies the sound with ā (ăh)', or even approximates to it. 'The exact sound, in every instance, lies between the one indicated, and the vulgar corruption'.[21] In a few, and only a few words, should it even extend to the sound indicated by ă (ăh).[22] *Nautical words*, as *aft*, *abaft*, *avast*, &c., in the mouth of *nautical* speakers, are allowable *exceptions* to the *Rule*.

The sound of *short* or *stopped a* (like that of ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ў), in *unaccented syllables*, except when it begins a word, and is followed by a doubled consonant, with the accent on the second syllable[23], is relatively fainter and obscurer than in *accented* syllables[24]; but only in a few cases sanctioned by usage, and then chiefly colloquially, should it be allowed to lose its *distinctive* character, or to degenerate into the sound of ŭ in *tub*.[25]

Before *r* final in *unaccented syllables*, and in *accented syllables* when the *r* is *not* doubled either in spelling (except in 'formatives') or in pronunciation, or is followed by any other consonant, the *a*, though apparently short by position, is relatively 'unstopped' and either *open* or *brief*, as already noticed[26]; and in *unaccented final syllables*, is relatively obscure, as noticed in *Sections* 10, 25, &c.

malt, &c., it seems almost immaterial whether we denote the pronunciation thus, sawlt, mawlt; or thus, sölt, mölt'. (Smart.)

[18] This is the 'short' or 'stopped' sound of the *Italian a*, though usually confounded with that of the *long* or *slender a*.

[19] The *a* in all such 'formatives', like the other vowels, remains long, as in their 'primitives', notwithstanding the *r* is doubled in the written word. Thus, *tarry* (besmeared with tar) is pronounced tahr'-e; whilst *tarry* (to abide), which is not such a 'formative', is pronounced with the vowel short, tăr'-re. See *Section* 26.

[20] The *a* before the *r* or *rr* in these words, when correctly pronounced, is precisely the same as the short, stopped *a* in *hat*; but, owing to the peculiar nature of the consonant, the sound is scarcely so suddenly or abruptly arrested to the ear as it is by the *other* consonants, particularly the pure mutes. Any utterance of this sound which destroys its stopped character, or which approaches even in the smallest degree to the *a* in *far*, is a decided vulgarism. In our 'notation' this sound is usually marked ä, sometimes ă; but where, from oversight, this is not done, the position of the vowel and the accent indicates its true character, and render its mispronunciation impossible.

[21] Mr Smart.

[22] See *Note* 11, &c.

[23] Here the ă is preserved pure, as in *assign'*, *attract'*, &c.

[24] See *Section* 25.

[25] But though an obscure or indistinct pronunciation of the stopped vowels, in unaccented syllables, is a vice in speech which cannot be too strongly censured, the contrary error is equally open to objection. 'A carefully distinct utterance of unaccented syllables, is often an elegance; but here' (referring to the 'stopped' vowels in unaccented final syllables) 'it would convey the impression of childish pedantry' (Smart); or, we may add, of illiterate affectation, or rustic vulgarity. Thus, *gen'tleman'*, *no'bleman'*, &c., are pedantic and vulgar pronunciations of these words; and *gen'tlemŭn*, *no'blemŭn*, &c., are certainly not less so; although the latter are given by Sheridan and Walker, and by Knowles and their other followers. But usage, in this respect, has greatly changed among polite speakers since the time of these writers. See *Section* 25.

[26] See *Sections* 7, 26, &c.

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10. The *brief 'Italian'* **a** (ă, ăh)[27] is generally heard when the vowel occurs in open, unaccented syllables, as papa', bana'na, fari'na, ab'ecus, Amer'ica, Messi'ah; and commonly before *r* in an unaccented syllable, as in ce'dar, an'archy, an'cillary, mon'arch, mon'archy, &c. It is also the sound which **a** always assumes, in easy and rapid utterance, when used as an article or preposition, as in the phrases 'what 's **a** clock?' 'once **a** year', 'I am **a** going', &c.[28]

11. The *short* sound of the '*broad*' or '*German*' **a** (ă, ăw, ăw) is heard when the vowel occurs after *w*, and, generally, after *q*, and is followed or stopped by any single consonant or consonant-sound but *k*, *g* hard, *ng*, or *f*, or by some double letter or digraph, as *x* or *nk*, that includes the sound of one of them; also after *w* or *q* when followed by a doubled consonant, or by two consonants in the same syllable, of which neither *r* nor *l* is one; as in wad, wan, was, wasp, what, waddle, wallow, swallow, wanton, warrant, quad, quash, quality, quantity, quarrel, &c.[29]

E.

12. The sound of *long* **e** (ē) is that which the vowel has when lengthened by *e* mute final, as in glebe, scheme, theme, severe, thee, &c.[30]; and when it ends an accented syllable, as in adhe'sion, se'cret, secre'tion, &c.; also at the end of monosyllables that have no other vowel, as be, he, me, she, we; at the end of words from the learned languages, not yet anglicised, as apos'trophe (-tro-fē), catas'trophe, epit'ome (-o-me), sim'ile, &c.[31]; and in the termination *-es* of like words, as anal'yses (-sēz), antip'odes (-dēz), aph'ides, Ha'des, ma'nes (-nēz), millep'edes (-dēz), &c., as noticed in *Section* 99.

E is also *long* when it occurs in monosyllables and final syllables immediately before another *e* followed by a consonant, as in deep, feet, meet, seen, auctioneer, pioneer[32]; also, generally, when it occurs in syllables followed in like manner by *a*, as in beam, feat, mean, treat, appear, beaver, creature; sometimes, when similarly followed by *i*, as in seine, seize, deceive, receive, either, neither, &c.; and before *o* in the word people; but, *except* with the *first* of these, the instances are numerous in which the *e* is short, or in which it is altogether silent, and either the second vowel of the written diphthong, otherwise silent, assumes its place, or a sound is given to the vowel combination which is proper to neither of its elements[33]. The vowel combinations æ and œ final in the accented syllables of classical words, and the frequent termination æ in Latin plurals, have always the sound of ē, and in the latter case, distinctly pronounced.[34]

The sound of *long* **e** before *r* is similarly lengthened and modified to that of ā (*Section* 6) and the other open vowels; and when occurring in an accented

[27] This is merely the faint or obscure sound of long *a*(*h*), more or less shortened, and that into which the vowel naturally falls under the circumstances mentioned in the *Text*.

[28] The phonotype ă, in the 'notation' of this Dictionary, is used before *r* to represent both the *stopped* **a** and the *obscure* or *brief Italian* **a** (ăh); the difference between them being, however, clearly shewn by the presence of the accent in the *first* case, and its absence in the other. See *Notes* 20, 25.

[29] But not in *waft*, *wax*, *thwack*, *twang*, *twank*, *quaff*, *quaggy*, &c., in which the vowel is ă, according to the Rule. The *Exceptions* are few and doubtful—quass, quassation, quassia, quassine, have now generally ă; but are heard both ways.

[30] The *exceptions* are ere, there, where, in which the vowel has the sound of ā; and were, in which it has the sound of ĕ. In the article *the*, except before a word beginning with a vowel, it is usually brief, and more or less obscure.

[31] In these words, as usually pronounced, the *e* though long or open, is not so long as ē; and is expressed in the 'notation' of this *Dictionary* by the 'alphabetic' *e*, or e written without the mark of long quantity.

[32] *Except* in the poetical contractions *e'er* and *ne'er*, which are pronounced ăre, năre; and, perhaps, in two or three other words.

[33] For *exceptions*, &c., see *Sections* 6, 13, 24, 45.

[34] See *Section* 99 (ē), &c.

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syllable before *r*, or in an accented antepenultimate syllable before any consonant (except *c*, *s*, or *t*), under the conditions noticed in *Section* 6, it usually, or very frequently, coalesces with the following consonant in utterance in a like manner to that letter; as in mere, near, here, at'mosphere, fēr'ine, pēr'iod (-e-ūd), endēm'ial (-y'ăl), matēr'ial (-e-ăl), mȳstēr'ious (-e-ŭs), sēr'ious, Sibēr'ian (-e-ăn), &c.[35] So also, like *i*, when it occurs in an unaccented syllable before a vowel, and is not preceded by a 'dental', it very frequently unites with the following vowel, forming a species of y-diphthong, as in mal'leable (-y'ăbl), beauteous (būtē'-y'ŭs), gor''geous (-yŭs), cutān'eous (-y'ŭs), &c.[36]

13. The sound usually called *short e* (ĕ)[37] is that which the letter bears before any final consonant but *r*, and before a doubled consonant, or any two successive consonants of which *r* is not one; and generally, in accented syllables before any final consonant, including even *r* if a vowel follow, or (*except* in the case of 'formatives' from 'primitives' in *r*[38]), the *r* be doubled; as bet, men, red, egg, pett'y, dental, depth, resem'ble, clem'ency, mer'it, der'ogate, imper'ative, inher'itance, ber'ry, fer'ry, per'ry, &c.

The *short* or *stopped sound* represented by *e* (like ă, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў) is relatively fainter and obscurer in *unaccented*, than in accented syllables; but (subject to the *exceptions* mentioned below) only in a few cases sanctioned by usage, does it lose its distinctive character[39], or degenerate into that of ŭ. The true sound appears to lie between the ă and ŭ, as heard in that and tub. When, however, this letter begins a word, and is followed by a doubled consonant, or by two consonants of which *r* is not one, with the accent on the second syllable, it preserves its regular short or stopped sound unaltered, as in effacé', embalm', explain', &c.[40]

The *e* before *r* final in *unaccented syllables*[41], and before *r*, or *r* followed by another consonant, in *monosyllables*, though conveniently represented by ĕ, is not identical with it, having, in the *first* case, an obscure sound approaching that of ŭ before r[42], as in perform', en'ter, remem'ber, read'er, wonder, &c.; and in the *second*, a longer sound caused by the palatal or guttural vibration of the *r*, in which the vowel, though lengthened and somewhat obscured, preserves, in correct pronunciation, rather more of its distinctive character, as in her, herd, berth, earth, &c.[42a]; the *e*, in each case, being relatively unstopped, as compared with the *e* in pet or men. In *accented syllables*, however, when the *r* is not doubled (*except* in 'formatives' from 'primitives' in *r*[43]), or is not followed by a vowel, and when it is followed by any other consonant, the *e*, though relatively

[35] See *Sections* 6, 26, &c.

[36] See *Section* 14, and particularly *Note* 67.

[37] This is, in reality, the 'short' or 'stopped' sound corresponding to the long, slender *a* (ā). See *Sections* 2, 6.

[38] See *Note* 19, which also applies here.

[39] In certain *plurals* ending in *-es* unaccented, the *e* is apt to slide into the softer sound of ĭ; as fa'ces (fās'-lz), prais'es (-lz), wages (-lz), &c. So of *plurals* in *-ies*, as cher'ries (-rlz), ladies (lā'-dlz), antiq'uities (-tlz), &c.; but here, chiefly by the silence of the *e*. A like change occurs under the accent in the word *E*ngland (Ing'-glănd), and is made by the vulgar in *en'gine*. Mr Walker extends this licence to many other kinds of words, as *poet*, *covet*, *linen*, *duel*, &c., a pronunciation now regarded as affected or vulgar.

'We may observe, that though the *e* goes into the short sound of *i*' (in the words referred to), 'it is exactly that sound which corresponds to the long sound of *e*' (Walker); the reverse, however, applies when the sound approaches that of *ŭ*.

[40] See *Sections* 9, 25.

[41] The *e* after *r* preceded by another consonant, as in cen'tre, me'tre, &c., falls under the same rule, these words being always pronounced, and sometimes spelled, *center*, *meter*, &c. So of *acre*, *massacre*, &c.; but here the orthography is never altered, as a change would lead to the softening of the *e*, and an erroneous pronunciation.

[42] 'Identical' with it. (Smart; Walker.)

[42a] See *Note* 44.

[43] See *Note* 19, which also applies to *e* and the other vowels.

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unstopped and lengthened, as in the second condition just referred to, preserves (except in a very few cases sanctioned by usage) its distinctive character nearly entire, as in fer'ment, mer'cy, per'sonal, eter'nal, &c.[44]; but if, in an *accented* syllable, the *r* be followed by a vowel, or doubled (*except* in 'formatives'), the *e* is 'stopped' by the *r*, as by any other consonant, and always preserves its pure, short sound unaltered[45]; the *e*, under all the conditions just noticed, being affected and modified by *r* in precisely the same manner as the other short vowels[46].

The *e* in certain *unaccented final syllables* in which it is *short* by position, is liable to suppression, as noticed below :—

a. The *e* in the *-ed* of the *preterites* of verbs, *participles*, and *participial adjectives*, when not preceded by *d* or *t*, is almost universally suppressed, and the final *d*, either pure, or changed to its corresponding sharp sound *t*, when necessary for union in utterance[47], is united to the preceding consonant forming one syllable ; as in barred (bărd), loved (lŭvd), composed' (-pōzd'), ebbed (ĕbd), faced (fāste), looked (lo͝okt), stuffed (stŭft), tossed (tŏst), vouched (vowcht), &c. But when these participles and adjectives are changed into adverbs by the addition of *-ly*, or into abstract substantives by the addition of *-ness*, they generally *preserve* the termination *-ed* entire ; as in confessed' (-fĕst'), confess'edly (-ĕd-le) ; designed' (-sīnd'), design'edly (-ĕd-le) ; prepared' (-pārd'), prepar'edly (-ĕd-le), prepar'edness (-ĕd-nĕs) ; fixed (fĭkst), fix'edness (-ĕd-nĕs), &c.[48]

This suppression of the *e*, with some exceptions chiefly colloquial, does not properly occur in adjectives in *-ed* which are not derived from verbs ; nor does it occur in bless'ed, curs'ed, learn'ed, wing'ed, and, perhaps, a few others, though verbals, when used as adjectives ; and all these *retain* the *-ed* entire in their 'formatives', but not in composition ; as a'ged, a'gedly (-jĕd-le), bless'ed, bless'edness, fork'ed, wing'ed, full-aged (-ājd'), three'-forked (-forkt), sheath'-winged (-wingd), &c.[49]

[44] The *er* in these words (and so of *ir* when similarly situated) is pronounced 'by the *vulgar* as *ur*; by the *polite* (except perchance in words of very common occurrence, as *sir, stir*, &c.), with a pronunciation which lies between *ur* and *ŭr*'. (Smart.)

The *e* in clerk, sergeant, and serjeant, has the sound of the long 'Italian' *a* ; and this appears to have formerly been the common sound of *e* before r, as still frequently heard in the proper names *Derby* (dar'-), *Berkeley* (bark'-), &c.

[45] The *e* in this case is never mispronounced, except by the most vulgar and ignorant. Thus, though the *e* in her, or'der, mer'cy, and fer'ry, are each expressed in our 'notation' by ĕ, the conditions as to accent or its absence, &c., under which it occurs, unmistakably fixes the pronunciation. See *Notes* 20, &c.

[46] See *Sections* 9, 10, 25-6, &c.

[47] See *Note* 58, *page* xviii.

[48] Attention to the points enumerated cannot be too frequently or strongly enforced on pupils and others desirous of speaking correctly ; as their neglect, in many cases, not merely borders on vulgarity, but leaves the meaning of the speaker obscure.

'This contraction of the participial *-ed*, and the verbal *-en* (see *below*), is so fixed an idiom of our pronunciation, that to *alter* it, would be to *alter* the *sound* of the *whole language*'. (Walker.)

It must, however, 'be carefully noted, that' (according to the prevailing usage of the *pulpit*) 'there is a remarkable exception to many of these contractions when we are pronouncing the *language of Scripture:* here every participial *-ed* ought to make a distinct syllable, where it is *not* preceded by a vowel : thus, "Who hath believ'*ed* our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord reveal'*ed*"? Here the participles are both pronounced in *three* syllables ; but in the following passage. "Whom he did predestinate, them he also call'*ed:* and whom he call'*ed*, them he also justified; and whom he justified, them he also glorified"; "called" *preserves* the *e*, and is pronounced in *two* syllables ; and "justified" and "glorified" *suppress* the *e*, and are pronounced in three syllables'. (Walker.) But in making the termination *-ed* a separate syllable, in the cases referred to, the greatest possible care must be taken to deliver it *easily* and *naturally*, and to avoid giving it more distinctness or importance in utterance than that which is due to it as a final and unaccented syllable. A contrary course destroys the effect intended, weakens the force of the other members of the sentence, and closely borders on affectation.

[49] For a *List* of the words referred to, see *Section* 45.

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b. The *e* in *-el*, not preceded by a 'liquid', is sometimes suppressed, and sometimes not, in a manner scarcely reducible to *rule*[50].

c. The *e* in *-en* (with some exceptions) is generally suppressed when the vowel is not preceded by a 'liquid'; and *always* so in verbs and verbals, whether preceded by a liquid or not[50].

E is always *mute* at the end of English words[51], *except* in monosyllables that have no other vowel, and in unanglicised words from the learned languages[52], when it is long or alphabetic, and in certain foreign words[53]. This mute *e* is commonly used as an orthographic expedient to shew that the preceding vowel is long, as *can*, cāne, *hat*, hāte, &c.[54]; or to soften or modify a preceding consonant, as in *force*, *rage*, *since*, *oblige*, &c., where it shews that the *c* is sounded like *s*, and the *g* as j[55].

E is also *mute* or *suppressed* in the third person singular of verbs and the plurals of substantives in *-ies*, when the first person, or the substantive singular, ends in *-y*; as I *reply'*, he replies (-plīze'); a *reply*, his replies (-plīze'); cher'ries (-rĭz), mar'ries (-rĭz), antiq'uities (-tĭz), &c.[56]

The *e mute*, at the end of substantives singular and the first persons of verbs, continues silent in their plurals and 'formatives', as *theme*, *themes* (thēmz), *make*, *makes*, &c.

Where *ĕr*, or the sound of *e*, followed by r (= ĕr, er) occurs in the same syllable after *k*, or *g* or *c* hard, there is the same organic softening of the vowel by the intervention of the slight sound indicated in our 'notation' by (') , as occurs with ār and ĭ; as (faintly) in k'ĕrn, k'ĕrchief, (more perceptibly in) g'irl (g'ĕrl), g'ird (g'ĕrd), &c.[57]

I.

14. *Long i* (ī, ÿ), as noticed in *Section* 2, is a pure diphthong, composed of the sound of ă or ă, and ĕ; and is precisely equivalent to the sound of the word *eye* (the organ of sight). This sound it always bears in *monosyllables* ending in silent *e*, as *ice*, *hie*, *mine*, *shine*, *time*, *wife*, *shire*, *wire*, &c.[58]; and in *accented syllables*, in which it is final, as bī'as, dī'gest, ī'tem, tī'tle, pī'ety, dī'alogue, vī'olate, &c.

I is also *long* in *monosyllables* ending with *nd*, as *bind*, *find*, *mind*, *wind* (to twist, to enfold)[59]; and, in monosyllables, before *gh* and *ght*, as in *high* (hī), *nigh*,

[50] For *Lists* of *exceptions*, see *Section* 45.

There is a vicious pronunciation of many words in these terminations commonly heard in the *pulpit*, particularly amongst young and illiterate ministers, in which the *e* is not merely sounded when it should be suppressed, but has a degree of distinctness and importance given to it, which apart from conveying the impression of affectation or vulgarity, tends greatly to lessen the force of the other words of the sentences in which they occur. Thus, *oven* (ŭv'n) is pronounced ŭv'ĕn, *happ'en* ('n), happ'ĕn, *ward'en* ('n), war'dĕn, &c.; yet, strange to say, the important word 'heaven' is uniformly given by the same persons according to the prevailing usage of polished speakers, with the *e* suppressed. This usage of the pulpit defeats its own object—if object it has, and borders on absurdity. See *Note* 48, &c.

[51] See *Section* 12.

[52] See *Sections* 12, 99.

[53] See *Section* 99.

[54] See *Notes* 37-8, *page* xv.

[55] See *Sections* 28, 30, 32, &c.

[56] See *Note* 39; also *Sections* 35, &c.

[57] See *Sections* 27, 2, 7, 13-4, &c.

[58] *Give* and *live* are *exceptions*; also *wife* in 'housewife' (hŭz'-lf; a needle-case), and 'housewife' (hŭz'-wīf; the mistress of a family) as often heard colloquially. *Shire*, provincially and colloquially, is commonly pronounced shēre; and, in unaccented syllables, -shĕr.

[59] *Wind* (air in motion), and *wind* (to blow or ventilate), with their 'formatives' and 'compounds', *except* occasionally in poetry, have departed from the *Rule*, and are now always heard with the ĭ short. So of window. *Windlass* and *windle* (from the *v.* to wind) have also I.

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thigh, light (līt), night[60], wight; before *gn* in the same syllable, as in *sign*, resign', malign'; and before *nt* in the irregular word pint; also, generally, at the end of the *first syllable* of words of which the *second* syllable is accented, and commences with a *vowel*, as in biog'raphy, diam'eter, prior'ity, tiār'a; or when it forms such an initial syllable by itself, as in iam'bic, Ion'ic, io'ta; sometimes in a like position when the *second* syllable commences with a *consonant*, as in gigan'tic, itin'erant, idol'atry, prime'val, viva'cious[61]; and always at the end of Greek and Latin words, as in duum'viri (-rī), tro'phī (entom.), &c.[62]. The *i* is also generally *long* and diphthongal in the prepositive syllables *bi-*, *chi-*, *di-*, *tri-*, &c., when the accent is on the *second* syllable, whether this begins with a vowel or not, as biax'al, bilob'ular, digam'ma, trien'nial; often so in the final unaccented syllables of words ending in *e* mute, as fi'nite, ex'pedite, su'icide, con"cubine, &c.; and in several other cases, although in other like combinations to the *first* of those last mentioned, particularly when the second syllable commences with a consonant, the vowel usually slides into the slender sound of *e*, and in those referred to in the *second*, into that of ĭ; but 'the *exceptions* to each of these are so numerous, that nothing but' a *classified list* of the words alluded to, 'will give a tolerable idea of the state of pronunciation in this point'. (Walker.)[63]

When *i* ends an *unaccented syllable*, or forms one by itself (*except* in the cases already noticed), it usually drops the first element of the diphthong, and has precisely the sound of the vowel *e* when occurring in similar positions, as in digest' (de-), direct', divers'ify, ir'ritate (-re-), med'icine (-e-), pimen'to (pe-), sĭli"cia (se-), &c.; and in many cases, particularly in certain penultimate syllables, this sound is further shortened into *e* 'brief' or 'alphabetic', or into its correspondent 'stopped' sound ĭ, as in assim'ilate (-e-lāte), rat'ify (-e-fī), affin'ity (-ĭt-e *or* -e-te), im'itate (-e-), flex'ible (-ĭbl), sens'ible, inim'ical (-e-kăl *or* -ĭk-ăl), crit'ical (-ĭk-), &c.[64]

The *i* in the frequent vowel-digraph *ie*, except when it is final in monosyllables, has also nearly always the sound of ē or e; as in chief (chēf), grieve (grēv), thieve, yield, grenadier (-dēr'), rev'erie (-e), &c.[65]

This sound of *i* is also commonly heard in words borrowed from foreign languages (particularly the *Fr.*, *It.*, and *Sp.*), and in many words derived from these languages though now partially anglicised, or, in some cases, long since permanently incorporated with our own; as antique (-tēk'), bombasine (-zēn'), caprice (-prēs'), chagrin (-grēn'), critique (-tēk'), fatigue (-tēg'), glacis (-sēs'—mil.), intrigué (-trēg'), invalid (-lēd'), machine (-shēn'), magazine (-zēn'), marine (-rēn'), oblique (-lēk'), pique (pēk), police (-lēs'), pro'file (-fīl), routine (-tēn'), seignior *or* signor (sēn'-yŭr), tontine (-tēn'), ver'digris and am'bergris (-grēs, as pop. pronounced), and many others.[66]

When the letter *i* occurs in an *unaccented syllable* before another vowel, and

[60] *Except* in sen'night (-nĭt; q. v.).

[61] But more frequently like *e*. See *Section* 12.

[62] See *Section* 99.

[63] Several such *Lists* are given in *Section* 45.

The *length* and *sound* of the *i* in the unaccented final syllable of words, depends chiefly on the *position* of the accent, and the *number* of syllables; sometimes, on the quantity of the corresponding vowel in the 'primitive'; but the diversity of classes so arising, and their exceptions, are too numerous to admit of more than a few leading ones being noticed in this *Introduction*.

[64] The *exceptions* to both the sounds of *i* referred to in the last two paragraphs are so numerous, as to defy reduction to *Rules*. Doubtful cases may be best settled by reference to the words themselves, as given in the body of the *Dictionary*. See *Note* 63.

[65] *Friend* and its 'formatives' and 'compounds', *sieve*, and one or two others, are exceptions. So also is *tierce*, when pronounced tērse, as marked by Walker and Webster. See *Sections* 24, 99, &c.

[66] *Oblige* was formerly also pronounced in the same manner (o-blēj'); a practice now regarded as affected or vulgar.

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is preceded by any consonant not a 'dental', and particularly by *l*, *n*, or *m*, this sound of *i* (i. e., *e*; v. su.) very frequently, and, in colloquial discourse, nearly always unites with the following vowel or vowel-digraph in utterance, forming a species of y-diphthong; as bil'*iary* (-yăr-e), bril'*iant* (-yănt), fil'*ial* (-y'ăl), măn'*ia* (-y'ă), măn'*iac* (-y'ăc), min'*ion* (-yŭn), pon'*iard* (-yărd), span'*iel* (-yĕl), famil'*iar* (-yăr), ăm'*iable* (-yăbl‡), abstĕm'*ious* (-y'ŭs), harmŏn'*ious*, ignomin'*ious*, particip'*ial* (-y'ăl), convi*v'ial*, &c. So also, sometimes, after a 'dental', if preceded by another consonant, as in Christ'*ian* (-y'ăn), combust'*ion* (-yŭn), cord'*ial* (-y'ăl), digest'*ion* (-yŭn), mixt'*ion*, quest'*ion*, &c.; and sometimes colloquially, even after a 'dental' when preceded by a vowel, as in id'*iot* (-yŭt), &c.[67]

The sound of *long* *i* before *r*, in monosyllables and accented syllables, is similarly lengthened and modified, and, in the latter, coalesces with the following consonant in utterance, in a similar manner to that of the other long vowels; as fire, mire, sire, mīr'y, wīr'y, pīr'ate, pīr'acy, sīr'en, &c.[68]

When *long* or *diphthongal* *i* (ī), or the sound of ɪ, occurs in the same syllable after *g* hard, *k*, or *c* hard, the faint sound, as of *e*, indicated in our 'notation' by ('), is, of necessity, interposed between them during the separation of the organs in distinct utterance; as in guide (g'īde), guile (g'īle), guise (g'īze), chyle (k'īle), kind (k'īnd), sky (sk'ī), beguile (-g'īle'), disguise (-g'īze'), (and less perceptibly in) cat'echise, &c.; but great care must be taken not to lengthen this sound into a separate *e*, as ke-īnd, ge-īde, &c., a 'monster of pronunciation heard only on the stage' (Nares), and among affected and illiterate speakers. A similar interposed sound, but one very much fainter, occurs between *ch* and ɪ, as in child (ch'ɪld), chime (ch'ɪme), &c., of which, however, the slightest exaggeration becomes vulgar and intolerable.[69]

The *quantity* or *sound* of *i* in the *unaccented final syllables* of words ending in silent *e*, is subject to much diversity and uncertainty. 'There is', however, 'one rule of very great extent in words of this termination which have the accent on the penultimate syllable, and that is, that the *i* in the final syllable of these words is short'[70]; as in adamant'ine (-ɪn), amethȳst'ine, depos'ite (-ɪt), hos'tile (-tĭl), res'pite (-pĭt), serv'ile (-ĭl), &c. The chief *exceptions* are an'ile, ar'chīves, ca'prīne (*a.*), car'bine, car'line, car'mine, cer'vine, con'fine (*s.*), con'fine (*v.*, to border upon), con'trite (*a.*), cor'vine, co'sine, e'dile, em'pire, e'quine, er'rhine, ex'ile fe'line, fēr'ine, fi'nite[71], gen'tile, length'wise (-wīze), like'wise (-wīze),[72] mȳr'rhine o'vile, part'ile, Paul'ine, pis'cine, pis'mire, por'cine, quag'mire, ram'pire, salīne (when acc. on the first syll.), se'nile, su'pine (*a.*), um'pire, vam'pire, vul'pine (as sometimes heard), and a few others, in all of which the *i* is long. But when the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, in words of this termination, the length of the vowel is not so easily ascertained. Indeed, there is then so little regularity in the sound of this letter in the final syllable, that, in a vast number of cases, nothing but a constant reference to analogy, and an acquaintance with polite usage, will enable the speaker to pronounce them with certainty and decision[73].

[67] The reader will recollect that *i* (as with *e*) and another vowel, following *c*, *s*, or *t*, are excluded from this coalescence by the *Rule*. So also, in most cases, it should not be adopted after a long accented syllable ending with *r*; for what could sound worse than impēr'*ial* (-yăl for impēr'*ial* (-e-ăl), inquisītōr'*ial* (-yăl) for inquisītōr'*ial* (-e-ăl), or Sibēr'*ian* (-yăn) for Sibēr'*ian* (-e-ăn); although these, and many like words, have been so marked by more than one of our later orthoëpists. When judiciously employed, this union of the vowels adds a grace and ease to pronunciation; but when otherwise used, it not merely offends the ear, but is a gross vulgarism. See *Section* 12.

[68] See *Sections* 6, 12, 14 (*ante*), and 26.

[69] See *Sections* 27, 2, 7, 13-4, &c.

[70] Walker.

[71] But not in in'finite.

[72] With other dissyllable compounds of *-wise*.

[73] For several *lists* of such words, see *Section* 45.

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15. The *sound* usually called *short i* (ĭ, ў)[74], and expressed by that letter, or by its duplicate ў, in the words ill, him, pĭt, spĭr'it, lў'ric, mĭr'ror, ĭr'ritate, conspĭr'acy, vĭr'ile, vĭr'ulent, &c., is heard *pure* whenever the vowel is completely 'stopped' by a final or following consonant, under precisely the same conditions as with ŏ (*Section* 13), and the other short or stopped vowels.[75]

When this letter (ĭ, ў) occurs before *r* and another consonant, in a syllable not final, it is precisely equivalent to *e* in the same position, as in vĭr'gin (vĕr'-), vĭr'tue, mўr'tle (mĕr'-), &c.[76]; so also in monosyllables and final syllables before *r* followed by another consonant, as in bĭrd (bĕrd), bĭrth (bĕrth), dĭrt (dĕrt), firm (fĕrm), gĭrd (g'ĕrd), shĭrt (shĕrt), skĭrt (skĕrt *or* sk'ĕrt), whĭrl (hwĕrl), &c.[77]; and before *r* final in monosyllables, and in unaccented final syllables, as fĭr (fĕr), sĭr (sĕr), stĭr (stĕr), na'dўr (-dĕr), mar'tўr (-tĕr), &c.[78]; in all of which the vowel *e* might be substituted for *i*, without producing the slightest difference in the pronunciation.[79]

When *short i* occurs, without another vowel, in an unaccented syllable before a final consonant or consonants (except *r*, or of which *r* is not one), it retains its regular 'short' or 'stopped' sound[80] *pure*, though slightly lessened in force and distinctness by the absence of accent; as in de'ist (-ĭst), furnish (-nĭsh), rubbish, &c.[81]

O.[82]

16. *Long* or *open o* (ō) is heard pure when the vowel ends or forms a syllable with the accent on it, as in mo'tion, po'tent, *o*'ver, &c.; and when it forms an unaccented syllable by itself, or ends one, either immediately before or after the accent, as in obe'dient, polite', im'potent, pota'to, &c.; also when it forms a monosyllable by itself, or with a silent *h*, or (*except* in *do*, *to*, *who*[83]) ends one having no other vowel, as O, *oh*, go, no, *so*; and generally, when it occurs in words or syllables ending in silent *e*, as b*o*ne, home, n*o*te, r*o*ve, al*o*ne, h*o*e, w*o*e, &c.; but not in *lose*, *move*, *whose*, *behove* (and their compounds), which have the *o* like o͞o[84]; nor in *come*, *done*, *dove*, *love*, *glove*, *none*, *some*, *shove*, *sponge*, *above*, and a few others, in which the *o* has the sound of ŭ; nor in *gone*, in which it has the sound of ŏ, in *worse* where it sounds like ŭ(r), in *one* where it sounds like *wŭ*, in *corse* where it is equivalent to a͞w, and several others.

O is also *long* before *ll* in knoll, poll, roll, stroll, toll, troll, &c.; before *ld* in

[74] In reality the 'short' or 'stopped' sound corresponding to ĕ, and not to ī, as the name implies. See *Sections* 2, &c.

[75] The preservation of this sound *pure*, in the cases embraced by the *Rule*, is one of the leading characteristics of refined taste, education, and polished life; just as allowing it to degenerate into the deeper sound of ŭ is a mark of illiterateness and vulgarity.

[76] The *ir* in these words is commonly pronounced *ur* by the vulgar, and the vulgar only.—'The sound of *i* in this situation ought to be carefully attended to'. (Walker.)

[77] See *Note* 76.

[78] *Fir*, *sir*, *stir*, and other like words, are often *colloquially* pronounced *fur*, *sur*, &c.; and always so by the vulgar.

[79] Refer to the *Sections* relating to the other short vowels; also to *Sections* 25-26.

[80] That is the 'stopped' sound corresponding to ĕ, as heard in pĭt, pĭt'y; not ē.

[81] 'When this letter is unaccented in the numerous terminations *-ible*, *-ity*, &c., it is frequently pronounced like ŭ; but it may be observed that the pure sound of *i* like e' (i. e., *e brief*, *or* ĭ) 'in these words, is as much the mark of an elegant speaker, as that of ŭ in *singular*, *educate*, &c.' (Walker.)

[82] Sheridan, and the older orthoëpists generally, notice only *three* sounds of this letter, as heard in nōte, nŏt, prove (o͞o). Mr Walker adds to these the sounds of *o* in dove (ŭ), nor (*aw*), wolf (o͝o), making six. For such of them as are not noticed, or fully noticed, under *O*, refer to *Sections* 8, 11, 19, 20-1, &c.

[83] In which the *o* is sounded o͞o or ō͝o; which sound is carried into their cases and formatives.

[84] Nor in *canoe* (-no͞o'), and one or two others. Nor in the vowel digraph or improper diphthong *æ* or *oe*, which has usually the sound of ē. See *Sections* 12, 99.

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bold, cold, fold, gold, hold, sold, told, wold, &c.; before single *l* in control, patrol, &c.; before *rt* in fort, port, sport; before *st* in ghost, host, most, post; before *ss* in gross; and before several other groups of consonants, including their formatives and compounds.

The *long sound* of *o* is also found under several of its combinations with other vowels; as *oa*, in boast, hoard, groan; *ou*, in court, soul, mould; *ow*, in blow, flow, grown, known, bestow; *au* and *eau* in hautbois, hauteur, *eau*, beau, and other words from the French; and occasionally in several other combinations, both vowel and consonantal.[85]

The *sound* of *long o*, before *r*, is similarly affected and modified to that of the other open vowels; and in *accented syllables* before *r*, and *accented antepenultimate syllables* before any consonant (but *c*, *s*, ŏr *t*), it usually, or very frequently, like them, coalesces with the following consonant in utterance; as in pōr'ous, stōr'y, empōr'ium (-e-ŭm), hyperbōr'ean (-e-ăn), matrimōn'ial, metabōl'ian (-yăn), &c.[86]

The irregular sound of *o* (= o͞o) in move, prove, &c.[87], is noticed in the first paragraph of this *Section*. It also occurs in tomb, whom, womb; in the adopted French words poltron, ponton, sponton or esponton, &c., as heard in English mouths; and in a few others.

17. The sound usually called *short o* (ŏ)[88], and represented by this letter in got, lot, not, op, upon, fŏr'age, ŏr'ifice, stol'id, top'ic, tŏr'rent, authŏr'ity, &c., is that which the vowel generally bears when 'stopped' by a pure consonant, and this under precisely the same conditions as with ŏ (*Section* 13), and the other short or stopped vowels; but the *exceptions* are numerous, as will be seen by reference to the paragraphs immediately preceding and following the present one.[89]

When this *short sound* of *o* occurs before *ss*, *st*, *th*, or a *liquid* (except *r*) followed by a mute, as in cross (krŏs), dross, loss, moss[90], cost, frost, broth, cloth, solve and its compounds absolve, dissolve, resolve, &c., there is a *slight* tendency to 'broadness', which, when exaggerated or even perceptibly increased, becomes a decided vulgarism. 'The exact sound, in every instance, lies between the one indicated' (by ŏ *or* ă) 'and the vulgar corruption'.[91] *Solve*, and its compounds, are 'the only words where a *somewhat* longer sound of the *o* is agreeable to polite pronunciation'.[92] This broadness of the *o* is often, by the illiterate, particularly in the provinces, extended to the vowel before *other* consonants than those mentioned above, and this to a degree which converts cŏffee into *cawffee*, ŏff into *awf*, frŏst into *frawst*, &c.; a perversity and vulgarity of utterance easily acquired, but, in the adult, usually very difficult to eradicate.[93]

The *sound* of *short o* in *unaccented* syllables, like that of ŏ (*Section* 13) and the other stopped vowels, is in general regular, though relatively fainter and obscurer than in accented syllables, as concrete', concur'rent, connect'ive, declar'atory, aud'itory, incompress'ible, observe', observa'tion, pollute', pontif'ic, &c.; but with many *exceptions*, particularly in the initial and final syllables of words not classical

[85] See *Sections* 24, 45, 99.

[86] Not po'rous, empo'reum, matrimo'nial, &c. See *Sections* 6, 12, 14, 26, &c.

[87] Called by Walker its '*long, slender sound*'.

[88] The short or stopped sound corresponding to '*aw*', not to ŏ, as the name implies. It is precisely identical with the *a* in what (hwŏt). See *Sections* 2, 11, &c.

[89] *Short o*, of all the vowels, not even excepting *i*, is the most irregular and uncertain in its sound, as noticed in the *Text*. Even the accent is not always sufficient to restrain its tendency to obscureness, or its degeneration into the sound of ŭ.

[90] *Gross* having the *o* long, is an *exception*.

[91] Smart.

[92] Walker.

[93] 'As it would be gross, to a degree, to sound the *a* in castle, mask, and plant, like the *a* in psalm, psalm, &c.; so it would be equally exceptionable to pronounce the *o* in moss, dross, frost, &c., as if they were written *mawse*, *drawse*, *frawst*, &c.' (Walker.)

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or technical, and in other cases, in which it has sunk either into the sound of ŭ, or one nearly approaching it, or is altogether suppressed in utterance.[94]

So also of ŏ in the *accented syllables* of many words in which it is now pronounced like ŭ and its modifications; and in a few others, like o͝o.[94]

Among the *exceptions* to the usual and proper sound of ŏ, above referred to, are—

O equivalent to ŭ; heard in many words when the vowel is followed and stopped by the 'liquids' *m*, *n*, *r*, and the 'semivowels' *v*, *z*, and (sometimes) *th* and *s*, both in accented and unaccented syllables, and even in several monosyllables ending in *e* mute, as in the following list:—accom'pany, accom'paniment; affront', affront'; among', amongst'; atter'ney; bomb, bombard', bombard'ment, bombardier'; bombasin' *or* bombazine'; bombast', bombast'ic; bor'age (colloq.), bor'ough; broth'er; chocse'monger[95]; coch'ineal (kŭtch'-); col'ander; col'our, col'ouring, col'ourable; com'bat (*s.*, *v.*; accor. to S., Wa., &c.), com'batant (do.), com'bative (do.); com'ber; come, com'ing, come'ly; com'fit; com'fort (*s.*, *v.*), com'fortable; com'frey; compan'ion, compan'ionable; com'pany (*s.*, *v.*); compare', compar'ison; com'pass (*s.*, *v.*); complain', complaint'; compute'; com'rade (accor. to K., P., Sh., Wa.); con'duit (-dĭt); con'jure, con'juror; con'stable, con'stablery, constab'ulary; cov'enant (*s.*, *v.*), cov'enanter; cov'er (*s.*, *v.*), cov'ering, cov'ercle, cov'erlet; cov'ert, cov'erture; cov'et, cov'etous; cov'ey; cov'in, cov'inous; coz'en, coz'enage; discom'fit; discom'fort (*s.*, *v.*); done (dŭn); don'jon; dost, doth; dove, dove'let, dove'tail; drom'edary; encom'pass; fell'-monger, fish'monger[96]; front (*a.*, *s.*, *v.*), front'age, front'ed (*a.*); glove (*s.*, *v.*), glov'er; gov'ern, gov'ernance, governante', gov'ernor, gov'ernment, &c.; homm'ock; hon'ey, hon'eyed (-id) *or* hon'ied; hov'er, hov'ering (*a.*); love (*s.*, *v.*), love'able, lov'er, love'ly, &c.; Mon'day; mon'etary, mon'ey, mon'eyed (-id) *or* mon'ied; mong'corn; mon"ger (and its compounds); mon"grel; monk (mŭngk), monk'ey; month, month'ly; moth'er, moth'erly, moth'ery; none (nŭn); noth'ing; once (wŭnse), one (wŭn), one'ness; on'ion; oth'er (and its comp.); ov'en; plov'er; pom'ace, pomegran'ate (accor. to Wa. and We.), pomm'age; pomme *or* pommette' (her.—Fr.); pomm'el (*s.*, *v.*); pommĕl'ion (artil.); pom'pet (typ.); pom'pion, pom'pire; poth'er (colloq.); rom'age; rhomb (rŭmb; in navig., not in geom.); scov'el; shove (*s.*, *v.*); shov'el, shov'eller *or* shov'elard; slov'en, slov'enly; smoth'er (*s.*, *v.*), smoth'ery; some, some'body, some'how, some'thing, &c.; som'ersault *or* som'erset; Som'erset (county of); son; sov'ereign (accor. to K., Na., Wa., We.), sov'ereignty (do.); sponge (*s.*, *v.*), spon"gy, spon"giole; stom'ach (-ăk; *s.*, *v.*), stom'achal, stom'achous[96], stom'acher (-cher); thor'ough, thor'oughly, thor'oughfare; ton (a weight), tonn'age; tongue (tŭng; *s.*, *v.*); won'der, won'derful, won'drous; word (*s.*, *v.*); work (*s.*, *v.*), work'er, work'man, &c.; world, world'ling, world'ly; worm, worm'y; wor'nil, wor'ry; worse, worst (*a.*, *s.*, *v.*); wor'ship, wor'shipful, wor'shipper; wort; worth, wor'thy; and a few others, with their formatives and compounds when they retain the accents of their primitives.[97]

This *sound* of *o* (ŭ) also occurs, with a few *exceptions*, in the unaccented terminations *-oc*, *-ock*, *-od*, *-ol*, *-om*, *-on*[98], *-op*, *-or*, *-ol*, *-oth*, and *-some*; as in hav'oc, cass'ock, meth'od, căr'ol, duke'dom, king'dom, ŭn'ion, lock'ron, am'azon (as English), gal'lop, er'ror, tu'tor, car'rot, ri'ot, tur'bot, mam'moth, frol'icsome (-sŭm), glad'some, trou'bl'esome, &c.[99]

[94] Vide the following paragraphs of this *Section*.
[95] And so of all the other compounds of *monger*.
[96] But not in stomach'ic (*a.*, *s.*), stomach'ical, &c.
[97] For the full 'notation' of the words in the above *List*, refer to the body of the *Dictionary*.
[98] But after several consonants, the *o* in this termination, is altogether suppressed. Vide *ante*, also *Section* 45, &c.
[99] The chief *exceptions* are technical terms and proper names from the Greek and Latin, which preserve the *o* distinct, though *slightly* obscured by the absence of accent. *Author*, *editor*, *pal'lor*, *torpor*, and some other words adopted entire from the learned languages, with *cassock*, *epoc*, and several others, also do the same in formal discourse, but otherwise follow the general rule.

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So of *o* before *m*, *r*, *n*, and *l*, in the prepositive syllables *com-*, *cor-*, *con-*, *col-*, occurring immediately before the accent (principal or secondary), where it loses much of its distinctness, and in many cases colloquially, sinks into a sound more or less approaching that of ŭ, as may be perceived in an unaffected or rapid utterance of combine', command', commune', complaint', composed', compress', commis"-sion, compen'sate, compo'nent, correct', corrode', corrupt', corrup'tion, concrete', concur', connect', conceive', concep'tion, consid'er, concatena'tion, considera'tion, collect', collec'tion, collu'sion, &c.[100]; but this faintness or obscureness, *except* in the words referred to at *page* xxxi, does not occur in syllables under the accent (whether primary or secondary), in which the vowel retains its regular stopped sound (ŏ), as heard in com'pact, com'plex, com'press, *com'parable*, commenda'tion, compliment'al, comprehend', *cor'rody*, correspond', *con"crete*, con'sequent, consequen'tial, constella'tion, col'lect, &c.

The *o*, in the frequent unaccented termination *-on*, is generally silent or suppressed after *c* or *k*, *d*, *l*, *p*, *s*, *t* (unless preceded by *x*[101]), and *z*; as in beacon (bē'kn), reckon (rĕk'n), par'don (-dn), Bil'ton (-tn), capon (kā'pn), crim'son (-zn), glutt'on (-n), bla'zon (-zn), &c. The chief *exceptions* occur in words from the learned languages, in which the ŏ, in formal discourse, retains its distinctive character, though somewhat fainter and obscurer by the absence of accent, but colloquially assumes a sound nearly approaching that of ŭ, as in am'azon, diapa'-son, &c.; and in a few other words in which the *o*, though not suppressed, sinks completely into the sound of ŭ, as in advow'son (-sŭn), compar'ison, hori'zon, u'nison, &c.[102]

O as ā (āw, *or*)[103]; generally heard when the vowel is followed by *r* final, or by *r* and another consonant, as in *or* (āwr), for, nor, north, adorn' (-dāwrn'), *form*, *for'mer*, orch'ard, &c.; but not, in accented syllables, before a final *r* followed by a vowel, or *rr* (except in 'formatives'), as fŏr'age, ŏr'ifice, sŏr'ry, tŏr'rid, &c., in which the *o*, like 'a' and 'e' under the same conditions, as noticed at *pages* xxii, xxiv, preserves its short sound pure.

O as ŏŏ; a sound exactly corresponding to the *u* in bull, full, pull, &c., and the *oo* in *wool*, with one exception, is heard only in a few words in which the vowel comes between *w* and *l*, *m*, or *r*; as in bosom (bŏŏz'-), wolf (wŏŏlf), wol'verene, wom'an[104] (wŏŏm'-), wor'sted, and their 'formatives' and 'compounds', and in the proper names Wol'sey, Wolverhamp'ton, Wol'verton, Worcester (wŏŏs'-tĕr), and, perhaps, one or two others.[105]

U.

18. The *long diphthongal* u (ū, yōō)[106], like the open vowels, is generally heard pure in syllables ending in *e* mute, and when it is final in an accented syllable, or

[100] This obscureness of the vowel is the most marked in the syllable *com-*, and occurs in the others in a diminishing degree in the order given in the *Text*. When not marked in the 'notation', this faintness or obscureness must be understood not to pass beyond that common to the unaccented short vowels, or, in reference to the given words, to be either colloquial or vulgar. See *Sections* 13, 25, &c.

[101] As in sex'ton (-tŭn).

[102] For *Lists* and *Exceptions*, see *Section* 45 (et ante).

[103] Called by Mr Walker the '*long, broad o*', and commonly represented in our 'notation' by the simple *o* before r (*or*), except in cases where some other word, though similarly spelled is differently pronounced, and then by the phonotype given in the *Text*, or, when the sound is slightly shortened, by aw; and in each case generally followed by 26, referring to the *Section* where this sound is explained.

[104] But not in its plural, women (wĭm'-ĕn).

[105] See *Sections* 2, 19, 21.

[106] See *Sections* 2. 26; also *page* 810.

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forms an accented syllable by itself, as in *cu*be, *du*e, *tu*ne, cu'bic, mūt'ual, pa'trid, u'nion, u'nit, u'nison, &c.; also when it ends or forms a syllable either immediately before or after the accent, as in *mu*ta'tion, *u*nite', ed'ucate, reg'ular, sin"gular, &c.[107]. The chief *exceptions* are when *u* occurs in an open syllable after *r*, in which case it drops its first element, and is equivalent to ōō, as in *cru*de (krōōde), *ru*de (rōōde), intru'sion (-trōō'-), &c.; and after *j* or *l*, and sometimes after *s*, sounded as zh or sh, when it partially suffers the same loss, retaining only the slight sound of *e*, indicated in our 'notation' by ('), as in jury (j'ōōr'-e), judi"cial (j'ōō-), lute (l'ōōte), pollution (-l'ōō'-), lēi'sure (-zh'ōōr), sure (sh'ōōr), assur'ance, &c.[108]

When *long* *u* occurs before *r* in the same syllable, or ending an accented syllable is followed by another syllable beginning with *r*, or (sometimes) with another consonant, it is similarly affected to ā, ē, and the other open vowels, as in *cure*, fūr'y, pūr'ity, cūr'ative, immūt'able, &c.[109] Before another vowel, in the same syllable, *u* has generally the sound of *w*.[110]

U after *q* is generally silent in words adopted from the French, and with the *e* (ue) is always so in the terminations *-gue* and *-que;* as cheq*ue* (chĕk), cheq'uer (-ėr), *e*tiquette' (-kĕt'), masquerade' (-kėr-), dem'agog*ue* (-gŏg), ep'ilog*ue* (-lŏg), opāq*ue'* (-pāk*e'*), &c.[111]

19. The sound usually called *short* or *stopped* *u* (ŭ)[112], is that which the letter generally bears (with the *exceptions* noticed below) when it is followed and stopped by a consonant, and that under precisely similar conditions to ĕ (*Section* 13), and the other short vowels; as in b*u*t, c*u*p, s*u*n, b*u*st, th*u*s, c*u*s'tom, c*u*t'lass, c*u*r'rent, hŭr'ry, &c.

This *sound* of *u* (ŭ) is frequently expressed by the letter *o*, as in c*o*me (kŭm). d*o*ne, s*o*n, and many other words noticed in *Section* 17.

U, equivalent to ŏŏ[113], a sound of the vowel chiefly confined to words beginning with one of the 'mute labials' *b*, *p*, or the 'labio-dental' semivowel *f*, and which end with the 'liquid' *l*, or the 'dentals' *s*, *sh*, *t*, and *d*, as heard in the words contained in the following *List*, which embraces almost all those in the language in which *u* has this sound:—b*u*ll (bŏŏl), b*u*ll'ace, b*u*ll'ary (a collec. of papal b*u*lls), b*u*l'chin, b*u*ll'etin, b*u*ll'et, b*u*ll'ion, b*u*ll'ock, b*u*ll'y, b*u*l'wark, b*u*sh (*s.*, *v.*),

[107] There is a strong tendency to change the sound of ū after *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, and *s*, into ōō, even when it is under the accent, as in dū'ty, tū'tor, lū'cid, enū'merate, insū'perable, &c., which careless and illiterate speakers pronounce doo'ty, too'tor, &c.; but in avoiding this error, the *u* must not be broken up into e-oo, as is often done by affected speakers, who pronounce these words as if spelled dĕ-ū'ty, tĕ-ū'tor, &c.

An equally vicious error prevails with *u*, when ending or forming an unaccented syllable, in giving it an obscure sound resembling that of e, ĕ, or ŭ. Thus, *singular*, *regular*, *particular*, &c., are often corrupted into sing-*e*-lar, reg-*u*(r)-lar, &c.; but 'nothing tends more to tarnish and vulgarise the pronunciation than this short and obscure sound of the unaccented *u*'. (Walker.)

The sound of *u* in bury (bĕr'-re), burial (bĕr'-e-al), busy (bĭz'-e), business (bĭz'-nĕs), and their other derivatives and 'formatives', is a wanton corruption, which nothing but long usage can now justify. See *Note* 108.

[108] The sound of *u* after *j*, *l*, *r*, &c., here noticed, is that now given to it by *all* polite speakers. It has the authority of Mr Walker and of all our latest orthoëpists, including Mr Smart, who adopts this 'notation' of the vowel in his *Dictionary*.

[109] See *Sections* 6, 12, 14, &c.

[110] See *Sections* 24, 45.

[111] See *Sections* 45, 99.

[112] This is the 'stopped' sound corresponding to ō, or the one most nearly allied to it, and bears no relation to ū except in form and name. See *Section* 2.

It may here be useful to mention, that 'the letter *u* is never subject to the shortening power of either the primary or secondary accent; but, when accented, is *always* long, unless shortened by a double (doubled) consonant' (Walker); or, it may be added, by two successive consonants.

[113] Mr Walker calls this 'the *middle* or *obtuse* *u*'. See *Section* 21.

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bush'el, bush'y, butch'er, butch'ery, cuck'oo, cush'ion, full (*a.*, *ad.*, *s.*, *v.*; and when final in compounds, though with only one *l*), fulfil', full'age, full'er (*s.*), full'ery, full'ing (*a.*), Ful'ham (Middlesex), Ful'ton (a proper name), hussar' (hŏŏs-zär'), huzza' (-zä*h*'), pudd'ing, pull (*s.*, *v.*), pull'en, pull'et, pull'ey, pul'pit, push, puss, put (*v.*), *put* (*s.*; a forced action)[114], putt'ing (an anc. game), *sug*'ar (shŏŏg'-), and two or three others; with their 'formatives' and 'compounds'[115]. To these may be added a few words from foreign languages, particularly proper names, as Buddh'a (bŏŏd'-ă), Buddh'ism, Buddh'ist, buf'fo, bul'bul, Bulgär'ia, Ful'da, *puce*'ron (as a Fr. word in English mouths), Punjaub', &c.[116]

This sound of *u*, except in full, fuller, fulling, &c. (from *fullo*, L.), does not extend to words from the learned languages, which preserve the usual sound of ŭ, as in ebŭlli'tion, fŭl'minate, repŭl'sion, sep'ŭlchre, sepŭl'chral, &c. So also of the pure English words bŭlge, bŭss, *bŭs*'tard, *bŭs*'tle (bŭs'l), bŭss'ard, *cŭs*'tard, fŭl'some, hŭll, and two or three others, in which the *u* continues uncorrupted, notwithstanding their form resembles that of some of the words included in the *List* given above.

The sound of ŭ in unaccented syllables, particularly final ones before *r*, suffers in loudness and distinctness, like the other short vowels; and, like them, is similarly lengthened and united with *r* final in utterance; and in 'formatives' ending with *r*, this occurs even when the *r* is doubled; as in *cur*, *fur*, curl, cur'lew, curr'ish, furr'y, &c.[117]

OO.

20. The *long sound* (o͞o) expressed by the vowel-digraph *oo* in boon, booth, boo'ty, coo, food, fool, moon, rood, soon, stool, woo, platoon', &c., is a simple vowel, notwithstanding the double character by which it is usually and conveniently represented[118]. In some words, as move, prove, tomb, who, whose, &c., it is expressed by a single *o*[119]; in others, and particularly in words from the French, by *ou*, as in croup, group, soup, wound, youth, cartouch' (-to͞osh), gout (go͞o; taste), ragout, ren'dezvous (-vo͞o), rouge (ro͞ozhe), tour'maline, &c.;[120] and after *r*, by *u* or *ui*, as in crude (kro͞ode), rude, fruit, recruit, &c.[121]

This sound is similarly affected by *r* to the other long vowels, as in moor, poor, rür'al (ro͝or'-), &c.

21. The *short* or *stopped sound* (o͝o)[122], corresponding to the preceding long one, is represented by the vowel-digraph *oo* in foot (fo͝ot), good, hood, soot, stood and its compounds, wood, wool, and perhaps one or two others; by *u* in bull, full, pull, and the other words enumerated in *Section* 19; and by both *ou* and *u* in the popular English pronunciation of many French words, as *coutil'*, *tulle*, &c.[123]

[114] But not in pĕt, a game at cards.

[115] This *List* might, perhaps, be extended by the addition of a few provincial words. 'Some speakers give *bulk* and *punish* this obtuse sound of *u*, but luckily have not been followed'. (Walker.)

[116] See *Section* 99.

[117] On this subject, and the reason for marking the *u* before *r* (ŭr), see the *Notes* 20, 25, 28, &c.

[118] See *Section* 2.

[119] See *Section* 16.

[120] See *Sections* 24, 45, 99.

[121] See *Sections* 18, 24, &c.; also *Note* 108.

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W.

(See *Section* 39.)

Y.

(See *Sections* 41–3.)

OI, OY.

22. The sound expressed by the vowel-combinations *oi* and *oy* (oi, oy) is a pure diphthong[122], as heard in *oil*, *boil*, *toil*, an*oint'*, app*oint'*, *boy*, emp*loy'*, and all other *English* words in which these letters come together in the same syllable. The *exceptions* to this sound of the vowel-digraph *oi*, occur chiefly in a few words from the French.[123]

OU, OW.

23. The sound represented in the 'notation' of this Dictionary by *ou* and *ow* (ou, ow)[124], is the proper diphthong heard in *about*, *noun*, *found*, *round*, *house*, *hour*, compound', *brow*, *cow*, *how*, *bower*, *flower*, *fowl*, *frown*, *town*, &c., and is the usual and regular power of these letters when they occur together in the same syllable. In some words, however, *ou* has the sound of ŭ; in others, that of ŏ or o͞o; and, in a few, that of o͝o, ŏ, or ŏo͞[125]. So also of *ow*, which, instead of its regular sound, has frequently that of ō, a sound which it *always* bears in the final unaccented syllables of words, as in bil'*low*, fel'*low*, mel'*low*, wil'*low*, bor'*row*, sor'*row*, &c.[126]

24. The term *Alphabetic Vowels* is explained in *Section* 3 (p. xv). In the 'notation' of this *Dictionary* they are expressed by the simple vowels, without any mark of accent or quantity, as a, e, i, o, u; *w* is equivalent to initial oo; and *y* to *i*, or when initial, to e.

The *Vowels*, both *long* and *alphabetic*, and sometimes even when *short* or *stopped*, occur under other modes of spelling, or as vowel-digraphs, of which one of the letters is usually silent, though effective in lengthening, modifying, or indicating the sound of the other; as ā, by *ai* or *ay*, as in *bail*, *say*, &c.; ē *or* e, by *ee*, *ea*, *ey*, *æ* in *sweet*, *meat*, *galley*, minuti*æ*; ĕ, by *ea* or *ie*, as in *sweat*, *friend*, &c.; and so of the other vowels, as noticed under each, and in the *Tables* given below and in *Section* 45.

The nature of the *compound vowels* called '*Diphthongs*' is explained in *Sections* 2, 4; and the principal ones are enumerated and analysed in *Section* 2, and its *Notes*. The *powers*, &c., of I, ū, oi *or* oy, and ou *or* ow, are also separately noticed in *Sections* 14, 18, 22-3, 41-3; and these, with others, are again referred *to*, and *Lists* of *exceptions* to their more usual or regular sounds are given in the Table below, and in *Section* 45.

The *powers* of the usual *vowel-digraphs* or '*Improper diphthongs*', as well as

[122] On its nature, &c., see *Sections* 2, 3.

[123] For Lists of words, &c., see *Sections* 24, 45, 99. The vulgar often change this sound into that of I; as bile for *boil*, tile for *toil*, &c.

[124] See *Sections* 2, 3, &c.

[125] For *Lists* of the principal words in which these irregular sounds occur, see *Sections* 24, 45.

[126] The vulgar commonly shorten this sound, and pronounce the *o* obscurely; and not unfrequently, even pervert it into *er*, and say fel'*ler* for fell*ō*w, wind'*er* for wind*ō*w, &c. Good speakers, as observed by Mr Walker, always give the *ow* in this position the full sound of open *o*(ō).

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of a few *vowel-trigraphs* commonly called '*Triphthongs*', are exhibited in the following *Tables*[127]:—

Ae, *æ* = ē, in words from the classical languages, when occurring either under the accent, or (with a few exceptions) immediately before it, as in *æ*'olian, æol'ic, æru'go, æsthet'ic (ēs-), *æ*'ther, *Æ*'thiop's (mineral), aphær'esis (-fēr*e*'-), fæ'ces, fæ'cal, pæ'an, tæ'dium, tæ'nia, &c.; and in Latin genitives and plurals having this termination, as ro'sæ (of a rose), vi'tæ (of life), antenn'æ (pl.), cornuco'piæ (pl.), exu'viæ, lam'inæ, minu'tiæ, stri'æ, &c.[128]

ae, *æ* = ĕ, in diær'esis (-ĕr'-), Mi'chael (-kĕl), Mich'aelmas (mĭk'-ĕl-), &c.; and when shortened by the secondary accent, as in pædobap'tist (accor. to S. and Wa.), *Æ*nobar'bus (ĕn-), &c.; and in certain classical proper names when under the accent, as *Æ*ch'nus (ĕk'-), Dæd'alus, Dæm'ones, &c.

ae = ā, in tael, faer'y (obs. orthog. of *fairy*), &c.

Ai = ā, as in paid, plain, avail', &c. The *exceptions* are few:—

ai = ă, in plaid (plăd), rāill'ery, Brit'ain[129], plāis'ter (obs. orthog. of *plaster*), and perhaps two or three others.

ai = ĕ, again (-gĕn'), against', said[130], afore'said, saith.

ai = ī, in aisle (īle).

ai = ĭ, as in cur'tain, vill'ain (exc. in formal discourse), and a few other words of frequent occurrence, as heard colloquially.[131]

Ao = ā, in the single word gaol (jāle), and its compounds.

Au = ā (āw), as in fault, caught (kāwt), sauce, taught, daugh'ter (dāw'-), &c. The chief *exceptions* are—

au = ă (ăh), as in aunt, launch, jaun'dice, laun'dress, saun'ter, and nearly all other words in which *au* precedes n followed by another consonant, *except* vaunt, avaunt', maun'dril, and Maun'dy (-thursday), in which it is regular; also in draught (drāft), laugh (lāf), laugh'ter, &c.

au = ā, in gauge (*s.*, *v.*).

au = ŏ, in caul'iflower, laur'el (lŏr'-), laud'anum.

[127] It should be observed, that the sounds given in the *Tables*, refer only to the vowels when occurring together in the *same* syllable; and not when they follow each other in *separate* syllables.

When *one* of the vowels of an improper diphthong or triphthong is marked with the *long* or *short* quantity (- *or* ŭ), it is that one which alone is sounded; the other, or others, being silent. 'Skeleton' letters are always silent, though generally significant or effective with reference to the letter or letters which precede them.

To avoid unnecessary repetition, it may be as well to state here, that many of the vowel-combinations which follow, are also noticed in the preceding *Sections*; and again, in their combinations with consonants, in *Sections* 45, 99; also that the pronunciation of the 'primitives' are, with a few exceptions, carried into their 'common formatives' and 'compounds'. For the full 'notation', &c., of the words given as examples, refer to the body of the *Dictionary*.

[128] In many words of frequent occurrence, as *æ*'ther, *æ*qua'tor, *æ*'quinox, &c., the æ of the Romans has been changed to simple *e*, which, however, usually follows the diphthong in quantity, but with greater licence and more numerous exceptions, in which it is more frequently liable to be shortened by the secondary accent. In *proper names*, as Æne'as, *Æ*'sop, Cæ'sar, &c., the *æ* is always preserved by correct writers, although the contrary course was recommended by Dr Johnson. In *a'er* (air, *L.*), and its derivatives *aēr'ial*, *a'ēriform*, *a'ëronaut*, &c., the *ae* form separate syllables, and do not fall under the *rule*. The same applies to the word *Is'raël*, which is properly pronounced in three syllables, though often heard in two; and so of many other words.

[129] Colloquially, brĭt'n, and so marked by Dr Thomas, in Baldwin's '*Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer*'.

[130] When an adjective and emphatic, some speakers give the *ai* a sound between that of ĕ and ă. Mr Walker says, 'When this word is an adjective, as the "*said* man", it is regular, and rhymes with trade'.

[131] Knowles and Walker mark the *ai* as ĭ in *captain*, *fountain*, *mountain*, and all, or nearly all, other words of this termination; a pronunciation now avoided by polite speakers, as vulgar.

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au = ō, in French words, and in many words derived from the French, as hauteur (hō-tārʹ), hautboy (hōʹ-boy; from *hautbois*, Fr.), &c.

Aw = ā (ăw), as in bawl, brawn, saw, &c. It is always regular.

Awe = ā (ăw), as in *awe*.

Ay = ā, as in day, play, say, delayʹ, &c. When unaccented and final, as in Sunʹday, Monʹday, &c., it sinks into the sound of the feeble alphabetic *a* (ə).[122]

ay = *ĕ e* (ĕlʹ-e), heard in the colloquial adverb *ay* (yes).[123]

ay = ō, in quay. See *uay*.

Aye = ā (āe), in *aye* (poet., always, ever).

Ea = ē, as in beat, crease, east, fear, mean, wreak, appear, beaver, easy, creature, &c. The chief *exceptions*, in the order of their frequency, are—

ea = ĕ, in abrĕast, ahĕad, alrĕady, bedstĕad, behĕad, besprĕad, bestĕad, brĕad, brĕadth, brĕakfast, brĕast, brĕath, clĕanse, clĕanly (*a.*), dĕad, dĕadly, dĕaf, dĕafen, dĕarth, dĕath, ĕarl, ĕarldom, ĕarly, ĕarn, ĕarnest, ĕarth, ĕarthen, ĕarthly, ĕat (prt.), endĕavour, fĕarful (terrible—thea.), fĕather, hĕad, hĕadstrong, hĕady, hĕalth, hĕard (prt., pp.), hĕarse, hĕaven, hĕavy, instĕad, jĕalous, lĕad (a metal), lĕaden, lĕant (colloq. *prt.* and *pp.* of to 'lean'), lĕarn, lĕarning, lĕather, lĕaven, lĕavened (*a., pp.*), lĕaped (lĕpt; *prt., pp.* of to 'leap', as heard colloq.), mĕadow, mĕant (*prt., pp.*, of to 'mean'), mĕasure, pagĕant and pagĕantry (as often heard; v. i.), pĕarl, pĕasant, phĕasant, plĕasant, plĕasantry, plĕasure, rĕad (*prt., pp.*, of to 'read'), rĕady, rĕalm, rehĕarse, rehĕarsal, reaĕarch, sĕamstress (*for* 'semptress'), sĕarce, sĕarch, sergĕant, serjĕant, sprĕad, stĕad, stĕadfast, stĕady, stĕalth, stĕalthy, swĕat, swĕaty, thrĕad, thrĕat, thrĕaten, trĕachery, trĕad, trĕadle, trĕasure, vengĕance, wĕalth, wĕalthy, wĕapon, wĕather, yĕarn, zĕalot, zĕalous, and a few others, with their 'formatives' and 'compounds'.

ea = ā, in beăr, breăk, greăt, peăr, steăk, sweăr, teăr (*v.*), teăr (a rent), weăr (*s., v.*)[124], and a very few others.

ea = ä (ăh), in hearken (härkʹn), heart, hearten, hearty, hearth.

ea = ā, in pageănt (pājʹ-ānt) and pageăntry (v. su.).

ea = yʹĕ *or* ʹā, as in malleable, &c.[125]

Eau = ō *or* o, in words from the French, as *eau* (ō; water), beau, bureauʹ, flamʹbeau (-bo), portmanʹteau (-to), &c.

eau = ō, in bureaucracy (-rŏkʹ-; as heard colloq.).

eau = ū, in beaŭty, beaŭteous, &c.

Ee = ē, as in flee, meet, proceed, &c.

ee = ĭ, in breeches (a garment), and to breech.[126]

ee = ā, in the poetical contractions eʹer (āre) and neʹer (nāre).

Ei = ā, the general sound of this digraph, as heard in deign (dāne), feign, freight, heir, neigh, their, weight, eight, heinous, inveigh, neighbour, obeisance, &c.

ei = ē, as in cĕil, cĕiling, concĕit, concĕive, decĕit, decĕive, ĕither[127], invĕigle, lĕisure, nĕither[127], plebĕian (as often heard colloq.)[127], recĕive, sĕigneurial, sĕignior, sĕigniory, sĕine, sĕize, sĕizin, sĕizure, wĕir, wĕird, and a few others.

[122] A too distinct pronunciation of the *ay* in these words, is provincial or vulgar. It should, however, always preserve its open sound pure, and never be changed into *-dy* (de), as directed by Walker.

[123] The vulgar and rustic pronunciation of the *a* in this word is ăw. But this sound of the *a* is not exclusively confined to the vulgar. 'In the *House of Commons*, when this word is made a noun, we frequently, but not correctly, hear it so pronounced in the phrase "*the ayes* (oyes) *have it*"'. (Walker.)

[124] But not in wĕar, a weir.

[125] See *Sections* 12, 45, &c.

[126] The only words in which *ee* is reduced to ĭ. Bĕëlzebub (bĕlʹ-, for be-ēlʹ-), is a vulgarism.

[127] Refer to these words in the *Dictionary*.

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ei = ĕ, in hĕifer and nonparĕil.
ei = ī, in heīght (hīte), sleīght; also when it forms a diphthong in classical words[138].
ei = ɪ, heard in unaccented syllables, particularly final ones, as coun'terfeĭt (-fɪt), for'eĭgn (-ɪn), foreĭgner, for'feĭt, for'feĭture, sov'ereĭgn, sur'feĭt, and a few others.
Eo = ĕ, as in lĕoff (lĕf), lĕoffee', lĕoff'or, lĕof'ment, jĕof'ail, jĕop'ard, jĕopardise, jĕopardy, lĕop'ard, and two or three others.
eo = ē, in pēople.
eo = ū, in fēod, feod'al, feod'atory, &c.[139]
eo = ū, *or* (sometimes) 'ū, when occurring after *ch*, *dg*, *g* soft, or *j*, in final unaccented syllables, as blud"geon, curmudgeon, dudgeon, dungeon, escutcheon, gudgeon, hab'ergeon, luncheon, pigeon, puncheon, scutcheon, surgeon, truncheon, widgeon, &c.
eo = ŏ, in yeŏman, yeŏmanry.[137]
eo = ā (āw, or), in George (jorj), georgic[137], Georgium-sidus (ast.).[140]
Eous = e-ŭs, in the unaccented termination *-eous*, when distinctly or formally uttered, as boun'teous (-te-ŭs), hid'eous, plen'teous, vit'reous, &c.; but more commonly, and always colloquially, contracted into -y'ŭs, -yŭs, or -'ŭs, as in cutān'eous (-y'us), gorgeous (-yŭs), court'eous, nau'seous (-sh'ŭs), outrage'ous (-'ŭs), &c., as noticed in *Section* 12.
Eu = ū, as in fēūd, dēūce, &c.
Ew = ū, as in dew, few, new, yew, ew'er, &c.; changing after *r* into o͞o, as in crew (kro͞o), drew; and after *j*, *l*, and *ch*, into 'o͞o, as in Jew (j'o͞o), jew'el, lewd (l'o͞od), chew (ch'o͞o), &c.; just as *u* does when it is similarly situated. The *exceptions* are—
ew = ō, in (to) sew (with a needle), sewster, shew (*v.*, *s.*), strew (*v.*; accor. to Jo. and Wa.), Shrewsbury (shrōze'-; a town), and sewer (shōre; as heard among the vulgar)[137].
ew = o͞o, in sew (to drain), sewage, sewer (an underground drain), sewerage.[141]
Ewe = ū, in ewe.[142]
Ey = ā, as in bey, dey, eyre, grey, prey, they, whey, obey', survey', and all other monosyllables and accented syllables in which it occurs, *except* key (kē), ley (lē; for *lea*), and ley (lī; for *lye*). It also sounds as ā, *or* rather a, in sur'vey (*s.*), though not under the accent.
ey = ē *or* e, as in al'ley, bar'ley, gal'ley, val'ley, and other unaccented syllables, with the single *exception* just noticed.
Eye = ɪ, in *eye* (the organ of sight).
Ia = y'ă, yă, *or* 'ă, when it occurs after the accent, under the conditions noticed in *Section* 14.
ia = ɪ, in the unaccented termination *-iage;* as car'rĭage, mar'rĭage, &c.
ia = e, in par'liament (-le-mĕnt).
Ie = ē, the usual sound of this digraph in monosyllables and accented syllables when followed by a consonant, as chief (chēf), field, fiend, frieze, grief, grieve, lief, liege, thieve, tierce, &c. It has also this sound (in English mouths), when accented, at the end of words adopted from the French, as in coterie (-ē'); but when unaccented, that of brief or alphabetic e, as in mar'quetrie (-re), rev'erie, &c.

[138] See *Section* 99.
[139] Now generally written *feud*, *feudal*, &c.
[140] In *geŏg'raphy*, *geol'ogy*, *geom'etry*, *geora'ma*, &c., the *e* and *o* occur in separate syllables. So also of *eo* in *gal'leon* (-e-ŭn).
[141] But not in *sewel*, *sewer* (an officer), *sewitude*, &c., in which *ew* is regular. In *ew'er* the *ew* and *e* form separate syllables. See *Ew*.
[142] Vulgarly and provincially yō.

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ie = ĭ, *in fri'ĭnd* and its 'formatives', and *ti'ĭroe* and *ti'ĭrcel* (accor. to Wa. and We.); also in the unaccented termination *-ier*, as bra'zĭĕr (-zh'ĕr), gla'zĭĕr, gra'mĭĕr, &c.

ie = ī, when final in monosyllables, as *hie* (hī), *lie*, *tie*, *vie*; and in the plurals of *all* substantives, and the third persons singular and past participles of *all* verbs in which *ie* or *y* final has the sound of ī, as *fly*, *flies* (flīze), *lie*, *lies*, *deny'*, *denies'*, *denied'*, *dig'nify*, dig'nified, &c.

ie = ĭ, as in *dignities* (-tĭz), excellencies, *sullies*, *sullied*, and all other words in which *y* final, sounded as *e*, makes *-ies* or *-ied* by inflection.

ie = yŭ, in *spar'ied*, and a few other words in which it follows the accent.

ieu = ū, as in *adieu'* (-deū'); shortened, like ū, after *l* into 'ōō, as in *lieu* (l'ōō), *pur'lieu*, &c.

iew = ū, in *view*.

io = ŭ, in the frequent terminations *-sion*, *-zion*, and *-tion* (unless preceded by *s*), as in *le'sion* (-zhŭn), *mission* (mĭsh'-ŭn), *pōr'tion* (-shŭn), &c.; also after *sh* in *cush'ion*, and after *ch* in *mar'chioness*. Between *g*, and *n* final, it is usually softened into 'ŭ, as in *religion* (-lĭj'-'ŭn), &c.[143]

io = yŭ, in the frequent termination *-ion*, when not preceded by *s* or *x*, or by *t* (unless it follows *s*), as in *bill'ion* (-yŭn), *min'ion*, digest'ion, &c. The chief *exceptions* occur in formal discourse, where *-ion* follows liquid *r*, or a 'labial' preceded by another labial or a liquid, in which case the *i* assumes the sound of brief or alphabetic *e*, forming a short syllable by itself, as in *cham'pion* (-pe-ŭn), *scor'pion*, *clăr'ion* (-e-ŭn), &c.; but even here the two vowels are commonly heard colloquially, in one syllable, as first noticed.

ieu = y'ŭ *or* yŭ, when occurring after any consonant but *c* soft, *s*, or *t*, under the circumstances noticed in *Section* 14, as in *abstĕm'ious* (-y'ŭs), *bil'ious* (-yŭs), &c.; but here, when it comes after a long or open antepenultimate syllable, and particularly after *r*, the vowels are usually pronounced separately in formal discourse, as *co'pious* (-pe-ŭs), *ingĕn'ious* (-e-ŭs), *te'dious* (-de-ŭs), *vĭăr'ious* (-e-ŭs), &c.

ieu = 'ŭ, when following *c* soft, *s*, *t*, or *x*, as in *fac'tious* (-ah'ŭs), *precious* (prĕsh'-'ŭs), *noxious* (nŏk'-sh'ŭs), &c.

Oa = ō, as in *bŏat*, *cŏal*, *lōaf*, *ōat'*meal, &c. The chief or only *exceptions* are—

oa = ā (āw), in broad (brāwd) and its 'formatives', groat (grāwt), and *groats*.

Oe = ō, when final in words and syllables, as *tŏe*, *hoe*, *throe*, *woe*, woe'ful, &c.; and in the plurals of substantives and the inflections of verbs ending in *o* or *es* changing to *-oes*, as foe, *fŏes* (fōze), potato, potatŏes, forego, foregŏes, &c.; but not in *canoe'* and *shoe*, in which *oe* sounds as ōō; nor in (he) *does* (dŭz), in which it has the sound of ŭ.

o. e = ĕ, *or* (sometimes) ĭ, and subject to the same laws as single *e* (now often substituted for it) in words from the learned languages; as in *fœ'tus*, hemorp'athy, *œsoph'agus*, *fœt'id*, &c.[144]

Oi, *oi*, occurs in *oeil* (oye), and several other French words, in which its sound approaches that of *ea* French; also in the obsolete word *oil'iad* (e-ll'-yăd—Wa.; from *oeillade*, Fr.), in which the vowels are diversely marked by orthoepists as forming either two syllables or one[145].

Oeu, *œu*, occurs in the adopted French word *manœuvre* (-nōōv'r, s, v.; thus as English), and with a somewhat different pronunciation in many pure French words, as *oeuf* (an egg), *œuvre* (work), chef-d'*œuvre*, &c.[145]

Oi = oi, oy, a pure diphthong heard in *boil*, *toil*, *point*, &c., and noticed in *Sections* 2, 22. The chief *exceptions* are *avoirdupois* (ăv-ĕr-du-poiz'),

[143] See *Sections* 35-6, 45.
[144] See *Sections* 16, 99.
[145] See *Section* 99; also *page* 438.

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choir (kwīr), tor'*toise* (-tĭz); and generally in unanglicised French words, as abat*toir* (-wor'), chamois (shăm-wä'; colloq., shăm'-e), connoisseur (-ĭs-sĕr'), devoir (dĕv-wor'), turquoise (-kwäwz'), Vaudois (vo'-dä), &c.[146]

Oo = o͞o, the regular sound of this digraph, being the pure long vowel noticed in *Section* 20. The chief *exceptions* are—

oo = o͝o, the short or stopped sound of this digraph noticed, with examples, in *Section* 21.

oo = ō, in *door* (dōre) and floor.

oo = ŭ, in blood (blŭd) and flood.

Ou = ou *or* ow, the proper and more usual sound of this vowel-digraph, being the pure diphthong described in *Sections* 2, 23. The *exceptions*, however, are numerous, and follow below nearly in the order of their frequency in English words:—

ou = ŭ, in adjournn (-jŭrn), chough (chŭf), clough (clŭf), cousin'try, couple, cour'age, cour'teous (as often heard), cour'tesan, cour'tesy (politeness), courte'sy (act of salutation), cous'in (kŭz'n), double, enough (-nŭf'), flour'ish, gour'net, housewife (hŭz'-ĭf; a needle-case), jour'nal, jour'nalise, journey, joust, mounch, nour'ish, nour'iture, nours'le, rough (rŭf), scourge, slough (slŭf; a cast skin)[147], sough (sŭf), south'erly, south'ern, south'ward, south'ron (and other compounds of *south*, as heard colloq.), touch, tough (tŭf), tour'n, tour'nament, tour'ney, tour'niquet, trouble, trouble'lesome, young, young'ster, and a few others; also in the unaccented syllables of English words, and in anglicised foreign words generally (*except* 'compounds' which retain the sound of the 'primary'[148]), as so'journ, so'journer, bourgeoise (-joyz'); and in every termination in *-our* and *-ous*, as fa'vour, hon'our, o'dour, fa'mous, grie'v'ous, on'erous, &c.

ou = o͞o *or* oo, heard in a few pure English words, but chiefly in words derived from the French, and in French words[149] generally; as accoucheur' (-shĕr'), accouch'ment, accou'tre, aggroup', amour', bijou' (-zho͞'), bijoute'rie, billet-doux' (-do͞'), blouse, boudoir' (-dwor'), bou'gie (-zhe), bouquet' (-kā'), bourse, bouse (bo͞oz), bous'y, cartouch', contour', coupee', cou'pon, coutil (-tēle', colloq.), croup, douceur (-sŭr'), douche (do͞oshe), fou'mart, gouge, Gouland', gour'mand, gout (go͞; taste, relish), Lou'is (lo͞'-e), lou'ver, Louv're, moustache', ou'sel (o͞'zl), par'amour, pouchong' (-shŏng'), poudrette', ragout' (-go͞'), ren'dezvous (-de-vo͞), rouge (ro͞ozhe), rou'ble, rouś (ro͞'-ä), roulean' (-lō'), roulette', roup, route, routine' (-tēne'), sou, souchong' (-shŏng'), soujee', sous (so͞), souve'nance, souve'nir (-nēre), spoul, stoup, surtout', through (thro͞), tour, tour'maline, tournure', tous (to͞), tout (as a flute or horn), trou'badour, trousseau' (-so'), uncouth', wound (s., *v.*; a hurt, to hurt, &c.), you, your, youth, youth'ful, &c.

ou = ō, in although' (-thō'), bor'ough (bŭr'-ro), bŏul'der, bŏurne, cŏul'ter, con''-cŏurse, cŏurse, cŏurs'er, cŏurs'ing, cŏurt, cŏurt'eous, cŏurt'ier, cŏurt'ly, cŏurt'ship, discŏurse' (*s.*, *v.*), dough (dō), dough'y, four, fŏur'teen, fourth, fur'lough (-lō), gourd, in'tercŏurse, mould, mould'y, mould'er, mould, mŏult'ing, mould'warp, mourn, mourne, poult, poul'terer, poul'tice (-tĭs), poul'try, pour, recourse', resource', shoul'der, smoul'der, soul, source, though (thō), thor'ough (thŭr'-ro), trou'l, and a few others.

ou = ä (äw), in besought' (-säwt'), bought (bäwt), brought, fought, nought, ought, sought, thought, wrought (räwt), and one or two others.

ou = o͝o, in could (ko͝od), should, would.

[146] *Turkois'* (for *turquoise*), and *advoit'* and its 'formatives', are regular. See the words given in the *Text*, in the *Dictionary*; also see *Section* 99.

[147] But not in *slough* (slou *or* slow), a miry place, in which the digraph is regular.

[148] As *pro'noun*, *ad'noun*, &c.

[149] In English mouths.

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ou. = ŏ, in enough (ĭnŭf'), lough (lŏk), shough (shŏk), trough (trŏf).

Ow = ou *or* ow, the regular and more usual sound of this vowel-digraph, being the pure diphthong noticed in *Sections* 2, 23. The chief *exceptions* are—

ow = ŏ, in below' (-lō'), bestów', blów, bów (something curved), bów'ie (-knife), bówl (*s.*, *v.*), bów'line, bów'sprit, crów, flów, flówn, frów'er, glów, grów, grówn, grówth, jówl, knów (nŏ), knówn, lów (not high), lów'er (to bring low), lów'land, lów'ly. mów (to cut grass), nów'el, óvoe, óvvn, óvvn'er, óv'elty (?), prów (of a ship; accor. to K., S., Sh.), prówl (accor. to K., Na., P.), rów (a line of persons or things), rów (*v.*; as a boat), rów'lock, rów'an, Rów'land, shów, slów, slów'ly, snów, Snów'den, sów (*v.*, as seed), sówn, strów, strówn, thrów, thrówn, tów, tów'age, tów'ard (*ad.*, *pr.*), tów'ards (*do.*), trów (*int.*), trówl, and a few others; also in the *final unaccented syllables* of words, as bil'lów, fel'lów, sor'rów, wil'lów, win'dów, &c.

ow = ŏ, in knówl'edge (nŏl'-ĕj), acknówl'edge, and acknówl'edgment[150].

oo = o͞o, in the obsolete or provincial words flowk and nowes (no͞oze), and the heraldic word now'ed.

Oy = oi *or* oy, the diphthong noticed in *Sections* 2, 22. It is always regular in English words.

U'a = wä, as in an'tiquāted, assuage', guā'iacum, lang"uage, persuāde', &c.[151]

ua = wä, in e'quāl.[151]

ua = ă, ă, or ä, in guard (g'ărd), guard'ian, guarantee', piq'uant (-änt), and one or two others.

ua = ŭ-a, in act'ŭal, mūt'ŭal, Man'tŭa, residŭary, and other words of a similar construction in which it occurs after the accent, and the vowels form separate syllables. They are silent in quay (kē; *v.* i.), vict'ual (vĭt'l), vict'uals (vĭt'lz), vict'ualler, vict'ualling, &c. In man'tua-maker, as heard colloq., the *a* is usually sunk, and the *u* sounded as brief oo or o͝o.

Uay = ā, in quay (kē; *v.* *su.*).

Ue = wē *or* we, as in con'suetude (-swe-), des'uetude (-we-), que'ry (kwē'), que'rist, &c.[151]

ue = wĕ, in bau"quĕt (băngk'-wĕt), quĕll (kwĕl), quĕnch, quern, quĕr'ulous, quĕst, quĕst'ion, quĕst'or, con"quest[152], requĕst', &c.[151]

ue = ŭ, when final in a word or syllable, and subject to like changes after *j*, *l*, and *r*, to that letter, as noticed in *Section* 18.

ue = ĕ, in guess (gĕs), guĕst, guĕr'don, and a few others, where 'the *u* is silent, and merely acts as a servile, to preserve the *g* hard'. (Walker.)

ue is silent in the terminations -gue and -que, as in cat'alogue (-lŏg), antique' (-tēk'), &c.

Uey forms two syllables in glue'y, &c.

Ui = wĭ, as in an"guish (ăng'-gwĭsh), col'loquist, cuĭsh, cuĭsse, distin"guish, extin"guish, guin'iad, lan"guid, lan"guish, lin"guist, pen'guin, quĭbb'le, quick, quill, quilt, quĭnce, quin'sey, quin'tal, quintess'ence, quip, quĭt, quiver, quiz, relin"quish, van"quish, and many others of like formation.[153]

ui = we, in cuisine (kwe-rēn'), cuirassier', cuisine (-zēne'), pur'suivant (-swe-), and many other unanglicised French words.[151]

[150] The pronouncing of the first syllable of these words as it is heard in the verb to *know* (nō), is now almost wholly confined to a small minority of the clergy, and a few pedagogues and pretenders to classical learning, who mistake over-distinctness of articulation for impressiveness and elegance. 'The *Senate* and the *Stage* hold out inflexibly against it; and the *nation at large* continue to pronounce, as in the old ludicrous lines—

> 'Among the mighty men of knŏwledge,
> That are professors at Gresham college'. (Walker.)

[151] In these cases *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo*, &c., form proper diphthongs, as noticed in *Section* 2.

[152] *Conquer* is now always pronounced kŏng'-kĕr, though marked -kwĕr by Mr Knowles. However, 'analogy undoubtedly demands cŏngk'-wĕr'. (Walker.)

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ui = ĭ, in beguĭle (-g'ĭl'), disguĭse, guĭde, guĭd'ance, guĭ'don, guĭle, guĭse, &c., i which the *u* is merely 'servile', keeping the *g* hard.

ui = ĭ, as in buĭld (bĭld), buĭld'er, buĭld'ing, buĭlt, bis'cuĭt, cir'cuĭt, con'du (kŭn'-dĭt), guĭld, guĭld'er, guĭld'hall, guĭl'lemot, guĭl'levat, guĭlloch (-lŏshĕ'), guĭlloched' (-lŏsht'), guĭll'otine, guĭlt, guĭlt'y, guĭn'ea, guĭta (ge- *or* gĭt-), and a few others, in all of which, where *u* occurs after or *c*, its office is merely to shew that these letters have their hard sound.

ui = ū, and subject to the same changes as that letter after *j*, *l*, and *r*; as bruise (brōōz), bruĭt (brōōt), cruise (krōōz), fruĭt[153], juice (j'ōōs), alui (al'ōōs), suĭt (sūt), pursuĭt', recruĭt' (-krōōt'), &c.

Uo = wō, as in quŏr'um (kwŏrŏ'-), quo'ta, quote, quota'tion, quotid'ian, quo'tie siliquose', &c., and in monosyllables and open accented syllables generally.[154]

uo = wŏ, in quŏb (kwŏb), quŏd, quod'libet, quŏll, quŏn'dam, and two or thr others.[151]

uo = wŭ, in the obsolete word quoth (kwŭth).[151]

Uoi = woy, as in quoif (kwoyf)[154], quoin (kwoyn), quoit (kwoyt).[155]

Uoy = woy, in buoy (bwoy).[155]

Uy = ĭ, when final in monosyllables and accented syllables, as in buy (bĭ), gu buy'ing, buy'er, the only words in which this digraph is so situated.

uy = we, as in col'loquy (-kwe), ob'loquy, solil'oquy, and final unaccented syllab generally; but not in the 'formatives' of words in which *ue* final is sile as the colloquial adjectives plaguy (plāg'-e), roguy (rōg'-e), &c., in whi the *u* forms part of the 'simple'.[156]

Yew = ū *or* yōō, a diphthongal sound heard in yew, yew'en, and yew'-tree.[157]

You = ū *or* yōō, as in you, your, &c.[157]

25. The *effect* of *accent*, and of its *absence*, on the *sounds* of the *vowels*, been alluded to in the previous *Sections*.[158] The peculiar exertion of the org of speech necessary to produce accent, has an obvious tendency to preserve sounds of the letters under it, whether vowel or consonantal, pure, distinct, uniform; whilst the preparation and attention necessary to this exertion of organs, and the relaxation and feebleness which succeed it, in most cases, naturally cause the sounds immediately preceding and following it, to suffer length and distinctness, or to sink into others somewhat different but of eas utterance than those which they replace. These effects and changes occur in most marked degree with the *vowels*, both 'open' and 'stopped', because on th depend the causation and length of syllables, and on them chiefly depends concrete movement of the voice through all the various intervals of pitch emplo in the emphatic and elegant purposes of speech.

When a *vowel* other than *e* mute ends an *unaccented syllable*, or when it fo one, it has, unless otherwise marked, a sound relatively fainter or obscurer, somewhat shorter, than in an accented syllable, or in monosyllables and cert final syllables ending in *e* mute. *This sound* of *a* is usually the 'brief Italia (ă), heard in ab'acus, impĕr'ative, Amĕr'ica, papa', &c.[159] The *corresponding so* of *e*, *i*, and *y*, is usually the 'open' or 'alphabetic' *e* (e), slightly shortened, a

[153] But in *fruĭtion*, and many other words, the *u* and *i* occur in separate syllables.

[154] Usually spelled *soif*, and pronounced regularly. See *Oi*.

[155] The sound given to *uoi* and *uoy* in these words, is a proper triphthong. See *Sectio* 3. On the sound of *q* and *u* in all the preceding vowel-combinations, see *Sections* 18 an and *page* 551.

[156] A remark which applies generally to the 'formatives' of words ending in *ue* silen roguish (rōg'-ĭsh, from *rogue*), &c.; but roguery (rōg'-ĕr-e) is always pronounced in syllables.

[157] See *Sections* 2, 14; also *pages* 810, 896, &c.

[158] On the *Nature of Accent*, see *Section* 46.

[159] See *Sections* 6, 10.

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ment, *merit'*, *ed'ifice*, *la'bial*, *sygrin"ga*, &c.; but sometimes, as with substantives, adjectives, and adverbs ending with *y*, this sound is even reduced to 'brief' *e*, as in *beau'ty*, *cit'y*, *du'ty*, *hard'y*, *free'ly*, &c.[160] The *unaccented o* and *u* have generally their open, alphabetic sound, full, or nearly full, when occurring either immediately before or after the accent, and in certain final syllables ending in *e* mute, as *monop'oly*, *incor'porate*, *unite'*, *ed'ucate*, *lec'ture*, *reg'ular*, &c., but otherwise slightly shortened and fainter, like the other vowels[161]. The diphthongs *oi* or *oy*, and *ou* or *ow*, also, under like circumstances, preserve their characteristic sounds, and to a similar degree[162].

The *chief exceptions* to the above sounds of the *unaccented open vowels* occur with *i*, *y* (which is merely another form of *i*), and *u*:—With *i* and *y*, when these letters retain the sound of the long diphthongal i (ī), as in monosyllables ending with *y*, and in the final syllable of *ed'ify*, *pūr'ify*, and other verbs of like formation; in many initial and prepositive syllables, and some final syllables, when immediately followed or preceded by the accent, as *i-de'a*, *biquad'rate*, *hyper'bola*, *fail'ure*, &c.; at the end of words from the Greek and Latin; and in some other cases[163]:—With *u*, when this letter follows *r*, *j*, or *l* in the same syllable, in which case it either wholly or partially loses its diphthongal character, being reduced to *oo* or *ōō*, as noticed in *Section* 18.

When an *unaccented syllable* ends in a *consonant*, the vowel which it contains if *single*, has, in general, its regular short or stopped sound, though somewhat fainter and less distinct than in an accented syllable, as *assign'*, *entreat'*, *the'orist*, *connect'ive*, *cal'umny*, &c. This tendency to obscurity is greatest in syllables occurring *after* the accent, and particularly in final ones; but, except with *o* in the cases noticed in *Sections* 17, and with *e*, *i*, *o*, *y*, in the final and relatively unstopped syllables *er*, *ir*, *or*, and *yr*, and in a few others indicated in the 'notation', or referred to under the respective vowels, this sound should never be allowed, even colloquially, to degenerate into that of ŭ in *tub*, or even into one closely approaching it.[164]

Words occurring in this *Dictionary* which have, or which may have, this obscurity of the unaccented vowels, particularly with *o* or *a* before *r*[165], are generally referred, by figures, to this *Section*.[166]

26. *The modifying influence* of *r* on a *preceding vowel* has been alluded to when speaking of the respective vowels, in the preceding *Sections*. The general effect of this letter on the vowels requires, however, a separate notice:—

In reference to the *long* or *open vowels*, it must be observed, that 'the vowel sounds in *fare*, *mere*, *fire*, *ore*, *cure*, *poor*, *our*, are so modified by the guttural

[160] See *Sections* 12, 14, 43, &c.
[161] See *Sections* 16, 18.
[162] See *Sections* 22-3.
[163] See *Sections* 14, 43, 45, 99.
[164] Mr Smart asserts that 'in (final) unaccented syllables *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *yr*, *or*, *ur*, and even *re*, are pronounced with identical effect'; in which he follows Sheridan, Knowles, and Walker. Dr Webster, and some other recent orthoëpists, hold, and we think correctly, a contrary opinion. In clear and elegant pronunciation, subject to the *exceptions* noticed in the *Text*, we believe that these sounds never sink quite into the sound of ŭ, each vowel preserving, to a certain degree, its own character, although it may be greatly obscured or slurred in utterance, owing to the feeble organic effort made to produce it.
[165] As sec'retary, satisfac'tory, &c.
[166] 'It may, indeed, be observed, that there is scarcely anything more distinguishes a person of mean and of good education, than the pronunciation of the unaccented vowels. When vowels are under the accent, the prince, and the lowest of the people in the Metropolis, with very few exceptions, pronounce them in the same manner; but the "unaccented vowels" in the mouth of the *former*, have a distinct, open, and specific sound, while the *latter* often totally sink them, or soften them into some other (allied) sound. Those, therefore, who wish to pronounce elegantly, must be *particularly attentive* to the *unaccented vowels*; as a neat pronunciation of these forms one of the greatest beauties of speaking'. (Walker.)

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vibration in which they terminate, as to be diphthongal' (but not dissyllabic) 'in their effect on the ear'; and this 'not only where the sound was previously diphthongal but where it was simple. The remark is practically important, because it may prevent a provincial pronunciation of the vowels we hear in the first syllable of *vary* (vâre'-e), *serious* (sēre'-e-ŭs), *wiry* (wīre'-e), *porous* (pōre'-ŭs), *curate* (kūre'-āte), and the like; which are wrongly', though usually referred in dictionaries, 'to the same mode of pronunciation as the first syllables of va'cant, se'crete wi'ly, cu'bic, &c.'[167] In the words containing *r*, above given, and in all similar words when easily and elegantly pronounced, the vowel is not merely lengthened and modified as noticed, but unites itself to the *r* in utterance, in the manner indicated in the parenthesis following each of the words given as examples.

Of *vowels*, ordinarily short by position, *occurring before r* final, it must be observed, that—

a. When, in an *accented syllable*, a *vowel* occurs before *r* final, and the following syllable commences with a vowel, or with another *r*, so that ending the one spoken syllable the *r* also begins the next, the vowel is 'shortened' or 'stopped' by the *r* as completely as by any other consonant, and, under like conditions, preserves this 'short' or 'stopped' sound pure, as in *ăr'id*, *măr'ry*, *bĕr'yl*, *pĕr'il*, *fĕr'ry*, *spĭr'it*, *mĭr'ror*, *flŏr'id*, *sŏr'row*, *cŭr'rier*, *hŭr'ricane*, *lŭr'ic*, &c.; but not in *stârr'* (*stâr'-e*), *tarr'y* (smeared with tar), *err'ing*, *stirr'ing*, *curr'ish*, *concurr'ing*, or other like 'formatives' from words in *-r*, which follow their 'primitives' in pronunciation as noticed below.[168]

b. When, in an *accented syllable*, in *monosyllables*, and often in *unaccented syllables* immediately preceding the accent, a vowel occurs before *r* final, or before *r* followed by another consonant, or even *under* the *accent* before *rr* in 'formatives' from 'primitives' ending in *r*, the vowel, though otherwise short by position and often marked as short, is not identical with the corresponding letter in *a men*, *pit*, *cot*, *hut*, &c., but is relatively 'unstopped', and has a longer, and with *a* and *o*, a broader sound, caused by the palatal or guttural vibration of the *r*, into which the vowel runs, as heard in *bar*, *far*, *cart*, *par'ty*, *her*, *berth*, *mer'cy*, *per'fect*, *vir'tue*, *chord*, *mor'tal*, *or'der*, *perform'*, *fur*, *curb*, *disturb'*, *myrrh*, *myr'tle*, *preferr'ing*, *incurr'ing*, *whirr'ing*, &c.; in which it may be observed, that the *a* before 'r' is identical with the 'Italian a' (*ā*, sometimes, in unacc. syl., shortened to *ă*), whilst the *o* before 'r', is identical with the 'broad' or 'German a' (*ā*, *ăw*, *or*)[169]. This effect of the *r* on the vowels, however, ceases the moment that *r* becomes a 'decided consonant', which occurs under the conditions noticed in the preceding paragraph[170]; and it is, for the most part, either wholly lost or obscured in the final unaccented syllables of words, as explained in the previous *Section*.[171]

27. The peculiar slight sound, as of a faint or partially suppressed *e*, indicated in the 'notation' of this *Dictionary* by (') written before the following vowel, occurs after *j* and *l* before the sound of *o͞o*, as in *Jew* (j'o͞o), *jury* (j'o͞or'-e), *lute* (l'o͞te), *lurid* (l'o͞or'-id), *pollution* (-l'o͞o'-shŭn), &c.[172]; before *ā* (*ā-i*), er, and ī, when preceded by k, or *c* or *g* hard, as in *card* (k'ārd), *guard* (g'ārd), *girl* (g'ĕrl), *kind* (k'īnd), &c.[173]; after *c* and *s* sounded as sh or zh, as in *social*

[167] Mr Smart; slightly modified by the addition of the 'notation', &c.

[168] See *Sections* 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 24, &c.; and particularly *Notes* 19, 20, 41, 44-5, &c. (*ante*).

[169] Under these 'circumstances *final r* is not a *decided* consonant'. (Smart.)

[170] 'The differences' between the regularly stopped vowels and *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, *ur*, 'cease the moment the letter *r* becomes a *decided* consonant'. (Smart.)

[171] See the *Sections* 6-25, 34, &c., and their *Notes*.

[172] See *Section* 18.

[173] See *Sections* 2, 7, 13, 14, &c.

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(so'-sh'ăl), *capricious* (-prĭsh'-'ŭs), *sure* (sh'o͝or), *leisure* (lē'-sh'o͝or), &c.[174]; after *t*, when it suffers a similar change of sound, as in *sa'tiate* (-sh'āte), *novitiate* (-vĭsh'-'āte); and sometimes after the sound of *g* soft, and one or two other consonants when followed by vowels, as in *bluď geon* (-j'ŭn), *sōl'dier* (-j'ẽr), *ammōn'ia* (-y'ă), *cadĕm'ial* (-y'ăl), *right'eous* (-y'ŭs), &c.[175]

This slight sound, as of a faint or half-suppressed *e*, is not always marked in the 'notation' of the words in which it occurs; but only in some of them, to serve as examples of the rest. As, however, it is organically, and almost of necessity inserted in a clear, easy, and elegant pronunciation of all words of the classes referred to, the speaker has only to be careful to avoid giving it too much distinctness, or, by exaggeration, to allow a grace of elocution to degenerate into vulgarity or affectation.[176]

The *apostrophe* (') is also sometimes used in the 'notation' of words, to shew that *l* or *n* after a suppressed *e*, still forms a separate, though an obscure syllable, as in *sparkling* (spārk'-'l-ĭng), *deadening* (dĕd'-'n-ĭng), &c., which are often incorrectly uttered in only two syllables by careless speakers.[177]

CONSONANTS.

Of the *Consonants* of the *common alphabet*, those which are (except in intensity) uniform in their sound under all the conditions arising from the position of the accent and combination with other letters, do not require a particular notice here. Those which are otherwise circumstanced, together with the leading *consonantal sounds* of the *spoken language*, are briefly noticed in the following pages[1]:—

B.

(See *page* 33, and *Sections* 2, 5, 45, &c.[2])

C.

28. *C* has two sounds—the one, *hard*, like *k*, when it occurs before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *cat*, *cord*, *curd*, *scot*; or before *l* or *r*, or *k* or *t* final, as in *cloth*, *craft*, *crack*,

[174-5] See *Sections* 13, 15, 18, 28, 35-6, &c.

[176] The vicious exaggeration of this faint sound (') has been already briefly referred to in previous *Sections*. Affected speakers often substitute ē for ('), and say kē-ĭnd, gē-ĭde, &c., for k'ĭnd, guide (g'ĭde), &c., an error not unfrequently perpetrated on the stage. Rigidly speaking, this added sound after *k*, and *g* and *c* hard, belongs to the *consonant*, and not to the vowel; the *y*, in this case, being 'the proper sound of the Sanscrit palatal *g*', a separate element, according to Mr Ellis, 'now called *j*'. The same also applies to *k*, and to *c* sounded as *k*; and, probably, to other cases. This sound occurs in French, 'where it is represented by *gu* or *qu*'. (Ellis.)

[177] These applications of the apostrophe, of course, do not interfere with its common uses in punctuation, or to shew the omission of a letter, or other part of a word, or as a sign of the genitive case.

[1] For *Lists* and an *analysis* of the *Consonants*, both 'spoken' and 'written', see *Sections* 1, 2, 5; and on their *Organic formation*, see page xix, and the respective letters and digraphs in their alphabetical places in the body of the *Dictionary*. For the 'powers' of various combinations and groups of letters which are irregular or uncertain in sound, or which do not correspond in speech and writing, when not noticed under their *leading letter* or *letters* below, see *Section* 45.

[2] *B* after *m*, or before *t*, in the same syllable, is usually silent; as noticed in *Section* 45.

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tract; and when it ends a syllable or word, as in vic'tim, flac'cid, frol'ic, mu'sic, traff'ic, &c.[3]:—the other, *soft*, like *s*, when it comes before *e* (even if mute), *i*, or *y*, as in cell, civ'il, cy'press, scep'tre, sci'ence, face, pace, trance, &c.[4] In many words, as can'cer, concise', cir'cuit, certif'icate, &c., both these sounds of *c* occur.

When *c* comes after the accent, either primary or secondary, and is followed by *e* or *i*, and another vowel or vowels, it takes the sound of *sh*, and usually with more or less absorption of the *e* or *i* in utterance; as in o'cean (-shăn), ceta'ceous (-sh'ŭs), so'cial (-sh'ăl), gra'cious (-sh'ŭs), fascia'tion (făsh-e-), negocia'tion (-she-ā'-), &c. The chief *exceptions* are confined to cases in which the *ce* or *ci* precedes a combination having the sound of *sh*, when, in order to prevent an unpleasant or difficult repetition of the aspirate, the *c* may retain its usual soft sound, as it always does, according to polite usage, in certain words, as depreci'ation (-se-ā'-shŭn; not -she-ā'-), pronuncia'tion (-se-ā'-), &c.[5] When, however, the *ce* or *ci* is aspirated in this position, the vowel either retains its usual sound (*e*), or is more freely given than if indicated by (ʼ), as may be seen in the above examples.[6]

C is silent in czar, czarina, czarish, czarowitz, &c.; also before *t* in the words victuals (*s.*), victual (*v.*), indict (-dīt'), and their 'formatives'; and after *s* in the termination -scle, as ar'buscle, cor'puscle, muscle, &c. In discern', discern'ing, discern'ment, &c., sacrifice (*v.*), sice, and suffice' (as often heard), it has the sound of *z*.[7]

CH.

29. The *regular sound* of this digraph in *English words*, and which it is always used to express in the 'notation' of this *Dictionary*, is that of *tsh*, as heard in *ch*eap (tshēpe), ea*ch* (ētsh), *ch*urch (tshûrtsh), ri*ch* (rĭtsh), &c.[8]

Ch is *hard*, or has the sound of *k*, in words from the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and their cognate languages, in scientific terms formed from them, and in Latinised words generally, as in a*ch*e (āke), a'*ch*or, a*ch*romat'ic (ăk-), an'ar*ch*y, an*ch*'or (ăngk'-), an*ch*'oret, arch*æ*'al (-kē'-), arch*æ*ol'ogy, arc*h*a'ic (-kā'-), arc*h*ipel'ago, ar'*ch*ives, ar'*ch*on, ca*ch*ec'tic, ca*ch*ex'y, catech*e*c'tic, cat'e*ch*ise (-kīze), cat'e*ch*ism, cat'e*ch*ist, catech*u*'men (-kū'-), *ch*alced'ony (kăl-sĕd'-), *ch*alcog'raphy, *Ch*alda'ic, *ch*al*y*b'eate (kă-), *ch*amĕl'eon, *ch*am'omile, *ch*a'os, *ch*aot'ic, *ch*ar'acter (kăr'-), *ch*ar'acterise, *ch*aracteris'tic, *ch*ar'ta[9], *ch*asm (kăzm), *ch*em'ist (kĭm'-) or *ch*ȳm'ist, *ch*em'ical or *ch*ȳm'ical, *Ch*er'sonese, *ch*imēr'a (ke-), *ch*irog'raphy (kī-), *ch*irop'odist, *ch*irur'gery, *ch*irur'gical, *ch*i'tine, *ch*oir (kwīre), *ch*ol'agogue (kŏl'-), *ch*ol'er, *ch*ol'era, *ch*ol'eric, *ch*ondrol'ogy, *ch*ord, *ch*ordee' (-dē'), *ch*ore'a, *ch*ōre', *ch*or'ister (kŏr'-), *ch*orog'raphy, *ch*ōr'us (kōre'-), *ch*yle, *ch*yme, coch'leary (kŏk'-), coch'leate, con*ch* (kŏngk), con''*ch*oid, conch*o*id'al, conch*o*l'ogy, dis'ti*ch* (-tĭk), drac*h*'ma, ecch*y*mo'sis

[3] On the *orthography* of the 'formatives' of such words, see *Section* 51.

[4] *Scep'tic* (skĕp'-), *scep'tical*, *scep'ticism*, *scir'rhus* (skĭr'-), *scir'rhous*, *scirros'ity*, &c., are *exceptions*. Dr Johnson spells *sceptic* with *k*, instead of *c*; but this orthography has never obtained credit among respectable writers. In other cases in which *c* comes between *s* and *e* or *i*, in the same syllable, it may be regarded either as *soft* or *mute*.

[5] Sheridan and Walker aspirate the *c* in all, or nearly all the words alluded to as *exceptions*; Smart does the same in many of them; Knowles in none of them; of each of which examples will be found in the body of this *Dictionary*. See *Sections* 35, 36.

[6] Cal'ceated, and a few other words accented on the first syllable, are now also usually heard with the *ce* or *ci* pure. *Bru'cia*, *cal'cium*, and several other Latin or Latinised scientific words, are frequently pronounced both ways; but generally with the *c* as sh, unless otherwise marked in the *Dictionary*.

[7] For the sound of the *c* in *ce* and *ci*, in Italian words, see *Section* 99.

[8] Mr Walker states that *ch* sounds 'like *sh* after *l* or *n*, as in *belch*, *bench*, *filch*, &c., pronounced bĕlsh, bĕnsh, fĭlsh, &c.'; but this is a license now only tolerated in familiar discourse, and is particularly avoided by all correct and elegant speakers. Mr Smart, the Editor of '*Walker Remodelled*', and the chief living exponent of Mr Walker's principles, pronounces these, and all similar words, bĕltch (*i. e.*, bĕltsh), bĕntsh, fĭltch, &c. See *Section* 2.

[9] But in *chart*, *char'ter*, *chart'ulary*, the *ch* is usually, and correctly, sounded as *tsh*.

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(ĕk-ē-), *ech*'inate, *ech*i'nus, *ech*o (ĕk'-o), *ech*om'etry, ep'*och* (-ŏk), ep'*och*a (-kȧ), eu'*nuch*, eu'*nuch*ate, head'*ach*e, hem'ist*ich*, here'si*arch*, hi'er*arch*, hi'er*arch*y, ich*neu*'mon (ĭk-nū'-), ich*nog*'raphy, i'*chor* (-kŏr), i'*chor*ous, Ich*thyog*'raphy, ich*thyol*'ogy, li'*chen*[10], loch*i*'a (-kī'-), *mech*'*i*nate (mĕk'-), mĕch*ina*'tion[11], mas'*tich*, mech*an*'ic (-kăn'-), mech*an*'ical, mĕch*an*i''cian (mĕk-), mĕch'anism, mĕch'anist, mon'*arch*, mon'*arch*y, monarch'ical, mon'*ostich*, orches'tra (-kēs'-), or'*chestre*, or'*chestral*, orchida'ceous, orch*id*'eous, paren''*chyma* (-rĕng'-ke-), pen'*tateuch* (-tūks), *scheme* (skēm), *sche*'*zis*, *schet*'ic, *schir*'rhous, *schis*'ma (skĭz'-), *schol*'ar, *scholas*'tic, *school*, *stom*'*ach* (-ăk), *stomach*'ic (-măk'-)[12], *tech*'nical (tĕk'-), *tech*'nics, *tech*nol''gical, *tech*nol'ogy, *trache*'a, *tracheot*'omy, *trocha*'ic (-kā'-), *trochan*'ter, *tro*'*che*, *tro*'*chee*, *tro*'*chil*, *trochil*'ic, *trŏch*'ilus, *trŏch*'lea, *troch*'leary, *tro*'*choid*, and many others; and generally in *all words* and *syllables* in which *initial ch* is followed by *l* or *r*, as *chlo*'*rine*, *Chr*ist, *chromat*'ic, *catachre*'*sis*, *chronol*'ogy, *chrys*'alis, &c.; and in all *ancient proper names* and *adjectives* formed from them, as Arch*ime*'des (-ke-mē'-dēz), archimede'an, Ba''ruch, E'noch, &c.; also in the *Celtic* word loch (lŏk), and a few words from the *Arabic* and *Coptic*.

The *chief exceptions* to the preceding *Rules* are arch (see *below*), arched, arch'er, arch'ery, *chlo*'*rity*, *chlo*'*rable*, *che*'*rub*[13], *che*'*rubim*, *cheru*'bic (che-rōō'-), and Ra'*chel*, which being perfectly anglicised, have the *ch* as in English words (*tsh*).

In reference to *arch* (pfx), signifying 'chief', it may be remarked, that when it occurs *before* a *vowel*, in words from the *Greek*, the *ch* has the sound of k, as in arch*ăn*'gel (ārk-), arch*iepis*'copal, arch'itect, &c.; but when it is prefixed to a mere *English* word beginning with a consonant, it has the sound of *tsh* (ch), as in arch*bish*'op, arch*deacon* (-dē'kn), arch*duke*', &c.; a sound which it also sometimes bears in compounds of our own, even before words beginning with a vowel, as arch-en'emy (ārtch-), arch-fiend, arch-rogue, &c.

Ch is *soft*, like *sh*, in many words adopted or derived from the French, or received through that language, though now fully incorporated with our own, as *cha*uffin' (-shēn'), cartouch' (-tōōsh'), *cha*green' (shā-), *cha*grin' (-grēn'), *chaise* (shāz), *cham*'ois (shăm'-), *Champagne*', *champaign*', *cham*'perty, *champignon* (-pēn'-yŭn), *chancre* (shăng'-), *chas*'seur, *chatean*' (-tō'), *chef*, *chef*-d'œuv're, *chemise*' (-mēz'), *chemiste*', *cheroot*', *chĕvalier*', *chev*'ron, *chev*'rotain, *chicane*', *chicān*'ery, *chiffonier*', *chival*'ric, *chiv*'alrous, *chiv*'alry, *machine*' (-shēn'), machin'al (-shēn'-), *machin*'er, *machin*'ery, *machin*'ing (*a.*, *s.*), *machin*'ist[14], mar'*chioness* (-shūn-), mars'*chal* (mär'-shăl) or mar'*échal*, and many others. The chief *exceptions* occur in words which, though received through the French, are primarily derived from the learned languages, and in which the *ch* is hence preserved hard (*k*) by the French themselves[15].

Ch is *silent* in dra*chm*[16], *sched*'ule (skĕd'-), *schism* (sĭzm), *schismat*'ic, *schis*'matise, ya*cht* (yŏt), ya*cht*'ing, and, perhaps, one or two others. *Ostrich* has the *ch* as in English words (*tsh*), though marked os'trĭj by Mr Walker, and often heard so colloquially.

[10] Thus as a Latin, botanical, or medical word; but lī'ch-ĕn, as an English word denoting 'Iceland moss', and in other common applications. So also of li*chen*'ic, li*ch*'en*ine*, and Lichenog'raphy, which always preserve the *ch* hard, when used as scientific terms.

[11] But not in *machine*' (-shēn'), nor its direct 'formatives' *machinal*, *machiner*, *machinery*, *machinist*, which have the *ch* like *sh*, on account of their having been received by us through the French.

[12] But not in *stom*'*acher* (-chēr).

[13] But *Cherub*, a city of Babylonia, is regular, being pronounced kē'-rŭb.

[14] But not in *mach*'*inate* (măk'-), and its 'formatives', on account of its direct derivation from the Latin. See *Note* 11.

[15] Several examples of the kind referred to, will be found in the *List* of words with *ch* hard, given in the preceding paragraph.

[16] But it is heard in *drach*'*ma* (drăk'-; *v. su.*).

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D.

(See *page* 130, and *Sections* 13, 45, &c.[17])

F.

(See *page* 210, and *Sections* 2, 5, 45, &c.[18])

G.

30. *G* has *two* sounds—the one, *simple* and *hard*, and which this letter always expresses in the 'notation' of this *Dictionary*, heard when it occurs before *a*[19], *o*, *u*, *h* (*gh*-), *l* (gl-), or *r* (gr-), as in *game*, *go*, *gun*, *ghŏst*, *glory*, *grandeur*, *vul'gar*, *vig'our*; and at the *end* of *words*, and in the 'common formatives' of such words (even though the *g* be doubled, and followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*), as in *beg*, *frog*, *egg*, *ragg'ed*, *twigg'en*, *digg'ing*, *drugg'ist*, *sluggʹish*, *cragg'y*, *foggʹy*, &c.[20]:—the other, *compound* and *soft*, like *j*, which (subject to the *exceptions* below) it generally bears before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *gem* (jĕm), *ge'nius*, *gi'ant*, *E'gypt* (-jĭpt), *el'egy*, *Gip'sy*, *congeal'* (-jēlʹ), *change* (chānje), *rānge*, *avenge* (-vĕnj'), &c.[21]

The *exceptions* to the *soft sound* of *g* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, occur chiefly in words from the *Saxon*, in *Hebrew* proper names[22], in some words adopted or derived from the *German*, and in a very few *scientific terms* from the *Greek* which have, as yet, escaped the general rule, though liable to its application. Thus, the *g* is *hard* in an"*ger*, *beget'*, *begin'*, *beginn'er*, *beginn'ing*, *begird'*, *begirt'*, *bigg'in*, *con"ger*, *dagg'er*, *dogg'ed*, *dogg'er*, *dogg'erel*, *dogg'erman*, *dogg'ers*, *drugg'et*, *ĕa'ger*, *ĕa'gerness*, *Elg'in*, *forget'*, *forget'ful*, *forgĭve'*, *forgĭve'ness*, *forgiv'ing*, *gear*, *geck*, *geese*, *geest*, *gehenn'a*, *geld* (*s.*, *v.*), *geld'ing*, *gelt* (*prt.*), *geld'er-rose*, *ge'rah*, *get*, *gew'gaw* (gū'-), *gey'ser* (g'ī'-), *gib*, *gib'-cat*[23], *gibbe*, *gibb'er*, *gibb'erish*, *gibb'le-gabble*, *gibbosc'*,

[17] When *D* follows the accent, it is apt to slide into the sound of *j*; as in *sŏl'dier* (-jūr), and two or three others. Mr Walker extends this license to *all* words in which *d* occurs 'after the accent, either primary or secondary, and is followed by *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *eou*', and even *u* 'where it is a diphthong' (i. e., ū); as in *grandeur*, *verdure*, *education*, &c., which he marks grăn'-jūr, vĕr'-jūre, ĕd-jū-kā'-shūn, &c., instead of grănd'-yūr, vĕrd'-ūre, ĕd-ū-kā'-shūn, &c. This pronunciation Mr Walker calls 'elegant'; but the vitiation of the *d*, in such cases, is *now* carefully avoided by *all* correct and unaffected speakers.

[18] In *of* the '*f*' has the sound of *v*; but when this preposition is final in compounds, as in *hereof*, *thereof*, *whereof*, the *f* remains sharp or pure. *Ph* is a common equivalent of this letter, as heard in *ph*antom, *ph*ilosophy, &c.

[19] *Gaol* (jāle), and its 'compounds', are the only *exceptions*.

[20] This 'hard sound' may be regarded as the *natural* sound of the 'alphabetic *g*', and is so called by Latham and others.

When *gg* occurs before *e*, and is so situated that the *first* g *ends* a syllable, and the *second* g *begins* one, the *former* usually takes the sound of *d*, or is altogether dropped, whilst the *latter* is *soft* and regular, as in *suggest* (sŭd-jĕstʹ), *exaggerate* (ĕgz-ăj'-ĕr-āte), &c. This change is necessary to render the word or combination pronounceable.

[21] In the last three words, and in others of the same orthography, the first element of the soft *g* (i. e., the *d* of the *dzh*), is less strongly marked in utterance, than in its other combinations; and is hence, often wholly sunk by careless, illiterate, and feeble speakers, who say strānzhe, &c., for strānj'e or strāndzhe, &c.

[22] As *Ge'bal* (gē'-; not jē'-), *Gethsem'ane* (-ă-ne), *Gĭd'eon*, &c. But *Gen'esis* (jĕn'-), *Gen'tiles*, *Ger'falcon or Gŷr'falcon*, *Gĭĕr'-ĕagle*, and *Gor'gias*, have the *g* soft, like *j*. *Bethpage* also, from being received through the Greek of the New Testament, has the *g* soft, bĕth'-pā-je; often incorrectly pronounced by the unlettered in two syllables, bĕth'-pāge. *Genesareth*, for a like reason, is also sometimes heard with the *g* soft; but is now very seldom so pronounced by classical speakers.

[23] *Gib'-staff* is heard both ways; but usually with the *g* soft.

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gibb'ous, gidd'y, gift (*s., v.*), *gift'ed, gig, gigg'le, gig'let, gild, gild'er, gild'ing, gill* (of a fish)[24], *gilse, gilt* (*prt., pp., a., s.*), *gim'bals, gim'blet* or *gim'let, gimp, ging'ham, gin''glymoid* (anat.), *gin''glymus* (do.), *gird* (*g'ĕrd*), *gird'ed, gird'er, gird'le, girl, girl'ish, gĭr'rock, girt* (*pp., s., vt.*), *girth, give, giz'zard, gyle'-tun* (brew.; dist.), *hagg'is, mēa'ger, nigg'ard, nigg'ardly, nig'er* (vulg. for *negro*), *nogg'en* (*a.*), *nogg'in* (*s.*), *nogg'ing* (arch.), *Pegg'y* (for *Margaret*), *pett'ifogger, pigg'ery, pigg'in, rigg'er* (mech.), *rigg'ing* (naut., &c.), *Ri'gel* (ast.), *sagg'er* (*pot.*), *stagg'er* (*v.*), *stagg'ers* (*s.*), *swagg'er* (*s., v.*), *tar'get, targetiēr', ti'ger, togeth'er, togg'el* (naut.), *togg'ery, trigg'er* (of a gun), and a few others, with their '*formatives*' and '*compounds*'[25]; to which may be added the '*formatives*' of *all* words ending with *g* hard, as noticed in a previous paragraph.

In a *few words adopted* from the *French*, the *g* before *e* and *i*, retains its Gallic sound of *zh*; as in *bou'gie* (-zhē), *mirage* (-rāzhe'), *rouge* (rōōzhe), &c.

The powers of the consonant-combinations *gh, ght, gm*, and *gn*, are noticed in *Sections* 45, 99.

H.

31. This letter is generally *sounded* at the *beginning* of *words* and *syllables*, as in *hat, horse, hull, fŏrs'head, perhaps', ve'hement*, &c. The *exceptions* in English are few, and easily remembered.

It was *formerly* always *omitted* in—

heir, heir'ess,
herb, herba'ceous, herb'age, herb'al, (†)
hon'est, honesty,
honour, hon'ourable,
hon'orary (†),[26]
hos'pital (†),
hostler (ŏs'-lĕr),
hour, hourly,
hum'ble (†),
humbles (incor. orthog. of *umbles*), *hum'ble-pie,*
humour, hu'morous, hu'morist, hu'morsome, hu'moral, (†)

with their '*formatives*' and '*compounds*'. At *present* it is usual to *preserve* the *h* in '*hospital*', and in '*herb*' and its formatives and compounds; and many careful speakers do the same in *honorary, humble, humour, humorist, humorous, humorsome*, &c., a practice which seems to be daily increasing in prevalence. As, however, usage is not strict or uniform in respect to those of the words in above list which are followed by a '*note of interrogation*', they are still heard both ways, even among the educated.[27]

H is always *silent* after *r* (rh- *or* -rh), as in *rhap'sody* (rhăp'-), *rhet'oric, rheumatism, catarrh', myrrh*, &c.; and after *g* (gh-) at the beginning of a word or syllable, as in *ghost, ghast'ly*; also when final, and preceded by a vowel, as in *ah!, oh!, foh!, Sūr'ah* (*ă*), *Messi'ah*, &c.[28]

When *h* follows *w* (*wh*-), it is sounded *before* that letter, as in *what* (hwŏt), *where* (hwāre), *while* (hwīle), &c. The only *exceptions* are *who* (hōō), *whom*

[24] *Gill*, a measure, is regular (*jil*).
[25] *Gyves* (jīvez), from its Celtic origin, ought to have the *g* hard, and is so marked by Knowles, Scott, and Sheridan; but usage has decided otherwise.
[26] But in *honorable'ness* the *h* is always sounded.
[27] Mr Smart *separates* the *h* in *herb* (and its '*formatives*'), *hospital*, and *humor* (humour); but not in *humour* (turn or temper of mind), and its '*formatives*'. Dr Webster retains the *h* in *hospital, hostler, humble*, and *humour*, with their '*formatives*', whilst Mr Walker marks it as silent in all the words contained in the above *List*. Ben Jonson omitted the *h* in *host*.
[28] See *Section* 45; also *Note* 29 (below).

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(hōōm), *whose* (hōōz), *whole* (hōle), *whole'sale*, *whole'some*, *whoob'ub* (hōōb'-), *whoop* (as commonly heard), *whoot*, *whore*, with their 'formatives', &c., in which the *w* is silent.[29]

J.

32. This letter has one uniform sound, that of *dzh*, as heard in *jest* (dzhĕst), *judge*, *jour'ney*, &c.; which sound it is always used to express in the 'notation' of this *Dictionary*. It is thus equivalent to *soft g*; and only differs from that letter in retaining its sound unaltered before *all* the vowels. In hallelu'*jah* (now gen. wr. *hallelujah*) it has the sound of *y* or *i*.[30]

K.

(See *page* 339, and *Sections* 28, 45, &c.[31])

L.

(See *page* 343, and *Sections* 7, 8, 16, &c.[32])

M.

(See *page* 372, and *Sections* 2, 5, 45, &c.[33])

N.

(See *page* 417, and *Sections* 2, 5, 45, &c.[34])

Ng.

(See *Sections* 2, 5, 45, &c.)

[29] Many persons omit the aspirate at the beginning of words, and more particularly when it occurs in the middle of words after the accent. Others not only omit *h* where it should be *sounded*, but *aspirate* it where it should be silent, and even insert it in words in which it does not occur. The improper omission and insertion of the *h*, is in the highest degree vulgar; and 'trifling as it appears at first sight, tends greatly to weaken and impoverish the pronunciation, as well as, sometimes, to confound words of very different meaning'. (Walker.)

[30] See *Sections* 2, 5, 99.

[31] It is always silent before *n*, as in *knell*, *knife*, &c.

[32] *L* is often silent before a final consonant, particularly *m*, and sometimes before this letter even when it commences the following syllable, as in *almond* (*ah'*-mŭnd). It also often lengthens, and even changes the quality of the vowel, as in *call*, *calm*, *toll*, &c.; as noticed in the previous *Sections*.

[33] In the obsolete orthographies *compt*, *accompt*, *comptrol*, *comptroller* (obs. exc. as applied to a public officer or supervisor), &c., the *mp* sounds like *n*. *M* is also silent before *n* initial or final. See *Section* 45.

[34] *N* final, after *l* or *m* in the *same* syllable, is silent, as in *kiln*, *hymn*, *condemn*, *solemn*, &c.; but it is always sounded in those compounds in which the *m* or *n* occurs in *separate* syllables, as condemna'tion (-dĕm-nā'-), condem'natory, hym'nic, &c. It is also usually preserved in lim'ning (*s.*); and in *solemn discourse*, by some speakers in the *p.* and *pp.* of the verbs *condemn*, *contemn*, *hymn*, and one or two others.

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P.

(See *page* 456, and *Sections* 2, 5, 45, &c.[25])

Q.

33. This letter has the sound of *k*, and only occurs before *u*, the combination having, in English words, the sound of *kw*; as in *quack* (kwăk), *queen*, *quan'tity*, &c.

In words from the French, the *u* after q, in the same syllable, is generally silent, and, with the *e*, is always so in the frequent termination *-que*, as in *antique* (-tēk'), *burlesque* (-lĕsk'), *cheq'uer* (-ĕr), *con"quer* (kŏng'-kĕr)[26], *oblique* (-lēk')[27], *quadrille'* (kă-drĭl'), &c.[28]

R.

34. This letter has *two* sounds—the *one*, trilled and strongly consonantal, heard at the beginning of words and syllables, as in *rose*, *pride*, *trill*, *spray*, *destroy*, &c.:—the *other*, smoother and deeper, but less vibratory and decided, heard at the end of words and syllables, or before a final letter, as in *bar*, *bare*, *matter*, *card*, *swarm*, *darken*, *regard*, &c.[29]

R is never silent; but its sound is sometimes transposed, as in *a'ore* (ā'-kĕr)[40], *cen'tre*, *fi'bre*, *mass'acre*[40], *mā'gre*[40], *the'atre*, *sep'ulchre*, &c., and all words ending in *-re* after a consonant in the same syllable, and unaccented. Also in the word *iron* (ī'-ŭrn) and its compounds[41]; and in the colloquial pronunciation of *a'pron* (-pŭrn), and *saff'ron* (-ŭrn)[42].

The *effect* of the letter *r* on a *preceding vowel*, *vowel-digraph*, or *diphthong*, is noticed in *Section* 26, and under the individual vowels.

S.

35. The letter *s* has two sounds—the one, *sharp* and *hissing*, which may be regarded as its proper and peculiar sound, heard in *saint*, *send*, *this*, *sis'ter*, *cy'prus*:

[25] *P* is *silent* before *s*, *sh*, and *t*, at the beginning of words, as in *psalm* (sahm), *psalter*, *pseu'do-*, *pshaw* (!), *ptar'migan*, *Ptol'emy*, &c. It is *silent*, or but very faintly heard, when occurring between *m* and *t* at the end of a word or syllable, as in *tempt*, *attempt'*, *exempt'*, *exemp'tion* (except in formal discourse), *per'emptory*, *promp'titude*, &c.; but it is generally sounded in this position whenever the *t* goes to the following syllable, and in the middle of words when it can be uttered without any particular effort of the organs of speech, as in *consump'tion*, *assump'tive*, *presump'tion*, *sump'tuous*, &c. *Colloquially* the *p* is often, or perhaps, usually omitted in words of this class; but this should be avoided in formal discourse.

P is also mute in *rasp'berry* (răz'-), *receipt*, *semp'ster*, *semp'stress*, *semp'tress*, *accompt* (see *Note* 33), and the Fr. word *corps* (kōr); and in a few others. In *cup'board* (kŭb'-ŭrd) it coalesces with, and assumes the sound of the following consonant. See *Note* 18 (antè), and *Section* 45.

[26] But not in *conquest* (kŏng'-kwĕst), which is regular.

[27] But not in *obliquity* (-lĭk'-wit-e).

[28] *Quoif*, *quoin*, *quoit*, have the *qu* as kw, though often heard colloquially with it as simple *k*. The words *quote*, *quot'able*, *quota'tion*, are also regular; the pronunciation kōte, kota'tion, &c., is now obsolete or vulgar.

[29] On the nature of these sounds and the distinction between them, see *Section* 2, and *page* 356.

[40] The transposition is necessary in these words to keep the *c* and *g* hard. *Meager* for 'meagre', though often met with, is hence objectionable.

[41] But not in *irony* (ī'-rūn-e), which has a different derivation.

[42] *Cit'ern*, *chil'dern*, and *hun'dred*, for *cit'ron* (-rūn), *chil'dren*, and *hun'dred*, though sanctioned by Mr Walker, colloquially, are now vulgarisms.

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—the other, *flat* and *buzzing* (= *z*), heard in his (hĭz), was, desire' (-zīr'), wis'dom, &c. It also, in certain positions, passes into the sound of *sh* or *zh*, as noticed below.[43]

S has *always* its *sharp sound* at the *beginning of words*, as in the above examples; and when it *immediately follows* a 'sharp consonant' in the same syllable, as in scoffs, blocks, hips, pits, cap'sule, tip'sy, trick'sy, &c., or when it is added to *e* mute *after* any of these letters, as strifes, flakes, pipes, mites, &c.; also, generally, when it *immediately follows* a 'flat consonant' or a 'liquid' if *not in* the same syllable, as in subserve', subside', ab'solute, &c.[44] It is also *sharp* when *doubled* and *final* in words, as guess, hiss, kiss, amiss', or (*except* before *u*, or *e* or *i* followed by another vowel) when it is *doubled* in the *middle of words*, as in dis'onant, dissuade' (-swād'), less'en, miss'ile, pass'ive, progress'ive, &c.[45]; also (except in *whereas*, -ăz', which follows its 'simple') when *single* at the *end* of *all words* of *two* or *more syllables*, if it be *preceded* by *any vowel* but *e*, and at the same time occurs in a distinct syllable, as At'las, ba'sis, bi'as, cha'os, chŏr'us, Cy'prus, metrop'olis, &c.; and in the words this, thus, us, gas, yes, though monosyllables. It is also *sharp* (except in *cleanse* and its 'formatives') in words ending in *-se* preceded by *l*, *n*, or *r*, as pulse, dense, sense, transe (for *trance*), intense', verse, ad'verse, &c.; and (except in *wise*, wīze, *otherguise*, -g'īze, *these*, *those*) always in *adjectives*, and generally in substantives of this termination, when it is preceded by a vowel, as in base, obese, close, arenose', verbose', loose, abstruse', diffuse', recluse', abuse' (*s.*), crease, grouse, house, &c.; also (except in *discern* and its 'formatives') in all words in which *s* occurs before *c*, as descend' (-sĕnd'), emas'culate, fres'co, nas'cent (năs'-ĕnt), os'cillate, &c.

S is *sharp* in the 'inseparable preposition' *dis-* when *under* the *accent*, either primary or secondary, as dis'olute, disabil'ity, disagree', &c.[46]; and when *unaccented*, if the *following syllable* be *accented*, and begins with a *sharp* consonant, as in discred'it, disfa'vour, dispense', distaste', &c.; also always in the 'inseparable preposition' *mis-*, as mis'creant, misapply', misuse' (*s.*, *v.*), misgov'ern, &c.

It is also generally *sharp* after the 'inseparable prepositions' *pre-* and *pro-*, and is always so after *pre-* and *re-* when the 'added word' is significant by itself, or when the *s* after *re-* is followed by a 'sharp' consonant, as in presuppose', presurmise', resign' (to sign again[47]), research' (*s.*, *v.*), respect', restrict', &c.

It is also generally *sharp* in the 'terminations' *-sary*, *-scry*, *-sory*, *-sive*, *-some*; and often so in other combinations at the end of words, as noticed in *Section* 45.

S is *soft* or *flat*, like *z*, when it *immediately follows* a 'flat consonant' at the *end* of a syllable, either in spelling or utterance, as heads (hĕdz), ribs, stags, cat'alogues (-lŏgz); when it is *final* after a 'liquid', as in mŏr'als, seems, means, hers; and when it precedes a 'liquid' or a 'flat consonant', as in cosmet'ic (kŏz-), desmol'ogy, dis'mal, pis'mire, chasm, prism, mi'crocosm (-kŏzm), par'oxysm, wis'dom, preside'[48], pres'ident (prĕz'-), &c., sometimes even if a vowel intervenes, and particularly if the *s* occurs *between* two vowels, as in besom (bē'-zŭm), na'sal, desire', desīr'ous, &c.[49]; also (*except* in *this*, *thus*, *us*, *gas*, *yes*, before noticed), when it is *single* and *final* in *monosyllables*, as his (hĭz), was, trees, eyes (īz), &c., and when it *forms* an *additional* syllable with *e* before it, in the *plurals* of *substantives*,

[43] Also refer to *Sections* 2, 5; and *pages* 614, 650, 900, &c.

[44] *Absolve*, and its formatives, which have the *s* flat, are the chief *exceptions*.

[45] *Except* in *dissolve* and *possess*, with their 'compounds', *dessert*, *hussar*, *hussy*, *scissors*, *rescis'ory*, *missel* (mĭz'l), *miss'eldine*, *miss'eltoe* (for 'mistletoe'), and, perhaps, two or three others, in which the *s* is flat, like *z*.

[46] The *dis-* in *dis'mal* is not a 'preposition', and therefore, does not come under the *Rule*.

[47] But not in *resign* (to give up); nor in *resound* (to echo, &c.).

[48] *Preside* was *formerly* pronounced with the *s* sharp, and is so marked by Walker; *reside* always has the *s* flat, according to the *Rule*.

[49] *Design* and *desist* have the *s* sharp; *resist*, like reside, owing to the tendency of *re-*, noticed in the *Text*, preserves the *s* flat, and is regular.

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and the *third person singular* of *verbs*, whether the 'singular' and 'first persons' have the *s* sharp or not, as in ass'es, box'es, cag'es, hous'es, prices (prīs'-ĕz), pris'es, &c.[50]; and in all *plurals* and the *inflections of verbs* in which the *singular ends* in a *vowel*, or in a *vowel followed* by *e* mute, *w*, or *y*, as comm'as, op'eras, al'oes (-ōz), du*e*s, shoes (shōōz), news, views, rays, ways, betrays', &c.; also commonly when occurring *between* a *vowel* or *diphthong* (particularly *i*, *e*, *ou*, ū), and *mute e* final, especially at the *end of verbs*, to distinguish them from substantives and adjectives of corresponding forms, as grease (grēz; *v.*), rise (rīz), premise', close, rose (*s.*), house (howz; *v.*), mouse, abuse', amuse', diffuse', peruse', use (*v.*), &c.

S is *flat*, like *z*, in the 'inseparable preposition' *dis-* when it is *not under* the *accent*, and the *following syllable* having the accent begins with or consists of a 'vowel', a 'liquid', or a 'flat consonant'; as in disa'ble (dĭz-)[51], disease' (dĭz-ēz'), disor'der, disdain', dislike', dislodge', dismay', dismem'ber, dismat'uralise, disrel'ish, disrobe', disband', disdain', disgrace', disval'ue, &c.[52]

S has also (subject to the *exceptions* noticed above) almost always the sound of *z* after the 'preposition' or prepositive syllable *re-*, particularly when followed by a vowel; as in reem'ble (-ēm'-), resent' (-zĕnt'), reserve', resign' (to give or yield up, to submit)[53], resil'ience, res'in (rĕz'-), resolve' (to analyse, to solve, to clear of doubt)[53], resound' (to echo, to celebrate)[53], result', resume', resump'tion, &c. It is *soft*, according to the *Rule* (see above), in *-asm*, *-ism*, *-osm*, *-ysm*; and also, sometimes, in other 'terminations'[54].

S before *e* or *i* and *another* vowel or vowels, and before *u*, assumes the sound of '*zh*' when it *follows* the accent, either primary or secondary, and is *preceded* by a 'liquid' or another *s*, and usually, as with *c*, with more or less, or often entire absorption of the *e* or *i* in utterance, as in nausea'tion (-she-ā'-), nau'seate (-sh'āte), nau'seous (-sh'ŭs), expul'sion (-shŭn), dimen'sion, rever'sion, pas''sion (păsh'-ŭn)[55], mis''sion (mĭsh'-ŭn)[56], sen'sure (-sh'ōōr), sen'sual (-sh'ōō-ăl), pres''sure (prĕsh'-ūre), &c.[56]

S, when *preceded* by an *accented vowel* or vowel-digraph, and followed by *e* or *i* and *another* vowel or vowels, or by *u*, assumes the sound of '*zh*', as in eva'sion (-shūn), cohe'sion, deci''sion (-sĭzh'-ŭn), intru'sion (-zhūn), vision (vĭzh'-ŭn), *ex'urine* (ĕzh'-ū-), mĕas'ure (mĕzh'-), plĕas'ure (plĕzh'-), trĕas'ure, vi''sual (vĭzh'-), u'sury (-zh'ōōr-e)[57], u'surer, &c.[58]

S has the sound of *sh* in the words *sure* (sh'ōōr) and *sugar* (shōōg'-ăr), and their 'formatives' and 'compounds' *sure'ly*, *sure'ty*, *assure'* (ă-sh'ōōr'), *assur'ance*, *insure'*, *insur'ance*, *sug'ary* (shōōg'-), *sug'ar-cane*, &c., though under the accent.[59]

[50] See *Sections* 13, 24; and their *Notes*.

[51] But in *disabil'ity* the *s* is sharp, being under the secondary accent. So of *disunite'*, and many other words. (See below.)

[52] Mr Walker adds *disuse;* but here, as well as in *disuniform*, *disunite*, *disunity*, and *disunion*, owing to the peculiar nature of ū, the *s* is now always preserved *sharp* by polite speakers, and is correctly so marked by Mr Smart.

[53] But not in *resign*, *resound*, *resolve* (to sign, sound, or solve again), &c., as before noticed.

[54] See *Section* 45.

[55] 'Though the *ss* in *passion*, *mission*, &c., belong to separate' (written) 'syllables, yet the accent presses the first (*s*) into the same aspiration as the last, and they are *both* pronounced with the same aspirated hiss as if they were but one *s*'. (Walker.)

[56] See *Sections* 2, 23, 36, &c.; also *Notes* 57-8 (below).

[57] But not in *usurious* (-zūr'-), &c., owing to the influence of the accent.

[58] *A'sia* (-sh'ă), *magna'sia*, *magna'sian*, *magna'sium*, and a few other words, have the *s* 'aspirated' and 'sharp', though, according to analogy, it should be flat. *Arte'sian* (-zh'ăn), *mangane'sian*, *mangane'sium*, &c., are regular, but are nearly as often heard with the *s* flat and unaspirated; thus, ăr-tēz'-yăn, măng-gă-nēz'-yăn, &c. See *Section* 28, and *Note* 59 (below).

[59] These words may be regarded as irregular; but this irregularity being sanctioned by long usage, has now become a 'part and parcel' of our language, as far as these words only are concerned. Mr Sheridan, from inattention to analogy, fell into the important error of aspirating the *s* in the words *suicide* (shōō'-), *presume* (-zhōōm'), resume, &c., but, fortunately, without imitators beyond the ranks of the illiterate and affected. (v. su.)

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S is silent in aisle (īle), isle, is'land (ī'-), demesne' (-mānz'), puisne (pū'-ne), vis'count (vī'-); and at the end of French words generally, as corps (kōrs), pas (pä), sous (sōō), vis-à-vis (vīz-ă'-vē'), &c.[60]

Sh.

(See *Sections* 2, 5, 35; also *page* 650.)

T.

36. The usual and proper sound of this letter is that heard in *t*ake, la*t*e, ma*t*, *t*empter, &c., being the *sharp* articulation of which *d* is the corresponding 'flat' one.

T, before *i* and *another vowel* or vowels, when it *follows* the accent either primary or secondary, and is not immediately preceded by *s*[61], like *c* and *s* in the same position, becomes aspirated, and assumes the sound of *sh*, as in nego'*t*iable (-sh'ăbl), nego'*t*iate (-sh'āte), pa'*t*ient (-sh'ĕnt), pa'*t*ience (-shĕnse), propī''*t*iate (-pīsh'-e-āte), sa'*t*iate (-sh'āte)[62], propī''*t*ious (-pīsh'-'ŭs), mo'*t*ion (-shūn), negoćia'*t*ion (-she-ā'-shŭn)[63], salva'*t*ion, satia'*t*ion (-she-ā'-shūn), &c.[64]

T is *silent* in chestnut (chĕs'-), Christmas (krĭs'-), *h*ostler (ŏs'-), mis'*t*letoe (mĭs'l-to), mor*t*gage (mor'-), and ost'ler; and, colloquially, in bankrup*t*'cy, cur'ran*t*, cur'ran*t*s, and a few others; also after *s* when followed by *e* mute and *n* final, or by *-el* or *-le* final with the *e* mute, as in chā*st*en (chās'n), fa*st*en (fās'n), ca*st*le (käs'l), ne*st*le (nĕs'l), thi*st*le (thĭs'l), thro*st*le (thrŏs'l), rus*t*le (rŭs'l), whi*st*le (hwĭs'l), &c.[65]; and in often (ŏf'n), soften (sŏf'n), and their 'formatives'.[66]

It is also *silent*, when initial before *m* or *n*, in classical proper names[67], and almost always so at the end of French words[68].

[60] See *Section* 99, &c.

[61] When the *t* is preceded by *s* accented, it retains its own sound pure, as in bes*t*'ial (bĕst'-yăl), celes*t*'ial, Chris*t*'ian (krĭst'-yăn), diges*t*'ion (-jĕst'-yŭn), ques*t*'ion, &c. So also in 'formatives', which in *all* cases follow their 'simples'; as pi*t*'ies (pĭt'-ĭz), pi*t*'ied (-ĭd), from *pity*; twen'*t*ieth (-te-ĕth), from *twenty*; mīght'ier, from *mighty*; &c. See *Sections* 14, 24, &c.; also *Note* 64 (below).

[62] But *sati*'*e*ty, and all other words in which *ti* is under the accent, preserve the *t* pure. The same applies to *c* and *s* in *ce*, *ci*, *se*, *si*, &c., when similarly circumstanced.

[63] In this word, and in a few similar ones, in which two aspirates would occur, some polite speakers merely soften the first *t* into *s*, without aspirating it; but this is much less frequently done with *t* than with *c*, or even *s*, when similarly situated, although the practice has the sanction of Mr Knowles and a few other writers. *Satiation* is always heard with both *t*'s aspirated, on account of the preceding *s*. See *Section* 28, &c.

[64] Mr Walker sounds the *t* as tsh (i. e., *ch*), in *nature* (nā'-chūre), *pasture*, *virtue*, and other like words in which *tu* occurs after the accent—a practice which he also extended to *te* and *ti* in certain words, as *pit'eous* (pĭtch'-e-ŭs), *fron'tier*, *celes'tial*, *admis'tion*, &c.; but this pronunciation, though still frequently heard among *ordinary* speakers (who, in *four* cases out of *five*, follow Walker, right or wrong), is scrupulously avoided by the educated and polite. Mr Sheridan extended this *ch*-ing of *tu* even to words in which these letters occur in monosyllables and under the accent, as in *tune*, *tu'tor*, &c., which he pronounced *ch*oon (i. e., *ch*ōōne), *ch*oo'tar, &c.; also to *te* and *ti*; barbarisms of pronunciation which never became general, and which have now long since fallen into entire disuse.

[65] But not in *pestle* (pĕs'il), nor in the obsolete words *burst'en* and *burst'enness*.

[66] On these *terminations*, see *Section* 45.

[67] But in classical and geographical words, the *t* before l being pronounceable, is always heard.

[68] See *Section* 99.

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Th.

This digraph has two distinct elementary sounds—the one, *thin* or *sharp*, heard in thing, think, theatre, breath, &c., and represented in the 'notation' of this *Dictionary* by th; the other *flat* and *semi-vocal*, heard in thee, thine, heathen, &c., and represented by the phonotype th[69].

In asth'ma (ăst'-mă), phthis'ic (tĭz'-), phthis'ical[69a], Thames (tĕmz), Thomas (tŏm'-ăs), thyme, and perhaps one or two others, and in all the continental European languages *except* Greek, it is pronounced as simple *t*. In twelfth'tide[69b], as heard colloquially, it is usually silent.

37. ***Th*** is ***sharp*** (= th) at the *beginning* of words, *except* in than, that, the, thee, their, them, then, thence, there, these, they, thine, this, thither, those, thou, though, thus, thy, and their 'compounds'; also at the *end* of words, *except* in booth, mouth (*v.*), path (*v.*— ŕ)[70], smooth (*a.*, *s.*, *v.*), sooth (*a.*, *s.*; pleasing, delightful; sweetness, kindness)[71], with[72], wreath (*v.*)[73], the old orthographies clŭth (*s.*), lōath (*v.*), sŏth (*v.*), unclōth' (*v.*)[73], and two or three others.[74]

Th is also usually ***sharp*** in the *middle* of words when it either precedes or follows a consonant, or precedes *w*, as in athwart', eth'nical, or'thodox, pan'ther, philan'thropy, &c., but *not in* breth'ren, burth'en, far'ther, far'thing, far'thingale, fur'ther, nor'therly, nor'thern, north'ing, wor'thy, and a few others, in which it is flat; and generally (*except* in words purely English[75]) when it occurs between two vowels, particularly in words from the learned languages, as am'eth'yst, antip'athy, ap'athy, apoth'ecary, a'theist, Ath'ens, authen'tic, au'thor, author'ity, cathar'tic, cath'olic, e'ther, eth'ics, leth'argy, Le'the, lethe'an, levi'athan, mathemat'ics, meth'od, pathet'ic, pleth'ora, plethŏr'ic, sym'pathy, &c.

38. ***Th***, between two vowels, in words *purely English*, is generally *soft* (= th), as in fa'ther, ēi'ther (ē'-), fēath'er, gath'er, hēa'then (hē'-thn), hith'er, moth'er, moth'ery, nēi'ther (nē'-), poth'er, thith'er (thĭth'-), togeth'er, wēath'er, weth'er, wheth'er (hwĕth'-), whith'er (hwith'-), with'er, and their 'formatives', &c.[76]; and at the *end of words*, particularly verbs, when followed by *e* mute, as in breathe, clothe, sheathe, &c.; and in booth (*s.*), mouth (*v.*), smooth (*a.*, *s.*, *v.*), sooth (in certain senses), with (when not compounded and final), wreath (*v.*), and a few others noticed in *Section* 37, though without the final *e*; also in the plurals of some words having final *th* 'sharp' in the singular, particularly after the Italian *a* (ă), as baths (bathz), paths, &c.[77]

Th is also *soft*, though initial, in than, that, the, and the other words enumerated at the commencement of *Section* 37 (q. v.).

[69] *Sections* 2, 5; also *page* 767.

[69a] But it is now always retained pure, by careful speakers, in *phthisic* (thĭz'-); often, however, still heard colloquially tĭz'-ĭk, as marked by Smart and Walker.

[69b] Twĕlf for *twelfth* is, in other cases, a decided vulgarism.

[70] Now more generally pronounced, like the substantive, with the *th* sharp, but frequently heard with the *th* soft or flat, and so marked by Webster. Its third person singular is, however, always heard with the *th* flat, like the plural of the substantive.

[71] But *sooth* (*a.*, *s.*; true, faithful; truth, faith, &c.), usually has the *th* sharp. As a *verb*, this word is now always written *soothe*, and follows the general *rule*. (See below.)

[72] But *forthwith'* and *herewith'* have the *th* sharp.

[73] Now usually written *wreathe*, *clothe*, *loathe*, *seethe*, *unclothe*.

[74] *Beneath'* and *underneath'* are heard with the *th* both sharp and flat, but now more usually with the former, though marked with the flat *th* by K., Sh., Wa., and We.

[75] See *Section* 38 (below).

[76] For the sound of *th*, in this position, in other classes of words, see *Section* 37 (above).

[77] But *truths* should always have the *th* sharp, though often heard colloquially otherwise.

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V.

(See *page* 842, and *Sections* 2, 5.[78])

W.

39. *W*, at the *beginning* of a *word* or *syllable*, or after an initial consonant, is commonly, and, perhaps, conveniently regarded as a *consonant*, though in reality a 'vowel', equivalent to o͝o or o͞o, from which it differs merely in its written form, as already noticed, and as heard in *wa'ter* (o͝o'-tĕr), *win* (o͝oĭn), *beware'* (-o͝oâre'), *swoon* (so͝o͞on), *swung* (so͝oŭng), &c.[79]

W, when *initial* in a word or syllable, before *r* (wr-) is always *silent*, as in *wrap* (răp), *wreck*, *wrong*, *awry'* (ă-rī'), &c.; and when occurring *before h* (wh-) it changes places with that letter, as in *why* (hwī), *when* (hwĕn), *which* (hwĭtch), &c.[80] It is *silent* in the words *an'swer* (ăn'-sĕr), *sword* (sôrd)[81], *to'ward* or *to'wards* (*ad.*, *pr.*)[82], and *two* (to͞o).

W, when *medial* or *final*, is either *silent*, though generally significant, as in *draw*, *law*, flo͞w, gro͞wn, kno͞w, &c.; or, like *u*, it forms a diphthong with the previous vowel, as in *new* (nū), *how*, *town*, *tow'el*, &c.[83]

X.

40. The regular sound of this letter (= ks)[84] is that which it always bears at the *end* of *words*, as in *box*, *mix*, *vex*, *perplex*; and when it *ends* a *syllable* with either the primary or secondary accent on it, as in *ex'ercise*, *ex'cellence*, *exhibi''tion*, and even when the *accent* is on the *following* syllable, provided this begins with a 'consonant', as in *excuse'*, *expense'*, *exten'sive*, &c.; also, irrespective of accent or position, in compounds of which the 'simple' ends in *x* sharp, as fixa'tion, prox-im'ity, vexa'tious, &c.[85]; but, under other conditions, it is subject to similar changes from position as the other consonants, passing into the *flat* sound *gz* or *z*, and, in some cases, its second element becomes aspirated, as noticed below.

X, in the inseparable preposition *ex-*, has its *flat* or *soft* sound (= gz) when *not under* the *accent*, either primary or secondary, and the *following* syllable having the accent, begins with any vowel *except* long *u* (ū), or with *h*, as in *anxi'ety* (ăng-zī'-), *exalt'* (ĕgz-ălt'), *exam'ple* (ĕgz-), *exist'* (ĕgz-ĭst'), *uxō'rious* (ŭg-zō'rē-), *exhib'it* (ĕgz-hĭb'-), *exhume'* (ĕgz-hūm'), &c.[86]; also, though *under* the *accent*, in

[78] 'If ever silent, it is in the word *twelvemonth*', which, 'in colloquial pronunciation', is pronounced 'as if written twĕl'mŭnth'. (Walker.)

[79] See *page* 864; also *Sections* 2, 5, with their *Notes*.

[80] For the *exceptions*, see *Section* 31.

[81] Dr Webster retains the *w* in this word; but this is an Americanism.

[82] In *to'ward* (a.), *to'wardly*, *to'wardliness*, and *to'wardness*, the *w* is now always preserved by careful speakers. Mr Smart omits the *w* in *toward* and *towards*, whether used as *a*, *ad.*, or *pr.*

[83] See *Sections* 8, 11, 16, 18, 23–4, &c.

[84] Usually called '*sharp x*'.

[85] *Doxol'ogy*, a 'simple' in English, though in reality an anglicised Greek compound, exhibits the same tendency, and with *doxolō''gical*, *doxol'ogize*, &c., preserve the *x* sharp. So also of several other words.

[86] *Luxū'riant* (lŭg-zūre'-e-ănt), *luxū'riate*, and *luxū'rious*, with their 'formatives', now always have the x *soft*; whilst in *luxury* (lŭks'-ū-), owing to the influence of the accent, it is as constantly preserved *sharp*, and sometimes, but *only colloquially*, pronounced lŭk'-sh'o͝o-re (—S.) *or* lŭk'-shū-re (—Wa.). Mr Sheridan's 'notation' lŭg-zho͝o'-re-ănt, lŭg-zho͝o'-re-ŭs, &c., is contrary to both analogy and polite usage.

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a very few 'compounds' from words in which the *x* is soft, as ex'emplary (ĕgz'-ĕm-), and its 'formatives'.[87]

The second element of *x*, like simple 's' when it follows the accent and precedes either *e* or *i* and another vowel, assumes the sound of *zh*, and under precisely similar conditions to those which affect that letter, as in an"xious (ăng'-shŭs), an"xiously, &c.[88]; also, sometimes, before *u* when it follows the accent, as in the colloquial pronunciation of luxʹury (lŭk'-shʹo͝o-), already referred to.[89]

At the *beginning* of words *x* has the sound of z, as in xan'thic (zăn'-), Xen'ophon, xylog'raphy, &c.

It is generally silent at the end of French words, but *beaux*[90] (pl.), is pronounced bōz.

Y.

41. This letter when *initial* in words and syllables, as in yarn, yes, young, vine'yard, &c., is commonly, and perhaps conveniently, regarded as a 'consonant', though in reality a vowel or semi-consonant vowel, equivalent to ĕ or e, from which it differs merely in its written form[91].

42. *Y*, when *medial* in a syllable, has exactly the same sound as *i* would have in the same situation, as in bye (bī), rhyme (rīme), thyme, am'ethyst (-thĭst), myr'tle, panegyr'ic, pyr'amid, syn'tax, syr'tem, &c.[92]

43. *Y*, when *final*, in monosyllables, and in syllables *under* the *accent*, whether primary or secondary, has exactly the sound of long *i* (ī), as in by (bī), buy[93], cry, try, cy'der, mul'tiply, oc'cupy, reply', ty'rant, try'ing, &c.; but when *final* and *unaccented* in a word or syllable (*except* in the cases noticed above and below), has always the sound of either the 'alphabetic' or 'brief' *e*, as in cop'y (-e), du'ty (-te), fan'cy, lib'erty, qual'ity, van'ity, &c.

Y, preceded by *f*, at the end of verbs, is uniformly *long*, as in defy' (-fī'), jus'tify, qual'ify, &c.; and (*except* before the accent, as in substantives in -a'tion), this long sound is retained in the 'formatives' even when *y* is changed into *i*, as in jus'tifiable, qual'ified, &c.

The 'quantity' of *y* at the end of a syllable immediately preceding the accent, is subject to the same variety and uncertainty as that of *i* when similarly situated, and must be settled in a similar manner.[94]

Z.

44. *Z*, except in the cases noticed below, has one uniform sound, as heard in zeal, zone, buzz, maze, frōz'en, &c.

When this letter comes *after* the *accent*, either primary or secondary, and is followed by *e* or *i* and another vowel, or by ū, it assumes the sound of *zh*, as heard in gla'zier (-zh'ĕr), gra'zier (-zh'ĕr), a"zure (ăzh'-ūre), &c.[95]

Zh.

(See *Sections* 2, 5, 44; also *page* 900.)

[87] These are the only words in which *x*, under the accent, has uniformly its soft sound.
[88] But not in *anx'iety*, on account of the different position of the accent. See *Section* 35.
[89] See *Note* 86 (ante).
[90] 'Often' (—! sometimes) 'and better written *beaus*'. (Walker.)
[91] See *Section* 2; also *page* 896.
[92] See *Sections* 14–5.
[93] These last two words sound alike. See *Sections* 18, 24.
[94] See *Sections* 14–5, 45.
[95] See *Sections* 28, 35–6, 99, &c.

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COMBINED CONSONANTS, GROUPED LETTERS, &c.

45. The following *Table* of '*Literal equivalents*', with the accompanying *Notes*, contains, in a condensed form, much useful information in addition to or in extension of the previous *Sections*, and will furnish, in many instances, a key to the pronunciation of whole classes of words, and obviate the necessity of reference to them individually in the *Dictionary*[1]:—

bi-. See *Section* 14.
-ble = bl *or* b'l, as in a'*ble* (ā'bl), blām'*ble*, del'*ble*, fee'*ble*, cred'*ible*, el'ig*ible*, ris'*ible*, dotib'*le*, &c.; and when this termination is preceded by any unaccented vowel (except *u*), the vowel is either 'short' or 'brief', as may be seen in the above examples.
-bt = t, as in debt (dĕt), debt'*or*, redoubt', &c.; and in the word *subtle* (sŭt'l), and its 'formatives', though the letters apparently occur in separate syllables[2].
-ce- (after the accent). See *Section* 28.
-cele = sēle, as in bron"cho*cēle*, vär'ico*cēle*, and other like pathological and medical terms.
ch (in classical and scientific words). See *Sections* 29, 99.
chi-. See *Section* 14.
-chre = kĕr. See *-re*.
-ci- (after the accent). See *Section* 28.
-city = -s'-It-e, as in verä"*city* (-rās'-), publĭ"*city* (-lĭs'-), &c.
-ckle, *-cle* = -k'l, as in fick'*le* (fĭk'l), mĭr'*acle* (-ăkl), &c. See *-le* (below).
col-, *com-*, *con-*, *cor-*. See *Section* 17.
-cre. See *-re*.
-ction = -k'-shŭn, as in connec'*tion*.[3]
-dge = j, as in he*dge*, &c.
di-. See *Section* 14.
dis-. See *Section* 35.
-ed = ĕd, in a'ged, awn'*ed* (colloq., āwnd), barb'*ed*, belov'*ed* (see *lov'ed*, below), chubb'*ed*, crabb'*ed*, cragg'*ed*, crook'*ed*, crotch'*ed* (colloq., krŏtcht), crutch'*ed*, curb'*ed* (colloq., cŭrbd; hav. a. curb), cusp'*ed* (do.), deu"*ced* (less prop., dūst), dogg'*ed*, embōw'*ed*, flesh'*ed* (more us., flĕsht), fork'*ed* (colloq., forkt), gnarl'*ed*, hagg'*ed* (colloq. or vulg., hăgd), hair'*ed* (more us., and always colloq., hârd), hawk'*ed* (crooked, &c.), helm'*ed* (helmeted), herb'*ed* (herb-aged, &c.), hook'*ed*, horn'*ed*, hump'*ed* (colloq., hŭmpt), husk'*ed* (colloq., hŭskt—K., We.; hav. h.), jagg'*ed*, legg'*ed* (colloq., lĕgd), lŏb'*ed* (colloq., lŏbd), lov'*ed* (lŭv'ĕd—pulpit orat.; otherw., lŭvd), mān'*ed* (colloq., mānd; hav. a m.), na'*ked*, neck'*ed* (colloq., nĕkt; used ch. in comp.), nerv'*ed* (hav. n.), nick'*ed* (colloq., nĭkt; hav. nicks), now'*ed* (nōō'-; knotted—her.), orb'*ed* (colloq., orbd), pāl'*ed* (her.), pall'*ed* (her.), parch'*ed* (but only in formal discourse; otherw., pärcht), paw'*ed* (more us., pâwd; hav. p.), pēak'*ed* (colloq., pēekt; hav. a p. or peaks), penn'*ed* (plumed, winged), pick'*ed* (pointed), pik'*ed*, pīk'*ed* (more us., pīkt), ragg'*ed*, rugg'*ed*, scabb'*ed*,

[1] The *Note* 127, *page* xxxvi, also, for the most part, applies to the following *Table* and *Lists*. The latter will be found highly serviceable to students, and particularly to foreigners studying English.

[2] But not in *subtile*, *subtilise*, &c., which always preserve the *b* in utterance. See *Note* 2, *page* xlv.

[3] See *-tion* (infra); also *Section* 36.

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scragg'*ed*, scrubb'*ed* (scrubby), shagg'*ed* (shaggy), snagg'*ed* (colloq., snăgd—K., We.), stiff-neck'*ed* (pulpit orat.; v. su.), spīk'*ed* (colloq., spīkt; hav. s.—bot.), stell'*ed* (starry), string'*ed* (colloq., strĭngd—K., Wa., We.), stubb'*ed*, sty'*ed* (as the eye), tāil'*ed* (colloq., tāsld), tress'*ed* (colloq., trĕst), tusk'*ed*, unk'*ed*, vein'*ed* (hav. v., &c.—bot.), wāv'*ed* (or wāvd), well-belov'*ed* (pulpit orat.; v. su.), wick'*ed*, wing'*ed* (hav. w.), wretch'*ed*, zōn'*ed*, and in most other '*adjectives*' derived from '*substantives*'[4]; also in the '*verbal adjectives*' bless'*ed*, curs'*ed*, dam'*ned* (-nĕd; *a.*, *s.*), hym'*ned* (in formal discourse; *pp.*, *a.*), lĕarn'*ed*, măim'*ed* (in formal discourse), perturb'*ed* and imperturb'*ed*, veil'*ed* (when emphatic), and a few others; and in all '*preterites*', '*participles*', and '*participial adjectives*', when *-ed* is preceded by *d* or *t*, as befriĕnd'*ed*, mĭnd'*ed*, point'*ed*, spott'*ed*, &c., and all these retain the *-ed* entire in their 'common formatives', but not in other compounds, as noticed in *Section* 13.

-ed = d *or* t, in all *preterites*, *participles*, and *participial adjectives* (subject only to the *exceptions* noticed above), the *e* being suppressed, and the *d* changed to t, when necessary for union with the preceding consonant in utterance, as explained in *Section* 13.

-el = ĕl, when unaccented and final, in *all* words *except* the following—barb'*el* (barb'l), be'*tel* (-tl), bev'*el* (colloq.; otherw., bev'ĕl), bes'*el*, chatt'*el*, chis'*el* (chĭz'l; vulg., to cheat[5]), dras'*el*, driv'*el*, eas'*el* (ēz'l), grov'*el*, ha'*zel*, mangel-wur'*zel*, mant'*el*, mant'*el*piece, mispick'*el*, miss'*el* (mĭz'l), miss'*el*-bird, miss'*eldīne*, miss'*eltoe* (mistletoe), muss'*el* (mŭs'l), na'*vel*, nous'*el* (nūz'l; for *nozzle*), noz'*el* (for *nozzle*), ous'*el* (ōōz'l), rav'*el*, riv'*el*, scov'*el* (skŭv'l), shek'*el*, shov'*el* (shŭv'l), shov'*el*ard (a bird), shov'*el*ler (do.), shriv'*el*, smiv'*el*, swin"*gel*, swiv'*el*, tass'*el* (but only so colloq. or vulg.), teas'*el* (tēz'l), togg'*el*, tou'*sel* (tow'zl), tress'*el*, unrav'*el*, wēa'*sel* (we'zl), wēav'*el*, wēe'*zel*, and, perhaps, three or four others colloquially.[6]

-en = ĕn, in wooll'*en* (-ĕn), wom'*en* (wĭm'-), flan'*nel*, sīr'*en* or sy"*ren*, sull'*en*, war'-*ren*, and (with the *exception* of a few 'verbals'; see below) in *all* other words in which it is unaccented, and follows a 'liquid'; also in some words *contrary* to the general *Rule*, when it is not preceded by a liquid, as as'*pen* (-pĕn), boun'*den* (*a.*; colloq., bown'dn—S., We.), chick'*en*, hy'*phen*, kitch'*en*, lăt'*en* (colloq., lăt'n), lĕav'*en* (colloq., lĕv'n—K., We.), Lent'*en* (—S.; more us., and always colloq., lĕnt'n; *v. i.*), mar'*ten*, mitt'*en* (somet. colloq., mĭt'n), mŷn'*chen*, pat'*en*, patt'*en*, plat'*en*, shipp'*en* (colloq., shĭp'n; a stable or cow-house), slov'*en* (colloq. or vulg., slŭv'n—K.), slov'*enly*, slov'*enry*, sudd'*en*, tick'*en*, twigg'*en* (colloq., twĭg'n—K., We.), wick'*en*, yew'*en*, and a few others.[6]

-en = n *or* 'n, in the following words—batt'*en* (băt'n; *s.*, *v.*), beech'*en*, behōld'*en* (*pp.*, *a.*), box'*en*, brack'*en* or brak'*en*, bra'*sen* (-sn) *or* bra'*zen*, bro'*ken* (*pp.*, *a.*), bur'*den* (*s.*, *v.*), burth'*en* (*s.*, *v.*), burth'*enous*, burth'*ensŏme*, chōs'*en* (chōz'n; *pp.*, *a.*), christ'*en* (krĭs'n), christ*ening*, Christ*endom*, crav'*en* (*a.*, *s.*, *v.*), den'-*izen*, doz'*en* (dŭz'n), drunk'*en*, ĕarth'*en*, elev'*en*, elev'*enth*, ĕv'*en* (level, exactly, still, &c.; *a.*, *ad.*, *v.*), ĕv'*en* (evening), ĕv'*ening* (*a.*, *s.*), flax'*en*, gar'*den* (*a.*, *s.*, *v.*), gar'*dener*, gar'*dening*, glăd'*en* (*s.*), göld'*en*, ha'*ven*, hĕath'*en* (hē'thn; *a.*, *s.*), hĕath'*enise*, hĕath'*enish*, hĕath'*enism*, hĕav'*en*, hĕav'*enly*, hidd'*en* (*pp.*, *a.*), hodd'*en* (-gray), hoid'*en*, hoov'*en* (far.), jor'*deng*, kitt'*en*, lăad'*en*, lăaf'*en*, lĕav'*en* (colloq.; *v.*, *su.*), Lent'*en* (*v.*, *su.*), măid'*en*, maid'*enly*, midd'*en* (a dunghill—prov.), milk'*en*, mix'*en* (*s.*), miss'*en* (*a.*, *s.*), mōlt'*en* (*pp.*, *a.*), mŏth'*en* (mothy), nodd'*en* (bent), ŏak'*en*, ŏat'*en*, oft'*en* (ŏf'n; *a.*,

[4] *Moneyed* (mŭn'-ĭd) or *mon'ied* (-ĭd), though derived from 'money' (*s.*), always has the *e* suppressed; and this also occurs in two or three others.

[5] But not in *chissel* (*s.*, *v.*; a tool, &c.), in which the *e* is always sounded.

[6] See *Section* 13.

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ad.), ōld'*en*, ōp'*en* (*a.*, *s.*, *v.*), ov'*en* (ŭv'n), ox'*en* (*s. pl.*), pōrtsōk'*en*, rāv'*en*, rāv'*enous* (rāv'-ĕn-ŭs—K., S.; but only in formal discourse), rott'*en* (*a.*), scriv'*ener*, shipp'*en* (colloq.; *v. su.*), shott'*en* (*a.*), silk'*en* (*a.*, *v.*), slack'*en* (*s.*, *v.*), sodd'*en* (seethed), stēv'*en* (stē'-vĕn—S.; an outcry), strick'*en* (*a.*), thrŏsd'*en* (*a.*), tŏk'*en* (*s.*, *v.*), turf'*en*, vix'*en*, ward'*en*, wax'*en* (*a.*), whēat'*en*, wīd'*en*, wix'*en*, wood'*en*, and a few others; also in *all* '*verbs*' and '*verbals*', even when preceded by a 'liquid', as in fall'*en*, stōl'*en*, swōll'*en*, &c.; with the 'formatives' and 'compounds' of each.[7]

-ene, *-enes*. See *Section* 99.

-es. See *Sections* 13, 35, 99.

-esce = ĕs, as in acquiesce', &c.

-ette = ĕt', as in anisette', coquette', etiquette', gazette', &c., and at the end of French words generally.

-ften. See *-en* (ante), and *-ten* (below).

-ful = fōōl, as in beau'ti*ful*, hope'*ful*, &c. See *Section* 19.

-fy. See *Section* 43.

gh- (initial) = g hard, as in *gh*ost (gōst), *gh*astly, *gh*er'kin, &c.[8]

-gh- (medial). See *-ght*.

-gh (final). These letters, when final, are usually *silent*, as in hī*gh* (hī), nī*gh*, throu*gh* (thrōō), thor'ou*gh* (thŭr'-o), wei*gh* (wā), &c.; but sometimes in this position they have the sound of *f*, as in chou*gh* (chŭf), cou*gh* (kŏf), rou*gh* (rŭf), sou*gh* (sŭf), tou*gh* (tŭf), trou*gh* (trŏf), enou*gh*' (-nŭf'), lau*gh* (lăf), lau*gh*'ter, &c.; in a few words, as hou*gh* (hŏk), lou*gh* (lŏk), shou*gh* (shŏk), that of *k*; whilst in burg*h* (bŭrg); burg*h*'er, &c., the *g* alone is sounded[8].

-ght = t, as in fl*ght* (flīt), nī*ght*, au*ght* (āwt), cau*ght*, nau*ght*, bou*ght* (bāwt), fou*ght*, nou*ght*, ou*ght*, *w*rou*ght*, drou*ght* (drowt), the effect of the *gh* being usually to keep the preceding vowel or vowel-digraph long. The *exceptions* are senn'i*ght* (-ĭt), for 'sevennight', where the vowel is short; and drau*ght* (drăft), drau*ght*s (a game), in which the *gh* has the sound of *f*.[9]

-geon, *-gion*. See *Sections* 24, 30-2.

-gm = m, with the preceding vowel short, as in phle*gm* (flĕm), ap'othe*gm* (-thĕm), di'aphra*gm* (-frăm), păr'adi*gm* (-dĭm), &c.; but in compounds other than the 'common formatives' noticed under *-gn* (below), both letters are separately articulated, as diaphra*gm*at'ic (-frăg-măt'-), phle*g'm*onous, &c.

gn- (initial) = n, as in *gn*at (năt), *gn*aw, *gn*arl'ed, *gn*o'mon, &c.

-gn- (medial). See *-gn* (below).

-gn (final) = n, as in dei*gn* (dāne), fei*gn*, benī*gn*' (-nīne'), resī*gn*' (-zīne'), impre*gn*' (-prēne'), impū*gn*' (-pūne'), &c.; and in their 'formatives', as resī*gn*'ing, resī*gn*'edly, malī*gn*'er, benī*gn*'est, condī*gn*'ness, &c.[10]; but in every other compound or class of words in which these letters occur, the combination is broken up, and the *g* is articulated, whilst the *n* goes to the following

[7] The *suppression* of the *e* when it should be 'heard', and its *preservation* when it should be 'suppressed', in the terminations *-ed*, *-el*, *-en*, *-il*, *-in*, are errors which should be carefully avoided, as being now almost exclusively confined to the illiterate and vulgar. See *Sections* 13, 15.

[8] The use of *h* after the *g* in some of these words, as *gh*erkin, burg*h*er, &c., appears to be an orthographic expedient to shew that the *g* is hard, and in some others to shew that the preceding vowel or diphthong is long. See *-ght*.

[9] *Drought* was anciently, and is still vulgarly pronounced drowth; and is even written 'drouth' and 'drowth' by Milton. So also of *height*, spelled hēighth by Milton, and so pronounced by the vulgar. Both these words are now regular.

[10] It will be seen that the *g* here merely performs the office of indicating that the preceding vowel or vowel-digraph is long or open. *For'eign* (-ĭn), *sov'ereign*, and a few others, where *gn* occurs in a final unaccented syllable, do not come under the *Rule*. See *Section* 25; also *gh*, *ght*, and *gm* (above).

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syllable, as in benig'nity (-nĭg'-), malig'nity, sig'nify, assigna'tion (-sĭg-nā'-), rec'ognise (-ŏg-), phȳsiog'nomy, &c.[11]

gn (in foreign words). See *Section* 99.

-gue = g hard, as in cat'alogue (-lŏg), dem'agogue (-gŏg), fatigue' (-tēg'), rogue, and nearly all similar words, with their 'formatives'.[12]

-ice = ĭs, as in accom'plice (-plĭs), ben'efice, jus'tice, ŏff'ice (*off'icer*), and almost every other word, except *cock'atrice* (-trĭse), and *sac'rifice* (-flse[13]; s.), in which it is final and unaccented.[14]

-ide = ĭde, as in par'ricide, su'icide, &c.

-ide = īd. See *Section* 58.

-il = ĭl, as in cav'il, civ'il, coun'cil, pen'cil, &c.; but the *i* is *suppressed* in bev'il (bĕv'l), dev'il (dĕv'l), dev'ilish (dĕv'l-lsh), e'vil (ē'vl), weev'il (wē'vl), and, perhaps, two or three others.

-ile = īl, when unaccented, in *all* words *except* the following, in which the *i* is *long*:—an'tile, cam'omile, cham'omile, e'dile, ed'lopile, ex'ile (s., *v.*)[15], gen'tile[16], in'fantile, irrec'oncile, o'vile, part'ile, rec'oncile, se'ntile, and, perhaps, two or three others.[17]

-ime = ĭme, in pan'tomime; but the *i* is short in mar'itime.

-in = ĭn, as Lat'in, sat'in, &c.[18]; but the *i* is *suppressed* in ba'sin (ba'sn), cous'in (kŭz'n), rais'in (rā'sn), and two or three others.

-ine = īn, when unaccented, in *all* words *except* the following, in which the *i* is long:—an'serine, ar'boŭrvine, as'inine, avent'urine (-rēne), bell'uine (-ū-ĭne), bĕr'ylline (accor. to K. and S.), Bȳz'antine (s.)[19], cab'alline, cal'amine (accor. to K. and Wa.), cann'abine (*a.*)[20], capit'oline, ca'prine (*a.*)[21], căr'abine, car'bine, car'line (*a.*, *s.*), car'mine, cel'andine, cer'vine, colu'brine, col'umbine, con"cubine, con'fine (*s.*, *v.*; border, edge, &c.), Con'stantine[22], cor'vine, co'sine, coun'termine (*s.*), crȳs'talline, Cymbeline[22], eg'lantine, e'quine (-kwīne), er'rhine, es'urine (ĕzh'-), fe'line, fēr'ine, in'fantine[22], laur'entine, leg'aline, le'onine, lep'orine, met'alline, nem'aline, nerv'ine (accor. to K. and S.), o'vine, Paul'ine, par'oxine, pis'cine, por'cine, por'cupine, sacch'arine (as somet. heard, and as marked by K., Sh., and Wa.), sar'coline, sat'urnine, sec'undine, ser'pentine, Sȳb'ylline, staph'ylline, su'perfine, su'pine (*s.*—L. gram.), tur'pentine, vac'cine (accor. to S. and Wa.), Val'entine[22], val'entine, ves'perline, vī"cine (vīs'-), vul'pine (as somet. heard), and a few others.[24]

-ise = īs *or* ĭz, as in an'tise (-ĭs), fran'chise (-chĭz), mor'tise (-tĭs), trēat'ise (-ĭz),

[11] *Cognisable, cognisance, cognisant, recognisable, recognisance*, &c., and *physiognomy, physiognomist*, &c., are often heard without the *g*; *poignant, poignantly, poignancy*, always so. See these words in the *Dictionary*.

[12] In *tongue* (tŭng), the *ue* is not merely silent, but leaves the *ng* with its natural ringing sound. See *Sections* 2, 24, 30.

[13] Sĭk'-so-flte—K., Sh., Wa., We.

[14] See *Section* 14.

[15] *Exile'* (*s.*) has also the *i* long, but the vowel is then accented.

[16] But *gen'tilish, gen'tilism, gen'tilize*, have the *i* short.

[17] *Docile* (*s.*), when accented on the *first* syllable (as is done by Mr Smart), also belongs to this list. *Juvenile, mercantile*, and *puerile* have the *i* marked long by Knowles and Worcester; and *mercantile* is also so marked by Mr Smart. See *Note* 24 (below).

[18] Not Lat'n, sat'n, &c., which are vulgarisms.

[19] Bȳz'antine (*a.*), with the *i* short.

[20] But cannabine (*s.*—chem.), has the *i* short.

[21] But camphrine (*s.*—chem.), has the *i* short.

[22] 'The proper names *Valentine* and *Constantine* seem strongly to incline' to the *short* sound of *i*; 'and on the stage *Cymbeline* has entirely adopted it'. (Walker.)

[23] In'fantine—S.

[24] There appears to be a strong tendency in the language to shorten the *i* in the unaccented terminations *-ile, -ine*, &c., and thus to render the pronunciation of words in which they occur more uniform.

On words from the French, terminating in *-in* and *-ine*, see *Section* 14.

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and *all* other words (*except* the compounds of *-wise*; v. i.) which have th accent on the last syllable but one.[25]

-ise = ĭz*e*, in *all*, or nearly all words of this termination, which have the accent o the last syllable but two; and at the end of almost *all* verbs (*except* fran chĭse, -chĭz, and its comp.), whether under the accent or not; as in cat'echĭ (-kĭz*e*), en'terprĭse (*s.*, *v.*), le'galĭse, baptĭse', chastĭse', com'promĭse (*s.*, *v.* oth'erwise[25], &c.[26]

-ise = īz*e*, in all adjectives, as noticed under *-se*.

-ite = ĭt, as in compos'ĭte (-ĭt; *a.*), gran'ĭte, res'pĭte, and *all* other words (*excep* con'trĭte, cri'nĭte, fī'nĭte, mann'ĭte, o'phĭte, and gentile *s.* and *a.*; v. i which have the penultima accented; also in app'osĭte (-zĭt), com'posĭte (*s.* def'inĭte, ex'quĭsĭte, fa'vourĭte, hyp'ocrĭte, indef'inĭte, in'finĭte, opp'osĭt per'quisĭte, req'uisĭte, prereq'uisĭte, and a very few others, though wit the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. (See below.)

-ite = īt*e*, as in app'etīte, ex'pedīte, pär'asīte, sat'ellīte, theod'olīte, het'eroclīt quadrip'artīte, and (with the *exceptions* given in the last paragraph) i most other words which have the antepenultimate or pre-antepenultima accent; also in *all* substantives denoting race, sect, country, &c. (*i.* e 'gentiles'), as bed'lamīte, cosmop'olīte, Hit'tīte, Sam'nīte, Pu'seyīte, Whit fieldīte, &c.; and in the names of *minerals*, *fossils*, *plants*, and *chemic bodies* generally, as ac'onīte, cop'rolīte, hem'atīte, lig'nīte, mall'īte, pol'ychr īte, &c.[27]

-ity = ĭt-e *or* e-te, as in abil'ity, eter'nity, verā"city, &c.; and always with t accent on the immediately preceding consonant.

-itis = ī'-tĭs, as in bronchs'tis (-kī'-tĭs), phreni'tis, and other pathological an medical terms of a like formation.

-ive = ĭv, as in am'atĭve, defen'sive, plain'tĭve, pos'itĭve, remu'neratĭves, and (wi the *exceptions* noticed below) in all other words in which this terminatio is unaccented; also in the verbs give, līve[28], and their 'formatives', a the word līvé'long (*a.*, *s.*).

-ive = īv*e*, in monosyllables (*except* gĭve, līve; v. *su.*), and in *all* final accent syllables, as strīve, deprīve', &c.; and in *all* gentile substantives a adjectives, whether accented or not, as Ar'gīve (Greek, or a Greek); also ar'chīve (now used only in the *pl.*, ar'chīves[29]), though accented on t penultima, with their 'formatives', &c.

-ise = īz*e*, in *all* words, whether accented or not.[30]

kn- = n, as in *kn*ack (năk), *kn*ell, *kn*ife, *kn*ock, *kn*uck'le, &c.

-ld = d, in co*uld* (kŏŏd), sho*uld* (shŏŏd), wo*uld* (wŏŏd).

-le = l *or* 'l, as in a'bl*e* (ā'bl), dūr'abl*e*, el'igībl*e*, an"cl*e*, nes'tl*e* (nĕs'l), rī'f pus'tūl*e*, puss'l*e*, spher'icl*e*, ti'tl*e*, ves'icl*e*, and all other English or anglicis words in which it is unaccented and final. See *-ble*, *-ile*, *-ple*, *-stle*, *-t -uple*, &c.

-lf = f, in cal*f* (kăf), hal*f* (hāf), and their 'formatives' and 'compounds'.

-lk = k, in bal*k* (bāwk), cha*lk* (chāwk), sta*lk*, wa*lk*, and other words in which follows *a*, which it lengthens and broadens; also in fōlk, yōlk; a perhaps, one or two others.[31]

[25] Sometimes colloquially, oth'erwĭse (-wĭz), as marked by Sheridan.
[26] See *-se* (below).
[27] See *Sections* 14, 58.
[28] But *līve* (*a.*), *līve'ly* (*a.*), *līve'lihood* (*s.*), and their 'formatives', are regular, with th long.
[29] But *ar'chival* and *ar'chivist* have the *i* either short or as brief *e*, though marked long Knowles and Smart.
[30] The obsolete 'verb *enden'ise* (-ĭz), having the accent on the second syllable, has th short'. (Walker.)
[31] See *Note* 32, *page* l.

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-ll, **-ll-** } . See *Sections* 8, 11, 16, 99, &c.

-lle = l, as in **bägatelle'**, **gazelle'**, **quadrille'** (kă-drĭl'), and words from the French generally, and usually with the accent.

-lm = m, when *final*, as in **alms** (ȧhmz), **balm** (bȧhm), **calm**, **halm** (hȧwm), **haulm**, **palm** (pȧhm)[32], **psalm** (sȧhm)[33], **qualm**, **shalm** (shȧwm), and other words, with their 'formatives', in which it follows *a*, to which (*except* in such cases as ***halm*** and ***shalm*** for 'haulm' and 'shawm') it imparts the sound of the 'Italian *a*'; also, sometimes, in the *middle* of a word, as **alm'ond** (ȧh'-mŭnd), **malm'sey**, **palm'ary** (of the palm), **palm'er**, **palm'er-worm**, **salm'on** (săm'-ŭn)[34], **salm'onet**, and two or three others.[35]

-ln = l, as in **kiln** (kĭl).[36]

-lv See *Section* 43.

-mb = m, as in **bomb** (bŭm), **bŏmb'-shell**, **clīmb**, **dŭmb**, **lämb**, **limb**, **nūmb**, **thŭmb**, **tomb** (tōōm), &c.; but **accŭmb'**, **rhŏmb**, **rhŭmb**[37], **succumb'**, have the *b* sounded.[38]

mis- See *Section* 35.

mn- = n, as in **mnemon'ics** (ne-), ***mn***ĕmotech'ny, ***M***nemos'yne (-e-ne), &c.

-mn = m, as in **an'thems** (-thŭm), **condemn'**, **contemn'**, **hymn**, **limn**, **sol'emn**, &c.[39]

-mp } . See *Note* 35, *page* li.

-mpt }

-nc, **-nce**, **-nch-** (in words from the learned languages), **-nk**, **-nq**, **-nque** = ngk, as in **blanc** (blängk), **blank**, **rank**, **branch'iate** (brängk'-), **branch'ise**, **banq'uet**, **bank**, **think**, **blink'er**, and monosyllables generally, and most other words in which these consonant-combinations occur under the accent[40].

-ng = ng, a **digraph** which, at the end of words and syllables, represents the peculiar nasal elementary sound heard in **clang**, **fang**, **length**, **strength**, **bring**, **king**, **song**, **prolong'**, **hung**, **strung**, **among'**, &c.; in all of which it may be observed that the sound of the *ng* concludes that of the word. The same occurs in the 'common formatives' of verbs and adjectives in ***-ng***, as ***bring'ing***, ***hanged***, ***sing'er***, ***string'y***, and all others (with the three *exceptions* named below), in which merely the sound of ***-ing***, ***-ed***, ***-er***, ***-y*** (e), &c., is ***added to*** the 'simple'; but in *all* 'simples' in which *ng* is ***not final***, a *perfect* sound of *g* is organically interposed between the *ng* and the ***following letter*** in utterance, as heard in **an''ger** (ăng'-gŭr), **an''gle** (ăng'-gl), **an''guish** (ăng'-gwĭsh), **distin''guish**, **fin''ger** (fing'-gŭr), **hun''ger**, **lin''ger**, **un''guent** (ŭng'-gwĕnt), &c.; also in the 'comparatives' and 'superlatives'

[32] But not in *pāl'mar* (*a.*), *pāl'mary* (*a.*; principal, capital), *pāl'mate*, *pāl'mated*, *pāl'metto*, *pāl'mic*, *pālmif'erous*, *pal'mine*, *pāl'miped*, *pal'mister*, *pal'mistry*, in which, from their different derivation, the *l* is always sounded, and the *a* is short.

[33] But not in *psălmod'ic* (săl-), *psăl'modist*, *psăl'mody*, *psălmog'raphy*, ***psălmog'rapher***, *psălmog'raphist*, which retain the *l*, as noticed in *Note* 8, *page* xxi.

[34] But not in *sălf'mo*, L., *sălf'monoid*, &c.

[35] See *Section* 7; also *Note* 32, *page* l.

[36] See *Note* 34, *page* l.

[37] In *rhom'bic*, *rhombohe'dral*, *rhombohe'dron*, *rhom'boid*, *rhom'bus*, &c., the ***m*** and ***b*** fall into separate syllables.

[38] In *climb*, *comb*, *tomb*, the *b*, though silent, serves to lengthen the preceding vowel; an office which probably it originally performed in other like words.

[39] The *m* and *n* are separately heard in *autum'nal* (-năl), *autum'nity*, ***condem'nable***, ***condem'nation***, ***condem'natory***, ***contem'ning*** and ***contem'ner*** (in formal discourse), ***hym'ning*** and ***hym'ned*** (in solemn disc.), ***lim'ning*** (act or art), ***sol'emnise***, and ***solem'nity***; but not in the other 'formatives' of the words referred to. See *Note* 34, *page* l.

[40] This change of *n* into 'ng', before *k*, or the sound of *k*, usually occurs even when the *n* ends one syllable, and the *c* begins the following one, provided the former is accented, as in ***an''cient*** (ăng'-kēnt), ***con''course***, ***con''gress***, &c.; but when the accent falls on the *next* syllable, the *n*, in *all* cases, retains its proper sound, as in *concav'ity* (kŏn-), ***conca'vous***, ***concur'***, ***concur'rence***, &c. See *-ng*.

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lon″ger (lŏng′-gŭr), lon″gest (from *long*), stron″ger, stron″gest (from *strong*), and youn″ger, youn″gest (from *young*), which are almost solitary *exceptions* to the 'general rule, that nouns, adjectives, and verbs, do not alter their original sound upon taking an additional syllable'[41] in their 'formatives'.[42]

-ngth = ngth, as in le*ngth*, stre*ngth*, &c.

-ng, -nque. See *-nc.*

off, off-, -off- = ŏf, as in cŏff′ee, ŏff, ŏff′ice, ŏff′icer, &c.[43]

-ogue = ŏg, as in cat′alo*gue*, and other words of more than one syllable, in which it is unaccented. See *-gue.*

-on = n *or* 'n, as in ba′*con* (bā′kn), bar′*ton* (-tn), ba′*son* (-sn), bēa′*con* (bēa′conage), beck′*on*, ben′i*son* (-e-zn), bla′*zon* (bla′*zonry*), Bil′*ton*, Bur′*ton*, butt′*on*, căp′*on*, cax′*on*, cott′*on*, crim′*son* (-zn), dam′*son* (-zn), dēa′*con*, embla′*zon* (embla′*zonry*), fal′*con* (fâw′kn; fal′*conry*[44]), free′*mā*son (free*ma*′*sonry*), găr′ri*son* (-sn), glutt′*on* (glutt′*onise*, glutt′*onous*, glutt′*ony*[45]), impars*onee*′ (from *parson*), impris′*on* (*v. i.*), less′*on*, Lĕ′*don*, mal′i*son* (-zn), ma′*son* (-sn; ma′*sonry*[46]), Mel′*ton*, Mil′*ton*[47], mў*x*′*on* (colloq.), par′*don*, par′*son* (par′*sonage*[48]), pers′*on* (us., and always colloq.; *v. i.*), pois′*on* (poyz′n), pra′*son*, pris′*on* (priz′n; pris′*oner*), ram′*son* (-zn), rēa′*son* (rēz′n), reck′*on*, sēa′*son* (-zn), se′*ton*, trēas′*on* (trēz′n), ven′i*son* (-zn), wĕa*p*′*on* (colloq.; *v. i.*), and two or three others, with their 'formatives', &c.[49]

-on = ŭn, advow′*son*, am′a*zon*, capār′i*son*, compār′i*son*, diapa′*son*, hori′*zon*, mў*xon* (v. su.), per′*son* (in formal discourse; *v. su.*[50]), wĕap′*on*[51], Wil′*ton*, Win′*ton*, and a few others, with words from the learned languages generally, as noticed in *Section* 17.

-or. See *Section* 17.

-ose = *ose*, and usually (always in adjectives) with the accent, as ărenos*e′*, globos*e′*, operos*e′*, &c.[51a]

[41] Walker.

[42] A common error of speech is to drop the *g* in the final unaccented *-ng* of the 'formatives' of words ending with these letters; and to say bring′*in*, fling′*in*, sing′*in*, &c., for bring′*ing*, fling′*ing*, sing′*ing*, &c. In Mr Walker's time, judging by his statements, this was the usual, though not the universal practice; but, at the *present day*, this omission, or rather substitution, is carefully avoided by all correct and polite speakers. 'It is a good rule with respect to pronunciation, to adhere to the *written* words, unless *custom* has *clearly* decided otherwise'; and hence 'it does not seem proper to adopt this innovation'. (L. Murray.)

The omission of the *g*, when the 'simple' does not end in *-ng*, as read′*in*, sinn′*in*, speak′*in*, writ′*in*, &c., for read′*ing*, sinn′*ing*, &c., is now wholly confined to the vulgar.

A like substitution, that of the sound of *n*, for *ng*, in the middle of words, is common in some parts of the West of England, particularly in the word *kingdom*, which even as a proper name, is usually pronounced kin′-dŭm; nor is this corruption confined to the vulgar, but is common among nearly all classes. Another corruption of *-ng* is its undue prolongation, and, as it were, partial repetition in the nose, often with the addition of an obscure sound of ŏ or ŭ; as long′-ge *or* long′-gĕh for *long*, sing′-gĕh for *sing*, &c. This is not merely a provincialism, but is also a decided vulgarism.

[43] Not *awf*, or *orf*, *cawf′ee* or *corf′ee*, *awf′icer* or *orf′icer*, &c., which are common, but unpardonable vulgarisms.

[44] But *fill′conet* preserves the *o* pure, with the *l* sounded, and the *a* short.

[45] Glŭt′-ŭn-ĭze, glŭt′-ŭn-ŭs, glŭt′-ŭn-e—Wa.

[46] But not in *masŏn′ic*, owing to the effect of accent.

[47] Fastidiously accurate speakers, as observed by Mr Walker, sometimes struggle to preserve the *o*, either as obscure ŏ, or ŭ, in the name of our great epic poet *Milton*, and a few other proper names.

[48] *Parsonage*, in formal discourse, is generally heard with the *o* as ŭ; *parson′ic*, owing to the influence of the accent, preserves the ŏ pure.

[49] See *Section* 17.

[50] But *per′sonable*, *per′sonage*, *per′sonal*, *per′sonalise*, *per′sonalty*, *per′sonate*, *per′sonise*, with their 'formatives', always have the *o* sounded as obscure ŭ. Some speakers, in formal discourse, also pronounce *person* in this manner, but the practice is far from general among the educated.

[51] Often heard, colloquially, with the *o* suppressed, and so marked by Wa. and We. See *page* 874.

[51a] The semibarbarous technical verbs *anastomose′* and *diagnose′*, are usually pronounced

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-ough, -ought, -ought. See *gh, -ght* (above); also *Sections* 24, 30.
-our. See *Sections* 17, 24.
-ous. See *Section* 24.
-ped, -pede. See *Quadruped* (page 552).
ph-, -ph = f, as in *ph*an'tom, *ph*ăr'isee, *Ph*il'ip, *ph*ilos'op*h*y, &c. Almost the only *exceptions* are—nep*h*ew (nĕv'-ū) and Ste'p*h*en, in which it has the sound of *v*; dip*h*'thong[82], dip*h*thon''gal, nap*h*'tha[83], nap*h*thal'ic, nap*h*'thalīne[83], op*h*thal'mia[83], op*h*thal'mic, op*h*thalmi'tis, op*h*'thalmy (and other allied words), trip*h*'thong[83], trip*h*thon''gal, in which the digraph *ph* is usually sounded as simple *p*; and ap'op*h*thegm (ăp'-o-thĕm), *ph*thiri'asis, *ph*this'ic (thĭz'-ĭk),[83] *ph*this'ical, *ph*this'icky, *ph*thi'sis (thĭ'-sĭs)[83], *ph*thongom'eter, *ph*thorz, in which both letters are silent. In Sapp*h*'ic (săf'-ĭk), Sapp*h*'o, sapp*h*'ire, sapp*h*'yrine, the first *p* is sunk, or, as observed by Mr Walker, 'slides into the *ph*, by an accentual coalition of similar letters, very agreeable to analogy'.
-ple = -pl *or* p'l, as in ripp'*le*, &c. See *-ble, -le, -uple*, &c.
po-, *pō-*. See *page* li (*Note*).
qu-. See *Section* 33.
-que = k, as in anti*que* (-tēsk'), burles*que'* (-lĕsk'), opa*que'* (-pāk'), pi*que* (pēk'), &c., and generally in all words derived from the French[83].
-re = ĕr. See *Section* 34.
rh-, -rh, -rrh = r. See *Section* 31.
-rre = r, as in bizarre', and other words from the French.
-sal = săl, as in men'*sal*, univer'*sal*, and other words in which it follows a consonant.[84]
-sal = zal, as in na'*sal* (-zăl), propōs'*al*, repri'*sal*, and other words in which it is preceded by a vowel[84].
-schal = shăl, as in măr'*schal*, &c.
-scian = -sh'-yăn, as in antis''*cians* (antis''cii, -yī), &c.
-science, -scient = sh'ĕnse, sh'ĕnt, as in con'*science*, nes''*cience*, pre'*scient*, and other words in which it follows the accent.[85]
-scle = s'l, as in cor'pus*cle* (-pŭs'l)[86], mus'*cle*, and other words in which the *-cle* is unaccented. See *-cle, -le*.
-se = *-se* (i. e., *s*), the *s* being sharp or hissing, and the preceding vowel *long*, in *all* 'adjectives', as bāse, obese', concise', precise', globose', lachrymose', abstruse', profuse', recluse', &c.; also, generally, when the same words are used as 'substantives', and always in substantives in *-ose*, as (a) recluse', endosmose', exosmose', &c. The *s* in *-se* is also sharp, but with the preceding vowel *short* in *all* words in which this termination follows the 'liquids' *l, n*, or *r*, as in pulse, repulse', dense, sense, intense, verse, ad'verse, reverse', &c. The only *exceptions* are cleanse (klĕnz; *v.*), and its 'formatives'.
-se = z (i. e., *z*), as in advise', confuse', use (ūze), and most other 'verbs'. See *-ise*.
-sel = zĕl, when preceded by a *consonant*, as in mor'*sel*, tress'*el*, &c.; but when preceded by a *vowel*, the *s* is soft (= zĕl), as in chis'*el*, hou'*sel*, &c. See *-sal*.
-sen = zĕn *or* z'n, after a *vowel*, as in bra'*sen* (-zn), chos*en* (chōz'n), &c. See *-en* and *-son*.

with the *s* as z. *Pur'pose* (*s.*, *v.*), with their 'formatives', have the *-ose* as *-ĭz*, from not being under the accent.
[82] See these words in their alph. places in the *Dictionary*.
[83] See *Sections* 24, 33, &c.
[84] See *Section* 35.
[85] See *Sections* 28, 35, &c.
[86] But the *o* is heard in corpus'cūle, as here marked.

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sh. See *Sections* 2, 35; also *page* 650.

-sin = zĭn *or* (more us.) zn, after a vowel, as in cou*sin* (kŭz'n), rai'*sin*, re*sin* (rĕz'n), &c. See *-in* and *-son.*

-sis = sĭs, as in anchylo'*sis*, antith'e*sis*, &c.; changing, in the plural, the last *s* into z, with the *e* long, as anal'yse*s* (-sēz), syn'these*s* (-sēz), &c.[57]

-sle = sl *or* s'l. See *-cl.* In *aisle*, *isle*, Carlisle', *Lisle* (līle), and a few others, the *s* is silent.

-sm = zm, as in cha*sm* (kăzm), pri*sm*, the'i*sm*, enthu'sia*sm* (-ze-ăzm), aph'ori*sm*, Ju'dai*sm*, mi'croco*sm*, par'oxy*sm*, &c.

-somc = sŭm, as in glad'*some*, hand'*some*, troŭb'le*some*, &c.[58]

-son. See *-on* (the *s* being generally flat, like *z*, after a 'vowel' or 'm'; *except* in ba'*son*, bā'zn, capār'i*son*, -ls-ŭn, compār'i*son*, gār'ri*son*, -e-sŭn, ma'*son*, -zn, and after *r*, in par'*son* and per'*son*, in which it is sharp).[59]

-sten = sn *or* s'n, as in chās'*ten* (chās'n), chrīs'*ten* (krīs'n), Chrīs'*tendom*, fās'*ten* (fās'n), glis'*ten*, hās'*ten*, lis'*ten*, mois'*ten*, &c., with their 'formatives', and 'compounds.' See *-ten.*

-sth = sth, as in *sth*en'ic, hy'per*sth*ene, &c. In as*th*en'ic (ăs-), cali*sth*en'ic (-ls-), Demos*th*en'ic, &c., the consonants are heard in separate syllables.

-stial, -stian, -stion = -stʹ-yăl, -stʹ-yăn, -st-yŭn, as in best'*ial*, celest'*ial*, Christ'*ian*, digest'*ion*, quest'*ion*, &c.[60]

-sture = -stʹ-ūre *or* -sʹ-tūre, as in gest'*ure*, pāst'*ure*, &c. See *-ture, -ure.*

-stle = sl *or* s'l, as in apos'*tle* (ă-pŏs'l), bris'*tle* (brĭs'l), bus'*tle* (bŭs'l), cas'*tle* (kăs'l), epis'*tle*, gris'*tle*, mis'*tle* (mĭz'l), mis'*tletoe*, nes'*tle* (nĕs'l), rus'*tle*, this'*tle*, whis'*tle*, &c. In pes'*tle* (pĕs'tl) the *t* is always heard[61]. The *t* is also silent in *hos'tler* (ŏs'lĕr); and in *mas'tlin* (măs'-lin), another allied word. See *-tle.*

-ten = n *or* 'n, as in chās'*ten* (chās'n), fas'*ten* (fās'n), lis'*ten* (lĭs'n), of'*ten* (ŏf'n), soft'*en*, and all other words of this termination in which the *e* is suppressed, and the *t* is preceded by f *or* s (*except* the obsolete word *burst'en*), with their 'formatives', &c. See *Section* 36; also *-en, -ften, -sten*, &c.

-tial, -tiate, -tience, -tient. See *Sections* 36, 24; also *-stial*, &c. (above).

-tion = shŭn, as in mo'*tion*, ambi'*tion*, and *all* other words in which this termination follows the accent, and is not preceded by *s*.[62]

tl = tl, as in *Tl*epol'emus, &c.[63]

tm-, tz- = m, z, as in *Tm*ăr'us, *tme*'sis, *Tz*ac'ones, and other classical proper names.[63]

-tle. See *-ttle.*

-ture = -t-ūre *or* -tūre[64], as in fēat'*ure*, moist'*ure*, nāt'*ure*, tem'pera*ture*, &c.

-uple = ūpl, as in dec'*uple*, quad'r*uple* (-rŭpl), sex'tū*ple*, &c., in which the accent falls before the *u*. See *-ble* (which it follows in analogy).

-ure = ūre *or* yūre.[65]

-use. See *-se.*

wh- = hw, as in *wh*at (hwŏt), *wh*ile (hwīle), &c. See *Sections* 31, 39.

[57] See *Sections* 12, 35, 99.

[58] See *Section* 17.

[59] See *Section* 35.

[60] See *-tion*; also *Sections* 36, 24, &c.

[61] *Pestle* is marked pĕs'l by Smart and Webster; but this is opposed to Mr Walker's 'notation' of the word, and to the practice of *all* educated chemists and medical men.

[62] See *Sections* 36, 24, &c.; also *-stion* (above).

[63] See *Section* 36.

[64] Not *-chure* or *-sh'oor*, which, with a few exceptions, are now obsolescent or affected. See *Sections* 18, 36, particularly *Note* 64, *page* liv; also *-ure* (below).

[65] The present practice is to give *u* its full diphthongal sound (= *yu*) in nearly all words ending in *-ure*, particularly after *t*. This practice is adopted by correct and elegant speakers, to avoid the common corruption of the *t* into ch (*tsh*), as marked by Sheridan and Walker, and their followers; but which is condemned by our latest and best orthoëpists. See *Sections* 18 and 36, with their *Notes*; also *-ture* (above).

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wr- = r, as in *wrăp* (răp), &c. See *Section* 39.
-xion = -k'-shŭn, as in *complexion* (-plĕk'-shŭn), *connex'ion*[66], *reflex'ion*[66], &c.
-zon. See *-on.*
-yl = ĭl, as in *dac'tyl.*
-yle = ĭl, as in *bas'yle*, *ben'zyle*, *me'thyle*, *sal'icyle*, and most other words in which it is unaccented, including all chemical compounds; but the *y* is *long* in the compounds of *style*, as *hex'astyle*, *pĕr'istyle*, *pol'ystyle*, &c., which follow their 'simple', but would otherwise have the *y* long, owing to the influence of the secondary accent.
-yne = ĭne, in *an'odyne.* In other words in which this termination is unaccented, the *y* is generally equivalent to I.[67] In the accented syllable of *langsyne'*, the *y* is properly long (= ī), but is often colloquially pronounced as ē.
-yte = ītе, as in *ăcrophyte*, *elec'trophyte*, *ep'iphyte*, *lith'ophyte*, *ne'ophyte*[66], and generally in words with the antepenultimate accent, and in 'gentiles', and mineralogical and other scientific terms; but in other words the *y* usually follows the same rules as *i* when similarly situated.
zh. See *Sections* 2, 44; also *page* 900.

III. Accent—*primary and secondary, Quantity, Accentual marks, &c.*[1]

46. Accent, in English, is the *tone* or *stress* laid on a *vowel* or *syllable* in a word; just as 'emphasis' is the 'stress' used to distinguish the more significant word or words in a clause or sentence.[2]

The obvious *tendency* of *accent* is to preserve the sounds of the letters distinct, pure, and uniform; whilst its absence, and the relaxation or feebleness of the organs consequent on its production, as naturally cause the sounds of the letters which precede or succeed it, to suffer in distinctness, and often, in the latter case, to sink into others of easier pronunciation or utterance. This tendency of the accent is most conspicuous in the vowels; but some of the consonants are no less altered in their sound by the position of the accent, than the vowels; and, in many cases, even groups of letters are also so affected. *Examples* of these changes, and of the powers of the letters liable to them, will be found in the preceding *Sections.*

Every *monosyllable* is, by its very nature, accented; and every *word* of *two* or *more syllables*, has *one* syllable clearly and distinctly accented, and without which accentuation it cannot be correctly uttered. But *trisyllables* and *polysyllables* are commonly liable to have *more* than *one* syllable accented; but in these cases, the stress laid on the syllables so affected differs in degree. Thus it will be observed, that the stress of the voice is laid upon the *first* and *third* syllables of 'as'pira'tion', 'glad'ia'tor', and 'rep'artee'', and on the *first* and *fourth* of 'ar'teriot'omy' and 'hyp'ochondri'acal'. The *former* accent in the first, third, and fourth of these words, and the *latter* in the second, is called the SECONDARY ACCENT, because it is less forcible than that on the other accented syllable, on which we dwell longer, and give greater distinctness to, and which is, therefore, called the PRINCIPAL or PRIMARY ACCENT; and the syllable on which this latter falls, is the only one

[66] See these words in their places in the *Dictionary.*
[67] See *-ine* (above).
[66] But *lithophyte*, *lithophyllous* (-o-lŭs), and *neophyte*, have the *y* short (= ĭ).

[1] See *Preface.*
[2] It may be here useful to remark, that though 'emphasis' is used to distinguish *words*, as opposed to 'accent' which relates to *syllables*, it is chiefly, if not wholly, the accented syllable, or syllables, of an emphasised word, which is, or are, affected by verbal stress or emphasis. Indeed, in English, accent and emphasis differ chiefly in degree—not in nature. Of these facts the reader had better satisfy himself by oral experiment.

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alluded to in speaking of the accented syllables of words. In uttering the words *singly*, both accents are always heard; but, in discourse, the 'secondary accent' is *sometimes* omitted or slighted without impropriety. The greatest care must, however, be taken in the use of the secondary accent, to lay it upon the *right* syllable; its place in words being fixed with as much certainty as that of the primary or principal accent itself, whilst its *effect* upon the sounds of certain consonants and vowels, whether it be used, or not used, is, in general, precisely similar, as noticed in the previous *Sections*.

The *tendency* of the *secondary accent* is to shorten all the vowels (except *u*) on which it falls, unless they are followed by *ia*, or a similar vowel-combination; as in dĕgrada'tion from *degrade'*, dĕmonstra'tion from *demon'strate*, prŏfana'tion from *profane'*, rĕpara'tion from *repair'*, &c.; but not in dēvia'tion, mēdiatōr'ial, &c. for the reason just given. In rătiŏ"cinate (răsh-e-ōs'-), rătiŏcina'tion, rătiŏ"cinative, and a few others, the secondary accent, however, exerts its full shortening power.

QUANTITY, as far as is connected with the pronunciation of single words, is the *time* which a letter or syllable takes in utterance.

A *vowel* or *syllable* is 'LONG' when the accent is on the *vowel*, or the vowel is *open* by position; as in mē'tre, mu'sic, *bale*, *mate*, *regale'*, matēr'ial, pōr'ous, vōca'tion, edūca'tion, reg'ular, &c.

A *vowel* or *syllable* is 'SHORT' when the accent is on the *consonant*, or, in unaccented syllables, when the vowel is combined with or 'stopped' by a 'mute' as in bonn'et, *hab'it*, *matt'er*, *pat'ronage*, *mat*, *plă"cid*, com'pass, *suspect'ing*, &c. but when the consonant is a 'semivowel', particularly *r*, the time of the syllable is sometimes protracted, and the vowel is not strictly 'short' or 'stopped', as with the other consonants.[5]

The MARKS or SIGNS by which *Accent* and *Quantity* are indicated, are—

(′), placed by the *side* of a letter, shewing that the *preceding letter* or *syllable* is *accented;* as mo'tive, rem'edy, repeat', &c.

(″)[4], shewing that the *preceding* vowel or syllable *coalesces* with the *following* consonant, forming *one* accented spoken syllable; as coura″geous, distin″guish, mă″cerate, nă″tional, &c.[5]

(¯)[6], placed *over* the vowel, shewing that it is *long;* as māte, ēdīle, īdēa, vīvăcious, &c.

(˘)[7], placed *over* the vowel, shewing that it is *short;* as măt, ĕdĭble, fĕminĭne, rĕpărtee', &c.

(′)[8], placed *over* the vowel, shewing that the syllable in which it occurs, which it forms, is accented, commonly without reference to the 'quantity' of the vowel; as fáncy, fávorite, lóvely, &c.; but sometimes it is used to distinguish short accented syllable, as noticed below.

[5] See *Sections* 2, 7, 9, &c., with their *Notes*.

[4] Commonly called the '*double accent*'.

[5] This sign is unavoidably used after both long and short vowels, in the 'title words' of the 'vocabulary' of this *Dictionary*, in which marks of quantity are inadmissible, but only when the same word or its leading portion has been just previously respelled for pronunciation. In other cases (chiefly in 'formatives'), this sign has been used, when a different mode of accentuation would place soft *c* or *g* in danger of appearing hard, as in lă″cerated, full″ginous, &c. when the vowel is long—artĕ″sian, courā″geous; but when there is no danger of this mistake, and the vowel is long, more usually thus—hyperbōr'ean, matēr'ial, &c.

When placed between *n* and *g*, the double accent shews that the *g* is, as it were, drawn back to the previous syllable, forming with the *n* the elementary sound represented by *ng*, whilst it is also retained and articulated, with its proper *hard* sound, in the following syllable in full 'notation' expressed by -ng-g-, as in fin″ger. See *Section* 45.—

[6] Called a '*longum*' (L.).

[7] Called a '*breve*'.

[8] Called the '*acute accent*'. See *Notes* 9, 10 (below).

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(`)[9], placed *over* the vowel, is sometimes used to shew that it is both *long* and *accented;* as lìvely, rival, connivance, &c. In Latin, it is used to distinguish adverbs and certain prepositions, without reference to stress or accent; as malè (ad.), suavitèr (ad.) vulgò (ad.), à (pr.), è (pr.), &c.

(ˆ)[10], occurring chiefly in classical and French words. In *Latin*, it either denotes a *contraction*, or distinguishes the *genitive* or *ablative* case, without reference to stress or accent, the vowel over which it is placed being usually *long;* as adîsse (for *adivisse*), dîxti (for *dixisti*), musâ, rosâ, virûm, &c.[11]

(¨)[12], placed over *one* of two vowels, shewing that they are to be pronounced separately; as aërial, orthoëpy, &c.

(¸)[13], placed *under* the letter *c*, chiefly in French words, to shew that it has its *soft* sound (= *s*), though hard by position; as in façade, Français, &c.

IV. Orthogràphy—*Participles and other Formatives, Words in respect of which usage differs, &c.*

47.[1] * * * *

48. Some words *retain* their *terminations* unaltered in composition and derivation, whilst others *double* or *drop* their *final letter*, or *change* it for another of corresponding character. This usually occurs according to the following *Rules*:—

Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a *single consonant preceded* by a *single vowel*, or by *qu* followed by a *single* vowel, usually double their *final consonant* when they take another syllable *beginning* with a vowel in declension, inflection, or derivation, particularly in participles, verbal substantives, and the other 'common formatives': thus, *bet* becomes bet'ting, bet'ted; *blot*, blot'ting, blot'ted, blot'ter; *abet'*, abet'tor; *begin'*, begin'ning, begin'ner; *commit'*, commit'ting, commit'ted, commit'table, commit'tal; *defer'*, defer'ring; *regret'*, regret'ting, regret'ted; *remit'*, remit'tance, remit'ted; *sin*, sin'ner; *swab*, swab'bing, swab'bed[2]; *thin*, thin'ner, thin'nest; *wit*, wit'ty; *writ*, writ'ten; *acquit'*, acquit'ting, acquit'ted, &c.; and this doubling of the final consonant in 'formatives' and allied words, occurs even when the *accent* is shifted, as in *excel'*, ex'cel'lence, ex'cel'lent,[3] &c.

The chief *exceptions* are with *x* final, and the *s* in 'gas', which are *never doubled* in the 'formatives' or derivatives, as *fix*, fix'ing, fix'ed; *wax*, wax'en; *gas*, gas'eous, gas'ify, &c.

But *if* a diphthong or a vowel-digraph precedes the final consonant (unless

[9] Called the '*grave accent*'.

In classical quotations (often), and in certain English dictionaries and lexicons, in which, following classical authority, the accent is marked *only* on the vowels, the 'acute accent' is used to mark a *short* accented syllable, as abĕttor, and the 'grave accent' a *long* one, as crisis, diorama; whilst in English dictionaries generally, prior to that of Mr Sheridan, the practice was to place the simple accentual mark (') over, or rather, *beside* the vowel of the accented syllable, as aba'ndon, deri'sive, irrespective of the 'quantity' of the vowel, leaving the reader to guess, if he were ignorant of the subject, whether it is *long* or *short*. This practice is still, unfortunately, continued in many of our standard technical dictionaries.

[10] Called the '*circumflex*'. In Greek, its form is either (ˆ) or (˜).

[11] The last three accentual marks (` ˆ ¨), as employed in French, denote a difference in the pronunciation of the vowels, irrespective of accent, in the common sense of the word; the modifications of the vowel sounds, particularly of *e*, not being all of them expressed by distinct letters in that language, as in pavé, mètre, tête, château, dépôt, &c. See *Section* 99.

[12] Called '*diær'esis*'. It is placed over the *former* of two distinct vowels *only* when it is necessary to shew that the *latter* one is *long*. In other cases, and indeed usually in nearly all cases, over the *latter* vowel.

[13] Called a '*cedil'la*'.

[1] The omission of this Section is explained in the *Preface* (q. v.).

[2] *W* is here, for convenience' sake (though always a vowel), regarded as a consonant, in compliance with popular opinion, and the common school grammars. See *Sections* 2, 39.

[3] Primarily from the Latin *excellens*, from *excello*.

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the former vowel is *u*, and immediately follows *q*), or *if* the ACCENT is on the PENULTIMATE or *any preceding* syllable, the *consonant* usually remains SINGLE, as *fail*, fail*ing*, fail*ed*; *load*, load*ing*, load*ed*; *offer*, offer*ing*, offer*ed*, offer*able*; *repeat'*, repeat*ing*; *toil*, toil*ing*; *maid*, maid*en*; &c.

The *exceptions* occur chiefly in words in which a fear of the last vowel of the 'simple' being pronounced *long* in the 'derivatives' and 'formatives,' has induced printers, and, after them, writers, to *double* the *final consonant*, contrary to the *Rule*. Hence, in respect to words ending in *l*, *p*, and *t* more especially, usage is not settled. In many of them these letters are generally, though, perhaps, unnecessarily doubled in derivation.

The words following, chiefly verbs, generally *double* the *final* consonant, *contrary* to the *Rule*:—bias, cancel, carburet (carbur*ett*ed[4]), carol, cavil, counsel, cudgel, dial (dia*ll*ing, dia*ll*age, dia*ll*ist), duel, equal, gravel, grovel, handsel, humbug, jewel, kennel, kidnap, level, libel, marshal, marvel, model, parallel, parcel, pencil, pommel, quarrel[5], revel, rivel, rival, shovel, shrivel, snivel, sulphuret (sulphur*ett*ed), trammel, travel, wool (woo*ll*en), worship.

The *following verbs*, though with the same final letters as those in the last *list*, usually preserve them *single*, in *conformity* to the *general Rule*: apparel[6], barrel, benefit, bigot, billet, buffet, channel[7], combat, drivel[7], fillet, gallop, gambol[7], gibbet, gossip, limit, rivet, visit, waggon, wainscot, wallop, whimper, wherret.

The 'formatives' of *foot* (though with o͞o) also *conform* to the *Rule*, as foot*ing*, foot*ed*; just as *boot*, *fool*, &c. (with o͞o), make boot*ed*, fool*ing*, fool*ish*, &c.; though, if the sound alone were followed, the *first* would have the *t* doubled.[8]

49—50.[1] * * * *

51. *C*, preceded by a *vowel*, assumes *k* at the *end* of nearly all MONOSYLLABLES, as in chec*k*, lic*k*, loc*k*, sic*k*, struc*k*, &c.; and this *k* is retained in their compounds, as brain-sic*k*, candlestic*k*, &c. The exceptions are—*arc*, *lac*, *roc* (a bird of Arab. myth.), and *zinc*.

Words of *more* than *one syllable* ending in *-ic* and *-iac*, formerly spelled with *-ck*, have dropped the *k*; as cubic, music, public, elegiac, maniac, and *all* similar words from the Greek and Latin, with others formed in analogy with them[9]. The chief *exceptions* occur in a *few derivatives*, in which the *c* assumes 'k' on taking an additional syllable beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, to prevent an erroneous pronunciation; as *colic*, colicky, *frolic*, frolicking, *mimic*, mimicking, mimicked, *physic*, physicking, *traffic*, trafficking, trafficked, trafficker, &c.; also in words of Teutonic, Gothic, or Saxon origin, with nearly *all* words in *other terminations* than *-ic* and *-iac*, as arra*ck*, fetlo*ck*, hemlo*ck*, paddo*ck*, wedlo*ck*, &c.

[1] The omission of these Sections is explained in the *Preface* (q. v.).

[4] *Carbonetted* has also *two* t's.

[5] But the obsolete adjective *quarrelous*, has usually only *one l*.

[6] But the *l* is commonly doubled in the participial adjectives *apparelled* and *unapparelled*, though apparently without just reason.

[7] But frequently written with *ll*.

[8] Dr Webster, and those who follow him—now a large, respectable, and rapidly increasing body of writers and printers, *rigidly* adhere to the above *Rules* in *all* cases; and this practice was recommended, though not adopted, by Walker, Lowth, Perry, and many of our older and most distinguished orthoëpists. 'It does not interfere with the *rule*, that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *crystal* and *metal*, as crystalline, metalline, &c., have the *l* doubled, since they come directly from the Latin *cancellarius* and *metallum*, and the Greek κρύσταλλος'. (Webster.)

It may be observed, that when the writer is in doubt as to the prevailing usage in respect to any particular word, his safest course will be to *adhere* to the *Rule*, and adopt the orthography of Dr Webster.

[9] Most of these admit the terminations *-al* and *-ally*, as cubical, musical, musically; and it is inconvenient to add *k* to the 'primitive word', and to be obliged to *omit* it in the 'formative'.

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59—7.[1] * * * *

58. TERMS *in* CHEMISTRY, NATURAL HISTORY, &c.—*Words* in *-ide*, as am'*ide*, bro'm*ide*, chlo"r*ide*, cy'an*ide*, fer'rocyan*ide*, flu'or*ide*, i'od*ide*, ox'*ide*, phos'ph*ide*, &c., though pronounced with the *i* short, are more usually written with the *e* final than without it, and hence this orthography is adopted with *all* of them that appear in this *Dictionary*. The word *acid* is the only one related to this class, which is uniformly spelled without the final *e*.

Words in *-ine*, as acon'it*ine*[10], bro'm*ine*, chlo"r*ine*, i'od*ine*, mor'ph*ine*, qui'n*ine*, sal'ic*ine*, stry'ch'n*ine* (strik'-), and nearly all other similar substantives *except* car'm*ine*, though pronounced, like the last, with the *i* short, are generally written with the final *e*, after the French, through which language many of them have been received; and the others have been formed after the same model.

Words in *-ile*, *-ite*, *-yle*, *-yne*, *-yte*, &c. See *Section* 45.

59.[1] * * * *

60. *-ise*, *-ize*.—VERBS from the Greek in ίζω, and others formed in analogy with them (*except* 'catechise' and 'exorcise'), were *formerly* written exclusively with the termination *-ize*, as *baptize*, *legalize*, *vocalize*, &c., and this *z* was retained in all their 'formatives' but those in *-ist* and *-ism*; while *verbs* directly from the French *-iser*, with some substantives from the same language, and a few words from other sources, as *advertise*, *advise*, affran'chise (v. i.), amor'tise, *chastise*, *circumcise*, *comprise*, *compromise*, *criticise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, disfran'chise (v. i.), *disguise*, *divertise*, *emprise*, enfran'chise (v. i.), *enterprise*, *exercise*, fran'chise (-chiz), *manumise*, *merchandise*, *misprise* (to slight; to mistake), *premise*, *reprise* (*s.*, *v.*; reprisal; to take again, to recompense), *revise*, *supervise*, *surmise*, *surprise*, &c., were *formerly* and *still* are *exclusively* written with *-ise*. This practice has the authority of Johnson, Sheridan, Walker, Webster, Smart, Hooper, Brande, and other leading lexicographers, with that of all our present standard writers who desire that their orthography shall be in accordance with both etymology and analogy; but the *printers*, who have always been the great reformers and simplifiers of 'spelling', have of late years raised such a determined opposition to the use of *z* in all words of the *former* class (except *prize*, and one or two others), that, at the *present time*, and taking the whole body of works issuing from the press, the prevalent orthography of these words, is to use *-ise* where '-ize' was formerly *exclusively* written.[11]

61. See *Reflect*, *Reflection*, pages 575–6.[1]

62—87.[1] * * * *

V. COMPOSITION *and* DERIVATION—*Formatives*, *Prefixes*, *Affixes*, *Hyphen*, &c.

88. COMPOSITION, etymologically considered, is the *putting together* of *two whole words*, so as to form a *new* word, which is called a 'compound', or a 'compound word'; as *daylight*, *fire-wood*, *seaman*, *halfpenny*, *sinful*, *turnkey*, *bespread*, *foresee*, *undo*, *dear-bought*, *fresh-made*, *new-laid*, &c.[1a]

[1] The omission of these Sections is explained in the *Preface* (q. v.).

[10] Correctly, but less usually, aconi'tine.

[11] Our duty, as lexicographer, has compelled us to adopt this mode of spelling in this *Dictionary*; but against almost *every* word in the language liable to this 'double orthography' we have placed a numerical reference to this *Section*, thus: *Baptise*, bap-tīz', vt. 60.,—*Idealise*, vt. 60., &c., which will at once acquaint the reader that he may follow his own taste or judgment with respect to the spelling of these words, as noticed in the *Text*.

[1a] The words 'derivative' (*a.*) and 'compound' (*a.*), are often confounded, or used so loosely as to confuse the reader. The definition given, and a correspondent use of these words, is absolutely necessary to avoid error when speaking of them.

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DERIVATION is the *addition* of a *letter*, a *syllable*, or a *part of a word*, to *another word* called the 'radical' or 'simple', so as to form a *new* word, which is called a '*derivative*', a 'derivative word', or a 'formative'; as lov*ing*, lov*ed*, from *love*; neat*ly*, neat*ness*, from *neat*; bravery from *brave*; woollen from *wool*; burth*en* from *bear*; &c.[1a]

COMMON FORMATIVES are 'derivatives' formed by *adding* or *changing terminations* in *common use*; such as *-ing*, *-ed*, *-er*, *-or*, *-able*, *-hood*, *-dom*, *-ship*, *-al*, *-ic*, *-ly*, *-ose*, *-ous*, *-ness*, *-fy*, *-ise* or *-ize*, &c.

A PREFIX is a *letter*, *syllable*, or *particle*, put at the *beginning* of a word, to modify its signification; as *a*long, *dis*sever, *dia*meter, *en*grave, *im*partial, *mis*construe, *per*suasion, *un*bent, *for*bearing, &c.[2]

An AFFIX or SUFFIX, is a *letter*, *syllable*, or *particle*, put at the *end* of a word, to modify its meaning; as lov*ing*, quiet*ed*, reason*able*, scorn*ful*, critic*al*, king*dom*, conceal*ment*, creat*ion*, golden, rogu*ish*, &c.

The '*Formatives*'[3] of which a separate, or a full definition, is not given in this *Dictionary*, except in special cases, are—

89. FORMATIVES from VERBS:—

a. PARTICIPLES:—1. *Participles* in *-ing*, express a *continuation* of the action, passion, or state, denoted by the verb; as 'he is *building* a house', 'I am *writing* a letter', 'they are *moving* in haste', &c.:—When *used* as *Adjectives*[4], they express the possession of the quality, &c., denoted by the verb, or that the substance which they qualify belongs or pertains to the one which is the correlative of the verb; to which is often added, the sense of a 'disposition to', or an 'exhibition of' this quality; as 'a *loving* child' (*i. e.*, a child 'that loves'), 'he is very *loving*' (*i. e.*, fond, affectionate, or amorous), 'a *loving* epistle' (*i. e.*, an epistle 'expressing' love); 'a *moving* spectacle' (*i. e.*, 'that moves', or is 'adapted to move'; or, figuratively, to 'excite' or 'affect', as the feelings or passions); 'his *dying* wishes' (*i. e.*, those uttered or expressed immediately before 'death'), '*dying* groans', '*parting* words' (*i. e.*, those pertaining to 'death', or to 'departure'):—When *used* as *Substantives*[5] they express the *act* or *state* denoted by the verb, or that which is *done*, or which *results* from it; as (a) *covering* (the act of hiding, concealing, or protecting by something placed over; also that which covers), *humming* (act; also the noise made), *painting* (act, art, employment, or trade of &c.; also a picture or surface so produced, &c.), *sewing* (act, art, or occupation; also its result—needle-work), *sleeping* (state of sleep), *doings* (things done; behaviour, conduct), &c.[6]

2. *Participles* in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t*, *-en*, *-n*, &c., express the *completion* or past existence of the action, passion, or state, denoted by the verb, just as the participle in *-ing*, expresses the 'continuance' of it, and, in their unqualified form, invariably convey the idea of 'past' time, or the past effect or result of an action, &c., sometime present; as 'he was *heated* with liquor,' 'he is *loved* for his virtues', 'she has *wept* in vain', 'he was *chosen* mayor', 'the letter is *written*', 'the bird is *flown*', 'having *seen* him', &c.:—When *used* as *Adjectives*[4], like the 'present participle', they express possession of the quality, &c., denoted by the verb; as 'a

[1a] See *Note, page* lxxi.

[2] The principal 'prefixes' are noticed in their alphabetical places in this *Dictionary*.

[3] It is not pretended that *all* the 'formatives' noticed *below*, or placed after the leading words in the *Dictionary*, are actually derived from their apparent English originals, as many of them are received whole, or with some terminational alteration or omission, from the Latin, &c.; the reference of these 'formatives' to the leading word, in these cases, being a mere matter of convenience.

[4] Then called '*participial adjectives*'.

[5] Then called '*participial substantives*'.

[6] The *use* of *participles* as 'adjectives' and 'substantives' is allowable whenever the sense will admit of it, being limited only by the existence of other adjectives and verbal substantives which are more appropriate or expressive, and of better authority.

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heated imagination', 'a much *loved* friend', &c.:—When *used* as *Substantives*[5], there is commonly, as with other adjectives, an ellipsis of a substantive or pronoun, as 'the *blessed* (souls) in heaven', 'the *cursed* (those cursed) are doomed to punishment', &c.[6]

b. SUBSTANTIVES:—1. *Substantives* of the *actor* or *agent* in *-ant, -ar, -ard, -ast, -ist, -er, -or, -ster*, &c., with their correlatives in *-ee*; as attend*ant* (one who 'attends'), li*ar* (one who tells 'lies'), blink*ard* (one who 'blinks', or who has bad eyes), adher*ent* (one who 'adheres'; *i. e.*, a follower or partisan), moral*ist* (one who 'moralises'; or appr., one who teaches or prac. morality), lov*er* (one who 'loves', or who is in 'love'; appr., a suitor), conquer*or* (one who 'conquers', or has 'conquered'), pun*ster* (one who 'puns', or is prone to 'punning'), song*ster* (one who utters 'song'; a 'singer'), grant*ee*, lessee (one to whom a 'grant' or a 'lease' is made), &c.

2. *Abstract Substantives* in *-al, -ment, -ion, -sion, -tion, -ure, -ry*, &c., expressing the act denoted by the 'verb', or the state or condition essential to it, or arising from it; also, sometimes, the thing or matter done, concerned, or produced, or the object acted on; as avow*al* (the act of one who 'avows', or the thing 'avowed'), dispos*al* (act or right of 'disposing', or the resulting order or state), reviv*al* (act of 'reviving', or the state of being 'revived'), abate*ment* (act or state of 'abating', or the sum, &c., 'abated'), punish*ment* (act; also the chastisement or evil inflicted), opin*ion* (that which is 'opined' or thought), conver*sion* (act of 'converting'; state of being 'converted'), creat*ion* (act of 'creating'; also that which is 'created'), regulat*ion* (act; state), pressu*re* (act of 'pressing'; state of being 'pressed'; force acting or employed), seiz*ure* (act; state), avow*ry* (avowal; *v. sa.*), rival*ry* (act or state of being a 'rival'), &c.

c. ADJECTIVES:—1. *Adjectives* in *-able, -ible, -uble*, &c., expressing capacity, liability, fitness, tendency, &c.; as abat*able* (that may be 'abated'), combat*able* (that may be 'combated'; prone to 'combat'), lov*able* (fit to be 'loved'; inducing 'love'), reason*able* (capable of 'reason'; endowed with 'r.'; conformable to 'r.'), reduc*ible* (that may be 'reduced'; liable to 'reduction'), sol*uble* (that may be 'dissolved'; solvable), &c.

2. *Adjectives* in *-ant, -ent*, &c., borrowed from the Latin, and which express quality or habit, and, for the most part, agree in meaning with the corresponding participial adjectives in *-ing*, as observ*ant* ('observing'; habitually attentive, &c.), cohe*rent* ('cohering'; connected, suitable, consistent), &c.

90. FORMATIVES from SUBSTANTIVES:—

a. SUBSTANTIVES:—1. *Substantives* in *-age*, expressing state of being or condition, as orphan*age* (state or cond. of an 'orphan'), person*age* (state of being a 'person'; a 'person' emphat.); act, business, or occupation of, or matters concerning, as broker*age* (act or bus., or charges of a 'broker'); also, frequently, collectiveness or general character, as cellar*age* ('cellars' collectively, or their gen. char.; also charges for 'cellar-room'), cord*age* ('cords' and ropes collec.), herb*age* ('herbs' collec.), pastur*age* ('pastures' collec.; bus. of 'pasturing' cattle), &c.

2. *Abstract* and *collective Substantives* in *-acy, -cy, -dom, -head, -hood, -ing, -ship, -ry, -ty, -y*, expressing essential state, condition viewed as a whole, duty, power, office, authority, &c., as cur*acy* (the office, employm., or benefice of a 'curate'); colonel*cy* (the commission, post, or rank of a 'colonel'), idiot*cy* (state or cond. of an 'idiot'); duke*dom* (the title, dignity, or territory of a 'duke'), king*dom* (the territory of a 'king'), thral*dom* (the cond. of a 'thrall' or slave); God*head* (state of being God; deity personified); brother*hood* (an assoc. or fraternity), child*hood* (state or cond. of a 'child', or the time of it), man*hood* (state of being a 'man'; essen. qualities of a 'man'; virility; courage, bravery, &c.); flooring (materials of a 'floor', or for 'floors'), roof*ing* (m. of or for a 'roof'; 'roofs' collectively); friend*ship* (state of being a 'friend'; attachm. or relation of

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'friends'), **stewardship** (office or occup. of a 'steward'), **workmanship** (skill or art of a 'workman', or that produced by it; also the execution or particular manner in which any thing is 'wrought' or made); **masonry** (art, trade, or work of a 'mason'), **priory** (a convent or church presided over by a 'prior'), **slavery** (state or cond. of a 'slave'), **soldiery** ('soldiers' collec.), &c.

3. *Substantives* in **-ism**, implying tenets, doctrines, or principles, as **Calvinism**, **Stoicism**, **Toryism**, **Wesleyism** or **Wesleyanism**, &c. (the doctrines, &c., of 'Calvin', of the 'Stoics', of the 'Tories', of 'John Wesley' or the 'Wesleyans', &c.); operative agency, principle, power, or its effects, as in **magnetism** (from the 'magnet'), **Galvanism** or **Voltaism** (chemical electricity, or its effects, &c.; after 'Galvani' and 'Volta'), **Mesmerism** (animal magnetism; after 'Mesmer'), **nervism** (the exciting power or principle peculiar to the 'nerves'), &c.; and from these *substantives*, and others in **-logy**, **-graphy**, &c., are commonly formed *Substantives* in **-ist** and **-er**, denoting one who professes or holds such doctrines, or who is versed in, or who teaches or practises the particular art or science referred to, as **atheist** (from 'atheism'), **Calvinist** (from 'Calvinism'), **botanist** (from 'botany'), **geologist** (from 'geology'), **hydrographer** (from 'hydrography'), &c.

b. ADJECTIVES:—1. *Adjectives* in **-al**, **-an**, **-ar**, **-ary**, **-ate**, **-en**, **-ic**, **-ical**, **-ish**, **-like**, **-ly**, **-n**, **-ose**, **-ous**, **-some**, **-y**, &c., implying nature, likeness, quality, agreement, effect, &c., and commonly equivalent to 'of', 'pertaining, relating', or 'appropriate to', or 'resembling', placed before the word from which they are formed; as **autumnal** (of or peculiar to 'autumn'), **choral** (of or bel. to a 'chorus,' or to a 'choir'), **critical** (of or done by a 'critic'), **discretional** (pert. or left to, or done at 'discretion'); **Spartan** (pert. to anc. 'Sparta'; res. the 'Spartans'); **lunar**, **polar**, **solar** (of, or bel. to, or caused by the 'moon', 'pole', or 'sun'), **popular** (of, or bel. to, or favoured by the 'populace' or 'people'); **discretionary** (discretional; *v. sup.*), **visionary** (of the nature of 'visions'; affected by 'v.'); **roseate** (pert. to, res., of the colour of a 'rose'; full of 'roses'), **stylate** (formed like or res. a 'style'), **ashen** (of or bel. to the 'ash-tree', or its wood), **oaten** (made of 'oats', or of an 'oat-straw' or 'reed'), **wooden** (of the nature of 'wood'; made of 'w.'), **woollen** (pert. to 'wool', or cons. or made of it); **aristocratic** or **aristocratical** (pert. to, of characteristic of an 'aristocrat' or the 'aristocracy'), **symbolic** or **symbolical** (of the nature or import of a 'symbol'); **bookish** (pert. to 'books'; addicted to 'b.'), **knavish** (bel. to, charac. of, or done by a 'knave'); **dove-like**, **god-like**, &c. (res. or like a 'dove', 'god', &c. = **-ly**; v. i.); **homely** (pert. or suitable to, or res. 'home'; done at 'h.'), **manly** (bel. or suitable to, or charac. of, or becoming 'man' or 'manhood'; man-like); **aldern** (made of 'alder'); **farinose** (pert. to, res. or cov. with, or as with, 'farina' or meal), **globose** (shaped as or res. a 'globe'), **clamorous** (cons. in or full of 'clamour'), **foliose** ('leaf'-like; aboun. in or has 'leaves'; 'leafy'), **religious** (of or rel. to 'religion'), **schistous** (formed of or res. 'schist'; slaty), **seditious** (pert. to or tainted with 'sedition'); **frolicsome** (given to or full of 'frolic'), **mettlesome** (hav. 'mettle'; high-spirited, sprightly); **craftsman** (pos. 'craft', or of the nature of it), **motory** (pert. to, or acting as a 'motor' or mover; giv. 'motion'), **noisy** (marked by or full of 'noise'), **starchy** (cons. of, res. aboun. in, or of the nature of 'starch'); &c.

2. *Adjectives* in **-ed**, implying the possession of some quality or form, or likeness to it; as **beak'ed** (hav. a 'beak'), **ragg'ed** (reduced to or res. 'rags'; **wearied** 'r.', &c.), **wing'ed** (hav. a 'w.' or 'wings'), &c. Also—

3. *Adjectives* in **-ful**, denoting abundance or characteristicalness; as **boastful** (full of 'boasts'; charac. by 'boasting'), **careful** (f. of or char. by 'care'), **merciful** (hav. or exercis. 'mercy'), **pitiful**, **sorrowful**, &c.:—*Adjectives* in **-less**, implying absence or want of; as **careless** (without 'care'), **merciless** (without 'mercy'; cruel unsparing):—*Adjectives* in **-most**, implying nearness; as **endmost** (nearest to 'end'); &c.

c. ADVERBS in **-ward**, implying direction, and in **-long** and **-wise**, implying

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the direction or manner of; as *eastward* (toward the 'east'), *homeward* (toward 'home'); *sidelong* (on or in the direction of the 'side'; laterally); *endwise* (on the 'end'; with the 'end' forward), *lengthwise* (in the manner or direc. of the 'length'), &c.

91. FORMATIVES from ADJECTIVES:—

a. ADJECTIVES:—1. The *Degrees of comparison* by which the signification of the *same* adjective is increased by means of the affix *-er* and *-est*; as *bold*, bolder, boldest; *happy*, happier, happiest; *wise*, wiser, wisest; &c.

2. Other *Adjectives* in *-ish*, expressing approximation or resemblance; as *grayish* (rather 'gray'), *whitish* (somewhat 'white'):—*Adjectives* in *-most*, implying in the greatest or highest degree; as *foremost* (first in place or rank), *hindmost* (most backward or behind):—*Adjectives* in *-some*, expressing equality; as *blithesome* ('blithe'), *lonesome* ('lone'), &c.

b. ADVERBS in *-ly*, implying *in* the manner, time, degree, &c., expressed by the adjective, or *with* the quality referred to in the correlative substantive; as *greatly* (in a 'great' degree), *justly* (in a 'just' manner, or *with* 'justice'), *lovingly* (in a 'loving' m.), *monthly* (in [every] 'month'; once a 'm.'), *wisely* (in a 'wise' m., or with 'wisdom'), &c.

c. SUBSTANTIVES:—1. *Substantives* in *-ance*, *-ancy*, *-ence*, *-ency*, *-dom*, *-hood*, *-ism*, *-ness*, *-th*, *-ility*, *-city*, *-ity*, *-ty*, *-y*, expressing abstract quality or condition, or its result, and sometimes, that which constitutes it, or is so; as *elegance* or *elegancy* (the quality of being 'elegant'; or that which is so, or which constitutes it), *repugnance* or *repugnancy* (the qual. or state of being 'repugnant'); *convenience* or *conveniency* (the q. of being 'convenient'; or that which is so); *freedom* (the q. or cond. of being 'free'), *wisdom* (the q. of being 'wise'); *falsehood* (the q. of being 'false'; also that which is 'f.'); *truism* (q. of being 'true', or that which is so); *abjectness* (the q. or cond. of being 'abject'), *goodness* (q. of being 'good'); *dearth* (the state of being 'dear' [*i. e.*, scarce], or its result), *warmth* (state or q. of being 'warm'); *possibility* (q. or state of being 'possible'); *spontaneity* (q. or s. of being 'spontaneous'); *purity* (q. or s. of being 'pure'), *frivolity* (q. of being 'frivolous'; also a 'f.' act, &c.), *legality* (q. or s. of being 'legal'); *piety* (the q. of being 'pious'), *royalty* (q. or state of being 'royal'; *kingship*); *honesty* (q. of being 'honest'); &c.

2. *Substantives* in *-ard*, a termination implying permanent state, habit, or disposition, as *dullard* (a 'dull', heavy person), *drunkard* (one who is habitually 'drunk', or given to 'drinking'), *sluggard* (one who has the disposition or habits of a 'slug', or who indulges in sloth), &c.

d. VERBS in *-en*, *-fy*, and *-ise* or *-ize*, terminations implying 'to make', or 'to become'; as *brighten* (to make or to become 'bright'); *purify* (to make 'pure'); *equalise* (to render 'equal'); &c.[7]

92. FORMATIVES and *compounds* from ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, &c.—*Adverbs* in *-about*, as *hereabout* ('about' this place), *thereabout* ('about' that place; nearly):—in *-forth*, as *henceforth* ('forth' from this time), *thenceforth* ('forth' from that time):—in *-from*, as *therefrom* ('from' this or that):—in *-of*, as *hereof* ('of' this; from this):—in *-out*, as *hereout* ('out' of this):—in *-ward*, as *backward* (with the 'back' in advance; in a 'back' direction; 'towards' the 'back' or the 'b.' part), *hitherward* ('toward' this place), *thitherward* ('toward' that place); with others for the most part self-explanatory.

[7] *-ate*, another common verbal termination, in English, is from the Latin passive participle in *-atus*; as *communicate* (*v.*; from 'communicatus'), *congregate* (*v.*; from 'congregatus'), *permeate* (*v.*; from 'permeatus'), &c. And the past participles of these verbs, in *-ated*, furnish a numerous tribe of 'participial adjectives' which, by dropping the *-d*, produce an almost equally numerous tribe of adjectives in *-ate*, of equivalent signification.

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93. The *use* or *non-use* of the HYPHEN (-) is often a matter of embarrassment to inexperienced writers. Some compound words and expressions are properly written *with* it, and others *without* it; but usage is not always uniform even with respect to the same words. In general, a careful consideration of the sense to be conveyed, and of the grammatical construction of the clause or sentence, will be sufficient to prevent any gross error, either in its use or omission.[8]

94–8.[9] * * * *

VI. FOREIGN *and* CLASSICAL WORDS—*Literal Equivalents, Accents,* &c.[1]

99.—*a.* FOREIGN WORDS which are not anglicised, or familiarised by long use, are pronounced, by educated Englishmen, as nearly as possible, in the same manner as they are in the countries to which the languages in which they occur belong.

The following *Tables* exhibit the usual sounds of the letters in the leading European languages, so far as they differ from the English:[2]—

Vowels.

A, has usually the sound of 'a' in *far, father*; or when short, nearly that of 'a' in *fat*; never that of ā in *fate*.

â, Fr., has always the sound of 'a' in *bar, far*, &c.

E, generally sounds like 'a' in *mate*; but not unfrequently like the 'e' in *met, pet*.

é, Fr., has the sound of 'a' in *day* when rapidly uttered:—*ê*, that of 'e' in *best*, often approaching closely to the 'a' in *mate*:—*ê̂*, that of 'e' in *there*, or 'a' in *mare*:—*e* (unaccented), that of ĕh (nearly = 'u' in *but, fur*); or it is wholly silent, and always so when final in a word or syllable after a consonant preceded by a vowel, and at the end of words of two or more syllables.

I, has usually the sound of 'e' in *treat*, or of 'i' in *magazine*; and not unfrequently that of 'I' in *fig*; never that of 'I' in *pine*. *I* final, in Fr., is, like the Eng. 'y', equiv. to the 'brief' or 'alphabetic' *e*.

O, has nearly the same sounds as in English; heard in *bone, not, nor*. In Swed. and Norw., that of o͞o or o͝o. In Fr., when preceded by a consonant, and followed by a long or circumflexed vowel, it has sometimes a sound resembling 'w', as in *poêle* (pwäle).

ô, Fr., is always long and open.

U, has generally the sound of o͞o or o͝o, heard in *mood*, and in *foot* and *bull*. In Dutch and Fr., long *u* or û, has a sound between that of o͞o and ē, arising

[8] The due employment of the *hyphen* in the pages of this *Dictionary* has been particularly attended to, and the writer may safely take it as his authority on this subject.

Foreign printers usually employ *two* kinds of hyphens; the *one* (-), when a word is parted by the sudden conclusion of a line; the *other* (=), to shew that the parts of a word so separated, would have been connected by a hyphen if such separation had not taken place: thus—

The London book-	The trade of a negro=
sellers are &c.	merchant is &c.

[9] The omission of these Sections is explained in the *Preface* (q. v.).

[1] See *Preface*.

[2] The English 'equivalents' given in these *Tables* are, in some cases, merely approximations to the sounds referred to; since several foreign sounds can only be accurately conveyed by a living teacher.

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from an attempt to pronounce these vowels simultaneously, during which the lips are 'contracted', nearly as for whistling, instead of being protruded, as for the Eng. o͞o. This *u* nearly resembles that in the Scotch word 'guide'[3]. The short Fr. *u*, also somewhat partakes of this peculiarity.

Y, Dan., Norw., and Swed., resembles the Fr. *u*; in Dutch, it sounds like the long Eng. *i* (ī); whilst in the other continental languages, it is equiv. to the foreign 'i' (*i. e.*, the Eng. ĭ), noticed above.

Diphthongs and *Vowel-digraphs.*

Ae, *æ*, *ä*, are generally sounded like 'a' in *fate*; but sometimes short, like 'e' in *met*. In Dutch, like the 'a' in *bar* or *father*.

aeu, *äu*, Ger., sound somewhat like 'oi' or 'oy', in *oil* and *toy*; but with a peculiar modification derived from the initial vowel, and which renders the sound triphthongal.

ai, *ay*, are generally sounded like the long Eng. *i* (ī); but in Fr., like 'a' in *fate* or *laid*.

au, has generally the sound of 'ou' or 'ow', heard in *our*, *power*; but in Fr., that of ä.

Eau, Fr., resembles *au* (Fr.), equiv. to ŏ.

ei, *ey*, are generally pronounced like the long diphthongal Eng. 'a', heard in *aye*, *day*, *bare*, when fully and slowly pronounced. In Fr., they have a sound closely resembling the 'a' in *fate*; in Ger., that of the long Eng. *i* (ī).

eu, Fr., has three gradations of sound, varying from the 'i' in *Sir*, or the 'u' in *but* or *muff*, to the 'e' in *her*, or 'u' in *fur*; as heard in the Fr. words *neute*, *jeune*, and *peur* or *mineur*, but in each *slightly* longer. In Ger., these letters sound like 'oi' or 'oy' in *boil*, *toy*.

Ie, *ie*, ī, usually sound like ĕ *or* ee in *beat* and *feet*; but in Fr., before *r* final they are either separately pronounced (= ĕ-ä), or nearly coalesce, as in Eng., to form a diphthong (= y'ä *or* 'ä), changing in many Fr. substantives to -ĕre or -ē-ĕr.

Oe, ö, in the Germanic languages are somewhat like the Fr. 'eu', or the 'e' in *her*, combining the sound of the short guttural 'u' in *tub*, and the 'e' in *met*, with a slight accent or stress on the first element or ŭ; in Fr., *oe* is nearly similar to the 'a' in *day*.

oeu, *œu*, Fr., are nearly similar to 'eu' (Fr.).

oi, Fr., sounds nearly like the 'wa' in *wall* or *waft*, or more correctly comes between the two; sometimes shortened to the like sound in *was* (wŏz) or *warren* (wŏr'-); but in a few words its sound resembles the Fr. *ai*, or the 'a' in *fate*.

ou, Fr., is like 'oo' in *fool* and *mood*; and, in its shorter form, like 'oo' in *foot* and *good*; at the beginning of a word or syllable, when immediately followed by a vowel, its power generally closely resembles that of our initial *w*. In Celtic, it often sounds like ŏ.

Ue, *ue*, ü, are generally sounded like the Fr. *u*; but are sometimes silent.

Ui, Ger., nearly resembles the Fr. 'ui' or 'oui'.

W, Welsh, in the middle, or towards the end of a word or syllable, sounds as o͞o or o͝o.

Consonants.

B, Ger. (at the end of words) sounds like the Eng. *p*; in mod. Gr. and Rus., and in Sp. (when bet. two vowels), like *v*.

[3] The Fr. *u* has been hyperbolically called a '*vocalised whistle*'.

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C, It., before *e* and *i*, sounds like the *ch* in *chill*; in the same position, in Sp., like *z*, or like the *th* in thin (but in the 'Catalan dialect' like *s*). In Ger., before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it sounds like the Ger. *z*, or the Eng. *ts*; in Polish, in all positions, like *ts*.

D, Dutch, Ger., at the end of words, sounds like *t*; in Dan. and Sp., when occurring between two vowels, or at the end of words, like *th* in *this*.

G, is always 'hard', as in *gold*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*; in Dan., Ger., Norw., and Polish, it is 'hard' in *all* positions and combinations, sometimes with a guttural sound. In Fr., Port., Sp., and Swed., before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is like the *j* of these languages (*q. v.*); in Ital., in the same position, it is like the Eng. *j* or soft *g*. In Dutch, in all positions, it sounds like a strongly aspirated *h*.

gu, Fr., Port., and Sp., even before *e*, *i*, and *y*, sounds like *g* hard.

H, Fr., It., Port., and Sp., is either wholly silent, or is very feebly aspirated. In the *other* continental Eur. languages it sounds as in Eng. It is silent in *all* of them, when following a vowel in the same syllable, its office being merely to shew that the preceding vowel is 'long'; as in Bo*h*n (bōne).

J, Fr., Port., has the sound of *zh*, equiv. to the *s* in pleasure, and the *z* in azure. In Sp., like *x*, it resembles a strongly aspirated *h*; in Dan., Dutch, Ger., It., Polish, Swed., and Norw., it is pronounced like the Eng. initial *y*.

M or *N*, Fr. and Port., when final in a word or syllable, and not doubled, or followed by a vowel, has a feeble 'nasal' sound, or more accurately, imparts a nasal sound to the immediately preceding vowel, with a sort of aspirate or breathing, which in the 'notation' of words in which it occurs, is commonly represented by appending *g*; but in pronouncing these sounds, particularly in Fr. words, care must be taken that the nasal tone *rests in*, and does *not* pass *through the nose*, and that the *tongue* be kept *quiescent*, and not carried back or pressed against the palate, as is done in articulating the Eng. *-ng*, which is much more strongly 'nasal' than the Fr. sounds referred to[4].

ñ, Sp., is similar to the Fr. *gn* (q. v.).

Qu, Fr., Port., and Sp., followed by any other vowel, has the sound of *k*; in the termination *-que* (Fr.), the *e* final is also silent. See *Sections* 24, 33, 45.

R, in all positions, is trilled like the initial *r* in Eng., but when initial, much more strongly.

S, between two vowels, has generally the sound of *z*; in Ger., it is also often so when initial; in Hung., it sounds like the Ger. *sch*.

V, Ger., sounds like the Eng. *f*.

W, in the Germanic languages, is nearly identical with the Eng. *v*.

X, Fr. and Belg., has often the sound of *s*, as in *Bruxelles* (brōō-sĕl'; *Brus'els*, Eng.), *Auxerre* (ō-sārr'), &c.; but in Fr., more generally that of *ks*, subject to the same euphonic changes, as in English. In Port., it has the sound of *sh*; in Sp., generally that of a strongly aspirated *h*.

Z, Ger. and Swed., has the sound of *ts*; in It., that of *ds*.

Combined and *Doubled Consonants.*

Ch, Mex., Rus., Sp. (*except* in the dialect of 'Catalonia', where it sounds *k*), has the sound of the Eng. *ch* (tsh) in *church*. In Celt. and It., it sounds like *k*; in Ger., Polish, and some other allied languages, like a strongly

[4] The use of *g* final, or *-ng*, in the 'notation' of Fr. words, is adopted as the only available means of indicating, to the mere English scholar, that the preceding consonant, or rather the preceding vowel, is 'nasal'. In these cases the *g* is printed in Italic type, to remind the reader that, though significant, it is itself silent.

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aspirated, guttural *h*, for which, in Eng. pronunciation of these words, *k* is usually substituted. In Fr. and Port., it has the sound of *sh*; the *exceptions* in Fr., being confined to words in which it occurs before *l* or *r*, and in a few words from the Gr., where it sounds hard, like *k*.

Gh, has usually the sound of *g* hard, as in *ghost*. In Celt., when final, it usually sounds like *k*.

gl, It., is a peculiar liquid sound, organically produced by putting the tongue in the position for *l*, and simultaneously raising the back part of it almost into the position for *ĕ* or initial *y*, before speaking. The effect is nearly the sound of *-l-y-*, with the *l* faintly given; and this sound is commonly substituted for it by the English, as in *intaglio* (-tăl'-yo), *oglio* (ŏl'-yo), &c.

gn, Fr. and It., is a peculiar liquid sound formed from *n*, in precisely the same manner as the It. *gl* is formed from *l*. The resulting sound is nearly that of *-n-y*, or of the *-nie-* in *convenient*; and this sound is usually substituted for the former one in English mouths; as in *Cognac* (kŏn'-yăk, *or* -y'ăk), &c.

Lh, Port., is identical with the It. *gl* (q. v.).

ll, Fr., when *preceded* by *i*, and *followed* by a vowel either accented, or not mute, has when properly and elegantly pronounced, precisely the sound of the It. *gl*; but colloquially, the greater number of Fr. speakers, and foreigners who follow them, substitute a sort of 'whisper' or 'breathing' for the first element, and instead of *mouillé* (mo͞o'-yā, with the *l* faint, but sounded) for instance, say *mouillé* (mo͞oh'-yā, in which the *h* represents the 'whisper' or 'breathing' just noticed; or even mo͞o-yā, without it). The true Sp. *ll*, the It. *gl*, and the Port. *lh*, are never thus corrupted by educated natives.—The true Welsh *ll* is a peculiar sound 'produced by placing the tongue in the position for *l*, and forcing a strong whisper, *without any voice*, out at the sides of the tongue, thus causing them to vibrate'[5]. For this sound the English, and other people out of Wales, commonly substitute a single Eng. *l*; but in a few proper names, a kind of compromise is made, as in *Llanelly*, *Llangollen*, &c., which are generally pronounced lăn-ĕth'-le, lăn-gŏth'-lĕn, &c.

-ng, Ger., sounds nearly like the same combination in English.

Nh, *nh*, Port., is identical in sound with the Fr. and It. *gn*, and the Sp. ñ.

Sch, Dutch, resembles the Eng. *sk*; in Ger., it is like our *sh*.

ss, in Ger. and the allied languages, has the same sharp sound as in English.

sz, Ger. and Hung., sounds like *s* sharp or *ss*.

Th, in *all* the continental languages, *except* Gr., is pronounced like simple *t*. In Gr., it resembles the Eng. *th*.

tsch, Rus., is like *ch* (tsh) in *church*.

Zs, *zz*, It., usually sounds like *ts*.

French words, unlike the English, have no 'decided' accent. In pronouncing them, the syllables should be uttered with a nearly equal smoothness and fluency; merely observing to give a long, or semi-long quantity to the vowel of the last syllable when a previous one is accented, in all such words as require it.

b.—Latin; Greek; Hebrew.—The *pronunciation* of these languages adopted in England, as far as the *sounds* of the *letters* are concerned, and subject to the few exceptions noticed below, is the same as that of the modern English. These *exceptions* consist chiefly in the uniformity of sound given to the *vowels*, *diphthongs*, and *vowel-digraphs*, which are not liable to vary their sounds as in our own language—'æ' and 'œ' being almost always sounded as ē,—'ei', as ī, and—'i' final, in words, though unaccented, uniformly as long *i* (ī):—'eu' sounds like

[5] '*Ethnical Orthography*', by A. J. Ellis.

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ū; as does also 'ue', *except* in certain positions in which it follows *s*, or another consonant, and is followed by a vowel, as in Suetonius, where it assumes the sound of *w*:—'oi' and 'oy', when the vowels do not belong to separate syllables, have their usual diphthongal sound, as in English.

In respect to the *Consonants* in *classical* words, the English analogy is almost always followed:—*C* and *g* (except in Hebrew) are either *soft* or *hard* according to the vowels that follow them; and *c*, with *s* and *t*, are liable, in nearly all cases, to the same changes and aspiration, when *preceded* by the accent, and *followed* by *i* or *e*, and another vowel, as in English words[6]:—*G*, in Hebrew, with a very few *exceptions*[7], is always 'hard':—*Ph* sounds as *f*; and, like *th*, if the first letter be doubled, the *p* (or *t*) either loses its distinctness, or coalesces with the *ph* (or *th*) in utterance, as in Sappho, Matthew, &c.[8]:—*Ch* (except in *cherub*, *cherubim*, *cherubic*, and *Rachel*, where it sounds like the Eng. ch.; *i. e.*, tsh), has *always* the sound of *k*.

-es, at the end of a word, sounds like -ēz; as in ig'nes (-nēz).

-os, at the end of plural cases, is pronounced like *ose*, with the *s* sharp; as in nos (nōse), il'los (-ōse).

The *Accent* in *Latin words* of *two* syllables, is uniformly on the *first* syllable. In words of *more* than *two syllables*, if the 'penultima' or vowel of the last syllable but one, is *long*, it is accented; but if it is *short*, the 'antepenultima' or last syllable but two, is accented. When the 'penultima' is *common*, the accent, in prose, is upon the 'antepenultima'.

Hebrew words being chiefly received through the Greek of the 'Septuagint', like *Greek words*, usually follow the analogy of the Latin.

In reference to '*quantity*', it may be observed that—1. A vowel before another vowel, in the same word, is *short*:—2. Diphthongs, not beginning with *u*, are *long*:—3. A vowel before *j*, *x*, or *z*, a doubled consonant, or any two consonants *except* a 'mute' and a 'liquid', is *long* by 'position':—4. A vowel before a 'mute' and a 'liquid', as in cerebrum, tenebræ, &c., is 'common' (*i. e.*, either long or short).

Every Greek and Latin word has as many *syllables* as there are separate vowels and diphthongs.—*E* final is always sounded[10]:—The *exceptions* are—*Scriptural names* with a 'gentile' termination purely English, follow the English analogy: thus, in 'Gil'eadītes', 'Hitt'ītes', 'Esēnes'', 'Gadarenes'', -ites and -enes are pronounced in *one* syllable[11].

[6] See *Sections* 28, 35-6, &c.
[7] See *Section* 30.
[8] See *Section* 45, &c.
[9] See *Section* 29.
[10] See *Sections* 12, 25, &c.
[11] See *Section* 45.

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COMPREHENSIVE

DICTIONARY

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION, &c.[1]

Phonotypes.				
ā	(6)	= a, ai, ay,	*in*	*mate, paper, pain, ray.*
ä, ah	(7)	= a,	"	*mar, father, Brahma.*
ă, aw, ăw	(8)	= a, / o,	"	*fall, awl, law, water;* / *nor, order.*
ă	(9)	= a,	"	*bat, fat, rap, accept.*
ą, ăh	(10)	= a,	"	*abacus, papa, America.*
ă, aw, ăw	(11)	= a, / o,	"	*what;* / *hot, on, octangular.*
ē	(12)	= e, ea, ee,	"	*mete, peace, sweet.*
ĕ	(13)	= e,	"	*met, pet, sentry, object.*
ī	(14)	= i, ie, y,	"	*pine, recite, finite, tried, dye, defy.*
ĭ	(15)	= i, y,	"	*bit, pity, pontific, lyric.*
ō	(16)	= o, oa, oe, ou, ow,	"	*mote, shoal, foe, soul, below.*
ŏ	(17)	= o, / a,	"	*plot, lot, prognostic;* / *what, wallow. (see* ă.)
o[r]	(17, 26)	= or,	"	*for, nor, former, orchard. (see* ă.)
ū	(18)	= u, ue, ui, / ew,	"	*mute, tube, due, hue, suit;* / *few, yew.*
ŭ	(19)	= u, / o,	"	*but, cup, must, pulmonic, purr (?);* / *dove, love, stomach, hillock.*
o͞o	(20)	= o, oo,	"	*do, move, prove, moon, platoon.*
o͝o	(21)	= o, oo, / u, / w,	"	*to, foot, hood;* / *bull, full, quit;* / *wood, wonder (39).*
oi, oy	(22)	= oi, oy,	"	*boil, foil, toilsome; boy, toy, employ.*
ou, ow	(23)	= ou, ow,	"	*found, noun, pronoun; cow, fowl, town, renown.*

ch	(29)	= ch, tch,	*in*	*chill, church, stitch, witch.*
g	(30)	= g *hard*,	"	*gap, get, gold, gun.*
j	(32)	= j, / g *soft*,	"	*jewel, jog, jury;* / *gem, gin, gelatine, homage.*
h	(31)	= h (aspirated),	"	*hand, home, vehement, &c.*
ng	(45)	= ng, n,	"	*bring, sing, thong, brink, think.*
sh	(35)	= sh, c, ss,	"	*she, wish, vicious, mission, pressure.*
zh	(44)	= z, s,	"	*azure, evasion, vision, &c.*
th	(37)	= th,	"	*thin, thigh, pith, breath, wreath.*
ŧh	(38)	= th,	"	*then, thy, with, breathe, wreathe.*

a, e, i, o, u (24), are Alphabetic Vowels.
e, h, w (skeleton), are silent, though generally significant.
('), marks the sound as of a 'partially' suppressed *e.* (27.)

(′), denotes the *accented vowel* or *syllable.* (46)
(″), " that the following consonant coalesces with the preceding letter in utterance. (46)

(†), denotes that a word, phrase, or meaning, is '*obsolete*', pedantic, or ill-formed.
(*), " " " " " '*obsolescent*', little used, or objectionable.
(‡), " " " " " '*colloquial*', or employed only in conversation, or in familiar discourse or writing.
(§), " " " " " '*vulgar*', or used only by the lower classes.
(?), " " point or statement is '*doubtful*' or '*unsettled*'.
(=), means '*equivalent*' or '*equal to*'.

*** When more than one pronunciation follow a word, unless when otherwise indicated, *preference* is to be given to the *first*, as the one analogically correct, or as sanctioned by the best usage; and the others follow in authority according to the order of their occurrence.
Single inverted commas (' ') are frequently used to distinguish or give prominence to a word or phrase, when Italic letters would be inconvenient, or would produce confusion.

1 The *figures*, within 'parentheses', refer to the numbered *sections* of the preceding 'Introduction'.

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DICTIONARY

OF THE

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The *abbreviations*, *marks*, and *order of the words* adopted in the following pages, are explained in the TABLES opposite. The *figures* correspond to those of the INTRODUCTION.

The *respelling* of a *word* for *pronunciation*, when a number of related words follow, applies to all of them, except when otherwise indicated. *Compound words* which are *not respelled*, or *reaccented*, are pronounced like the simple words of which they are formed.

The *figures* and *abbreviations* apply only to the words between the *semicolons* immediately connected with them, unless they follow a *full stop*, when they refer to the whole of the preceding sentence or paragraph.

A, ā. The first letter of the alphabet in most languages; a fact probably arising from its being the first sound naturally formed by the organs of speech, without restraint or effort, beyond that of mere vocalisation. 6-11.

A, ă or ə, art. A contr. of *an*, employed, for the sake of euphony, before subs. of the sing. numb. beginning with all the consonants *except* silent *h*, and *h* sounded when the accent is on the second syllable; also before long *u*, and before *o* sounding like *w*: as—a ship, a watch, a year, a unit, such a one. See *An*.

A, ă or ə, prp. In *Saxon* words it is equiv. to *at*, *by*, *in*, *on*, or *to*: as—I am a walking; once a year; aboard, ashore, aside; gone a hunting, &c. In words from the *Greek*, *a*, or *an*, expresses absence, loss, or negation: as—*achromatic*, *anarchy*. In *Latin* words compounded with *a*, *ab*, or *abs*, the pfx. denotes departure or separation: as—*abnormal*, *abrade*, *abstract*, &c. [or his priesthood. 91.

Aaronic, ā-rŏn'-ĭk, a. = *aaron'ical*. Of Aaron

Ab-, ăb. See *A*.

*Abacist**, ăb'-ă-sĭst, s. An accountant.

Aback, ă-băk', ad. Back; backward; pressed back. (nant.)

Abacus, ăb'-ă-kŭs, s. A counting frame or table; the crowning table of a column (arch.).

Abaft, ă-băft', ad. or pr. At or towards the stern; aft; behind. (naut.)

Abaisance†, ă-bā'-sănse, s. Obeisance.

Abalienate, ăb-āl'-yĕn-āte, vt. To alienate. H., *abāl'ienating*, p.; *abāl'ienated*, pp.; *abaliena'tion*, -āl'-shŭn, s. (leg.) 89.

Abandon, ă-băn'-dŭn, vt. 25. To give up, relinquish, forego; to desert; to forsake entirely; to yield without restraint or control. H., *aban'doning*, p.; *aban'doned*, pp.; *aban'don*†, *aban'doner*, s.; (an) *aban'doning*, *aban'donment*, s. 89.

Aban'doned, -dŭnd, a. 25. Extremely profligate or corrupt.

*Abanmition**, ăb-ăn-ĭsh'-ŭn, s. Banishment for manslaughter. [of bone. (anat.)

Abarticula'tion, s. 26. A movable connection

Abase, ă-bāse', vt. To cast down, depress, humble, degrade, reduce low. H., *abās'ing*, p.; *abāsed**, pp.; *abase'ment*, s. 89.

Abash, ă-băsh', vt. To confuse with shame or guilt. H., *abash'ing*, p.; *abashed'*, pp.; *abash'ment*, s. 89.

Abate, ă-bāte', vt. To beat or pull down; to destroy, lessen, mitigate, remove:—vi. To grow less, fail, subside. H., *abāt'ing*, p.; *abāt'ed*, pp.; *abāt'er*, s.; *abāt'able*, -ăbl, a.; *abate'ment*, s. 89.

Abate'ment, s. The sum, &c., abated. (v. v.)

Abatis, ăb'-ă-tĭs, ă-băt-ē'—Fr., s. Trees laid as a defence for troops. (mil.)

Abator, ă-bāte'-ŭr, s. 25. One who enters a freehold before the heir or devisee. (leg.)

Abatoir, ă-băt-wor', s. 26. A public slaughter-house. (Fr.) [nished. (leg.)

*Abatude**, ăb'-ă-tūde, s. Anything dimi-

Abb, ăb', s. Yarn for the warp. (tech.)

Abbacy, ăb'-ă-se, s. The office and rights of an abbot. [an abbey. 91.

Abbatial, ăb-bā'-sh'ăl, a. 27. = *abbat'ical*. Of

Abbé, ăb'-ā, s. Lit., father†; an abbot*; it is now the fam. title of every Fr. clergyman.

Abbess, ăb'-ĕs, s. The superior of a nunnery.

Abbey, ăb'-e, s. (pl., *abb'eys*.) A monastery of either sex; also the church attached to it.

Abbot, ăb'-ŭt, s. 25. (*f.*, *abb'ess*.) The chief of an abbey, or of a society of monks. H., *abb'otship*, s. 90. [ment.

*Abbreviate**, ăb-brē'v'-yāte, s. An abridg-

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Abbreviate, ăb-brē'-ve-āte, vt. To abridge; to shorten; to reduce to a smaller compass. H., *abbre'viating*, p.; *abbre'viated*, pp., a.; *abbre'viator*, 25, s.; *abbrevia'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Abbreviation, -ā'-shŭn, s. A part of a word put for the whole. (v. v.)

Abbre'viatory, -ā-tŭr-e, a. 25. Shortening.

Abbreviature, -brēve'-yă-tūre, s. An abbreviation.

*Abdicant**, ăb'-de-kănt, a. Abdicating.

Abdicate, ăb'-de-kāte, vt. To give up or vacate an office or right:—vi. To resign informally. H., *ab'dicating*, p.; *ab'dicated*, pp.; (an) *ab'dicant*, *ab'dicator*, 25, s.; *abdica'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Abdicative, ăb-dīk'-ă-tĭv, ăb'-de-kā-tĭv, a. Causing or implying abdication.

*Abditive**, ăb'-dĭt-ĭv, a. That conceals.

*Ab'ditory**, -ŭr-e, s. 25. A secret repository.

Abdomen, ăb-dō'-mĕn, s. That part of the belly below the navel.

Abdominal, -dŏm'-ĭn-ăl, a. Of the abdomen.

Abdom'inous, -ŭs, a. Abdominal; full-bellied.

Abduce, ăb-dūse', vt. To draw from or apart; to separate. H., *abduc'cing*, p.; *abduced'*, pp.; *abduc'tor*, 25, s.; *abduc'tion*, 36, s. (anat.) 89. [rating. (anat.)

Abducent, -dūse'-ĕnt, a. Drawing back; sepa-

Abduction, ăb-dŭk'-shŭn, s. The carrying away of a child, wife, or ward, by fraud, persuasion, or open violence. (leg.) See *Abduce*.

Abduc'tor, -tŭr, s. An abducent muscle. (anat.)

Abed†, ă-bĕd', ad. In bed.

Aberrant, ăb-ĕr'-rănt, a. = *aber'ring*, p., a. 26. Wandering. (v. s.) H., *aber'rance*, -rănse, *aber'rancy*, -se, s. 91.

Aberration, -rā'-shŭn, s. A wandering from the right path (ast.); h., a deviation from rectitude or reason; an error, mistake, or fault.

Abet, ă-bĕt', vt. To support, incite, assist. H., *abett'ing*, p.; *abett'ed*, pp.; *abett'er*, *abett'or*, 25, s.; *abet'ment**, s. 89.

Abeyance, ă-bā'-ănse, s. A state of suspension or temporary extinction. (leg.)

Abhor, ăb-hor', vt. 26. To hate extremely; to hate with disgust; to loathe or abominate. H., *abhor'ring*, p.; *abhorred'*, pp., a.; *abhor'rer*, s. 89.

Abhorrent, -hŏr'-rĕnt, a. 26. Loathsome; odious; extremely inconsistent with; repugnant to. H., *abhor'rently*, ad.; *abhor'rence*, -rĕnse, *abhor'rency**, -se, s. 91.

Abide, ă-bīde', vt. To wait or prepare for; to support or endure:—vi. To dwell or stay; to be firm. H., *abid'ing*, p.; *abŏde'*, prt. and pp.; *abid'er*, s.; (an) *abid'ing*, s. 89.

Abiding, -bīde'-, a. Fixed. H., *abid'ingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Ability, ă-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. Power, aptitude, skill; right; means; wealth:—pl., *abil'ities*, -ēz, mental endowments.

Abintestate, ăb-ĭn-tĕs'-tāte, a. Dying without a will; inheriting the estate so left. (leg.)

Abintes'tate, s. One who inherits the estate of an intestate. (leg.)

Abject, ăb'-jĕkt, a. Mean, worthless, hopeless. H., *ab'jectly*, ad.; (an) *ab'ject**, s.; *ab'jectness*, s. 91.

Abject†, ăb-jĕkt', vt. To throw down; to cast away. H., *abject'ing**, p.; *abject'ed**, pp., a.; *abject'edness*, *abjec'tion*, 36, s. 89.

*Abjudicate**, ăb-j'ōō'-de-kāte, vt. To award; to deny; to reject. H., *abjud'icating**, p.; *abjud'icated*, pp.; *abjudica'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Abjure, ăb-j'ōōr', vt. To renounce upon oath, or with solemnity. H., *abjūr'ing*, p.; *abjured'*, pp.; *abjūr'or*, 25, s.; *abjura'tion*, 36, *abjure'ment**, s. 89. [ration.

Abju'ratory, -ă-tŭr-e, a. 25. Containing abju-

*Ablactate**, ăb-lăk'-tāte, vt. To wean. (med.)

Ablactation, -tā'-shŭn, s. A weaning (med.); inarching (hort.).

Ablation, ăb-lā'-shŭn, s. A taking away.

Ablative, ăb'-lă-tĭv, a. That takes away. H., *ab'lative*, s. (gram.) 91.

Ablaze†, ă-blāze', ad. In a blaze.

Able, ā'-bl, a. Equal to, competent, powerful, qualified, skilful. H., *a'bly*, 43, ad.; *a'bleness*, s.; *a'ble-bodied*, a.; &c. 91.

Ablepsy, ăb'-lĕp-se, s. Want of sight.

*Ablocate**, ăb'-lo-kāte, vt. To hire out; to lease. H., *ablocation**, 36, s. 89.

Abluent, ăb'-l'ōō-ĕnt, a. Cleansing, by liquids.

Ab'luent, s. An attenuant or purifier. (med.)

Ablution, ăb-l'ōō'-shŭn, s. A cleansing with water or other liquid; a purification (rel.); a lotion or washing (med.). [away.

*Abluvion**, ăb-l'ōō'-vyŭn, s. 25. Matter washed

Abnegate, ăb'-ne-gāte, vt. To deny; to renounce. H., *ab'negating*, p.; *ab'negated*, pp.; *ab'negator*, 25, s.; *abnega'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Abnormal, ăb-norm'-ăl, a. 26. = *abnorm'ous*, -ŭs. Contrary to rule; irregular. H., *abnorm'ity*, s. 91.

Aboard, ă-bōrd', ad. In a ship. H., *aboard'* (in, with, &c.), pr. 92.

Abode, ă-bōde', s. A habitation; a stay. See *Abide*. [*abŏde'ment**, *abŏd'ing**, s.; &c. 89.

Abodet, ă-bōde', vt. To foretoken. H.,

Abolet†, ăb'-o-lēte, a. Obsolete.

Abolish, ă-bŏl'-ĭsh, vt. To annul, repeal, or make void; to destroy or put an end to*. H., *abol'ishing*, p.; *abol'ished*, pp.; *abol'isher*, s.; *abol'ishable*, -ĭbl, a.; *abol'ishment*, *abolī'tion*, s. (v. l.) 89.

Abolition, ăb-o-lĭsh'-ŭn, s. Emancipation; putting an end to slavery. H., (an) *aboli''tionist*, s.; *aboli''tionism*, -ĭzm (tenets, &c.), s. (v. v.) 90.

Abominable, ă-bŏm'-ĭn-ăbl, a. Detestnblo; odious to the mind or senses. H., *abom'inably*, ad.; *abom'inableness*, s. 91.

Abom'inate, -āte, vt. To abhor; to detest extremely. H., *abom'inating*, p.; *abom'inated*, pp.; *abomina'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Abomination, -ā'-shŭn, s. Extreme hatred; the object hated; evil doctrines or practices. (v. v.) [(applied to people).

Aboriginal, ăb-o-rĭj'-ĭn-ăl, a. First, primitive

Aborig'ines, -ēz, s. pl. = *aborig'inals*. The first inhabitants of a country.

*Abort**, ă-bort', vi. To miscarry. H., *abort'ment**, *abor'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Abortion, ă-bor'-shŭn, s. 26. A miscarriage; the product of an untimely birth; fig., anything that does not reach maturity. (v. s.)

Abortive, -bort'-ĭv, a. 45. Born untimely; fig., unsuccessful, ending in nothing. H., *abor'tively*, ad.; (an) *abor'tive*†, s.; *abor'tiveness*, s. 91.

Abound, ă-bownd', vi. To be, or to possess in great plenty. H., *abound'ing*, p., a. *abound'ed*, pp.; *abound'ingly*, s. 89.

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About, ă-bout', ad. Nearly; here and there; circuitously. [employed upon.
About', pr. Encircling; near to; concerning;
Above, ă-bŭv', ad. 17. Overhead; in a higher position.
Above', pr. Higher in place, rank, power, or excellence; over, in excess; too proud for‡. H., *above'-all*, *above'-board* (openly), *above'-cited*, *above'-ground*, &c., &c.
Abracadabra, ăb'-ră-kă-dăb'-ră, s. A word anciently used as a charm.
Abrade, ă-brād', vt. To rub or wear off. H., *abrad'ing*, p.; *abrad'ed*, pp.; *abra'sion*, -zhŭn, s. 89.
Abrahamic, ā-brā-hăm'-ĭk, a. Of Abraham or *Abra'sion*, s. 35. A superficial injury from friction. (surg.) See *Abrade*.
Abrast, ă-brăst', ad. Side by side.
Abrenunciation†, s. Renunciation (q. v.).
Abruption, ăb-rŭp'-shŭn, s. A carrying away.
Abridge, ă-brĭj', vt. To shorten or lessen; to shorten without loss of sense; to epitomize. H., *abridg'ing*, p.; *abridged'*, pp.; *abridg'er*, s.; *abridg'ment*, s. 89. [(v. v.)
Abridgment, s. 61. An epitome or summary.
Abroach, ă-brōch', ad. In tap.
Abroad, ă-brâd', ad. At large; out of doors; in a foreign country; publicly; widely.
Abrogate, ăb'-ro-gāte, vt. To repeal or annul. H., *ab'rogating*, p.; *ab'rogated*, pp.; *abroga'tion*, 36, s. (leg.) 89.
Abrood, ă-brōōd', ad. In brood.
Abrupt, ăb-rŭpt', a. Broken, craggy, sudden, unexpected. H., *abrupt'ly*, ad.; *abrupt'ness*, s. 91.
Abrupt', s. A sudden chasm.
Abrupted, pp., a. Broken off; torn asunder.
Abruption, -shŭn, s. Violent and sudden separation of bodies.
Abscess, ăb'-sĕs, s. A morbid cavity in the body filled with purulent matter. (surg.)
Abscind, ăb-sĭnd', vt. To cut off. H., *abscind'ing*, p.; *abscind'ed*, pp.
Abscis, ăb'-sĭs, s. = *abscis'sa*, L. A segment of a conic section. (math.)
Abscission, ăb-sĭzh'-ŭn, s. A cutting off.
Abscond, ăb-skŏnd', vi. To withdraw or absent one's self in a private manner. H., *absond'ing*, p.; *absond'ed*, pp.; *absond'er*, s. (leg.) 89.
Absent, ăb'-sĕnt, a. Not present; heedless, inattentive; not at home‡. H., *ab'sence*, -sĭns, s. 91.
Absent, ăb-sĕnt', vt. To keep away; to retire from. H., *absent'ing*, p.; *absent'ed*, pp.; *absent'er*, s.; *absent'ment**, 89.
Absentment, -tĕnt'-yŭs, a. Absent.
Absentee, ăb-sĕn-tē', s. One who absents himself; appr., a landowner who lives and spends his money out of his country. H., *absentee'ism*, -ĭzm, s. (pol. ec.) 90.
Absinthian, ăb-sĭnth'-yăn, a. 45. Of or like wormwood. [with wormwood.
Absinthiated, -sĭn'-thē-ā-tĕd, a. Impregnated
Absist, ăb-sĭst', vi. To stand or leave off. 89.
Absolute, ăb'-so-lōōt, a. Complete, peremptory, unlimited; despotic; pure, unmixed. H., *ab'solutely*, ad.; *ab'soluteness*, s. 91.
Absolution, -lōō'-shŭn, s. Remission of sins.
Absolutism, -ĭzm, s. The state or principles of despotism; absoluteness. H., *ab'solutist* (one who &c.), s. 90.

Absolutory, ăb-sŏl'-ū-tŭr-e, a. 25. That absolves.
Absolvatory, -solv'-ă-, a. 25. Pardoning.
Absolve, ăb-zŏlv', vt. To pardon or release from; to acquit (leg.). H., *absolv'ing*, p.; *absolved'*, pp.; *absolv'er*, s. 89.
Absonant, ăb'-so-nănt, a. = *ab'sonous*, -ŭs. Absurd; inappropriate; unmusical. 91.
Absorb, ăb-sorb', vt. 26. To suck in; to swallow up; to engross or engage wholly. H., *absorb'ing*, p., s.; *absorbed'* or *absorpt'*†, pp.; *absorb'able*, -ăbl, a.; *absorp'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Absorbability, -ă-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. State or quality of being absorbable.
Absorb'ent, -ĕnt, a. Imbibing; neutralising acidity (med.).
Absorb'ent, s. A vessel which imbibes or takes up (anat.); an antacid (med.).
Absorp'tion, -shŭn, s. See *Absorb*.
Absorp'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Having power to absorb.
Abstain, ăb-stān', vi. To refrain from. H., *abstain'ing*, p.; *abstained'*, pp.; *abstain'er*, s. 89.
Abstemious, ăb-stēm'-y'ŭs, a. 45. Temperate; sparing in diet, enjoyments, &c. H., *abstēm'iously*, ad.; *abstēm'iousness*, s. 91.
*Abstention**, ăb-stĕn'-shŭn, s. A holding off.
*Absterge**, ăb-stĕrje', vt. To clean by wiping or lotions. H., *absterg'ing**, p.; *absterged**, pp.
*Absterg'ent**, -ĕnt, a. Detergent. H., *absterg'ent**, s. (med.) 90.
*Absterse**, ăb-stĕrse', vt. To absterge. H., *absters'ing**, p.; *absersed**, pp.; *absers'ion*, 35, s. 89. [(med.)
Absters'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Cleansing; detergent.
Abstinence, ăbs'-te-nēnse, s. = *abs'tineny**, -ee. A refraining from; appr., either a total or unusual forbearance from indulgence of the appetite or the animal propensities. 90.
Abs'tinent, -nĕnt, a. That uses abstinence; temperate. H., *abs'tinently*, ad.; (an) *abs'tinent*, s. 91. [away.
*Abstorted**, ăb-stort'-ĕd, pp., a. 17. Forced
Abstract, ăbs'-trăkt, ăb-străkt'— Wa., s. Separate; distinct from anything else; difficult; abstruse. H., *abs'tractly* (-trăkt'-, — K., S., Wa.), ad.; *abs'tractness*, s. 91.
Abs'tract, s. A summary or epitome (leg.); an extract†. (v. v.)
Abstract, ăbs-trăkt', vt. To take one thing from another; to separate ideas; to epitomise, eliminate, purloin. H., *abstract'ing*, p.; *abstract'ed*, pp., a.; *abstract'er*, s.; *abstrac'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Abstract'ed, a. Abstract; absent in mind. H., *abstract'edly*, ad.; *abstract'edness*, s. (v. v.) 89.
Abstrac'tion, -shŭn, s. Absence of mind. (v. v.)
*Abstractitious**, -tĭsh'-'ŭs, a. 36. Abstractive.
Abstract'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. That abstracts; abstracted. H., *abstract'ively*, ad. 91.
Abstricted, ăb-strĭkt'-ĕd, pp., a. Unbound.
Abstringe, ăb-strĭnje', vt. To unbind. H., *abstring'ing*, p.; *abstringed'*, pp.
Abstruse, ăb-strōōse', a. Hidden; obscure; difficult to be understood. H., *abstruse'ly*, ad.; *abstruse'ness*, s. 91. [by waste.
Absumption†, ăb-sŭm'-shŭn, s. Destruction
Absurd, ăb-sŭrd', a. Obviously unreasonable or false. H., *absurd'ly*, ad.; *absurd'ity*, -ĭt-e, *absurd'ness*, s. 91. [ciency.
Abundance, ă-bŭnd'-ănse, s. Ample suffi-

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Abund'ant, -ănt, a. Plentiful; ample; copious. H., *abund'antly*, ad. 91.

Abuse, ă-būz', s. Ill use; misapplication; rude reproach. H., *abuse'ful*, a. (v. v.) 90.

Abuse, ă-būz', vt. To make an ill use of; to violate, defile, deceive; to revile; to impose on, pervert, misapply. H., *abūs'ing*, p.; *abūsed'*, pp., a.; *abūs'er*, s.; *abu'sion*†, -shŭn, s. 89.

Abusive, ă-būs'-ĭv, a. 45. Containing or practising abuse; reviling. H., *abūs'ively*, ad.; *abūs'iveness*, s. 91.

Abut†, ă-bŭt', vi. To be at the end or border. H., *abut'ting*, p.; *abut'ted*, pp.

Abutment, ă-bŭt'-mĕnt, s. That which borders upon; the solid support of a bridge or arch (arch.). [headland.

*Abuttal**, ă-bŭt'-ăl, s. A boundary; limit;

*Abvolate**, ăb'-vo-lāte, vt. To fly from. H., *abvola'tion*, 36, s. 89. [bottomless.

*Abysmal**, ă-bĭz'-măl, a. Of an abyss;

Abyss, ă-bĭs', s. = *abysm'*†, -bĭzm. A bottomless gulf; anything immeasurable or all-consuming. 90. [simia.

Abyssinian, ăb-ĭs-sĭn'-yĭn, a. 45. Of Abyssa.

Ac-, ăk, pfx. Oak (applied to towns). (Sax.)

Acacia, ă-kā'-sh'ă, s. The Egyptian thorn; gum arabic. (L.) [demy.

Academial, ăk-ă-dēm'-yĭl, a. 45. Of an aca-

Academic, -dĕm'-ĭk, a. = *academ'ical*. Academial. H., *academ'ically*, ad. 91.

Academician, -de-mĭsh'-y'ĭn, s. = *academ'ic**; *academ'ism*, -y'ĭzm; *acad'emist*. A member of an academy or university. 90.

Academy, ă-kăd'-ĕm-e, s. Orig., the school of Plato; a place of education between a common school and a university; an assembly or society for the promotion of art, science, or philosophy.

Acanthaceous, ăk-ăn-thā'-sh'ŭs, a. 28. = *acan'eous*. Armed with prickles. 91.

Acanthine, ă-kăn'-thĭn, a. 45. Of or like the acanthus.

Acan'thus, -thŭs, s. The herb bear's breech.

Acarus, ăk'-ă-rŭs, s. (pl., *ac'ari*, -rĭ.) A tick or mite. (Gr.)

Acatalectic, ă-kăt-ă-lĕk'-tĭk, a. Not halting short; without defect. H., *acatalec'tic*, s. (prose.) 91.

Acaulous, ă-kâw'-lŭs, a. = *acau'line*. Without a stalk. (bot.)

Accede, ăk-sēde', vi. To be added to*; to comply, assent, or acquiesce. H., *acced'ing*, p.; *acced'ed*; pp.

Accelerate, ăk-sĕl'-ĕr-āte, vt. To quicken motion, increase velocity, or hasten progress. H., *accel'erating*, p.; *accel'erated*, pp.; *accelera'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Accel'erative, -ă-tĭv, a. = *accel'eratory*, 25. Quickening; hastening. (v. v.)

Accend†, ăk-sĕnd', vt. To kindle or inflame. H., *accend'ible**, -ĭbl, a.; *accen'sion*, 35, s. 89.

Accendibility, -ĭb-ĭl'-ĭt-e, s. Capacity of being inflamed.

Accent, ăk'-sĕnt, s. The syllable tone or stress in speaking; the marks indicating the same; poet., words or expr. in general.

Accent, ăk-sĕnt', vt. To pronounce; to note the accents. H., *accent'ing*, p.; *accent'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Accent'or, s. 25. One who leads. (mus.)

Accent'ual, -ŭ-ăl, a. 26. Relating to accent.

Accent'uate, -ŭ-āte, vt. To make or pronounce with accent. H., *accent'uating*, p.; *accent'uated*, pp., a.; *accentua'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Accept, ăk-sĕpt', vt. To receive or regard with pleasure; to agree to; to acknowledge or promise to pay (comm.). H., *accept'ing*, p.; *accept'ed*, pp., a.; *accept'er*, *accept'or*, s. 89.

Accept'able, -ăbl, ăk'— Wa., s. Grateful, pleasing, welcome. H., *accept'ably*, ad.; *accept'ableness*, *acceptabil'ity*, s. 91.

Accept'ance, -ănse, s. A favourable reception; an agreeing to terms; an accepted bill or note (comm.). [meaning of a word.

Acception, -tă'-shŭn, s. Reception*; usual

Access, ăk-sĕs', ăk'— J., K., s. Addition, accession*; approach; admission; sexual intercourse.

Accessary, ăk'-sĕs-sĕr-e, a. 25. (pref., *ac'cessory*.) Additional; contributing. H., *ac'cessarily*, ad.; *ac'cessariness*, s. 91.

Ac'cessary, s. (pref., *ac'cessory*, 25.) Anything additional; one who aids or gives countenance to a crime (leg.).

Accessible, -sĕs'-ĭbl, a. Easy of approach; affable. H., *access'ibly*, ad.; *access'ibleness**, *accessibil'ity*, s. 91.

Accession, -sĕsh'-ŭn, s. An arriving at; increase by addition; that which is added; the return of a fit or paroxysm (med.).

Acces'sional, -shŭn-ăl, a. Additional.

Accessorial, -sōr'-e-ăl, a. Relating to an accessary. [grace-note. (mus.)

Acciaccatura, ăt'-shc-ăk-kă-tōŏ'-ră, s. A

Accidence, ăk'-se-dĕnse, s. That part of gram. which relates to the varieties and inflexions of words.

Ac'cident, -dĕnt, s. An unessential quality; an unfortunate event, unusual and unforeseen; a casualty.

Accident'al, a. Casual, unusual, non-essential. H., *accident'ally*, ad.; *accident'alness*, s. 91.

Accident'al, s. Anything non-essential.

Accipient†, ăk-sĭp'-yĕnt, s. A receiver.

Accipitrine, ăk-sĭp'-ĭ-trĭn, a. Hawk-like; rapacious. [joy; loud applause.

*Acclaim**, ăk-klāme', s. A shout of praise or

*Acclaim**, vt. To applaud loudly. H., *acclaim'ing*, p.; *acclaimed'*, pp.; *acclama'tion*, 36, s. 89. [pressing acclamation.

Acclamatory, ăk-klăm'-ă-tŭr-e, a. 25. Ex-

Acclimate, ak-klī'-māte, vt. 6. To inure plants or animals to a foreign climate. H., *acclī'mating*, p.; *acclī'mated*, pp., a.; *acclīmā'tion*, 36, *acclī'mature*, -tūre, 18, s. 89.

Acclī'matize, -mă-tīze, vt. To acclimate. H., *acclī'matizing*, p.; *acclī'matized*, pp., a. 89.

Acclivity, ăk-klĭv'-ĭt-e, s. Rising ground; steepness reckoned upwards.

Acclivous, -klī'-vŭs, a. Rising as a hill.

Accloy†, ăk-kloy', vt. 22. To clay.

Accoil†, ăk-koyl', vi. 22. To coil; to gather

*Accolent**, ăk'-o-lĕnt, s. A borderer. [round.

*Accommodable**, ăk-kŏm'-o-dăbl, a. That may be made suitable. H., *accom'modableness**, s. 91.

*Accom modate**, -dāte, a. Suitable, &c. (v. v.) H., *accom'modately**, ad.; *accom'modateness*, s. 91.

Accom'modate, vt. To fit, adapt, or make suitable; to adjust or reconcile; to supply or furnish (fol. by *with*); to lend. H., *accom'modating*, p., a.; *accom'modated*, pp.,

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a.; *accum'modator*, 25, s.; *accommoda'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Accommoda'tions, s. pl. 36. Conveniences. (v. v.)

Accom'modative, -tĭv, a. Furnishing accommodation; obliging.

Accompaniment, ăk-kŭm'-pă-ne-mănt, s. An addition by way of ornament or improvement.

Accompany, ăk-kŭm'-pă-ne, vt. 25. To go with as a companion; to escort or attend on:—vi. To be an associate with; to cohabit; to perform an accompaniment (mus.). H., *accom'panying*, p., a.; *accom'panied*, -nid, pp.; *accom'panier*, -ne-ûr, 25, s.; *accom'panist*, s. (mus.); *accom'panying*, s. 89.

Accomplice, ăk-kŭm'-plĭs, s. 46. An associate (in crime); an accessory or confederate.

Accomplish, ăk-kŏm'-plĭsh, vt. To complete or fulfil; to obtain by exertion; to adorn. H., *accom'plishing*, p.; *accom'plished*, pp.; *accom'plishable*, -shă, a.; *accom'plisher*, s.; *accom'plishment*, s. 89.

Accom'plished, -plĭshd, a. Rich in acquired qualities and manners; elegant, refined, fashionable. [of mind, body, or manners.

Accom'plishments, s. pl. Acquired ornaments

Account†, ăk-kownt'. See *Account*.

Accord, ăk-kord', s. 26. Agreement; union; consent; harmony.

Accord', vt. 26. To make agree; to grant or concede:—vi. To agree; to be suitable. H., *accord'ing*, p.; *accord'ed*, pp.; *accord'able*, -ăbl, a.; *accord'er*, s. 89. [ment with.

Accord'ance, -ănse, s. = *accord'ancy*. Agree-

Accord'ant, -ănt, a. Willing, consenting. H., *accord'antly*, ad. 91.

Accord'ing, a. Agreeing, suitable. (Often, when full. by *to*, err. called a *prep.*; but always a p. or a.) H., *accord'ingly*, ad. 91.

Accordion, ăk-kor'-de-ŭn, s. 26. A small bellows-like musical instrument.

*Accor'porated**, -po-rāte-ĕd, pp., a. United.

Accost, ăk-kŏst', vt. To speak first to; to address or salute. H., *accost'ing*, p.; *accost'ed*, pp.; *accost'er**, s.; *accost'able*, a. 89.

Account'able, -ăbl, a. Easy of access. (v. v.)

Accouchement, ăk-kōōsh'-mĕng, s. 99. Lying-in. (Fr.)

Accoucheur, ăk-kōō-shûr', s. 99. A surgeon who attends in childbirth. (Fr.)

Accoucheuse, -shōōze', s. A midwife. (Fr.)

Account, ăk-kownt', s. = *accompt*†. A computation; regard; advantage; explanation; narration; a statement of debts, expenses, prices, charges, &c. (comm.).

Account', vt. To esteem, think, judge, value, compute:—vi. To render an account or relation; to be liable. H., *account'ing*, p.; *account'ed*, pp.

Account'able, -ăbl, a. Liable; responsible. H., *account'ably*, ad.; *account'ableness*, -ăbl-, *accountabil'ity*, -ĭl-e, s. 91.

*Account'ant**, -ănt, a. Liable to.

Account'ant, s. One skilled in accounts; a clerk. H., *account'antship*, *account'ancy*.

Account'ant's, s. The duties of a clerk. [s. 90.

Accouple†, ăk-kŭp'-pl, vt. To couple.

*Accouple'ment**, -ment, s. Union in pairs.

Accoutre, ăk-kōō'-tûr, vt. 87. To dress or equip. H., *accou'tring*, p.; *accou'tred*, -tûrd, pp., a. (mil.) [equipments.

Accou'trements, -mĕnts, s. pl. 87. Military

Accredit, ăk-krĕd'-ĭt, vt. To give honour for; to give or recognise authority. H., *accred'iting*, p.; *accred'ited*, pp., a.; *accredita'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Accred'ited, a. Of allowed reputation. (v. v.)

*Accrescent**, ăk-krĕs'-ĕnt, a. Increasing. H., *accres'cence*, -ĕnse, s. 91.

Accretive, ăk-krē'-tĭv, a. Growing by accession of external parts. H., *accre'tion*, 36, s. 91.

Accriminate†, -ĭ'-nāte, s. Accusation, reproach.

Accroach†, ăk-krōch', vt. To hook†; to encroach; to entice. H., *accroach'ment**, s. 89.

Accrue, ăk-krōō', vi. To grow to*; to be added to, arise from, or come to. H., *accru'ing*, p.; *accrued'*, pp.; *accru'ment*, s. 89.

Accumbent, ăk-kŭm'-bĕnt, a. Reclining at meals. H., *accum'bency*, s. 91.

Accumulate, ăk-kū'-mă-lāte, vt. To heap or pile up; to amass:—vi. To increase greatly. H., *accu'mulating*, p.; *accu'mulated*, pp., a.; *accu'mulator*, 25, s.; *accumula'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Accu'mulate, a. 13. Heaped; collected.

Accu'mulative, -lă-tĭv, a. Having the property of accumulating. H., *accu'mulatively*, ad. 91. [freedom from mistake.

Accuracy, ăk'-kū-ra-se, s. 18, 43. Exactness;

Ac'curate, -rāte, a. 6. True; exact; without defect or error. H., *ac'curately*, ad.; *ac'curateness*, s. 91.

*Accurse**, ăk-kûrse', vt. To doom to destruction; to invoke misery upon. H., *accurs'ed*, *or accurst*'†, pp. [wicked.

Accursed, -kûrs'-ĕd, a. Execrable; extremely

*Accusant**, ăk-kūz'-ănt, s. An accuser.

Accusative, -kūz'-ă-tĭv, s. Censuring*; accusing; objective (gram.). H., *accusa'tively*, ad.; *accusa'tive*, a. (gram.), 91. [sation.

Accu'satory, -tŭr-e, a. 29. Containing accu-

Accuse, ăk-kūz', vt. To charge with a fault or crime. H., *accus'ing*, p.; *accused'*, pp., a.; *accus'er*, s.; *accus'able*, -ăbl, a.; *accusa'tion*, 36, s. 89. [any one. (v. v.)

Accused'tion, s. The charge brought against

Accustom, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm, vt. 26. To make familiar by use; to habituate:—vi. To be used to*. H., *accus'toming*, p.; *accus'tomed*, pp., a. 89.

Accus'tomary, -tŭr-e, a. 9. = *accus'tomable**. Usual, customary. H., *accus'tomarily*, *accus'tomably*, ad. 91.

Accus'tomed, -tŭmd, a. Frequent; usual. H., *accus'tomedness**, s. 91.

Ace, ăse', s. A unit; a particle or trifle; the one of cards or dice.

Acephalous, ă-sĕf'-ă-lŭs, a. Headless.

Acerb, ă-sûrb', a. Sour and rough tasted.

Acerb'ity, -ĭ-e, s. = *acerb'itude*, 16. Sourness, with bitterness and astringency; h., harshness or severity of temper or manners.

Acerin, ă-sĕr'-ĭn, a. Of the maple.

Acerous, ăs-ĕr-ŭs', a. = *acerous*, ăs'-ûr-ŭs. Chaff-like; narrow, prickly (bot.).

Acervel, ă-sĕrv'-ĕl, a. In heaps.

*Acervate**, ă-sĕrv'-āte, vt. To heap up. H., *acerv'ated**, pp., a.; *acervation*, -vā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Acescent, ă-sĕs'-ĕnt, a. Slightly sour; tending to acidity. H., *aces'cence*, *aces'cency*, s. 91.

Acetarious, ăs-e-târ'-e-ŭs, a. Fit for salad.

*Acetary**, ăs'-e-tŭr-e, s. 29. The acid pulp of certain fruits.

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Acetate, ăs'-e-tāt, s. = *acetite*, ăs'-. A salt of acetic acid.

Acetated, ăs'-, a. Combined with vinegar.

Acetic, ă-sē'-ĭk, ă-sēt'-ĭk, a. Of vinegar; sour. H., *acetic acid*, s. 58.

Acetify, ă-sēt'-e-fī, ă-sēt'-e-fī, vt., vi. To convert or change into acetic acid or vinegar. H., *acēt'ifying*, p.; *acēt'ified*, pp., a.; *acēt'ifier*, s.; *acetifica'tion*, 26, s. 89.

Acetone, ăs'-e-tōn, s. Pyro-acetic spirit.

Acetose, ăs-e-tōs', a. = *acetous*, -tŭs. Sour, sharp, acetic. H., *acetosity*, -tŏs'-ĭ-e, s. 91.

Acetum, ă-sē'-tŭm, s. Vinegar. (L.)

Ache, āk, s. A continued pain.

Ache, vi. To be in continued pain; to be distressed or grieved. H., *ach'ing*, p., a.; *ached'*, pp.; (an) *ach'ing*, s. 89.

Achieve, ă-chēv', vt. To perform or finish (successfully); to gain by exertion. H., *achiev'ing*, p.; *achieved'*, pp.; *achiev'er*, s.; *achiev'able*, -ăbl, a.; *achiev'ance**, *achieve'ment*, s. 89.

Achor, ā'kor, s. 17. A species of scald-head, marked by branny scales. (path.)

Achromatic, āk-ro-măt'-ĭk, a. Colourless; preventive of colour. (opt.)

Achro'matism, -mă-tĭzm, s. = *achromatic'ity*, -tĭs'-e-te. State of being achromatic. (opt.) 90.

Acicular, ă-sĭk'-ū-lăr, a. Formed like a needle. H., *acic'ularly*, ad. 91.

Acid, ăs'-ĭd, a. Sour, sharp, biting; capable of forming salts (chem.). H., *ă'cidness*†, *acid'ity*, s. 91. [parties.

Acid, ăs'-ĭd, s. That which possesses acid pro-

Acidif'erous, -ĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Containing acid.

Acid'ify, -e-fī, vt. To make acid; to change into an acid. H., *acid'ifying*, p., a.; *acid'ified*, pp., a.; *acid'ifier*, s.; *acid'ifiable*, -fī-ăbl, a.; *acidifica'tion*, 26, s. 89.

Acidimeter, -ĭm'-e-tĕr, s. An instrument used in testing the strength of acids. 57.

Acidulæ, ă-sĭd'-ū-lē, s. pl. Mineral springs rich in carbonic acid. (med.)

Acid'ulate, -ū-lāt, vt. To make slightly acid. H., *acid'ulating*, p.; *acid'ulated*, pp., a.

Acid'ulous, -ū-lŭs, a. Sourish; sub-acid.

Aciform, ăs'-e-form, a. 26. Needle-shaped.

Acinaceous, ăs-ĭn-ā'-shus, a. 28. Full of kernels.

Acknowledge, ăk-nŏl'-ĕje, vt. To own anything or person; to notice, approve, admit, confess, assent to. H., *acknowl'edging*, p.; *acknowl'edged*, pp., a.; *acknowl'edger*, s.; *acknowl'edgment*, s. 61, 89. See *Knowledge*.

Acknowledgment, s. Concession; gratitude; a receipt.

Acme, ăk'-me, s. The height, summit, crisis.

Acne, ăk'-ne, s. A small hard pimple chiefly affecting the forehead. (path.)

Aconite, ăk'-o-nīt, s. The herb wolf's-bane; poet., poison in general. [of aconite. 58.

Aconitine, ă-kŏn'-e-tĭn, s. The pois. alkaloid

Acorn, ā'-korn, s. 17. The fruit of the oak.

A'cornedt, -kornd, a. Fed with acorns.

Acorus, ăk'-ŏr-ŭs, s. 25. The sweet flag. (L.)

Acotyledon, ă-ko-tĭl-ē'-dŭn, a. 25. A plant whose seeds have no seed-lobes. H., *acotyle'donous*, -ŭs, a. (bot.) 90.

Acoustic, ă-kow'-stĭk, a. = *acous'tical*. Relating to hearing or sound.

Acoustics, ă-kow'-stĭks, s. pl. The science of sound; remedies for deafness (med.).

Acquaint, ăk-kwānt', vt. To inform; to make familiar with. H., *acquaint'ing*, p.; *acquaint'ed*, pp., a.; *acquaint'able**, -ăbl, a. 89.

Acquaint'ance, -ăns, s. Familiar knowledge; a person or persons well known. H., *acquaint'ance-ship*, s. 90.

Acquiesce, ăk-kwē-ĕs', vi. To rest or appear satisfied with; to comply; to assent quietly. H., *acquies'cing*, p.; *acquiesced'*, pp.

Acquies'cent, -ĕnt, a. Easy; submitting; acquiescing. H., *acquies'cence*, *acquies'cency*, s. 91.

Acquire, ăk-kwīr', vt. To gain something in a degree permanent, or invested or inherent in the possessor; to earn or attain. H., *acquir'ing*, p.; *acquired'*, pp., a.; *acquir'er*, s.; *acquir'able*, -ăbl, a.; *acquire'ment*, *acquir'ing**, s. 89. [(v. v.)

Acquired, -kwīrd', a. Gained, not natural.

Acquisition, ăk-kwē-zĭsh'-ŭn, s. Something acquired.

Acquisitive, -kwĭz'-ĭt-ĭv, a. Acquired*; desiring possession. H., *acquis'itively*, ad.; *acquis'itiveness*, s. 91.

Acquit, ăk-kwĭt', vt. To release, discharge, exonerate. H., *acquitt'ing*, p.; *acquitt'ed*, pp.; *acquit'ment*†, s. 89.

Acquitt'al, -ăl, s. A judicial discharge.

Acquitt'ance, -ăns, s. A written acquittal; a receipt (comm.). [(med.)

*Acrasy**, ăk'-rā-se, s. Excess; irregularity.

Acre, ā'-kĕr, s. A measure of land cont. 4840 sq. yards. 57.

A'cred, -kĕrd, a. Possessing land.

Acrid, ăk'-rĭd, a. Hot, sharp-tasted, pungent, bitter, corrosive. H., (an) *acr'rid* (med.); *acr'ridness*, *acrid'ity*, *acr'ritude*, *acr'rity*†, s. 91.

Acrimonious, ăk-re-mōn'-y'ŭs, a. Acrid; fig., severe, bitter, sarcastic. H., *acrimōn'iously*, ad.; *acrimōn'iousness*, s. 91.

Acr'imony, -mŭn-e, s. 17. Acridness; fig., sharpness or severity of temper or expression.

*Acroamatic**, ăk-ro-ă-măt'-ĭk, a. = *acroamat'ical*, *acroat'ic*. Abstruse; esoterical.

Acrobat, ăk'-rŏb-ăt, s. A rope-dancer; a tumbler; a vaulter.

Acrogen, ăk'-ro-jĕn, s. A plant which increases in growth chiefly at its extremities. (bot.)

Acronic, ă-kron'-ĭk, a. = *acron'ical*. Applied to stars which rise at sunset, or set at sunrise. H., *acron'ically*, ad. (ast.) 91.

Acropolis, ă-krŏp'-o-lĭs, s. A citadel.

Acrospire, ăk'-ro-spīr, s. The shoot or sprout at the end of a germinating seed. H., *ac'rospired*, pp., a. (malt.)

Across, ă-krŏs', pr., ad. From side to side; athwart; intersecting.

*Acrot'ic**, ă-krŏt'-ĭk, a. = *acrot'ical**. Of an acrostic. H., *acrot'ically*, ad. (v. s.) 91.

Acrot'ic, s. A poem of which the first letters of the lines spell some name.

Act, ăkt, s. Something done, or doing; the exertion of power, or its effect; a deed or exploit; an edict, decree, or law; part of a play.

Act, vt. To perform, represent, imitate:—vi. To exert power, fulfil, behave. H., *act'ing*, p.; *act'ed*, pp., a.; *act'or*, 25, s.; *act'able*†, 45, s.; *ac'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Act'ing, s. Performing an assumed part. (v. v.)

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Action, ăk'-shŭn, s. A suit at law; a battle; gesticulation. (v. v.) H., *ac'tionable*, 45, a.; *ac'tionably*, ad. 90.

Ac'tionary, -ăr-e, s. = *ac'tionist*. In Fr., one who holds joint-stock shares.

Active, ăk'-tĭv, a. That which acts; busy, agile, operative. H., *ac'tively*, ad. 43; *ac'tiveness*[a], *activ'ity*, -tĭv-, s. 91.

Act'less[a], -lĕs, a. Spiritless. [player. (v. v.)

Actor, ăk'-tŭr, s. 25. (f., *ac'tress*.) A stage-

Actual, ăkt'-ū-ăl, a. 9, 18. Real or existing. H., *act'ually*, ad.; *act'ualness*[a], *actual'ity*, *Act'ualize*, -lze, vt. To realise. [s. 91.

Act'uary, -ū-ăr-e, s. 18, 25. A registrar or secretary; the managing director of an

Act'uate[a], -āte, a. Actuated. [ass. office.

Act'uate, vt. 18. To put into, or incite to action. H., *act'uating*, p.; *act'uated*, pp., a.; *actua'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Acuate[a], ăk'-ū-āte, vt. To sharpen; to render more pungent or acrid. H., *ac'uated*[a], pp., a.; *acua'tion*[a], -ăsh'-ŭn, s. 89.

Acuity[a], ă-kū'-ĭt-e, s. Sharpness.

Acu'leate, -le-āte, a. 18. Sharp-pointed (bot.); having a sting or prickles (zool.).

Acumen, ă-kū'-mĕn, s. 18. Lit., a sharp point; fig., quickness of perception, nice discrimination.

Acu'minate, -mĭn-āte, a. = *acu'minated*, *acu'minous*. Sharp; sharpened to a point. H., *acumina'tion*, 36, s. 91.

Acupuncture, ăk-ū-pŭngkt'-ūre, s. = *acupuncture'tion*, 36. Puncture with a needle. (surg.)

Acute, ă-kūte', a. 18. Sharp; ending in a point; fig., mentally penetrating, shrewd, ingenious; highly sensitive; severe and speedy (path.). H., *acute'ly*, ad.; *acute'ness*, s. 91.

Ad, ăd, pr. To. In comp. it us. denotes nearness; but sometimes, increase. It changes its *d* into the first letter of the simple, when the latter begins with *c*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, or *t*. (L.)

Adactyl, ă-dăk'-tĭl, a. Without fingers.

Adage, ăd'-āj, s. = *ad'agy*†, -ă-jē. An old saying, repeated to be wise from long use.

Adagial[a], ăd-āj'-e-ăl, a. 45. Proverbial.

Adagio, ă-dă'-jo-ō, ad. Slowly:—s. Slow time. (mus.) [race. H., *adamic*, a. 90.

Adam, ăd'-ăm, s. The first man; the human

Adam's-apple, s. The prominent part of the throat.

Adamant, ăd'-ă-mănt, s. A stone fabled to be of impenetrable hardness; the diamond.

Adamant'an, -ă'-ăn, a. Hard as adamant.

Adamant'ine, -In, a. 45. Made of, or resembling adamant.

Adapt, ă-dăpt', vt. To make fit or suitable. H., *adapt'ing*, p.; *adapt'ed*, pp., a.; *adapt'er*[a], s.; *adapt'able*, 45, a.; *adapt'ion*[a], *adapta'tion*, 36, s. 89. [tation.

Adaptability, -ă-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. Quality of adap-

Adapt'edness, -ĕd-nĕs, s. Suitableness.

Adays†, ă-dāze', ad. On days.

Add, ăd', vt. To put together; to increase or augment; to sum up. H., *add'ing*, p.; *add'ed*, pp.; *add'ible*[a], -ĭbl, a.; *addi'tion*, 36 (the act or thing), s. 89.

Addecent†, ăd-dēme', vt. To award or sentence.

Addendum, ăd-dĕn'-dŭm, s. (pl., *adden'da*.) Something to be added; an appendix. (L.)

Adder, ăd'-ĕr, s. A venomous serpent of the viper family.

Ad'der-fly, s. = *ad'der-bŏlt*. The dragon-fly.

Ad'der's-grass, *ad'der's-tongue*, *adder's-wort*, &c., s. Names of plants.

Addice[a], ăd'-ĭs, s. An adz.

Addict, ăd-dĭkt', vt. To devote by customary practice (com., in a bad sense). H., *addict'ing*, p.; *addict'ed*, pp.; *addic'tedness*, *addic'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Additament[a], ăd-dĭt'-ă-mĕnt, s. An addition; anything added to or included in another.

Addition, ăd-dĭsh'-ŭn, s. 36. A rule in arithmetic. (v. v.)

Addi'tional, -ăl, a. 25. That which is added. H., *addi'tionally*, ad. 91.

Addi'tionary[a], -ŭr-e, a. 25. = *addi'tive*[a], -ĭv. That may be added. [authority.

Additi'tious[a], -tĭsh'-ŭs, a. Added without

Addle†, ăd'-dl, a. Unimpregnated[a]; h., putrid, barren, empty (ch. app. to eggs).

Addle[a], ăd'-dl, vt., vi. To make or grow corrupt, &c. H., *ad'dled*†, pp., a.

Addoom†, ăd-dōōm', vt. To adjudge.

Address, ăd-drĕs', s. Application; speech; manners; tact, skill, dexterity; direction of a letter:—pl., *addresses*, courtship.

Address', vt. To make suitable dispositions for; to apply, speak to, court; to direct a letter. H., *address'ing*, p.; *addressed'*, pp.; *addres'ser*[a], s. 89.

Adduce, ăd-dūse', vt. 18. To bring forward, cite, quote. H., *adduc'ing*, p.; *adduced'*, pp.; *addu'cer*, s.; *addu'cible*, -ĭbl, a.; *adduc'tion*, 36, s. 89. [together. (anat.)

Adducent, -dūse'-ĕnt, a. Bringing forward or

Adductive, -dŭkt'-ĭv, a. That adduces. H., *adduct'ively*, ad. (v. v.) 91. [parts. (anat.)

Adduct'or, -tŭr, s. 25. A muscle that contracts

Ademption[a], ă-dĕm'-shŭn, s. 45. A revocation.

Adenoid, ăd'-ĕn-oyd, a. Glandiform. [(leg.)

Adenology, -dl'-o-je, s. A discourse on the glands. [like.

Adenose', -nōse', a. 45. = *ad'enous*. Gland-

Adeps, ăd'-ĕps, s. Fat; lard. (L.)

Adept, ă-dĕpt', s. = *adept'ist*†. A complete master of his art. H., *adept'* (well-skilled), a. 90.

Adequate, ăd'-e-kwāte, a. Fully sufficient. H., *ad'equately*, 43, ad.; *ad'equacy*, -sĕ, *ad'equateness*, *adequa'tion*†, s. 91.

Adfected, ăd-fĕkt'-ĕd, a. Compounded; cont. dif. powers of the unknown quant. (alg.)

Adfil'iated[a], a. Affiliated (q. v.).

Adhere, ăd-hēre', vi. To stick or cleave to; to be joined to; fig., to remain fixed, attached, or faithful to. H., *adhēr'ing*, p.; *adhered'*, pp.; *adhēr'er*, s. 89.

Adherent, -hēre'-ĕnt, a. Sticking to, &c. H., *adhēr'ently*, ad.; (an) *adhēr'ent*, s.; *adhēr'ence*, -ĕnse, *adhēr'ency*, -se, s. 91.

Adhe'rent, s. A follower or partisan. (v. a.)

Adhesion, ăd-hē'-zhŭn, s. A sticking to; adherence, steady attachment.

Adhe'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Sticky; tenacious. H., *adhe'sively*, ad.; *adhe'siveness*, s. 91.

Adhibit†, ăd-hĭb'-ĭt, vt. To use or apply. H., *adhibi'ted*[a], pp.; *adhibi'tion*[a], 36, s. 89.

Adhortation†, ăd-hōr-tā'-shŭn, s. Advice. H., *adhor'tatory*[a], 25, a. 90.

Adieu, ă-dū', ad. 18. Farewell; God bless you. H., (an) *adieu'*, s. 92.

Adipocere, ăd'-e-po-sēre', s. An unctuous matter sometimes formed from flesh; grave-

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wax. H., *adipocs'rous*, a.; *adipocera'tion**, -pō-sĕr-ā'-shŭn, s. 90.

Adipose, ăd-e-pōse', a. 45. = *ad'ipous*, -pŭs. Fatty.

Adit, ăd'-ĭt, s. An opening or passage. (mi.)

Adjacent, ăd-jā'-sĕnt, a. Lying near; contiguous. H., *adja'cency*, -se, s. 91.

Adject, ăd-jĕkt', vt. To add or put to. H., *adject'ing*, p.; *adject'ed*, pp.; *adjec'tion*, 26 (the act, the thing), s. 89.

*Adjectitious**, -tish'-ŭs, a. Added; adjected.

Ad'jective, -tĭv, s. Qualifying; depending on another. H., *ad'jectively*, ad. 91. [(gram.)

Ad'jective, s. A word which qualifies a noun.

Adjoin, ăd-joyn', vt. To join to or unite* :—vi. To lie next to; to be close to. H., *adjoin'ing*, p., s.; *adjoined'*, pp.

Adjourn, ăd-jûrn', vt. To put off; to postpone. H., *adjourn'ing*, p.; *adjourned'*, pp.; *adjourn'ment*, s. 89.

Adjourn'ment, -mĕnt, s. The time or interval during which business is adjourned. (v. v.)

Adjudge, ăd-jŭdj', vt. To decree, award, sentence. H., *adjudg'ing*, p.; *adjudged'*, pp.; *adjudg'ment*, 61, s. 89.

Adjudicate, ăd-jōō'-de-kāte, vt. 18. To try or determine judicially; to adjudge. H., *adjudicating*, p.; *adjudicated*, pp.; *adjudica'tion*, 26, s. 89.

*Adjugate**, ăd'-jōō-gāte, vt. To yoke to.

*Adjument**, ăd'-jōō-mĕnt, s. Help.

Adjunct, ăd-jŭngkt', a. Added to; adjoined; assisting. H., *ad'junctly* (or -junct'-), ad.; (as) *ad'junct*, s.; *adjunc'tion*, 26 (the act, the thing joined), s. 91.

Adjunc'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Joining; tending to join. H., *adjunc'tively*, ad. 91.

Adjunc'tive, s. That which is joined.

Adjure, ăd-jōōr', vt. 18. To charge or command on oath, or with solemnity. H., *adjur'ing*, p.; *adjured'*, pp.; *adjur'er*, s.; *adjura'tion*, 26, s. 89.

Adjust, ăd-jŭst', vt. To regulate, settle, make suitable. H., *adjust'ing*, p.; *adjust'ed*, pp.; *adjust'able*†, 45, *adjust'er**, s.; *adjust'er*, s.; *adjust'ment*, s. 89.

Adjutant, ăd'-jōō-tănt, s. 18. An assistant; an officer next below a major. H., *ad'jutancy*, -se, s. 90.

Adjutor, ăd-jōō'-tŭr, s. 18. (f., *adju'trix*.) A *Ad'jutory*†, s. Helping. (v. s.) [helper.

Ad'juvant, -vănt, -jē'—We., s. Helping, assisting. H., *ad'juvant*, s. (med.) 91.

Ad'juvate†, vt. To help.

Admeasure, ăd-mĕzh'-ŭre, -'ōōr—S., vt. 18, 27. To measure or apportion. H., *admeas'uring*, p.; *admeasured*, pp.; *admeas'urer*, s.; *admeas'urement*, s. 89.

*Admensura'tion**, s. Measuration (q. v.).

*Administrator**, ăd-mĭn-ĭk'-ā-lăr, s. Helping.

Administer, ăd-mĭn'-is-tĕr, vt. To give, dispense, or supply; to execute :—vi. To bring aid; to act as an administrator. H., *admin'istering*, p.; *admin'istered*, pp.; *admin'istrable*, 45, s. 89.

Administerial, -tēr'-e-ăl, a. Ministerial. H., *administr'ially*, ad. 91.

Admin'istrate†, -trāte, vt.

Administra'tion, -trā'-shŭn, s. The act of administering; the power or party that administers; the executive government.

Administrative, -tĭv, a That administers.

Administrator, -mĭn'-, -trā'-tŭr—We., s. 26 (f., *admin'istratrix*.) He who manages the estate of an intestate. (v. v.) H., *administra'tor-ship*, s. 90.

Admirable, ăd'-me-rĭbl, a. Worthy of being admired. H., *ad'mirably*, -rĭb-le, ad.; *ad' mirableness*, *admirabil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Admiral, ăd'-me-răl, s. The commander of a fleet; a flag-officer. H., *ad'miral-ship*†, s. 90

Ad'miralty, -te, s. The supreme executive in naval affairs; the building in which the latter are transacted.

*Ad'miratice**, -tĭv, s. The note of admiration (!)

Admire, ăd-mīr', vt. To regard with surprise or wonder, mingled with approbation or esteem; to love or esteem greatly :—vi. To feel agreeable surprise or wonder. H., *admir'ing*, p.; *admired'*, pp.; *admir'er*, s. *admira'tion*, 26, s. 89.

Admir'ingly, ad. 43. With admiration.

Admissible, ăd-mĭs'-ĭbl, a. That may be admitted. H., *admissibly*, 45, ad.; *admissibil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Admission, ăd-mĭsh'-ŭn, s. Leave to enter; access; concession. See *Admit*.

Admit, ăd-mĭt', vt. To suffer or give right of entrance; to allow, concede, or receive as true; to be capable of. H., *admitt'ing*, p. *admitt'ed*, pp.; *admitt'able*, a.; *admitt'ance*, s.; *admitt'ance*, *admis'sion*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Admix, ăd-mĭks', vt. To mingle. H., *admix'ing*, p.; *admixed'*, -mĭxt', pp.; *admixture*, -tūre, *admix'tion*, -ytŭn, s. 89.

Admonish, ăd-mŏn'-ĭsh, vt. To reprove mildly; to caution, warn, advise. H., *admon'ishing*, p.; *admon'ished*, pp.; *admon'isher*, *admon'itor*, 25, s.; *admon'ishment**, *admoni'tion*, -mĭsh'-ŭn, s. 89.

Admon'itive, -ĭt-ĭv, a. = *admon'itory*, 2 Containing admonition. 91.

Admove†, ăd-mōōv', vt. To move to.

Adnascent, ăd-năs'-ĕnt, a. Growing to, (

Adnate, ăd'-nāte, a. Adnascent (bot.) [upo

Adnoun, ăd'-nown, s. An adjective.

*Adnubilated**, ăd-nū'-bĭl-āte-ĕd, a. Clouded obscured.

Ado†, ă-dōō', s. Bustle, trouble, difficulty.

Adolescent, ăd-o-lĕs'-ĕnt, a. Growing; youthful. H., *adolescence*, -ense, *adolescency**, *4*

Adonic, -dŏn'-ĭk, a. An elegiac verse. [s. 9

Adoors†, ă-dōōrs, ad. At the door; outside

Adopt, ă-dŏpt', vt. To take or assume as one's own that which is another's, as a child, hi theory, lang., &c.; to choose or select. H *adopt'ing*, p.; *adopted*, pp., s.; *adopt'er*, *adop'tion*, 26, s. 89. [ed.

Adopt'ed, -ĕd, a. Chosen, &c. H., *adopt'ed Adopt'ion*, -ĭv, a. That adopts, or is adopte

Adorable, ă-dōr'-ĭbl, a. Worthy of adoratio H., *adōr'ably*, 45, ad.; *adōr'ableness*, s. 9

Adore, ă-dōre', vt. To reverence or worsh as divine; to love in the highest degr H., *adōr'ing*, p.; *adored'*, pp., s.; *adōr'* s.; *adora'tion*, -ā'-shŭn, *ador'ment*

Adōr'ingly, -le, ad. With adoration. [s.

Adorn, ă-dorn', vt. 26. To dress, embellis or set off; to display; to exalt. *adorn'ing*, p., s.; *adorned'*, pp.; *adorn ador'ment*, s. 89.

Adorn'ing, s. (v. v.) H., *adorn'ingly*, ad.

Adosculation, ăd-ŏs-kū-lā'-shŭn, s. A of propagating plants. (hort.)

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Adown†, ă-down', ad., pr. Down; downward.
Adrift, ă-drift', a., ad. Driven; floating at random.
Adroit, ă-droyt', a. Active in the use of the hands; fig., skilful, dexterous. H., *adroit'ly*, ad.; *adroit'ness*, s. 91.
Adry†, ă-drī', a. 42. Thirsty:—ad. Athirst.
*Adscititious**, ăd-se-tish'-'ŭs, a. Supplemental; non-essential. [constipation. (med.)
Adstriction, ăd-strik'-shŭn, s. A binding fast;
*Adstrictory**, -tŭr-e, a. 25. Astringent.
Adulation, ăd-ū-lā'-shŭn, s. 18. Excessive praise; servile flattery. [flatterer.
Ad'ulator, -tŭr, s. 25. (f., *ad'ulatress*.) A
Ad'ulatory, -tŭr-e, a. 25. Flattering.
Adult, ă-dŭlt', a. Mature; grown up. H., (m) *adult'*, s.; *adult'ness*, s. 91.
Adulterant, ă-dŭlt'-ĕr-ănt, s. The person† or thing that adulterates.
Adult'erate, -ăte, a. Debased by admixture*; tainted with adultery. H., *adult'erately*, ad.; *adult'erateness*, s. 91.
Adult'erate, vt. To debase by foreign admixture. H., *adult'erating*, p.; *adult'erated*, pp., a.; *adult'erator*, 25, s.; *adulterat'ion*, 36, s. 89.
Adulterer, ă-dŭlt'-ĕr-ĕr, s. 25. (f., *adult'eress*.) A man guilty of adultery.
Adult'erine, -in, a. 48. Resulting from adultery; spurious. H., *adult'erine*, s. 91.
Adult'erous, -ŭs, a. Tainted with adultery. H., *adult'erously*, ad. 91.
Adult'ery, -ĕr-e, s. Violation of the marriage-bed; lewdness, idolatry, apostasy (scrip.).
Adumbrant, ă-dŭm'-brănt, a. Giving a faint shadow.
Adumbrate, -brāte, vt. To give a faint shadow or sketch. H., *adumbrat'ion*, 36, s. 89.
*Adunation**, ăd-ū-nā'-shŭn, s. Union.
Advance, ăd-vănse', -vănse—K., We., vt. 9. To bring forward, propose, raise, elevate, prefer, increase, improve; to pay beforehand:—vi. To come forward, rise in rank, &c. H., *advan'cing*, p.; *advanced*, pp.; *advance'er*, s.; *advance'ment*, s. 89.
Advans'ive, -ĭv, a. Tending to advance. (v. v.)
Advantage, ăd-vănt'-āje, s. 96. Superiority, interest, profit, convenience.
Advant'age†, vt. To benefit; to promote. H., *advant'aging*†, p.; *advant'aged*†, pp.; *advant'ageable*†, 45, a. (v. s.) 89.
Advantageous, -tāge'-'ŭs, a. Useful; beneficial. H., *advantage'ously*, ad.; *advantage'ousness*, s. 91.
*Advene**, ăd-vēne', vi. To be added to.
*Advenient**, -vēne'-yĕnt, a. Superadded.
Advent, ăd'-vĕnt, a. During advent.
Ad'vent, s. A coming (app., that of Christ); a season of devotion.
Adventitious, ăd-vĕn-tish'-'ŭs, a. = *advent'itee**, -tiv. Accidental; extrinsic. H., *adventi''tiously*, 43, ad.; *adventi''tiousness*, s. 91.
Advent'ual, -ū-ăl, a. 18. Relating to advent.
Adventure, ăd-vĕnt'-ūre, s. 18. An accident, hazard, enterprise, or speculation; a striking event.
Advent'ure, vt. 18. To risk or hazard:—vi. To attempt or dare. H., *advent'uring*, p.; *advent'ured*, pp.; *advent'urer*, s. 89.
Advent'uresome†, -sŭm, a. 25. Adventurous. H., *advent'uresomeness*†, s. 91.
Advent'urous, -ure-ŭs, a. Bold, dangerous, hazardous. H., *advent'urously*, 43, ad.; *advent'urousness*, s. 91.
Adverb, ăd'-vĕrb, s. A word used to qualify a verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb. (gr.) [H., *adverb'ially*, ad. 91.
Adverb'ial, -y'ăl, a. Of, or like an adverb.
*Adversary**, ăd'-vĕr-săr-e, a. 9. = *adverse'rious**. Adverse. [or enemy.
Ad'versary, s. 25. An antagonist, opponent,
Adversative, ăd-vĕrs'-ă-tĭv, a. Noting contrariety. (gr.)
Adverse, ăd'-vĕrse, a. Opposed to, conflicting, counteracting; calamitous, unfortunate. H., *ad'versely*, 43, ad.; *ad'verseness*, s. 91. [tune.
Adversity, -vĕrs'-ĭt-e, s. Affliction; misfor-
Advert, ăd-vĕrt', vi. To turn to; to observe. H., *advert'ing*, p.; *advert'ed*, pp.
Advert'ent, -ĕnt, a. Attentive; heedful. H., *advert'ently*, 43, ad.; *advert'ence*, -ĕnse, *advert'ency*, -se, s. 91.
Advertise, ăd'-vĕr-tīze, vt. To inform; to give public notice. H., *ad'vertising*, p.; *ad'vertised*, pp., a.; *ad'vertiser*, s.; *ad'vertising*, s. 89. [advertisements or intelligence.
Ad'vertising, -ing, a. Giving or furnishing
Advertisement, ăd-vĕr'-tĭz-mĕnt, s. Information*; public notice, more esp. that given in newspapers and periodicals. (*advertise'ment* is obs.)
Advisable, ăd-vīze'-ăbl, a. Prudent or expedient. H., *advis'ably*, 43, ad.; *advis'ableness*, s. 91. [opinion.
Advice, ăd-vīse', s. Counsel; intelligence;
Advise, ăd-vīze', vt. To inform; to give advice to:—vi. To consult or deliberate. H., *advis'ing*, p.; *advised'*, pp., a.; *advis'er*, s.; *advise'ment*†, s. 89.
Advised, -vīzed', a. Cautious, prudent. (v. v.) H., *advis'edly*, 43, ad.; *advis'edness*, s. 91.
Advisory, -vīze'-ŭr-e, a. Containing advice.
Advocacy, ăd'-vo-kăse-e, s. A pleading for.
Ad'vocate, -kāte, s. (f., *ad'vocatess*.) He who pleads the cause of another, or espouses or defends an opinion or position by argument; a counsel or pleader (leg.). H., *ad'vocateship*, s. 90.
Ad'vocate, vt. To defend, support, or vindicate:—vi. To act as an advocate. H., *ad'vocating*, p.; *ad'vocated*, pp.; *ad'vocacy*, *advocat'ion*, 36, s. 89.
Advoutry†, ăd-vow'-tre, s. Adultery.
Advowson, ăd-vow'-sŭn, s. 17. A right to present to a benefice. H., *advow'or*, *advowee'*, -ē', s. 90.
Adynamic, ă-de-năm'-ĭk, a. Without strength.
Ade, ădz', s. A cooper's axe. [under *E*.
Æ. For words com. with æ, not below, look
Æd, *ed*, *ead*, pfx. Happy; prosperous. (Sax.)
Ægis, ē'-jĭs, s. A shield. (L.) [oxymel.
*Ægyptiacum**§, ē-jĭp-tī'-ă-kŭm, s. Acupreous
Æolian, ē-ōl'-yăn, a. Of Æolus, or the wind.
Æolic, ē-ōl'-ĭk, a. Of Æolia.
Aerate, ā'-ĕr-rāte, vt. To combine with air; to arterialise (phys.). H., *a'erating*, p.; *a'erated*, pp., a.; *aera'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Aerial, ā-ēr'-e-ăl, a. Of or belonging to the air; high, lofty, elevated. [hawk.
Aerie, ē'-re, ā'-re, s. The nest of an eagle or
Aeriform, ā'er-e-fŏrm, a. 17. Resembling air; gaseous.
A'erify, -fī, vt. To aërate; to fill with air.

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H., *a'erifying*, p.; *a'erified*, pp.; *ærifica'tion*, 36, s. 89. [stone.
A'erolite, -o-līte, s. = *a'erolith*. A meteoric
Aerology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. A discourse on the air.
A'eromancy, -măn-se, s. Divination by air.
Aerometer, -ŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instrument for measuring gases. H., *ærom'etry*, 43 (the art, &c.), s. 90.
A'eronaut, -o-nawt, s. An aërial navigator. H., *a'eronautic*, a.; *a'eronautics* (art, &c.), s. 90.
A'erophyte, -fīte, s. An aërial plant.
Aerostatic, -stăt'-ĭk, a. Suspending in air.
Aerostation, -ŏs-tā'-shŭn, s. = *a'erostatics*, *a'eronautics*, s. pl. Aërial navigation.
Æruginous, ē-rōō'-jĭn-ŭs, a. Of or like ærugo.
Æru'go, -gō, s. Copper rust. (L.)
Æsthetic, ĕs-thĕt'-ĭk, ēs-, a. = *æsthet'ical*. Pertaining to the perception of the beautiful.
Æsthet'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. The science of taste.
Ætites, ē-tī'-tēz, s. Eagle stone. [absent.
Afar, ă-fär', ad. At or to a great distance;
Affable, ăf'-abl, a. Of easy manners and access; condescending. H., *aff'ably*, 43, ad.; *aff'ableness*†, *affabil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.
Affair, ăf-fâre', s. A business matter; a private dispute; a mil. engagement: — pl., trans. in general; public concerns; government.
Affect, ăf-fĕkt', vt. To act upon or produce a change; to move the passions or feelings; to influence or impress; to aspire to; to assume or pretend to. H., *affect'ing*, p., a.; *affect'ed*, pp., a.; *affect'er*, *affector*, 25, s.; *affec'tion*†, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.
Affecta'tion, -ă'-shŭn, s. The assumption of that which is not natural or real; false pretence.
Affect'ed, -ĕd, a. Inclined; unnatural; &c. (v. v.) H., *affect'edly*, 46, ad.; *affect'edness*, s. 91.
Affect'ing, -ĭng, a. = *affect'ive**, -ĭv. Pathetic; tender; feeling. H., *affect'ingly*, ad. 91.
Affection, ăf-fĕk'-shŭn, s. Passion, love, kindness; zealous attachment.
Affec'tionate, -āte, a. Fond, tender, kind. H., *affec'tionately*, 43, ad.; *affec'tionateness*, s.
Affec'tioned†, -shŭnd, a. Disposed; affected. [91.
Affettuoso, ăf-fĕt-tōō-ō'-zo, ad. Tenderly. (mus.)
Affiance, ăf-fī'-ănse, s. Marriage-contract. (v. v.)
Aff'iance, vt. To betroth or pledge faith: — vi. To confide in. H., *aff'iancing*, p.; *aff'anced*, pp.; *aff'iancer*, s.; *aff'iancing*, s. 89.
Affidavit, ăf-fe-dā'-vĭt, s. A declaration upon oath; a deposition.
Affied†, ăf-fīde', pp., a. Affianced.
Affiliate, ăf-fĭl'-e-āte, vt. To adopt; to receive as an associate or member; to assign an illegitimate child to its father (leg.). H., *affil'iating*, p.; *affil'iated*, pp.; *affilia'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Affined†, ăf-fīnd', a. Related to.
Affinity, ăf-fĭn'-ĭt-e, s. Relation by marriage; connection, resemblance; the peculiar property of bodies which causes them to unite to form compounds (chem.).
Affirm, ăf-fĭrm', vt. 26. To assert positively; to confirm or ratify: — vi. To declare solemnly. H., *affirm'ing*, p.; *affirmed'*, pp.; *affirm'able*, 45, a.; (an) *affirm'ant*, *affirm'er*, s.; *affirma'tion*, 36, *affirm'ance**, s. 89.
Affirm'able, a. (v. v.) H., *affirm'ably*, ad. 91.
Affirma'tion, s. (v. v.) A solemn declaration made in lieu of an oath. (leg.)
Affirmative, ăf-fĭrm'-ă-tĭv, a. That asserts or affirms; confirmative. H., *affirm'atively*, 43, ad.; *affirm'ative*, s. 91. [of a word. (gr.)
Affix, ăf'-fĭx, s. Something added to the end
Affix, ăf-fĭx', vt. To add at the end or close; to attach, append, subjoin. H., *affix'ing*, p.; *affixed'*, pp.; *affix'ion**, -fĭk-shŭn, s. 89.
Affix'ture, -tūre, s. That which is affixed.
Afflation, ăf-flā'-shŭn, s. A breathing upon.
Afflatus, -tŭs, s. A breath or blast of wind; inspiration (scrip.).
Afflict, ăf-flĭkt', vt. To give continued pain, distress, or grief. H., *afflict'ing*, p., a.; *afflict'ed*, pp., a.; *afflict'er*, s.; *afflic'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Afflict'ed, -ĕd, a. Suffering, &c. (v. v.) H., *afflict'edly*, 43, ad.; *afflict'edness**, s. 91.
Afflict'ing, -ĭng, a. Grievous, distressing. H., *afflict'ingly*, ad. 91.
Afflict'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Giving pain; painful; adverse. H., *afflict'ively*, 43, ad. 91.
Affluent, ăf'-flōō-ĕnt, a. Lit., flowing to*; fig., abundant*, opulent, wealthy. H., *aff'luently*, 43, ad.; *aff'luence*, -ĕnse, *aff'luency*, -sē, *aff'luentness**, s. 91.
Afflux, ăf-flŭx, s. = *afflux'ion*, -flŭk'-shŭn. A flowing to; that which flows to. 90.
Afford, ăf-fôrd', vt. To yield or produce; to grant or confer; to be able to sell, expend, &c. H., *afford'ing*, p.; *afford'ed*, pp.
Aforest, ăf-fŏr'-ĕst, vt. To turn land into forest. H., *afforesta'tion*, 36, s. 89.
*Affranchise**, ăf-frăn'-chĭze, vt. To make free. H., *affran'chisement**, s. 89.
Affray, ăf-frā', s. A brawl or petty fight.
Affreight, ăf-frāte', vt. To hire a ship for freighting. H., *affreight'er**, s.; *affreight'ment**, s. 89. [and their cause*.
Affright, ăf-frīte', s. Terror; sudden fear;
Affright, vt. To suddenly alarm or terrify. H., *affright'ing*, p.; *affright'ed*, pp., a.; *affright'er*†, s.; *affright'ment**, s. 89. See *Fright*, *Frighten*, &c.
Affront, ăf-frŭnt', s. 17. Open insult; slight resentment†; displeasure†.
Affront', vt. To meet face to face; to openly insult; to cause slight anger†. H., *affront'ing*, p.; *affront'ed*, pp., a.; *affronter*†, s.; *affront'ment**, s. 89. [*affront'ingly*, ad. 91.
Affront'ing, -ĭng, a. Abusive; contumelious. H., *Affront'ive*, -ĭv, a. Abusive; tending to affront. H., *affront'ively*, 43, ad.; *affront'iveness**, s. 91.
Affuse, ăf-fūze', vt. 18. To pour upon; to sprinkle. H., *affus'ing*, p.; *affused'*, pp.; *affu'sion*, 36, s. 89.
Afield†, ă-fēld', ad. To the field.
Afire†, ă-fīre', ad. On fire.
Afloat, ă-flōte', a., ad. Floating, &c.
Afoot†, ă-fōōt', ad. On foot; in action.
Afore†, ă-fōre', ad. In time past; anterior to; further forward (naut.):—pr. Before; sooner or nearer in time or place. H., *afore'hand*†, *afore'named*†, and other like compounds. [tangled.
*Afoul**§, ă-fowl', a. or ad. Not free; en-
Afraid, ă-frāde', a. (pp. of *affray*†, vt.) Impressed with fear; timid.
Afresh†, ă-frĕsh', ad. Anew; again; recently.
African, ăf'-re-kăn, a. = *Afric*. Of Africa. H., (an) *Af'rican*, s. 91.
*Afront**, ă-frŭnt', ad. 17. In front.
Aft, ăft', a., ad., pr. Behind, backward, astern. (naut.)

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Aftar, ăft'-ĕr—S., Wa.; ***ăft'-ĕr***—K., We., a. 9. (comp. of ***aft***.) Lit., more aft; fig., later, subsequent.

Aft'er, ad. Later in time; subsequently. (v. a.)

Aft'er, pr. Behind, later, following.—***After*** is freq. comp. with a. and s.; but retains its orig. sig.: as, ***aft'eract***, ***aft'ernoon***, a.; ***aft'erclap***, s.; ***aft'erward***, ad. (v. a.)

Afterbirth, s. The placenta and membranes which come away after delivery.

Aft'erclap†, s. Unexpected or disagreeable events coming after the principal affair.

Aft'erhours, s. pl. Hours following business.

Aft'ermath, -măth, s. The second crop of grass in the same season. (agr.)

Aft'ermost, a. (sup. of ***aft***). Hindmost; nearest the stern (naut.). [evening.

Aft'ernoon, s. The time between noon and

Aft'erpains, s. pl. Those following childbirth.

Aft'erpiece, s. A short piece or farce performed after the play. (thea.)

Aft'ersails, s. pl. Those on the mizen-mast and stays. [succeeding time.

Aft'erward, -wĕrd, ad. 9. = ***afterwards***†. In

Aga, ä'-gä, s. A Turkish military title. [more.

Again, ă-gĕn', ad. 6. A second time; once

Against, ă-gĕnst', pr. 6. In opposition to; abreast; close to; in provision.

Agamist†, ăg'-ă-mĭst, s. One unmarried.

Agamous, ăg'-ă-măs, a. Without visible organs of fructification. (bot.)

Agape, ă-gāp'—S., K., ***ă-gāpe'***—Wa., We., a., ad. Gaping; staring with eagerness or wonder.

Agaric, ăg'-ă-rĭk, s. A genus of fungi.

Agate, ăg'-āte, ăg'-ĕt†, s. A rare variety of quartz; a tool used by gold-wire drawers.

Ag'atine, -ă-tĭn, a. 45. Of agate.

Ag'atised, -tĭzd, a. 60. Marked like an agate.

Agazing†, ă-gāz'-ĭng, ad. Looking on.

Age, āj, s. The whole period of life or existence, or some part of it; the decline of life; legal maturity; a particular period of time; a generation; a century, date, era, epoch.

Aged, ā'-jĕd; ājd†, a. Old; having lived.

A'ged, s. Old persons. [H., ***a'gedly***, ad. 91.

Agency, ā'-jĕn-se, s. Influence, operation, instrumentality; the office or business of

Agent†, ā'-jĕnt, a. Active. [an agent.

A'gent, s. He or that which sets or exerts power; a deputy or factor. H., ***a'gentship***†, s. 90.

Aggeration†, ăd-jĕr'-ā'-shŭn, s. Accumulation.

Aggerose†, -ōse', a. In heaps.

Agglomerate, ăg-glŏm'-ĕr-āte, vt. To wind or gather into a ball or mass:—vi. To grow into &c. H., ***agglom'erating***, p.; ***agglom'erated***, pp.; ***agglomera'tion***, 36, s. 89.

Agglutinant, ăg-gl'ōō'-tĭn-ănt, a. Uniting parts, as with glue; causing adhesion. H., (an) ***agglu'tinant***, s. 91.

Agglu'tinate, -āte, vt. To unite or cause adhesion, &c. (v. a.) H., ***agglu'tinating***, p.; ***agglu'tinated***, pp.; ***agglutina'tion***, 36, s. 89.

Agglu'tinative, -ĭv, a. Tending to, or causing union. (v. a.)

Aggrandise, ăg'-ran-dīze, vt. 60. To make great, exalt, augment, enlarge. H., ***agg'randising***, p.; ***agg'randised***, pp.; ***agg'randiser***, s.; ***agg'randisable***, -abl, a.; ***ag'grandisement***, (-gran'-dĭz-, —Ja., We.), ***aggrandisa'tion****, 36, s. 89.

Aggravate, ăg'-ră-vāte, vt. To make heavy†; fig., to make worse; to make less tolerable; to exaggerate; to provoke or irritate.‡ H., ***agg'ravating***, p.; ***agg'ravated***, pp., a.; ***agg'ravater***†, s.; ***aggrava'tion***, 36, s. 89.

Aggregate, ăg'-re-gāte, a. In assemblage. H., ***agg'regately***, ad. 91.

Agg'regate, s. A collection of particulars or parts; the sum or mass; the whole.

Agg'regate, vt. To gather into one sum or mass; to accumulate. H., ***agg'regating***, p.; ***agg'regated***, pp.; ***agg'regator***, 25, s.; ***aggrega'tion***, 36, s. 89.

Agg'regative, -tĭv, a. 45. Collective. H., ***agg'regatively***, 43, ad. 91.

Aggress, ăg-grĕs', vi. To commit the first act of violence or hostility. H., ***aggress'ing***, p.; ***aggressed'***, pp.; ***aggres'sor***, 17, s.; ***aggres'sion***, -grĕsh'-ŭn, s. 89.

Aggress'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Tending to, or relating to the first attack.

Aggrieve, ăg-grēv', vt. To grieve; to press hard upon; to injure in one's right:—vi. To mourn†, &c. H., ***aggriev'ing***, p.; ***aggrieved'***, pp.; ***aggriev'ance***, s. 89. See ***Aggroup****, vt. See ***Group***. [***Grieve***, &c.

Aghast, ă-gäst, -găst—K., We., a., ad. 9. Horrified; paralysed with sudden terror.

Agile, ăd'-jĭl, a. 45. Active, nimble. H., ***a'gilely***, 43, ad.; ***a'gileness***†, ***agil'ity***, ă-jĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Agio, ä'-jo-o, ăj'-y'ŏ—It., s. Premium on money. (comm.)

Agiotage, ăd-j'o-tĭj, s. Stock-jobbing. (comm.)

Agist, ă-jĭst', vt. To take in the cattle of others to graze. H., ***agist'or***, ***agista'tor***, 25, s.; ***agist'ment***, s. (leg.) 89.

Agitate, ăj'-e-tāte, vt. To put in motion; to shake or stir violently; to disturb or excite; to discuss, canvass, or deliberate on. H., ***a'gitating***, p.; ***a'gitated***, pp.; ***a'gitator***, 25, s.; ***a'gitable***, 45, a.; ***agita'tion***, 36, s. 89.

Agitative, ăj'-, a. Having power or tendency to agitate. H., ***a'gitativeness***†, s. 91.

Aglet, ăg'-lĕt, s. = ***aiglet***, ā'-. A figured tag; a pendant (bot.)

Agminal*, ăg'-mĭn-ăl, a. Of a troop or army.

Agnail, ăg'-nāle, s. A whitlow.

Agnate, ăg'-nāte, a. Paternally related; descending in the male line. H., (an) ***ag'nate***, s.; ***agna'tion***, 36, s. (leg.) 91. [(leg.)

Agnatic, ăg-năt'-ĭk, a. Relating to agnation.

Agnition, ăg-nĭsh'-ŭn, s. Acknowledgment.

Agnomen, ăg-nō'-mĕn, s. An additional name; a surname. [since.

Ago, ă-gō', ad. = ***agone***†, -gŏn'. Past; gone;

Agog†, ă-gŏg', ad. Highly excited and eager.

Agoing†, ă-gō'-ĭng, ad. In motion.

Agonism*, ăg'-o-nĭzm, s. Contention for a prize in public games.

Ag'onise, -nīze, vt. 60. To torture*: — vi. To writhe with or suffer excessive pain or anguish. H., ***ag'onising***, p.; ***ag'onised***, pp.

Ag'onising, -nīz-ĭng, a. Causing extreme pain. H., ***ag'onisingly***, ad. 91.

Ag'onist*, -nĭst, s. = ***agonistes****, -nĭs'-tēz. A prize-fighter. H., ***agonis'tic***, ***agonis'tical***, a.; ***agonis'tically***, 43, ad. 90.

Agony, ăg'-o-ne, s. Pain causing writhing or contortions; h., any violent pain or anguish either of body or mind; the pangs of death; violent contention*.

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Agrarian, ă-grâr'-e-ăn, a. Relating to lands, or to agrarianism.

Agra"rianism, -ĭzm, s. The equal division of land or property; also the principles, &c. H., (an) *agra"rianist*, s. 90.

Agree, ă-grē', vt. To admit† : — vi. To be of one mind ; to live in harmony ; to grant or assent to ; to resemble, suit, bargain, contract ; to be consistent. H., *agree'ing*, p. ; *agreed'*, pp. ; *agree'ment*, s. 89.

Agree'able, -ăbl, a. Suitable to ; pleasing ; in pursuance of. H., *agree'ably*, 43, ad. ; *agree'ableness*, *agreeabil'ity*°, s. 91.

Agree'ment, -mĕnt, s. (v. v.) A bargain, contract, or stipulation (comm.) ; concord (gr.).

Agrestic°, ă-grĕs'-tĭk, a. = *agres'tical*°. Of the fields ; rural ; rustic.

Ag'riculter†, s. 25. A husbandman. (v. i.)

Agricul'tural, -tŭr-ăl, a. Relating to agriculture. (v. i.)

Agriculture, ăg'-re-kŭlt-ŭre, a. = *agricola'tion*°. The art or practice of cultivating land on the large scale ; husbandry ; tillage.

Agricult'urist, -ŭre-ĭst, s. One skilled in agric.

Agrimony, ăg'-re-mŭn-ē, s. 17. A plant.

Aground, ă-grownd', ad. Stranded (naut.) ; stopped, hinderedt.

Ague, ā'-gū, s. 18. An intermittent fever ; chilliness, shiveringt.

Agued†, ā'-gūde, a. Having ague.

Aguish†, ā'-gu-ĭsh, a. Chilly, shivering. H., *a'guishness*†, s. 91.

Ah, *āh'*, int. Denoting surprise, pity, dislike, joy, &c., acc. to the man. of utterance.

Aha, ă-hâh', int. Expressing triumph, pleasure, contempt, or surprise. (v. s.)

Ahead†, ă-hĕd', ad. Further on ; onward ; headlong, precipitantly. [(naut.)

Ahoy, ă-hoy', int. or imp. Holla ! attend ye !

Aid, ădde, s. = *aid'ance*°. Help, succour, assistance ; a helpert ; a subsidy (leg.).

Aid, ădde, vt. To help, assist, sustain. H., *aid'ing*, p. ; *aid'ed*, pp. ; *aid'er*, s. 89.

Aidant°, ădd'-ănt, a. Helping.

Aid-de-camp, ădd'-dĕ-kŏng, s. (prop., *aide-*.) A mil. officer who conveys orders. (Fr.)

Aid'less, a. Helpless.

Aigret†, ā'-gŭr, s. 57. Sour.

Aiguiet, ā'-gu-lĕt, s. The point or tag on fringes ; a small skewer.

Ail, āle, vt. To give pain or make sickly† : — vi. To feel pain ; to be sickly. H., *ail'ing*, p., a. ; *ailed'*, pp. [tion, disease.

Ail'ment, -mĕnt, s. = *ail*†. Pain, indisposi-

Aim, āme', s. A directing towards ; a purpose, scheme, object ; endeavour.

Aim, vt. To direct or project a missile : — vi. To point or level at ; to direct the intention ; to tend towards, endeavour, or design. H., *aim'ing*, p. ; *aimed'*, pp. ; *aim'er*, s. 89.

Aim'less, -lĕs, a. Without aim.

Air, ăr', ăre', s. The fluid we breathe, the atmosphere ; a gas ; a light breeze ; a tune, or its leading parts ; mien, look, gesture ; affected manner : — pl., affectation, haughtiness. H., *air'-balloon*, *air'-bladder*, *air'-gun*, &c., &c., in all of which it pres. its orig. sig.

Air, vt. To expose to the air ; to ventilate ; to dry and warm by the fire. H., *air'ing*, p. ; *aired'*, pp. ; *air'er*, s. 89. [(v. v.)

Air'ing, s. Exposure to air ; a short journey.

Air'less, -lĕs, a. Void of, or wanting air.

Air'ling°, -lĭng, s. A thoughtless person.

Air'tight, a. Impermeable to air.

Air'y, -e, a. Of air ; well ventilated ; aërial ; light, unsubstantial, gay, sprightly. H., *air'ily*, 43, ad. ; *air'iness*, s. 91.

Aisle, īle, s. = *aile*°, *Ile*. The side-walks of church ; pop., the open parts unconnecte

Aisled†, īld', a. Having aisles. [with the servic

Ait, āte, s. A small island in a river or lake

Ajar, ă-jâr', ad. A little opened.

Akin, ă-kĭn', a. Related by blood ; allied b nature ; closely resembling.

Al-, ăl, pfx. The. (Ar.) See *Ad-*.

Alabaster, ăl'-ă-bās-tĕr, s. A fine compa variety of gypsum.

Al'abaster, a. = *alabas'trian*. Of or like al baster.

Alack†, ă-lăk', int. = *alack'-a-day*†. Alas.

Alacrious°, ă-lăk'-re-ŭs, a. Cheerful ; read H., *alac'riously*°, ad. ; *alac'riousness*°, s. 9

Alac'rity, -rit-e, s. Cheerful readines sprightliness.

Alamode, ăl-ă-mōde', ad. After the fashio

Aland†, ă-lănd', ad. At or on land. [(Fr

Alantine, ă-lăn'-tĭn, s. Inulin.

Alar°, ā'-lăr, a. 25. Of or having wings.

Alarm, ă-lârm', s. A cry or sound of danger sudden surprise with fear ; an alaramt.

Alarm', vt. To give notice of danger ; to di turb or surprise with apprehension of da ger. H., *alarm'ing*, p. ; *alarmed*, pp. ; (a *alarm'ist*, s. 89.

Alarm'ing, -ĭng, a. Exciting alarm. H *alarm'ingly*, 43, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Alarum, ă-lăr'-ŭm, s. 26. Alarm° ; a clo that rings a bell at any given time.

Alary, ăl'-ăr-e, a. Wing-like.

Alas, ă-lăs', int. Expressing sorrow.

Alb, ălb, s. A species of surplice.

Albatross, ăl'-bă-trŏs, s. A very large sea-bi

Albeit°, ăwl'-bē-ĭt, ad. = ăl'be†. Although be it so. [whiti

Albescent, ăl-bĕs'-ĕnt, a. Growing whit

Albinism, ăl'-bĭn-ĭzm, s. = *albi'nism*. St of being an albino.

Albino, ăl-bī'-no, s. A white negro ; a pers unusually pale or cadaverous. [of an e

Albuginous, ăl-bū-jĭn'-ŭs, a. Like the wh

Albugo, ăl-bū'-gō, s. The white of the eye

Album, ăl'-bŭm, s. A blank book in wh friends insert autographs or short pieces, memorials for each other ; a commonpla book.

Albumen, ăl-bū'-mĕn, s. The white of eg also a like substance found in animal bod (chem.).

Albu'minous, -ŭs, a. Of or like albumen.

Alburnum, ăl-bŭrn'-ŭm, s. The white, wood, next below the inner bark ; the s wood.

Alcahest, ăl'-kă-hĕst, s. = *alkahest*. A p tended universal solvent. (alch.)

Alcaic, ăl-kā'-ĭk, a. Relating to Alcæus, o a verse invented by him.

Alcaid, ăl-kāde', s. A governor (Barb.) magistrate (Port.) ; a jailer (Sp.)

Alcal'de, -kal'-dā, s. A magistrate or jud

Alcedo, -sē'-do, s. The kingfisher. (L.) [(S

Alchemic, ăl-kĭm'-ĭk, a. = *alchem'ical*. R ting to alchemy. H., *alchem'ically*, 43, ad.

Al'chemise°, -mīze, vt. 60. To transmute.

Alchemist, ăl'-ke-mĭst, s. One who practi

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alchemy. H., *alchemis'tical*, a.; *alchemis'tically*, ad. 90.

Alchemy, ăl'-kĭm-e, s. A pretended science aiming at transmuting all metals into gold. See *Chemistry*. [anhydrous spirit.

Alcohol, ăl'-ko-hŏl, s. = *al'kohol*. Pure

Al'cholate, -lāte, s. A salt containing alcohol.

Alcholic, -hŏl'-ĭk, a. Of or like alcohol.

Al'cholize, -līze, vt. 60. To convert into alcohol; to reduce to an impalpable powder†. H., *alcholiza'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Alcohol'meter, -hŏl'-me-tĕr, -hŏm'-†, s. An instr. for ascertaining the strength of spirits.

Alcoran, ăl'-ko-răn, s. The koran.

Alcove, ăl-kōve', ăl'-kōve—We., s. A recess; an arbour.

Alder, ăwl'-dĕr, s. 8. A well-known tree.

Alderman, ăwl'-dĕr-măn, s. 8, 25. A town or city magistrate.

Aldermanly, -le, a. Like an alderman.

Aldern, ăwl'-dĕrn, a. Made of alder.

Aldine, ăl'-dĭn, a. From the press of Aldus; correct, elegant.

Ale, āle, s. A pale variety of beef. [ale.

*Ale-berry**, s. Warm, spiced, and sweetened

*Ale-conner**, -kŏn-ĕr, s. An inspector of brewers measures.

Ale'-cost, -kŏst, s. An herb.

Ale'-hoof, -hōōf, s. Ground-ivy.

Ale'-house, s. A place where ale is sold.

Ale-wife, s. = *a'loof*. An Amer. fish. [fighting.

*Alectryomachy**, ă-lĕk-tre-ŏm'-ă-ke, s. Cock-

Alee, ă-lē', ad. On the lee-side. (naut.)

Aleger, lē'-e-gĕr, s. 25. Sour ale.

Alembic, ă-lĕm'-bĭk, s. A vessel used in distillation. (chem.)

Alength†, ă-lĕngth', ad. At full length.

Alert, ă-lĕrt', s. Watchful, vigilant, sprightly. H., *alert'ness*, s. 91.

Aletude†, ăl'-e-tūde, s. Corpulence; obesity.

Alewife, ā-lī', s. Shouting.

Alexandrine, ăl-ĕg-zăn'-drĭn, s. 45. A verse of twelve syllables. (pros.)

Alexipharmic, ă-lĕks-e-fārm'-ĭk, a. Antidotal; sudorific. H., *alexipharm'ic*, s. (med.) 91.

Alexiteric, ă-lĕks-e-tĕr'-ĭk, a. = *alexite'rial*. Antidotal. H., *alexiter'ic*, s. (med.) 91.

Aly, ăl'-gē, s. (pl., *al'gæ*, -jē.) Sea-weed. (L.)

Algebra, ăl'-je-brā, s. The science of quantity in general; universal arithmetic. (Ar.)

Algebraic, -brā'-ĭk, a. = *algebra'ical*. Of or by means of algebra. H., *algebra'ically*, ad. 91.

Algebraist, -brā-ĭst, s. One versed in algebra.

Algerine, ăl-je-rēne', a. Of or belonging to Algiers. H., (an) *algerine'*, s. 90.

*Algid**, ăl'-jĭd, a. Cold; chilly. H., *al'gidness*, *algid'ity*, s. 91.

Algous, ăl'-gŭs, a. Of or like sea-weed.

Alias, āle'-yŭs, ad. 45. Otherwise. (L.)

Alias, s. A second writ of execution when the first has failed. (leg.)

Alibi, ăl'-e-bī, s. Being elsewhere. (leg.)

*Alible**, ăl'-ĭl, a. Nutritive. [adverse to.

Alien, āle'-yĕn, a. 45. Foreign; estranged; *Alien*, s. A foreigner; one unentitled to citizenship. [alienation. (v. v.)

Alienability†, -ă-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. Capacity of *Alienage*, -āje, s. = *a"lienism*†, -ĭzm, 6. State of being an alien.

*Alienate**, -āte, a. Estranged, &c. (v. v.)

Alienate, vt. To transfer property (leg.); to withdraw the affections; to estrange; to misapply. H., *a"lienating*, p.; *a"lienated*, pp., a.; *a"lienator*, 25, s.; *a"lienable*, 45, a.; *aliena'tion*, 36, s. 89.

*Aliene**, āle-yēne', vt. = *a"liēn**. To alienate.

Alienee, -yēn-ē', s. One to whom a thing is transferred.

Aliferous, ă-lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Having wings.

Aliform, ăl'-e-form, a. 26. Wing-shaped.

*Aligerous**, ă-lĭj'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Having wings.

Alight†, ă-līte', ad. On fire.

Alight, vi. To descend; to fall upon. H., *alight'ing*, p.; *alight'ed*, pp.

Alike, ă-līke', a. Without difference; similar:—ad. Equally; similarly.

Aliment, ăl'-e-mĕnt, s. Nourishment; food.

Aliment'al, -ăl, a. = *alimen'tious**. Supplying food; nutritious. H., *aliment'ally*, ad. 91.

Aliment'ary, -ăr-e, a. 25. Pertaining to food; alimental. H., *aliment'ariness*, s. 91.

Alimentation, -ĕ-shŭn, s. The act, power, or state of nourishing or being nourished.

Alimentiveness, -ĭv-nĕs, s. The organ which gives a desire for food and drink. (phren.)

Alimony, ăl'-e-mŭn-e, s. 17. The sum set apart for the use of the wife on separation from her husband. (leg.) [exactly.

Aliquant, ăl'-e-kwănt, a. That does not divide

Al'iquot, -kwŏt, a. That measures or divides without a remainder.

Alish, ăl'-ĭsh, a. Like ale.

Alive, ă-lĭve, a. Living, existing; active, sprightly, susceptible. [ciple in madder.

Alizarine, ă-lĭz'-ă-rĭn, s. 58. A colouring prin-

Al'kahest, s. See *Alcahest*.

Alkalescent, ăl-kă-lĕs'-ĕnt, a. Tending to be, or slightly alkaline. H., *alkales'cence*, *alkales'cency*, -ĕn-se, s. 91.

Alkali, ăl'-kă-le, -lī, s. (pl., *al'kalies*, -līz.) A substance capable of neutralising acidity, and of turning veg. blues into green, and veg. yellows, brown; potassa, soda, or ammonia. (In this word, and its comp., *o* is now occasionally substituted for *k*.)

Alkalify, ăl-kăl'-e-fī, ăl'-kă-le-fī—We., vt. To convert into an alkali:—vi. To become alkaline. H., *alkal'ifying*, p.; *alkal'ified*, pp.; *alkal'ifiable*, s. 89.

Alkaligenous, -lĭj'-ĕn-ŭs, a. Producing alkali.

Alkalimeter, -lĭm'-e-tĕr, s. 57. An instr. used in testing the strength of alkalies.

Alkalim'etry, -tre, s. The art of finding the strength of alkalies.

Alkaline, ăl'-kă-lĭn, -līne, a. 58 = *alka'lious**. Having the qualities of an alkali. H., *alkalin'ity*, 43, s. 91.

Al'kalize, -līze, vt. = *alkal'isate*†. 60. To make alkaline. H., *al'kalising*, p.; *al'kalised*, pp.; *al'kalizeable*, 45, a.; *alkalisa'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Alkaloid, ăl'-kă-loyd, s. 22. The basic or alkaline principle of a vegetable; a vegeto-alkali.

Alkanet, ăl'-kă-nĕt, s. A plant yielding a red

Alkenna, ăl-kĕn'-ă, s. See *Henna*. [dye.

Alkermes, ăl-kĕr'-mēz, s. A confection; a compound cordial.

Al'koran, s. See *Alcoran*. [of.

All, ăll or ăwl, a. 8. The whole of; every one

All, ad. wholly; completely; by all.

All, s. The whole; every one. [*All* (a. and ad.) is freq. comp., but still retains its orig. sig.; as, *all-aban'doned*, *all-pow'erful*, *all-see'ing*, &c.]

All-fools'-day, -fōōlz'-, s. First of April.

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All-fours', s. A game at cards:—ad. On *All-hail*, -hāl', int. All health. [four legs].
All-hallows, -hāl'-ōz, s. = *all-hal'lows*. All-saints'-day. H., *all-hal'low-mass*, *all-hal'-All-saints'-day*, s. First of Nov. [*low-tide*, &c.
All-souls'-day, -sōlz-, s. Second of Nov.
Allantoic, āl-lān-tō'-ĭk, a. Of the *allan'tois*, a membrane enveloping the fœtus.
Allay, āl-lā', vt. To alloy†; to repress, quiet, reduce. H., *allay'ing*, p.; *allayed'*, pp.; *allay'er*†, s.; *allay'ing*†, *allay'ment*†, s. 89.
Allegation, āl-le-gā'-shŭn, s. Positive assertion. (v. l.)
Allege, āl-lĕj', vt. 32. (pref., *alledge*,—We.) To adduce, cite, declare, affirm. H., *alleg'ing*, p.; *alleged'*, pp.; *alleg'er*, s.; *allĕg'able**, 45, s.; *allega'tion*, *allĕg'ment*†, s. 89.
Allegiance, āl-lē'-jĕ-ănse, s. 46. The duty of subjects to the gov. or state; fidelity; loyalty.
Alle'giant†, -jĕ-ănt, a. Loyal.
Allegoric, āl-e-gŏr'-ĭk, a. = *allegor'ical*. 26. Like an allegory; figurative. H., *allegor'ically*, 43, ad.; *allegor'icalness*, s. 91.
Allegorise, āl'-e-go-rīze, vt., vi. 60. To turn into, or use allegory. H., *al'legorized*, pp.; *al'legoriser**, *al'legorist*, s. 89.
Allegory, āl'-e-gŏr-e, s. 17. A figurative sentence or discourse.
Allegro, āl-lĕ'-gro, ad. Merrily; cheerfully:—s. cheerfulness; a brisk movement (mus.).
Alleluʹiah. See *Hallelujah*.
Allemande, āl-le-mănd', s. A Ger. dance.
Alleviate, āl-lē'-ve-āte, vt. To make light; to allay, ease, soften; to extenuate. H., *alle'viating*, p., s.; *alle'viated*, pp.; *alle'viator*†, 17, s.; *allevia'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Alle'viative, -lĭv, a. Palliative.
Alley, āl'-e, s. (pl., *al'leys*.) A narrow walk or passage; a choice taw (juv.).
Allheal, ăwl'-hēle, s. The name of several plants and nostrums.
Alliaceous, āl-e-ā'-shŭs, a. 27. Like garlic.
Alliance, āl-lī'-ănse, s. A league; union by treaty or marriage. See *Ally*.
Allies, āl-līze', s. pl. States leagued for joint defence or attack. See *Ally*.
*Alligate**, al'-e-gāte, vt. To tie together.
Alligation, -gā'-shŭn, s. A rule of arithmetic. (v. v.) [crocodile.
Alligator, āl'-e-gā-tŭr, s. 25. The American
*Alligature**, āl-lĭg'-ā-tūre, s. 18. A ligature.
Allision†, āl-lĭzh'-ŭn, s. 35. Collision.
Alliterative, āl-lĭt'-ĕr-ā-tĭv, a. Containing two or more words close to each other which begin with the same letter. H., *alliter'ation*, 36, s. 91.
*Allocation**, āl-o-kā'-shŭn, s. An allowance made upon an account. (leg.)
Allodial, āl-lō'dē-y'āl, a. 48. = *allo'dian**. Not held of a superior (app. to lands).
Allopathic, āl-lo-păth'-ĭk, a. Pertaining to allopathy. H., *allopath'ically*, ad. 91.
Allopathy, āl-lŏp'-ā-the, s. Lit., another disease; ordinary medical practice as opposed to homœopathy. H., (an) *allop'athist*, s. 90.
Allot, āl-lŏt', vt. To grant, divide, distribute, apportion. H., *allott'ing*, p.; *allott'ed*, pp.; *allott'er*, s.; *allot'ment*, *allott'ery*†, s. 89.
Allot'ment, s. That which is allotted. (v. v.)
Allow, āl-low', vt. 23. To admit, sanction, grant, yield, abate, permit. H., *allow'ing*, p.; *allowed'*, pp.

Allow'able, -ăbl, a. That may be allowed H., *allow'ably*, 43, ad.; *allow'ableness*, s. 91
Allow'ance, -ănse, s. The act of allowing that which is allowed.
Allow'ance†, vt. To limit to a certain quantity
Alloy, āl-loy', s. 22. A mixture of differen metals (exc. mercury); the baser meta mixed with a finer one; fig., anything whic lessens or debases.
Alloy', vt. To cheapen or mix metals; t debase by admixture. H., *alloy'ing*, p. *alloy'ed*, pp.; *alloy'ing*†, *alloy'age*, s. 89.
Allspice, ăwl'-spīse, s. Pimento.
Allude, āl-l'ōōd', vi. 27. To hint at; to refe to indirectly. H., *allūd'ing*, p.; *allūd'ed*, pp
Allure, āl-l'ōōr', vt. 27. To attract by some thing flattering or acceptable; to entice decoy, seduce. H., *allūr'ing*, p., s.; *allūred'* pp.; *allūr'er*, s.; *allure'ment*, s. 89.
Allu'ring, a. Inviting, attractive, tempting. H. *allūr'ingly*, 43, ad.; *allūr'ingness**, s. (v. v.) 91
Allusion, āl-l'ōō'-zhŭn, s. Indirect reference
Allu'sive, -sĭv, a. = *allu'sory*. 25. Hinting something. H., *allu'sively*, ad.; *allu'sive ness**, s. 91.
Alluvial, āl-l'ōō'v'-y'āl, a. 45. = *allu'vious* Washed down and deposited by water.
Allu'vium, -l'ōō'v'-yŭm, s. = *allu'vion*. 17 Alluvial matter. (geol.) [*Allie*
Ally, āl-lī', s. 43. A friend or confederate. Se
Ally', vt. To unite by kindred, friendship confederacy, or resemblance. H., *ally'ing* p.; *allied'*, pp.; *alli'ance*, s. (v. s.) 89.
Almanac, ăwl'-mă-năk, s. 8. A yearly calenda
Almighty, ăwl-mīt'-e, a. Of unlimited power omnipotent. H., *almight'ily*, 42, ad.; (the *Almight'y*, s. 91. [almond-tre
Almond, ah'-mŭnd, s. 7, 17. The fruit of th
Almoner, ăl'-mŭn-ĕr, s. 17. A distributer
Al'monry, -re, s. The place for alms. [alm
Almost, ăwl'-mōst, ad. 8. Nearly. [poo
Alms, ahmz', s. pl. 7. Anything given to th
Alms'houses, s. Buildings for the reception decayed traders, &c., on private char. fou dations. (Eng.) [ing a small wic
Aloight, ăwl'-nīte, s. A cake of wax, &c., bea
Aloe, ăl'-o, s. A succulent plant; a tree yiel ing an odorous wood.
Aloes, ăl'-ōze, s. A purgative drug.
Aloetic, ăl'-ō-ĕt'-ĭk, a. = *aloet'ical*. Of or co taining aloes. H., (an) *aloet'ic*, s. (med.)
Aloft†, ā-lŏft', ad. On high; above; overhea
Alone, ā-lōne', s. Single; solitary; witho company:—ad. Separately; singly.
Along, ā-lŏng', ad. = *alongst*†. Lengthwis onward; in company. H., *along'-side*, (naut.) 92.
Aloof†, ā-lōōf', ad. 20. At a distance. H., *aloo ness*†*, s. 92. [Fox-scarf; baldne
Alopecy, ăl'-o-pē-se, s. = *alope'cia*, -sh
Aloud, ā-lowd', ad. 28. Loudly.
Alpaca, ăl-păk'-ā, s. The Peruvian shee also a fabric prof. woven from its hair.
Alpha, ăl'-fā, s. The Gr. *a*; h., the firs the beginning. [gu
Alphabet, ăl'-fā-bĕt, s. The letters of a l
Al'phabet, vt. To arrange alphabetically.
Alphabetic, -bĕt'-ĭk, a. = *alphabet'ical*. the order of the alph.; possessing an a H., *alphabet'ically*, 43, ad. 91.
Alpine, ăl'-pīn; -pīne—K., Js., s. 45. from, or like the Alps; very elevated.

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Alquifou, ăl'-ke-fōō, s. An ore of lead.
Already, ăwl-rĕd'-e, ad. 8. Now, or before the time expected.
Also, ăwl'-so, ad. 8. In like manner.
Altar, ăwl'-tĕr, s. 8, 25. Anc., a place on which sacrifices were offered; eccl., the communion-table; fig., a place of worship. [tions.
*Al'tarage**, -tĭj, s. Emolument from oblaAl'tarpiece, -pēse, s. A painting, or decorations, placed over an altar.
Alter, ăwl'-tĕr, vt. 8. To change, either wholly or in part:—vi. To vary or become different. H., *al'tering*, p.; *al'tered*, pp.; *altera'tion*, 26 (also the change made), s. 89.
Al'terable, -ăbl, a. That may vary or be varied. H., *al'terably*, 42, ad.; *al'terableness*, *alterabil'ity*, s. 91.
Alterative, ăwl'-tĕr-ă-tĭv, a. 26. = *al'terant**. Having power to alter. (med.)
Al'terative, s. A med. which induces healthy action, without other marked effect.
Altercate, ăl'-tĕr-kāte, vt. To dispute or wrangle. H., *al'tercating*, p.; *al'tercated*, pp.; *altercа'tion*, 26, s. 89.
*Altern**, ăl'-tĕrn, ăl-tĕrn', a. = *al'ternant*. Acting by turns. H., *altern'acy**, 42, s. 91.
Al'ternant, -ănt, a. In alternating layers. (geol.)
Alternate, ăl-tĕrn'-āte, a. By turns; reciprocal. H., *altern'ately*, ad.; (an) *altern'ate**, s.; *altern'ateness*, s. 91.
Alternate, ăl'-tĕrn-āte—Ja., We., -tĕrn'—K., S., Wa., vt. To perform, place, or change by turns:—vi. To happen, act, or follow by turns. H., *al'ternating*, p.; *al'ternated*, pp.; *alterna'tion*, 26, s. 89.
Alterna'tive, -ă-tĭv, a. 45. Offering a choice of two things. H., *altern'atively*, 42, ad.; (an) *altern'ative*, s.; *altern'ativeness*, s. 91.
Although, ăwl-thō', con. or imp. 8. Grant; allow; even though.
*Altigrade**, ăl'-te-grāde, a. Rising on high.
*Altiloquence**, ăl-tĭl'-o-kwĕnse, s. 33. Pompous language. [taking heights.
Altimeter, ăl-tĭm'-e-tĕr, s. 57. An instr. for
Altim'etry, -tre, s. Art of measuring altitudes.
*Altisonant**, ăl-tĭs'-o-nănt, a. = *altis'onous**. Pompous in sound.
Altitude, ăl'-te-tūde, s. Height or elevation; angle of elevation above the horizon (ast.); fig., highest point, acme.
*Altivolant**, ăl-tĭv'-o-lănt, a. High flying.
Alto, ăl'-to, a. = *alt*. High (sculp.):—s. Counter-tenor (mus.).
Al'to relievo, re-lē'-vo, s. High relief. (sculp.)
Altogether, ăwl'-tōō-gĕth-ĕr, ad. 8, 38. In the whole; completely.
Aludel, ăl'-u-dĕl, s. A subliming pot. (chem.)
Alum, ăl'-ŭm, s. A salt of alumina. [with alum.
Al'umed, -ŭmd, pp., a. Imbued or mixed
Alumina, ă-l'ōō'-mĭn-ă, s. 18. = *al'umine*, -mĭn. The pure earthy base of clay. [mina.
Alumin'iform, -e-form, a. 26. Formed like alu-
Aluminif'erous, -lĭ-fĕr'-ŭs, a. Containing alum.
Alu'minous, -ŭs, a. Of or relating to alum or alumina.
Aluminum, ă-l'ōō'-mĭn-ŭm, s. 18. = *alumin'ium*, -yŭm. The metallic base of alumina.
Alumish†, ăl'-ŭm-ĭsh, a. Alum-like.
*Alutation**, ăl-ū-tā'-shŭn, s. 18. Making or dressing leather.
Alveary, ăl'-ve-ăr-e, s. 9. The hollow of the external ear. (anat.)

Alveolar, ăl-vē'-o-lăr, a. 25. = *alve'olary*. Containing sockets. (anat.)
Alve'olate, -lāte, a. Divided into cells or pits.
Al'veole, -ōle, s. = *alve'olus*. The socket of a tooth.
Alvine, ăl'-vĭn, a. 45. Of or from the belly.
Always, ăwl'-wāze, a. = *al'ways*†. 8. Perpetually; constantly; frequently; for ever.
Am, ăm, vi. See *Be*.
Amability, ā-mă-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. See *Amiable*.
Amadou, ăm'-ă-dōō, s. A species of boletus, resemb. doe-skin leather, used for tinder and plasters. (Fr.)
Amain†, ă-mān', ad. With force; violently.
Amalgam, ă-măl'-găm, s. A comp. of mercury with another metal (chem.); a mixture†.
Amal'gamate, -gă-māte, vt. = *amal'gamize**, *amal'gamet*†, 60. To combine mercury with one or more metals (chem.); to blend intimately†. H., *amal'gamating*, p.; *amal'gamated*, pp.; *amalgama'tion*, 26, s. 89.
Amanuensis, ă-măn-ū-ĕn'-sĭs, s. 18. One who writes under dictation, or copies for another.
Amaranth, ăm'-ă-rănth, s. = *amaranth'us*, L. A flower; a colour inclining to purple; poet., a flower which never fades. [ranths.
Amaranth'ine, -ĭn, a. 45. Of or like amaAmaritude*, ă-măr'-e-tūde, s. Bitterness.
Amarylis, ăm-ă-rĭl'-ĭs, s. The lily-asphodel.
Amass, ă-măs', vt. To collect together; to heap up. H., *amass'ing*, p.; *amassed'*, pp.; *amass'ment*, s. 89.
Amateur, ăm'-ă-tūr', s. 99. One who cultivates a study or art from taste, not for gain. (Fr.)
*Amative**, ăm'-ă-tĭv, a. 45. Amatory. H., *am'atively**, 42, ad.; *am'ativeness*, s. 91.
Amatorial, -tōr'-e-ăl, a. = *amato''rious*†, *amato''rian**. Amatory. H., *amato''rially*, ad. 91. [causing love.
Am'atory, -tŭr-e, a. 17. Relating to, or
Amaurosis, ăm-aw-rō'-sĭs, s. Decay or loss of sight, without visible defect in the eye.
Amaze, ă-māze', vt. To confuse with sudden fear; to astonish or surprise. H., *amaz'ing*, p.; *amazed'*, pp., a.; *amaz'*†, *amaz'ment*, s. 89. [ad.; *amaz'edness*, s. 91.
Amazed, -māzd', s. (v. v.) H., *amaz'edly*, 45,
Ama'zing, a. Very wonderful or perplexing. H., *amaz'ingly*, ad. 91.
Amazon, ăm'-ă-zŭn, s. 17. A female warrior; h., a masculine woman.
Amazonian, -zōn'-yăn, a. Of the river Amazon (geog.); warlike, masculine.
Amb-, pfx. Both; about. (L.)
*Ambages**, ăm-bā'-jēz, s. pl. Circumlocution.
Ambassador, ăm-băs'-ă-dŭr, s. 25 (f., *ambass'adress*). A public minister at a foreign court. (pref., *embassador*.) See *Embassy*.
Amber, ăm'-bĕr, s. 25. A hard fossil resin. H., *am'ber* (made of), a. 90.
*Am'ber**, vt. To scent with amber. [fume.
Am'bergris, -grĭs, -grēse, s. A costly per-
Am'ber-seed, s. Musk-seed.
Ambidexter, ăm-be-dĕks'-tĕr, s. One who uses both hands alike.
Ambidex'trous, -trŭs, a. Having equal use of either hand; fig., double-dealing. H., *ambidex'trously*, 42, ad.; *ambidex'trousness**, *ambidex'terity*†, s. 91.
Ambient, ăm'-be-ĕnt, a. Surrounding.
Ambiguity, ăm-be-gū'-ĭt-e, s. 18. Obscureness; double meaning. (v. a.)

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Ambiguous, -bĭg'-ū-ŭs, a. Obscure; having two or more meanings. H., *ambig'uously*, 43, ad.; *ambig'uousness*, s. 91. [left hands.
*Ambilevous**, ăm-be-lē'-vŭs, a. Having both
Ambilogy, ăm-bĭl'-o-je, s. Ambiguous discourse.
Ambil'ogy, -kwe, s. 32. Ambiguity of expression. [compass or circuit.
*Ambit**, ăm'-bĭt, s. = *am'bitude**, 18. The
Ambition, ăm-bĭsh'-tin, s. The desire of excellence, superiority, preferment, honour, fame, or power. H., *ambi''tionless* (without &c.), a. 90.
Ambitious, -bĭsh-'ŭs, a. Aspiring, &c. H., *ambi''tiously*, ad.; *ambi''tiousness**, s. 91.
Amble, ăm'-bl, s. A peculiar pace between a trot and a walk. (man.)
Am'ble, vi. To pace easily or daintily. H., *am'bling*, p., a.; *am'bled*, pp.; *am'bler*, s. 89.
Ambrein, ăm-brē'-ĭn, s. Of ambreine. H., *ambre'ic acid*, s. 91. [ambergris.
Ambreine, -brē'-in, s. The active principle of
Ambrosia, ăm-brō'-zh'ă, s. 35, 27. The imaginary food of the gods. (myth.)
Ambro'sial, -zh'ăl, a. 35. Of ambrosia; delectable. H., *ambrō'sially*, ad. 91. [brose.
Ambro'sian, -zh'ăn, a. Ambrosial; of St Am-
Ambry, ăm'-bre, s. Almonry.
Ambulance, ăm'-bū-lănse, s. 18. The movable hospital of an army. [*am'bulancy**, s. 91.
Am'bulant, -lănt, a. Walking; moving. H., *Am'bulate*†, -lāte, vi. To walk; to move hither and thither. H., *ambula'tion*, s. 89.
Am'bulatory, -tŭr-e, a. 25. Ambulant: — s. A place for walking. [To ambush.
Ambuscade, ăm'-bŭs-kāde, s. Ambush: — vt.
Ambush, ăm'-bŏŏsh, s. 21. A lying in wait for; a concealed post where troops and assassins wait to trap or surprise their victims.
Am'bush, vt. To surprise, &c.: — vi. To lie in ambush. H., *am'bushing*, p.; *ambushed'*, pp.; *ambush'ment**, s. 89.
Ameliorate, ă-mēl'-yo-rāte, vt. To improve; to make better: — vi. To grow better. H., *amēl'iorating*, p.; *amēl'iorated*, pp., a.; *amel'iorator*, s. 25; *amēl'iorable*, 45, a.; *amelio'ration*, 36, s. 89.
Amen, ā-mĕn' — J., K., P., We., ă'-mĕn'— S., Wa.; ā'-mĕn, in chant.; ad. or imp. Truly;
*Amen**, s. Unchangeableness. (scrip.) [be it so.
Amenable, ă-mēne'-ăbl, a. Liable; accountable. H., *amēn'ably*, 43, ad.; *amēn'ableness**, *amenabil'ity**, s. 91.
Amend, ă-mĕnd', vt. To correct, improve, or reform: — vi. To grow better. H., *amend'ing*, p.; *amend'ed*, pp., a.; *amend'er**, s.; *amend'able*, 45, a.; *amend'ing*, *amend'ment*.
Amend'atory, -ă-tŭr-e, a. 17. Corrective. [s. 89.
Amends, ă-mĕndz', s. 99. Reparation; retractation. H., *amends' honorable*, full apology. (Fr.)
Amendment, ă-mĕnd'-mĕnt, s. An addition or alteration proposed to be made in a bill or motion. (parl.; v. v.)
Amends, -mĕndz', s. pl. Recompense. [eye.
Amenity, ă-mēn'-e-te, s. Pleasantness to the
Amerce, ă-mĕrse', vt. To punish with a fine. H., *amerc'ing*, p.; *amerced'*, pp.; *amerc'er*, s.; *amerc'able*, 45, a.; *amerce'ment*, s. 89.
American, ă-mĕr'-e-kăn, a. 26. Of or from America. [or peculiarity.
Amer'icanism, -ĭzm, s. An American idiom
Amethyst, ăm'-e-thĭst, s. A precious stone; a deep violet colour.

Amethyst'ine, -ĭn, a. Of or like amethyst.
Amiable, ā'-me-ăbl, ăm'-yăbl, a. Deserving love or affection; lovely; pleasing. H., *a'miably*, ad.; *amiableness*†, *amiabil'ity*†, *amabil'ity*, s. 91. See *Amability*.
Amianth, ăm'-e-ănth, s. = *amianth'us*. Asbestos.
Amianth'oid, -oyd, a. Formed like amianth.
Amicable, ăm'-e-kăbl, a. Friendly, kind, peaceable. H., *am'icably*, 43, ad.; *am'icableness*, s. 91. [ance.
*Amid**, ă-mĭd', pr. = *amidst'*. In the middle;
Amide, ăm'-ĭd, s. (*pref.*, *am'mide*.) 58. A compound of amidogen.
Am'idine, -e-dĭn, s. 58. A substance formed by the action of hot water on starch.
Amidogen, -ĭd'-o-jĕn, s. A chem. principle cont. N_1H_2. [Faultily; wrongly.
Amiss, ă-mĭs', s. Wrong; faulty: — ad.
Amity, ăm'-e-te, s. Good-will; friendship.
Ammonia, ăm-mōne'-y'ă, s. Volatile alkali; the pungent matter of smelling salts. (= N_1H_3.)
Ammoniacal, -mo-nī'-ă-kăl, a. = *ammo''niac**. Of or like ammonia; pungent.
*Ammoniuret**, -nī'-ă-rĕt, s. = *ammoni'uret**. A compound of ammonia and a metal.
Am'monide, -nīd, s. 58. An amide.
Ammonium, ăm-mōne-y'tim, s. The theoretical metallic base of ammonia. (= N_1H_4.)
Ammunition, ăm-ū-nĭsh'-ŭn, s. 18. Military stores or provisions, more esp. gunpowder, shot, &c. [polit. offences.
Amnesty, ăm'-nĕs-te, s. A gen. pardon for
Amnion, ăm'-ne-ŏn, s. = *am'nios*. The inner membrane covering the fœtus. (anat.)
Amniotic, -ŏt'-ĭk, a. Of or from the amnios.
Among, ă-mŭng', pr. = *amongst'*. Mingled with; associated with.
*Amorist**, ăm'-o-rĭst, s. A gallant; a lover.
Amorous, ăm'-o-rŭs, a. Relating to love; inclined to love; enamoured*. H., *am'orously*, 43, ad.; *am'orousness*, s. 91.
Amorphous, ă-morf'-ŭs, a. Shapeless; devoid of regular form. H., *amorph'ousness**, s. 91.
Amor'phy†, -fe, s. = *amor'phia*. Shapelessness.
Amortise, ă-mōr'-tĭz, -tīze, vt. 60. To alienate in mortmain. H., *amor'tised*, pp.; *amortisa'tion*, 36, *amor'tisement*, -tĭz-, s. 89.
Amount, ă-mownt', s. The whole sum or result.
Amount', vi. To rise or reach to; to result. H., *amount'ing*, p.; *amount'ed*, pp.
Amour, ă-mōōr', s. A love intrigue. (Fr.)
Amovings, ă-mōōv'-ĭng, p., a. Moving away.
Amphi-, pfx. Both; about, around. (Gr.)
Amphibia, ăm-fĭb'-y'ă, s. pl. = *amphibi'ala*, *amphibi'ans*. 45. Amphibious animals. (v. i.)
Amphib'ious, -y'ŭs, a. Hav. the faculty of living both on land and in water; possessing gills and lungs conjointly (zool.); mongrel†. H., *amphib'iously*, 43, ad.; *amphib'iousness*, s. 91.
*Amphibole**, ăm-fe-bōl'-ĭk, a. Equivocal.
*Amphibol'ogy**, -o-je, s. A phrase or discourse of doubtful meaning. [(∨–∨).
Amphibrach, ăm'-fe-brāk, s. A poetical foot
Amphid, ăm'-fĭd, s. Consisting *of* acid and base; not haloid. (chem.)
Amphieci, ăm-fĭsh'-y'ī, s. pl. = *amphi''cians*. Persons living between the tropics. (geog.)
Amphitheatre, ăm-fe-thē'-ă-tĕr, s. 57. A circular or oval building having an arena in the middle. See *Theatre*.
Ample, ăm'-pl, ămp'l, a. Large, full, liberal. H., *amp'ly*, ad.; *am'pleness*†, s. 91.

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Amplicate†, ăm'-plē-kāte, vt. To enlarge. H., *amplicā'tion**, 36, s. 89.

Am'plify, -fī, vt. = *amplifi''cate**. To enlarge, augment, increase, or extend: — vi. To dilate upon; to exaggerate. H., *am'plifying*, p.; *am'plified*, pp.; *am'plifier*, s.; *amplifica'tion*, 36, s. 89. [fulness.

Am'plitude, -tūde, s. 18. Extent; largeness;

Amputate, ăm'-pū-tāte, vt. To prune or cut off. H., *am'putating*, p.; *am'putated*, pp.; *amputa'tion*, 36, s. (hort.; surg.) 89.

Amulet, ăm'-ū-lĕt, s. 18. Anything worn to prevent evil or disease.

Amuletic, -lĕt'-ĭk, a. Belonging to amulets.

Amurcous, ă-mŭr'-kŭs, a. Full of lees or scum. H., *amurcos'ity*, s. 91.

Amuse, ă-mūze', vt. 18. To occupy the mind agreeably; to beguile with expectation. H., *amūs'ing*, p.; *amused'*, pp.; *amūs'er*, s.; *amuse'ment*, s. 89.

Amusing, -mūze-ĭng, a. = *amūs'ive*, -ĭv. Entertaining; pleasing. H., *amūs'ingly*, 43, *amūs'ively*, ad. 91.

Amygdalate, ă-mĭg'-dă-lāte, a. 15. Made of almonds. H., *amyg'dalate* (milk of), s. 91.

Amygdaline, -dăl'-ĭn, a. Of almonds. H., *amygdal'ic acid*. 91. [or like almonds.

Amygdaline, -dă-lĭn, a. = *amygdalin'ic*. Of

Amygdaline, -lĭn, s. 88. A cryst. subs. obtained from almonds. [*daloid'al*, a. (min.) 90.

Amygdaloid, -loyd, s. Toadstone. H., *amygdaloi'dal*, a. (min.) 90.

Amylaceous, ăm-ē-lā'-shŭs, a. 27. Of or like starch; starchy. H., *amyla'ceousness*†, s. 91.

Amylic, ă-mĭl'-ĭk, a. 15. Of or from starch. H., *amyl'ic acid*. 91. [starch. (chem.)

Amyline, ăm'-ē-lĭn, s. The insoluble part of

An, ăn, art. One, but less emphatically, noting an individual; used before subs. of the sing. number beg. with all the vowels except long *u*, and *o* sounding like *w*; also before silent *h*, and *h* sounded when the accent falls on the second syllable: as, an apple, an hour, an historian. It was anciently used before both vowels and consonants. 63. See *A*.

An†, ăn', con. *If*.

Ana-, ă'-nă or ăn'-ă, pfx. Implying repetition; inversion, retrogression, redistribution, &c. (Gr.) See *A*.

-ana, ă'-nă, sfx. Denoting a collection of memorable sayings: as, *Southeya'na*, *Johnsonia'na*, &c.

Anabaptist, ăn-ă-băp'-tĭst, s. One who holds that adult baptism by immersion is alone scriptural. H., *anabap'tism*, -tĭzm, s. 90.

Anacamptic, ăn-ă-kămp'-tĭk, a. Reflecting, or reflected. [light or sound.

Anacamp'tics, s. pl. The doctrine of reflected

Anacardium, -kâr'-y'ŭm, s. Cashew-nut.

Anacathar'tic, a. Exciting discharges from the mouth and nose. H., (an) *anacathar'tic*, s. (med.) 91.

*Anachoret**, ăn-ăk'-o-rĕt, s. An anchoret.

Anachronism, ăn-ăk'-ro-nĭzm, s. An error in date.

Anachronistic, -nĭs'-tĭk, a. Erroneous in date.

Anaclastic, ăn-ă-klăs'-tĭk, a. Refracting, or

Anaclas'tics, s. pl. Dioptrics. [refracted.

Anaconda, ăn-ă-kŏn'-dă, s. A species of boa.

Anacreontic, ă-năk-re-ŏn'-tĭk, a. After the manner of Anacreon; free; joyous.

*Anadem**, ăn'-ă-dĕm, s. A chaplet of flowers.

Anadiplosis, -de-plō'-sĭs, s. Duplication. (rhet.)

An'aglyph, -glĭf, s. 15. An engraved or sculptured ornament.

Anaglyph'ic, -ĭk, a. Relating to anaglyphs.

Anaglyp'tic, -tĭk, a. Relating to the arts of chasing, engraving, sculpture, &c.

Anagogical, -gŏj'-o-kăl, a. Religiously exalting. H., *anago''gically*, ad. 91.

Anagram, ăn'-ă-grăm, s. The transposition of the letters of a word: as, *Galenus* = angelus. H., *anagrammat'ic*, *anagrammat'ical*, a.; *anagrammat'ically*, 43, ad. 90.

Anagramm'atize, -ă-tīze, vt. 60. To make anagrams. H., *anagramm'atist*, s. 89.

Anagraph, ăn'-ă-grăf, s. A commentary.

Anal, ā'-năl, a. Of or near the anus.

Analectic, ăn-ă-lĕkt'-ĭk, a. Selecting; collected.

An'alects, -lĕkts, s. pl. = *analec'ta*, L. Things gathered up; collected fragments of authors.

Analemma, ăn-ă-lĕm'-ă, s. A projection of the meridian. (geom.) [(med.)

Analepsis, -lĕp'-sĭs, s. Recovery; convalescence.

Analep'tic, -tĭk, a. Restorative; comforting. H., (an) *analeptic*, s. 91.

Analogical, -lŏj'-o-kăl, a. Having analogy or relation. H., *analo''gically*, 43, ad.; *analo''gicalness*, s.

Analogize, ăn-ăl'-o-jīze, vt. 60. To explain by analogy. H., *anal'ogizing*†, p.; *anal'ogist*, s. 89. [analogy; a priori reasoning.

Anal'ogism, -jĭzm, s. Investigation from

Analogous, ă-năl'-o-gŭs, a. (fol. by *to*.) Having analogy. H., *anal'ogously*, ad. 91.

Analogue, ăn'-ă-lŏg, s. 45. An analogous word, animal, or thing.

Analogy, ă-năl'-o-je, s. Similitude of relations, qualities, or meaning; conformity of structure (gram.).

Analyse, ăn'-ă-līze, vt. 60. To resolve a compound into its elements or parts. H., *an'alysing*, p.; *an'alysed*, pp.; *an'alyser*, *an'alyst*, s.; *an'alysable*, 43, a.; *analyse'tion**, 36, s. (v. l.) 89.

Analysis, ă-năl'-o-sĭs, s. (pl., *anal'yses*.) A resolution of a body or subject into its component parts; a commentary, syllabus, synopsis. See *Synthesis*.

Analytic, ăn-ă-lĭt'-ĭk, a. = *analyt'ical*. Of or by analysis. H., *analyt'ically*, ad. 91.

Analyt'ics, -tĭks, s. pl. The science of analysis.

*Anamnesis**, ăn-ăm-nē'-sĭs, s. A recalling to mind. (rhet.) [ory.

Anamnestic, -nĕst'-ĭk, a. That helps the mem-

Anamorphosis, ăn-ă-mŏrf'-o-sĭs, s. The correction of a distorted picture by reflection. (draw.) [(v u -). H., *anapæ'stic*, a. 90.

Anapest, ăn'-ă-pĕst, s. A metrical foot

Anarchic, ăn-ărk'-ĭk, a. = *anarch'ical*, *anarch'ial**, -yăl. Confused; without rule.

An'archist, -kĭst, s. = *an'arch*†. An author of confusion or revolt.

Anarchy, ăn'-ărk-e, s. = *an'archism*†. Absence of government; political confusion.

Anasarca, ăn-ă-săr'-kă, s. General dropsy of the surface of the body.

Anasar'cous, -kŭs, a. Dropsical.

Anastatic, ăn-ă-stăt'-ĭk, a. Applied to a new method of printing from zinc plates.

Anastomose, ăn-ăs'-to-mōze, vi. To inosculate.

Anastomosis, -mō'-sĭs, s. The inosculation of vessels. (anat.) [excommunication.

Anathema, ăn-ath'-e-mă, s. An eccl. curse;

Anath'ematise, -tīze, vt. 60. To pronounce

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accursed. H., *anath'ematising*, p.; *anath'ematized*, pp.; *anath'ematiser*, s.; *anathematisa'tion*, 36, s. (v. s.) 89. [ducks.

Anatiferous, ăn-ă-tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Producing

Anatomical, -tŏm'-e-kăl, a. Relating to dissection. H., *anatom'ically*, ad. 91.

Anatomise, ăn-ăt'-o-mīze, vt. 60. To dissect an animal for the examination of its structure. H., *anat'omising*, p.; *anat'omised*, pp.; *anat'omiser*§, *anat'omist*, s.; *anatomisa'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Anatomy, ă-năt'-o-me, s. The art of dissection; the structure of the body learned by dissection; a skeleton†.

Ancestor, ăn'-sĕs-tŭr, s. 25. (*f.*, *ances'tress'*.) One from whom a person has descended; an ancient member of a family.

An'cestral, -trăl, -sĕs'—We., a. = *ancestō'rial**. Of or descending from ancestors.

An'cestry, -tre, s. Pedigree; lineage; descent.

*Anchentry**, ănc'-shĕnt-re, s. Ancientry.

Anchor, ăngk'-ŭr, s. 25. A heavy iron instr. to hold a ship or vessel; fig., that which gives security or repose.

Anch'or, vt. To place at anchor: — vi. To cast anchor; to stop or rest on; to long† (*for* or *after*). H., *anch'oring*, p.; *anch'ored*, pp.; *anch'orable**, a.; (an) *anch'oring* (longing†, &c.), s. 89. [a local tax.

Anch'orage, -ăje, s. 6. Ground for anchoring;

Anchoret, ăngk'-o-rĕt, s. = *anch'orite*. (*f.*, *anch'oress**.) A religious recluse; a hermit.

Anchovy, ăn-chō'-ve, s. A small fish used as a sauce.

Anchylosed, ăngk'-e-lōsd', a. Fixed. (v. s.)

Anchylosis, -lō'-sĭs, s. Immobility of a joint naturally flexible. H., *anchylot'ic*, a. 90.

Ancient, ānc'-eh'ĕnt, a. Old, long existent; long known; past; belonging to a remote age; antique. H., *an'ciently*, ad.; (an) *an'cient*, s.; *an'cientness*, s. 91.

A"ncient, s. A flag or banner (naut.); the colours (mil.): — pl., those who lived in remote times. (v. s.)

A"ncientry, -re, s. Ancient lineage.

Ancillary, an'-sĭl-ăr-e, a. 25. As a handmaid; subordinate; subservient.

Ancipital, ăn-sĭp'-e-tăl, a. Doubtful; double faced, or double formed. (bot.) [tences.

And, ănd, con. Used to join words and sen-

Andante, ăn-dăn'-tā, a. Expressive; mod. slow. (It.) [ports a spit or fuel.

Andiron, ănd'-ī-ŭrn, s. The iron which sup-

Androgynal, ăn-drŏj'-ĭn-ăl, a. = *androg'ynous*. Of both sexes. H., *androg'ynally*, ad. 91.

Androg'yne, -ĭn, s. = *androg'yne*, -ĭn-ē. An hermaphrodite. [antomaton in human form.

Android, ăn'-droyd, s. = *android'es*, -ēz. An

*Androphagi**, ăn-drŏf'-ă-jī, s. pl. Cannibals.

Anecdote, ăn'-ĕk-dōte, s. Secret history or facts*; a biographical fragment or incident.

Anecdotical, -dot'-e-kăl, a. = *an'ecdōtal*. In the form of anecdote.

Anemone, ă-nĕm'-o-ne, s. The wind-flower.

Anem'onins, -nĭn, s. 58. A subs. obtained from the anemone.

Anem'oscope, -ekōpe, s. An instr. to shew the course of the wind. (Other like comp. are —*anemog'raphy*, *anemol'ogy*, *anemom'eter*, *anemom'etry*, &c.)

Aneurism, ăn'-ū-rĭzm, s. 18. A morbid dilation or rupture of an artery.

Aneurismal, -rĭz'-măl, a. Of an aneurism.

Anew, ă-nū', ad. 18. Again; newly.

*Anfractuous**, ăn-frăkt'-ū-ŭs, a. = *anfractuose'**. 18. Winding; many. H., *anfract'uousness**, *anfractuos'ity**, s. 91.

Angel, ānc'-jĕl, s. A divine messenger; a spiritual being; fig., a very beautiful, amiable, or chaste person.

Angelic, ăn-jĕl'-ĭk, a. = *ăn'gel*‡, *angel'ical*. Angel-like. H., *angel'ically*, 43, ad.; *angel'icalness*‡; *angelic'ity*, s. 91.

Angel'ica, -ă, s. The name of a plant. [angels.

*Angelology**, ānc-jĕl-ŏl'-o-je, s. A discourse on

Anger, ăng'-gŭr, s. 25. A passion excited by injury, with (usually) a present purpose of revenge; pain or smarting*.

An"ger, vt. To make angry or painful. H., *an"gering*, p.; *an"gered* or *an"gered*, pp.

Angina, ăn-jī'-nă, s. Applied to quinsy and some other inflam. and suffocative diseases.

Angiography, ăn-je-ŏg'-ră-fe, s. A description of the vessels of the human body.

Angiosperm, ăn'-je-o-spĕrm, s. A plant which has its seeds enclosed in a pericarp. H., *angiosperm'ous*, -ŭs, a. 90.

Angle, ăng'-gl, s. The point where two lines meet; a corner; the inclination to each other of two lines or planes which meet, or the space between them (geom.); a rod, line, and hook, for fishing*.

Ang'le, vt. To entice: — vi. To fish with an angle. H., *an"gling*, p.; *an"gled*, pp.; *an"gler*, s.; *an"gling*, s. 89.

Anglican, ăng'-gle-kăn, a. English.

Anglice, ăng'-gle-se, ad. In English.

An"glicise, -sīze, vt. 60. To make English. H., *an"glicising*, p.; *an"glicised*, pp.

An"glicism, -sĭzm, s. An English idiom or peculiarity. [fishing with a rod and line.

Angling, ăng'-gling, s. The art or practice of

Anglo-Saxon, ăng'-glō-săks-ŭn, a. Of the English Saxons. [pain. 56.

*Angour**, ăng'-gŏr, s. (pref., *-or*). Intense

Angry, ăng'-gre, a. Excited with anger; inflamed; tumultuous. H., *an'grily*, 43, ad.; *an"grinest*†, s. 91.

Anguilliform, ăn-gwĭl'-e-form, a. 26. Without scales; formed like an eel or serpent.

Anguineal, -gwĭn'-y'-ăl, a. Of or like a snake.

Anguish, ăng'-gwĭsh, s. Excessive pain, either of body or mind.

*An"guish**, vt. To inflict anguish. H., *an"guishing*, p., s.; *an"guished*, pp. 89.

Angular, ăng'-gū-lăr, a. = *an"gulous**, 18. Having an angle or corner. H., *an"gularly*, 43, ad.; *an"gularness*†, *angular'ity*, s. 91.

*An"gulated**, -lāte-ĕd, a. Formed with angles.

*Anhelation**, ăn-he-lī'-shŭn, s. Shortness of breath; panting. [dry. (chem.)

Anhydrous, ăn-hī'-drŭs, a. Free from water;

Anight†, *ă*-nīte, ad. In the night-time:— pl., *anights*'†, frequently, customarily.

Anil, ăn'-ĭl, s. The indigo plant.

Anile, ăn'-īle—S., We., ăn'-ĭl—We., ă'-nīle—K., a. 45. Old-womanish; aged; imbecile. H., *anile'ness*†, *anil'ity*, *ă*-nĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Animadversal†, ăn-e-măd-vĕrs'-ăl, s. That which can perceive and judge.

*Animadvers'ive**, -ĭv, a. 45. Having perception and judgment. H., *animadvers'iveness**, s. 91.

Animadvert, -vĕrt', vi. To turn the mind to; to criticise or censure. H., *animadvert'ing*,

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p.; *animadvert'ed*, pp.; *animadvert'er*, s.; *animadver'sion*, 38, s. 89.

Animal, ăn'-e-măl, s. Of or like an animal; brute-like; sensual. H., *an'imalness*†§, s. 91.

An'imal, s. A living body endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion; *fig.*, a stupid person; a sensualist.

Animalcular, ăn-e-măl'-kū-lar, s. = *animal'culine*, -în. 18. Relating to animalcula.

Animal'cule, -kūle, s. = *animal'culum*, L. (pl., *animal'cules*, E.; *animal'cula*, -lă, L.; *animal'cular*†§.) Any microscopic animal.

An'imalise, -îze, vt. 60. To convert into animal matter; to assimilate. H., *an'imalising*, p.; *an'imalised*, pp.; *animalisa'tion*, 36, s. 89.

An'imalism, -îzm, s. Animality; sensual indulgence.

*Animality**, -măl'-ît-e, s. Animal existence.

Animate, ăn'-e-mĕte, a. Animated. (poet.) H., *an'imateness**, s. 91.

An'imate, vt. To give life to; to enliven; to inspirit or encourage. H., *an'imating*, p., a.; *an'imated*, pp.; *an'imator*, s. 25; *an'imable*†, -ăbl, a.; *anima'tion*, 36, s. 89.

An'imated, -ĕd, a. Lively, vigorous. (v. v.)

An'imating, a. (v. v.) H., *an'imatingly*, ad. 91.

An'imative, -îv, a. 45. Capable of giving life.

Anime, ăn'-îm-e, s. A resinous drug. (Sp.)

*Animose**, ăn-e-mōse', a. 45. Spirited; resolute. [tending to active hostility.

Animosity, -mŏs'-ît-e, s. Violent hatred,

An'imus, s. The feeling that prompts†. (L.)

Anion, ăn'-y'ŭn—Br., We., *ă*-nī'-ŭn—S., a. An electro-negative body, or that evolved at the anode. [*an'iseed*, *an'ise-seed*, s. 90.

Anise, ăn'-îs, s. An aromatic plant. H.,

Aniseite, ăn-îs-ēt', s. Aniseed cordial. [sure.

Anker, ăngk'-ĕr, s. 25. A Dutch liquid mea-

Ankle, ăng'-kl, s. The joint between the foot and leg.

Ank'let, -lĕt, s. An ornament for the ankle.

Annalist, ăn'-ăl-îst, s. A writer of annals.

Annals, ăn'-ălz, s. pl. Events recorded in the order of time.

Anneal, ăn-nēle', vt. To temper glass or metals by heat. H., *anneal'ing*, p.; *annealed'*, pp.; *anneal'ing* (the art of), s. 89.

*Annectant**, ăn-nĕkt'-ănt, a. Annexing.

Annex, ăn-nĕks', vt. To add to at the end; to make an addition; to affix:—vi. To be joined or united. H., *annex'ing*, p.; *annexed'*, pp.; *annex'ible*, 45, a.; *annexa'tion*, 36, *annex'ment*†, *annex'ion**, -shŭn, s. 89.

Annihilate, ăn-nī'-hîl-ăte, vt. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the specific form or properties of a thing. H., *anni'hilating*, p.; *anni'hilated*, pp., a.; *anni'hilator*, s.; *anni'hilable**, 45, a.; *annihila'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Anniversary, ăn-e-vĕrs'-ăr-e, a. 25. Annual. H., *anniversa'rily**, ad. 91.

Anniversary, s. The annual day on which an event happened or is celebrated.

Annotate, ăn'-o-tāte, vt. To comment or make notes on. H., *ann'otating*, p.; *ann'otated*, pp.; *ann'otator*, *annota'tionist*†, 25, s.; *annota'tion*, 36, s. 89. [tations.

Anno'tatory, -tŏr-e, a. 17. Containing anno-

Annotta, ăn-nŏt'-ă, s. A reddish dye-stuff.

Announce, ăn-nownse', vt. To publish or proclaim. H., *announ'cing*, p.; *announced'*, pp.; *announ'cer*, s.; *announce'ment*, s. 89.

Annoy, ăn-noy', vt. To incommode or vex by frequent acts. H., *annoy'ing*, p.; *annoy'ed*, pp.; *annoy'er*, s.; *annoy'ance*, s. 89.

Annoy'ance, -ăns, s. = *annoy*†. That which annoys. (v. v.)

Annual, ăn'-ū-ăl, a. 18. Yearly; returning or lasting a year. H., *ann'ually*, ad. 91.

Ann'ual, s. A plant which lives but one season; a book published yearly.

Annuitant, ăn-nū'-ît-ănt, s. 18. One who receives an annuity.

Ann'uity, -ît-e, s. A yearly rent or income.

Annul, ăn-nŭl', vt. To make void or abolish. H., *annull'ing*, p.; *annulled'*, pp.; *annul'ment*, s. 89.

Annular, ăn'-ū-lăr, a. = *ann'ulary*. 18, 25. Of or like a ring. H., *ann'ularly*, ad. 91.

Annulated, -lāte'-ĕd, a. = *ann'ulate*. Furnished with rings.

Annulation, -ā'-shŭn, s. A ring or belt.

Ann'ulet, -ū-lĕt, s. A little ring; a fillet (arch.).

Annulose, ăn-ū-lōse', s. 18, 45. Furnished with, or formed of rings. (zool.)

*Annumerate**, ăn-nū'-mĕr-ăte, vt. 18. To add to a former number.

Annunciate, ăn-nŭn'-se-āte, -nŭn'-she—S., We., vt. To bring tidings; to make known. H., *annun'ciating*, p.; *annun'ciated*, pp.; *annun'ciator*, s. 25; *annuncia'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Anode, ăn'-ōde, s. The way in; the positive pole. (galv.)

Anodyne, ăn'-o-dīne, s. = *an'odynous**. 14. Soothing; assuaging pain. H., (an) *an'odyne*, s. (med.) 91.

Anoint, *ă*-noynt', vt. To pour oil upon; to set apart; to consecrate by unction; to smear or daub. H., *anoint'ing*, p.; *anoint'ed*, pp., a.; *anoint'er*, s.; *anoint'ment*, *anoint'ing*, *Anoint'ed*, -ĕd, s. The Messiah. [s. 89.

Anomalous, *ă*-nŏm'-*ă*-lŭs, a. = *anomalis'tic**. Irregular; abnormal. H., *anom'alously*, ad. 91.

Anom'aly, -*ă*-le, s. = *anom'alism**, -îzm. Irregularity; deviation from rule.

*Anon**, *ă*-nŏn', ad. Soon; quickly; now and then. [H., *anon'ymously*, 43, ad. 91.

Anonymous, *ă*-nŏn'-e-mŭs, a. Without a name.

Another, ăn-ŭth'-ĕr, a. Not the same; any other; one more.

*Ansated**, ăn'-sāte-ĕd, a. Having handles.

Anserine, ăn'-sĕr-îne, -în—K., a. 45. Of the goose tribe; like a goose-skin; uneven.

Answer, ăn'-sĕr, s. 9. A reply; a counter-statement; a solution or result. H., *an'sweriess*, s. 90.

An'swer, vt. To speak, write, or act in reply to a call, question, argument, allegation, or address; to confute, justify, respond to, satisfy, or solve:—vi. To reply, correspond with, or come at call; to succeed; to be accountable for. H., *an'swering*, p.; *an'swered*, pp.; *an'swerer*, s.; *an'swerable*, s. 89.

An'swerable, -ăbl, a. Accountable; corresponding; suitable. (v. v.) H., *an'swerably*, 43, ad.; *an'swerableness*, s. 91.

Ant-, pfx. See *Anti-*.

Ant, ănt, *ănts*, s. 9. An emmet or pismire. H., *ant'hill* (nest), s. 90.

An't'ĕ, ănt, con. An it; if it.

A'n'ŏ, ă'nt, ănt, vi. Am, are, or is not.

Antagonise, ăn-tăg'-o-nīze, vt. 60. To contend against. H., *antag'onising*, p., a.; (an) *antag'onist*, s. 89. [test; opposition of action.

Antag'onism, -nĭzm, s. = *antag'ony*†. Con-

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***Antag'onist**, -nĭst, s. = **antagonis'tic**. Contending against; opposing; counteracting. H., **antagonis'tically**, 43, ad. 91.

Antalgic, ăn-tăl'-jĭk, s. Anodyne. H., (an) **antal'gic**, s. (med.) [south pole.

Antarctic, ănt-ärk'-tĭk, a. Relating to the

***Ante-**, ăn'-te, pfx. Before, either in time or place. Its compounds are numerous: as—**an'te-chamber**, **an'te-nuptial**, **an'te-room**, &c. (L.)

Anteceđe, -sēđe', vt. To precede or go before. H., **antecēđ'ing**, p.; **antecēđ'ed**, pp.; (an) **antecēđ'ent**, s. 89.

***Antecedent**, ăn-te-sēđ'-ĕnt, a. = **anteceđa'neous**. Going before in time. H., **antecēđ'antly**, 43, ad.; **antecēđ'enos**, -ĕnse, **antecēđ'ency**, -se, s. (v. v.) 91. [refers. (gram.)

***Antece"dent**, s. The noun to which the relative

Antecessor, ăn-te-sĕs'-ŏr, s. 25. One who lived or possessed before another.

***Antecians**, ăn-tē'-ah'ĭans, s. pl. 28. = **antœci**, **-tē'-sī**. Those who live on corresponding spots north and south of the equator. (geog.)

Antecursor, -kŭr'-sŏr, s. 25. A forerunner.

Antediluvian, ăn-te-de-l'ōōv'-yăn, a. = **antedilu'vial**, -y'al. 45. Existing before the deluge. H., (an) **antedilu'vian**, s. 91.

An'telope, -lōpe, s. An animal between the deer and goat. (zool.)

Antelucan, an-te-l'ōō'-kăn, a. Before daylight.

Antemeridian, -mē-rid'-e-ăn, a. Before noon.

Antennæ, ăn-tĕn'-ē, s. pl. (sing., **antenn'a**.) The 'feelers' or 'horns' of insects. (L.)

Antenn'al, -ăl, a. Relating to antennæ.

An'tepast, s. A foretaste. See **Past**.

Antepenult, -nŭlt', s. = **antepenul'tima**. The last syllable but two.

Antepenult'imate, a. Before the penultima.

Anterior, ăn-tēre'-e-ŏr, a. 17. Before, in time or place; front. H., **antēr'iorly**, ad.; **anterior'ity**, -ŏr'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Antes, ăn'-tēz, s. pl. Pilasters.

Anthelmintic, ăn-thĕl-mĭn'-tĭk, a. Vermifuge. H., **anthelmin'tic**, s. (med.) 91.

Anthem, ăn'-them, s. A sacred tune set to a portion of Scripture.

Anther, ăn'-thĕr, s. The summit of the stamen holding the pollen. (bot.)

An'theral, -ăl, a. Of anthers. [or flowers.

Antheriferous, -ĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing anthers

Anthological, ăn-tho-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl, a. Of anthology.

Anthology, ăn-thŏl-o-je, s. A discourse on flowers; a collect. of do.; fig., a col. of beautiful literary fragments.

Anthracite, ăn'-thrā-sīte, s. A hard, lustrous variety of coal, which burns without flame.

Anthropology, ăn-thro-pŏl'-o-je, s. A discourse on man; human physiology. (Other like comp. are—**anthropog'raphy**, **anthropol'ogist**, **anthropop'athy**, &c.)

Anthropophagi, ăn-thro-pŏf'-ă-jī, s. pl. Cannibals. H., **anthropoph'agous**, -ă-gŭs, a. 90.

Anti-, ăn'-te, pfx. Opposed to; good against; in place of. Its comp. are numerous; the final *i* being both dropped and retained (but gen. the first) before *a* and *e*, by diff. writers: as—**antibil'ious**, **antasthmat'ic**, **anti-emet'ic**, **anticarniv'orous**, **antimonarch'ical**, &c.

Antic, ăn'-tĭk, a. Odd, fanciful, ridiculous. H., **an'ticly**, ad. 91.

Ant'ic, s. A buffoon; a fantastic figure. [pates.

Anticipant*, ăn-tĭs'-e-pănt, a. That anti-

Anticipate, ăn-tĭs'-e-pāte, vt. To take or act before the proper time; to pre-occupy, foretaste, expect, or foresee. H., **antic'ipating**, p.; **antic'ipated**, pp.; **antic'ipator**, 25, **antic'ipant***, s.; **anticipa'tion**, 88, s. 89.

Antic'ipative, -ĭv, a. 45. = **antic'ipatory**. Anticipating; taking beforehand.

Antidotal, ăn'-te-dōte-ăl, a. = **an'tidotary**. Good against poison. H., **antidōt'ally**, ad. (v. s.)

Antidote, ăn'-te-dōte, s. A counter-poison; fig., anything that hinders or prevents evil.

Antido"tical, -ĭk-ăl, a. Antidotal. H., **anti-**

Antient*. See **Ancient**. [**do"tically**, ad. 91.

Antilogy*, ăn-tĭl'-o-je, s. Contradiction between words or passages.

Antimonial, ăn-te-mōne'-e-ăl, a. Of or containing antimony. H., (an) **antimo"nial**, s. (med.) 91. [acid.

Antimo"niate, -y'ĕte, s. A salt of antimonic

Antimo"niated, -ĕd, a. Mixed with or made of antimony.

Antimonic, -mŏn'-ĭk, **antimonious**, -mōne'-y'ŭs, a. Of antimony; applied to two acids. 45, 91.

An'timonite, -mō-nite, s. A salt of antimonious acid.

Antimony, ăn'-te-mŭn-e, s. 17. A brittle dark-coloured metal; native sulphuret of do.

Antinomian, ăn-te-nōme'-y'ăn, s. 45. One who holds that faith alone is necessary to salvation. H., **antino"mian** (relating to), a.; **antino"mianism**, -ĭzm (tenets &c.), s. 90.

Antipathy, ăn-tĭp'-ă-thē, s. Natural dislike to anything; aversion; repugnance; contrariety. [phons:—a. Relating to &c. (v. i.)

Antiphonal, ăn-tĭf'-o-năl, s. A book of anti-

Antiph'ony, -ne, s. = **an'tiphon**, **antiph'one**, -o-ne. The alternate singing of two choirs.

Antiphrasis, ăn-tĭf'-rā-sĭs, s. Irony.

Antiphrastical, -frăs'-te-kăl, s. Ironical. H., **antiphras'tically**, ad. 91.

Antipodal, ăn-tĭp'-o-dăl, a. = **antipo'dean**. Relating to the antipodes; antagonistic.

Antipode, ăn'-te-pōde, s. (pl., **antip'odes**, -o-dēs; **an'tipōdes**—We.) One living on the other side of the globe, and whose feet are thus opposite to ours. (us. ch. in the pl.)

Antiquarian, ăn-te-kwāre'-e-ăn, a. Pertaining to antiquity or antiquaries.

Antiqua"rianism, -ĭzm, s. Love of antiquities.

An'tiquary, -kwā-re, s. = **antiqua'rian**. One who studies or collects antiquities.

An'tiquated, -kwīte-ĕd, pp., a. Made or grown old; old; obsolete. H., **an'tiquatedly**, 43, ad.; **an'tiquatedness**, **an'tiquatenesst**, s. 91.

Antique, ăn-tēck', s. 99. Ancient; obsolete; old-fashioned. H., **antiquely**, -tēck'-, ad.; **antiqu'eness**, -tēck'-, s. 91.

Antique, -tēck', s. Anything very old; ancient remains or curiosities.

Antiquity, ăn-tĭk'-we-te, s. 12. Olden times, or their people; ancientness; old age; a relic of past ages.

Antiscians, ăn-tĭsh'-y'ănz, s. pl. = **antiscii**, -tish'-y'ĭ. 45. People whose shadows at noon fall in contrary directions. (geog.)

Antiseptic, ăn-te-sĕp'-tĭk, a. Counteracting putrefaction. H., (an) **antisep'tic**, s. (med.) 91.

Antispastic, -spăs'-tĭk, a. Antispasmodic. (med.)

Antithesis, ăn-tĭth'-e-sĭs, s. (pl., **antith'eses**, -sēz.) Contrast of words or sentences (rhet.); opposition; controversy.

Antithetic, ăn-te-thĕt'-ĭk, a. = **antithet'ical**. Contrasting; opposed. H., **antithet'ically**, ad. 91.

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Antler, ant'-lər, s. Branch of a stag's horn. [(L.)

Anus, ā'-nŭs, s. The lower orifice of the bowels.

Anvil, ăn'-vĭl, s. A smith's iron block.

Anxiety, ăng-zī'-ə-tē, s. 40 = *anxi'etude*. Trouble of mind about some future or uncertain event; great solicitude; uneasiness, restlessness (path.).

Anxious, *ăngk'-shŭs*, a. 40, 27. Disturbed with anxiety; solicitous; restless; watchful. H., *anx'iously*, ad.; *anx'iousness*, s. 91.

Any, ĕn'-ē, s. & a. One or some, indefinitely; whatever; whatever; every.

Anywise, ĕn'-ē-wīze, ad. 6. In any way.

Aonian, ā-ō'-nē-ăn, a. 45. Pertaining to the muses, or to Aonia. [nite. (gram.)

Aoristic, ā-o-rĭst'-ĭk, a. Of an *a'rist*; indefi-

Aorta, ā-ăr'-d, s. 92. The main artery that rises from the left ventricle of the heart. H., *aort'al*, *aort'ic*, a. 90.

Apace, *ā-pās'*, ad. Quickly, speedily, hastily.

Apagoge, *ăp'-ā-gō-jē*, s. Logical abduction.

Apagogical, *-gŏj'-o-kăl*, a. Proving indirectly.

Apathetic, *ā-pă-thĕt'-ĭk*, a. = *apathet'ical*. Without feeling or passion; indifferent. H. *apathet'ically*, ad.; 91.

Apathy, *ăp'-ā-thē*, s. Absence of passion or sensibility; indifference. H., *ap'athist*, s. 90.

Ape, āpe, s. A monkey; a silly imitator.

Ape, vt. To imitate servilely; to mimic. H., *ā'ping*, p.; *āped'*, pp.; *āp'er*, s.; *āp'ery* (practice of), s. 89. [dicularly (naut.).

Apeak, ā-pēk', ad. On the point; perpen-

Aperient, ā-pēr'-ē-ĕnt, -pĕr'—S., a. Gently purgative. H., (an) *ape'rient*, s. (med.) 91.

Aperitive, ā-pĕr'-ĭ-tĭv, a. 45. Opening; purgative. H., *aper'itive*, s. (med.) 91.

Aperture, *ăp'-ĕr-tūre*, s. 18. An opening; a perforation. [H., *apet'alousness*, s. 91.

Apetalous, ā-pĕt'-ā-lŭs, a. Without petals.

Apex, ā'-pĕx, s. (pl., *a'pexes*, E.; *a'pices*, L.) The summit or point.

Aphanistic, *ăf-ăn-ĭst'-ĭk*, a. Indistinct. (min.)

Aphis, ā'-fĭs, s. (pl., *aphides*, ăf'-e-dēz.) The vine-fretter or plant-louse.

Aphlogistic, *ăf-lo-jĭst'-ĭk*, a. Flameless.

Aphony, *ăf'-o-nē*, s. = *apho'nia*. Loss of voice.

Aphorism, *ăf'-o-rĭzm*, s. A precept or truth very briefly expressed.

Aphorist, *-rĭst*, s. A writer of aphorisms.

Aphoristic, *-rĭs'-tĭk*, a. = *aphorist'ical*. Of or like aphorism. H., *aphorist'ically*, ad. 91.

Aphrodisiac, *ăf-ro-dĭz'-e-ăk*, a. = *aphrodisi'acal*, *-ăl*. Exciting the sexual appetite. H., (an) *aphrodi'iac*, *aphrodi'tic*, s. (med.) 91.

Aphthong, *ăf'-thĭng*, *ăp'*—S., s. A silent letter or letters.

Aphthous, *ăf'-thŭs*, a. Rel. to the thrush. (path.)

Aphyllous, *ăf-ĭl'-ŭs*, a. Leafless. (bot.) [boss.

Apiary, ā'-pe-ā-re, s. 25. A stand or shed for

Apiece, *ā-pēce'*, ad. To each.

Apish, ā'-pĭsh, a. Like an ape.. H., *āp'ishly*, ad.; *āp'ishness*, s. 91.

Apiprt, ā-pĭt'-pāt, ad. With quick palpitation; suddenly anxious.

Aplanatic, *ăp-lăn-ăt'-ĭk*, a. Achromatic. (opt.)

Apocalypse, ā-pŏk'-ā-lĭps, s. Revelation; disclosure.

Apocalyptic, *-lĭp'-tĭk*, a. = *apocalyp'tical*. Revealing. H., *apocalyp'tically*, ad. 91.

Apocope, ā-pŏk'-o-pe, s. Omission of the last letter or syllable. [(med.)

Apocrustic, *ăp-o-krŭst'-ĭk*, a. Astringent.

Apocrypha, ā-pŏk'-ro-fā, s. pl. *Lit.* things unpublished; app., books of doubtful authority or inspiration.

Apod'yphal, *-fĭl*, a. Uncanonical; doubtful. H., *apod'ryphally*, 42, ad.; *apod'ryphalness*, s. 91. [tral fins. (zool.)

Apodal, *ăp'-o-dăl*, a. Without feet or ven-

Apogee, *ăp'-o-jē*, s. The point in the moon's orbit most remote from the earth. (ast.)

Apographic, *ăp'-o-grĭf*, s. A copy or transcript.

Apologetic, *ā-pŏl-o-jĕt'-ĭk*, a. = *apologet'ical*. Excusing, &c. H., *apologet'ically*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Apol'ogize, *-jīze*, vi. 60. To plead for, or in excuse of; to defend. H., *apol'ogizing*, p.; *apol'ogized*, pp.; *apol'ogizer*, *apol'ogist*, s. 89.

Apol'ogy, *-o-jē*, s. An excuse; anything conciliatory in defence or extenuation.

Apologue, *ăp'-o-lŏg*, s. 45. A moral fable.

Apoplectic, *ăp-o-plĕkt'-ĭk*, a. = *apoplect'ical*. Of or disposed to apoplexy. H., *apoplect'ically*, 42, ad.; (an) *apoplect'ic*, s. 91.

Apoplexy, *-plĕks'-e*, s. A sudden loss of sense and voluntary motion. (path.)

Apostacy, *ā-pŏs'-tā-se*, s. = *apos'tasy*. A desertion of principles, religion, or party.

Apos'tate, *-tāte*, a. False, traitorous, fallen.

Apos'tate, s. One guilty of apostacy; a renegade. H., *apostat'ical*, a. 90.

Apos'tatize, *-tā-tīze*, vi. 60. To commit apostacy. H., *apos'tatizing*, p.; *apos'tatized*, pp. 89.

Aposteme, *ăp'-ĕs-tēme*, s. An abscess.

Apostil, *ā-pŏs'-tĭl*, s. A marginal note.

Apostle, *ā-pŏs'-sl*, *-post'l*—K., s. A messenger or teacher; one of the twelve deputed by Christ. H., *apost'leship*, *-pos'sl-*, s. 90.

Apostolate, *ā-pŏs'-to-lāte*, s. Apostleship; the papacy.

Apostolic, *-tŏl'-ĭk*, a. = *apostol'ical*. Relating to, or taught by the apostles. H., *apostol'ically*, 42, ad.; *apostol'icalness*, s. 91.

Apostrophe, *ā-pŏs'-tro-fe*, s. A diversion of speech to some absent person, a digressive address (rhet.); the comma which marks an absent letter (gram.).

Apostrophize, *ăp-o-strŏph'-ĭz*, a. Pertaining to an apostrophe. H., *apostroph'ically*, ad. 91.

Apostrophize, *ā-pŏs'-tro-fīze*, vt. 60. To address or mark with an apostrophe:—vi. To make an apostrophic address. H., *apos'trophizing*, p.; *apos'trophized*, pp.

Apothecary, *ā-pŏth'-e-kār-e*, s. 25. A member of the apothecaries' co., licensed to dispense med., and to act as a gen. medical practitioner.

Apothegm, *ăp'-o-thĕm*, s. = *ap'ophthegm*, *ăp'-ō-*. A remarkable saying; an aphorism.

Apotheosis, *ăp-o-thĭ'-o-sĭs*, s. Consecration; deification. [*osum'ical*, a. 90.

Apozem, *ăp'-o-zĕm*, s. A decoction. H., *ap-*

Appal, *ăp-păl'*, vt. 8, 89. To depress with sudden fear; to dismay:—vi. To grow or be dismayed. H., *appall'ing*, p., a.; *appalled'*, pp.; *appall'ment*, s. 90.

Appanage, *ăp'-ăn-ĭje*, s. Lands set apart by princes for their younger sons.

Apparatus, *ăp-ā-rā'-tŭs*, s. (pl., *appara'tus*, L.; *appara'tuses*, E.) The means or things to an end; a complete set of tools, instr., or

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utensils, necessary for an art, trade, or experiment; equipage*; show*.

Apparel, ăp-păr'-ĕl, s. 26. Dress, clothing.

Appar'el, vt. To dress; to decorate. H., *appar'elling*, p.; *appar'elled*, pp., a. 89.

Apparent, ăp-păr'-ĕnt (-păr'-ĭ, when app. to an heir), a. Visible; plain, evident, certain. H., *appăr'ently*, 43, ad.; *appăr'entness*†, s. 91.

Apparition, ăp-ă-rĭsh'-ŭn, s. An appearance*; the thing appearing*; a spectre or ghost.

Appāritor, ăp-păr'-ĭt-ŏr, s. 23-6. A messenger or beadle in an eccl. court or a university.

Appeal, ăp-pēl', s. The act or right of removing, or referring a cause to a higher court; an accusation or accus. process; a reference for proof; resort or recourse.

Appeal', vt. To call or remove a cause, &c.:—vi. To refer, &c. H., *appeal'ing*, p.; *appealed*, pp.; *appeal'er*†, *appeal'ant*†, *appell'ant*, s.; *appeal'able*, 44, a. (v. s.) 89.

Appear, ăp-pēr', vi. To be, or to become visible, or present; to be made clear, obvious, or certain; to seem, although unreal. H., *appear'ing*, p.; *appeared'*, pp.; *appear'er*†, s. 89.

Appear'ance, -ănse, s. The act of, or the thing appearing; presence; mien; outward show.

Appease, ăp-pēz', vt. To quiet or pacify. H., *appeas'ing*, p.; *appeased*, pp.; *appeas'er*, s.; *appease'ment*, s. 89.

Appeas'able, -ăbl, a. That may be appeased. H., *appeas'ableness*, s. 91. [*peas'ively*, ad. 91.

Appeas'ive, -ĭv, a. Allaying, quieting. H., *ap-*

Appellant, ăp-pĕl'-ănt, a. Appealing. H., *appell'ancy*†, s. 91. See *Appeal*. [to appeals.

Appell'ate, -ăte, a. = *appell'atory*. Pertaining

Appellation, -lā'-shŭn, s. Name.

Appell'ative, -tĭv, a. Common. H., *appell'atively*, 43, ad. (v. s.) 91.

Appell'ative, s. 45. A common name, as that of a class, genus, or species.

Appellee, ăp-pĕl-ē', s. One appealed against.

Appell'or, -ŏr, s. 25. One who appeals.

Append, ăp-pĕnd', vt. To hang one thing to another; to add as accessory. H., *append'ing*, p.; *append'ed*, pp. [added as subordinate.

Append'age, -āje, s. = *append'ant*. Something

Append'ant, -ănt, a. Attached; incidental. H., *append'ence*†, *append'ency**, s. 91.

Append'icle, -ĭkl, s. A small appendage.

Append'ix, -ĭks, s. (pl., *append'ices*, L.; *append'ixes*, E.) An appendage; a supplement.

Appertain, ăp-pĕr-tānz', vi. To belong to. H., *appertain'ing*, p.; *appertained'*, pp.; *appertain'ment*, s. 89.

Appetence, ăp'-e-tĕnse, s. = *app'etency*. Desire; carnal desire; natural fitness.

*App'etent**, -tĕnt, a. Desirous. [*bil'ity*, s. 91.

App'etible, -tĭbl, a. Desirable. H., *appeti-*

Appetite, ăp'-e-tīte, s. Natural desire; longing; desire for food; hunger.

*App'etitious**, -tish'-ŭs, a. 36. Palatable.

App'etitive, -tī-tĭv, a. 45. Desiring gratification.

Applaud, ăp-plâwd', vt. To praise by applause; to extol or commend. H., *applaud'ing*, p.; *applaud'ed*, pp.; *applaud'er*, s. 89.

Applause, ăp-plâwz', s. Approbation suddenly expressed by clapping the hands, shouts, or huzzas; acclamation; plaudit.

Applaus'ive, -ĭv, 45, a. Applauding.

Apple, ăp'l, s. A well-known fruit.

Appliable, ăp-plī'-ăbl, a. That may be applied. H., *appli'ably*, ad. 91.

Appli'ance, -ănse, s. The act of applying; the thing applied.

Applicable, ăp'-le-kăbl, a. Appliable; suitable. H., *app'licably*, 43, ad.; *app'licableness*, *applicabil'ity*, *app'licancy*, s. 91. [petitions.

Applicant, ăp'-le-kănt, s. One who applies or

Application, -kā'-shŭn, s. An appliance; intense thought or study; employment for a special purpose; a result or induction from precepts or principles. (v. v.)

App'licative, -kăts-ĭv, a. 45. That applies.

App'licatory, -ŏr-e, a. 25. Including the act of applying. H., *app'licatorily*, ad. 91.

Apply, ăp-plī', vt. To lay on or put to; to employ or refer to for a special purpose; to have recourse to; to address to; to study, suit to, busy, or ply:—vi. To suit, agree, solicit, or make request. H., *apply'ing*, p.; *applied'*, pp.; *apply'er*, *app'licant*, s.; *applica'tion*, s. (v. s.) 89. [note. (mus.)

Appoggiatura, ăp-poj'-ă-tū'-ră, s. A grace-

Appoint, ăp-poynt', vt. 22. To fix, settle, constitute, allot, resolve, purpose; to equip:—vi. To decree or determine. H., *appoint'ing*, p.; *appoint'ed*, pp., a.; *appoint'er*, s.; *appoint'able*, 45, a.; *appoint'ment*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Appointee, -ē', s. One appointed.

Appoint'ment, -mĕnt, s. Direction; order; decree; situation; salary; equipment:—pl., accoutrements. (v. v.)

Apportion, ăp-pōr'-shŭn, vt. 36. To divide or distribute in just shares. H., *appōr'tioning*, p.; *appōr'tioned*, pp.; *appōr'tioner*, s.; *appōr'tionment*, s. 89.

Apposite, ăp'-o-zĭt, a. 45. Proper; suitable; very applicable. H., *app'ositely*, 43, ad.; *app'ositeness*, s. 91.

Apposition, -zĭsh-ŭn, s. The act of adding to; the state of being placed together or against.

Appraisal, ăp-prāz'-ăl, s. = *apprais'ing**. Appraisement.

Appraise, ăp-prāze', vt. To set a price upon. H., *apprais'ing*, p.; *appraised*, pp.; *apprais'er*, s.; *appraise'ment*, s. 89.

Appreciable, ăp-prē'-sh'ăbl, a. That may be appreciated. H., *appre'ciably*, ad. 91.

Appreciate, ăp-prē'-sh'āte, -she-āte—S., Wa., -se-āte—K., vt. 28. To estimate; to set a just value on. H., *appre'ciating*, p.; *appre'ciated*, pp.; *appreciā'tion*, -se-ā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Apprehend, ăp-pre-hĕnd', vt. To take or seize; to conceive or suspect; to understand; to fear or dread. H., *apprehend'ing*, p.; *apprehend'ed*, pp.; *apprehend'er*, s.; *apprehen'sible*, -sĭbl, a.; *apprehen'sion*, 35, s. 89.

Apprehen'sive, -sĭv, a. Shrewd†; fearful; in expectation of; suspicious. H., *apprehen'sively*, 43, ad.; *apprehen'siveness*, s. 91.

Apprentice, ăp-prĕn'-tĭs, s. 45. One bound by indenture to a master for a term of years, to learn an art or trade. H., *apprentic'eship*, *appren'ticehood*†, s. 90.

Appren'tice, vt. To bind as an apprentice. H., *appren'ticing*, p.; *appren'ticed*, pp.

Apprise, ăp-prīze', vt. To inform. H., *apprīs'ing*, p.; *apprised'*, pp.

*Apprise**, ăp-prīze', vt. 60. To appraise. H., *apprīs'ing*, p.; *apprise'ment*, s.; &c. 89.

Approach, ăp-prōch', s. 29. A drawing near to; access; a path or avenue:—pl., *approach'es*, siege-works.

Approach', vt. To advance or draw near to;

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to resemble :—vt. To draw near; to approximate. H., *approach'ing*, p.; *approached'*, pp.; *approach'er*, s.; *approach'able*, 45, a.; *approach'less*, a.; (an) *approach'ing*, *approach'ment*, s. 89.

Approbation, ăp-ro-bā'-shŭn, s. The act of approving; sanction; attestation; concurrence.

App'robative, -tĭv, a. = *app'robatory*, 25. Approving, &c. H., *app'robatively*, ad.; *app'robativeness*, s. 91. [(phren.)

App'robativeness, s. Love of approbation.

Appropriate, ăp-prō'-pre-āte, a. Peculiar; proper; very suitable. H., *appro'priately*, 43, ad.; *appro'priateness*, s. 91.

Appro'priate, vt. To assign, set apart, or use for a particular purpose; to take as one's own; to alienate (leg.) H., *appro'priating*, p.; *appro'priated*, pp.; *appro'priator*, 17, s.; *appro'priable*, 45, a.; *appropria'tion*, 36, s. (v. a.) 89.

Appro'priative, -tĭv, a. That appropriates.

Approvable, ăp-prōōv'-ăbl, a. 20. That merits approval. H., *approv'ableness*, s. 91.

Approv'al, -ăl, s. = *approv'ance**. Approbation.

Approve, ăp-prōōv', vt. 20. To like, be pleased with, or express a liking; to commend; to accuse (leg.). H., *approv'ing*, p.; *approved'*, pp.; *approv'er* (an accuser—leg.), s.; *approv'able*, 45, a.; *approve'ment* (leg.), s. 89.

Approv'ing, -ĭng, a. Shewing approbation. H., *approv'ingly*, ad. [equal; close to. (math.)

Approximate, ăp-prŏks'-e-māte, a. 40. Nearly

Approx'imate, vt. To carry near to:—vi. To approach. H., *approx'imating*, p.; *approx'imated*, pp.; *approxima'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Approx'imative, -tĭv, a. 45. That approaches closely. H., *approx'imatively*, ad. 91.

*Appulse**, ăp-pŭls', s. = *appul'sion*, 35. A striking against. [*appul'sively*, ad. 91.

Appul'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Striking against. H., *Appurtenance*, ăp-pŭr'-te-nănse, s. That which belongs or relates to something else.

Appur'tenant, -nănt, a. Joined or belonging

Apricot, ā'-pre-kŏt, s. A wall-fruit. [to. (leg.)

April, ā'-prĭl, s. The fourth month of the year.

Apron, ā'-prŭn, ā'-pŭrn†, s. 25. A cloth or leather worn before, to defend the dress.

A'proned, -prŭnd, -pŭrnd†, a. Wearing an apron.

Apropos, ăp'-ro-pō, ad. Opportunely; appropriately; in reference to; by the way. (Fr.)

Apsis, ăp'-sĭs, s. (pl., *ap'sides*, -dēz.) The aphelion or perihelion.

Apt, ăpt, a. Ready; quick; suitable; prone to. H., *apt'ly*, 43, ad.; *apt'ness*, s. 91.

Apteral, ăp'-tĕr-ăl, a. Without wings. (zool.)

Aptitude, ăpt'-e-tūde, s. Fitness; tendency; disposition; aptness.

Aptote, ăp'-tōte, s. An indeclinable subs.

Apyrexy, ăp'-e-rĕks-e, s. The intermission of a fever. (path.) [combustible; fireproof.

Apyrous, ăp'-Ir-ŭs—Br., K., *ā*-pī'—We., a. In-

Aqua, ā'-kwā, s. 33. Water. (L.) H., *a'qua for'tis* (crude nitric acid); *a'qua marina*, -rē'-(a kind of beryl); *a'qua vitæ*, vī'-tē (brandy, &c.), 90.

Aquarium, ă-kwā'-e-ŭm, s. A tank or artif. pond for aquatic plants and animals.

Aquar'ius, -e-ŭs, s. A sign of the zodiac. [(L.)

Aquatic, ā-kwăt'-Ik, a. = *aquat'ical**; *aq'uatile**, -tĭl. Inhabiting water. 91.

A'qua-tin'ta, -tā, s. A variety of engraving.

Aqueduct, ăk'-we-dŭkt, ā'-kwe—K., s. An artificial channel for water.

Aqueous, ā'-kwe-ŭs, a. = *aqueo**, -kwēŏ'. Watery. H., *a'queousness*, *aqueo'sity**, s. 91.

Aq'uiline, -līn, -līne—J., a. Of the eagle; hooked, prominent.

Arab, ăr'-ăb, s. 26. A native of Arabia.

Arabesque, ăr'-ă-bĕsk, a. Arabian-like:—s. A picture or ornament, cons. of imag. foliage, &c., without animals. [Arabic.

Arabian, ă-rāb'-yăn, a. 45. = *ar'abic*. Of

Arabic, ăr'-ă-bĭk, s. 26. Language of Arabia.

Ar'abist, -bĭst, s. One versed in Arabic.

Ar'able, -ăbl, a. 26. Fit for tillage; ploughed.

Arachnoid, ă-răk'-noyd, a. 22. Formed like a spider's web. [Chaldeans.

Aramaic, ăr-ă-mā'-Ik, s. Of the Syro-

Araneous, ă-rāne'-y'ŭs, a. Like a cobweb.

Arbiter, ăr'-bĭt-ĕr, s. (*l.*, *ar'bitres*). One who has the power of decision or destiny; a judge; an arbitrator.

Ar'bitrable, -răbl, a. Determinable.

Ar'bitral, -răl, a. Of arbitration.

Arbit'rament, -rā-mĕnt, s. Will; determination; compromise; the award of arbiters.

Arbitrary, ăr'-be-trăr-e, a. 25-6. Depending on will; absolute, despotic, tyrannical. H., *ar'bitrarily*, 43, ad.; *ar'bitrariness*, s. 91.

Ar'bitrate, -trāte, vt. To decide; to judge of:—vi. To hear and give judgment, as an arbitrator. H., *ar'bitrating*, p.; *ar'bitrated*, pp.; *arbitra'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Ar'bitrator, -trāte-ŏr, s. 25 (*l.*, *ar'bitrātrix*.) A judge between parties, chosen by their mutual consent; an arbiter. [spindle.

Arbor, ăr'-bŭr, s. 25. A tree†; an axis or

*Arborary**, ăr'-bo-rā-re, a. 9. Arborous.

Ar'borator, -rā-tŏr, s. 25. One who grows trees.

Arborescent, -rĕs'-ĕnt, a. Growing, or formed like a tree. H., (an) *arbores'cence*, s. 91.

Ar'boret, -rĕt, s. A small tree; a shrubbery.

Arboretum, -rē'-tŭm, s. A place in which bot. specimens of trees are cultivated. (L.)

Ar'boriculture, -rĭkŭlt-ŭre, s. 18. The cultivation of trees and shrubs. [(min.)

Arborisa'tion, -ă'-shŭn, s. 60. Arborescence.

Ar'borist, -ĭst, s. One who studies trees.

Ar'borous, -ŭs, a. 25 = *arbo'reous**. Of or be-

Arbour, ăr'-bŭr, s. A bower. [longing to trees.

Ar'bourvine, -vīne, s. A species of bird-weed.

Arbuscle, ăr'-bŭs-el, s. A dwarf tree.

Arbus'cular, -kū-lăr, a. 18. Shrub-like.

Arbute, ăr'-būte, s. 18. The strawberry tree.

Arbutean, -būte'-yăn, a. 45. Of arbute.

Arc, ărk, s. An arch; a curve; a segment of a circle (geom.). [over.

Arcade, ăr-kād', s. A walk or street arched

Arcadian, -kād'-yăn, a. 45. Of Arcadia.

*Arcanum**, ăr-kā'-nŭm, s. A secret; a mystery:—pl., *arca'na**, the secrets of any art or science. (L.)

Arch, ărch or ărtsh, a. 29. Cunning; shrewd; waggish. H., *arch'ly*, ad.; *arch'ness*, s. 91.

Arch, ărch or ărk, pfx. 29. Chief; principal; occ., ancient.

Arch, ărch, s. Part of a circle or ellipse; a concave structure of masonry supported by its own curve; an arc. H., *arch'like*, *arch'wise*, a. 90.

Arch, ărch, vt. To cover with arches; to curve; to draw with a curve:—vi. To build arches. H., *arch'ing*, p.; *arched'*, pp.

Archæological, ăr-ke-o-lŏj'-e-kăl, a. Relating to archæology. H., *archæolog'ically*, ad. 91.

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Archæology, -kĭ'-o-je, s. = *archæol'ogy*, -kĭ-. The study of the minor branches of antiquities not incl. in general hist.; as manners, customs, national architecture, &c. H., *archæol'ogist*, s. 90. [obsolete.

Archaic, ȧr-kā'-ĭk, a. = *archa'ical*. Ancient; *Ar'chaism*, -ĭzm, s. An ancient phrase.

Archangel, ȧrk-ān'-jĕl, s. One of the highest orders of angels. H., *archangel'ic*, ȧrk-ān-, a. 90.

Archbish'op, ȧrch-, s. A chief bishop; the bishop of a province as well as of his own diocese. H., *archbish'opric*, s. 90.

Archdea'con, ȧrch-, s. One next in rank below a bishop, in the whole or part of a diocese. H., *archdea'conship*, *archdea'conry*, &c.

Archduke', ȧrch-, s. The title of some sovereign princes. H., *archduch'ess*, *archduke'dom*, &c. [powerful; operating changes.

Archeal, ȧrk-ē'-ăl, a. = *archa'al*. Hidden;

Arched, ȧrchd, a. Curved.

Archer, ȧrch'-ĕr, s. (*f.*, *arch'eress*.) One who shoots arrows from a bow. [archer.

Arch'ery, -ĕr-e, s. The art and practice of an

Archetypal, ȧrk'-e-tīpe-ăl, s. Original.

Arch'etype, s. The original from which any copy is made.

Archiæal, ȧrk'-e-kĭl, a. Chief, primary.

Archidiac'onal, ȧrk-e-, a. Of an archdeacon.

Archiepis'copal, ȧrk-e-, a. Of an archbishop. H., *archiepis'copacy*, 43, s. 91.

Archil, ȧrch'-ĭl, ark'-ĭl, s. A lichen; a rich violet or purple dye-stuff prepared from it.

Archimedean, ȧr-kim-e-dē'-en, a. Of Archimedes.

Arching, ȧrch'-ĭng, s. Curving. [modes.

Archipelago, ȧrk-e-pĕl'-ă-go, s. A sea interspersed with many islands; a group of islands.

Architect, ȧrk'-e-tĕkt, s. (*f.*, *arch'itectress*.) One who designs buildings and superintends their erection; a contriver or originator.

Arch'itective, -ĭv, a. 45. Used in, or proper for building. [in architecture.

Architectonic, -tŏn'-ĭk, a. Skilled or useful

Architectonics, -tŏn'-ĭks, s. pl. The science of architecture. [architecture.

Arch'itectural, -tŭre-ăl, a. 18. Relating to

Architecture, ȧrk'-e-tĕkt-ŭre, s. 18. The art or science of building; frame, structure, workmanship.

Architrave, ȧrk'-e-trēve, s. That part of the entablature which rests immediately upon the capital. (arch.)

Archival, ȧrk'-e-vĭl—We., ȧr-kī'-vĭl—K., S., a. Of or containing archives.

Archives, ȧr'-kīvz, s. pl. Public or ancient records; also the place where they are kept.

Arch'ivist, -vĭst, -kĭ'—S., s. A keeper of

Arch'ness, s. See *Arch*. [records.

Archon, ȧrk'-ŏn, s. 25. A chief magistrate among the ane. Athenians. H., *arch'onship*, s. 90.

Arctic, ȧrk'-tĭk, a. Northern.

Arcuation, ȧr-kū-ā'-shŭn, s. 18. The act of bending; incurvation; crookedness.

Ar'cuature†, -tŭre, s. 18. The curvature of an

-ard, ȧrd, sfx. Temper; disposition. [arch.

Ardency, ȧr'-dĕn-se, s. Ardour; eagerness; warmth of passion or feeling.

Ar'dent, -dĕnt, a. Hot, burning, fiery, passionate. H., *ar'dently*, ad.; *ar'dentness*†, s. 91.

Ardour, ȧr'-dŭr, s. 17, 56. Heat; warmth of affection; eagerness.

Arduous, ȧrd'-ū-ŭs, a. 18. Lofty*; difficult; laborious. H., *ard'uously*, ad.; *ard'uousness*, s. 91.

Are, ȧr, vi. See *Be*.

Are, ār, s. A measure = 100 sq. mètres. (Fr

Area, ā'-re-ā, ār'-e-ā, s. Any plain surface or enclosed space; the sunken space around the basement of a building.

*Arefy**, ăr'-e-fī, vt. To dry. H., *ar'efy'ing*, p.; *ar'efied*, pp.; *arefac'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Arena, ā-rē'-nā, s. The space for combats horsemanship in an amphitheatre; fig., a place of public contest. [Sandy; friabl

Arenaceous, ăr-e-nā'-sh'ŭs, a. = *arena'rious*

*Arena'tion**, -shŭn, s. A sand-bath. (med.)

Arenicolite, ā-rēn-e-līt'-ĭk, a. (pref., *-lith'*- Of or like sandstone.

Arenose, -nōse', s. = *ar'enous*, -ŭs. Sandy.

*Aren'ulous**, -ū-lŭs, a. 18. Full of fine sand

Areola, ā-rē'-o-lā, s. = *ar'eole**. The colour circle round the nipple or a pustule.

Ar'olar, -lăr, a. 25. Of or like an areola.

Ar'olate, -lāte, a. Marked by areolations.

Areolation, -lā'-shŭn, s. Any small spa bounded by a flush or discoloration. (med.

Areometer, ā-re-ŏm'-e-tĕr, ăre—S., s. 87. hydrometer (q. v.). H., *areom'etry*, 43, s *areomet'rical*, a. 90. [areopagu

Areopagite, ăr-e-ŏp'-ă-jīte, s. A judge of t

Areop'agus, -gŭs, s. The sovereign tribun in ancient Athens.

*Arestle**, ā-re-stĕ'-ĭk, a. Attenuating.

Argand, ăr'-gănd, s. Of M. Argand. [the ar

Argean, ăr-jē'-ăn, a. Pertaining to Argo,

*Argent**, ăr'-jĕnt, a. Bright; silvery; whit

Argent'al, -ăl, a. = *argent'ic*. Of or like silve

Ar'gentan, -ăn, s. German silver.

Ar'gentate†, -tāte, s. A salt of *argentic acid* (

Argentation, -tā'-shŭn, s. An overlayi with silver.

Argentif'erous, -tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Containing silve

Ar'gentine, -tīn, -tēne—K., We., s. 45. Soundi like silver; argental. [alumin

*Argil**, ăr'-jĭl, s. Potter's clay; pure clay

Argillaceous, -lā'-sh'ŭs, a. 35. = *argill'ous*. clay; clayey.

Argilliferous, -lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Abounding in cla

Argive, ăr'-fīve—We., -gīve—K., S., s. Gree

Argol, ăr'-gŏl, s. = *ar'gal*. Crude tartar.

Argonaut, ăr'-go-nălt, s. One who sailed the ship *Ar'go*. [lade

Argosy, ăr'-go-se, s. A merchant-ship rich

Argue, ăr'-gū, vt. 18. To discuss; to pro or persuade by argument or reason:—v To offer reasons; to dispute (fol. by with H., *ar'guing*, p.; *ar'gued*, pp.; *ar'guer*, *ar'guing*, s. 89.

Ar'gument, -mĕnt, s. A reason alleged; subject of any discourse or writing; summary or heads of a subject; a seri of reasons; a discussion.

Argument'able, -ăbl, s. That may be argue

Argumentation, -tā'-shŭn, s. Formal reasonin

Argument'ative, -tĭv, a. = *argumenta'tive*. C sisting of, or addicted to argument. *argument'atively*, 42, ad.; *argument'ativeness*, s. 91. [eyes; a very watchful perso

Argus, ăr'-gŭs, s. A fabled being with

Aria, ār'-yā, s. 99. An air or tune. (It.)

Arian, ār'-e-ăn, -y'-ăn, s. 45. A unitarian.

A'rianism, -ĭzm, s. Unitarianism. [*Ar'ian*, s.

Aricina, ā-rĭse'-ĭn-ā, -sē'-nā—Br., s. 56. alkaloid of Arica bark.

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Arid, ăr'-id, a. 26. Dry; parched with heat. H., *ar'idness*, *arid'ity*, s. 72. [sodiac. (L.)
Aries, lăr'-e-ēz, s. The ram; a sign of the
Arietta, ăr-e-ĕt'-ă, s. A little air or tune. (It.)
Aright, ă-rīt', ad. Rightly. [ing of a seed.
Aril, ăr'-il, s. 26. = *arill'us*. The exterior cover-
Arilled, ăr'-ild, a. = *ar'illated*. Having an aril.
Arise, ă-rīze', vi. To ascend; to get up; to appear; to begin or spring from; to swell or be agitated; to begin hostility (fol. by against). H., *aris'ing*, p.; *arose'*, pret.; *ari'sen*, -rĭz'n, pp. 89.
Aristarch, ăr'-is-tărk, s. 26. A severe critic.
Aristarchy, -e, ă-rĭs'-, s. A government by good men. [swns.
Aristate, ă-rĭs'-tāt, a. Having *awn's*, or
Aristocracy, ăr-is-tŏk'-rā-se, s. A government of nobles; the nobility or chief persons of a state.
Aristocrat, ăr'-is-to-krăt, ă-rĭst'-, s. 26. One who belongs to, or favours aristocracy. H., *aristocrat'ic*, *aristocrat'ical*, a.; *aristocrat'ically*, ad.; *aristocrat'icalness*, s. 90.
Aristophanic, ăr-is-to-făn'-ĭk, a. Of Aristophanes; shrewd, witty.
Aristotelian, -tēl'-yăn, a. = *aristotel'ic*. Relating to Aristotle, or his philosophy.
Arithmancy, ăr'-ĭth-măn-se, ă-rĭth'-, s. Divination by numbers.
Arithmetic, ă-rĭth'-me-tĭk, s. The science of numbers: the art of computation.
Arithmet'ic, a. = *arithmet'ical*. Of or by arithmetic. H., *arithmet'ically*, ad. 91.
Arithmetician, -tish'-ăn, s. An adept in arithmetic. [ter. An abacus.
Arithmometer, -mŏm'-e-tĕr, s. 57. = *arith'me-*
Ark, ărk, s. A chest, coffer, or repository; a large boat or vessel (app., *Noah's ark*).
Arm, ărm, s. The limb between the hand and shoulder; the bough of a tree; anything projecting from a trunk or axis; a narrow inlet of water; fig., power, strength, right. H., *arm'ful*, *arm'hole*, s.; *arm'like*, *arm'less*, ăz., a. 90. *See Arms.*
Arm, ărm, vt. To furnish or equip with arms; to fortify:—vi. To take arms. H., *arm'ing*, p.; *armed'*, pp., a.; (an) *arm'ing*, s. 89.
Armada, ăr-mā'-dă, s. A large fleet of armed ships. [armed with hard scales. (Sp.)
Armadillo, ăr-mă-dĭl'-o, s. A small quadruped
Armament, ărm'-ă-mĕnt, s. Forces equipped for war; munitions of war (naut.).
Armature, ărm'-ă-tūre, s. 18. Armour; the piece of iron used to connect the poles of magnets.
Armed, ărmd, a. Morally fortified; coloured [menia.
(her.).
Armenian, ăr-mēn'-yăn, a. 45. Of or from Ar-
Armigerous, ăr-mĭj'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing arms.
Armillary, ărm'-ĭl-ăr-e, a. 25. Like a bracelet; formed of rings or circles.
Arm'illated, -ĭl-āt-ĕd, a. Wearing bracelets.
Arminian, ăr-mĭn'-yăn, s. One who supports the tenets of Arminius, or opposes Calvinism. H., *armin'ian*, a.; *armin'ianism*, -izm (the doctrine, &c.), s. 90.
Armistice, ărm'-is-tĭs, s. A temporary suspension of hostilities by mutual agreement.
Armlet, ărm'-lĕt, s. A small arm*; a bracelet.
Armorer, ărm'-ŏr-ĕr, s. 17. One who makes or fits armour. [mour; heraldic.
Armorial, ăr-mōr'-e-ăl, a. Belonging to ar-
Armoric, ăr-mŏr'-ĭk, a. = *armor'ican*. 26. Relating to Armorica or Brittany.

Armorist, ărm'-ŏr-ĭst, s. 17. One skilled in heraldry. [arms are made or deposited.
Arm'ory, -ŏr-e, s. 17. The place in which
Arm'our, -ŏr, s. 25, 56. Defensive arms or dress.
Arm'pit, s. The hollow under the arm.
Arms, ărms, s. pl. Weapons of offence or defence; war; hostility; ensigns armorial (her.). [under a general; a multitude].
Army, ăr'-me, s. A large body of soldiers
Aroma, ă-rō'-mă, s. The odorous principle of vegetables.
Aromatic, ăr-o-măt'-ĭk, a. = *aromat'ical*. Sweet-scented, spicy, odoriferous. H., (an) *aromat'ic*, s. 91.
Aromatise, ă-rō'-mă-tīze,—J., S., We., ăr'-o-—K., Wa., vt. 60. To render aromatic; to scent or perfume. H., *aro'matising*, p.; *aro'matised*, pp.; *aro'matiser*, s.; *aromatisa'tion*, 26, s. 89.
Aro'matous, -tŭs, a. Aromatic.
Arose. *See Arise.* [every side.
Around, ă-rownd', ad. 28. In a circle; on
Around', pr. About; on all sides.
Arouse, ă-rowz', vt. To call into action; to excite or animate:—vi. To awake. H., *arous'ing*, p.; *aroused'*, pp.
Arquebuscade, -băd', s. A vulnerary distilled water. (v. i.) [hand-gun.
Arquebuse, ăr'-ke-bōōz, s. 21. An old-fashioned
Arquebusier, -zēr', s. A soldier armed with an arquebuse. [liquor.
Arrack, ăr'-răk, rĭck', s. 26. A spirituous
Arraign, ăr-rāne', vt. To set a prisoner at the bar; to publicly impeach or censure. H., *arraign'ing*, p.; *arraigned'*, pp.; *arraign'ment*, s. 89.
Arrange, ăr-rānj', vt. 26. To adjust, prepare, or put in order. H., *arrang'ing*, p.; *arranged'*, pp.; *arrang'er*, s.; *arrange'ment*, s. 89.
Arrange'ment, s. Final settlement; classification. (v. v.)
Arrant, ăr'-rănt, a. 26. Notorious; impudent; infamous. H., *ar'rantly*, ad. 91.
Arras, ăr'-răs, s. 26. Tapestry. [show.
Array, ăr-rā', s. 26. Disposition; order; dress;
Array', vt. To dispose in order; to envelop; to dress or adorn. H., *array'ing*, p.; *arrayed'*, pp.; *array'er*, s. 89.
Arrear, ăr-rēre', s. 26. That which remains unpaid, or undone, after the proper time.
Arrear'age, -ăje, s. 6. Arrears.
Arreptitious, ăr-rĕp-tish'-ŭs, a. 26. Snatched away; swept in privily.
Arrest, ăr-rĕst', s. 26. Legal apprehension; any seizure, hinderance, or restraint.
Arrest', vt. To apprehend under legal process; to seize, fix, hinder, restrain. H., *arrest'ing*, p.; *arrest'ed*, pp.; *arrest'or*, *arrest'or*, 25, s.; *arresta'tion*, 26, *arrest'ment*, s. (leg.) 89.
Arrival, ăr-rī'-văl, s. The act of arriving or attaining; persons or things which arrive. (v. v.)
Arrive, ăr-rīve', vi. 26. To come to or reach any place (fol. by *at*); to attain by labour or study; to happen or occur. H., *arriv'ing*, p.; *arrived'*, pp.
Arrogant, ăr'-ro-gănt, a. 26. Haughty, proud, overbearing. H., *ar'rogantly*, 43, ad.; *ar'roganitness*†, *ar'roganee*, *ar'roganey*†, s. 91.
Ar'rogate, -gāte, vt. To claim proudly or unduly; to assume. H., *ar'rogating*, p.; *ar'rogated*, pp.; *arroga'tion*, 26, s. 89.

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Ar'rogative, -lv, a. Claiming unduly.

Arrondissement, ăr-rōng'-dēse-mŏng', s. 99. The subdivision of a department. (Fr.)

Arrosion°, ăr-rō'-zhŭn, s. 26. A gnawing.

Arrow, ăr'-ro, s. 26. The pointed weapon shot from a bow. [*arundinacea.*

Ar'row-root, -rōōt, s. The meal of *maranta*

Arrowy, ăr'-ro-e, a. 26. Of or like arrows.

Arsenal, ăr'-sĕn-ăl, s. A magazine or manufactury of military stores. [*acid.*

Arseniate, ăr-sēnt'-y'āte, s. A salt of *arsenic*

Arsenic, ăr-sĕn'-ĭk, a. = *arse"nious*, -sēne'-y'ūs. Of arsenic (applied resp. to two acids).

Arsenic, ăr'-se-nĭk, ăre'-nĭk, s. A brittle gray-coloured metal; arsenious acid or white arsenic†.

Arsenical, ăr-sen'-ĭk-ăl, a. Of or containing arsenic. [arsenic. H., *arsen'iated*, pp., a.

Arsen'iate, -e-kāte, vt. To combine with

Ar'senite, -īte, s. A salt of *arsenious acid.*

Arsis, ăr'-sĭs, s. The accented part of a met. foot. (pros.) [houses, &c.

Arson, ăr'-sŭn, s. 25. The crime of burning

Art, ărt, s. The power of doing something not taught by nature; practical skill guided by rules; a profession or trade; contrivance, dexterity; artfulness, cunning.

Art, vi. See *Be.*

Arterial, ăr-tēre'-e-ăl, a. Of or contained in the arteries. [to let blood.

Arte"riotomy, -ŏt'-o-me, s. Opening an artery

Arte"rialise, -ĭse, vt. 60. To make arterial; to aërate. H., *artēr'ialised*, pp., a.; *arterialisa'tion*, 86, s. 89.

Artery, ăr'-tĕr-e, s. One of the pulsating tubes or canals through which the blood is propelled by the heart.

Artesian, ăr-tē"-zh'ăn, -tēze'-yăn, a. Applied to wells or fountains made by boring into the earth until a head of water is reached.

Artful, ărt'-fŏōl, a. Artificial; cunning; deceitful. H., *art'fully*, ad.; *art'fulness*, s. 91.

Arthritic, ăr-thrĭt'-ĭk, a. = *arthrit'ical.* Relating to or affecting the joints; gouty.

Artichoke, ăr'-te-chōke, s. An esculent plant.

Article, ăr'-tĭkl, s. A particular substance; a single clause, term, or item; a point of faith; an essay or leader; a part of speech. 63.

Ar'ticle, vt. To draw up or bind by articles or particulars:—vi. To stipulate. H., *ar'ticled*, pp., a. [joints. H., *artic'ularly*, ad. 91.

Articular, ăr-tĭk'-ū-lăr, a. 18. Belonging to the

Artic'ulate, -lāte, a. Jointed; formed by the organs of speech; clear, distinct. H., *artic'ulately*, ad.; *artic'ulateness*, s. 91.

Artic'ulate, vt. To form into distinct sounds, syllables, or words; to joint:—vi. To speak distinctly. H., *artic'ulating*, p.; *artic'ulated*, pp., a.; *articula'tion*, 86, s. (v. a.) 89.

Articula'tion, s. 86, A joint; a consonant. (v. v.)

Artifice, ărt'-e-fĭs, s. An ingenious contrivance; a trick or fraud. [mechanic.

Artificer, ăr-tĭf'-ĭs-ĕr, s. A contriver; a

Artificial, ărt-e-fĭsh'-'ăl, a. Made by art; feigned; factitious. H., *artifi"cially*, ad.; *artifi"cialness, artificial'ity*°, s. 91.

Artillese†, ăr'-tĭl-ĭze, vt. 60. To give the appearance of art. [gunnery.

Artillerist, ăr-tĭl'-ĕr-ĭst, s. One skilled in

Artill'ery, -ĕr-e, s. Cannon, ordnance; also the men and stores connected with them; gunnery. H., *artill'ery-man*, &c.

Artisan, ărt'-e-zăn, s. One trained to manual dexterity; a mechanic.

Artist, ărt'-ĭst, s. One who professes and practises an art in which science or taste directs the manual execution; appr., a portrait painter. [ful in any art or trade. (Fr.)

Artiste, ăr-tēste', s. One dexterous and tasteful

Artistic, -tĭst'-ĭk, a. = *art'istical.* Of an artist; accor. to art. H., *artist'ically*, 43, ad.

Artless, ărt'-lĕs, a. Void of guile or fraud; natural; sincere. H., *art'lessly*, ad.; *art'lessness*, s. 91.

Arundelian, ăr-ŭn-dēl'-yăn, a. Applied to certain anc. marbles. [like reeds.

Arundinaceous, ă-rūn-de-nā'-sh'ŭs, a. Of or

Arundineous, -dĭn'-y'ŭs, a. Abounding with reeds.

As, ăs, ad. (freq. called a conj.) Similarly; in like manner; for example; while, during. Somet., by ellipsis, equiv. to a rel. pro.

As, ăs', s. The ane. Roman pound.

Asa†, ăs'-ă, s. A gum. H., *asa'fœ'ida*, -fēt'-.

Asarabacca, -rā-băk'-ă, s. Name of a plant.

Asarine, ăs'-ă-rĭn, s. 58. A subs. obtained from asarabacca.

Asbestine, ăs-bĕs'-tĭn, a. 45. Of or like asbestos.

Asbes'tos, -tŏs, s. 17. An incombustible, fibrous mineral, somewhat resembling flax. H., *asbes'tiform*, 26, a. 90.

Ascarides, ăs-kăr'-ĭd-ēz, s. pl. (sing., *as'caris.*) Thread-worms in the rectum.

Ascend, ăs-sĕnd', vt. To climb:—vi. To rise; fig., to proceed from one degree of good to another; or from the present to former ages, or through ancestry upwards. H., *ascend'ing*, p.; *ascend'ed*, pp., a.; *ascend'able*, 45, a.; *ascen'sion*, 35, s. 89.

Ascend'ant, -ănt, s. Superior; predominant; controlling; above the horison (astr.).

Ascend'ant, s. Superiority; commanding power or influence; height°, elevation°; an ancestor. [ling influence.

Ascend'ency, -ĕn-se, s. Governing or control-

Ascensive, ăs-sĕn'-sĭv, a. Rising; tending to rise.

Ascent, ăs-sĕnt', s. The act, state, or way of rising; an eminence, hill, acclivity.

Ascertain, ăs-ĕr-tāne', vt. To make certain by trial or examination; to establish; to define. H., *ascertain'ing*, p.; *ascertained*, pp.; *ascertain'er*, s.; *ascertain'able*, 45, a.; *ascertain'ment*†, s. 89.

Ascetic, ăs-sĕt'-ĭk, -kăt'—K., s. 28. One who practises undue rigour and self-denial in religious matters; a recluse; a hermit. H., *asceti'ic*, *asceti'cal* (of or like), a.; *asceti'cism*, -sizm (tenets, practice), s. 90.

Ascians, ăsh'-y'ănz, s. pl. 28. = *ascii*, ăsh'-y'ī. Inhabitants of the torrid zone, from being shadowless at noon. (geog.) [belly.

Ascites, ăs-sī'-tēz, -kĭ'—K., s. Dropsy of the

Ascitic, ăs-sĭt'-ĭk, -kĭt'—K., a. = *asciti'cal.* Of ascites; dropsical. H., *asciti'cally*, ad. 91.

Ascititious, ăs-e-tĭsh'-'ŭs, a. Additional; supplemental.

Ascribe, ăs-krībe', vt. To attribute or impute, as a cause or quality. H., *ascrib'ing*, p.; *ascribed'*, pp.; *ascrib'able*, 45, a.; *ascrip'tion*, -skrĭp-shŭn, s. 89.

Ascriptitious°, -tĭsh'-'ŭs, a. That is ascribed.

Asexual, ă-sĕks'-ū-ăl, a. 18. Without sex.

Ash, ăsh, s. = *ash'en.* Of or like ash.

Ash, s. A tree; also its wood; coc., ashes.

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Ashamed, *ă-shāmd'*, ppa., a. Affected with shame. H., *ashām'edly**, ad. 91. [potash is made.

Ashery, *ăsh'-ĕr-e*, s. An ashpit; a place where

Ash'es, *-iz*, s. pl. The remains of anything burnt; *fig.*, the dead body or remains.

Ash'fire, s. A low, dull fire.

Ashlar, *ăsh'-lăr*, s. Rough freestone.

Ashore, *ă-shōre'*, ad. On shore; stranded.

Ash-wednesday, *-wĕnz'-*, s. First day of Lent.

Ashy, *ăsh'-e*, a. Of or like ashes; ash-coloured.

Asian, *ăsh'-pin*, a. Of Asia. [*asiat'ic*, s.

Asiatic, *ā-shē-ăt'-ĭk*, a. Of Asia. H., (an) *Asiatician*, *-e-shun*, s. Imitation of oriental manners.

Aside, *ă-sīde*, ad. On or to one side; privately.

Asinine, *ăs'-in-īne*, a. 45. = *asi'nary**, 6. Of or like an ass.

Ask, *ăsk*, *ăsh*—K., We., vt. 2. To lay claim to, desire, petition, demand; to question; to set a price on; to inquire (fol. by *of*):—vi. To petition, to inquire after (fol. by *for*). H., *asking*, p.; *asked'*, pp.; *ask'er*, s. 89.

Askance, *ăs-kănse'*, ad. 2. = *askant'*, *askaunce'*, *askaunt'*, *-kănt'*. Sideways. (all † or §.)

Asker, *ăsk'-ĕr*, s. A water-newt. (v. a.)

Askew, *ăs-kū'*, ad. 18. Awry; obliquely.

Aslant, *ă-slănt'*, a., ad. On one side; slanting.

Asleep, *ă-slēpe'*, a. Sleeping; dead:—ad. In the state of sleep.

Aslope, *ă-slōpe'*, a., ad. Oblique; inclined; with declivity or inclination.

Asmatic, *ăz-măt'-ĭk*, a. Incorporeal.

Asp, *ăsp*, *ăsp*—K., We., s. 9. = *aspic**. A small pois. serpent; the aspen-tree.

Asparagine, *ăs-păr'-ă-jĭn*, s. 26, 58. A cryst. substance obtained from asparagus.

Asparagious, *-rā'je-ŭs*, a. Eaten like asparagus. (bort.)

Asper'agus, *-ŭs*, s. Name of an esculent plant.

Aspartic, *ăs-păr'-tĭk*, a. Applied to an acid.

Aspect, *ăs'-pĕkt*, s. View, prospect, position; relation; appearance; expression of countenance [poplar. H., *as'pen*, a. 90.

Aspen, *ăs'-pĕn*, s. = *asp**. 9. The trembling

Asper, *ăs'-pĕr*, s. The Gr. aspirate. (gram.)

Asperifolious, *-e-fō'l-y'ŭs*, a. Rough-leaved. (bot.)

Asperity, *ăs-pĕr'-ĭt-e*, s. Unevenness; roughness; h., moroseness, harshness, &c.

Aspermous, *ă-spĕrm'-ŭs*, a. Without seed. (bot.)

Asperse, *ăs-pĕrse'*, vt. To cast upon; to censure, slander, or defame. H., *aspers'ing*, p.; *aspersed'*, pp.; *aspers'er*, s.; *asper'sion*, 35, s. 89. [(v. v.)

Asper'sion, s. Censure, detraction, calumny.

Aspers'ory, *-ĭv-e*, a. 17. Defamatory.

Asphalt, *ăs-fălt'*, s. = *asphalt'um*, 45. An indurated bitumen; Jew's pitch.

Asphalt'ic, *-ĭk*, a. Of or like asphalt.

Asphodel, *ăs'-fo-dĕl*, s. The day-lily.

Asphyxy, *ăs-fĭks'-e*, s. = *asphyx'ia*. Suspended animation, especially that from suffocation.

Aspirant, *ăs-pī'-rănt*, s. An ambitious candidate. See *Aspire*. [breathing.

Aspirate, *ăs'-pe-rāte*, a. Pronounced with a

Aspirate, s. A mark of aspiration; an aspirated letter.

Aspirate, vt. To pronounce with a breathing: —vi. To breathe strongly. H., *as'pirating*, p.; *as'pirated*, pp.; *aspira'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Aspiratory, *ăs-pī'-rā-tŭr-e*, a. 17. Pertaining to breathing.

Aspire, *ăs-pīre'*, vi. 9. To pant after; to desire with eagerness; to aim at something elevated. H., *aspir'ing*, p.; *aspired'*, pp.; *aspir'er**, *aspir'ant*, s.; (an) *aspir'ing*, *aspira'tion*, 36, *aspire'ment*†, s. 89.

Aspi'ring, a. Ambitious, &c. H., *aspir'ingly*, 63, ad.; *aspir'ingness**, s. (v. v.) 91.

Asportation, *ăs-pŏrt-ā'-shŭn*, s. A carrying away; the felonious removal of goods (leg.).

Asquint, *ăs-kwĭnt'*, ad. Obliquely. [fellow.

Ass, *ăs'*, s. A well-known animal; a stupid

Assail, *ăs-sāl'*, vt. To attack hostilely. H., *assail'ing*, p.; *assailed'*, pp.; *assail'er**, *assail'ant*, s.; *assail'able*, 45, a.; *assail'ment*†, s. 89.

Assail'ant, *-ănt*, a. Assailing, attacking. (v. v.)

Assassin, *ăs-săs'-ĭn*, s. One who assassinates.

Assassinate, *-in-āte*, vt. To kill, or attempt to kill by secret assault; to murder. H., *assas'inating*, p.; *assas'inated*, pp.; *assas'sinator*, 25, s.; *assassina'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Assassinous, *-ŭs*, a. Murderous.

Assault, *ăs-sâwlt'*, *ăs-sŏlt'*†, s. 8. A violent and sudden onset or attack, either by words or measures; an attack, charge, storm; an attempt or threat to beat another without actually doing it (leg.).

Assault', vt. To attack by assault. H., *assault'ing*, p.; *assault'ed*, pp.; *assault'er*, s.; *assault'able*, 45, a. 89.

Assay, *ăs-sā'*, s. A trial or examination; the sub. assayed. (chem.; min.)

Assay', vt. To make trial of; to test or analyse: —vi. To try or endeavour. H., *assay'ing*, p.; *assayed'*, pp.; *assay'er*, s. (v. l.) 89.

Assay'ing, *-ĭng*, s. Assay, more esp. applied to the exam. of alloys of gold and silver by the cupel.

Assemblage, *ăs-sĕm'-blăje*, s. 6. A collection of individuals or particulars; the state of being assembled.

Assemble, *ăs-sĕm'-bl*, vt. To bring or call together a number of indiv. or partic. into one place; to collect; to convene:—vi. To meet together. H., *assem'bling*, p.; *assem'bled*, pp.; *assemb'ler*, s. 89.

Assem'bly, *-blē*, s. A collection of persons met together for amusement, or convened on political or religious matters; an assemblage*.

Assent, *ăs-sĕnt'*, s. An admitting or agreeing to; concurrence; consent†.

Assent', vi. To admit or agree to; to yield consent. H., *assent'ing*, p.; *assent'ed*, pp.; *assent'er*†, s.; *assent'ment*†, s. 89.

Assentation*, *-ā'-shŭn*, s. Assent from flattery or dissimulation.

Assentator*, *-ā-tŏr*, s. 17. A flatterer.

Assenting, a. Expressing assent. H., *assent'ingly*, 63, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Assert, *ăs-sĕrt'*, vt. To declare positively; to maintain, affirm, vindicate, claim. H., *assert'ing*, p.; *assert'ed*, pp.; *assert'or*, 25, s.; *asser'tion*, s. 89. [(v. v.)

Asser'tion, *-shŭn*, s. A position advanced.

Assert'ive*, *-ĭv*, a. 36. = *assert'ory**, 25. Positive; affirming. H., *assert'ively*, ad. 91.

Assess, *ăs-sĕs'*, vt. 9. To rate or tax; to value for the purpose of taxation. H., *assess'ing*, p.; *assessed'*, pp.; *assess'or*, 25, s.; *assess'able*, 45, a.; *assess'ment*, s. 89.

Assessably, *-ăb-le*, ad. By assessment.

Assessionary, *ăs-sĕsh'-ŭn-ăr-e*, a. 25. = *assesso'rial*. Pertaining to assessors.

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Assess'ment, s. The sum levied on property. (v. v.)

Assets, *ăs'-sĕts*, s. pl. Goods, chattels, &c., answerable for a legal claim; the collective property of a deceased or insolvent person.

Asseverate, *ăs-sĕv'-ĕr-āte*, vt. = *asseve'rate*. To affirm solemnly. H., *asseve'rating*, p.; *asseve'rated*, pp.; *asseverā'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Assiduity, *ăs-se-dū'-ĭt-e*, s. 18. Diligence; constant or close attention.

Assiduous, *ăs-sĭd'-ū-ŭs*, a. 18. Attentive; diligent; persevering. H., *assid'uously*, ad.; *assid'uousness*, *assidu'ity*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Assign, *ăs-sīne'*, s. One to whom any property or interest is assigned. (leg.)

Assign', vt. To allot or apportion; to fix or appoint; to allege; to make over or transfer. H., *assign'ing*, p.; *assigned'*, pp.; *assign'er*, *assignor*, *-ăl-nŏr'*, s.; *assign'able*, 45, s.; *assignā'tion*, 36, *assign'ment*, s. (v. l.) 89.

Assignat, *ăs-sĭn-yă'*, s. A note or bill of the French gov. during the revolution. [(v. v.)

Assignation, *-năk'-shŭn*, s. A love-appointment.

Assignee, *ăs-e-nē'*, s. One to whom an assignment is made in trust (leg.); an assign. (v. v.)

Assimilate, *ăs-sĭm'-ĭl-āte*, vt. To bring to a likeness; to convert into a like substance, as food into our own bodies:—vi. To become similar; to suffer conversion. H., *assim'ilating*, p.; *assim'ilated*, pp.; *assim'ilable*, 45, s.; *assimilā'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Assim'ilative, *-lv*, a. = *assim'ilatory*, 25. Having power or tending to assimilate.

Assist, *ăs-sĭst'*, vt. To help, relieve, befriend, aid:—vi. To lend aid. H., *assist'ing*, p.; *assist'ed*, pp.; (an) *assist'ant*, *assist'er*, s.; *assist'less*, a. 89.

Assist'ance, *-ănse*, s. Help, aid, relief.

Assist'ant, *-ănt*, a. Helping. [pal. (v. v.)

Assist'ant, s. One who assists under a principal.

Assize, *ăs-sīze'*, s. Lit., a sitting†; an ordinance or statute regulating the weight, measure, and price of commodities:—pl., *assi'zes*, a court held in every county about twice a year, at which causes are tried by a judge of the superior courts and a jury.

Assize', vt. To fix the quantity or price; to assess. H., *assiz'ing*, p.; *assized'*, pp.; *assiz'er*, *assiz'or*, s. 89.

Asso'ciable, *-sh'ĭbi*, a. 27. Sociable; companionable. H., *asso'ciableness*, *associabil'ity*, s. (v. l.) 91. [a. 27-8. Confederate; associated.

Associate, *ăs-sō'-sh'ĭāte*, *-she*—S., Wa., *-se*—K., *Asso'ciate*, s. A companion, partner, coadjutor, or accomplice. H., *asso'ciateship*, s. 90.

Asso'ciate, vt. To join in company as a friend, partner, &c.:—vi. To keep company; to unite in action. H., *asso'ciating*, p.; *asso'ciated*, pp.; *asso'ciater*†, 17, s.; *asso'ciable**, a.; *associā'tion* (v. l.), s. 89.

Association, *ăs-so-se-ā'-shŭn*, *-she-ā'-shŭn*—S., Wa., s. 28, 36. A partnership, confederacy, or society; union, connection, or opposition of ideas or things. (v. v.) [ciation.

Associā'tional, *-ăl*, a. Pertaining to an asso-

Asso'ciative, *-she-āte-lv*, a. 28, 45. Tending to associate. [H., *as'sonance*, *-nănse*, s. 91.

Assonant, *ăs'-so-nănt*, a. Resembling in sound.

Assort, *ăs-sort'*, vt. 26. To arrange in classes:—vi. To agree or accord with. H., *assort'ing*, p.; *assort'ed*, pp., s.; *assort'er*, s.; *assort'ment*, s. 89.

Assort'ment, *-mĕnt*, s. A quantity or num[ber] properly selected. (v. v.)

Assuage, *ăs-swāje'*, vt. 18. To soften; to [ease] soothe, mitigate, tranquillise:—vi. To [ease] or subside. H., *assuag'ing*, p.; *assuag[ed]* pp.; *assuag'er*, s.; *assuage'ment*, s. 89.

Assuasive, *-swāse'-ĭv*, a. 18. Softening.

*Assuefaction**, *ăs-swe-făk'-shŭn*, s. Habitua[l]

*As'suetude**, *-tūde*, s. Custom; habit.

Assume, *ăs-sūme'*, vt. 18. To take upon [one]self; to seize unjustly; to suppose or [take] for granted; to appropriate; to arro[gate] —vi. To be arrogant; to claim [and] to undertake or promise. H., *assum'ing*, *assumed'*, pp.; *assūm'er*, s.; (an) *assūm[ption]* s. 89. [*sūm'ingly*, ad. (v. v.

Assu'ming, a. Haughty; arrogant. H.,

Assumpsit, *ăs-sŭmp'-sit*, *-stĭm'*—S., Wa., [A] A voluntary promise to pay or performa[nce] another. (leg.)

Assump'tion, *-shŭn*, *-stĭm'*—S., Wa., s. 45. act of assuming; a supposition; adoptio[n]

Assump'tive, *-tĭv*, *-stĭm'*—S., Wa., s. The[y] or may be assumed. H., *assump'tively*, ad.

Assurance, *ă-sh'ōōr'-ănse*, s. 18. Certain[ty] pectation; confidence; freedom from do[ubt] want of modesty; impudence; convict[ion] testimony of credit; insurance, as app[lied] lives. (v. v.)

Assure, *ă-sh'ōōr'*, vt. 18. To make certain; give confidence by promise; to confirm; declare to; to insure; to make secure (*of* bef. the obj.). H., *assūr'ing*, p.; *assūred'* pp.; *assūr'er*, s.; *assūr'ance*, s. 89.

Assured, *ă-sh'ōōrd'*, s. Certain; indubitable bold to excess. H., *assūr'edly*, ad.; *assūr'edness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Assyrian, *ăs-sĭr'-e-ăn*, s. 15, 45. Of or [fr]om Assyria. [1

Asteriated, *ăs-tēre'-e-ā-tĕd*, a. Radiated; [st]

Asterisk, *ăs'-tĕr-isk*, s. A small star (*).

*As'terism**, *-ĭzm*, s. A constellation.

Astern, *ă-stĕrn'*, ad. In, towards, or beh[ind] the stern; aft. (naut.) [plan[et]

Asteroid, *ăs'-tĕr-oyd*, a. 22. One of the mi[nor]

Asteroi'dal, *-ăl*, a. Of or like an asteroid.

Asthenic, *ăs-thĕn'-ĭk*, a. Feeble; debilitat[ed]

Asthenology, *-ŏl'-o-je*, s. A discourse [on] diseases connected with debility.

Asthma, *ăst'-mă*, *ăsth'-mă*—K., s. A chron[ic] intermittent affection of the organs [of] respiration.

Asthmatic, *-măt'-ĭk*, a. = *asthmat'ical*. Of[or] fected with asthma. H., (an) *asthmat'ic*, s.

Astonish, *ăs-tŏn'-ĭsh*, vt. 17. To stun or [as] found with sudden fear, surprise, or w[on]der. H., *aston'ishing*, p.; *aston'ished*, pp. *aston'ishment*, s. 89.

Aston'ishing, *-ĭng*, a. Very wonderful; [sur]prising; amazing. H., *aston'ishingly*, ad.; *aston'ishingness**, s. 91.

Astound, *ăs-towned'*, vt. 26. To strike dumb [with] amazement; to astonish. H., *astound'ing* p.; *astound'ed*, pp.; *astound'ment**, s. 89.

Astraddle, *ă-străd'l*, ad. Astride across.

Astræa, *ăs-trē'-ă*, s. One of the minor plan[ets]

Astragal, *ăs'-tră-găl*, s. The ring-like mo[ul]ding which surrounds the top and bottom a column. (arch.)

Astral, *ăs'-trăl*, a. 9. Of the stars; starry.

Astray, *ă-strā'*, ad. Out of the right path.

*Astrict**, *ă-strĭkt'*, vt. To bind fast; to

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strings. H., *astrict'ing**, p.; *astrict'ed**, pp., a.; *astric'tion*, 36, s. (med.) 99. [styptic. (med.)

Astric'tive, -ĭv, a. = *astrict'ory*. Astringent; [muscular strength.

Astride, *ă-strīd'*, ad. With the legs open.

*Astrif'erous**, *ăs-trĭf'-ĕr-ŭs*, a. = *astrig'erous**, -trĭj'-. Bearing stars.

Astringe, *ăs-trĭnjd'*, vt. 9. To bind together; to cause parts to contract. H., *astring'ing*, p.; *astringed'*, pp.

Astring'ent, -ĕnt, a. Binding, contracting, strengthening. H., (as) *astring'ent*, s.; *astring'ency*, s. (med.) 91. [of the stars.

Astrography, *ăs-trŏg'-rā-fe*, s. A description

Astrolabe, *ăs'-trō-lābe*, s. An instr. used to take altitudes†. [A prof. of astrology.

Astrologer, *ăs-trŏl'-o-jẽr*, s. = *astrolo'gian*.

Astrologic, *ăs-tro-lŏj'-ĭk*, a. = *astrolog'ical*. Pert. to astrology. H., *astrolog'ically*, ad. 91.

Astrologize, *ăs-trŏl'-o-jīze*, vi. 60. To practise astrology. [predicting events by the stars.

Astrol'ogy, -je, s. The pretended science of

Astronomer, *ăs-trŏn'-o-mẽr*, s. One versed in astronomy.

Astronomic, *ăs-tro-nŏm'-ĭk*, a. = *astronom'ical*. Relating to astronomy. H., *astronom'ically*, ad. 91.

Astronomy, *ăs-trŏn'-o-me*, s. The knowledge and science of the celestial bodies.

As'tro-theol'ogy, s. Natural theology founded on astronomical observations.

Astrutt†, *ă-strŭt'*, ad. Struttingly.

Astute, *ăs-tūte'*, a. 9, 18. Shrewd, sagacious, crafty. H., *astute'ly*, ad.; *astute'ness*, s. 91.

Asunder, *ă-sŭnd'-ẽr*, ad. Apart; separately; into parts.

Asylum, *ă-sī'-lŭm*, s. A place of retreat and security; an institution for the support or protection of the unfortunate; a sanctuary.

*Asymmetry**, *ă-sĭm'-e-tre*, s. Disproportion of parts.

Asymptote, *ăs'-ĭm-tōte*, *ă-sĭm'-tōte*, s. A line which, though continually approaching some curve, or other line, can never reach it. (math.)

At, ăt, pr. Near or close to; in or on (but less def.); with; towards; against.

Ate, prt. See *Eat*.

Athanasian, *ăth-ă-nā"-zhăn*, a. 35. Of Athanasius or his creed.

Atheism, *ā'-the-ĭzm*, s. Disbelief in the existence of a God.

A'theist, -ĭst, s. One who denies God.

Atheist'ic, -ĭk, a. = *a'theist*, *atheist'ical*. Of or like atheism; disbelieving; impious. H., *atheist'ically*, 43, ad.; *atheist'icalness*, s. 91.

Athel-, *ăth'-ĕl*, pfx. = *a'thel-*, *a'del-*. Noble. (Sax.)

Atheneum, *ăth-e-nē"-ŭm*, s. 99. A public institution for lectures, reading, &c.

Athenian, *ă-thēn'-yăn*, a. 45. Of Athens. H., (as) *Athenian*, s. 91.

Athirst, *ă-thĕrst'*, ad. Thirsty.

Athlete, *ăth'-lēte*, s. (pl., *ath'letes*, E.; *athle'tæ*, L.) 99. One who contends for victory in public games.

Athletic, *ăth-lĕt'-ĭk*, a. Of the athletæ; strong, robust, vigorous. H., *athlet'ically*, ad. 91.

Athletism, *ăth'-le-tĭzm*, s. Public contention;

Athwart†, *ă-thwort'*, ad. 26. Perplexingly; wrongly:—pr., across; transverse.

Atilt†, *ă-tĭlt'*, ad. As a tilter; on tilt.

Atlantean, *ăt-lăn-tē'-ăn*, a. = *atlan'tian*, 36. Of or like Atlas, or to the isle *Atlantis*; strong; gigantic.

Atlantes, *ăt-lănt'-ēz*, s. pl. (sing., *at'las*.) Figures of men employed as columns or pilasters.

Atlantic, *ăt-lănt'-ĭk*, a. Of the Atlantic ocean.

Atlas, *ăt'-lăs*, s. A collection of maps or tables.

Atmometer, *ăt-mŏm'-e-tẽr*, s. An evaporometer.

Atmosphere, *ăt'-mŏs-fēre*, s. 45. The air that encompasses the earth; fig., any surrounding medium or pervading influence.

Atmospheric, *-fĕr'-ĭk*, a. = *atmospher'ical*. Of or depending on the atmosphere. H., *atmospher'ically*, ad. 91.

Atom, *ăt'-ŭm*, s. 17. A particle of matter too small to be divided; a molecule or corpuscle; anything extremely small. H., *at'omism*, *at'omist*, s., &c. 90.

Atomic, *ă-tŏm'-ĭk*, a. = *atom'ical*. Of atoms; extremely minute. H., *atom'ically*, ad. 91.

At'omism, -ĭzm, s. The doctrine which teaches that atoms arrange themselves by their own power. H., *at'omist* (a believer &c.), s. 90.

At'omy†, -me, s. An atom; a skeleton.

Atone, *ă-tōne'*, vt. To expiate; to appease†:—vi. To stand as an equiv.; to make reparation. H., *atōn'ing*, p., s.; *atoned'*, pp.; *atōn'er*, s.; *atone'ment*, s. 89.

Atonic, *ă-tŏn'-ĭk*, a. Wanting tone; debilitated. (path.) [laxation; debility. (path.)

Atony, *ăt'-o-ne*, s. Loss of vital energy; re-

Atop†, *ă-tŏp'*, ad. At or on the top.

Atrabiliary, *ăt-rā-bĭl'-yăr-e*, a. 25. = *atrabila'rious**. Melancholic; hypochondriacal. H., *atrabila'riousness*, s. 91.

Atramental, *-mĕnt'-ăl*, a. = *atrament'ous*. Black, like ink; inky. [make ink.

*Atramentarious**, *-tārz'-e-ŭs*, a. Inky; fit to

Atrocious, *ă-trō'-sh'ŭs*, a. 28. Extremely wicked or cruel; heinous; horrible. H., *atro'ciously*, 43, ad.; *atro'ciousness*, s. 91.

Atrocity, *ă-trŏs'-ĭt-e*, s. Atrociousness.

Atrophy, *ăt'-ro-fe*, s. A wasting away without manifest cause. (path.)

Atropia, *ă-trōp'-y'ă*, s. = *atro'pine*, *atrop'na*. The alkaloid of deadly nightshade. 88.

Attach, *ăt-tătch'*, vt. 29. To seize or arrest; to win or gain over; to cause to adhere; to fasten to or subjoin. H., *attach'ing*, p.; *attached'*, pp.; *attach'er**, s.; *attach'able*, -ăbl, a.; *attach'ment*, s. 89.

Attach'ment, -mĕnt, s. Adherence; affection; fidelity; a seizure of person, goods, or estate, under a writ or precept (leg.); an adjunct. (v. v.) [nate or attendant. (Fr.)

Attaché, *ăt-ă-shā'*, s. 99. A superior subordi-

Attack, *ăt-tăk'*, s. An assault; an onset; calumny, satire, severe criticism.

Attack', vt. To fall upon with force or violence; to assail with unfriendly words or writing. H., *attack'ing*, p.; *attack'ed*, pp.; *attack'able*†, 45, a.; *attack'er*†, s. 89.

Attain, *ăt-tāne'*, vt. To reach or compass by efforts or progression; to achieve; to acquire:—vi. To reach or arrive at. H., *attain'ing*, p.; *attained'*, pp.; *attain'ment*, s. 89.

Attain'able, -ăbl, a. That may be attained. H., *attain'ableness*, *attainabil'ity*, s. 91.

Attain'der, -dẽr, s. The act of attainting; the loss of civil rights. [*Attain*.

Attain'ment, -mĕnt, s. An acquisition. See

*Attaint**, *ăt-tānt'*, s. A spot or taint†; a writ against a jury. (v. v.)

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Attaint', vt. To taint, corrupt, disgrace, or render infamous; to extinguish civil rights on account of felony or treason (leg.). H., *attaint'ing*, p.; *attaint'ed*, pp.; *attaint'ment*, *attaint'ure*, -ūre, s. 89.

Attemper, ăt-tĕm'-pĕr, vt. To soften or moderate; to mix in just proportion. H., *attem'pering*, p.; *attem'pered*, pp.; *attem'perment**, s. 89. [An effort or essay.

Attempt, ăt-tĕmt'—S., Wa., -tĕmpt'—K., s. 45.

Attempt', vt. To make an effort to effect any object or purpose; to try or endeavour; to attack. H., *attempt'ing*, p.; *attempt'ed*, pp.; *attempt'er*, s.; *attempt'able*, 45, a. 89.

Attend, ăt-tĕnd', vt. To go with; to wait on; to accompany; to be present on business; to await; to regard or assist; to mind:—vi. To yield attention (fol. by *to*); to wait on or be present, in service, worship, or duty; to stay, wait, remain. H., *attend'ing*, p.; *attend'ed*, pp.; *attend'er*†, *attend'ant*, s. 89.

Attend'ance, -ăns, s. A waiting on; a being present on business, &c.; service, attention, regard. (v. v.)

Attend'ant, -ănt, a. Accompanying (gen., as subordinate or consequential).

Attend'ant, s. One who attends or accompanies; a suitor, agent, or servant; a concomitant or consequent. (v. v.)

Attention, ăt-tĕn'-shŭn, s. Heedfulness, civility, courtesy; application, study.

Attent'ive, -īv, s. 45. Heedful, observant, mindful. H., *attent'ively*, ad.; *attent'iveness**, s. 91.

Attenuant, ăt-tĕn'-ū-ănt, a. 18. Making thin; diluting. H., (an) *atten'uant*, s. (med.)

*Atten'uate**, -ū-āte, s. 18. Attenuated.

Atten'uate, vt. To reduce in consistence, density, or thickness; to make thin or slender; to comminute or pulverise. H., *atten'uating*, p.; *atten'uated*, pp., a.; (an) *atten'uant*, s.; *attenua'tion*, 36, s. 89. [away by water.

*Atteration**, ăt-tĕr-ā'-shŭn, s. A wearing

Attest, ăt-tĕst', vt. To bear witness; to certify; to solemnly affirm; to call to witness. H., *attest'ing*, p.; *attest'ed*, pp.; *attest'er*, *attest'or*, 25, s.; *attesta'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Attic, ăt'-ĭk, a. = *at'tical**. Of Attica or Athens; *Att'ic*, s. A garret. [chaste; classical.

Atticism, ăt'-e-sĭzm, s. An Attic idiom; a chaste or elegant expression.

Attinge†, ăt-tĭnje', vt. To touch lightly.

Attire, ăt-tīre', s. Dress; ornamental dress.

Attire', vt. To dress, array, adorn. H., *attir'ing*, p.; *attired'*, pp.; *attir'er*, s. 89.

Attitude, ăt'-e-tūde, s. 18. Posture or position.

Attitu'dinal, -ĭn-ăl, a. = *attitū'dinous*, -ŭs. Pertaining to attitude.

Attorney, ăt-tŭr'-ne, s. 17. (pl., *attor'neys.*) One who is legally qualified to act for another in a court of law; one who is authorised by *letter, power*, or *warrant of attorney*, to act in business for another, as his agent, factor, or substitute. H., *attor'neyship*†, s. 90.

Attor'ney-general, s. The head law-officer of the crown. (Eng.)

Attract, ăt-trăkt', vt. To draw to or cause to approach; to engage, or invite; to allure or entice. H., *attract'ing*, p.; *attract'ed*, pp.; *attract'or*, 25, s.; *attract'able*, 45, a.; *attrac'tion*, *attract'*†, 36, s. 89. [ing attractable.

Attractability, -ă-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. The quality of be-

Attract'ile, -īl, a. Having power to attract.

Attrac'tion, -shŭn, s. The force or law which draws bodies and their particles towards each other, and which resists their disunion (phys.); allurement, &c. (v. v.)

Attract'ive, -īv, a. = *attract'ing*. Inviting; alluring. H., *attract'ively*, *attract'ingly*, 42, ad.; *attract'iveness*, s. 91.

Attrahent, ăt'-rā-hĕnt, -trā'—We., a. Drawing or attracting. H., *att'rahent*, s. (med.) 91.

Attribute, ăt'-re-būte, s. 18. That which is attributed; a property, quality, or characteristic disposition.

Attribute, -trĭb'-ūte, vt. 18. To attach or allot in contemplation; to ascribe, impute, assign. H., *attrib'uting*, p.; *attrib'uted*, pp.; *attrib'utable*, 45, a.; *attribu'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Attribu'tion, s. 36. Commendation. (v. v.)

Attrib'utive, -tĭv, a. That attributes. H., (an) *attrib'utive*, s. (gram.) [*attribute'ness**, s. 91.

Attrite†, ăt-trīte', a. Worn by rubbing. H.,

Attrition, ăt-trish'-ŭn, s. A wearing by friction; abrasion.

Attune, ăt-tūne', vt. 18. To tune; to make accordant or musical; to arrange fitly. H., *attūn'ing*, p.; *attuned'*, pp.; *attune'ment**, s. 89.

Atwain†, ă-twāne', ad. In twain; asunder.

Auburn, ăw'-bŭrn, a. Reddish brown.

Auction, ăwk'-shŭn, ŏk-shŭn†, s. 8. A public sale of property to the highest bidder. (K.)

Auc'tionary, -ŭr-e, s. 9. Belonging to an auction. [auction.

Auctioneer, -ēre', s. One licensed to sell at

Auctioneer'†, vt. To act or sell at auction. H., *auctioneer'ing*, p., s. 89.

*Aucupation**, ăw-kū-pā'-shŭn, s. 18. Fowling.

Audacious, ăw-dā'-sh'ŭs, a. Bold, daring, impudent. H., *auda'ciously*, 42, ad.; *auda'ciousness*, s. 91. [dence, effrontery.

Audacity, -dăs'-ĭt-e, s. Boldness, daring; impu-

Audible, ăwd'-ĭbl, a. Perceivable by the ear. H., *aud'ibly*, ad.; *aud'ibleness*, *audibil'ity*, s. 91.

Audience, ăwd'-e-ĕnse, ăwd'-y'ĕnse†, s. The act of hearing; a ceremonial hearing or interview; an auditory.

Audit, ăwd'-ĭt, s. The settling or passing of accounts by reference to vouchers or witnesses; the accounts so settled; a final account.

Aud'it, vt. To settle by audit:—vi. To sum up†. H., *au'diting*, p.; *au'dited*, pp.

*Audition**, ăw-dish'-ŭn, s. 27. Hearing. [ing.

*Aud'itive**, -ĭt-ĭv, a. Having the power of hear-

Auditor, ăwd'-ĭt-ŏr, s. 17. (f., *aud'itress.*) A hearer; one who audits accounts. H., *aud'itorship*, s. 90. [pert, to the sense of hearing.

Aud'itory, -ŏr-e, s. 17. Having the power, or

Aud'itory, s. An assembly of hearers; an audience; a place where lectures are heard.

Auger, ăw'-gŭr, s. 19. A boring tool.

Aught, ăwt, s. Anything; a jot or tittle.

Augment, ăwg-mĕnt', vt. To make larger by addition; to increase, enlarge, multiply:—vi. To grow larger. H., *augment'ing*, p.; *augment'ed*, pp.; *augment'er*, s.; *augment'able*, 45, a.; *aug'ment**, *augmenta'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Augmentation, -ă'-shŭn, s. That by which anything is enlarged; accession; addition; an esp. mark of honour (her.). (v. v.)

Augment'ative, -tĭv, a. That augments.

Augur, ăw'-gŭr, s. 8. One who pretends to foretell events by omens, esp. from the flight, &c., of birds. H., *au'gurship*, s. 90.

Au'gur, vt. To predict by signs:—vi. To

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foretell or conjecture. H., *au'guring*, p.; *au'gured*, pp.; *au'gur·er*, s.; *augūra'tion*, 36, s. 89. [augury, or an augur.

Au'gural, -gū-rāl, a. = *augūr'ial*, -e-āl. Of

Au'gurous, -rūs, a. Foreboding; predicting.

Augury, ăw'-gū-re, s. An omen or prediction; auguration. (v. v.)

August, ăw-gŭst', a. 8. Impressing awe or reverence; dignified, grand, solemn, majestic. H., *august'ness*, s. 90. [year.

August, ăw'-gŭst, s. The 8th month of the

August'an, -ăn, a. Of Augustus or his age; literary, refined.

August'ins, -ins, s. pl. Monks who follow St Augustin (oft. contr. into *Austin friars*.)

Auk, ăwk, s. The name of various sea-birds.

Aularian, ăw-lâre'-e-ăn, -yăn, s. A member of a Hall at Oxford, as opp. to *collegian*.

Auld, ăwld, a. Old. (E. f, Scot.)

Aulic, ăw'-lik, a. 3. Of or rel. to a royal court.

Aune, ăw'n', s. = *aune*, ōns. A Fr. ell-measure.

Aunt, *ănt*, s. A father or mother's sister.

Aura, ăw'-rā, s. 8. A breath or very gentle breeze; any subtile emanation from a body, as effluvia, aroma, &c.

Aural, ăw'-rāl, a. Of the ear or hearing.

Aurate, ăw'-rāte, s. A salt of auric acid.

Au'rated, -ăd, a. Of or like gold.

*Au'reate**, -re-āte, a. Golden; gilded.

Aurelia, ăw-rēle'-y'ă, s. The nymph or chrysalis. (entom.)

Aurel'lian, -y'ăn, a. 45. Of or rel. to aurelia.

Aurel'lian, s. An amateur col., &c., of insects.

Aureole, ăw-rē'-o-lă, s. The circle of rays, pop. called a glory. (pa.)

Auric, ăw'-rik, a. Of gold. H., *au'ric acid*, &c. 91.

Auricle, ăw'-rikl, s. 45. The external ear; two ear-like appendages to the heart. (anat.)

Au'ricled, -kld, a. Eared. [rose.

Auricula, ăw-rik'-ū-lă, s. 8. A species of prim-

Auricular, -ă-lăr, a. 18. Of or relating to the ears or sense of hearing; told in or recognised by the ear; secret; traditional. H., *auricularity*, ad. 91.—*Auricular confession*, pers. conf. to a priest.

Auriculate, -lāte, a. Ear-shaped. (bot.)

Auriculated, -ĕd, a. Auriculate; having large or long ears (zool.).

Auriferous, ăw-rif'-ĕr-ŭs, a. = *auri'gerous*. Containing or producing gold.

Auriform, -re-form, a. 26. Ear-shaped.

Aurist, ăw'-rist, s. 8. A surgeon who devotes his attention chiefly to diseases of the ear.

Aurora, ăw-rōre'-ă, s. 8. The goddess who 'opes the gates of day' (myth.); poet., the dawn of day, the morning; the plant crowfoot. H., *Auro'ra borea'lis* (northern lights), *A. austra'lis* (southern do.), s. 90. (L.)

Auro'ral, -ăl, a. Of Aurora, &c.

Auscultation, ăws-kŭl-tā'-shŭn, s. 8. Lit., a listening to; app., the method of disting. diseases, by list. to the functional sounds of the organs, by means of a stethoscope.

Auscul'tatory, -tŏr-e, a. 17. Pertaining to hearing or listening.

Auspice, ăw'-spis, s. 8, 45. (pl., *au'spices*, -lz.) Lit., an omen drawn from birds; h., protection, patronage, influence (gen. in the *pl.*).

*Auspicial**, -spish'-'al, a. Rel. to prognostics.

Auspicious, -spish'-'ŭs, a. 27-8. Having omens of success; favourable, prosperous, fortunate; propitious. H., *auspi'ciously*, 43, ad.; *auspi'ciousness*, s. 91.

Auster, ăws'-tŏr, s. The south wind. (L.)

Austere, ăws-tēre', a. 8. Rough and astringent to the taste; fig., severe, harsh, rigid (app. to manners or life). H., *austere'ly*, 43, ad.; *austere'ness*, *auster'ity*, s. 91.

Austerity, -tēr'-it-e, s. Harsh discipline; rigour; strictness. (v. s.)

Austral, ăws'-trăl, a. = *aus'trine**. Southern.

Australasian, -ā'-sh'ăn, a. 35. Of Australasia.

Australian, -trūl'-yăn, a. 45. Of or from Australia. [Austria.

Austrian, ăws'-tre-ăn, ŏs-ŧ, a. Of or from

Aus'tromancy, -tro-măn-se, s. Prediction from the obs. of winds.

Authentic, ăw-then'-tik, a. = *authen'tical*. 8. Having authority; genuine, true, original, correct. H., *authen'tically**, *authen'tically*, 43, ad.; *authen'ticness**, *authenticalness*†, s. 91.

Authen'ticate, -āte, vt. To prove by authority; to shew to be genuine or true. H., *authenticating*, p.; *authen'ticated*, pp., a.; *authentica'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Authenticity, -tis'-it-e, s. 43. The quality of being authentic; authenticalness.

Author, ăw'-thŏr, -thŭr—8., Wa., s. 17, 25. (*l., au'thoress.*) One who produces, creates, or brings into being; an originator; the writer or composer of a book. H., *au'thorship*, s.; *au'thoress*, s.; &c. 90. [authorship.

*Authorial**, -thōre'-e-ăl, a. Of an author or

Au'thorise, -ize, vt. 60. To give power, right, or authority to. H., *au'thorising*, p.; *au'thorised*, pp.; *authorisa'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Authoritative, -thŏr'-it-ā-tiv, a. Having due authority; positive; peremptory. H., *authoritatively*, 43, ad.; *author'itativeness*, s. 91.

Authority, ăw-thŏr'-it-e, s. 26. Legal power or right; ascendency; control, influence; testimony; weight of character or of testimony; credibility, respectability, dignity; warrant, permission; rule, precedent:—pl., books of authority; persons in power; government.

Autobiograph'ical, ăw-to-, a. Of or rel. to autobiography. H., *autobiograph'ically*, ad. 91.

Autobiog'raphy, s. A man's life or memoirs written by himself. [nal or native.

*Autochthon**, ăw-tŏk'-thŏn, s. 17. An aborigi-

*Autoch'thonal**, -ăl, a. Indigenous.

Autocracy, ăw-tŏk'-rā-se, s. 8. An absolute government by one man; despotism.

Autocrat, ăw'-to-krăt, s. = *auto'crator**. (*l., auto'cratrix*, -tŏk'-.) An absolute sovereign; a despot.

Autocrat'ic, -lk, a. = *autocrat'ical*, *autocrator'ical**. Of an autocrat; absolute; despotic. H., *autocrat'ically*, ad.; *autocrat'icalness*, s. 91.

Autogeneal, ăw-to-jē'-ne-ăl, a. = *auto'genous*, -tŏj'-. Self-generating or effecting; acting without addition of foreign matter.

Autograph, ăw'-to-grăf, s. A person's own handwriting; a signature; an orig. MS.

Autograph'ic, -lk, a. = *autograph'ical*, *autog'raphal*†. a. Of or rel. to autographs or autography. H., *autograph'ically*, ad. 91.

Autography, ăw-tŏg'-rā-fe, s. 8. A discourse on autographs; an autograph; a method of printing from a direct transfer of a writing or drawing. [som.

Automath, ăw'-to-măth, s. A self-taught per-

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Automatic, ăw-to-măt'-ĭk, a. = automat'ical. Self-acting or moving; acting from concealed machinery; involuntary (phys.); self-regulating (mech.). H., *automat'ically*, ad. 91.

Automaton, ăw-tŏm'-ă-tŏn, s. (pl., automa'atons, E.; automa'ata, Gr.) An automatic model or machine. [matic.

Autom'atous, -tŭs, a. = automa'atal†.* Auto-

Autonomous, ăw-tŏn'-o-mŭs, a.* Self-named; self-governed.

Autopsy, ăw'-tŏp-se, s. 8. Ocular observation (ch. app. to post-mortem examinations).

Autop'tical, -te-căl, a. = autop'sical. Seeing with one's own eyes. H., *autop'tically*, ad. 91.

Autumn, ăw'-tŭm, s. = autum'nity†. The season between summer and winter. [tumn.

Autum'nal, -năl, a. Of or peculiar to the au-

Auxetic, ăwg-zĕt'-ĭk, s. 40.* Amplifying; increasing. H., *auxe'sis*, s. (rhet.) 91.

Auxiliar, ăwg-zĭl'-yăr, a. = auxil'iary, 40-3. Assisting, helping; subsidiary.

Auxil'iary, -e, s. = auxil'iar.* An assistant, helper, or confederate; a verb used to conjugate other verbs (gram.):—pl., *auxil'iaries*, -rĭz, foreign troops employed in war.

Avail, ă-vāl', s. Benefit, profit, service:—pl., proceeds, assets, &c.

Avail', vt. To profit or turn to advantage; to assist:—vi. To be useful or suitable. H., *avail'ing*, p.; *availed*, pp.

Avail'able, -ăbl, a. Profitable; suitable. H., *avail'ably*, ad.; *avail'ableness, availabil'ity, Avail'ment†, s.* Profit, efficacy, &c. [s. 91.

Avalanche, ăv'-ă-lŏngsh, s. 99. A snow-slip; fig., any sudden or violent impulse of the human masses. (Fr.) [for wealth; covetousness.

Avarice, ăv'-ă-rĭs, s. 45. An inordinate desire

Avarioious, -rĭsh'-ŭs, a. = av'arous†. Extremely covetous. H., *avari'ciously*, 43, ad.; *avari'ciousness*, s. 91. [enough! (naut.)

Avast, ă-văst', int. or ad. 9. Hold, stay,

Avaunt, ă-văwnt', int. or imp. Begone (!), impl. contempt or abhorrence.

Ave, ā'-ve, s. = a've Mari'a, L. 99. An address to the Virgin. (Ro. Cath.)

Avenaceous, ăv-e-nā'-sh'ŭs, a. Of or like oats.

Avenage, ăv'-ĕn-āj, s. 6. A certain quantity of oats paid as rent.

Avenge, ă-vĕnj', vt. To take (or receive) satisfaction for an injury by inflicting adequate punishment on the offender; to revenge*. H., *aveng'ing*, p.; *avenged'*, pp.; *aveng'er*, s.; *avenge'ment, aveng'ance†*, s. 89.

Avens, ăv'-ĕnz, s. The herb bennet.

Avent'urine, -ū-rēne, -vŭng'-tŏŏ—K., S., s. = avant'urine. 99. A variety of quartz cont. spangles; a bright brown colour (dye.). 45.

Avenue, ăv'-e-nū, s. 18. A passage; a way of entrance; an alley of trees leading to an entrance; a wide street or roadway.

Aver, ă-vĕr', vt. To affirm or declare positively; to verify. H., *aver'ring*, p.; *averred'*, pp.; *aver'ment*, s. 89.

Average, ăv'-ĕr-āj, s. 6. A mean proportion; the mean of any collective sum, number, or quantity, found by dividing it by the number of its parts; a sum paid towards losses, &c. (comm.) [*averăg'ing*, p.; *averăg'ed*, pp.

Av'erage, vt. To fix or cast an average. H.,

Aver'ment, s. An offer to justify that which is alleged. (leg.) See *Aver.*

Aversation, ăv-ĕr-sā'-shŭn, s.* Aversion.

Averse, ă-vĕrs', a. Disinclined, unfavourable, hostile; mentally repugnant. (It is us. fol. by *to.*) H., *averse'ly*, ad.; *averse'ness*, s. 91.

Aversion, -vĕr'-shŭn, s. Repugnance of mind; hatred, dislike, antipathy; also the cause. (v. a.)

Avert, ă-vĕrt', vt. To turn aside; to put away:—vi. To turn away. H., *avert'ing*, p.; *averted*, pp.; *avert'er*, s. 89. [birds.

Aviary, ā'-ve-ăr-e, s. 9. An enclosed space for

Avidious, ă-vĭd'-y'ŭs, a. Eager; greedy.

Avid'ity, -ĭt-e, s. Eagerness; greediness.

Avocation, ăv-o-kā'-shŭn, s. A calling aside or away from some usual employment; the business which calls away (appl. to smaller or occ. affairs). [We., s. 45. Calling off.

Avocative, ă-vŏk'-ă-tĭv, ăv'-o—S., ă-vō'—*

Avoc'ative (v. a.), s.* That which calls aside; dissuasion; dehortation.

Avoid, ă-voyd', vt. To keep at a distance from; to endeavour to shun or escape:—vi. To become void or empty*. H., *avoid'ing*, p.; *avoid'ed*, pp.; *avoid'er*, s.; *avoid'able*, 45, a. 89.

Avoid'ance, -ăns, s. The act of avoiding; the state of becoming vacant, the act of annul-

Avoid'less, -lĕs, a. Inevitable. [ling (leg.).

Avoirdupois, ăv-ĕr-dŭ-poiz', s. 22. The common weight of England, each lb. of which contains 16 oz., or 7000 gr. H., *avoirdupois'*, a. 90.

Avolate, ăv'-o-lāte, vi.* To exhale or fly away. H., *avolation*, s. 89.

Avouch, ă-vowch', vt. 23. To affirm, declare, or vindicate. H., *avouch'ing*, p.; *avouched'*, pp.; *avouch'er*, s.; *avouch'able**, 45, a.; *avouch'ment**, s. 89.

Avow, ă-vow', vt. 23. To declare openly; to own or confess; to admit and justify (leg.). H., *avow'ing*, p.; *avowed'*, pp., a.; *avow'er*, s.; *avow'ment†*, s. 89. [*avow'ably*, ad. 91.

Avow'able, -ăbl, a. That may be avowed. H.,

Avow'al, -ăl, s. An open declaration or confession. (v. v.) [-vow'-ed-, ad. 91.

Avowed, ă-vowd', a. (v. v.) H., *avow'edly,*

Avulsion, ă-vŭl'-shŭn, s.* A pulling asunder.

Await, ă-wāt', vt. To wait for, look for, or be ready for; to expect; to attend. H., *await'ing*, p.; *awaited*, pp.

Awake, ă-wāk', a., ad. Not sleeping; vigilant.

Awake', vt. To rouse from sleep, or from inaction:—vi. To cease to sleep; to bestir; to revive from inaction, or from apathy. H., *awāk'ing*, p.; *awoke* or *awaked'*, pret.; *awaked'*, pp.

Awaken, ă-wāk'n, vt., vi. To awake (q. v.). H., *awāk'ening*, p.; *awāk'ened*, pp.; *awāk'ener*, s.; (an) *awāk'ening*, s. 89.

Award, ă-wăwrd', s. 8. Judgment; final decision; the decision of arbitrators.

Award', vt. To adjudge:—vi. To make an award. H., *award'ing*, p.; *awarded*, pp.; *award'er*, s. 89.

Aware, ă-wār', a. Vigilant*; apprised; informed of; excited to caution.

Aware'†, vi. To be wary or cautious. [Become!

Away, ă-wā', ad. Absent from:—int. or imp.

Awe, ăw or ăw, s. 8. Reverential fear; dread inspired by something great or terrible. H., *aw'ful, aw'less, awe'struck*, &c., a. 90.

Awe, vt. To impress with fear mingled with reverence or respect. H., *aw'ing*, p.; *awed'*, pp.

Aweary, ă-wēr'-e, a.* Weary. (poet.)

Awful, ăw'-fŭl, a. 21. Inspiring awe; solemn. H., *aw'fully*, 43, ad.; *aw'fulness*, s. 91.

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Awhile†, ə-hwīl', ad. 21. For some time; for a short time.

Awkward, awk'-wərd, a. 25. Unhandy, clumsy, ungraceful; unfortunate; perverse. H., *awk'wardly*, 43, ad.; *awk'wardness*, s. 91.

Awl, awl, s. A small tool for boring holes. H., *awl'shaped*, &c. [37 to 41 gall.

Awm, awm, s. = *aam*. A Dutch measure = [37 to 41 gall.

Awn, awn, s. The beard of corn or grass. H., *awn'less*, *awn'y*, 43, s.; &c. 90.

Awned, awnd, a. Furnished with awns.

Awning, awn'-ing, s. A slight covering, usually of canvas, for shade.

Aworking†, ə-wərk'-ing, ad. At work.

Awry†, ə-rī', a., ad. Turned or twisted to one side; perverse, uneven; perversely, unevenly.

Axe, aks, s. (*ax*,—We.) A chopping tool. H., *axe'head*, *axe'shaped*, *axe'helve*, &c. 90.

Axial, aks'-yəl, a. 40. Of or rel. to an axis.

Axilla, aks-il'-ə, s. 40. The armpit. [the armpit.

Axillar, -lər, a. = *ax'illary*, 25. Of or rel. to

Axiom, ak'-se-əm, aks'-yūm—K., ak'-shəm—Wa., s. 40. A self-evident proposition; an est. prin. in an art or science.

Axiomatic, -se-ə-măt'-ik, a. = *axiomat'ical*. Of or like an axiom; self-evident; true. H., *axiomat'ically*, ad. 91.

Axis, aks'-is, s. The line, real or imag., on which anything revolves; a straight line in a plane fig. about which it revolves to produce a solid (geom.).

Axle, ak'əl or aks'l, s. = *ax'le-tree*. The pin or rod in the nave of a wheel, on which it turns.

Axunge, aks'-ŭnj, s. = *axun'gia*, L. Fat; lard.

Aye, ā'e, ad. Yes; certainly:—int. Ah!

Aye, ā, ad. Always; ever. (poet.)

*Azime**, ăz'-əm, ăz'-im-e, s. Unleavened bread.

Azimuth, ăz'-im-ŭth, s. A vertical circle; the angle made at the zenith by the meridian and the vertical circle in which a star or body is situated. (ast.)

Azoic, ə-zō'-ik, a. Wholly destitute of life.

Azote, ă'-zōte, ăz'-ōte, s. Nitrogen.

Azotic, ə-zŏt'-ik, a. Of or like azote. H., *azotic* (nitric) *acid*, &c. 91.

Azure, ăzh'-ər, ă'-zhūre—K., Wa., ă'-zh'ər—S., a. 18, 44. Of a sky-blue; like the sky.

Azure, a. The azure vault of heaven; the sky; a delicate blue colour. [*az'ured*, pp., a. 89.

*Azure**, vt. To colour blue. H., *az'uring**, p.; *Azygous*, -ə-məs, a. Unleavened.

B

B, be. The second letter, and the first cons., in the alph. of most languages. It is formed by pressing the whole length of the lips together, either instantly before, or during utterance. It has a close affinity to both *p* and *v*. By the Saxons it is confounded with the former, and by the Spaniards and Gascons, with the latter. In modern Gr., and in Russian, it is pronounced like the Eng. *v*.

Baa, bâ', s. The cry or bleat of a sheep.

Baa, vi. To bleat as a sheep.

Babble, băb'l, -bl, s. 45. Idle or childish talk.

Babble, vt. To prate:—vi. To talk childishly or idly; to utter a succession of murmuring sounds; to tell secrets. H., *babb'ling*, p., a.; *babb'led*, pp.; *babb'ler*, s.; (a) *babb'ling*, *babblement*†, s. 89.

Babe, bābe, s. An infant of either sex.

Babel, bā'-bəl, s. Confusion; disorder.

Babish†, bāb'-ish, a. Like a baby; childish. H., *bāb'ishly*†, 43, ad.; *bāb'ishness*, s. 91.

Baboon, bə-bōōn', s. A name app. to several of the larger monkeys.

Baby, bā'-be, a. Of or like a baby.

Ba'by, s. An infant; a babe; a doll†. H., *ba'byhood*, 21, *ba'byship**, &c., s. 90.

Ba'byish, -ish, a. Baby-like; childish. H., *ba'byishly*, ad.; *ba'byism*†, -izm, s. 91.

Babylonian, băb-e-lōn'-yən, a. 27. = *Babylon'ish**, *babylon'ic*. Of or rel. to Babylon; mixed, confused, disorderly.

Baccated, băk'-kāte-əd, a. Beset with pearls; having many berries (bot.).

Bacchanal, băk'-ə-năl, a. = *bacchanal'ian*, -năl'-yən. Of or rel. to drink or revelry.

Bacch'anal, s. = *bacchanal'ian*. A reveller; a drunkard.

Bacchanalia, -năl'-y'd, s. pl. 45. Drunken revels; sns., feasts in honour of Bacchus.

Bacch'ic, -ik, a. Jovial; drunken.

Baccif'erous, băk-əlf'-ər-əs, a. Producing berries.

Baccivorous, -əlv'-o-rəs, a. Berry-eating.

Bachelor, băch'-ə-lər, s. 25. An unmarried man; a person who has taken the first degree at a university. H., *bach'elorship*, s. 90.

Back, băk, a. That is situate or app. behind; previous; that has been passed by.

Back, ad. To the place from which a thing or person came; fig., to a former state, condition, or station; towards times or things past; behind, not advancing; again, in return or a second time.

Back, băk, s. The hinder part of the body; the outer part; the part opposed to, or the most remote from the front; the rear; the part out of sight.

Back, s. = *bac*. A large tub or open vessel for holding liquor (brew., dist.); a ferry-boat or praam (naut.).

Back, vt. To mount, get on, or place upon the back; to put or force backward; to maintain, justify, support; to bet on:—vi. To move or go back. H., *back'ing*, p.; *backed*, pp.; *back'er*†, s.; &c. 89.

Backbite, băk'-bīte, vt. To reproach or slander the absent. H., *back'biter*, s. 89. See *Bite*.

Back'biting, -bīte-ing, s. The act of calumniating the absent; secret detraction.

Back'board, -bōrd, s. A flat stick or board, used to remove roundness of the shoulders.

Backgammon, băk-găm'-ən, s. 17, 25. A game played with a box and dice.

Backslide, -əlīde', vi. To degenerate in morals or religious duty; to apostatize. H., *backslid'ing*, p., s.; *backslid'er*, s. 89. See *Slide*. [altitudes.

Backstaff, băk'-stăf, s. 9. An instr. for taking

Back'sword, -sōrd, s. A sword with only one edge; a stick with a guard of basket-work.

Backward, băk'-wərd, a. 25. Unwilling, hesitating, tardy, sluggish; dull, stupid; behind; late. H., *back'wardly*, 43, ad.; *back'wardness*, s. 91.

Back'ward, ad. = *backwards*. With the back in advance; towards the back; in a back direction; towards past time or events; in time past; perversely, contrarily.

Backwoods, băk'-wōdz, s. pl. 21. The parts of a country not reg. settled, or only inhab.

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by the aborigines. H., *back'woodsman*, s. (Amer.) 90.

Bacon, bā'-kn, s. 17. The flesh of swine salted, and dried. [Bacon, or his philosophy.

Baconian, bā-kōnē'-yăn, a. 25. Of or rel. to

Baculometry, băk-ū-lŏm'-e-tre, s. 18. The art of measuring distances by means of staves.

Bad, băd, a. (comp., *worse*; su., *worst*.) Ill, vicious, hurtful, defective, evil; the opposite of good or right. H., *bad'ly*, 43, ad.; *bad'ness*, s. 91.

Bade, băd, prt. See *Bid*.

Badge, băj, s. 32. A mark or token by which one is known or dist. H., *badge'less*, a. 90.

*Badge**, vt. To give or mark with a badge. H., *badg'ing*, p.; *badged*, pp.

Badger, băj'-ĕr, s. 32. A wild quadruped.

Badg'er, vt. To pursue, pester, worry.

Badiane, bād'-e-ăne, s. Star-anise seed.

Badigeon, bād'-e-zhŭn, s. A species of cement or stopping.

*Baffle**, băf'l, -fl, s. 45. A defeat by artifice.

Baf'fle, vt. To mock, elude, or defeat by artifice, shifts, or turns :—vi. To practise deceit*. H., *baf'fling*, p.; *baf'fled*, pp.; *baf'fler*, s.; (a) *baf'fling*†, s. 89.

Baf'fling, -fling, a. Eluding, &c. H., *baf'flingly*, 43, ad.; *baf'flingness*†, s. (v. v.) 91.

Bag, băg, s. A sack or pouch; a measure of goods (comm.).

Bag, vt. To put into a bag :—vi. To swell out. H., *bagg'ing*, p.; *bagg'ed*, pp.

Bagasse, bā-gās', s. Refuse pressed sugar-cane.

Bagatelle, băg-ā-tĕl', s. 99. A trifle; a game played with 9 balls and a cue or mace, on a board or table. (Fr.)

Baggage, băg'-āje, s. The furniture, utensils, and domestic necessaries of an army; luggage; a low or lewd woman.

Bagg'ing, -ĭng, s. The coarse material of which bags are made. [a brothel.

Bagnio, băn'-yo, s. 45. Orig., a bathing-house;

Bagpipe, băg'-pīpe, s. A musical wind instr. H., *bag'piper*, s. (Soo., Ir.) 90.

Bail, bāle, s. A surety or sureties for the reappearance of a prisoner at court; the security or sum in which they are bound. H., *bail'bond*, s.; &c. 90.

Bail, vt. To set free by becoming bail for another; to deliver goods in trust, upon contract; to lave out, or free from water (com., but imp. spelled *bale*). H., *bail'ing*, p.; *bailed*, pp.; *bail'er*, *bail'or*, s.; *bail'able*, 45, a.; *bail'ment*, s. 89. [on bail.

Bailee, bāle-ē', s. He to whom goods are del.

Baihe, bāle'-e, s. An alderman. (Scot.)

Bailiff, bāle'-lf, s. = *bail'y*§. Orig., a lessee or deputy; an agent or acting steward of a manor; a sheriff's officer. [a bailiff.

Bail'iwick, -e-wik, s. 14. The jurisdiction of

Bail'piece, -pēse, s. A slip of paper, &c., recog.

Bairn, bārn, s. = *barn*. A child. (prov.) [bail.

Bait, bāte, s. Food used to snare fish, &c.; refreshment taken or given on a journey; allurement; temptation.

Bait, vt. To set food as a lure; to give food and drink to animals on a journey :—vi. To stop and refresh with food, &c. H., *bait'ing*, p.; *baited*, pp.; (a) *bait'ing*, s. 89.

Bait, vt. (pret., *bate**.) To attack and harass with dogs; to harass with the help of others :—vi. To flap the wings, flutter, hover, or menace. H., *bait'ing*, p.; *bait'ed*, pp.; *bait'ing*, a. (v. su.) 89.

Baize, bāze, s. A coarse woollen cloth.

Bake, bāke, vt. To cook in an oven; to heat, dry, and harden in an oven or kiln, or by the solar rays :—vi. To do work at baking; to be baked. H., *bāk'ing*, p.; *baked*, *bāk'en**, pp. [cuits, &c., for sale. (v. v.)

Baker, bāk'-ĕr, s. One who makes bread, bis-

Ba"kery, -ĕr-e, s. = *bake'house*. A place used for baking; the trade of a baker.

Ba"king, s. The act, state, &c.; the quan. baked at once. (v. v.)

Balance, băl'-ănse, s. 28. One of the simple mech. powers; a pair of scales; equipoise; equality of weight, sum, volume, or power; h., the weight, sum, or quant. necessary to est. this condition; the sum due on an account; the remainder§; the beating part of a watch.

Bal'ance, vt. To weigh; to equipoise; to regulate or adjust; to pay an account; to weigh by reason and comparison :—vi. To be in, or to preserve an equilibrium; to hesitate or fluctuate. H., *bal'ancing*, p.; *bal'anced*, pp.; *bal'ancer*, s.; (a) *bal'ancing*†, s. 89.

Balass, băl'-ăs, s. A var. of ruby.

Balaustine, bă-lăWs'-tin, s. The wild pomegranate-tree.

Balcony, băl'-ko-ne, -kō'—P., Wa., s. A projection or platform before the windows of a house.

Bald, bâwld, a. 8. Without hair; destitute of the natural covering; naked, unadorned, mean, inelegant; bold, audacious; without beard or awn (bot.). H., *bald'ly*, ad.; *bald'ness*, s. 91. [pidly jumbled together.

Balderdash, bâwl'-dĕr-dăsh, s. 8. Words stu-

*Bal'derdash**, vt. To mix or adult. liquors.

Baldrick, bâwl'-drik, s. 8. A girdle; the zodiac*. [cover.

Bale, bāle, s. A bundle of goods in a cloth

Bale, vt. To form into a bale; to bail or lave out. H., *bāl'ing*, p.; *baled*, pp. See *Bail*.

Balearic, băl-e-ăr'-ĭk, a. 26. Of or rel. to Majorca and Minorca.

*Balefire**, bāle'-fīre, s. A signal-fire.

Baleful, bāle'-fŏŏl, a. 21. Rife with mischief, misery, or sorrow; destructive. H., *bale'fully*, ad.; *bale'fulness*, s. 91.

Balistic, bă-lĭs'-tĭk, a. = *ballis'tic*. Of or rel. to missive weapons or engines.

Balk, bâwk, s. 8. A ridge of land left unploughed; a sudden disappointment. (v. v.)

Balk, vt. To disappoint, frustrate, or suddenly check; to heap in ridges†. H., *balk'ing*, p., s.; *balked*, pp.; *balk'er*, s. 89.

Balk'er, -ĕr, s. A watcher who signals the fishermen of the course of the herring-shoals.

Ball, bâwl, s. 8. Any spherical body; a globe; a bullet; a fam. toy and game.

Ball, s. A fash. entertainment of dancing.

Ballad, băl'-ăd, s. A song, us. simple or historic.

Bal'ladry, -re, s. The subject or style of ballads.

Ballast, băl'-ăst, s. = *bal'lasting*§. Heavy matter put into the hold of ships, to steady them, in the abs. of reg. freight.

Bal'last, vt. To supply, or place ballast; to steady or counterbalance. H., *bal'lasting*, p.; *bal'lasted*, pp., a. 89.

Ballatoon, băl'-ă-tōōn', s. A luggage-boat.

Ballet, băl'-ā, băl'-lĕt, s. 99. A dance or inter-

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lude, associated with music, exhibiting some story or history; a kind of dramatic poem.

Balliste, bāl-lĭs'-tē, s. An anc. mil. engine.

Balloon, bāl-lōōn', s. 20. Any hollow, spherical body; a thin glass receiver (chem.); a bag, made of oiled silk or other light material, inflated with gas (*air'-balloon*), or with heated air (*fire'-balloon*), so as to rise and float in the atmosphere (aëros.).

Balloon'ing, -ĭng, s. = *balloon'ry**, 43. The art, &c., of ascending in balloons; aërostation.

Balloon'ist, -ĭst, s. One who practises balllooning; an aëronaut.

Ballot, bāl'-ŭt, s. 25. A ball or ticket used in voting; the act or system of voting by the secret deposit of a ball or ticket in a *ballot-box*.

Bal'lot, vi. To vote by ballot. H., *bal'loting*, p.; *bal'loted*, pp.; (a) *bal'loting*, *ballota'tion**, 36, s. 89.

Balm, bălm, s. 7. Anything which heals, or which soothes pain; a balsam; an aromatic plant. [or assuage.

*Balm**, vt. To anoint with balm; to soothe

Balmy, bălm'-e, a. 7. Of or like balm; mild; soothing; odoriferous. H., *balm'ily*, 43, ad.; *balm'iness*, s. 91. [or rel. to a bath.

Balneal, bāl'-nē-ăl, a. = *bal'neatory**, 17. Of

Balneation†, -ē'-shŭn, s. The act of bathing.

Balsam, bāl'-sŭm, -sŭm§—K., Wa., s. 8. Any warm unctuous subs. supposed to possess emative prop.; a fluid, or semi-fluid resin cont. benzoic acid (chem.). [samic.

*Balsamation**, -ā'-shŭn, s. A rendering bal-

Balsamic, bāl-săm'-ĭk, a. 9. = *balsam'ical*. Of or like a balsam; balmy. H., *balsam'ically*, ad.; (a) *balsam'ic*, s. (med.) 91.

Balsamiferous, -fĕr-ŭs, a. = *bal'sam-sweating*, *bŭst'*-. Yielding balsam. [Baltic.

Baltic, bāwl'-tĭk, a. 8. Of or rel. to the

Balustar, bāl'-ŭs-tĕr, s. A small column or pi-

Bal'ustered, -tĕrd, a. Having balusters. [laster.

Bal'ustrade, -trād, s. A row of balusters joined by a top or handrail. [towns).

Bam-, *bamm-*, pfx. Wood or grove (app. to

Bamboo, bām-bōō', s. A large var. of reed.

Bamboozle†, -bōō'-zl, vt. To deceive, or impose on; to confound by low tricks. H., *bamboo'zling*†, p.; *bamboo'zled*†, pp.

Ban, băn, s. A proclamation; an edict; a proscription, curse, excommunication, or suspension of privileges.

Ban, s. Viceroy or Lord Lieut. (Sla.)

*Ban**, vt., vi. To curse or proscribe.

Banana, bă-nă'-nă, s. A kind of plantain; also its fruit.

Banco, bĭng'-ko, s. 45. A bench; a bank. *Sittings in banco*, are when all the judges of a court are present.

Band, bănd, s. A fillet, cord, tie, or chain; fig., anything which encircles, binds, fastens, restrains, or unites; a body of soldiers; a company of men united for any common design or purpose; a body of musicians; a low moulding, fascia, or plinth (arch.).

Band, vt. To bind together; to unite in company or confederacy:—vi. To associate. H., *band'ing*, p.; *band'ed*, pp.; *band'er*, s.; (a) *band'ing*, *band'ment*†, s. 89.

Bandage, bănd'-ăje, s. = *band'aging*§. 6. The fillet, roller, or cloths, used to bind up a wound or fracture. (surg.)

Band'age, vt. To dress with a bandage. H., *band'aging*, p.; *band'aged*, pp.; (a) *band'aging*, s. (surg.) 89.

Bandana, bān-dăn'-ă, s. A handkerchief, orig. from the E. I., having white spots on a dark ground; a style of calico-printing.

Bandit, băn'-dĭt, s. = *bandit'to*. (pl., *band'its*, E.; *bandit'ti*, -te, It.) An outlaw; a robber or highwayman. 99.

Bandlet, bănd'-lĕt, s. = *band'elet*, -e-let. A flat moulding or fillet. (arch.)

*Ban'dog**, s. A large, fierce dog.

Bandoleer, băn-do-lēr', s. The leather shoulder-belt worn by anc. musketeers.

Bandore, băn'-dōr, s. A species of lute.

Bandrol, bănd'-rōl, s. = *ban'nerol*. The little flag attached to a trumpet. (mil.)

*Bandy**, băn'-de, a. Crooked; distorted. H., *ban'dy-leg*†, s.; *ban'dy-legged*†, a.; &c. 91.

Ban'dy, s. A club, bent at the end, for striking a ball in the game of *bandy*.

Ban'dy, vt. To beat to and fro; to agitate; to toss about:—vi. To contend or strive. H., *ban'dying*, p.; *ban'died*, -dĭd, pp.; *ban'dier*, s. 89. [pest; injury; ruin; the rot in sheep.

Bane, bāne, s. Poison*; fig., any fatal mischief;

Bane'berry, s. The herb christopher.

Baneful, bāne'-fōōl, a. 21. Poisonous; pernicious; destructive. H., *bane'fully*, 43, ad.; *bane'fulness*, s. 91.

Bane'wort, -wŭrt, s. 25. Deadly nightshade.

Bang§, bĭng, s. A hard blow; a blow with a club.

Bang§, vt. To beat with a cudgel; to thump or handle roughly.

Bang'ing§, -ĭng, a. Large; great; unusual.

Bangle, bĭng'-gl, s. 45. An orn. for the arms and ankles. (E. I.)

Bang'le§, vt. To fritter away; to squander.

Bangue, bĭng', s. = *bang*. The prepared leaf of Ind. hemp.

Banian, băn-yăn', s. 45. App. to those days on which butcher's meat is not served up. (naut.)

Ban'ian, s. A Hindoo tradesman; a morning-gown; the Ind. fig-tree.

Banish, băn'-ĭsh, vt. To condemn to exile; to expel or drive away; to forsake. H., *ban'ishing*, p.; *ban'ished*, pp.; *ban'isher*, s.; *ban'ishment*, s. 89.

Banister, băn'-ĭs-tĕr, s. A corr. of baluster.

Bank, băngk, s. 45. A mound or ridge of earth; the margin of a river or lake; a flat or shoal; a bench; a place where money is deposited; also the persons concerned in the same. H., *bank*, s. 90.

Bank, vt. To raise a mound or bank; to deposit money in a bank. H., *bank'ing*, p., a.; *banked'*, pp.; *bank'er*, s.; *bank'able*, a. 89.

Bank'-bill, s. A note or bill issued by a bank, payable at some specified time after date.

Bank'-note, s. A promissory-note, payable on demand, issued by a bank. [tal of a bank.

Bank'-stock, s. A share or shares in the capi-

Banker, băngk'-ĕr, s. 45. One who keeps a bank.

Bank'ing, -ĭng, a. Of or rel. to a bank.

Bank'ing, s. The business of a banker.

Bankrupt, băngk'-rŭpt, a. 45. Unable to pay just debts; insolvent.

Bank'rupt, s. An insolvent; one whose affairs are before, or have been settled by, the *commissioners* in *bankruptcy* (leg.).

Bank'rupt, vt. To make insolvent. H., *bank'rupted**, pp., s.; *bank'ruptcy*, 43 (state or act of), s. 89.

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Banner, bān'-ĕr, s. A flag, ensign, or standard.
Ban'nered, -ĕrd, a. Having banners.
Ban'neret, s. A little banner; a knight made on the field (chiv.). See *Bandrol*.
Bannock, bān'-ŭk, s. 17. A round cake of oaten or barley meal. (Scot.)
Banquet, bāngk'-wĕt, s. 45, 33. A feast; fig., any rich treat or entertainment; anything delightful.
Ban''quet, vt. To treat with a feast:—vi. To fare daintily; to luxuriate. H., *ban''queting*, p.; *ban''quetted*, pp.; *ban'queter*, s. 89.
Bans, bānz, s. pl. Notice of intended matrimony given in a church.
Banshee, bān'-shē, s. An Irish fairy.
Bantam, bān'-tăm, s. A small var. of domestic fowl. H., *ban'tam*, s. 90.
Banter, bān'-tĕr, s. Jesting; raillery.
Ban'ter, vt. To play upon words; to rally, joke, deride. H., *ban'tering*, p.; *ban'tered*, pp.; *ban'terer*, s.; (a) *ban'tering*, s. 89.
Bantling†, bānt'-ling, s. A young child.
Baobab, bā'-o-băb, s. A large African tree.
Baptise, băp-tīz', vt. 60. To administer baptism; to christen. H., *baptis'ing*, p.; *baptised'*, pp.; *baptis'er*, s.; *baptis'able*, 45, a.; (a) *baptis'ing*, *baptis'ment*†, s. 89.
Baptism, băp'-tizm, s. The app. of water, either by sprinkling or immersion, as a religious ceremony.
Baptismal, -tiz'-măl, a. Of or rel. to baptism. H., *baptis'mally*, ad. 91.
Bap'tist, -tĭst, s. One who administers baptism; appr., John the Baptist; one who approves only of adult baptism by total immersion; an anabaptist.
Bap'tistery, -ĕr-e, s. A place for baptising.
Baptistic, -tĭst'-ĭk, a. = *baptist'ical*. Baptismal. H., *baptist'ically*, ad. 91.
Bar, bär, s. 7, 26. A long piece of any solid subs. of comp. small diameter; a hinderance or obstruction; a bolt; a stop-gate; a rock, bank, or shoal, at the entrance of a harbour; the place where causes are tried, or where criminals are arraigned; h., fig., the prof. of the law, and any tribunal; the enclosed space of a tavern whence liquors are dispensed; anything laid across another; an upright line on the mus. staff; horizontal stripes (her.); a peremptory exn. against a demand or plea (leg.). H., *barry*, bär'-e, *bar'ful*, *bar'less*, *bär'wise*, &c., s. 90.
Bar, vt. To fasten or mark with a bar; to hinder, obstruct, except, leave out, exclude, prohibit, restrain. H., *bar'ing*, p.; *barred*, pp.
Bar'-shot, s. Double shot, joined by a bar.
Barb, bärb, s. 7. Beard, or that which grows like, or in the place of it; the forked part of an arrow or a hook; a horse or pigeon from Barbary; anc., horse armour.
Barb, vt. To shave†; to arm with barbs. H., *barb'ing*, p.; *barbed*, pp., a. 89.
*Barbacan**, bär'-bā-kăn, s. A fort before the walls of a town, or at the end of a bridge.
Barbadoes, bär-bā'-dōz, a. Of or from Bbds.
Barbarian, bär-bâr'-e-ăn, a. 26, 45. Of or rel. to savages; uncivilised; barbarous. H., (a) *barbär'ism*, s. 91.
Barbaric, -băr'-ĭk, a. 26. Uncivilised; foreign.
Bar'barise, -bär-īz, vt. 60. To reduce to barbarism; to make barbarous. H., *bar'barising*, p.; *bar'barised*, pp.; *bar'bariser**, s. 89.
Barbarism, bär'-bär-ĭzm, s. 26. Savage life; rudeness of manners; cruelty, barbarity an unus. or vulg. form of speech.
Barbar'ity, -ĭt-e, s. Inhumanity, cruelty, ferocity; barbarism.
Bar'barous, -tŭs, a. In a state of barbarism rude, uncultivated; unmannerly; cruel, ferocious, inhuman. H., *bar'barously*, ad.; *bar'barousness*, s. 91. [(bot
Barbate, bär'-bāt, a. = *bar'bated*. Bearded
Barbecue, bär'-be-kū, s. 18. Any large animal dressed whole. H., (to) *bar'becue*, vt. 89.
Barb'ed, -bd, a. Bearded, &c. (v. v.) [fis
Barbel, bärb'l, -ĕl—K., S., We., s. 45. A river
Barber, bär'b'-ĕr, s. 25. One whose trade is shave, or to dress the hair. H., (to) *barb'er*,
Barberry, bär'-bĕr-e, s. A wild bush, or its fruit
Barbet, bär'-bĕt, s. A worm that feeds aphides; a climbing bird.
Barcarolle, bär'-kă-rōl, s. 99. The song of gondolier.
Bard, bärd, s. A poet; anc., a minstrel.
Bard'ic, -ĭk, a. = *bard'ish**. Of or rel. bards or minstrelsy.
*Bard'ism**, -ĭzm, s. The lore, &c., of bards.
Bare, bâr, a. Naked, uncovered; plain, unadorned; exposed, laid open; poor, destitute; mere, unaccompanied. H., *bare'*, 43, ad.; *bare'ness*, s. 91.
Bare, vt. To strip or uncover. H., *bär'ing*, p.; *bared*, pp. See *Bear*.
Bare'faced†, -fāsd, a. Undisguised; shameless. H., *bare'facedly*†, ad.; *bare'facedness*†, 91. (Other like comp. are numerous.)
Bargain, bär'-gĭn, -gĭnt, s. 45. A contract or stipulation; a purchase; the thing bought or sold.
Bar'gain, vt. To sell speculatively:—vi. make a contract. H., *bar'gaining*, p.; *bargained*, pp.; *bar'gainer*†, s. (a) *bar'gaining* s. 89.
Bargainee, -ē', s. He who accepts a bargain
Barge, bärje, s. 32. A pleasure or state boat a flat-bottomed vessel for goods; a light H., *barg'er* or *barge'man*, *barge'master*, s. 90. [marine plants. (S
Barilla, bă-rĭl'-lă, s. The alkaline ash of
Barium, bâr'-e-tŭm, s. 45. The metallic b of baryta. (chem.)
Bark, bärk, s. The rind or ext. covering tree; appr., *cinchona bark* (med.); oak (tan.). H., *bark'y*, -e, *bark'-bound*, &c., a.
Bark, vt. To peel; to strip off the bark. *bark'ing*, p.; *barked*, pp., a.; *bark'er*, s.
Bark, bärk, s. The noise made by a dog.
Bark, vt. To cry like a dog; to clamour a reproach. H., *bark'ing*, p.; *bark'ed*, pp.
Barkery, bärk'-ĕr-e, s. A tan-house.
Barley, bär'-le, s. A plant; a species of gr used for food, and esp. for making malt. *bar'ley-bra'ks* (a rustic game), *bar'ley-bre* (beer), *bar'ley-corn*, *bar'ley-mow*, *bar' sugar* (a sweetmeat), *bar'ley-water* (dec
Barm, bärm, s. Yeast. [tion of), &c., s.
Barm'y, -e, a. Containing yeast.
Barn, bärn, s. A farm building for storage.
Barnacle, bär'-nă-kl, s. 45. A shell-fish, w adheres to ships' bottoms; a sea-bird.
Bar'nacles, -klz, s. pl. An instr. used to a horse by the nose (far.); spectacles§.
Barometer, bă-rŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. w indicates the weight and pressure of

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air, changes of weather, altitude, &c. H., *baron'etry* (the use &c.), s. 90.

Baromet'ric, băr-o-mĕt'-rĭk, a. = *baromet'rical*. Made by or rel. to a barometer. H., *baromet'rically*, ad. 91.

Baron, băr'-ŭn, s. 17, 26. (f., *bar'oness*.) The title of a peer of the lowest rank, fam. called a lord; a judge of the exchequer; a husband (leg.); two sirloins not cut asunder (cook.). [barons; a barony".

Bar'onage, -ĕj, s. 6. The whole body of

Baronet, băr'-o-nĕt, s. 9, 26. The lowest hereditary title in Eng. See *Sir*. [baronets.

Bar'onetage, -ĕj, s. 6. The coll. body of

Bar'onetcy, -se, s. The title and estate of a bar-

Baronial, bă-rōn'-y'ăl, a. Of a baron. [onet.

Barony, băr'-o-ne, s. 26. The lordship, honour, or fee of a baron. [of barometer.

Barascope, băr'-o-skōpe, s. 26. An obs. species

Barouche, bă-rōōsh', s. 99. A double-seated, four-wheel carriage, with a falling top.

Barrack, băr'-răk, s. 26, 34. A hut or building in which soldiers are lodged (gen. used in the pl.). H., *bar'rack-mas'ter*, &c., s. 90.

Barracoon, băr'-rā-kōōn, s. A fort. (Afr.)

Barras, băr'-răs, s. The resinous exudation of fir-trees. [one guilty of barratry.

Barrator, băr'-ră-tŭr, s. 34, 26. A wrangler; *Bar'ratrous*, -trŭs, a. Guilty of barratry. H., *bar'ratrously*, ad. 91.

Bar'ratry, -tre, s. Foul practice in law; a fraud, in a shipmaster, against the owners or insurers (comm.).

Barrel, băr'-rĕl, s. 26, 34. A small cask (us. = 36 gall.); also its contents; anything tubular or cylindrical.

Bar'rel, vt. To put into barrels. H., *bar'relling*, p., s.; *bar'relled*, pp., s. 89.

Barren, băr'-rĕn, s. 26, 34. Unprolific; unfruitful; unproductive; scanty; without meaning; insensible; uninventive; without pistils(bot.). H., *bar'renly*, 43, ad.; *bar'renness*, s. 91.

Bar'ren, a. Any unproductive land.

Barricade, băr-re-kād', s. 26. = *barriet'do*†. A street-work, hastily thrown up, for mil. purposes; any bar or obstruction.

Barricade', vt. To obstruct; to stop up. H., *barricade'ing*, p.; *barricade'd*, pp.; *barricade'er*, s. 89.

Barrier, băr'-re-ĕr, s. 26, 34. A wall or work for defence; an obstruction; a limit, boundary, or line of separation.

Barrister, băr'-rĭs-tĕr, s. 34. One admitted to plead at the bar; an advocate.

Barrow, băr'-ro, s. 9, 34. A small carriage, moved by hand; a gelded hog; a mound or hillock anc. raised to mark a burying-place.

Bar'row, pfx, afx. A wood or grove (app. to names).

Barse, bărse, s. The common perch. (prov.)

Barter, băr'-tĕr, s. Traffic by exchanging.

Bar'ter, vt. To give one thing for another: —vi. To traffic by exchanging. H., *bar'tering*, p.; *bar'tered*, pp.; *bar'terer*, s.; (a) *bar'tering*, s. 89.

Bar'teraget, -ăj, s. = *bar'tery*†, 43. Barter.

Barthol'omew-tide, s. Festival of St. B. (Aug. 24).

Barton, băr'-tn, -tŭn—K., We., s. 17. The demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house,

Barwood, băr'-wōōd, s. 21. A red dye-stuff. [&c.

Baryta, bă-rī'-tă, s. = *bary'tes*, -tēz. One of the prim. earths; oxide of barium.

Barytic, -rĭt'-ĭk, a. Of or cont. baryta.

Barytone, băr'-o-tōne, s. 26. A male voice incl. the com. base and tener; a term in Gr. gram. H., *bar'ytone* (of or like), s. 90.

Basal, bā'-săl, s. Forming the base. (chem.)

Basalt, bă-sălt', -sŏlt'—We., s. 17. = *Basaltes*, -săl'-tēz. A rock of igneous origin; a var. of pottery.

Basalt'ic, -ĭk, a. = *basalt'ine*, -īn. Of basalt.

Base, bāse, a. Low in value, estimation, rank, position, spirit, or principle; mean, vile, worthless, degraded; illiberal, dishonourable; deep, grave (app. to sounds); spurious, illegitimate. H., *base'ly*, 43, ad.; *base'ness*, s.; *base'-born*, *base'-hearted*, &c., a.; *base'-string*, &c., s. 91.

Base, s. The bottom, foundation, or support; the foot or pedestal; the low or grave part in mus.; the principal ingredient; the electro-positive ingr. of a salt, oxide, &c., as an alkali, earth, or metal (chem.). H., *base'less*, a.; &c. 90. See *Bass*.

Base, vt. To debase†; to found or estab. on a base. H., *bās'ing*, p.; *based*, pp.

Basement, bāse'-mĕnt, s. The sunken ground-floor of a building.

Bashaw, bă-shăw', s. A pashaw; a proud, tyrannical man.

Bashful, bāsh'-fōōl, s. 21. Shy; diffident; easily confused; modest to excess. H., *bash'fully*, ad.; *bash'fulness*, s. 91.

Basic, bās'-ĭk, a. Acting as a base; having the base in excess. (chem.)

Basify, bā'-se-fī, vt. To convert into a base. H., *ba'sifying*, p.; *ba'sifiar*, -fī-ĕr, s. 89.

Basil, bāz'-ĭl, s. The slope of the edge of a tool. H., (to) *ba'sil*, vt. 89. [tanned.

Basil, bāz'-ĭl, s. A pot-herb; a sheep-skin

Bas'il-weed, s. Wild basil. [principal. (anat.)

Basilar, bās'-e-lăr, a. = *bas'ilary*. Chief;

Basilic", bă-sĭl'-ĭk, a. = *basil'ical*". Of or rel. to the middle vein of the arm, or to a public edifice; regal, very efficacious†.

Basil'ica, -e-kă, s. A regal or public hall; a magnificent church; the basilic vein.

Basil'icon", -e-kŏn, s. 25. Resin ointment.

Bas'ilisk, -lĭsk, s. An imag. crested serpent.

Basin, bā'-sn, s. 15. A dish or hollow vessel for domestic use; a pond, dock, reservoir, or cistern; any hollow place; a circular or open valley drained by a river (geog.). H., *ba'sin-shaped*, &c., s. 90.

Ba'sined, -snd, a. Enclosed, as in a basin.

Basis, bā'-sĭs, s. (pl., *ba'ses*.) The groundwork or first principle; a base.

Basist, bā'-sĭst, s. A singer of bass.

Bask, bāsk, bŏsk—K., We., vt. 9. To warm by exposure to a genial heat:—vi. To lie in the warmth or sunshine; to luxuriate under benign influences. H., *bask'ing*, p.; *basked*, pp.; *bask'er*", s. 89.

Basket, bās'-kĕt, bŏs'—K., We., s. 9. A vessel of withes, or other flex. materials, interwoven; also, its contents. H., *bas'ket-salt*, *bas'ket-woman*, *bas'ket-work*, &c., s. 90.

Bas'ket, vt. To put into beakets.

Bas'keting, -ĭng, s. Basket-work.

Basquish, bŏsk'-ĭsh, a. Of or rel. to Biscay, or the Biscayans.

Bass, bās, s. 9. A hassock or mat made of *bast*.

Bass, bās, bŏs, s. (no *pl.*) Sev. fish of the perch kind. (prov.)

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Bass, bās, s. Low, deep, grave. H., *bass'-clef*, *bass'-singer*, *bass'-viol*, &c. 91. [part in mus.

Bass, bās, s. = *bās'so*, It. The low or grave

Bass-relief, bās-re-lēf', s. = *bas-relief*, bā-re-lēf', Fr.; *bas'so relie'vo*, It. 99. Low relief; the state of being little elevated. (sculp.)

Basset, bās'-ĕt, s. Inclined upwards. H., (to) *bass'et*, vi.; *bass'etting*, p. (mi.) 89, 91.

Bas'set, s. A game at cards.

Bassetto, bās-sĕt'-o, s. 99. A small bass-viol.

Bassoon, bās-sōōn', s. A bass mus. instr. H., *bassoon'ist* (a player on), s. 90.

Bassorine, bās'-so-rin, s. 58. Insoluble gum.

Bast, bāst', s. 9. = *bass*, bās. The inner bark of the lime-tree; matting, &c., made of it.

Bastard, bās'-tărd, s. 9, 25. False; spurious; illegitimate. H., *bas'tardly*†, a., ad. 91.

Bas'tard, s. An illegitimate child; anything spurious.

Bas'tardise, -īze, vt. 60. = *bas'tard*†. To proclaim or prove illegitimacy. H., *bas'tardising*, p.; *bas'tardised*, pp.

Bas'tardy, -e, s. = *bas'tardism**, -izm. The state of being a bastard.

Baste, bāst, vt. To beat with a stick§; to apply melted butter or fat (cook.); to sew slightly. H., *bast'ing*, p.; *bast'ed*, pp.; *bast'er*, s.; (a) *bast'ing*, s. 89.

Bastile, bās-tēl', s. A castle; a state-prison in Paris, dest. 1789.

Bastinade, bās-te-nād', vt. = *bastina'do*. To beat with a stick or cudgel on the soles of the feet. H., (a) *bastinade'*, *bastina'do*, or *bastinād'ing*, s. 89.

Bastion, bāst'-yŭn, s. 25. A mass of earth thrown up in front of a rampart.

Basyle, bās'-il, s. 58. Any electro-positive ingr., either simple or comp., acting as an element or radical. (chem.)

Bat, bāt, s. A flat club used at cricket; a sheet of cotton prep. for quilting; a species of winged mouse.

Bat, vi. To play with a bat. H., *batt'ing*, p.; *batt'ed*, pp.; *batt'er**, *bats'man*, s. 89.

Bat'-fowling, s. A method of catching birds at night. H., (a) *bat'-fowler*, s. 90.

*Batable**, bāt'-ăbl, a. Disputable.

Batavian, bă-tāv'-yăn, a. Dutch.

Batch, bătch, s. The quant. of anything made at once; a baking of bread.

*Bate**, bāt, vt. To abate:—vi. To become less. H., *bāt'ing*, p.; *bāt'ed*, pp. See *Bait*.

Bath, bă'th', s. 37. (pl., *baths*, bă'thz, 38.) A vessel containing water for bathing; the vessel itself, or the fluid it contains; immersion in a bath; a house for bathing; a vessel of hot water, sand, &c., used as a source of heat (chem.). It has numerous comp. 90.

Bath, s. An order of British knighthood.

Bathe, bā'the, vt. 38. To wash or immerse the body, or part of it, in a bath; to moisten or suffuse with water or other liquid:—vi. To be or lie in a bath. H., *bā'th'ing*, p.; *bā'thed*, pp.; *bā'th'er*, s.; (a) *bathe*, *bā'th'ing*, s. 89.

Bathorse, bă'w-hors, s. A batman's horse.

Bathos, bā'-thŏs, s. The reverse of climax.

Batlet, bāt'-lĕt, s. A laundress's beater.

Batman, bă'w'-măn, s. He who has charge of the cooking utensils, &c., of a company. (mil.)

Baton, bă-tōng', s. 99. = *batoon*, bāt-tōōn'. A truncheon; a marshal's staff; a mark of illegitimate descent (her.)

Batrachian, bă-trā'-ke-ăn, a. 29. Of or rel. to the frog tribe. (zool.) [a frog.

Batrachoid, bāt'-ră-koyd, a. 22. Formed like

Batta, bāt'-ă, s. An allow. to officers in addi. to their pay. (E.I.C.S.)

Battalia, bāt-tāl'-y'ă, s. The order of battle; the main body in array. [try, 6 to 800 strong.

Battalion, bāt-tāl'-yŭn, s. 45. A body of infan-

Battal'ioned, -yŭnd, a. Formed into battalions.

Batten, bāt'n, s. A piece of board or scantling.

Batt'en, vt. 13. To fasten or form with battens. H., *batt'ening*, p.; *batt'ened*, pp.; (a) *batt'ening*, s. 89. [grow fat. (v. su.

Batt'en†, vt. To fatten or fertilise:—vi. To

Batter, bāt'-ĕr, s. Ingredients beaten together to a semi-fluid mass.

Batt'er, vt. To beat down; to damage with beating; to wear out with service:—vi. To slope gently *from* the observer (app. to walls). H., *batt'ering*, p.; *batt'ered*, pp.; *batt'erer*, s.; (a) *batt'ering*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Batt'ering-ram, s. An anc. mil. engine.

Battery, bāt'-ĕr-e, s. The act of battering, or beating down; a line of cannon, or the place on which they are mounted; an assault with violence, however slight (leg.); a series of Leyden-jars (elec.); a pair, or series of pairs, of excited metallic plates (galv.).

Batting, bāt'-ing, s. The managing of a bat; cotton prep. in sheets for quilting.

Battle, bāt'l, s. 45. An encounter between enemies; a fight or contest; a body of forces. H., *batt'le-array'*, *batt'le-axe*, *batt'le-field*, &c.

Batt'le, vt. To cover with armed forces; to fight:—vi. To join or contend in fight. H., *batt'ling*, p.; *batt'led*, pp.; *batt'ler*, s. (v. i.) 89. [of more than two persons.

Batt'le-roy'al, s. A confused fist or club fight

Batt'ledore, -dōr-e, s. (oft. ap., *-door*§.) A small instr. to strike a ball or shuttle-cock; a horn-book‡. [embrasures.

Battlement, bāt'l-mĕnt, s. 45. A wall with

Battling, bāt'-ling, s. Conflict.

*Battology**, bāt-tŏl'-o-je, s. Tautology. [(Fr.

Battue, bāt'-tōō, s. 99. A beating up of game.

*Batty**, bāt'-e, a. = *bātt'ish*‡. Of or like a bat.

Baubee, baw-bē', s. A half-penny. (Scot.)

Bawin, bāw'-in, s. A waste stick; fagots of brushwood (mil.). [of finery; a gewgaw.

Bawble, bă'w'-bl, s. = *baub'le*. A trifling piece.

*Bawb'ling**, -ling, a. Trifling.

Bawd, bă'wd, s. 8. A procurer or procuress.

Bawd, vi. To procure, &c. (v. s.)

Bawdy†§, bă'wd'-e, a. 8. Filthy, obscene, unchaste. H., *bawd'ily*†, ad.; *bawd'iness*†; *bawd'ry**, s. 91.

Bawl, bă'wl, vt. 8. To proclaim§:—vi. To cry out loudly; to shout; to hoot. H., *bawl'ing*, p.; *bawl'er*, s.; (a) *bawl'ing*, s. 89.

*Bawsin**, bă'w'-ăin, s. A badger. [Baxter.

Baxterian, baks-tēr'-e-ăn, a. 45. Of or rel. t

Bay, bā, a. Reddish brown, appro. to chest nut (app. to horses); bent or curved out ward. H., *bay-win'dow*, &c. 91.

Bay, s. An arm of the sea running inland; a opening in a wall; the laurel-tree.—*A bay*, is a keeping or warding off an attack or an assailant. H., *bay'-berry* (the laurel) *bay'-rum* (from bay-leaves), *bay'-salt* (fro sea-water), &c., &c., s. 90.

Bay, vt. To bark at:—vi. To bark as a dog a his game; to embay*. H., *bay'ing*, p.; *bayed*, p

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Bayard, bā'-ărd, a. Blind; stupid. H., *bay'-bay'ard*, a. A bay horse; a booby. [*orig*, ad. 91.

Bayonet, bā'-ăn-ĕt, s. A dagger at the end of a musket. H., *bay'onet-catch* (fastening), s.; &c. 90.

Bay'onet, vt. To stab or kill with a bayonet. H., *bay'oneting*, p.; *bay'oneted*, pp.

Bays, bāz, s. pl. An honorary garland or crown of victory; h., literary excellence, &c.

Bazaar, bā-zăr', s. = *bazār'*. An eastern market or exchange; a hall or large room for the sale of goods (Eur.).

Bazar, bā'-zĭr, s. A fine spun cotton.

Bdellium, dĕl'-yŭm, s. 45. An E. L. gum resin.

Be, bē, vi. (sing., *am*, *art*, *is*, Iz; pl., *are*, ăr.) To exist; to have a certain state, condition, or quality; to become; to remain. H., *be'ing*, p.; sing., *was*, wŏz.—pl., *were*, wĕr, pt.; *been*, bĭn, pp.; (a) *be'ing*, s. 89, 67.

Be-, pfx. In many words it is equiv. to *by*, *on*, *about*, or *at*; in others, it imparts quaintness, or an intensive effect, and thus, in most of those used colloquially, it expresses ludicrous or contemptuous exaggeration: as—because, bĭcŏz', before, bēsĕt'; be-cloud, bē-klŭd', be-madam, &c.; which are self-exp.

Beach, bēch, s. 29. The shore of a sea or lake.

Beached, bēchd, bēcht'-ĕd—S., Wa., a. 13. Exposed to the waves; stranded.

Beachy, bēch'-e, a. Having a beach.

Beacon, bē'-kn, -kŭn—K., s. 17, 45. A signal-fire; a signal, or a land-mark, to direct navigators; a light-house; fig., anything that warns of danger.

Bea'con, -kn, vt. To act as a beacon; to light up. H., *bea'coning*, p.; *bea'coned*, pp., a. 89.

Bea'conage, -ĕj, s. 45. Tolls to support a beacon.

Bead, bēd, s. A little ball pierced for stringing; any small globular body; a bubble.

Bead, s. = *bead'ing*. A round moulding. (arch.)

Bead'-proof, s. That carries bubbles when shaken. (alco.)

Bead'-roll, s. A list of those to be mentioned at prayers. (Ro. Cath.)

Bead'-tree, s. The azedarach.

Beadle, bē'dl, s. 45. The messenger or crier of a court; a petty parish officer. H., *bea'dleship*, *bea'dledom*†, s. 90.

Beadsman, bēdz'-măn, s. (f., *beads'woman*.) One employed to pray for others.

Beagle, bē'gl, s. 45. A small var. of hound.

Beak, bēk, s. The bill or horny mouth of a bird; anything pointed or projecting.

Beaked, bēkd, -ĕd, a. Having a beak; pointed. 13.

Beaker, bēk'-ĕr, s. A beaked cup or glass.

Beak'y, bēk, s. A pimple or pustule; a small inflamed tumour. H., (to) *beak'*, vi. 89.

Beam, bēm, s. The large horizontal timber that supports the rafters; any large piece of timber; part of a balance or scales; the main cross timber of a ship; a ray of light; an ocular obstruction. H., *beam'less*, a.; &c. 90.

Beam, vt., vi. To send out light (fol. by *forth*); to shine or radiate. H., *beam'ing*, p.; *beamed*, pt., a. 13; (a) *beam'ing*, s. 89.

Beam'-bird, s. The spotted fly-catcher.

Beamy, bēm'-e, a. Radiant; massy; antlered.

Bean, bēn, s. The name of sev. leguminous plants; also of their seeds (*beans*†). H., *bean'-like*, a.; *bean'-caper*, *bean'-trefoil*, *bean'-treasel* (plants); *bean'-fly*, *bean'-goose*, &c., s. 90.

Bear, bār', s. A rough, savage animal; fig., any brutal or ill-behaved person; a jobber who tries to depress the price of stocks. H., *bear'ish*, *bear'like*, &c., a.; *bear'-baiting*, *bear'-herd* or *bear'ward*, *bear'-skin*, *bear'-whelp*, *bear's'-grease*, &c., s. 90.

Bear, bār, vt. To support, sustain, carry, convey; to contain; to suffer or undergo; to suffer quietly; to keep or maintain; to behave or act; to shew or exhibit; to bring forth fruit; to give birth to, as a native place:—vi. To suffer; to press, to relate to (fol. by *on*); to be situate, &c. H., *bear'ing*, p.; *bōre*, *bār'e*, prt.; *borne*, pp.; *bear'er*, s.; *bear'able*, a., 45; (a) *bear'ing*, s. 89.

Bear, bār, vt. To bring forth children:—vi. To be prolific or fruitful. H., *bear'ing*, p.; *bāre*, prt.; *born*, bŏwrn, pp. 89.

Bear'-berry, s. Uva ursi. Other like-formed names of plants are—*bear'-bind*, *bear's'-breech*, *bear's'-ear*, *bear's'-foot*, *bear's'-wort*, &c. 90.

Bear'-garden, s. A place for bears; a rude, turbulent assembly. H., *bear'-garden*°, s.

Bearable, bār'-ăbl, a. 45. That may be borne. H., *bear'ably*, ad. 91.

Beard, bērd, s. The hair that grows on the lips and chin; the awn of corn; the barb of an arrow; the gills of oysters and other bivalves; fig., the whole face†.

Beard, vt. To take or pull by the beard; to daunt or oppose openly. H., *beard'ing*, p.; *beard'ed*, pp.

Beard'-grass, s. The plant *andropogon*.

Beard'ed, -ĕd, a. Having a beard; prickly, barbed, jagged. [H., *beard'lessness*, s. 91.

Beard'less, -lĕs, a. Without a beard; young.

Bearer, bār'-ĕr, s. A carrier, messenger, supporter. (v. v.)

Bearing, bār'-ing, s. The carriage or behaviour; the place or relation of one thing to another; the portion on which anything rests; the rel. situation of a distant object (nav.); the charges or fig. on an escutcheon (her.). See *Bear*.

Beast, bēst, a. 12. Any four-footed animal used for labour, food, or sport; an irrational animal; fig., a brutal or beastly person. H., *beast'ish*, *beast'like*, &c., a. 90.

Beast'ly, -le, a. Like a beast, in guise, actions, or behaviour; coarse, brutal, filthy, sensual. H., *beast'ly*°, ad.; *beast'liness*, s. 91.

Beat, bēte, s. A stroke or blow; a recurring stroke, a pulsation; the tick of a watch or clock; a round or course freq. trodden; a haunt or place of habitual resort; the rise or fall of the hand or foot to reg. time (mus.).

Beat, bēte, vt. To strike repeatedly; to bruise, pulverise, or extend, by beating, pounding, or hammering; to strike or dash back; to tread, as a path; to vanquish or conquer:—vi. To strike at intervals; to pulsate or throb; to fluctuate, as with agitation; to dash, as a flood or storm. H., *beat'ing*, p.; *beat*, prt.; *beat*, *beat'en*, pp.; *beat'er*, s.; (a) *beat'ing*, s. 89.—To *beat about*, is to search for;—to *beat down*, to lower the price;—to *beat the hoof*, to go on foot;—to *beat off*, to repel;—to *beat up*, to attack, disturb, or make known suddenly and noisily.

Beat'en, -tn, a. Marked, tracked. (v. v.)

Beat'er, -ĕr, s. A crushing instrument. (v. v.)

Beat'er-up, s. One who beats for game.

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Beatific, be-ă-tĭf'-ĭk, a. = ***beatif'ical***. Having power to beatify. H., ***beatif'ically***, 43, ad. 91.

Beatify, be-ăt'-e-fī, vt. 43. To bless with eternal happiness in heaven. H., ***beat'ifying***, p.; ***beat'ified***, pp., a.; ***beatifica'tion***, s. 89.

Beatification, -kā'-shŭn, s. A declar., by the pope, that a person is beatified. (v. v.)

Beat'itude, -tūdz, s. 18. Infinite felicity; the joys of heaven:—pl., the virtues blessed by Christ.

Beau, bō, s. (pl., ***beaux***, bōzc.) 99. A man of dress; a lover†. (Fr.)

Beau-ideal, e-dē'-ăl, Fr. Ideal excellence; beauty freed from natural deformity or blemish; true realisation. [world.

Beau-monde, mōnd', Fr. The fashionable

Beauish†, bō'-ĭsh, a. Foppish.

Beauteous, bū'-te-ŭs, būtz'-yŭs—K., bū'-shc-ŭs, Wa., a. 18. Very fair; beautiful. H., ***beau'teously***, 43, ad.; ***beau'teousness****, s. (poet.)

Beautiful, bū'-te-fōōl, a. 18, 21. Possessing beauty. H., ***beau'tifully***, 43, ad.; ***beau'tifulness****, s. 91.

Beautify, bū'-te-fī, vt. 18, 43. = ***beau'tyt***. To render beautiful:—vi. To become beautiful. H., ***beau'tifying***, p.; ***beau'tified***, pp.; ***beau'tifier***, s.; (a) ***beau'tifying****, s. 89.

Beauty, bū'-te, s. 18. That assemblage of properties in persons, or things, which not only pleases the senses, but delights the mind; a particular grace or feature; a beautiful person; in the *arts*, symmetry, gracefulness, harmony, justness of composition. H., ***beau'tiful***, ***beau'tiless****, ***beau'tyworn***†, a.; ***beau'ty-spot***†, &c., s. 90.

Beaver, bē'-vĕr, s. A small animal; also its fur, or a hat made of it†; part of a helmet; a var. of woollen cloth. [beaver.

Bea'vered*, -vĕrd, a. Cov. with or wearing a

Bea'verteen, -tēne, s. A kind of fustian.

Bebeerine, bĕbe'-ĕr-ĭn, s. 58. = ***bibir'ine***. An alkaloid. [motion. H., ***becalmed'***, pp., a. 89.

Becalm, be-kăhm', vt. To keep still or from

Because, be-kŏz', con. By cause; on this account; for. [sauce.

Bechamel, bĕsh'-ă-mĕl, s. A var. of white

Bechic, bē'-kĭk, a. Pectoral. H., (a) ***be'chic***, s. (med.) 90. [a brook†.

Beck, bĕk, s. A sign of command; a beckon; a

Beck*, vt., vi. To beckon. H., ***beck'ing****, p.; ***beaked***, pp. [motion of the hand.

Beckon, bĕk'n, 17, s. A significant nod or

Beck'on, vt. To call or signal with the head or hand:—vi. To nod or signal, &c. H., ***beck'oning***, p.; ***beck'oned***, pp.

Become, be-kŭm', vt. 17. To be suitable to; to befit:—vi. To pass from one state to another. H., ***becom'ing***, p.*, a.; ***becamé***, prt.; ***become***, pp. 89.—*To become of* (prec. by *what*), is equiv. to the end or place of.

Becoming, be-kŭm'-ĭng, s. Fit, appropriate, graceful. H., ***becom'ingly***, ad.; ***becom'ingness***†, s. 91.

Bed, bĕd, s. A couch, or thing to sleep on; a lodging; that on which anything is generated, deposited, or rests; a layer or stratum. H., ***bed'-chamber***, ***bed'-clothes***, ***bed'-fellow***, &c., &c., s. 90.

Bed, vt. To place in bed*; to sow, plant, stratify, or enclose:—vi. To cohabit†. H., ***bedd'ing***, p.; ***bedd'ed***, pp., a. 89. [a bed.

Bedd'ing, -ĭng, s. The materials and clothes of

Bed'ridden, -rĭd-dn, s. 45. = ***bed'rid****. Confined to bed by age or infirmity.

Bed'rite, -rīte, s. The privileges of matrimony.

Bed'tick, -tĭk, s. The case for holding the materials of a bed. [stone of an oil-mill.

Bedder, bĕd'-ĕr, s. = ***bedst'er***. The nether

Bedegnar, bĕd'-e-gĕr, s. A spongy subs. found on rose-bushes.

Bedel, bē'dl; s. An officer in the English universities. See *Beadle*. [office.

Bed'elry, -re, s. The extent of a beadle's

Bedevil, be-dĕv'l, vt. 45. To throw into utter disorder and confusion. H., ***bedev'illed***, -devld, pp., a. 89.

Bedew, be-dū', vt. 18. To moisten, as with dew; to moisten gently. H., ***bedew'ing***, p.; ***bedewed'***, ***bedew'ed***, pp., a.; ***bedew'er***, s.; (a) ***bedew'ingt***, s. 89.

Bedight†, be-dītc', a. Adorned. [decked.

Bedimmed†, be-dĭm'-mĕd, -dĭm'—We., pp., a. Be-

Bedlam†, bĕd'-lăm, s. (corr. of ***beth'lehem***.) A lunatic asylum; a madman*; fig., a place of uproar. H., ***bed'lam****, s. 90.

Bed'lamitet, -tīz, s. = ***beth'lemite***. A lunatic.

Bedouin, bĕd'-ōō-ĭnc, s. 99. An Arab of an unsettled tribe.

Bee, bē, s. The insect that produces honey and wax; an industr. and careful person; a meeting of neighbours to aid a friend in his work, or of ladies to sew for the poor (Amer.). H., ***bee'-flower***, ***bee'-garden***, ***bee'-hive***, ***bee'-moth***, &c., s. 90.

Bee'-bread, s. Pollen collected by bees.

Bee'-eater, s. A bird that feeds on bees.

Bee'-master, s. One who keeps bees.

Beech, bēch, s. 29. A well-known tree. H., ***beech'-coal*** (beech-charcoal), ***beech'-mast***, &c.,

Beechen, bēch'n, s. 13. Of the beech. [s. 90.

Beef, bēfz, s. Consisting of beef.

Beef, bēfz, s. The flesh of the ox, bull, or cow, or other bovine animal. See *Beeves*.

Beef'-eater, s. A stout fleshy person†; an Afr. bird; a yeoman of the guards† (Eng.).

Been, bin, pp. See *Be*. [***beer'-shop***, &c.

Beer, bēre, s. Malt-liquor. H., ***beer'-house***,

Beeswoax, bēzz'-wĭks, s. The wax collected by

Beet'wing, -wing, s. A var. of wine. [bees.

Beet, bētz, s. A saccharine root. [beet.

Beet'rave, -rāve, s. = ***beet'-radish***. A var. of

Beetle, bē'tl, s. 45. A heavy mallet; a coleopterous insect; a cockroach†.

Beet'le, vi. To jut out; to overhang. H., ***beet'ling***, p.; ***beet'led***, pp. [brows.

Beet'le-browed, -browd, a. Having prominent

Beet'le-headed, a. Dull; stupid.

Beetling, bētz'-ĭng, a. Jutting; prominent.

Beeves, bēvz, s. pl. (sing., ***beef***.) Black-cattle.

Befall, be-fâwl', vt. 8. To happen to:—vi. To come to-pass. See *Fall*.

Befitting, be-fĭt'-ĭng, p., a. Suitable; appropriate; becoming. [assure.

Befogged†, be-fŏgd', a. Involved in fog; ob-

Before, be-fōrs', ad. Sooner than; hitherto; further than; in front.

Before', pr. In front of; further onward; in the presence or sight of; prior to; in preference to; superior to.

Before'hand, ad. In anticipation; previously. Other like comp. are ***before'cited***, ***before'mentioned***, &c., a.; ***before'time***, &c., ad. 92.

Befriend, be-frĕnd', vt. To favour, countenance, or benefit. H., ***befriend'ing***, p.; ***befriend'ed***, pp.

Beg, bĕg, vt. To ask earnestly, or humbly; to

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implore or supplicate; to take for granted: —vi. To live by asking alms. H., *begg'ing*, p.; *begged*, pp.; *begg'ar*, s.; *begg'able*, 45, a.; (a) *begg'ing*, s. 89. (v. i.)

Begat, be-găt', vt. To generate; to produce as effects or accidents. H., *begat'ing*, p.; *begot'* or *begott'*, prt.; *begot'* or *begott'en*, pp.; *begett'er*, s. 89.

Beggar, bĕg'-ĕr, s. 25. One who lives by begging.

Begg'ar, vt. 25. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish; to exhaust. H., *begg'aring*, p.; *begg'ared*, pp.

Begg'ar'ly, -ĕr-lē, a. Mean, poor, indigent. H., *begg'ar'ly*, ad.; *begg'ar'liness*, s. 91.

Begg'ary, -ĕr-ē, s. 25. Extreme indigence.

Begin, be-gĭn', vt. 30. To set about, commence, originate:—vi. To come into existence; to enter on something new; to do the first act. H., *beginn'ing*, p.; *began'*, prt.; *begun'*, pp.; *beginn'er*, s.; (a) *beginn'ing*, s. 89.

Beginn'er, -ĕr, s. A tyro; a young practitioner. (v. v.)

Beginn'ing, -ĭng, s. The cause, origin, commencement, first state, or rudiments. (v. v.)

Begird, be-gĕrd', vt. See *Gird*.

Begirt, -gĕrt', pp., a. 15. Girdled; surrounded.

Beglerbeg, bĕg'-lĕr-bĕg, bă'-lĕr-bā, s. A viceroy; the governor of a province. H., *beg'lerbeg'lic* (his province), s. 90.

Begone, be-gŏn', int. or imp. Depart! go away!

Begrudge, be-grŭj', vt. To grudge (q. v.).

Beguile, be-gī'lē, vt. 27, 30. To impose on by artifice or craft; to deceive; to amuse. H., *beguil'ing*, p., a.; *beguiled'* or *beguil'ed*, pp.; *beguil'er*, s.; *beguile'ment*, s. 89.

Beguiling, -gī'lĭng, a. 27, 30. Deluding; amusing. H., *beguil'ingly*, ad. 91.

Behalf, be-hăf', s. 31. Advantage, favour, profit; side or cause.

Behave, be-hāv', vt. To restrain or govern†; to bear, carry, or conduct (sol. by a recip. pron.):—vi. To act. H., *behav'ing*, p.; *behaved'*, pp. [ners, conduct.

Behaviour, be-hāv'-yŭr, s. Demeanour, man-

Behead, be-hĕd', vt. To cut off the head; to decapitate. H., *behead'ing*, p.; *behead'ed*, pp.; (a) *behead'ing*, s. 89.

Behen, bē'-hĕn, s. = *ben*. The spatling poppy.

Behest, be-hĕst', s. Injunction; mandate; will.

Behind, be-hīnd', ad. Out of view; in the rear; remaining. [after; inferior to.

Behind', pr. At or on the back of; remaining

Behind'hand, a., ad. Backward; tardy; in arrears.

Behold, be-hōld', int. or imp. 31. See! Lo!

Behold', vt. To view; to look upon; to contemplate:—vi. To look; to fix the attention on. H., *behold'ing*, p.; *beheld'*, prt., pp. (v. i.); *behold'er*, s. 89.

Behold'en, -ĕn, pp.†, a. Indebted; obliged.

*Behoof**, be-hōōf', s. 20. Necessity†; profit, advantage. [profitable.

Behooveful†, -hōōv'-fōōl, a. 20-1. Needful;

Behove, be-hōōv', vt. 20. = *behoove'*. To be meet or necessary for. H., *behoving*, -hōōv'-, p.; *behoved*, -hōōvd', pp. 89.

Being, bē'-ĭng, s. Existence, state, or condition; anything existing, corp. or incorporeal; a person; an animal. See *Be*.

Belabour§, be-lā'-bŭr, vt. 56. To beat soundly.

*Belated**, be-lāt'-ĕd, a. Benighted; too late. H., *belat'edness**, s. 91.

Belay, be-lā', vt. To block up; to fasten. H., *belay'ing*, p.; *belayed'*, pp. (naut.)

Belch, bĕlch, s. = *belch'ing*. Eructation.

Belch, vt., vi. To eject wind from the stomach; to throw out violently. H., *belch'ing*, p.; *belched*, pp.

*Beldame**, bĕl'-dăm, s. An old woman; a hag.

Beleaguer, be-lēg'-ĕr, vt. 30. To surround with an army; to invest or encompass. H., *beleag'uering*, p.; *beleag'uered*, pp.; *beleag'uerer*,

Belfry, bĕl'-frē, s. A place for bells. [s. 89.

Belgian, bĕl'-je-ăn, s. 45. = *bel'gic*. Of or from Belgium. H., (a) *Bel'gian*, s. 91.

*Belial**, bēlz'-y'ăl, s. Worthless:—s. Wickedness.

Belie, be-lī', vt. To give the lie to; to counterfeit; to calumniate. H., *bely'ing*, p.; *belied'*, pp. 89.

Belief, be-lēf', s. A persuasion of the truth; credence, opinion; object or articles of belief; creed, faith, religion.

Believe, be-lēv', vt. To credit; to confide in:—vi. To have credit or trust in. H., *believ'ing*, p., a.; *believed'*, pp.; *believ'er*, s.; *believ'able*, 45, a. 89.

Believer, be-lēv'-ĕr, s. A prof. Christian. (v. v.)

Believ'ing, -ĭng, p., a. Crediting, &c. H., *believ'ingly*, 42, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Belike, be-līk', ad. Probably.

Bell, bĕl, s. A hollow vessel of metal, which emits sounds when struck; anything bell-shaped, or with a mouth expanding outwards. H., numerous comp.; as *bell'-founder*, *bell'-metal*, *bell'-ringer*, &c., s.; *bell'-fashioned*, *bell'-like*, &c., a. 53, 90.

Bell, vt. To assault and cripple one stronger†:—vi. To grow in the form of bells. H., *bell'ing*†, p., a.; *belled*, pp., a. 89.

Bell'-man, s. = *bel'man**. 53. A town-crier.

Belladonna, bel-lă-dŏn'-ă, s. Deadly nightshade. [(Fr.)

Belle, bĕl, s. 99. A smart or handsome woman.

Belles-lettres, bĕl-lĕt'tr, bĕl-lă'tĕr, s. pl. 99. Polite literature. (Fr.)

*Bellicose**, bĕl-e-kōs', a. Inclined to war.

Belligerent, bĕl-lĭj'-ĕr-ĕnt, a. = *belligerous**, -lĭj'-. In a state of war.

Belligerent, s. A state or nation at war.

*Bellipotent**, bĕl-lĭp'-o-tĕnt, a. Mighty in war.

Bellow, bĕl'-lo, s. = *bel'lowing*. A loud and sudden outcry.

Bel'low, vi. To roar as a bull, or as billows; to make a loud outcry. H., *bel'lowing*, p., s.; *bel'lowed*, pp.; *bel'lower*, s.; (a) *bel'lowing*, s. 89.

Bellows, bĕl'-ŏz, bĕl'-ŭs†, s., sing. and pl. A machine to blow with. [brutal.

*Bellusine**, bĕl'-ŭ-tīne, -în—We., a. Beast-like;

Belly, bĕl'-e, s. The part of the body between the breast and thighs; fig., that which requires or receives food; anything which swells out or encloses; carnal lusts (scrip.). H., *bel'ly-ache*, *bel'ly-band*, *bel'ly-cheer*, *bel'lyful*, &c., s. 90.

Bel'ly, vt. To fill or swell out:—vi. To become protuberant; to strut. H., *bel'lying*, p.; *bel'lied*, -līd, pp., a. 89.

Bel'ly-god†, s. A glutton.

Bel'ly-timber§, s. Food; bread.

Bel'lyful†, s. 45. A sufficiency. [arrows.

Belomancy, bĕl'-o-măn-se, s. Divination by

Belong, be-lŏng', vi. 30. To be the property or business; to appertain; to be connected, related, or referable; to have

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settlement or residence. H., *belong'ing*, p.; *belonged'*, pp. [loved; dear to.

Beloved, be-lŭvd', pp.; -lŭv'-ĕd, a. 13. Greatly

Below, be-lō', ad. In a lower place.

Below', pr. Under; inferior to; unworthy of;

Belt, bĕlt, s. A girdle; a circlet. [unbefitting.

*Belt**, vt. To encircle; to put on a belt. H., *belt'ing*, p.; *belt'ed*, pp., a. 89. [(Sco. Hl.)

Beltane, bĕl'-tāne, s. May-day and its ceremonies.

Beluga, be-l'ōō'-gă, s. 18. A cetaceous fish.

Belvedere, bĕl'-ve-dēre, s. Lit., a fine view; a pavilion on the top of an edifice; a 'look-out' place in a garden, or on a hill. (It.)

Bemoan, be-mōne', vt. To bewail; to express sorrow for. See *Moan*.

Bemoan'ing, -ĭng, s. Lamentation.

Ben, bĕn, s. A purgative nut; behen.

Bench, bĕnch, s. 31. A long seat, a form; a seat of justice; the magistrates or judges on it.

Bench'er, -ĕr, s. A senior member of an inn of court, who has been reader.

Bend, bĕnd, s. A curve, turn, or flexure; a diagonal belt (her.).

Bend, vt. To make crooked; to divert from the natural form; to curve or inflect; to incline or tend to; to subdue:—vi. To be crooked or curving; to incline; to jut over; to be submissive. H., *bend'ing*, p.; *bend'ed**, *bent'*, prt.; *bend'ed*, *bent*, pp., a.; *bend'er*, s.; *bend'able**, 45, a.; (a) *bend'ing*, s. 89.

Bend'let, -lĕt, s. A little bend (her.).

Beneath, be-nēth', -nēthe'—K., Wa., We., ad. 37-8. In a lower place; below.

Beneath', pr. Under or lower in place, rank, or excellence; below. [man.

Benedict, bĕn'-e-dĭkt, s. A newly married

Benedict'ines, -ĭns, s. pl. Followers of St Benedict; black-friars. [the act of blessing.

Benediction, bĕn-e-dĭk'-shŭn, s. A blessing;

*Benedict'ive**, -ĭv, a. 45. Tending to bless.

Benefaction, bĕn-e-făk'-shŭn, s. Doing good to another; the benefit conferred; a char. donation. [who confers a benefit.

Benefac'tor, -tŭr, s. 25. (f., *benefac'tress*.) He

Benefice, bĕn'-e-fĭs, s. An ecclesiastical living.

Ben'ficed, -fĭsd, a. 45. Holding a benefice.

Beneficence, be-nĕf'-ĭs-ĕnse, s. = *benefi"ciency**, -fĭsh'-. 28. Active goodness, kindness, charity.

Benefi'cent, -ĕnt, a. = *benefi"cient**, 28. Doing good; kind; charitable. H., *benefi'cently*, ad. 91.

Beneficial, bĕn-e-fĭsh'-'ăl, a. 27, 28. Conferring benefit; advantageous; receiving or entitled to use or benefit. H., *benefi"cially*, 43, ad.; *benefi"cialness*, s. 91.

Beneficiary, bĕn-e-fĭsh'-y'ăr-e, s. 9. One who holds a benefice; a sub-holder; one who receives a benefit.

Benefit, bĕn'-e-fĭt, s. A kindness; a favour conferred; anything tending to the good of another; a performance for the profit of an actor, or for char. purposes (thea.).

Ben'efit, vt. To do good to:—vi. To gain; to improve. H., *ben'efiting*, p.; *ben'efited*, pp.

Benevolence, be-nĕv'-o-lĕnse, s. The natural disposition to do good; the good done; the charity given.

Benev'olent, -lĕnt, a. Of or disposed to benevolence. H., *benev'olently*, ad.; *benev'olentness*†, s. 91.

Bengal, bĕn-gāwl', s. 8. A thin fabric of silk and hair.—*Ben'gal-light*, is a firework used for signals:—*Ben'gal-stripes*, a cotton cloth.

Bengalese, bĕng-gă-lēz', s. The lang. of Bengal.

Bengalese, -lēze', s., sing. and pl. A native of Bengal.

Benighted, be-nīte'-ĕd, pp., a. 30. Overtaken by night; involved in darkness, ignorance, or superstition.

Benign, be-nīne', a. 30. Exerting a salutary influence. H., *benign'ly*, 43, ad.; *benign'ness*†, s. 91.

Benignant, be-nĭg'-nănt, a. Kind; gracious; benign. H., *benig'nantly*, 43, ad.; *benig'nity*, s. 91.

*Benison**, bĕn'-e-zn, s. 17. Benediction.

Benjamin, bĕn'-jă-mĭn, s. Benzoin.

Bennet, bĕn'-ĕt, s. The herb avena.

Bent, bĕnt, s. Crookedness; curvature; declivity; bias, tendency, inclination; fixed purpose; a kind of grass. H., *bent*, a. 90. See *Bend*.

Benumb, be-nŭm', vt. To numb (q. v.).

Benzoate, bĕn'-zo-ăte, s. A salt of benzoic acid.

Benzoic, -zō'-ĭk, a. Of or from benzoin. H., *benzo'ic acid*. 91. [fragrant resin.

Benzoin, bĕn-zō'-ĭn, -zoyn', s. = *ben'jamin*. A

Ben'zole, -zōle, s. = *ben'zine*, -zĭn. 58. The lighter and more vol. portion of coal-tar oil.

Ben'zyle, -zĭl, s. = *benzo'yle*, -ĭl; *ben'zule**. 58. The assumed radical of the *benzyl-compounds*.

Bequeath, be-kwēthe', vt. 38. To leave by will; to hand down to posterity. H., *bequeath'ing*, p.; *bequeathed'*, pp.; *bequeath'er*†, s.; *bequeath'ment**, s. 89. [a legacy.

Bequest, be-kwĕst', s. Something bequeathed;

Berberine, bĕr'-bĕr-ĭn, s. 58. A yellow subs. in the barberry shrub.

Bere, bēre, s. A var. of barley. (Scot.)

Bereave, be-rēve', vt. To strip, deprive, make destitute (fol. by *of*). H., *bereav'ing*, p.; *bereaved'* or *bereft'*, prt. and pp.; *bereav'er*, s.; *bereave'ment*, s. 89.

*Berg**, bĕrg, s. A borough; a castle.

Bergamot, bĕrg'-ă-mŏt, s. A fruit; an essence or perfume. [of the Derbyshire miners.

Bergmaster, bĕrg'-măs-tĕr, s. The chief officer

Bergmote, bĕrg'-mōte, s. A miner's court.

Berlin, bĕr'-lĭn, -lĭn'—Wa., s. A kind of chariot.

Berried, bĕr'-rĭd, a. 26. Having berries.

Berry, bĕr'-re, s. 26. Any small fruit cont. naked seeds or stones; a mound*. H., *ber'ry-bearing*, *ber'ry-formed*, *ber'ry-like*, &c., a. 90.

Bert, bĕrt, pŭx., afx. Bright. (Sax.)

Berth, bĕrth, s. 37. A ship's station at anchor; a room, or a sleeping-place in a ship; a place of profit or employment†. [ish colour.

Beryl, bĕr'-rĭl, s. 26. A precious stone of a green-

Ber'yline, -lĭn, -lĭne—K., S., a. Like the beryl.

Beryl'lium, -yŭm, s. 45. Glucinum.

Beseech, be-sēche', vt. To ask or pray with urgency; to entreat or implore. H., *beseech'ing*, p., a.; *besought*, -sawt', prt. and pp.; *beseech'er*, s.; *beseech'ment*†, s. 89. [ad. 91.

Beseech'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *beseech'ingly*,

Beseem, be-sēme', vt. To become; to befit.

Beseem'ing, -ĭng, p., a. = *beseem'ly**; a. Fit for; becoming. H., *beseem'ingly*, 43, ad.; *beseem'ingness**, s. 91.

Beset, be-sĕt', vt. To set upon; to surround; fig., to perplex, entangle, habitually attend. H., *besett'ing*, p., a.; *beset'*, prt. and pp. 89.

Beside, be-sīde', ad. = *besides*, -sīdez'. Moreover; distinct from; more than that.

Beside', pr. = *besides'**. At the side of; near; over and above; separate; distinct from; out of.

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Besiege, be-sēj', vt. 32. To lay siege to; fig., to throng round or press upon. H., *besieg'ing*, p.; *besieged'*, pp., a.; *besieg'er*, s.; *besieg'ment*, s. 89. See *Siege*. [*besieg'ingly*, ad. 91.

Besieging, -ing, a. Of or like a siege. H., **Besom**, bē'-zŭm, s. 17. A broom of twigs.

Besmirched, be-smĕr'-čd, pp., a. Made sottish; stupid, infatuated. H., *besott'edly*, 43, ad.; *besott'edness*, s. 91. [ad. 91.

Besotting, -ing, p., a. (v. v.) H., *besott'ingly*, **Besought'**, pp. See *Beseech*.

Bespeak, be-spēk', s. A play bespoken. (thea.)

Bespeak', vt. To speak for, order, engage, or solicit: beforehand; to forebode; to shew; to betoken. H., *bespeak'ing*, p.; *bespōk'*, pt.; *bespōk'*, *bespōk'en*, 13, pp.; *bespeak'er**, s. (thea.); (a) *bespeak'ing*, s. 89.

Best, bĕst, a. su. The most advanced, accurate, or excellent. H., *best'ness*†, s. 91.

Best, ad. In the highest degree, &c. (v. a.)

Best, s. The utmost in one's power; the highest endeavour; the most‡. [The comp. of *best* (a., ad., s.), and the ellip. exp. in which it is used, are numerous.]

Bestead', be-stēd', vt. To profit. H., *bestead*† or *bested*†, prt. and pp.

Bestial, bĕst'-y'ăl, **bēst'ĭ**—K., a. 45. Of or like a beast; repugnant to humanity. H., *bestiality*, 43, ad.; *bestiality*, -ye-ăl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Bestialize*, -īze, vt., vi. 60. = *bestiate*†, 36. To make or act like a beast.

Bestiality, s. An unnatural crime. (v. a.)

Bestir, be-stĕr', vt. 15. To put into brisk or vigorous action. See *Stir*.

Bestow, be-stō', vt. To give, confer, impart; to apply, or lay out. H., *bestow'ing*, p.; *bestowment*, pp.; *bestow'er*, s.; *bestow'ment*, s. 89.

Bestowal, -ăl, s. The act of bestowing.

Bestraddle, be-strid'l, vt. 45. To bestride.

Bestrew', vt. See *Strew*. [with the legs open.

Bestride, be-strīd', vt. To stand or sit across

Bestud, be-stŭd', vt. To adorn with studs.

Bestrid, be-strĭd', pt. 18. Certainly.

Bet, bĕt, s. A wager; the sum or thing staked.

Bet, vt. To wager. H., *bett'ing*, p., a.; *bett'ed*, pp.; (a) *bett'er*, *bett'or*, 25, s. 89.

Betake', be-tāk', vt. To take, apply, resort, or have recourse to.

Betel, bē'tl, s. 13. A species of pepper-plant; also a com. masticatory in the East, prep. from it:—*betel-nut*, the nut of the areca palm.

Bethink', vt. To call to mind:—vi. To consider. See *Think*.

Bethlehem, bĕth'-le-hĕm, s. See *Bedlam*.

Betide', be-tīd', vt. To befall or happen to:—vi. To come to pass. H., *betid'*†, *betid'ed**, prt.; *betid'*†, *betight**, -tīt', pp. 89.

Betimes, be-tīmz', ad. = *betime*. By the time; soon, early, seasonably.

Betoken, be-tō'kn, vt. 13. To shew by signs; to foreshew. H., *betok'ening*, p.; *betok'ened*, pp.

Betony, bĕt'-o-ne, s. The name of a plant.

Betray, be-trā', vt. To give up, disclose, or act treacherously; to violate trust, confidence, or secrecy; to mislead, deceive, entrap. H., *betray'ing*, p.; *betrayed'*, pp.; *betray'er*, s.; *betray'ment*†, *betray'al*, s. 89.

Betroth, be-trōth', vt. To contract or promise in order to marriage; to affiance; to espouse. H., *betroth'ing*, p.; *betrothed'*, pp.; *betroth'ment*, *betroth'al*, s. 89.

Better, bĕt'-ĕr, a. comp. The more advanced, accurate, excellent, or advantageous, when two only are ref. to, 65:—ad. In a higher degree, or more excellent manner. 91.

Bett'er†, s. A superior (gen., in the pl.).

Bett'er‡, vt. To improve, advance, meliorate. H., *bett'ering*‡, p.; *bett'ered*‡, pp.

Between, be-twēne', pr. In the intermediate space; from one to another; belonging or rel. to two or more; noting difference of one from another.

Betwixt*, be-twikst', pr. 40. Between.

Bevel, bĕv'-ĕl, bĕv'l—S., s. = *bev'il*. 13. A tool, a kind of square; any slope or inclination not a right angle. (tech.)

Bev'el, vt. To cut to a bevel:—vi. To slant as a bevel. H., *bev'eling*, p., a.; *bev'eled*, pp., a.; (a) *bev'eling* (said of hewing timber), *bev'elment* (min.), s. 89. [between meals.

Bever*, bē'-vĕr, s. A drinking†; a light repast

Beverage, bĕv'-ĕr-āj, s. 45. Drink (ch. app. to agreeable liquors). [bly (of females).

Bevy, bĕv'-e, s. A flock of birds; h., an assem-

Bewail, be-wāl', vt. To lament or bemoan:—vi. To express grief. H., *bewail'ing*, p.; *bewailed'*, pp.; *bewail'er**, s.; *bewail'able**, 45, a.; (a) *bewail'ing*, *bewail'ment*, s. 89.

Bewail'ing, -ing, p., a. (v. v.) H., *bewail'ingly*, ad. 91. [to avoid.

Beware, be-wārē', vi. To regard with caution;

Bewilder, be-wĭl'-dĕr, vt. To lose in mazes; to perplex, confuse, puzzle, or lead astray. H., *bewil'derment*, s. 89.

Bewil'dered, -dĕrd, pp., a. Lost in mazes, &c. H., *bewil'deredness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Bewil'dering, -dĕr-ing, p., a. Confusing. H., *bewil'deringly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Bewitch‡, be-witch', vt. 29. To witch, fascinate, charm. H., *bewitch'ing*, p.; *bewitched'*, pp.; *bewitch'er**, s.; *bewitch'ment*, s. 89.

Bewitch'ery, -ĕr-e, s. Fascination; charm.

Bewitch'ing, -ing, a. Having power to charm or fascinate. H., *bewitch'ingly*, ad.; *bewitch'ingness*‡, s. 91. [town or district. (Tur.)

Bey, bā, s. = *beg* or *begh*, bā. 99. The gov. of a

Beyond, be-yŏnd', ad. At a distance; yonder.

Beyond, pr. On the farther side of; further forward than; out of reach; remote from; before; above; superior to.

Bezel, bĕz'l, s. 13. The part of a ring which holds and fastens the stone. (Jew.)

Bezoar, bē'-zōre, s. An antidote*; a chalky organic concretion.

Bezoardic, -zo-ăr'-dĭk, a. Of or like bezoar. H., (a) *bezoar'dic**, s. (med.) 91.

Bezoar'tical*, -tĭk-ăl, a. Antidotal.

Bi-, *bis-*, pfx. Two; twice; twofold; double. (L.) Its comp. are numerous. A few are given below:—for others see the prin. word.

Biangulate, bi-ăng'-ū-lāte, a. = *biang'ulous*, -ŭs. 13. Having two angles.

Biartic'ulate, a. 13. Double-jointed.

Bias, bī'-ăs, a., ad. Sloping; crosswise. H., *bī'amest*, s. 91.

Bi'as, s. The weight put on one side of a bowl; inclination, tendency, disposition, prepossession, prejudice.

Bi'as, vt. To incline to one side; to warp, prepossess, prejudice. H., *bī'assing*, p.; *bī'assed*, pp., a. 89.

Biaxal, bi-ăks'-ăl, a. 40. Having two axes.

Bib†, bĭb, s. A cloth used for cleanliness in feeding infants; a fish.

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*Bib**, vi. To tipple. H., *bibb'ing*, p.; *bibbed*, pp.; *bibb'er*, *bib'ber**, s. 89. [drinking.
Bibacious, bi-bā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27. Addicted to
*Bibacity**, -bās'-it-e, s. Love of drinking.
Bibio, bīb'-yo, s. The wine-fly.
Bible, bī'bl, s. 45. The book; app., the vol. cont. the holy scriptures.
Biblical, bīb'-le-kăl, a. Of or rel. to the bible. H., *bib'lically*, ad. 91.
Bibliographic, -o-grăf'-ĭk, a. = *bibliograph'ical*. Rel. to bibliography.
Bibliography, -ŏg'-ră-fe, s. Literary history; the knowledge of books, their dif. editions, &c. H., (a) *bibliog'rapher*, s. 90.
Bibliolatry, -ŏl'-ă-tre, s. Book-worship.
Bibliomancy, bīb'-le-o-măn-se, s. Divination by the bible.
Bibliomania, -mān*z*'-y'ă, s. 45. Book-madness; the rage for possessing rare and curious works. H., (a) *bibliomān'iac*, s. 90.
Bibliopegic, -pē*j*'-ĭk, a. Rel. to book-binding.
Bibliopolist, -ŏp'-o-lĭst, s. = *bibliopole**. A bookseller. [A library.
*Bibliotheca**, bīb-le-o-thē'-kă, s. *bibliothekæ**.
*Bibliothecal**, -kăl, a. Rel. to a library.
*Bibliothecary**, -thĕ'-o-kăr-e, s. 25. A librarian.
Biblist, bīb'-lĭst, s. = *bibl'icist*. One versed in biblical learning; one who makes scrip. the sole rule of faith.
Bibulous, bĭb'-ŭ-lŭs, a. 18. Spongy.
Bicap'sular, a. Having two seed-capsules to each flower. (bot.)
Bicar'bonate, s. A salt having 2 equiv. of carbonic acid to 1 eq. of base.—*Bismu'phate*, *bitar'trate*, &c., are sim. constituted.
Bice, bīse, s. A blue or green pigment.
Bicephalous, bi-sĕf'-ă-lŭs, a. = *bicip'ital*, -ĭp'-; *bicip'itous*, 45. Double-headed.
Bicker, bĭk'-ĕr, vi. To skirmish*; to contend in petty altercation; to quarrel; to shake or flicker*. H., *bick'ering*, p.; *bick'ered*, pp.; *bick'erer*, s.; (a) *bick'ering*, *bick'erment*†, s. 89.
Bickern, bĭk'-ĕrn, s. A pointed iron tool.
Bicon'jugate, a. In pairs.
Bicorn, bī'-korn, a. = *bicorn'ous*. Two-horned.
Bicor'poral, a. Having two bodies.
Bicrural, -krōō'-răl, a. 18. Two-legged.
Bicuspid, -kŭs'-pĭd, a. Double pointed.
Bid, bĭd, s. An offer of price. (v. i.)
Bid, vt. To invite, request, command; to propose; to offer a price. H., *bidd'ing*, p.; *bid* or *bade*, bād, prt.; *bid*, *bidd'en*, pp.; *bidd'er*, s.; (a) *bidd'ing*, s. 89.
*Bidale**, bĭd'-ăle, s. An invitation to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contrib.
*Bide**, bīde, vt., vi. To abide. [charity.
Bident'al, a. = *bident'ate*. Two-toothed.
Bidet, bĭd-ĕt', be-dā', s. 99. A small horse; an article of bedroom furniture.
Biennial, bi-ĕn'-y'ăl, a. Occ. once in, or lasting two years. H., *bien'nially*, 43, ad.; (a) *bien'nial*, s. 91. [dead.
Bier, bēre, s. A frame or carriage to bear the
*Bier'-balk**, -bâwk, s. The church-road for burials. [from a cow after calving. (agr.)
Biestings, bēest'-ĭngs, s. pl. The first milk
Bifa'cial, a. 29. Having two like faces.
Bifarious, -fâre'-e-ŭs, a. Twofold. [year.
Biferous, bĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing fruit twice a
Biffin, bĭf'-ĭn, s. A baked apple, flattened by pressure.
Bif'id, -ĭd, a. = *bif'idated*. Cleft in two. (bot.)

Biflorous, bi-flō'-rŭs, a. Bearing two flowers.
Bifur'cated, a. = *bifur'cous*, -kŭs. Forked; having two heads. [branches. (bot.)
Bifurca'tion, s. 36. A forking, or having two
Big†, bĭg, a. Lit., swelled out; great in bulk, air, mien, or spirit; pregnant; distended, inflated; full, fraught (in lat. senses fol. by *with*). H., *big'ly*†, ad.; *big'ness*†, s. 91. (It has num. comp.; nearly all of which are
Big, s. A var. of barley. [either § or †.
Bigamist, bĭg'-ă-mĭst, s. One guilty of bigamy.
Big'amy, -me, s. The crime of having two wives or husbands at a time.
Bigaroon, bĭg-ă-rōōn', s. A var. of cherry.
Biggin, bĭg'-ĭn, s. A child's cap; a can or small wooden vessel.
Bight, bīte, s. 30. A bend, or small bay, between two headlands; a coil of rope (naut.).
Bigot, bĭg'-ŭt, s. 17. One obstinately and blindly devoted to a particular creed, party, or opinion. H., *big'otry* (blind zeal), s. 90.
Big'oted, -ŭt-ĕd, a. = *big'ot**. Irrational zealous. H., *big'otedly*, 42, ad. 91.
Bijou, bē-zhōō', bē'-zhōō—S., s. 99. (pl., *bijoux*'.) A trinket; a jewel. (Fr.)
Bijouterie, -zhōōt'-re, s. Jewelry; trinkets. (Fr.)
Bila'biate, a. Having two lips.
Bilander, bĭl'-ăn-dĕr, s. A Dutch coaster, or
Bilat'eral, a. Hav. two sides. [canal-boat.
Bilberry, bĭl'-bĕr-e, s. The whortleberry.
Bilbo, bĭl'-bo, s. A rapier, orig. from Bilboa.
Bil'boes, -bōze, s. pl. Iron stocks and shackles for the feet. (naut.)
Bilboquet, bĭl'-bo-kā, s. 99. A cup and ball.
Bile, bīle, s. The fluid secreted by the liver; gall; fig., ill-humour. H., *bile'duct*, *bile'stone*, &c., s.; *bil'-like*, a. 90.
Bilge, bĭlj, s. 32. The bulging part of a cask; the breadth of a ship's bottom. H., *bilge'-pump*, *bilge'-water*, &c., s. 90.
Bilge, vi. To suffer fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak. H., *bilged'*, pp., s. 89.
Biliary, bĭl'-yăr-e, a. 35. Of or rel. to the bile.
Bilin'gual, a. = *bilin'guar*. In two languages.
Bilin'guous, -gwŭs, a. Speaking two tongues.
Bilious, bĭl'-yŭs, a. 45. Caused by, consisting of, or hav. excess of bile. H., *bil'iousness*, *Bilit'eral*, a. Of two letters. [s. (med.) 91.
Bilk, bĭlk, vt. To cheat, deceive, frustrate, or disappoint. H., *bilk'* (a cheat, &c.), s. 89.
Bill, bĭl, s. The beak of a bird; a hatchet with a hooked point; an account of money, or of goods sold; a printed advertisement or placard; a declaration, in writing, of some fault or wrong (leg.); a form or draft of law (parl.).—*Bill of Exchange*, an order requesting another to pay money, and accepted by him;—*bill of fare*, a list of art. of food ready or fit for table;—*bill of health*, a certif. of the health of a ship's crew;—*bill of lading*, an account of goods shipped;—*bill of mortality*, the off. return of deaths;—*bill of rights*, a summary of the rights and priv. claimed by a people;—*bill'sticker*, one who posts placards, &c. See *Bank*.
Bill, bĭl, vi. To caress fondly.
Billet, bĭl'-ĕt, s. A small note; a ticket directing soldiers where to lodge; a berth or place§; a small log of wood.
Bill'et, vt. To quarter soldiers. H., *bil'leting*, p.; *bil'leted*, pp. 89. [(Fr.)
Billet-doux, bĭl'-ya-dōō', s. 99. A love-letter.

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Billiards, bĭl'-yărdz, s. pl. 25. A game played with two balls and a cue or mace, on a large rectangular table, furnished with pockets.

Billingsgate, bĭl'-lingz-gāte, s. Foul language.

Billion, bĭl'-yŭn, s. 17. A million millions.

Billet*, bĭl'-ĕt, s. Bullion. [*beaten*, s. 90.

Billow, bĭl'-o, s. A great wave. H., *bil'low-Bil'lous*, vi. To swell and roll, as waves. H., *bil'lowing*, p.; *bil'lowed*, pp.

Bil'lowy, -o-e, a. Swelling with billows.

Bilobed, bī'-lōbd, a. = *bilo'bate*. In two lobes.

Bilocular, -lŏk'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Hav. two cells.

Binaneous, -nā'-nē-ŭs, a. Having two hands.

Binanual, -nān'-ăl, a. Occ. once in two months.

Bin, bĭn, s. A wooden box or chest, used for holding corn, wine, &c.; a compartment in a wine-cellar.

Bin-, pfx. Double; by twos; of two. (L.)

Binary, bī'-nă-re, a. 25. Cons. of two parts; dual. H., (a) *bi'nary*, a. 91.

Bi'nate, -nāte, a. Growing in pairs; double.

Bind, bīnd, s. The stem of the hop.

Bind, vt. To fasten together; to confine with bands; to restrain; to oblige by stipulation or oath; to compel to serve by contract; to sew on a border; to render hard or costive: —vi. To contract together; to harden; to be obligatory. H., *bind'ing*, p.; *bound*, *bownd*, pt.; *bound*, *bound'en*†, pp.; *bind'er*, s.; (a) *bind'ing*, s. 89. [sheaves, &c.; a fillet.

Binder, bīnd'-ĕr, s. One who binds books,

Bind'ery, -ĕr-e, s. A binder's workshop.

Bind'ing, -ĭng, a. Obligatory. (v. v.)

Bind'ing, s. The cover, &c., of a book. (v. v.)

Bind'weed, -wēde, s. A wild plant.

Bing, bĭng, s. A heap of crude alum. (tech.)

Binnacle, bĭn'-ăkl, s. The frame or box, on shipboard, in which the compass is placed. (naut.) [for both eyes.

Binocle, bĭn'-o-kl, s. 45. A dioptric telescope

Binocular, bī-nŏk'-ū-lăr, a. 18. Hav. two eyes; of or with two eyes, as *binoc'ular vi'sion*.

Binomial, -nōmé'-yăl, s. 45. A root hav. only two parts, conn. by the sign + or —. H., *binōm'ial*, a. (alg.) 91.

Binominous, -nōm'-ĭn-ŭs, a. Hav. two names.

Binox'ide, bī-, s. Deutoxide.

Biographer, bī-ŏg'-răf-ĕr, s. A writer of lives.

Biographic, -grăf'-ĭk, a. = *biograph'ical*. Rel. to biography. H., *biograph'ically*, ad. 91.

Biography, bī-ŏg'-răf-e, s. The history of a life; the art of writing such histories.

Biparous, bĭp'-ăr-ŭs, a. Hav. two at a birth.

Bip'artile, -tĭl, a. = *bipart'ible*. 45. That may be divided into two parts.

Bip'artite, -tīte, a. Having two like parts.

Bipartī'tion, bī-, s. A division into two parts.

Biped, bī'-pĕd, s. An animal with two feet.

Bipedal, bĭp'-e-dăl, bī-pēdz'-ăl—K., a. Hav. two

Bipen'nate, bī-, a. Hav. two wings. [feet.

Bipet'alous, -ŭs, a. Having two petals.

Biquadrate, -kwŏd'-, s. = *biquadrat'ic*. The fourth power, or that of the square mult. by itself. H., *biquadrat'ic*, a. 90.

Bira'diate, a. Having two rays or fins.

Birch, bĕrtch, a. 14. = *birch'en*. Made of birch.

Birch, s. A tree; a genus of trees; a bundle of twigs used for a rod.

Bird, bĕrd, s. 15. Orig., a chicken or small fowl; now app. to all the feathered kind. H., *bird'bolt* (a small arrow), *bird'cage*, *bird'call* (a kind of whistle), *birds'nest*, &c., s.; *bird'-cherry*, *birds'eye*, *birds'foot*, *birds'tares*, *birds'tongue*, &c. (names of plants), s.; *bird'-eyed* (quick-sighted), *bird'like*, *bird'-witted* (flighty, inattentive), &c., a. 90.

Bird, bĕrd, vt. 15. To catch birds.

Bird'er*, -ĕr, s. = *bird'man**. A bird-catcher.

Bird'ing*, -ĭng, s. Fowling. [birds.

Bird'lime, s. A glutinous subs. used to catch

Birdseye, bĕrdz'-I, a. Seen from above; seen at a glance. H., *birds'eye view*, s. 91.

Birds'eye, s. A var. of cut tobacco; a plant.

Birgander, bĕrg'-ănd-ĕr, s. A var. of wild-

Birot'rostra, bī-, a. Double-beaked. [goose.

Birth, bĕrth, s. 15, 31. The act of coming into life; lineage, family, rank by descent; the condition in which one is born; the thing produced; origin; beginning. H., *birth'-right*, *birth'place*, *birth'song*, &c., s. 90.

Birthday, bĭrth'-dā, s. The day on which one is born, and its anniversary afterwards.

Birth'dom*, -dŭm, s. 17. Privilege of birth.

Birth'right, -rīte, s. The rights to which man

Birth'wort, -wŭrt, s. 25. A cert. plant. [is born.

Biscotin, bĭs'-ko-tĭn, s. A species of confection.

Biscuit, bĭs'-kĭt, s. = *bis'ket**, -kĭt. A cake of unleavened bread, baked hard for keeping; earthenware, &c., partly baked, preparatory to glazing; a var. of unglazed porcelain (sculp.).

Bisect, bī-sĕkt', vt. To cut into two parts. H., *bisect'ing*, p.; *bisect'ed*, pp.; *bisec'tion*, 26, s. 89.

Bisegment, s. The exact half of a line.

Bisex'ual, a. = *bisex'uous*, *bisex'ous**, 45. Of both sexes; hermaphrodite. (bot.)

Bishop, bĭsh'-ŭp, s. 17. Lit., an overseer; the clerical head of a diocese; a species of punch§. H., *bish'oplike*, *bish'oply*, &c., s. 90.

Bish'op§, vt. To confirm; to make an old horse look young (far.).

Bish'opric, -rĭk, s. = *bish'opdom*§. A diocese; the office and jurisdiction of a bishop. [meats.

Bisk, bĭsk, s. Soup made from a mix. of var.

Bismuth, bĭz'-mŭth, s. A hard, brittle, red-dish-white metal. [bismuth.

Bis'muthal, -ăl, a. = *bismuth'ic*. Of or from

Bis'muthine, -ĭn, s. 58. A rare ore of bismuth.

Bison, bī'-sŭn, bĭs'—S., s. A kind of wild-ox.

Bissextile, bĭs-sĕks'-tĭl, s. 40, 45. Leap-year. H., *bisex'tile*, s. 90.

Bistort, bĭs'-tort, s. 26. Snakeweed.

Bistoury, bĭs'-tōō-re, -tūr—S., s. A surg. instr. for making incisions. [from wood-soot.

Bistre, bĭs'-tĕr, s. 57. A brown pigment made

Bisulcous, bī-sŭl'-kŭs, a. Cloven-footed.

Bisul'phuret, s. A sulph. having a double proportion of sulphur. (chem.)

Bit, bĭt, s. The iron mouthpiece of a bridle; a bite or morsel; a small piece of anything; a boring tool. H., *bit'less*, &c., a. 90. See *Bitts*. [*Bite*.

Bit, vt. To put a bridle upon a horse. See

Bitch, bĭtch, s. 29. The female of the dog, wolf, and fox; a word of reproach§.

Bite, bīte, s. A seizure by the teeth; the wound so made; a bit or morsel; a mouth-ful; a cheat, trick, fraud†; a sharper§.

Bite, vt. To tear, crush, or seize with the teeth; to wound, sting, or pain; to hurt by reproach; to cheat or trick†. H., *bīt'ing*, p., s.; *bit*, prt.; *bit* or *bitt'en*, bĭt'n, pp.; *bīt'er*, s.; (a) *bīt'ing*, s. 89.

Biting, bīte'-ĭng, a. Sharp, severe, sarcastic; pungent. H., *bīt'ingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

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Bitter, bit'-ĕr, a. Tasting like wormwood; sharp, painful, inclement; sarcastic, malicious, reproachful. H., *bitt'erful**, a. ; *bitt'erly*, 43, ad. ; *bitt'erness*, s. 91.

Bitt'er, s. A bitter plant, bark, or root.—*Bitt'er-salt*, is Epsom salt ;—*bitt'er-sweet*, woody nightshade ;—*bitt'erwort*, gentian.

Bitt'erish, -ish, a. Somewhat bitter. H., *bitt'erishness*, s. 91. [of salt-works.

Bittern, bit'-ĕrn, s. A bird ; the bitter liquor

Bitters, bit'-ĕrz, s. pl. A liquor rendered stomachic with bitter herbs.

Bitts, bits, s. pl. = *bits*. Two main timbers to which the cable is fastened. (naut.)

Bitumen, bit-ū'-mĕn, s. 18. = *bitume*†. A name loosely app. to various inflammable mineral subs., of which *asphaltum*, *naphtha*, and *petroleum*, are the principal.

Bitu'minate, -min-āte, vt. 18. = *bitu'minise*, -Iz, 60. To impregnate with bitumen. H., *bitu'minating*, p. ; *bitu'minated*, pp., a. ; *bitumenisa'tion*, 86, s. ; &c. 89. [men.

Bitumini'ferous, -lf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Producing bitu-

Bitu'minous, -min-ŭs, a. 45. Of, like, or cont. bitumen.

Bivalve, bī'-välv, s. An animal having two valves, or a shell in two parts, like the oyster (zool.) ; or a seed-vessel of like kind (bot.). H., *bi'valve*, *bivalv'ular*, *bivalv'ous*, -ŭs, a. 90.

Bivent'ral, a. Hav. two bellies. [ways.

Bivious, biv'-y'ŭs, a. 27. Hav. or leading two

Bivouac, biv'-wăk, -ōō-ăk—S., s. The watch of a whole army ; said of an armed force on march, or in exp. of an attack, remaining all night (untented) in the open air.

Biv'ouac, vt. To watch in bivouac, &c.

Bizarre, be-zär', a. 99. Odd ; fantastical ; extravagant. (Fr.)

Blab‖, blăb, s. A tattler ; a tell-tale. (v. v.)

Blab‖, vt. To utter indiscreetly ; to publish secrets or trifles :—vi. To tattle or tell tales. H., *blabb'ing*‖, p. ; *blabbed*‖, pp. ; (a) *blabb'er*‖, s. 89.

Black, blăk, a. Devoid of light ; dark, cloudy, dismal ; wicked, horrible, atrocious. H., *black'ish*, a. ; *black'ly*, 43, ad. ; *black'ness*, s. 91.

Black, s. The darkest of colours, or rather, the total destitution of colour ; a negro ; a particle of soot‖. The comp. of *black* (a., s.) are very numerous. See *below*.

Black, vt. To blacken. H., *black'ing*, p. ; *blacked*, pp. ; (a) *black'ing*, s. 89.

Black'-act, s. A statute which makes it felony to appear armed, with the face blacked, or

Black'-art*, s. Conjuration. [disguised.

Black'-ball, vt. To reject, in voting by ballot.

Black'-berry, s. The fruit of the bramble.

Black'-bird, s. A species of thrush.

Black'-board, s. A large board used in schools, &c., for ocular instruction.

Black'-book, s. An old book of the Exchequer ; a work on necromancy.

Black'-cap, s. A bird ; an apple highly roasted.

Black'-cattle, s. Bulls, oxen, and cows.

Black'-coat‖, s. A clergyman.

Black'-cock, s. The heathcock ; black-grouse.

Black'-death, s. The black plague.

Black'-drop, s. A strong liquid prep. of opium.

Black'-friar, s. A Dominican.

Black'-jack, s. A leathern cup* ; blende (min.).

Black'-lead, -lĕd, s. Plumbago.

Black'-letter, s. The old Eng. alphabetic char H., *black'-letter*, a. 90.

Black'-mail, -māle, s. Money formerly paid to robbers for protection ; h., any impos or demand unfairly levied or enforced.

Black'-pudding, s. Blood, thickened with meal or grain. [Garter, and of parliament

Black'-rod, s. The usher of the order of th

Black'-sheep, s. An outcast ; one marked fo persecution ; a low or wicked person.

Black'-strap‖, s. A coarse intox. liquor.

Black'-thorn, s. The sloe. [yellow fever

Black'-vomit, s. One of the fatal attendants o

Black'-wadd, -wŏd, s. An ore of manganese

Black'-wash, s. A lotion of calomel and lime

Blackamoor, blăk'-ă-mōōr, s. A negro. [wate

Blacken, blăk'n, vt. To make black ; t darken, cloud, or soil ; to sully or defame —vi. To grow black. H., *black'ning*, p. *black'ened*, pp., a. ; *black'ener*, s. ; (a *black'ening*, s. 89.

Blackguard‖, blăg'-gărd, a. Low ; scurrilous

Black'guard‖, s. A low, abusive, ill-conducte

Black'guard‖, vt. To revile, &c. [fellow

Blacking, blăk'-ĭng, s. A subs. used to polish leather. See *Black*.

Black'leg, s. A common gambler ; a cheat.

Black'smith, s. An ironsmith.

Bladder, blăd'-ĕr, s. A thin sac or bag in a animal ; appr., that for the urine ; a vesicle blister, or pustule. [into bladders

Bladd'ered, -ĕrd, pp., a. Swelled like, or pu

Bladd'ery, -ĕr-e, a. Like a bladder.

Blade, blāde, s. The leaf or spire of gras the sharp part of a weapon ; a gay, bold rakish fellow‖.

Blade, vt. To furnish with a blade. H. *blād'ing*, p. ; *blād'ed*, pp., a. 89. [shoulder

Blade'-bone, s. The upper, flat bone of th

Blade'smith, s. A sword-smith.

Blain*, blāne, s. A pustule ; a sore.

Blamable, blām'-ăbl, a. 45. Faulty, culpable censurable. H., *blām'ably*, 43, ad. ; *blāma ableness*, s. 91.

Blame, blāme, s. Imputation of a fault disapprobation, censure, reproach. H. *blame'ful*, *blame'worthy*, a. ; *blame'fulness blame'worthiness**, &c., s. 90.

Blame, vt. To find fault with ; to censure. H. *blām'ing*, p. ; *blamed*, pp., a. ; *blām'er*, s. 8

Blame'less, -lĕs, a. Guiltless ; innocent ; fault less. H., *blame'lessly*, 43, ad. ; *blame'less ness*, s. 91.

Blanch, blănch, blānch—We., vt. 9. To whiten or decolour ; to obliterate :—vi. To grow white ; to evade*. H., *blanch'ing*, p., a. *blanched*, pp., a. ; *blanch'er*, s. ; (a) *blanch'ing* s. 89. [mess. the power of bleachers

Blanchimeter*, -im'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. fo

Blancmange, blo-mängzh', s. = *blanc-mange* blŏng-mäng-zhā. 99. A confected white jelly

Bland, blănd, a. Soft ; mild ; gentle. H. *bland'ly*, 43, ad. ; *bland'ness*, s. 91.

Blandation†, -dā'-shŭn, s. Gross flattery.

Blandiloquence*, -dĭl'-o-kwĕnse, s. Flatterin speech.

Blandish, blănd'-ĭsh, vt. To soften ; to caress or flatter. H., *bland'ishing*, p. ; *bland'ished* pp. ; *bland'isher*, s. ; *bland'ishing*, *bland'ish ment*, s. 89.

Blank, blăngk, a. Void, empty ; free from writing, stain, or mark ; valueless ; pale

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confused, dispirited, dejected; pure, entire, complete†; without rhyme. H., *blank'ly*, ad.; *blank'ness*, s. 91.

Blank, s. Any empty space or surface; a lot or ticket without value; a paper unwritten on. (v. s.) [H., *blank'ing**, p.; *blanked**, pp.

*Blank**, vt. To efface, confuse, dispirit, annul.

Blanket, blăngk'-ĕt, s. A woollen cover for a bed.

Blank'et, vt. To toss in, or cover with a blanket. H., *blank'eting*, p.; *blank'eted*, pp.

Blank'eting, -ĭng, s. Cloth for blankets.

Blanquette, blăng-kĕt', s. A pear; a var. of white friecasse (cook.).

Blare§, blâre, s. = *blăr'ing*§. Roar; noise.

Blare§, vi. To bellow; to flare or melt away*.

Blarney†, blâr'-ne, s. Smooth, deceitful talk.

Blaspheme, blăs-fēm', vt. 9. To speak impiously of God:—vi. To utter blasphemy; to curse or swear. H., *blasphēm'ing*, p.; *blasphemed'* (or *-phēm'ed*), pp.; *blasphēm'er*, s. 89.

Blas'phemous, -fe-mŭs, a. Cont. blasphemy; calumnious*; impious. H., *blas'phemously*, ad. 91.

Blas'phemy, -me, s. Contempt or indignity offered to God; profane language. (v. v.)

Blast, blăst, blâst—K., We., s. 9. A gust or rush of wind; a forcible current of air; the sound of a wind instr.; any pernicious or destr. influence; infection of pestilence, blight, mildew; an explosion of gunpowder, &c.

Blast, vt. To cause to wither by pernicious influence; to blight; to affect with sudden violence or calamity; to confound or destroy; to strike with sudden disruption or explosion. H., *blast'ing*, p., s.; *blast'ed*, pp., a.; *blast'er**, s.; *blast'ing*, *blast'ment*†, s. (v. s.) 89.

Blast'ing, -ĭng, s. 9. The disruption of rocks, &c., with gunpowder. (v. v.)

*Blatant**, blā'-tănt, a. Bellowing.

Blatter§, blăt'-ĕr, vi. To make a senseless noise. H., *blatter'ation*†, 36, s. 89.

Blay, blā, s. A small river-fish.

Blaze, blāze, s. The stream of light and heat from a burning body; flame; a white, blaze-like mark. (v. v.)

Blaze, vt. To inflame; to publish widely; to set a white mark on:—vi. To flame or emit light; to be conspicuous. H., *blāz'ing*, p., a.; *blāzed*, pp.; *blāz'er*, s. 89.

Blaz'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *blāz'ingly**, ad. 91.

Blazon, blā'-zn, s. = *bla'zonry*, -zn-re. 13. Practical heraldry. (v. v.)

Bla'zon, vt. To describe, in proper terms, the figures, &c., on ensigns armorial; to deck, embellish, adorn; to display; to publish widely. H., *bla'zoning*, -zn-, p.; *bla'zoned*, -znd, pp.; *bla'zoner*, s.; *bla'zonment*†, s. *Bla'zoner*, -ĕr, s. A herald. [(v. s.) 89.

*Blea**, blē, s. The wood imm. under the bark.

Bleaberry, blā'-, s. A plant, or its fruit.

Bleach, blēech, vt. 29. To blanch or whiten by removing or destr. the orig. colour:—vi. To grow white. H., *bleach'ing*, p.; *bleached*, pp., a.; *bleach'er* (person or thing), s.; (a) *bleacht* or *bleach'ing*, s. 89.

Bleach'ery, -ĕr-e, s. A place for bleaching.

Bleach'ing, -ĭng, s. The art of decolorising organic subs., esp. textile fabrics. (v. v.)

Bleak, blēke, a. Pale†; open, exposed, cold. H., *bleak'ish*†, *bleak'y**, a.; *bleak'ly*, 43, ad.; *Bleak*, s. The blay. [*bleak'ness*, s. 91.

Blear†, blēre, a. Sore or dim with watery humour. H., *blear'-eyed*, a. 91.

Blear§, vt. To make sore, &c. H., *bleared*†, pp., a.; *blear'edness*†, s. (v. s.) 89.

Bleat, blēte, s. The cry of a sheep.

Bleat, vi. To cry as a sheep. H., *bleat'ing*, p.; *bleat'ed*, pp.; (a) *bleat'ing*, s. 89.

Bleb†, blĕb, s. A little vesicle or tumour. H., *bleb'y*†, -e, a. 90.

Bleed, blēde, vt. To draw blood:—vi. To loose, run, or drop like blood; to die by violence or slaughter; to issue forth, as blood or sap from a wound. H., *bleed'ing*, p., s.; *bled*, prt. and pp.; *bleed'er*, s.; (a) *bleed'ing*, s. 89. (*Blood'ed*, for bled, is somet. heard.)

Bleed'ing, -ĭng, s. Hæmorrhage; venesection.

Blemish, blĕm'-ĭsh, s. Any mark, scar, or defect, that diminishes beauty; discredit; reproach; taint. H., *blem'ishless*, &c., s. 90.

Blem'ish, vt. To mark with a blemish; to lessen beauty; to tarnish, sully, defame. H., *blem'ishing*, p.; *blem'ished*, pp.; *blem'isher*, s.; *blem'ishable*, a.; *blem'ishment**, s. 89.

Blench†, blĕnch, s. = *blench'ing**. A start; a shrinking back. H., (to) *blench*†, vi. 89.

Blend, blĕnd, vt. To mingle together; to confound:—vi. To be mixed or united. H., *blend'ing*, p.; *blend'ed* or *blent**, pp.; *blend'er*, s.; (a) *blend'ing*, s. 89.

Blend'-water, s. A disease among cattle.

Blende, blĕnd, s. Native sulphuret of zinc.

Blend'ous, -ŭs, a. 45. Relating to blende.

Blennorrhœa, blĕn-ŏr-rē'-ă, s. 31. A morbid discharge of mucus.

Blenny, blĕn'-e, s. The name of sev. small fish.

Bless, blĕs, vt. To make, or esteem, happy; to consecrate by prayer; to praise or glorify. H., *bless'ing*, p.; *blessed*(-ĕd, a.), *blest*†, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Bless'ed, -ĕd, a. Happy; prosperous; enjoying or relating to spiritual felicity. H., *bless'edly*, 43, ad.; *bless'edness*, s.; (the) *bless'ed* or *blest*†, s. pl. (v. v.) 91.

Bless'ing, -ĭng, s. Benediction; a prayer for happiness to another; happiness; divine favour; gift, benefit, advantage. (v. v.)

Bletonist, blē'-tūn-ĭst, s. 17. One who pretends to possess the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs, &c., by sensation. H., *blē'tonism*, -ĭzm, s. 90. [horse.

Bleyme, blīme, s. An inflam. in the foot of a

Blight, blīte, s. 30-1. A disease incident to plants; mildew; anything nipping or blasting.

Blight, vt. To affect with blight; to prevent fertility or retard growth; to blast or frustrate. H., *blight'ing*, p., a.; *blight'ed*, pp., a.; (a) *blight'ing*, s. 89.

Blight'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *blight'ingly*, ad. 91.

Blind, blīnd, a. Without the sense of sight; without discernment or judgment; ignorant; unseen; private, dark, obscure; heedless, inconsiderate, reckless. H., *blind'ly*, 43, ad.; *blind'ness*, s. 91.

Blind, s. Something to obscure the light, or to mislead the eye or understanding; a screen or shade.

Blind, vt. To deprive of sight; to darken, obscure, deceive. H., *blind'ing*, p., s.; *blind'ed*, pp., a. 89. [thoughtless; reckless.

Blindfold, blīnd'-fōld, a. Hav. the eyes covered;

Blind'fold, vt. To cover the eyes; to mislead or deceive. (v. s.)

Blind'man's-buff, s. A play or sport

Blind'ness, -nĕs, s. Want of bodily sight, or mental discernment. (v. s.)

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Blinds, blīndz, s. pl. Oxiers or branches, set up to defend working-parties. (mil.) [fable.

Blind'side†, s. The weak side; weakness; fable.

Blink, blingk, s. 55. A glimpse, a glance.

Blink†, vt. To avoid or evade:—vi. To wink; to see obscurely; to gaze with the eyes half closed. H., *blink'ing†*, p., s.; *blinked†*, pp.; *blink'er†*, s. 89. [bad eyes.

Blink'ard†, -ārd, s. 25. One who blinks or has

Blink'ers, -ērz, s. pl. Side-blinds for a horse's eyes.

Bliss, blis, s. Unalloyed happiness; blessedness; beatitude. H., *bliss'less*, &c., s. 90.

Bliss'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Full of bliss. H., *bliss'fully*, 43, ad.; *bliss'fulness*, s. 91.

Blister, blis'-tēr, s. A vesicle or bladder on the skin cont. watery matter; a vesicatory or epispastic; the scales on steel.

Blis'ter, vt. To raise blisters:—vi. To rise in blisters. H., *blis'tering*, p., s.; *blis'tered*, *Blis'tery*, -e, a. Full of blisters. [pp. 89.

Blite, blīte, s. A species of amaranth; a genus of plants.

Blithe, blīthe, a. 33. Gay; sprightly; mirthful. H., *blithe'ful*, a.; *blithe'ly*, ad.; *blithe'ness*, s. 91.

Blithe'some, -sūm, a. 17. Blithe. H., *blithe'somely*, 43, ad.; *blithe'someness*, s. 91.

Bloat, blōte, vt. To swell or make turgid; to inflate or puff up; to blote:—vi. To grow turgid; to dilate. H., *bloat'ing*, p.; *bloat'ed*, pp., s.; *bloat'er*, s.; (a) *bloat'ing* (state, &c.), s. 89. See *Blote*.

Bloat'edness, -ĕd-nes, s. Turgidness; morbid dilation; puffiness; obesity. (v. v.)

Blobber†, blŏb'-ēr, s. A bubble. H., *blobb'er-lipped†* (thick-lipped), a. 90.

Blob'lake, -lāk, s. A blab.

Block, blŏk, s. 17. A heavy piece of timber or wood; any massy body; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; an obstacle, stop, or hinderance; a blockhead; a solid wooden mould; a pulley (naut.); a continuous row of buildings (Amer.). H., *block'ish*, *block'like*, &c., a. 90.

Block, vt. To close or shut up; to obstruct. H., *block'ing*, p.; *blocked*, pp. [timber.

Block'-house, s. A fort constr. chiefly of

Block'-tin, s. Pure, unwrought tin; thick, tinned sheet-iron.

Blockade, blŏk-kād', s. Surrounding, or shutting up a place with hostile ships or troops. (mil.)

Blockade', vt. To est. or maintain blockade. H., *blockād'ing*, p.; *blockād'ed*, pp. (v. s.)

Blockhead, blŏk'-hĕd, s. 31. A stupid fellow.

Block'ish*, -lsh, a. Dull; stupid. H., *block'ishly**, ad.; *block'ishness**, s. 91.

Blonde, blŏnd, blŏngd, s. 99. A fair woman; silk or *blond-lace*. (Fr.)

Blood, blŭd, s. The circulating fluid of animals; kindred, consanguinity; honourable birth or extraction; murder, bloodshed; temperament; a person of hot spirits†; the juice of anything†. H., *blood'-coloured*, *blood'-shot†* (red, inflamed, turgid), *blood'-stained*, *blood'-thirsty* (cruel), &c., s.:—*blood'-baptism** (baptism by martyrdom), *blood'-guiltiness* (crime of shedding blood), *blood'-horse* (one full bred), *blood'-root* (a plant), *blood'shed* (waste of life), *blood'-stone* (an orn. stone), *blood'-sucker†* (a leech; a cruel man), *blood'-vessel* (a vein or artery), *blood'-wite†* (an ane. penalty f murder), *blood'wood* (logwood), &c., &c., a.

Blood, vt. To stain with blood; to imbrue blood; to bleed*; to exasperate†:—vi. T be full of blood. H., *blood'ing**, p.; *blood'e* pp., s. 89.

Blood'ied*, -ĭd, a. Full of blood; made bleed

Blood'less, -lĕs, a. Devoid of blood; withc loss of life; inactive, lifeless. H., *bloo lessly*, ad. 91.

Blood-let*, blŭd'-lĕt, vt. To bleed. H., *bloo letting**, p., s.; *blood'letter**, s. 89.

Bloody, blŭd'-e, a. Stained with blood; crue murderous. H., *blood'ily*, 43, ad.; *blood ness*, s. 91. (It has many comp., all which are either § or †.) [-ĭd, pp., &c.

Blood'y, vt. To stain with blood. H., *blood'ie*

Bloom, blōōm, s. A blossom or flower; the sta of blossoming; fig., the state of youth, hi beauty, and vigour; the blue colour or plu on newly gathered fruit. H., *bloom'y*, a. 9

Bloom, vt. To put forth blossoms:—vi. T flower; to be in a state of youth, beauty, a vigour. H., *bloom'ing*, p., a.; *bloomed*, pp.

Bloomary, blōōm'-ā-re, s. 26. The first fo through which iron passes. (tech.)

Bloom'ing, -ĭng, a. Healthful, fresh-colour &c. H., *bloom'ingly*, ad.; *bloom'ingnes* s. (v. v.) 91.

Bloom'y†, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *bloom'ily**, ad.

Blossom, blŏs'-ŭm, s. 17. The flower or cerol of a plant. H., *blose'omless*, *blose'omy†*, a.

Blose'om, vi. To put forth flowers; to flouri or prosper. H., *blose'oming*, p.; *blose'omed* -ŭmd, pp.; (a) *blose'oming*, s. 89.

Blot, blŏt, s. A spot or stain; an obliteratio a disgrace, reproach, blemish. H., *blott'* &c., a. (v. v.) 90.

Blot, vt. To spot or bespatter; to obliterate with ink; fig., to efface, erase, or involve oblivion (fol. by *out*); to destroy; to asper to defame. H., *blott'ing*, p., s.; *blott'e* pp.; *blott'er*, s.; (a) *blott'ing*, s. 89.

Blotch, blŏtch, s. 29. A pustule or spot on t skin. H., *blotch'y*, a. 90.

Blotch*, vt. To spot or blacken. H., *blotch ing**, p.; *blotched*, pp., a. 89.

Blote†, blōte, vt. To cure or dry by smok esp. app. to fish. H., *blot'ing†*, p.; *blot'e* pp., s. 89. [bloted herrin

Bloter, blō'-tĕr, s. (freq. sp., *bloat'er*.)

Blotter, blŏt'-er, s. A waste-book. (v. v.)

Blouse, blōōz, s. 99. = *blousé*, blowz. smock-frock; a loose frock-coat made some light material. (Fr.)

Blow, blō, s. A stroke; the stroke of deat an act of hostility; a sudden calamity; flower or blossom†; a flyblow*; outd exercise†; a gale of wind (naut.).

Blow, vt. To throw a current of air upon; drive, impel, inflame, or sound by the wi or breath; to breathe upon; to spread report§; to deposit eggs, as flies; to ma stale†; to form melted glass into sha with the breath; to put out of breath†: vi. To produce a draught of air; to pa puff, or breathe hard or quickly; to bl som†. H., *blow'ing*, p.; *blew*, blōō, pr *blown*, blōne, pp.; *blow'er* (agent or instr s.; (a) *blow'ing*, s. 89. [li

Blow'-ball, s. The downy head of the dand

Blow'-fly, s. The carrion fly.

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Blow'-pipe, s. An instr. for driving a current of air through the flame of a candle or lamp.

Blow'-point, s. A play of childhood. [(chem.)

Blowzard, blŏ'-ẓn, s. = ***blow'zard***. A prostitute.

Blow'er, -ẽr, s. A tin-melter; a plate of iron to increase the draught of a chimney. (v. v.)

Blowze, blowz, s. 22. A ruddy, fat-faced girl. H., ***blowz'y§***, s. 90.

Blubber, blŭb'-ẽr, s. A blobber or bubble§; the fat of whales and other large sea-animals.

Blubb'er§, vt. To swell the cheeks with weeping:—vi. To weep so as &c. H., ***blubb'ering***, p.; ***blubb'ered***, pp.; ***blubb'erer***, s. 89.

Bludgeon, blŭd'-jŭn, s. 27. A short stick loaded, or heaviest, at one end; a truncheon.

Blue, blōō, s. 18. Resembling blue; dejected. H., ***blue'ly***, ad.; ***blue'ness***, s. 91.

Blues, s. One of the prim. colours; azure. H., ***blue'y***, ***blue'ish***, a. 90.

Blue‡, vt. To dye or colour blue. H., ***blue'ing***, p.; ***blued‡***, pp., s. 89. Among other comp. of ***blue*** (a., s.), are—***blue'-bonnet*** (a plant), ***blue'-book*** (one cont. an off. return or report), ***blue'-bottle*** (a plant; a blow-fly; a policeman§), ***blue'-breast*** or ***blue'-throat*** (a bird), ***blue'-cap*** (a small bird; a fish), ***blue'-devils‡***, -vĭs (the 'blues'), ***blue'-john***, jŏn (fluor spar, —mi.), ***blue'-light*** (a signal rocket), ***blue'-pēter*** (a small flag used as a signal for sailing), ***blue'-stocking*** (a literary lady), ***blue'-stone*** or ***blue'-vitriol*** (crude sulphate of copper), &c., &c., s. 90. [hypochondriasis.

Blues‡, blūōz, s. pl. 18. Lowness of spirits; ***Bluff***, blŭf, a. Big; surly; blustering; obtuse. H., ***bluff'ly***, 42, ad.; ***bluff'ness***, s. 91.

Bluff, s. A high, steep bank or promontory. H., ***bluff'y***, ***bluff'-headed***, &c., a. 90.

Bluish, blōō'-ĭsh, a. 18. Slightly blue. H., ***blu'ishly***, ad.; ***blu'ishness***, s. 91.

Blunder, blŭn'-dẽr, s. A gross mistake or error; a bull. H., ***blun'derhead***, s. 90.

Blun'der, vt. To confound together:—vi. To mistake grossly or stupidly; to flounder or stumble. H., ***blun'dering***, p., a.; ***blun'dered***, pp.; ***blun'derer***, s.; (a) ***blun'dering***, s. 89.

Blun'derbuss, -bŭs, s. A short handgun, with a wide bore; a blunderer*.

Blun'dering, -ĭng, a. Stupid; floundering. H., ***blun'deringly†***, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Blunt, blŭnt, a. Dull or thick in the edge or point; fig., stupid, abrupt, uncivil, inelegant. H., ***blunt'ly***, 42, ad.; ***blunt'ness***, s. 91.

Blunt, vt. To thicken the edge or point; to repress or weaken any appetite, desire, or faculty. H., ***blunt'ing***, p.; ***blunt'ed***, pp., a.; (a) ***blunt'ing†***, s. 89.

Blur, blẽr, s. A dark spot; a stain, disgrace, or blot.

Blur, vt. To spot or stain; to blemish, disfigure, disgrace. H., ***blurr'ing***, p.; ***blurred***, pp., s. 89.

Blurt‡, blŭrt, vt. To throw at random; to speak suddenly or inadvertently. H., ***blurt'ing†***, p.; ***blurt'ed‡***, pp.

Blush, blŭsh, s. The red glow on the cheeks or face, excited by confusion, modesty, surprise, or shame; any reddish colour. H., ***blush'ful***, ***blush'less***, ***blush'y†***, -e, a. 90.

Blush, vi. To redden with a blush; to bear a blooming colour. H., ***blush'ing***, p., a.; ***blushed***, pp.; (a) ***blush'ing***, s. 89.

Blush'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., ***blush'ingly***, ad. 91.

Bluster, blŭs'-tẽr, s. 25. The roar of a tempest; fig., any irreg. noise or tumult; confusion, boasting, swaggering, turbulence.

Blus'ter, vi. To roar as a storm; to bully or swagger. H., ***blus'tering***, p.; ***blus'tered***, pp.; ***blus'terer***, s.; (a) ***blus'tering***, s. (v. s.) 89.

Blus'tering, -ĭng, a. = ***blus'terous***, -ŭs. Noisy; tumultuous; boastful; windy. H., ***blus'teringly***, ad. 91. [children.

Bo, bō, int. A word of terror or surprise to

Boa, bō'-ă, s. 10. A genus of serpents; a kind of round fur tippet.—***Bo'a constrict'or***, 28, a gigantic serpent of tropical countries.

Boar, bōre, s. The male of swine ungelded; a rude, brutish fellow. H., ***boar'ish***, a. 90.

Board, bōrd, s. A thin flat piece of wood or timber; a table; entertainment, food, diet; a table at which a court or council sit; a quorum in session; a court or council; the deck, side, or interior part of a ship.

Board, vt. To lay, spread, or cover with boards; to enter a ship by force; to attack; to place at, or to furnish board to, as a lodger:—vi. To receive food or diet for a compensation. H., ***board'ing***, p.; ***board'ed***, pp.; ***board'er***, s.; ***board'able***, 45, a.; ***board'ing***, s. 89. [of board.

Board'-wages, -jĕz, s. pl. Extra wages in lieu

Board'ing-school, s. A school for boarders.

Boast, bōst, s. An expr. of ostentation, pride, or vanity; the cause of boasting. H., ***boast'less***, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Boast, vt. To display in ostentatious language; to brag of, magnify, exalt:—vi. To talk boastfully; to exalt one's self (us. fol. by *of* or *in*). H., ***boast'ing***, p., a.; ***boast'ed***, pp.; ***boast'er***, s.; (a) ***boast'ing***, s. 89.

Boast'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Given to boasting. H., ***boast'fully***, 42, ad.; ***boast'fulness***, s. (v. v.) 91.

Boast'ing, -ĭng, a. = ***boast'ive***, -ĭv. Ostentatious; boastful. H., ***boast'ingly***, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Boat, bōte, s. A small open vessel employed in navigation. H., ***boat'shaped***, a.; ***boat'man***, &c., s. 90. [to propel or guide a boat.

Boat'-hook, -hōōk, s. 21. A long, hooked pole,

Boat'ing, -ĭng, s. Sailing or rowing in boats; yachting. [officer on board of ships.

Boatswain, bōts'-swāne, bō'-sn̆, s. A petty

Bob‡, bŏb, s. A short jerking motion; a slight blow or jog; any small appendage which moves with a bob or swing; a pendant; the ball of a pendulum; the chorus of a song§; a jest or jeer§; a mode of ringing; a bundle of worms (ang.).

Bob‡, vt. To move with a bob or jerk; to beat; to cheat or gain by fraud§; to mock or delude§:—vi. To play backward and forward; to play loosely; to fish with a bob. H., ***bobb'ing†***, p.; ***bobbed‡***, pp.

Bob'-cherry, s. A play of childhood.

Bobbin, bŏb'-ĭn, s. Round tape; a small pin or cylinder of wood on which thread, &c., is wound; a spool. [machines.

Bobbinet, -ĕt', s. A kind of lace wrought by

Bob'tail‡, s. A short, clipped tail; the rabble§.

Bocking, bŏk'-ĭng, s. A kind of baize or drugget.

Bockland*, bŏk'-lănd, s. = ***book'land****. Land held by writings or charter. (leg.)

Bode, bōde, vt. To portend or foreshew:—vi. To be ominous. H., ***bōd'ing***, p.; ***bōd'ed***, pp.; ***bōd'ing***, ***bode'ment†***, s. 89.

Bodge†, bŏj, vi. 32. To boggle or botch. H., (a) ***bodge†***, s. 89.

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Bodice, bŏd'-ĭs, s. A quilted body or waistcoat worn by females. [comp.)

Bodied, bŏd'-ĭd, s. Hav. a body. (It is oh. us. in

Bodiless, bŏd'-ē-lĕs, a. Incorporeal.

Bod'ily, -e-le, a. Hav. a body; corporeal; real, actual, complete. H., *bod'ily*, ad.; *bod'iliness**, s. 91. [a species of large, blunt needle.

Bodkin, bŏd'-kĭn, s. An instr. to pierce holes;

Body, bŏd'-e, s. The material subs. of an animal; the trunk or main part of an animal; matter, as opp. to spirit; a person; a substance; a collective mass, or number of persons or particulars; a corporation; the main part or bulk; substance, matter, strength. It has many comp.—*Bod'y-pol'itic*, is a nation in its political capacity;—*bod'y-guard*, a life-guard, and h., security;—*bod'y-snatcher*§, one who robs graves.

Bog, bŏg, s. A quagmire, marsh, or morass. H., *bogg'y*, a. (Ir.) 90.

Bog'-trotter†, s. One who lives among bogs.

Boggle†, bŏg'l, vt. 45. To embarrass with difficulties§:—vi. To be impeded by unforeseen diff.; to dissemble, hesitate, waver. H., *bogg'ling*†, p.; *bogg'led*†, pp.; *bogg'ler*†, s. 89.

*Bogle**, bō'-gl, s. = *bog'gle**. A bugbear; a spec-

Bohea, bo-hē', s. A low-priced black tea. [tre.

Boiar, boy'-ăr, s. = *boy'ar*. 22. A nobleman. (Rus. and Trans.)

Boi'arin, -ă-rĭn, s. A gentleman. (Rus.)

Boil, boyl, s. 22. A tumour which usually terminates by suppuration.

Boil, vt. To heat to ebullition; to dress, cook, or seethe in boiling water or other liquid:—vi. To be in a state of ebullition; to be agitated like to boiling; to be hot, fervid, vigorous; to bubble or effervesce†. H., *boil'ing*, p., a.; *boiled*, pp., a.; *boil'er* (the agent; the cont. vessel), s.; (a) *boil'ing* (ebullition), s. 89.

Boil'ery, -ĕr-e, s. The boiler-house, in salt-works.

Boil'ing, -ĭng, s. The act of dressing food by boiling water; evaporation effected by ebullition. (v. v.)

Boil'ing-point, s. The temperature at which a liquid flies off in vapour, with ebullition.

Boisterous, boys'-tĕr-ŭs, a. 22, 45. Roaring, stormy, turbulent, noisy; impetuous. H., *bois'terously*, ad.; *bois'terousness*, s. 91.

Bolary, bō'-lăr-e, a. 25. Of or like bole; clayey.

Bold, bōld, a. Courageous, intrepid, daring; requiring, or executed with, courage or spirit; rude, forward, impudent; striking to the sight; steep, abrupt, prominent. H., *bold'ly*, 43, ad.; *bold'ness*, s. 91.

Bole, bōle, s. The stem of a tree; a 6-bushel measure; a reddish earth.

Bolero, bo-lĕ'-ro, s. A Spanish dance.

Boletic, bo-lĕt'-ĭk, a. 58. Of or from mushrooms. H., *bolet'ic acid*. 91.

Boll, bōle, s. A pod or capsule; a bole meas.

*Boll**, vi. To grow into seed-vessels.

Bollings, bōl'-ĭngz, s. Pollard-trees, topped and stripped. [Bologna.

Bolognian, bo-lōne'-yăn, a. 45. Of or from

Bolster, bōl'-stĕr, s. 25. A long round pillow; a pad; a compress.

Bolster, bōl'-, vt. To support with a bolster; to swell out; to hold up or maintain:—vi. To lie together*. H., *bol'stering*, p.; *bol'stered*, pp.; *bol'sterer**, s.; (a) *bol'stering*†, s. 89.

Bolt, bōlt, s. Anything thrown or cast; an arrow or dart; a bar or pin of metal used to fasten a door, plank, &c.; a sieve†; the fastening of a fetter.

Bolt, vt. To fasten with a bolt; to throw, or to utter precipitately§; to swallow without chewing†; to sift†, examine*, fetter:—vi. To shoot forth suddenly; to flee§. H., *bolt'ing*, p.; *bolt'ed*, pp., a.; *bolt'er*, s.; *bolt'ing*, s. 89. [formed of *bolt'ing-cloth*. (v. v.)

Bolt'er, -ĕr, s. A sieve, or sifting apparatus,

Bolt'head, -hĕd, s. A matrass or receiver.

Bolus, bō'-lŭs, s. A very large pill.

Bomb, bŭm, bŏm—K., s. = *bomb'-shell*, 17. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, &c.

Bombard, bŭm-bărd', vt. 26. To throw bombs at. H., *bombard'ing*, p.; *bombard'ed*, pp.; *bombard'ment*, s. 89. [fires mortars.

Bombardier, -băr-dēr', s. One who serves or

Bombasin, bŭm-bă-zēne', s. = *bombazine'*. A twilled stuff, formed of silk and worsted.

Bombast, bŭm-băst', bŭm'—Wa., We., -băst—K., Wo., s. 17, 9. A stuff used to swell garments†; h., high-sounding words or lang.

Bombast'ic, -ĭk, a. = *bombast'**. Inflated; high-sounding. H., *bombast'ically*, ad.; *bom'bastry**, s. (v. s.) 91.

Bombic, bŏm'-bĭk, a. Rel. to the silk-worm.

Bombycinous, bŏm-bĭs'-ĭn-ŭs, a. 15. Silken; of or like the silk-worm.

Bonassus, bo-năs'-ŭs, s. A species of buffalo.

Bonbon, bŏng'-bong, s. 99. A sugar-plum. (Fr.)

Bond, bŏnd, a. In a state of servitude or slavery; bound; captive. H., *bond'-maid**, *bond'-man**, &c., s. 91.

Bond, s. Anything that binds; a band, ligament, union, connection; the cause of union; an obligation, vow, or promise; a written agreement to pay money, or to perf. a contract (leg.); a gov. store for goods on which the duty is unpaid (comm.):—pl., *bonds*, bondz, imprisonment, captivity; chains. H., *bond'-stores*, s. pl.; &c. 90.

Bond, vt. To place in bond; to give bond for*. H., *bond'ing*, p.; *bond'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Bondage, bŏnd'-ăje, s. 45. Slavery; involuntary servitude; imprisonment*.

Bond'ed, -ĕd, a. App. to goods left in bond-stores. (comm.)

Bondsman, bŏndz'-măn, s. A slave†; a surety.

Bone, bōne, a. Made of bone.

Bone, s. The hard subs. forming the skeleton of animals; also any single part of the same:—pl., *bones*§, scruples. H., *bone'less*, *bōn'y*, &c., a.; *bone'-black* (charred bone), *bone'-dust* (ground bones), *bone'-earth* (triphosphate of lime), &c., s. 90.

Bone, vt. To stiffen with whalebone; to take out the bones (cook.); to steal§:—vi. To have bones. H., *bōn'ing*, p.; *boned*, pp., a. 89.

Bone'set, -sĕt, s. The plant thoroughwort.

Bone'setter§, s. A quack who sets broken bones.

Bonfire, bŏn'-fīre, s. A fire made in the open air, for joy or display.

Bonnet, bŏn'-ĕt, s. A woman's hat; a Scotch cap; a kind of ravelin (mil.); a small sail attached to another (naut.).

Bonn'et, vt. To beat the hat down over the eyes§:—vi. To uncover the head†.

Bonn'eted, -ĕd, a. Wearing a bonnet.

Bonny, bŏn'-e, a. Handsome*; gay, merry, cheerful; plump†. H., *bonn'ily*, ad.; *bonn'iness**, s. 91.

Bonn'y, s. A bed of ore. (mi.)

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Boonee, bō'-nēe, s. A boon*; a premium beyond the usual int. for a loan; an extra dividend to shareholders; a periodical division of profits between policy-holders. [(v. s.)

Boney, bōn'-e, s. Full of bones; large boned.

Bonze, bōn'-ze, bŏnz— S., s. A Boodhist priest.

Booby, bōō'-be, s. A dunce; a silly or stupid fellow; a water-fowl. H., *boo'by*, *boo'by-like*, s. 90.

Boodhism, bōōd'-ĭzm, s. 21. = *buddh'ism*, -ĭzm. The worship of *Boodh* or *Buddh'a*. H., *boodh'ist* or *buddh'ist*, s. 90.

Book, bŏŏk, s. 21. A number of sheets of paper bound together; a volume; the literary contents of the same; also a chapter or division of it; any printed literary matter†. H., *book'less*, &c., s.; *book'-account*, *book'-binder*, *book'-debt*, *book'-keeper* (an accountant), *book'-keeping* (accountancy), *book'-learning* (that derived only from books), *book'-case*, *book'-maker*, *book'-seller*, *book'-stand* or *book'-stall* (one in the street), *book'-worm* (a worm or mite; a studious person), &c., &c., s. 90. [knowledge.

Book'ful*, bŏŏk'-fŏŏl, a. 21. Full of undigested

Book'ish, -ĭsh, a. Given to reading; bookful. H., *book'ishly*, 42, ad.; *book'ishness*, s. 91.

Boom, bōōm, s. 20. A long pole or spar used on shipboard; a chain, or bar of wood, laid across a harbour; a hollow roar.

Boom, vi. To swell; to roll and roar; to rush with violence, as a ship under sail (*navt.*); to cry as the bittern. H., *boom'-ing*, p., a.; *boomed*, pp. [weapon. (Austra.)

Boomerang, bōōm'-ĕr-răng, s. 20, 26. A wooden

Boon, bōōn, a. 20. Gay; merry; bountiful†.

Boon, s. A gift; a favour granted; the refuse matter from dressed flax (tech.).

Boor, bōōr, s. 26. A peasant; a rustic; fig., any coarse or awkward person.

Boor'ish, -ĭsh, a. Rustic; coarse; brutal. H., *boor'ishly*, 42, ad.; *boor'ishness*, s. 91.

Booze*, bōōz, s. = *bouse*, bōōz. A stall for cattle.

Booze, vt. To guzzle; to drink hard. H., *booz'ing*, p.; *boozed*, pp.; *booz'er*, s. 89.

Boozy, bōōz'-e, a. Merry with liquor; fuddled.

Boot, bōōt, s. 20. A covering for the foot and leg; a box or closet in the forepart of a coach; profit, advantage, gain*. H., *to boot* (in addition), ad. 90.

Boot, vt. To put on boots; to profit or benefit†. H., *boot'ing*, p.; *boot'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Boot-tree, s. A boot-last.

Bootee, bōōt-ē', s. 20. A short or half boot.

Boot'jack, -jăk, s. An instr. for pulling off boots.

Boot'less†, -lĕs, a. Useless; unavailing; profitless. H., *boot'lessly*†, ad.; *boot'lessness*†, s. 91.

Booth, bōōth, s. 20, 38. A shed formed of slight materials for temporary use.

Booty, bōō'-te, s. Spoil taken in war; plunder.

Bopeep, bō-pēp', s. A sport of childhood.

Boracic, bo-răs'-ĭk, a. 58. Of or from borax. H., *boracic acid*, s. 91.

Borage, bŏr'-rĭj, bŭr'-rĭj†, s. 17, 45. A plant.

Borate, bō'-rāte, s. A salt of boracic acid. [soda.

Borax, bō'-răks, bŏ'-răks, s. Crude biborate of

Border, bor'-dĕr, s. 25-6. The outer edge or extreme part of anything; the confines or frontier portion of a country; the side-bank in a garden; a margin or boundary.

Bor'der, vt. To attach or adorn with a border; to reach or be contiguous to:—vi. To touch at the edge or extremity; to approach near to; to be adjacent (fol. by *on* or *upon*). H., *bor'dering*, p.; *bor'dered*, pp., a.; *bor'derer*, s. 89. [or frontier. (v. v.)

Bor'derer, -ĕr, s. One who dwells on a border

Bord-land*, bōrd'-lănd, s. Demain land retained by a lord for the support of his board or table. (leg.)

Bore, bōre, s. The hole made by boring; the dimensions of any hole or cavity; a person or thing that annoys by iteration†; a borer*; a conflict of the tide and land current in narrow estuaries, &c.

Bore, vt. To make a round hole; to perforate, eat away, or make hollow; to pierce the earth with boring tools; to annoy by iteration†:—vi. To enter or pierce by boring. H., *bōr'ing*, p.; *bōred*, pp.; *bōr'er*, s.; (a) *bōr'ing*, s. 89. See (to) *Bear*.

Boreal, bōre'-e-ăl, a. 45. Northern.

Boreas, bōre'-e-ăs, s. The north wind. (L.)

Borecole, bōre'-kōle, s. A kind of cabbage.

Borer, bōre'-ĕr, s. A genus of worms. (v. s.)

Bo'ring, s. A perforation:—pl., the chips produced by boring. (v. v.)

Born, bŏrn, pp. See *Bear*. [acid.

Boron, bō'-rŏn, s. The elem. base of boracic

Borough, bŭr'-ro, s. 17, 26. A corporate town; a town that sends burgesses to parliament; a body corporate (Scot.).

Bor'ough-monger, -mŭng-ĕr, s. One who buys or sells borough patronage.

Borrow, bor'-ro, vt. 26. To take from another on loan or credit; to use as one's own that which belongs to another; to assume, copy, or imitate. H., *bor'rowing*, p.; *bor'rowed*, pp., a.; *bor'rower*, s.; (a) *bor'rowing*, *borrow*†, s. 89.

Borurec, bŭ'-rōō-rĕt, s. 18. A comp. of boron.

Boscage, bŏs'-kāje, s. Underwood; woodlands.

Bosh, bŏsh, s. Outline, figure*; trashy verbiage†.

Boskat, bŏsk'-ĕt, s. = *bos'quet*. A grove; a bower.

Bosky*, bŏsk'-e, a. Bushy; wooded; shady.

Bosom, bōōz'-ŭm, bōō'-zŭm— Wa., We., thea., bŭz'-ŭm†, s. 20-1, 25. Intimate; confidential.

Bo'som, s. The human breast and parts adjacent; fig., the heart, the seat of the passions, tenderness, and confidence; the part of the dress about the breast; the embrace; enclosure, compass; any receptacle or position tender, close, or secret.

Bo'som, vt. To place in the bosom*; to conceal, cherish, or preserve with care. H., *bo'soming*, p.; *bo'somed*, pp. 89.

Bosporus, bŏs'-po-rŭs, s. (freq. sp. *bos'phorus*.) A narrow sea; a strait. H., *bospŏr'ian*, 45, a. 90.

Boss, bŏs, s. A prominence or protuberance; a stud or knob; a small wheel or runner (tech.); a master or superintendent (U. S.). H., *bossed*, bŏsd, pp., a. Studded. [*boss'y*, a. 90.

Botanic, bo-tăn'-ĭk, a. = *botan'ical*. Of or rel. to botany, or plants. H., *botan'ically*, ad. 91.

Botanise, bŏt'-ăn-ĭze, vi. 60. To seek for, or to study plants for bot. purposes. H., *bot'anising*, p.; *bot'anised*, pp.

Bot'anist, -ĭst, s. One skilled in botany.

Bot'any, -ă-ne, s. That branch of natural history which embraces plants.

Botch†, bŏtch, s. 29. Work ill or clumsily performed; a blotch. H., *botch'y*†, a. 90.

Botch†, vt. To mend or patch awkwardly. H., *botch'ing*†, p.; *botched*†, pp.; *botch'er*†, s.; *botch'ing*†, *botch'ery**, s. 89.

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Both, bŏth, a., pro., con. 37. The two; the one and the other; on the one side; as well.

Bother†, bŏth'-ĕr, s. 38. Bustle; tumult; fuss.

Both'er†, vt. To tease, confuse, perplex. H., *both'ering*†, p.; *both'ered*†, pp.; *bothera'tion**, 36, s. 89.

Bots, bŏts, s. pl. Small worms, the larvæ of the gadfly, hatched in the intestines of horses, &c.

Bottle, bŏt'l, s. A vessel with a narrow mouth for holding liquids; the contents of a bottle; a bundle of hay.

Bottle, vt. To put into bottles. H., *bott'ling*, p.; *bott'led*, -ld, pp., a.; (a) *bott'ling*, s. 89.

Bottom, bŏt'-ŭm, s. 35. The lowest part of anything; the foundation, groundwork, or base; that on which anything rests; a dale, valley, or flat; stamina, native strength†; a ball of thread*; a ship or vessel (naut.). H., *bott'omless*, &c., a. 90.

Bott'om, vt. To found or build upon*; to furnish with a seat, or bottom; to wind round something†:—vi. To have or rest upon a bottom. H., *bott'oming*, p.; *bott'omed*, -ŭmd, pp., a. (v. s.) 89. [ship.

Bottomry, bŏt'-ŭm-re, s. The mortgage of a

Boudé, bowd, s. A weevil. [room or cabinet. (Fr.)

Boudoir, bōō'-dwor, s. 17, 99. A small private

*Bouge**, bōōj, vi. 32. To bulge.

Bough, bow, s. 23. The branch of a tree.

Bougie, bōō'-zhē, -zhē'†, s. A wax-taper; an instr. used to remove obstr. in the urethra, &c. (surg.). [(Fr.)

Bouilli, bōōl'-ye, s. 99. Boiled or stewed meat.

Bouil'lon, -yong, s. 99. Broth; soup. (Fr.)

Boulder, bōle'-dĕr, s. = *bowl'der*, bōle'-. A roundish stone found on the sea-shore; a rounded mass of rock (geol.).

Bounce, bownse, s. 23. The rebound from a sudden blow or fall; a loud sound or report; a boast or threat†; a bold lie*.

Bounce, vi. To leap or spring suddenly; to strike against so as to rebound; to boast, lie, or bully†. H., *boun"cing*, p.; *bounced*, pp.;

Boun"cer, s. A bold lie†. (v. v.) [*boun'cer*, s. 89.

Boun"cing†, -ĭng, a. Stout, large, heavy; boasting. (v. v.) H., *boun"cingly*†, ad. 91.

Bound, bownd, a. 23. Destined; going. See *Bind*.

Bound, s. A limit or restraint; a boundary; a leap, spring, rebound.

Bound, vt. To limit, restrain, circumscribe, surround:—vi. To leap or spring. H., *bound'ing*, p.; *bound'ed*, pp.; *bound'er*, s. 89. See *Bind*.

Boundary, bownd'-dr-e, s. 25. A limit, or mark of a limit; a precinct, barrier, termination.

Bounden, bown'-dĕn, -dn—S., We., a. 13. Moral; peremptory. H., *boun'denly**, ad. 91.

Boundless, bownd'-lĕs, a. Unlimited; infinite. H., *bound'lessly**, ad.; *bound'lessness*, s. 91.

Bountiful, bownt'-y-fŭl, bown'-te-tĭs, a. 26. Liberal; bountiful. H., *boun"tifully*, 42, ad.; *boun"tifulness*, s. 91.

Bountiful, bown'-te-fōōl, a. 21. Liberal; free to give. H., *boun'tifully*, ad.; *boun'tifulness*, s. 91.

*Boun'tihood**, -hōōd, s. 21. Liberality; goodness.

Bounty, bown'-te, s. 23. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favours; a gov. premium on exports; a gift on enlistment (mil.). [(Fr.)

Bouquet, bōō-kā', bōō'—S., s. 99. A nosegay.

Bourgeois, bŭr-joyse', s. 22. A small kind of type.

Bourn, bŏrne, bōōrn—K., P., s. A bound, limit, confine:—afx. A brook or rivulet. H., *bourn'less*, a. 90.

Bourse, bōōrse, s. 99. The exchange. (Fr.)

Bouse. See *Boose*.

Bout†, bowt, s. 23. As much as can be done at once; a turn, essay, attempt, debauch.

Bovine, bō'-vine, -vĭn—K., a. 45. Of or rel. to animals of the ox kind.

Bow, bow, s. 23. An act of salutation, reverence, or submission; the forepart of a vessel.

Bow, vt. To bend or inflect; to bend or incline towards; to depress, crush, subdue:—vi. To bend; to bend in salutation, &c.; to submit, stoop, sink under. H., *bow'ing*, p.; *bowed*, pp., a. 89.

Bow, bō, s. An instr. for shooting arrows; an instr. used to sound the violin, &c.; anything curved or arched; a rainbow. H., *bow'-pen*, *bow'-window*, &c. 90.

Bow, vt., vi. To arch, or to be curved. H., *bow'ing*, p.; *bowed*, pp., a.; *bow'able**, a. 89.

*Bowel**, bow'-ĕl, vt. 23. To eviscerate.

Bow'els, -ĕlz, s. pl. The intestines or entrails; the interior part of anything; fig., the heart; pity, tenderness, compassion.

Bower, bow'-ĕr, s. 23. A shady recess in a garden; a country retreat; a retired chamber*; the anchor at the bows (naut.).

Bow'ery, -e, a. Shady; cont. bowers.

Bowie-knife, bō'-e-nīfe, s. A dagger-knife. (U.S.)

Bowl, bōle, s. A basin; the hollow part of anything; a wooden ball used for play in a *bowling-green* or *bowling-alley* (vulg. pron., bowl).

Bowl, vt. To roll as a bowl:—vi. To play at bowls, or bowling; to move along smoothly and rapidly. H., *bowl'ing*, p., a.; *bowled*, pp.; *bowl'er*, s.; (a) *bowl'ing*, s. 89.

Bowline, bō'-lĭn, s. 45. A small rope to keep a sail close to the wind. [part of a ship.

Bows, bows, s. pl. 23. The two sides of the fore-

Bowse, bowze, vi. 23. To pull hard. (naut.)

Bowsprit, bō'-sprĭt, s. The boom which projects over a ship's bow. [strangulation. (Tur.)

Bowstring, bō'-, s. An instr. of execution by

Box, bŏks, s. 40. A case of wood or metal; a slightly made chest; also their contents; a compartment in a theatre, &c.; a money-chest; a tree; a dim. shrub; a present†; a blow on the head with the open hand†.

Box, vt. To put into, or furnish with boxes; to strike with the hand†; to rehearse particulars (naut.):—vi. To fight with the fists; to solicit presents†. H., *box'ing*, p.; *boxed*, pp.; *box'er* (a pugilist, &c.), s.; *box'ing* (pugilism, &c.), s. 89. [box-like.

Boxen, bŏks'n, a. 13 = *box*. Made of boxwood;

Boy, boy, s. 22. A male child; a male during adolescence. H., *boy'hood*, -hōōd, *boy'ism*, -ĭzm (puerility), &c., s. 90.

Boy'ish, -ĭsh, a. Belonging to a boy; puerile. H., *boy'ishly*, ad.; *boy'ishness*, s. 91.

Brace, brās, s. Anything which braces; a pair or couple; a mark in printing (}):—pl., the side-straps of a drum; trouser suspenders; ropes which regulate the angle of the yards (naut.); &c. (v. v.)

Brace, vt. To tighten, bind, support, or strengthen; to bind, hold, or draw together; to strain up. H., *bra"cing*, p., a.; *braced*, pp.; *bra"cer*†, s.; (a) *bra"cing*, s. 89.

Bracelet, brās'-lĕt, s. An orn. for the wrist.

Bra"cer†, s. A tonic or astringent. (v. v.)

*Brach**, brāk, brātch—K., s. A bitch hound.

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Brachial, brā'-ke-āl, brāk'-yāl—K., Wa., s. 45. Of the arm. [H., *brachyg'raphər*, s. 90.

Brachygraphy, brā-kig'-rā-fe, s. Stenography.

Bracing†, brās'-ing, s. Strengthening; tonic.

Brachus°, brāk'n, s. = *bra'kən*°. Fern. [(v. v.)

Bracket, brāk'-ĕt, s. A support fixed against a wall; the marks [ ].

Brak'et, vt. To place within, or on brackets. H., *brack'eting*, p.; *brack'eted*, pp.

Brackish, brāk'-ish, a. = *brack'y*°. Somewhat salt. H., *brack'ishness*, s. [leaf. (bot.)

Bract, brākt, s. = *brac'tea*. An irr. developed

Brac'teate, -te-āte, a. Having bracts.

Brad-, pfx. Broad (occ. in names).

Brad, brād, s. A nail with little or no head.

Brae, brā, s. The slope of a hill. (Scot.) [cards.

Brag†, brāg, s. A boast; boasting; a game of

Brag†, vi. To boast or swagger. H. *brągg'ing*†, p.; *braggəd*†, pp., a.; *brągg'ər*†, s.; *brągg'ing*, *Braggadocio*, -a-dō'-sho-o, s. A braggart. [s.89.

Brągg'art, -ārt, s. & a. Boastful; ostentatious.

Brągg'art, s. A vain, boasting fellow. H., *brągg'-ardism*°, -izm, s. 90. [and mead.

Bragget, brāg'-ĕt, s. A liq. made from ale-wort

Brahma, brā'-mā, s. 7. The creator; the chief person of the Hindoo trinity.

Brahmanic, -mān'-ik, a. Rel. to the brahmins.

Brahmin, brā'-mīn, s. = *brach'man*, *brā'h'-*. A Hindoo priest. [mins.

Brah'minism, -izm, s. The religion of the brah-

Braid, brād, s. A flat cord, or trimming, formed by braiding; a knot; a deceit°.

Braid, vt. To weave by infolding the strands together; to tritturate in a liquid (cook.). H., *braid'ing*, p.; *braid'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Brails, brālz, s. pl. Small ropes used to truss up the sails. H., (to) *brail* or *brail up*, vt. 90.

Brain, brīne, s. = *brainz*†, s. pl. The soft, whitish mass cont. in the skull, esp. to be the seat of the soul and mind; fig., the understanding; the affections, fancy, imagination°. H., *brain'less*, *brain'ish* (hot-headed), &c., s. 90.

Brain°, vt. To understand†; to dash out, or to remove the brains. H., *brain'ing*, p.; *brained*,

Brain'-pan§, s. The skull. [pp.

Brain'-sick†, a. Disordered in mind. H., *brain'-sickly*°, ad.; *brain'-sickness*†, s. 91.

Brait, brāte, s. A rough diamond. (tech.)

Brake, brāke, s. Fern; a thicket; a carriage used for training horses; a heavy harrow or drag; a baker's kneading trough; an instr. to break flax, &c.; an instr. to retard or arrest the motion of a wheel. H., *brake'-man*, &c., s. 90. [thorny.

Braky, brāke'-e, a. Full of brakes; rough;

Bramble, brām'-bl, s. 45. The blackberry-bush; any prickly, wild shrub. H., *bram'blal*, *bram'bly*, a. 90.

Bran, brān, s. The husks of corn sifted from the flour. H., *brann'y*, -e, a. 90. See *Brand*.

Branch, brānch, brānsh—Wa., *brănch*—We., s. 9, 29. The shoot or limb of a tree or shrub, or of a stag's horn; any offshoot or distinct part; a member, section, or sub-division; part of a family descending collaterally; a chandelier†. H., *branch'less*, &c., a. 90.

Branch, vt. To divide into branches:—vi. To ramify, or spread out; to speak diffusively†. H., *branch'ing*, p., a.; *branched*, pp.; a.; *branch'er*°, s. 89. [fruits.

Branch'ery°, -ĕr-e, s. The vascular parts of

Branchiæ, brāngk'-e-ē, s. pl. 29. Gills.

Branchlet, brānch'-lĕt, s. A little branch (v.su.)

Branch'y, -e, a. Full of branches. H., *branch'iness*, s. 90.

Brand, brānd, s. A burning piece of wood; a mark made by burning; a stigma, or mark of infamy; a drawn sword, a thunderbolt (poet.). H., *brand'-iron* or *brand'ing-iron*, &c. s. 90.

Brand, vt. To burn, or mark by burning; to stigmatise as infamous. H., *brand'ing*, p.; *brand'ed*, pp., a.; *brand'ing*, s. 89. [new.

Brand'-new†, -nū, a. = *bran'-new*§. Absolutely

Brandied, brān'-did, a. Strengthened with brandy. (tech.)

Brandish, brān'-dish, vt. To wave or flourish as a weapon or brand. H., *bran'dishing*, p.; *bran'dished*, pp.; *bran'disher*, s. 89.

Brandling, brānd'-ling, s. A kind of worm.

Brandy, brān'-de, s. = *bran'dy-wine*†. Spirit distilled from wine; any strong spirit§.

Brank, brāngk, s. Buckwheat. [acanthus.

Brank'-ursine, -ĕr-sīn, s. 45. Bear's-breech or

Branlin, brān'-lin, s. A kind of salmon.

Brant, brānt, s. The *brent*, or *brand'-goose*.

Brass, brās, brăs—S., We., brăs—Wa., s. 9. A yellow alloy of copper and zinc; fig., impudence†. H., *bras'y*, *brass'-like*, a.; *brass'-band* (one of horns), *brass'-foil*, &c.,

Brass'ing, -ing, s. Coating with brass. [s. 90.

Brass'y, -e, a. Of or like brass; impudent†. H., *brass'iness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Brat§, brāt, s. A child (in contempt).

Bravado, brā-vā'-do, -vā'-ō, s. A boast, brag, or display; an arrogant menace.

Brave, brāve, a. Fearless of danger; courageous, gallant, intrepid; noble, dignified, excellent°; magnificent, grand, showy†. H., *brave'ly*, ad.; *brave'ness*°, *brāv'ery*, s. 91.

Brave, s. One indiscreetly daring; a boast, a challenge°; an Indian warrior.

Brave, vt. To defy; to encounter with courage. H., *brā'ving*, p.; *braved*, pp. (v. s.)

Bravo, brā'-vo, int. Well done! [hire.

Bravo, brā'-vo, brā'—We., s. An assassin for

Bravura, brā-vōō'-rā, s. 99. An air of diff. exe-

Brawl, brawl, s. A quarrel. (v.v.) [cution. (mus.)

Brawl, vt. 8. To drive away by noise†:—vi. To quarrel or discourse noisily and indecently. H., *brawl'ing*, p., a.; *brawled*, pp.; *brawl'er*, s.; (a) *brawl'ing*, s. 89.

Brawl'ing, -ing, a. Noisy; quarrelsome. H., *brawl'ingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Brawn, brāwn, s. 8. A boar, or its flesh; fig., bulk, muscular strength; the flesh of the boar, or of swine, collared or pickled (cook.).

Brawn'er, -ĕr, s. A boar killed for the table.

Brawn'y, -e, a. = *brawned*°. Muscular; hard; bulky. H., *brawn'iness*, s. 91.

Bray, brā, s. The cry of the ass; any harsh, grating sound; a brae.

Bray, vt. To pound or grind small:—vi. To cry like an ass. H., *bray'ing*, p.; *brayed*, pp., a.; *bray'er* (also a pestle), s.; (a) *bray'ing*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Braze, brāze, vt. To solder with brass; to make impudent. H., *brā'zing*, p.; *brazed*, pp.; *brā'zing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Brazen, brā'-zn, a. = *bra'zen*, -zn. Made of brass; impudent, shameless. H., *bra'zenly*†, ad.; *bra'zenness*†, s. 91.

Bra'zen†, vt. To be impudent, &c.

Bra'zen-faced§, -fāsd, a. Impudent.

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Brasier, brā'-zh'ĕr, s. = *bra'sier*, -zh'ĕr. 27. A worker in brass; a pan for holding burning coals. [stuff; brazil-wood.
Brasil, brā-zĭl', s. = *brasil'*. A red dye-
Brazilian, -zĭl'-yăn, a. 45. Of or from Brazil.
Breach, brēech, s. 29. The act of breaking, or state of being broken; a gap or opening; a violation of law, contract, or amity; bereavement; quarrel; infraction; injury. H., *breach'ful*, -fŏŏl, *breach'less*, a.; &c. 91.
Breach, vt. To make a gap or opening; to batter down. H., *breach'ing*, p.; *breached*,
*Breach'y**, -e, a. Unruly. [pp. (mil.) 89.
Bread, brĕd, s. Loaves or cakes prepared from ground corn; fig., food in general; sustenance; livelihood. It has many comp. —*bread'en** (of bread), *bread'less*, &c., a.:—*bread'-chipper* (a baker's servant), *bread'-corn*, *bread'-fruit*, *bread'-stuff* (corn, meal, or flour), &c., s. 90.
Breadth, brĕdth, s. 37. The meas. of surface from side to side. H., *breadth'less**, s. 90.
Break, brāke, s. The state of being broken; an opening; a rent, tear, severance; a pause or interruption; a line in printing or writing (—).
Break, vt. To part or divide by violence; to burst, crush, rend, shatter, or dissipate; to tame, subdue, or train; to make bankrupt; to discard, dismiss, or cashier; to violate or infringe; to intercept, interrupt, or check; to lessen or impair; to separate, to dissolve union (fol. by *off*):—vi. To part or separate; to burst; to burst forth; to issue with violence or suddenness; to come to an explanation; to fall out; to faint, flag, or decline; to become bankrupt; &c., &c. H., *break'ing*, p.; *brake*†, *broke*, prt.; *broke**, *bro'ken*, -kn, pp., a.; *break'able**, a.; *break'er* (agent or thing), s.; (a) *break'ing*, s. 89. (There are num. comp., in most of which the verb retains its orig. sig. of parting, severing, rending, &c.)
Breakage, brāk'-ăje, s. 45. A breaking; an allowance for things broken in transport.
Break'er, -ĕr, s. A wave broken by rocks.
Breakfast, brĕk'-fĭst, s. The first meal of the day, or the food served at it.
Break'fast, vi. To take breakfast.
Break'fasting, -ing, s. A breakfast-party.
Breaking, brāke'-ĭng, s. Bankruptcy; taming or training horses, = *break'ing-in*. (v. v.)
Break'neck†, -nĕk, a. Steep; dangerous.
Breakwater, brāk'-wâtĕr, s. A mole or other obstacle to protect a harbour from the force
Bream, brēme, s. A fresh-water fish. [of the sea.
Bream, vt. To burn off the filth, &c., from a ship's bottom. (tech.)
Breast, brĕst, s. The forepart of the body between the neck and belly; the part in females which furnishes milk; fig., the disposition of mind, conscience, affections, &c. H., *breast'-deep*, *breast'-high*, &c., a.; *breast'-bone*, *breast'-knot*, *breast'-pin*, *breast'-plate* (breast-armour), *breast'-work* (mil.), &c., &c., s. 90. [p.; *breast'ed*, pp.
Breast, vt. To meet in front. H., *breast'ing*,
Breast'ed, -ĕd, a. Having a broad breast, or a fine voice*.
Breath, brĕth, s. 37. The air inhaled and expelled in respiration; the state or power of breathing; a single respiration, or the time it occupies; fig., a gentle breeze; life; pite; pause; an instant, a word (poet.).
breathed, brĕtht (hav. b.), *breath'ful**, &c. a
Breath'less, -lĕs, a. Out of breath; de breath-suspending, intense. H., *breat lessly*, 42, ad.; *breath'lessness*, s. 91.
Breathe, brēthe, vt. 38. To exhale; to ut privately; to give vent to:—vi. To respi to take breath; to pass in as air; fig., live; to rest from action. H., *breath'ing*, a.; *breathed*, pp.; *breath'er*, s.; (a) *breat*
Breath'ing, -ing, a. Warm; living. [*ing*, s. 8
Breath'ing, s. Respiration; a breath; fig., gentle influence or operation; an ardent desi or longing after; aspiration or accent. (v. v
Breech, brēchz, s. The buttock; the hind part of anything, especially of a gun.
Breech, britch, vt. To put into breeches; whip on the breech. H., *breech'ing*, p *breeched*, pp., a.; (a) *breech'ing*, s. 89.
Breech'es, -ĭz, s. pl. A man's garment.
Breeching, brēchz'-ĭng, s. The breech-ba (in harness); the ropes with which canno are lashed (naut.); a whipping. (v. v.)
Breed, brēde, s. Race, offspring, progen cast, kind, variety; a hatch, a brood.
Breed, vt. To procreate; to engender; produce, contrive, hatch; to give birth t to educate, train, or bring up:—vi. To with and produce young; to be formed wit before birth. H., *breed'ing*, p., a.; *bre* prt., pp.; *breed'er*, s.; (a) *breed'ing*, s. 89
Breed'-bate†, -bāte, s. One who breeds quarrel
Breed'ing, -ing, s. Education; deportmen manners. (v. v.)
Breeze, brēze, s. A gentle gale; the gadf (= *breese*). H., *breeze'less*, *breez'y*, a. 90.
*Breth'ren**, s. pl. See *Brother*.
Brevе, brēve, s. The largest note. (mus.) [breve
Brevet, brĕv'-ĕt, brĕv'-ā, a. Taking rank
Brevet, bre-vĕt', s. A commission conferri honorary rank, above that for which pay received. (mil.)
Breviary, brēv'-yăr-e, brĕv'—K., s. 25.
epitome; the book cont. the daily servic of the Roman Catholic church.
Breviate, brēv'-yāte, s. A compendium.
*Bre"viature**, -yă-tūre, s. 18. An abbreviatio
Brevier, bre-vēr', s. A small type.
Brevi'ped, brēv'-e-pĕd, a. Having short leg
Brevity, brĕv'-ĭt-e, s. Shortness; concisene
Brew, brōō, vt. 20. To boil or mix; appr prepare malt liquor; to mingle, plot, contrive:—vi. To be making beer, &c to be mixing, forming, collecting, &c. *brew'ing*, p.; *brewed*, pp.; *brew'er*, s.; *brew**, *brew'ing*, s. 89.
Brew'age, -ăje, s. 45. Beer*; any mixture.
Brew'ery, -ĕr-e, s. = *brew'house*. A place brewing.
Brew'ing, -ing, s. The art of making bee the quantity made at one time. (v. v.)
Bribe, brībe, s. Something given or confer to pervert the judgment or to corrupt conduct of another. H., *bribe'less*, a. 90.
Bribe, vt. To give or promise a bribe to; seduce or gain by a bribe†. H., *brīb'ing*, *bribed*, pp.; *brīb'er*, s.; *brīb'ery*, s. 89. [(v.
Brī"bery, -ĕr-e, s. Giving or receiving brib
Brick, brĭk, s. A squared mass of bur clay; a loaf†. H., *brick'y*, a.; *brick'bat* piece of a brick), *brick'-clay*, *brick'-du*

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***brick'-kiln**, -kĭl, **brcon'-layer** (a brick-mason), &c., s. 90. [between timber framing. (arch.)

***Brick'-nogging**, -nŏg-ĭng, s. Brickwork fitted in

***Bridal**, brī'-dăl, s. Of a bride, or a wedding.

***Brī'dal**, s. A wedding.

***Bride**, brīde, s. A woman espoused†; a woman newly married, or on the point of being so. H., *bride'man* or *bride's-man*, *bride'maid* or *bride's'-maid* (attendants at a wedding), &c., s. 90.

***Bride'**†, vt. To marry. H., *brīd'ed*†, pp., a. 89.

***Bride'-cake**, s. A wedding-cake.

***Bridegroom**, -grōōm, s. (prop., *bride'goom*—We.) A man newly married, or on the point of being so.

***Bridewell**, brīde'-wĕl, s. A house of correction.

***Bridge**, brĭj, s. 32. A building or structure carried across a river, &c., for the convenience of passage; an arch; anything bridge-like†. H., *bridge'less*, *bridg'y**, a. 90.

***Bridge**, vt. To build a bridge over; to stretch across†. H., *bridg'ing*, p.; *bridged*, pp.

***Bridle**, brī'-dl, s. 45. The instr. with which a horse is checked and guided; fig., any curb or restraint.

***Brī'dle**, vt. To put on, or guide with a bridle; to check or control:—vi. To hold up the head. H., *brī'dling*, p.; *brī'dled*, pp.; *brī'dler*, s. 89.

***Brī'dle-way**, s. A horse-track.

***Brief**, brēfe, a. Short, concise. H., *brief'ly*, ad.; *brief'ness*, s. 90.

***Brief**, s. A condensed writing; a species of writ or precept (leg.); an epitome of a client's case handed, as instructions, to counsel (leg.). H., *brief'less*, &c., a. 90.

***Brier**, brī'-ĕr, s. = *brī'ar*. The *sweet-brier* and *wild-brier*; any prickly shrub. H., *brī'ery*, a. 90.

Brī'ery, -ĕr-e, s. A place full of briers. [rigged.

Brig, brĭg, s. A vessel with two masts, square

Brigade, bre-gādē', s. A division of troops.

Brigade', vt. To form into brigades. H., *brigād'ed*, pp.; &c. 89. [manding a brigade.

Brigadier, brĭg-ă-dēr', s. A general com-

Brigand, brĭg'-ănd, s. One of a band of rob-

Brig'andage, -ăje, s. 45. Freebooting. [bers.

Brig'antine, -tīn, -tēne, s. A small brig.

Bright, brīte, a. Full of light; luminous, shining, sparkling; clear, limpid; very manifest or evident; resplendent, illustrious; ingenious, clever, promising†. H., *bright'-eyed*, &c., a.; *bright'ly*, 43, ad.; *bright'ness*, s. 91.

Brighten, brītе'n, vt. To make bright, or brighter; to gladden; to make gay, acute, witty:—vi. To grow bright, &c. H., *bright'ening*, p.; *bright'ened*, pp., a. 89.

Brill, brĭl, s. A fish of the turbot kind.

Brilliant, brĭl'-yănt, a. 14. Sparkling with lustre; remarkably skilful, ingenious, or successful. H., *brill'iantly*, 43, ad.; *brill'iantness**, *brill'iancy*, -yăn-se, s. 91.

Brill'iant, s. A diamond of elaborate cut. [lids.

Brills, brĭlz, s. pl. The hair on a horse's eye-

Brim, brĭm, s. The upper edge or rim of anything; the bank, verge, or brink. H., *brim'less*, a. 90.

Brim, vt., vi. To fill, or be filled to the brim. H., *brimm'ing*, p., a.; *brimmed*, pp.

Brim'ful, -fōōl, a. = *brimm'ing*. Full to the top. H., *brim'fulness**, s. 91.

Brimm'er, -ĕr, s. Anything brimful.

Brimstone, brĭm'-stōne, -stŭn§, s. Sulphur. H., *brim'stony*, -e, a. 90.

Brinded*, brĭn'-dĕd, a. = *brin'dled**. Marked with spots or streaks.

Brin'dle*, -dl, s. Spottedness.

***Brine**, brīne, s. A strong solution of salt; fig., the sea; tears†. H., *brīn'y*, a.; *brine'-pit*, *brine'-spring*, &c., s. 90. [*brined**, pp.

Brine*, vt. To steep in brine. H., *brīn'ing**, p.;

***Bri''nish**†, -ĭsh, a. Salt. H., *brīn'ishness*, s. 91.

***Bring**, bring, vt. To fetch from; to convey, lead, carry to; to produce or procure, as a cause; to induce, attract, draw along. (It implies leading, drawing, or causing to come, or motion, real or met., inwards.) H., *bring'ing*, p.; *brought*, brâ'ŭrt, prt., pp.; *bring'er*, s. 89. Among its nu. app. are—*to bring about*, to effect;—*to bring back*, to recall;—*to bring forth*, to produce;—*to bring out*, to expose, to publish;—*to bring to*, to arrest progress;—*to bring up*, to educate; &c., &c.

***Brink**, bringk, s. 45. The edge or margin.

***Brisk**, brisk, a. Full of life and spirit; lively; agile; vivid; sparkling, effervescing. H., *brisk'ly*, ad.; *brisk'ness*, s. 91.

***Brisk-up**†, vt. To make lively*:—vi. To rise briskly; to assume spirit. [meat.

***Brisket**, brĭsk'-ĕt, s. A part of the breast of

***Bristal**§, brĭst'-ĕl, s. (prop., *breast'-ail*.) Sore breast or nipples.

***Bristle**, brĭs'l, a. The stiff hair of swine, &c. H., *bris'tle-like*, *bris'tly*, -le, ad. 90.

***Bristle**, brĭs'l, vt. To erect as bristles:—vi. To be erect; to raise the head and strut in anger or defiance†. H., *bris'tling*, p.; *bris'tled*, *Brit*, brĭt, s. = *bret*. A small fish. [-ld, pp., a. 89.

Britannia, brĭt-ăn'-yă, s. App. to a white metal.

Britann'ic, -ĭk, a. British. [ripe. (agr.)

Brite, brīte, vi. = *bright*. To be, or to grow over-

British, brĭt'-ĭsh, a. Rel. to G. B., or its people.

Brittle, brĭt'l, a. 45. Easily broken. H., *britt'leness**, ad.; *britt'leness*, s. 91.

Britzska, brĭs'-kă, s. An open carriage that may be closed at will, with reclining space for journeys. [used as fuel for brick-kilns, &c.

Brize, brēze, s. = *breeze*. The gadfly; ash-siftings

Broach, brōche, s. = *brooche*. 29. A spit†; a candle-rod; a brooch*.

Broach, vt. To spit†; to tap or open, as a cask; to utter, give out, or bring forward. H., *broach'ing*, p.; *broached*, pp.; *broach'er*, s.; *broach'ment**, s. 89.—*To broach to*, is to turn suddenly to windward (naut.).

Broad, brâ'wd, a. 8. Extended in breadth; wide; vast, extensive, comprehensive; gross, coarse, indelicate, obscene. H., *broad'ish*†, a.; *broad'ly*, ad.; *broad'ness*, s. 91.

Broad'cast, -kăst, s. Scattered by the hand (app. to seed). H., *broad'cast*, ad., s. (agr.)

Broad'cloth, s. Fine cloth of double the usu. width.

*Broaden**, brâ'wd'n, v. To make or grow broad,

Broad'piece†, s. An old gold-coin. [or broader.

Broad'seal, s. The great seal of England.

Broad'side, s. The side of a ship; also the discharge of all its guns at once (naut.); a sheet of paper with one large page (typ.).

Broad'sword, s. One with a wide blade.

Broad'wise†, ad. From side to side.

Brocade, brō-kādē', s. An orn. silken stuff.

Broca''ded, -ĕd, s. Worked or figured like brocade; wearing brocade. [flower.

Brocooli, brŏk'-o-le, s. A sub-variety of cauli-

Brochure, brō-shōōr', s. 99. A pamphlet. (Fr.)

Brock'et, -ĕt, s. A 2-year-old red deer.

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Brogans, brō'-gănz, s. pl. Stout, coarse shoes.
Brogue, brōg, s. 30. A coarse shoe; a vulgar or prov. dialect†:—pl., breeches§.
*Broid'er*ᵉ, &c. See *Embroider*. [discord.
Broil, broyl, s. 22. A noisy quarrel; a brawl;
Broil, vt. To cook by direct exposure over the fire:—vi. To be dressed by broiling; to sweat with heat†. H., *broil'ing*, p., s.; *broiled*, pp., a.; *broil'er*, s. 89.
Broke, brōkₓ, vi. To be broker for another*; to be dismissed in disgrace†. See *Break*.
Broken, brōk'n, pp., a. Rent asunder; uneven; infirm; &c. H., *brōk'enly*ᵉ, ad.; *brōk'enness*ᵉ, s. 91. See *Break*. [breathed. (far.)
Bro'ken-winded, -wind-ĕd, a. Morbidly short-
Broker, brō'-kĕr, s. A licensed agent or negotiator; a factor; a dealer in second-hand goods.
Bro''kerage, -ĕj, s. = *bro'cage*ᵉ, *bro''kery*§. The business of a broker; the fees or commission charged by brokers. [alcohol.
Bromal, brō'-măl, s. A comp. of bromine and
Bro'mate, -māt, s. A salt of bromic acid.
Bro'mic, -mĭk, a. Of or from brome.
Bromide, brō'-mīd, s. 58. A direct comp. of bromine with a metal, &c.
Bro'mine, -mĭn, s. 58. = *brome*ᵉ. An elem. body, occ. as a deep-red fluid with a very off. smell.
Bronchiæ, brŏng'-kē-ē, s. pl. = *bronch'ia*. The smaller ramifications of the wind-pipe.
Bronchial, brŏngk'-yăl, a. 45. = *bronch'ic*. Of or relating to the bronchiæ.
Bronchitis, -kī'-tĭs, s. Inflam. of the bronchiæ, or the bronchial membrane. (path.)
Bronchocele, brŏng'-kō-sēl, s. A tumour in the forepart of the neck, caused by a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland. (path.)
Bronchotomy, -kŏt'-o-mē, s. Tracheotomy. (surg.) [trachea.
Bron''chus, -kŭs, s. The upper part of the
Bronze, brŏnz, brŏnze—J., Wa., s. An alloy of brass and tin; a metallic pigment; anything in bronze; a copper medal.
Bronze, vt. To colour like bronze; to harden. H., *bronz'ing*, p.; *bronzed*, pp., a. 89.
Bronz'ing, -ĭng, s. The art of imitating or colouring bronzes.
Brooch, brōchₓ, s. An ora. fastening or buckle; a jewel†; a painting in only one colour (tech.).
Brooch†, vt. To adorn with jewels, &c.
Brood, brōōd, s. 20. Kept for breeding.
Brood, s. Offspring; progeny; anything bred; the number hatched at once.
Brood, vt. To cherish with care:—vi. To sit on, as a fowl on eggs; to spread over, as with wings; to think on with long anxiety; to mature with care. H., *brood'ing*, p.; *brood'ed*, *Brood'y*†, -ē, a. Anxious to sit. [pp.
Brook, brōōk, brōōk—K., Wa., s. 21. A small natural stream of water. H., *brook'y*ᵉ, a.; *brook'-lime*, *brook'-mint*, &c. (names of plants), s. 90. [*brooked*, pp. 89.
Brook, vt. To bear or endure. H., *brook'ing*, p.; *Brook'let*ᵉ, -lĕt, s. A small brook.
Broom, brōōm, s. 20. A wild evergreen shrub; a besom; any brush with a long handle. H., *broom'y*ᵉ, -ē, &c., a.; (to) *broom*†, v. 89, 90.
Broth, brŏth, s. 37. Liquor in which flesh has been boiled. [*house*. A house for prostitution.
Brothel, brŭth'-ĕl, brŏth'-ĕl—S., s. = *broth'el-*
Brother, brŭth'-ĕr, s. (pl., *broth'ers*, *broth'ren*ᵉ, brĕth.-) A son of the same parents; fig., any one closely united; an associate; a fellow-creature; one closely resembling another§. H., *broth'erless*, *broth'erlike*, &c., a.; *broth'er-hood*, &c., s. 88, 90.—*Broth'er-german*, is a full brother; *broth'er-uterine*, one on the mother's side only; *broth'er-in-law*, a sister's husband, or the brother of a husband or wife.
Brotherhood, brŭth'-ĕr-hōōd, s. 21, 88. An association or fraternity; persons of the same trade or profession. (v. su.)
Broth'erly, -le, a. Rel. to brothers; kind, affectionate. H., *broth'erly*, ad.; *broth'erliness*, s. 91.
Brought, prt., pp. See *Bring*.
Brow, brow, s. 23. The prominent ridge over the eye; the eyebrow; the forehead; the countenance; the edge or top of a steep place or elevation. H., *brow'less*ᵉ (shameless), *brow'-sick*ᵉ (dejected), *brow'bound*ᵉ (crowned), &c., a. 90.
Browbeat, brow'-bēt, vt. To bear down with severe looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions. H., *brow'beating*, p.; *brow'beaten*, pp., a.; (a) *brow'beating*, s.; 89.
Browsed, browd, a. 23. Bordered; formed into a border.
Brown, brown, a. 23. Dusky; brown-like. H., *brown'ish*, *brown'y*, a.; *brown'ness*, s. 91.
Brown, s. A dusky colour inclining to redness; a penny§. H., (to) *brown*, vt. 90. It has num. comp.:—*brown'-bess*† (an Eng. musket);—*brown'-bill*, an obs. inf. weapon;—*brown'-coal*, lignite;—*brown'-stout*, a strong kind of porter;—*brown'-study*, thoughtfulness, reverie;—*brown'-sort*, a plant; &c., &c.
Brownie, brown'-e, s. 23. A good-natured spirit. (Scot.) [flavoured. (cook.)
Brown'ing, -ĭng, s. Liq. burnt sugar, var.
Browse, browz, s. 23. Tender branches and twigs eaten by cattle.
Browse, browz, vt. 23. = *brutte*†, brōōt. To gather and eat browse, as cattle:—vi. To feed on browse. H., *brows'ing*, p.; *browsed*, pp.
Brucine, brōō'-ēn, s. 18. = *bru'cia*, -sh'd. 23. A poisonous alkaloid. 58.
Bruin†, brōō'-ĭn, s. 24. A bear.
Bruise, brōōz, s. 18, 24. An injury from a blow with something blunt and heavy; a contusion.
Bruise, vt. To crush by beating or pounding. H., *bruis'ing*, p.; *bruised*, pp., a.; *bruis'er*, s. 89.
Bruis'er, -ĕr, s. A tool var. shaped; a boxer§.
Bruit†, brōōt, vt. 18. To noise abroad. H., *bruit'ing*, p.; *bruit'ed*, pp.
Brumal, brōō'-măl, a. 18. Of or rel. to winter.
Brunette, brōō-nĕt', s. 99. A dark-complexioned woman. (Fr.) [peach and plum.
Brunion, brōōn'-yŭn, s. A fruit between a
Brunt, brŭnt, s. The shock or violence of an onset, contention, or blow; a sudden effort*.
Brush, brŭsh, s. An instr. of hair or bristles used for cleaning, painting, &c.; a thicket; the loppings of trees; brushwood; a skirmish or encounter; the tail of a fox. H., *brush'-like*, *brush'y* (rough), a. 90. See *Pencil*.
Brush, vt. To sweep or paint with a brush; to remove as by sweeping:—vi. To move hastily and lightly; to skim over. H., *brush'ing*, p., s.; *brushed*, pp.; *brush'er*, s. 89.
Brush'-wheels, s. pl. Wheels which move each other by friction, without cogs. (mech.)
Brush'wood, -wōōd, s. Close thickets.
Brusque, brŏōsk', a. 99. = *brusk*ᵉ. Abrupt in manner; scarcely civil. (Fr.)
*Brustle*ᵉ, brŭs'l, vi. To crackle or rustle;

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to vapour, as a bully. H., *brut'ting*, p.; *brut'ted*, -id, pp.

Brutal, brōō'-tăl, a. 18. Pert. to a brute; unfeeling, cruel, savage, inhuman. H., *brut'tally*, 42, ad.; *brut'talness**, *brutal'ity*, -it-e, s. 91.

Brut'alize, -īze, vt. 60. = *brut'tify**. To degrade or make brutal:—vi. To grow brutal or inhuman. H., *brut'talizing*, p.; *brut'talized*, pp.; *brutalizat'ion*, 36, s. 89.

Brute, brōōte, a. 18, 34. Senseless, unconscious; irrational; bestial; rough, unrefined. H., *brute'ly**, 42, ad.; *brute'ness**, s. 91.

Brute, s. An irrational animal; fig., a brutish or brutal person.

Brut'ish, -ish, a. Like a brute; brutal; bestial. H., *brut'ishly*, 42, ad.; *brut'ishness*, s. 91.

Bryony, brī'-ne, s. The name of sev. plants.

Bubble, būb'l, s. 45. A bladder or vesicle of liquid filled with air; fig., anything empty, unstable, or deceitful. H., *bubb'ly*†, a. 90.

Bubb'le, vt. To cheat*:—vi. To rise in bubbles; to run with a gurgling noise. H., *bubb'ling*, p., a.; *bubb'led*, pp.; *bubb'ler*, s.; (a) *bubb'ling*, s. 89.

Bubby, būb'-e, s. A woman's breast.

Bube, bū'-be, s. 18. (pl., *bu'bes*, -bēs.) A tumour in the groin or axilla. [ture.

Bubonocele, bū-bŏn'-o-sēle, s. Inguinal rup-

Buccaneer, būk-ă-nēr', s. One who pres. mast, &c., by buccaning; appr., a pirate of Spanish So. Amer*. [drying.

Buc'caning, -in-ing, s. A rude kind of smoke-

Buccal, būk'-ăl, a. Relating to the cheek.

Buccellations*, -sēl-lā'-shŭn, s. A breaking into large pieces.

Buc'cinal, -sin-ăl, a. Trumpet-like.

Buck, būk, s. The male of the deer, goat, sheep, hare, and rabbit; a dashing young fellow†; lye in which clothes are bleached or washed (tech.). H., *buck'skin* (leather), *buck'd'horn*, *buck'-thorn*, *buck'-bean*, *buck'-wheat*, &c. (names of plants), s. 90.

Buck, vt. To soak or steep in lye; to wash in suds:—vi. To cover, as a buck. H., *buck'ing*, p.; *bucked*, pp., a.; (a) *buck'ing*, s. 89.

Bucket, būk'-ĕt, s. A vessel in which water is drawn or carried; part of a water-wheel, and of a pump. H., *buck'etful*, a.; &c. 90.

Buckish†, būk'-ish, a. Foppish; smart. H., *buck'ishly*†, ad.; *buck'ishness*†, s. 91.

Buckle, būk'l, s. 45. A link of metal with a tongue or catch, used as a fastening; a curl; a being curled or crisped, as hair; a token of distinction (her.).

Buck'le, vt. To fasten with a buckle; to put into curl; to prepare for action or battle:—vi. To bend or bow; to engage with zeal. H., *buck'ling*, p.; *buckled*, pp., a.; *buck'ler*, s.; ***Buck'ler****, -lēr, s. A shield. [(a) *buck'ling*, s. 89.

Buckram, būk'-răm, s. Coarse cloth stiffened.

Buck'stall, -stăl, s. A net to catch deer.

Bucolic, bu-kŏl'-ik, s. 18. A pastoral poem.

Bud, būd, s. The germ or first shoot of a plant, cont. the rudiments of future leaves or flowers; an unexpanded flower.

Bud, vt. To inoculate a plant with the bud of another (hort.):—vi. To produce or put forth buds, or young shoots; to begin to grow. H., *budd'ing*, p.; *budd'ed*, pp., a.; *Buddh'ism*. See *Boodhism*. [*budd'ing*, s. 89.

Budd'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *budd'ingly*, ad.; *budd'ingness**, s. 91.

Buddle, būd'l, s. 45. A wooden frame used for washing ore. (mi.)

Budge, bŭj, vi. To stir or move off; to wag. H., *budg'ing*, p.; *budged*, pp.; *budg'er*, s. 89.

Budge'-barrel, s. A vessel for carrying powder.

Budget, bŭj'-ĕt, s. 32. A bag; a small sack, with its contents; h., a store or stock; the financial schemes proposed to an assembly.

Budlet, būd'-lĕt, s. A small bud.

Buff, bŭf, s. A soft leather prep. from buffalo-skin; a mil. coat made of it; a colour appro. to yellow; a yellow, viscid subs. which forms on the surf. of blood during inflam. diseases.

Buffalo, bŭf'-ă-lo, s. A species of wild ox.

Buffer, bŭf'-ĕr, s. A cushion-like instr. to lessen the force of percussion; h., any brusque, repulsive person†.

Buffet, bŭf'-ĕt, s. A blow with the fist; a slap.

Buff'et, vt. To strike or beat with the hand or fist:—vi. To play at boxing. H., *buff'eting*, p.; *buff'eted*, pp.; *buff'eter*, s.; (a) *buff'eting*, s. 89.

Buffet, bŭf'-ĕt, bōōf'-ā, s. 99. A kind of cupboard or sideboard. (Fr.)

Buff'eting, -ing, s. Boxing; contention.

Buffle*, bŭf'l, vt. To puzzle:—vi. To be at a loss.

Buff'le-headed*, -hĕd-ĕd, s. Hav. a large head; stupid. [opera. (It.)

Buffo, bōōf'-fo, s. 99. The comic actor in an

Buffoon, bŭf-fōōn', s. 20. A jester, antic, or clown; one who uses indecent raillery*. H., *buffoon'ish*, *buffoon'-like*, a. 90.

Buffoon'e, vt. To make ridiculous.

Buffoon'ery, -ĕr-e, s. = *buffoon'ing*, *buffoon'ism*, -izm. The practices of a buffoon; ludicrous or vulgar jests, antics, or postures. [(path.)

Buffy, bŭf'-e, a. Of or like the buff on blood.

Bug, bŭg, s. A name loosely app. to a var. of insects; appr., the bed-bug. H., *bugg'y*†, a.

Bugbear, bŭg'-bār, s. = *bug**. Anything that scares; something imag. or exag. that raises absurd fright. [toms, &c.

Bug'bear, vt. To alarm or scare with idle phan-

Bugg'y, -e, s. A light gig seated for one person.

Bugle, bū'-gl, s. 18, 45. Orig., a hunting-horn*; a keyed horn of rich tone; an elongated glass bead; a plant; a genus of do.; a sp. of wild ox.

Bugloss, bū'-glŏs, s. 18. A plant used in dyeing.

Buhl, būle, bōōl—K., s. Dead gold, brass, &c., for orn. inlaying. [with buhl.

Buhl'-work, -wŭrk, s. Wood, &c., inlayed

Buhrstone, bŭr'-stōne, s. = *burr'stone*. A hard silicious stone used in mills. [and figure.

Build†, bild, s. = *built**, bilt. Gen. appearance

Build, vt. To raise, as a fabric or edifice; to frame or shape anything into a partic. form; to rest or found (upon); to increase, establish, preserve (scrip.):—vi. To exercise the art or trade of building; to depend, &c. H., *build'ing*, p.; *built*, bilt, prt., pp.; *build'der*, s. 89. [buildings, &c. (v. v.)

Build'er, -ĕr, s. One who constructs or erects

Build'ing, -ing, s. Anything built, of a fixed kind.

Bulb, bŭlb, s. A spherical protuberance; a round body, formed of fleshy scales or layers, emitting fibrous roots from its base, and a stem from its centre, as the onion (bot.).

Bulb, vi. To bulge*; to form bulbs†.

Bulbaceous*, -bā'-sh'ŭs, a. 28. Bulbous.

Bulb'ed, -ĕd, bŭlbd, a. Round-headed; bulbous.

Bulbiferous, -if'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. bulbs. [ant.

Bulb'ous, -ŭs, a. Cont. bulbs; round, protuber-

Bulbul, bōōl'-bŭl, s. The nightingale of the Pers.

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*Bulchin**, bŏŏl'-chĭn, s. A young bull-calf.

Bulge, bŭlj, s. 32. The bilge or broadest part of a cask; a protuberance.

Bulge, vi. To swell out; to be protuberant; to bilge. H., *bulg'ing*, p., a.; *bulged*, pp. 89.

Bulimy, bū'-lĭm-e, s. = *bulim'ia*, -y'ă, L. Morbid voracity.

Bulk, bŭlk, s. Magnitude of material, whole dimension, size; the gross, majority, main part, or body; a part of a building, &c., which juts out.—*In bulk*, in the mass; *to break bulk*, to unload (naut.).

Bulk'-head, s. A wooden partition. (naut.)

Bulk'y, -e, a. Large. H., *bulk'iness*, s. 91.

Bull, bŏŏl, s. 18, 21. The male of bovine animals; a sign of the zodiac; a letter or edict of the pope; a verbal blunder or incongruity; a jobber who tries to raise the price of stocks (mon.). H., *bull*, *bull'ish*, *bull'-headed*, *bull'-like*, &c., a.; *bull'-baiting*, *bull'-dog*, *bull'-fight*, *bull'-finch* (a song-bird), *bull'-fly* (gad'-fly), *bul'rush* (a large rush), &c., s. 90.

Bull's'-eye, -I, s. A small round window or opening. (naut.) [or vesicle.

Bulla, bŭl'-ă, s. A genus of mollusca; a bleb

Bullace, bŏŏl'-ăse, s. 21. A var. of wild plum.

*Bull'ary**, -ăr-e, s. 25. A col. of papal bulls.

Bullate, bŭl'-āte, a. Hav. bulla, or little eleva-

Bullet, bŏŏl'-ĕt, s. A small ball of metal. [tions.

Bulletin, bŏŏl'-e-tēne, bŏŏl'-tĭng, s. 99. An official report; a public announcement of recent news.

Bullion, bŏŏl'-yŭn, s. 25, 45. Uncoined gold or silver; gold or silver regarded simply by weight, as merchandise (pol. ec.).

Bull'rag§, -e-răg, vt. To abuse or bully.

Bullock, bŏŏl'-ŭk, s. 25. An ox; a gelded bull.

Bully, bŏŏl'-e, s. 21. An abusive, quarrelsome fellow, more dist. for menaces than courage.

Bull'y, vt. To overbear with bluster and menaces:—vi. To bluster and threaten. H., *bull'ying*, p.; *bull'ied*, -Id, pp.; *bull'ying*, s. 89.

Bulwark, bŏŏl'-wŭrk, s. 21, 25. A bastion or rampart (mil.); a fortification; fig., any defence or security. [to protect.

*Bul'wark**, vt. To strengthen with bulwarks; *Bum*§, bŭm, s. The part on which we sit.

Bumbailiff§, -bāle'-lf, s. An under-bailiff.

Bumbast†, bŭm'-băst, s. Patchwork; stuffing; wadding. See *Bombast*.

Bump†, bŭmp, s. A protuberance; a thump.

Bump§, vt. To strike against:—vi. To sound or boom†. [a crowded house (thea.).

Bumper, bŭmp'-ĕr, s. A cup or glass brimful; *Bumpkin*, bŭm'-kĭn, bŭmp'—K., s. 45. An awkward rustic. [cake.

Bun, bŭn, s. = *bunn**. A kind of light sweet-

Bunch, bŭnch, s. 29. A protuberance, a lump; a cluster, a knot.

Bunch†, vt. To form into bunches:—vi. To swell out or grow into a bunch. [*nesst*, s. 91.

Bunch'y, -e, a. Growing in bunches. H., *bunch'i-*

Bundle, bŭn'-dl, s. 45. A number of things put together; a package of things loosely made up.

Bun'dle†, vt. To form into a bundle (com. fol. by *up*):—vi. To prepare for departure§; to depart§. H., *bund'ling*†, p.; *bund'led*†, pp.—To *bundle off*†, to send away in a pet or hurry.

Bung, bŭng, s. A large cork or wooden stopper.

Bung, vt. To stop up with a bung. H., *bung'ing*, p.; *bunged*, pp. [or barrel.

Bung'-hole, s = *bung*§. The opening in a cask

Bung'-starter, s. = *bung'-drawer*. A kind of flat bat for 'starting' shives or wooden bungs.

Bung'alow, -ă-lo, s. A country villa. (Beng.)

Bungle†, bŭng'-gl, s. 45. Anything clumsily done; a botch; a blunder.

Bun'gle†, vt. To botch (fol. by *up*):—vi. To perform clumsily. H., *bun'gling*†, p., a.; *bun'gled*†, pp.; *bun'gler*†, s. 89.

Bun'gling†, -ĭng, a. Clumsy; awkwardly done. H., *bun'glingly*†, ad. 91. [great tee.

Bunion, bŭn'-yŭn, s. 17, 45. A corn on the

Bunk, bŭngk, s. 45. A bedplace formed of boards; a sleeping berth (naut.). [(naut.)

Bunk'er, -ĕr, s. A large bin or receptacle.

Bunt, bŭnt, s. The cavity or belly of a sail.

*Bunt**, vi. To swell out; to butt§. [low woman.

Bunter§, bŭnt'-ĕr, s. A female rag-picker; a

Bunt'ing, -ĭng, s. A thin woollen cloth used for flags. [the sails to the yards.

Bunt'lines, -lĭnez, -lĭnz†, s. pl. Ropes to draw

Buoy, bwoy, boy§, s. 22. A float; a floating mark, to point out shoals, an anchorage, or the place of a ship's anchor.

Buoy, vt. To keep afloat; to bear up or sustain; to fix buoys or shoal-marks:—vi. To float. H., *buoy'ing*, p.; *buoyed*, pp.

Buoyant, bwoy'-ănt, a. Floating; light; tending to rise. H., *buoy'antly*, 43, ad.; *buoy'ancy*, s. 91. [certain plants. See *Burr*.

Bur, bŭr, s. The prickly seed-case or head of

Burbot, bŭr'-bŭt, s. 17. A fish called the eel-

Burdelais, bŭr'-de-lā, s. A kind of grape. [peat.

Burden, bŭr'-dn, s. 45. The verse repeated in a song; the bob or chorus; anything often repeated or on which a man dwells; a burthen (q. v.).

Bur'den, vt. To burthen. H., *bur'dening*, p.; *bur'dened*, -dnd, pp., a.; *burdener*, s. 89.

Bur'densome, -dn-sŭm, s. 25. = *bur'denous**, -ŭs. Burthensome. H., *bur'densomely*, 43, ad.; *bur'densomeness*, s. 91. See *Burthen*.

Burdock, bŭr'-dŏk, s. A cert. wild plant.

Bureau, bu-rō', bū'—We., Wo., s. 99. (pl., *bureaux*.) A chest of drawers with conv. for writing; an office for either public or private business. (Fr.)

Bureau'cracy, -krăd-se, -rŏk'-, s. A gov. administered in departments, each under the distinct control of a chief.

Burette, bŏŏ-rĕt', s. A pouret or alkalimeter.

Burgh, bŭrg, s. = *burg**. A berg; a borough.

*Burg'-mote**, -mōte, s. A borough court.

Burg'age, -āje, s. 45. A var. of tenure in cities and towns. (leg.)

Burgess, bŭr'-jĕs, s. 32. A citizen or freeman; a M.P. for a borough; a magistrate in certain towns. H., *bur'gess-ship*, s. 90.

Burgher, bŭrg'-ĕr, s. An inh. of a borough who enjoys the priv. of a place. H., *burgh'ership*, s. 90. [*ian**, -yăn. One guilty of burglary.

Burglar, bŭrg'-lăr, s. = *burg'larer**, *burglär'-*

Burglarious, bŭr-glār'-e-ŭs, s. Rel. to or constituting burglary. H., *burglär'iously*, ad. 91.

Burglary, burg'-lăr-e, s. 25. The breaking into the dwelling-house of another, at night, with the intent to commit a felony. (leg.)

Burg'o-master, s. = *burgh'-master*. One employed in the gov. of a burgh or city; an aquatic fowl. (v. su.)

Burgout, bŭr'-gŏŏt, s. Thick gruel. (naut.)

Bur'grave, -grāve, s. The hered. gov. of a burgh or castle. (Ger.)

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Burgundy, bûr'-gŭn-dē, s. A delicate Fr. wine.
Burial, bĕr'-e-ăl, s. The act of burying; sepulture; interment. See *Bury*.
Burlee, bŭr'-rĭn, s. A graver (engr. tool).
Burke†, bûrk, vt. To murder a person, and aft. sell the body for dissection. H., *burk'-ing*†, p.; *burked*†, pp. 89.
Burl, bûrl, vt. To pick the *burls* or knobs, from cloth, &c., with *burl'ing-irons*, in full-ing fr. H., (a) *burl'er*, s. 89.
Burlace, bûr'-lăse, s. 28. A sort of grape.
Burlesque, bûr-lĕsk', a. 99. Cont. burlesque; comical; jocular. (Fr.)
Burlesque', s. Ludicrous contrast between a subject and the manner of treating it, tending to excite laughter or ridicule; a composition containing burlesque.
Burlesque', vt. To turn into burlesque or ridicule. H., *burlesque'ing*, p.; *burlesqued'*, -lĕskt', pp.; *burles'quer*, -kĕr, s. 89.
Burlette, bûr-lĕt'-ă, s. 99. A comic opera; a mus. farce. (It.) [H., *bur'liness*, s. 91.
Burly, bûr'-le, a. Large; bulky; boisterous.
Burn, bûrn, s. 24. A wound or injury caused by fire; a rivulet (Scot.).
Burn, vt. To consume, reduce to ashes, wound, or injure with fire; to inflame, scorch, bake, calcine:—vi. To be on fire; to act as fire; to flame, shine, or sparkle; to be affected or inflamed, as with passion, desire, &c.; to rage with destr. violence; to glow or feel hot, &c. H., *burn'ing*, p.; *burned* or *burnt*, prt., pp., a.; *burn'er*, s.; *burn'able*°, a.; (a) *burnt*†, *burn'ing*, s. 89.
Burner, bûrn'-ĕr, s. The part of a lamp imm. connected with the flame. (v. v.)
Burnet, bûrn'-ĕt, s. A plant, garden-burnet. —*Burn'et-saxi'frage*, -frăje, is the plant pimpinella.
Burning, bûrn'-ĭng, a. Very hot; heated; fig., ardent, flagrant, vehement. It has many comp.:—*burn'ing-glass*, a double-convex lens;—*burn'ing-mirror*, a concave mirror. 91.
Burnish, bûrn'-ĭsh, s. Gloss; lustre.
Burn'ish, vt. To polish by friction:—vi. To become bright by friction. H., *burn'ishing*, p.; *burn'ished*, pp., a.; *burn'isher* (the person; the instr.), s.; (a) *burn'ishing*, s. 89.
Burnt-ear, bûrnt'-ēre, s. A disease in grain.
Burr, bûr, s. The lobe or tip of the ear; the sweetbread; a triangular chisel; the sound of *r* when strongly formed in the throat.
Burrel, bûr'-rĕl, s. 26. A variety of pear.
Bur'rel-fly, s. The gadfly. [dam.
Burrock, bûr'-rŭk, s. 25-6. A small weir or
Burrow, bûr'-ro, s. 26. The holes or underground haunts of rabbits, &c.; a burg or borough*.
Bur'row, vt. To excavate:—vi. To make holes underground, and to dwell therein. H., *bur'rowing*, p.; *bur'rowed*, pp.
Bursar, bûr'-săr, s. 25. The treasurer of a college; an exhibitioner (Scot.). H., *bur'sarship*, s. 90.
Bur'sary, -e, s. The treasury of a college or monastery; an exhib. or coll. stipend (Scot.).
Bursch, bûrsh, s. (pl., *bursch'en*.) A youth; appr., a university student. (Ger.)
Burse, bûrse, s. An exchange or bourse. [tion.
Burst, bûrst, s. A sudden explosion or disrup-
Burst, vt. To break or open suddenly or by violence:—vi. To break or fly open; to break away; to fall upon, issue, break forth, or come in, suddenly or with violence; to open spontaneously. H., *burst'ing*, p.; *burst'en*†, *burst*, prt., pp.; *burst'er*, s. 89.
Burthen, bûrth'n, s. 38, 45. Anything borne or carried; a load; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; the quant. a ship, &c., will carry; a cargo; a burden. (v. t.)
Burth'en, vt. To load, encumber, oppress, surcharge. H., *burth'ening*, p.; *burth'ened*, -nd, pp.
Burthensome, bûrth'n-sŭm, s. 25. = *burth'ensome*, -ŭs. Heavy; grievous to be borne; oppressive; afflictive. H., *burth'ensomely*, 43, ad.; *burth'ensomeness*, s. 91. ('All the words of the pres. class are found more com. with *d* than *th*, though less prop.'—Smart.) See *Burden*. [blocks. (naut.)
Burton, bûr'-tn, s. A small tackle with two
Bury, bĕr'-re, s. 26. A dwelling-place:—afx., pix. A burg or borough.
Bury, ber'-re, vt. 26. To deposit a deceased person in a grave; to cover with earth; to place one thing within another; to withdraw; to conceal; to forgive and forget†. H., *bur'ying*, -re-ĭng, p.; *bur'ied*, -rĭd, pp., a.; *bur'ying* (burial, &c.), s. 89. [pear.
Bury, bĕr'-e, bd'—S., s. The burrel or butter-
Bush, bŏŏsh, s. 21. A shrub full of, or thick with branches; a thicket; an uncleared tract of country; a fox's tail; the *box*, or cylinder of metal let into bearings to lessen friction (mach.).
Bush, vt. To line an orifice with metal:—vi. To grow bushy. H., *bush'd*, pp., a.; &c. 89.
Bush-man, bŏŏsh'-măn, s. 21. A woodsman; one of a race of savages. (Cape of G. H.)
Bushel, bŏŏsh'-ĕl, s. 21. A meas. of 8 gall.; fig., a large quantity.
Bush'elage, -ĕlj, s. 45. Duty or toll per bushel.
Bushet, bŏŏsh'-ĕt, s. 21. A wood.
Bushy, bŏŏsh'-e, a. 21. Bush-like; full of bushes. H., *bush'iness*, s. 91.
Business, bĭz'-nĕs, s. 15. Employment, occupation, duty, office; anything to be transacted, or which demands attention; the subject of business; concern, right of action, matter of question or of examination. H., *bus'iness-like*, &c., a. 90.
Busk, bŭsk, s. A flat piece of steel, wood, &c., worn in the front of stays. H., *busked* (wearing &c.), s. 90.
Busket°, bŭsk'-ĕt, s. A small bush; a shrubbery.
Buskin, bŭs'-kĭn, s A kind of half-boot worn by anc. tragedians; fig., tragedy. [tragic.
Bus'kined, -kĭnd, a. Wearing buskins; fig.,
Buss, bŭs, s. A kiss§; an omnibus†; a herring-fisher's boat; a small vessel (Hol.).
Buss§, vt. To kiss.
Bust, bŭst, s. A statue, or fig. in relief, as far down as the breast; the same part of the liv. body; the chest or thorax; the trunk.
Bustard, bŭs'-tărd, s. 25. A spe. of wild turkey.
Bustle, bŭs'l, bŭst'lĕ—K., s. Hurry, stir, tumult; a pad to expand the petticoats.
Bus'tle, vi. To stir quickly; to be very active. H., *bus'tling*, -lĭng, p., a.; *bus'tled*, -ld, pp.; *bus'tler*, -lĕr, s. 89.
Busy, bĭz'-e, a. 19. Employed constantly, earnestly, or actively; engaged or occupied; bustling, meddling, troublesome. H., *busi-less*, bĭz'-, s.; *bus'ily*, 43, ad.; *business*, bĭz'-nĕs, s. (v. su.) 91.

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Busy, bĭz'-e, vt. To employ actively; to engage; to keep busy. H., *busying*, bĭz'-, p.; *busied*, bĭz'-id, pp.—A *busy-body*, s., is a meddling person; *busy-minded*, a., mentally active. 99.

But, bŭt, con., ad. More, further, noting addition; yet, however, nevertheless; now; otherwise than that; only; no more than.

But, int. Expr. surprise or dissent.

But, p. (Com., but incor., classed with con. or *pr.*—We.) Except, besides, unless, without.

But, bŭt, s. An end, limit, boundary.

But†, vi. To be bounded by; to abut.

But'-end, s. The blunt or larger end.

Butcher, bo͝och'-ĕr, s. 21, 99. One whose trade is to kill domestic animals for food, or to sell their flesh; fig., any one who delights in blood.

Butch'er, vt. To slaughter for food or sale; fig., to murder, to kill barbarously. H., *butch'ering*, p.; *butch'ered*, pp., a.; *butch'ering*†, *butch'ery*, s. 89.

Butch'erly, -le, a. Butcher-like; cruel, murderous. H., *butch'erliness**, s. 91.

Butch'er's-broom, -ĕrz-, s. The knee-holly.

Butler, bŭt'-lĕr, s. A servant or officer who has the charge and man. of the plate, liquors, &c. H., *but'lership*, s. 90. See *Buttery*.

But'lerage†, -lĭj, s. 45. A toll on wine formerly paid to the king's butler.

*Butment**, bŭt'-mĕnt, s. Abutment.

Butt, bŭt, s. Lit., the end or furthest point*; a mark to be shot at; the point to which endeavour tends; the object aimed at; a person made the object of jest, ridicule, or contempt; a sudden push or thrust with the head; a cask cont. 108 gall.; the end of a ship's plank (naut.).

Butt, vt., vi. To strike with the head or horns. H., *butt'ing*, p.; *butt'ed*, pp. See *Abut*.

Butter, bŭt'-ĕr, s. The unctuous subs. obtained from cream by churning; h., any soft fat. Among its comp. are—*butt'er-burr*, *butt'er-cup*, *butt'er-flower*, *butt'er-wort*, &c. (names of plants); *butt'er-fly* (a beaut. winged insect); *butt'er-milk* (that left from churning); *butt'er-monger*, -mŭng-ĕr, *butt'er-wife*, &c. (sellers of butter); &c., s. 89, 90.

Butt'er, vt. To spread or smear with butter; to progressively increase stakes§; to add something advantageous or relishing§.

Butteris, bŭt'-ĕr-ĭs, s. A steel paring tool. (far.)

Buttery, bŭt'-ĕr-e, s. Like butter.

But'ery, s. = *but'lery**. A storeroom for provisions, &c.; the butler's pantry.

Buttock, bŭt'-ŭk, s. 25. (com. us. in the pl.) The rump; part of a ship under the stern (naut.).

Button, bŭt'n, s. 17, 45. A catch or fastening for the dress; any small knob, ball, or protuberance; a piece of wood or metal, turning on a centre, used to fasten doors, &c.; a bud; the sea-urchin. H., *butt'on-less*, *butt'ony*, s.; *butt'on-hole*, *butt'on-maker*, &c. s. 90.

Butt'on, vt. To fasten with buttons; to dress†. H., *butt'oning*, p.; *butt'oned*, -nd, pp.

Buttress, bŭt'-rĕs, s. A prop or support; an outlying wall or mass of masonry built to resist the hor. thrust of another mass, and when open, called a *fly'ing-butt'ress* (arch.).

But'ress, vt. To prop, &c. H., *but'ressed*, pp.,

Butts, bŭts, s. pl. An archery ground. [a. 89.

Butwink, bŭt'-wĭnk, s. A bird.

Butyraceous, bū-te-rā'-sh'ŭs, bŭt-ŭr§—K., a. = *butyrous**, bū'-te-rŭs, 18, 28. Buttery.

Butyric, bū-tĭr'-ĭk, a. 18. Of or from butter.

Bu'tyrine, -in, s. 88. An oily prin. in butter.

Buxeous, bŭks'-e-ŭs, a. Rel. to the box-tree.

Buxom, bŭks'-ŭm, a. 17, 25. Obedient, flexible†; gay, lively, brisk, jolly; wanton*. H., *bux'omly*, 43, ad.; *bux'omness*, s. 91.

Buy, bī, vt. 14. To purchase, in exch. for coin; to procure for a consideration; to bribe; to pay dear for§:—vi. To treat about, or be in the habit of buying. H., *buy'ing*, p.; *bought*, bâwt, prt., pp.; *buy'er*, s. 89. [whisper.

Buzz, bŭz, s. The noise of bees and flies; a

Buzz, vt. To whisper about; to tattle secretly:—vi. To make a buzz or hum. H., *buzz'ing*, p., a.; *buzzed*, pp.; *buzz'er*, s.; (a) *buzz'ing*, s. 89.

*Buzzard**, bŭz'-ĕrd, a. 25. Senseless; stupid.

Buzz'ard, s. A sluggish spec. of hawk; a block-

Buzz'ardet, -ĕt, s. A var. of hawk. [head†.

Buzz'ingly, a. (v. v.) H., *buzz'ingly*†, ad. 91.

By, bī, ad. 15, 43. Near; beside; passing; over or neglectingly; aside; away.

By, bī, be†, pr. 43. Near, close to, at hand; through, denoting the agent, cause, means, or instr.; after, following, noting passing or individual regard, as—day by day, one by one; through, during, at, ref. to time; not later than; according to; on, over, near to, noting passage or motion; with, noting poss. or custody. Its prim. sense is that of existence and proximity, and when placed before a subs. or pro. of specification, esp. after er in con. with some verb, it further assumes the meaning of the context; a fact which expl. the num. definitions com. given of this word.

By-, bī, pfx. Obscure, retired, secluded; interested, secret, aside; irregular, indirect, incidental; over, past: as—*by'-corner*, *by'-drinking*, *by'-lane*, *by'-path*, *by'-road*, *by'-view*, *by'-way*, &c., s.; *by'-end*, *by'-interest*, *by'-play*, *by'-purpose*, &c., s.; *by'-blow*, *by'-matter*, *by'-stroke*, &c., s.; *by'-gone*, *by'-past*, &c., s. 91-2.

By-gone, bī'-gŏn, s. A past incident or event. (Scot.) [corporation.

By'-law, -lâw, s. The law of a town, city, or

By'-name, s. A nickname; an inc. appellation.

By'-play, s. A scene car. on subordinate to, but apart from the main action. (thea.)

By'-stander, s. A looker-on; a spectator.

By-west', ad. Westward. (naut.)

By'-word, -wûrd, s. 25. A com. saying; a word of reproach.

By-and-by†, ad. Soon; presently.

By-the-bye†, ad. By the way; in passing.

Byard, bī'-ărd, s. 25. A breast strap to draw with. (mi.) [goal in cert. games.

*Bye**, bī, s. A dwelling; a way; a station or

Byre, bīre, s. A cow-house. (Scot.)

Byssine, bĭs'-in, a. Of or like silk. [fine cloth.

Byss'us, -ŭs, s. A genus of fungi; anc., a very

Byzantine, bĭz-ăn'-tĭn, a. Rel. to Byzantium.

Byz'antine, -tĭne, s. = *bez'ant*. A large gold coin of Byzantium.

C

C, se. The third letter, and the second cons., of the Eng. alphabet. Its sound is either that of *k* or *s*. 28.

Cab, kăb, s. An anc. dry meas.; a cabriolet†;

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any one-horse cov. carriage plying for hire†. H., *cab'man, cab'stand*, &c., s. 90.

Cabal, kă-băl', s. A small party secretly united for pol. or rel. purposes; a junto; an intrigue.

Cabal', vi. To form cabals or intrigues. H., *cabal'ling*, p.; *caballed*, -băld', pp.; *cabal'ler*°, s. 89.

Cabala, kăb'-ă-lă, s. = *cab'alism*°, -ĭzm. The traditional science of the Jewish rabbins. 90.

Cab'alist, -lĭst, s. One skilled in the cabala.

Cabalistic, -lĭst'-ĭk, a. = *cabalist'ical*. Rel. to the cabala; having a hidden meaning. H., *cabalist'ically*, ad. 91.

Caballine, kăb'-ăl-ĭn, a. 45. Pert. to horses.

Cabaret, kăb'-ă-rā, -rĕt—K., Wa., We., s. 99. A small tavern. (Fr.)

Cabbage, kăb'-ăj, s. 45. A cert. culinary veg.; cloth filched by tailors§. H., *cabb'age-net* (spak.), &c., s. 90.

Cabb'age§, vt. To crib or purloin.

Cabin, kăb'-ĭn, s. A small room or enclosed space; a cottage or hut; a berth or apartment in a ship. H., *cab'in-boy, cab'in-mate*, &c., s. 90.

Cab'in, vt. To confine in a cabin; to restrict or straighten:—vi. To lodge, &c., in a cabin. H., *cab'ining*, p.; *cab'ined*, pp., a. 89.

Cabinet, kăb'-ĭn-ĕt, s. A closet or private room, more esp. one for consultations; a piece of fur. cont. boxes or drawers for curiosities or valuables; the gov. council of a nation (pol.). H., *cab'inet*, s.; *cab'inet-council*, &c., s. 90.

Cab'inet-ma'ker, s. One who makes the better kind of wooden furniture. [chain.

Cable, kā'-bl, s. 45. A large, strong rope or

Ca'bled, -bld, a. Fastened with a cable; hav. cable-like mouldings (arch.).

Ca'blet, -blĕt, s. A small cable; a tow-rope.

Cabob†, kă-bŏb', vt. To roast meat in a cert. rude manner. H., *cabob'ing*†, p., s. 89.

Caboose, kă-bōōs', s. 20. A ship's kitchen or cooking stove. (naut.)

Cabriolet, kăb-re-o-lā', s. 99. A one-horse chaise, hav. a calash top, and a cov. for the legs, &c.

Cacao, kă-kā'-o, s. The chocolate-nut tree.

Cachalot, kăsh'-ă-lo, kătch'-ă-lŏt, s. 99. The spermaceti whale. [Hav. cachexy.

Cachectic, kă-kĕk'-tĭk, a. = *cachec'tical*. 99.

Cachexy, -kĕk'-se, s. = *cachex'ia*, L. 40. A bad habit or state of body. (path.) [laughter.

Cachinnation†, kăk-ĭn-nā'-shŭn, s. Loud

Cacique, kă-sēkē', s. 99. = *cazique*, -zēkē'. A petty king. (Mex.)

Cackerel, kăk'-ĕr-ĕl, s. The name of a fish.

Cackle, kăk'l, s. 45. The voice of a goose or hen; idle or silly talk†.

Cack'le, vi. To make a noise like a hen or goose; to giggle†; to prattle†. H., *cack'ling*, p., s.; *cack'led*, pp.; *cack'ler*, s.; (a) *cack'ling*, s. 89.

Cacochymy°, kăk'-o-kĭm-e, s. 29. A vitiated state of the blood and humours. H., *cacochym'ic, cacochym'ical*, a. 90.

Cacodæmon°, -dē'-mŭn, s. 25. An evil spirit.

Cacoethes, -ē'-thēz, s. 99. A bad habit, custom, or disposition. (L.)

Cacography°, kă-kŏg'-răf-e, s. Bad spelling.

Cacology, -kŏl'-o-je, s. Bad gram. or pron.

Cacophonous, kă-kŏf'-o-nŭs, a. = *cacophonic*, -fŏn'-ĭk. 45. Harsh-sounding. 91.

Cacoph'ony, -o-ne, s. The harsh or uncouth sound of words (rhet.); a depraved voice (path.); discord (mus.). [tion of art.

Cacotechny°, kăk-o-tĕk'-ne, s. 29. The corrup-

Cactus, kăk'-tŭs, s. A genus of flowering plants.

Cacuminate, kă-kū'-mĭn-ăt, vt. 18. To make sharp or pyramidal. H., *cacu'minated*, pp., a. 89. [messenger, or helper.

Cad§, kăd, s. A coach-porter; a runner,

Cadaverous, kă-dăv'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Corpse-like; pale, wan, ghastly. H., *cadav'erously*, 43, ad.; *cadav'erousness*, s. 91.

Caddis, kăd'-ĭs, s. Worsted galloon; the *cadd'-worm*, or grub of the May-fly.

Caddow, kăd'-o, s. A chough; a jackdaw.

Caddy, kăd'-e, s. A small box for holding tea.

Cade†, kād, a. Tame; soft, delicate; reared

Cade°, s. A barrel. [by hand.

Cade°, vt. To bring up tenderly; to domesticate. H., *cād'ing*, p.; *cād'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Cadence, kā'-dĕnse, s. = *ca'dency*°, 43. A fall or sinking°; the fall of the voice towards the close of a sentence; the flow of verses or periods; tone, sound, modulation; repose (mus.).

Cadene, kă-dēnz', s. Inferior Turkey carpet.

Cadent°, kā'-dĕnt, a. Sinking. [sal cadence. (It.)

Cadenza, kă-dĕn'-zā, -dănt'-să—S., s. 99. Musi-

Cadet, kă-dĕt', s. 99. A student in a mil. school; a volunteer who serves in exp. of a commission. (Fr.) H., *cadet'ship*, s. 90.

Cadger§, kăj'-ĕr, kăd'-jŭr—Wa., s. An itinerant huckster; a cad; one who skulks for a living.

Cadi, kā'-de, s. A magistrate. (Tur.)

Cadmean, kăd-mē'-ăn, a. = *Cad'mian*°. Of or rel. to Cadmus, who intro. 16 letters of the alph. into Greece.

Cadmia, kăd'-me-ă, s. Crude oxide of zinc.

Cad'mium, -ŭm, s. A metal resembling tin.

Caduceus, kă-dū'-sh'ăn, -dūs'-yăn—K., s. 18, 28. Rel. to the *Cadu'ceus* or Mercury's wand.

Caducity°, kă-dū'-sĭt-e, s. 18. Frailty; tendency to fall (bot.).

Cadu'cous, -kŭs, a. Falling early. (bot.)

Cæcum, sē'-kŭm, s. 99. The first or upper portion of the large intestines. (L.)

Cæsarian, se-zār'-e-ăn, a. 45 = *Cæs'arian*. Noting a cert. operation. (surg.)

Cæsura, se-zū'-ră, s. = *cæs'ra*, 18. A fig. in poetry; the natural pause or rest of the voice in reciting a verse.

Cæsural, -zūr'-ăl, a. Rel. to the cæsura.

Café, kăf'-ā, s. 99. A coffee-house. (Fr.)

Caffeic, -fē'-ĭk, a. Of or from coffee.

Caffeine, -fē'-ĭn, s. 58. A cryst. subs. obtained from coffee; theine.

Caftan, kăf'-tăn, s. A Persian vest.

Cag§, kăg, s. A keg.

Cage, kāj, s. 30. An enclosure of wire or twigs for birds; a den for wild beasts; a prison for petty offenders†.

Cage, vt. To put into a cage; to shut up or confine. H., *cāg'ing*, p.; *caged*, pp., a. 89.

Cagmag†, kăg'-măg, s. Tough, old, or unwholesome poultry or meat. [crocodile.

Caiman, kā'-măn, s. = *say'man*. The Amer.

Cainoic, kā-ĭn'-ŏĭk, a. App. to an acid obt. from *cain'ca* (-kā) *root*. [(Fr.)

Caique, kā'-ēk, s. 99. The skiff of a galley.

Cairn, kārn, s. A heap of stones to make a *Cairn'gorm*, -gorm, s. 26. The false topaz. [grave.

Caisson, kās'-ŏn, kās-sōōn'—S., s. 25, 99. A chest filled with bombs and powder (mil.); a wooden case in which the piers of bridges are built (civ. eng.).

Caitiff, kā'-tĭf, a. Base; servile; despicable. H., (a) *cait'iff*, s. 90-1.

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Cajeput, kāj'-e-pŭt, s. = *cajuput*, kā-jōō-pōōt', 99. An ess. oil from the East Indies.

Cajole, kā-jōl', vt. To deceive or delude by flattery; to wheedle or coax. H., *cajōl'ing*, p.; *cajoled'*, pp.; *cajōl'er*, s. 89.

Cajo''lery, -ĕr-e, s. Flattery, &c. (v. v.)

Cake, kāk, s. A small flattened mass of dough, or paste, baked; any mass or subs. in a like form†.

Cake, vt. To form into a cake or mass:—vi. To concrete or harden. H., *cāk'ing*, p.; *caked*, pp.; (a) *cāk'ing*†, s. 89.

Calabash, kăl'-ă-băsh, s. The gourd-plant; also a vessel made from its dried shell.

Calamiferous, -mĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Having a long, hollow, knotted stem. (bot.)

Calamine, kăl'-ă-mīn, -mīne—K., Wa., s. 58. = *la'pis calamina'ris*, L. Native carbonate of zinc.

Cal'amint, -mĭnt, s. A cert. aromatic plant.

Calamitous, kă-lăm'-ĭt-ŭs, a. Involving calamity; baleful, miserable, disastrous. H., *calam'itously*, 43, ad.; *calam'itousness*, s. 91.

Calam'ity, -ĭt-e, s. Any great misfortune or cause of misery.

Calamus, kăl'-ă-mŭs, s. A reed; the Ind. cane or rotang; the sweet-flag, or its root. (L.)

Calash, kă-lăsh', s. = *calèche*, -lăsh', Fr. A light, low-wheeled carriage, with a folding top; a kind of hood worn by ladies. [one.

Calcarate, kălk'-ăr-āte, a. Hav. a spur, or like

Calcareous, kăl-kā'r-e-ŭs, a. Res. or cont. chalk or lime. H., *calcār'eousness*, s. 91.

Calcavella, -kă-văl'-ă, s. A sweet wine from Portugal. [Shod; wearing shoes.

*Calceated**, kăl'-se-ā-tĕd, -she—Wa., a. 28.

Calciferous, -alf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Containing lime.

Cal'ciform, -form, a. 26. In form of calx.

Calcine, kăl-sīne', vt. = *cal'cinate*†, -sĭn-āte. To reduce to powder, or to a friable state, by heat:—vi. To grow friable by being heated. H., *calcin'ing*, p.; *calcined'*, pp.; *calcin'able*, 45, a.; *calcina'tion*, -sĭn-ā'-shŭn, s. 89.

*Calcinatory**, -sĭn'-ă-tŭr-e, s. 25. A calcining vessel or apparatus. [lic base of lime.

Calcium, kăl'-se-ŭm, -sh'ŭm, s. 28. The metal-

Calcography, -kŏg'-răf-e, s. A style of engr. resemb. chalk. [culus or stone.

Cal'culary, -kū-lăr-e, s. 18, 25. Rel. to the cal-

Cal'culary, s. The congeries of little stony knots in certain fruits.

Calculate, kăl'-kū-lāte, vt. 18. To compute or reckon; to determine or adjust by computation or reason:—vi. To make computations; to intend or purpose§; to suppose or presume§. H., *cal'culating*, p.; *cal'culated*, pp.; *cal'culator*, s.; *cal'culable*, 45, a.; *calcula'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Calcula'tion, -shŭn, s. = *cal'culе*†. Computation; reckoning; a mental estimation formed by comparing related facts. (v. v.)

Cal'culative, -lāte-ĭv, a. = *cal'culatory*, 25. Relating or tending to calculation.

Calculous, kăl'-kū-lŭs, a. = *calculose*, -lōse'. 18, 45. Stony; gritty; calculary.

Cal'culus, -lŭs, s. (pl., *cal'culi*, -lī.) Stone in the bladder or kidneys; also app. to var. branches of the higher math. (L.) [boiler.

Caldron, kăwl'-drŭn, s. 8, 25. A large kettle or

Caledonian, kăl-e-dōn'-yăn, s. 45. Scotch. H., *Caledōn'ian* (a Scotchman), s. 91.

Calefacient, kăl-e-fā'-ah'ĕnt, a. 27-6. = *calefactive*, -făk'-tĭv; *calefac'tory**, 25. Warming; giving heat. H., (a) *calefa'cient*, (med.) 91. [ing; the state of being heated

*Calefaction**, -făk'-shŭn, s. The act of warm

*Calefy**, kăl'-e-fī, vt. 43. To make warm:—vi. To grow warm or hot. H., *cal'efying*, p.; *cal'efied**, pp.

Calendar, kăl'-ĕn-dĭr, s. 25. A yearly register, an almanac; a formal list of persons things; a list of criminal causes for tria H., (to) *cal'endar*, vt. 89, 90. [cloth, &c

Cal'ender, -dĕr, s. 25. A hot-press for smoothin

Cal'ender, vt. To dress or press with a ca ender. H., *cal'endering*, p.; *cal'endered* pp., a.; *cal'endrer* (he who), s. 89.

Calend'rical, -re-kăl, a. Rel. to a calendar.

Calends, kăl'-ĕndz, s. pl. The first day of eac month, among the ancient Romans.

Calescence, kă-lĕs'-ĕnse, s. A growing warm

Calf, kăf, s. (pl., *calves*, kăvz.) 7. Th young of the cow; a dolt or stupid fellow the fleshy part of the leg behind. H., *calf'ish*, *calf'-like*, &c., a.; *calf'-skin*, &c., s. 90

Caliber, kăl'-ĭb-ĕr, s. = *cal'ibre**. 57. Diameter the bore of a gun; calibre§:—pl., calipers

Calibre, kă-lēb'r, s. 99. Compass of mind sort; kind. (Fr.)

Calico, kăl'-e-ko, s. White cotton-cloth. H *cal'ico-printing* (art of dyeing patterns on *cal'ico-printer*, &c., s. 90.

*Calid**, kăl'-ĭd, a. Hot; burning; arden H., *calidity**, kă-lĭd'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Caliginous, kă-lĭj'-ĭn-ŭs, a. 32. Dim; obscur H., *calig'inousness**, s. 91.

Caligraphy, kă-lĭg'-răf-e, s. = *callig'raphy* Elegant penmanship. H., *caligraph'ic*, a *calig'raphist*, s. 90.

Calipash, kăl-e-păsh', s. 99. The part of turtle bel. to the *upper* shell:—*calipee*, -pe that belonging to the *under* shell. (cook.)

Calipers, kăl'-e-pĕrz, s. pl. = *cal'lipers*. Co passes for meas. the diam. of round bodies

Caliph, kā'-lĭf, s. = *ca'lif*. 45. The ti assumed by the successors of Mahomet.

Caliphate, kăl'-ĭf-āte, s. The office, dignit or government of a caliph.

Calisthenic, -ĭs-thĕn'-ĭk, a. = *callisthen* Rel. to *calisthen'ics* (s. pl.), or exercises d signed to promote grace and strength of bod

Calk, kăwk, vt. 8. To stop the seams of ship &c., with oakum; to point or rough t shoes of horses. H., *calk'ing*, p., s.; *calk* pp., a.; *calk'er*, s.; *calk'ing-iron*, &c., s.

Calkin, kăl'-kĭn, kăwk'-ĭn†, s. = *calk*†, *cal er*§. 9. The part of a horse's shoe ma prom. or pointed, to prevent its slipping.

Call, kăwl, s. 8. The act of calling; a voc address of summons or invitation; impuls divine vocation; a naming or nomination short visit; a shrill pipe or whistle. (v. v.

Call, vt. To name or denominate; to co voke or summons; to invite or collect; proclaim; to exhort, invoke, or appeal t to appoint or designate; to account esteem; to inspire with relig. ardour:— To speak loudly; to utter the name; to ma a short visit. H., *call'ing*, p.; *called*, p *call'er*, s.; (a) *call'ing*, s. 89. [craftine

*Callidity**, kăl-lĭd'-ĭt-e, s. Skill; shrewdnes

Calling, kăwl'-ĭng, s. 8. Usual prof., occup or employment; a class of persons simila engaged. (v. v.)

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Callipædia, kăl-e-pēd'-y'd, s. 45. A beautiful progeny. [(spp. to the skin).
Callosity, kăl-ŏs'-it-e, s. Horny hardness
Callous, kăl'-ŭs, a. 45. Hardened, indurated; fig., insensible, unfeeling, obdurate. H., *cal'lously*, 43, ad.; *cal'lousness*, s. 91.
Callow, kăl'-o, a. Unfledged; naked.
Calm, kăm, a. 7. At rest; quiet, serene, unagitated; collected, undisturbed, unexcited. H., *calm'ly*, 43, ad.; *calm'ness*, s. 91.
Calm, s. Serenity; quiet; repose; calmness. (ch. spp. to things.) H., *calm'y**, s. 90.
Calm, vt. To reduce to a state of calmness; to quiet, appease, tranquillise. H., *calm'ing*, p., s.; *calmed*, pp.; *calm'er* (he *or* that), s. 89.
Calomel, kăl'-o-mĕl, s. The insoluble chloride or subchloride of mercury.
Caloric, kă-lŏr'-ĭk, -lŏr'—K., We., s. 16-7. The supposed matter or cause of heat.
Calorifere, -o-fēre, s. = *calorif're*, -fāre, Fr. An apparatus for distributing heat. (hort.)
Calorific, kăl-o-rĭf'-ĭk, a. Heating.
Calorification, kă-lōre-o-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. The production of heat (esp. animal heat).
Calorimeter, kăl-o-rĭm'-e-tĕr, s. 57. A species of thermometer.
Calotype, kăl'-o-tīpe, s. A var. of photography.
Calque, kălk, vt. 99. = *calk**. To copy drawings by means of powdered chalk and a blunt style; to counter-draw. H., (a) *calque* (act or product), s. 89.
Calumba, kă-lŭm'-bă, s. A bitter, tonic root.
Calumet, kăl'-ŭ-mĕt, s. 18. A North American Indian pipe, smoked at treaties; h., a symbol of peace.
Calumniate, kă-lŭm'-ne-āte, vt. To accuse falsely and maliciously; to defame or slander:—vi. To maliciously propagate evil reports, &c. H., *calum'niating*, p.; *calum'niated*, pp.; *calum'niator*, 25, s.; *calumnia'tion*, 26, s. 89.
Calum'nious, -ŭs, a. = *calum'niatory*, -ā-tŏr-e, 17. Cont. calumny; slanderous. H., *calum'niously*, 43, ad.; *calum'niousness**, s. 91.
Calumny, kăl'-ŭm-ne, s. False accusation, maliciously made or reported; defamation; slander. [H., *calu'ing*, p.; *calued*, pp.
Calve, kălve, vt. 7, 9. To bring forth a calf.
Calvinism, kăl'-vin-izm, s. The doctrines of Calvin, embr. absolute predestination, original sin, and particular election, reprobation, and redemption. H., (a) *Cal'vinist*, s. 90.
Calvinistic, -ĭst'-ĭk, a. = *Calvinist'ical*. Pert. to Calvin, or his tenets.
Calx, kălks, s. (pl., *calx'es*, E.; *cal'ces*, -sēz, L.) Lit., lime or chalk; the residuum of calcination, or of deflagration*.
Calycine, kăl'-e-sĭn, a. 42, 45. = *calycinal*, kă-lĭs'-in-ăl. Of or relating to a calyx.
Calyculate, -lĭ, s. 45. A row of leaflets at the base of the calyx. H., *calyculate*, -lĭk'-ū-, *calyculed*, -kĭd (hav. a), a. (bot.) 90.
Calyx, kā'-lĭks, kă'-lĭks—We., s. (pl., *cal'yxes*, E.; *cal'ces*, L.) 40-2. The outer covering of a flower. (bot.) 99.
Cam, kăm, s. = *camb*, 45. A mech. contrivance.
Cam-wood, s. A dye-stuff. [chrome. (Fr.)
Camaieu, kă-mā'-yu, s. 99. A cameo or monochrome.
Camber, kăm'-bĕr, s. 45. A slight arching; a beam slightly arched. H., *cam'bered* or *cam'bering* (arched, bending), a. 90.
Cambial, kăm'-be-ăl, a. Pert. to cambistry.

Cam'bistry, -bĭst-re, s. The science of comm. exchanges, weights, meas., &c. H., (a) *cam'bist*, s. 90.
Cam'brel, s. See *Gambrel*.
Cambric, kāme'-brĭk, s. A var. of fine white linen. H., *cām'bric*, a. 90.
Came, prt. See *Come*.
Camel, kăm'-ĕl, s. A large animal used in the East for burthen and riding.
Camellia, kă-mĕl'-y'd, s. 45. A genus of plants.
Cameleopard, kă-mĕl'-o-părd, kăm'—Br., K., S., s. 7. The giraffe.
Cameo, kăm'-e-o, s. A stone (onyx, agate, &c.) carved in relief; a monochrome representing bass-relief (pa.).
Camera, kăm'-ĕr-ă, s. 99. A chamber. H., *cam'era-lucida*, -l'ōō'-se-dă, an opt. instr. for sketching; *cam'era-obscura*, -ŏb-skū'-rā, a darkened chamber, in which the images of external objects are exhibited on a screen, by means of a lens or lenses. (L.)
Cameralistic*, -lĭst'-ĭk, a. Rel. to finance or public revenue. H., *cameralist'ics** (science of, &c.), s. 91.
Cam'erated, -ā-tĕd, pp., a. Arched; vaulted.
Camlet, kăm'-lĕt, s. A stuff, orig. made of camel's hair and silk; but now, chiefly of wool or goat's hair.
Cam'leted†, -ĕd, a. Coloured or veined.
Cammock, kăm'-ŏk, s. The plant rest-harrow.
Camp, kămp, s. The station of an army, with its tents, baggage, &c., after it has taken the field. H., *camp'-boy*, *camp'-stool*, &c., s. 90.
Camp*, vt., vi. To encamp. H., *camp'ing**, p.; *camped**, pp.
Campaign, kăm-pāne', s. 30, 45. Lit., an open field; h., an uninterrupted series of mil. operations in the field.
Campaign', vi. To serve in a campaign. H., *campaign'ing*, p.; *campaigned'*, pp.; *campaign'er*, s. 89.
Campaniform, kăm-păn'-e-form, a. 26. = *campan'ulate*, -ū-lāte, 18. Bell-shaped. (bot.)
Campanology, -pă-nŏl'-o-je, s. The science, &c., of bell-ringing.
Campanula, -păn'-ū-lă, s. 18. The bell-flower.
Campestral, kăm-pĕs'-trăl, a. = *campes'trian*, 45. Growing in, or relating to fields.
Camphene, kăm'-fēne, s. Rectified oil of turpentine; also a chem. prin. [phor.
Cam'phogen, -fo-jĕn, s. The hypo. radical of cam-
Camphor, kăm'-fŏr, s. 25. = *cam'phire**, -fēr. A frag., vol., inflam. subs., used in med., &c.
Camphoraceous, -ā'-shŭs, a. 28. Of or like camphor.
Cam'phorate, -āte, s. A salt of *camphor'ic acid*.
Cam'phorate, vt. To impreg. with camphor. H., *cam'phorated*, pp., a.; &c. 89.
Camphoric, -fŏr'-ĭk, a. 26. Of or from camphor.
Camping, kămp'-ĭng, s. Playing at football. (loc.)
Camp'son, -yŭn, s. 45. The plant lychnis.
Can, kăn, s. A metal cup or vessel.
Can, vt. To know† :—vi. To be able, to have sufficient power, &c. H., *could*, kōōd, prt. 89.
Canadian, kă-nā'-de-ăn, a. 45. Of or from Canada. H., (a) *Cana'dian*, s. 91.
Canaille, kă-nāle'—Wa., We., kă-nā'-ĭl—K., S., s. 99. The rabble. (Fr.)
Canakin, kăn'-ă-kĭn, s. A little can.
Canal, kă-năl', s. Any water-course made by art, esp. one suitable to inland navig.; a duct or passage in the body for fluids (anat.).

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Canaliculate, kăn-ă-lĭk'-ū-lāte, a. = *canalic'ulated*. 18. Made like a pipe or gutter; channeled. [from the Canary isles.

Canary, kă-nâr'-e, s. A wine, also a song-bird.

Cana"ry†, vi. To dance or frolic.

Cancel, kăn'-sĕl, s. The part of a work suppressed, or altered. (typ.)

Can'cel, vt. To cross or blot out; to erase or expunge; to annul, suppress, or render invalid. H., *can'celling*, p.; *can'celled*, pp., a.; *can'celler**, s.; *cancella'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Can'cellated, -lāte-ĕd, a. Cross-barred; hav. cross-lines.

Cancer, kăn'-sĕr, s. 28. A virulent scirrhous, glandular tumour, which usually ulcerates (path.); the crab, a sign of the zodiac (ast.).

Can'cerate, -āte, vi. Growing cancerous. H., *can'cerating*, p.; *can'cerated*, pp., a.; *cancera'tion*, 36, s. (path.) 89.

Can'cerous, -ŭs, a. Of or like a cancer. H., *can'cerously*, 43, ad.; *can'cerousness*, s. 91.

Cancriform, kăng'-kre-form, a. 26. Cancerous; crab-like. [qual. of a crab.

Can"crine, -krĭn, -krīne—S., Wa., a. Hav. the

Candelabrum, kăn-de-lâ'-brŭm, s. (pl., *candela'bra*.) A candlestick with branches. (L.)

*Candent**, kăn'-dĕnt, a. Glowing with heat or whiteness.

Can'dicant†, -de-kănt, a. Growing white.

Candid, kăn'-dĭd, a. Lit., white, fair, shining†; frank, ingenuous, unbiassed, sincere; free from concealment, prejudice, or malice. H., *can'didly*, 43, ad.; *can'dour* (v. i.), *can'didness**, s. 91.

Can'didate, -de-dāte, s. One who seeks, aspires to, or competes for an office, privilege, or position.

Candle, kăn'-dl, s. 45. A cylinder of tallow, wax, &c., bearing a wick. H., *can'dlestick*, *can'dlemass* (feast of the purif., 2 Feb.), &c.,

Can'dock, -dŏk, s. A river-weed. [a. 90.

Candour, kăn'-dŏr, s. 25, 56. Frankness; ingenuousness; candidness. See *Candid*.

Candy, kăn'-de, s. Crystallised sugar; any substance preserved in sugar.

Can'dy, vt. To conserve or dress with sugar; to form into or cover with congelations or crystals:—vi. To become congealed or candied, like sugar. H., *can'dying*, 42, p.; *can'died*, -dĭd, pp., a.; *can'dying* (art or act), s. 89.

Can'dy-tuft, s. Name of a plant.

Cane, kāne, s. A strong reed; a walking-stick. H., *cān'y*, -e, a. 90.

Cane, vt. To beat with a cane. H., *cān'ing*, p.; *caned*, pp.; (a) *cān'ing*, s. 89.

Canescent, kă-nĕs'-ĕnt, a. Tending to whiteness; growing white or hoary. H., *canes'cence**, -ĕnse, *canes'cency†*, -se, s. 91. [star.

*Canicular**, -nĭk'-ū-lăr, a. 18. Pert. to the dog-

Canine, kā-nīne', a. 45. Of or rel. to a dog.

Canister, kăn'-is-tĕr, s. A small basket†; a box or case, us. of tin, for holding tea, &c.

Canker, kăng'-kĕr, s. 45. A disease in trees; a corroding ulcer; fig., anything that cankers. H., *can"kerish**, *can"ker-like**, *can"ker-bit*, a.; *can"ker-fly*, *can"ker-worm*, &c., s. 90.

Can"ker, vt. To eat away, corrode, corrupt, or destroy; to infect or pollute:—vi. To grow corrupt, &c. H., *can"kering*, p., a.; *can"kered*, pp., a. 89.

Can"kerous, -ŭs, a. Corroding like a canker.

Can"kery†, -e, a. Rusty.

Cannabine, kăn'-ă-bīne, a. 45. Hempen.

Canne'abine, -bin, s. 58. Purified resin of Ind. hemp. [black, hard, fossil coal.

Cannel-coal, kăn'-ĕl-kōle, s. A very inflam.,

Cannibal, kăn'-e-băl, s. 25. A human being who eats human flesh. H., *cann'ibal†*, a.; *cann'ibally†*, 43, ad.; *cann'ibalism*, -ĭzm, s. 90-1.

*Cann'ipers**, -ip-ĕrz, s. pl. Calipers.

Cannon, kăn'-ŭn, s. 25. A large gun; a piece of ordnance. H., *cann'on-ball*, *cann'on-met'al*, *cann'on-proof*, &c. 90.

Cannonade, -ād', vt. To attack or batter with cannon:—vi. To discharge cannon. H., *cannonād'ing*, p.; *cannonād'ed*, pp.; (a) *cannonade'*, *cannonād'ing*, s. 89. [man.

Cannonier, -ēr', s. = *cannoneer'*. An artillery-

Can't not, vi. To be unable. (not us., but pref., written sep.—*can not*.)

Cannular, kăn'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Tubular; canelike. [wary; plausible. (prov.)

Canny†, kăn'-e, a. = *cann'ie*, Sco. Cautious;

Canoe, kă-nōō', s. = *canoe**. A rude kind of boat used by savages.

Canon, kăn'-ŭn, s. 17, 25. A law or rule, more esp. in matters eccles.; a dignitary in cathedral churches; a list of saints canonised; a large var. of type; every last step of an equation (alg.); a kind of incessant fugue (mus.).—*Can'on-law* is eccles. law;—*ca'ered can'on*, the received books of the Holy Scriptures, 90.

Can'on-bit, s. The part of the bit put into the horse's mouth. [prebend.

Can'oness, -ĕs, s. A lay-female who enjoys a

Canonic, kă-nŏn'-ĭk, a. = *canon'ical*. Rel. or accor. to the canon. H., *canon'ically*, ad.; *canon'icalness†*, s. 91. [the clergy.

Canon'icals, -ĭk-ălz, s. pl. The full dress of

Canon'icate, -āte, s. The office of a canon.

Canonicity, -ĭs'-ĭt-e, s. The state of belonging to the canon or genuine Scripture.

Canonise, kăn'-ŭn-īze, vt. 25, 60. To enrol as a saint. H., *can'onising*, p.; *can'onised*, pp., a.; *canonisa'tion*, 36, s. (Ro. Cath.) 89.

Can'onist, -ĭst, s. A prof. of canon-law. H., *canonist'ic*, a. 90. [nefice enjoyed by a canon.

Can'onry, -re, s. = *can'onship**. The eccles. be-

Canopy, kăn'-o-pe, s. A covering of state, or decoration, overhead.

Can'opy, vt. To cover with a canopy. H., *can'opying*, p.; *can'opied*, -pid, pp., a. 89.

Canorus, kă-nō'-rŭs, a. Musical; tuneful. H., *cano'rously*, ad.; *cano'rousness*, s. 91.

Cant, kănt, s. Lit., a toss, jerk, or sudden impulse; an inclination from the horiz. line; an angle or corner; a whining, singing style of speech; phrases often repeated or not well authorised; prof. technicalities†; a whining pretension to goodness†. (v. v.)

Cant, vt. To give a sudden toss, impulse, or inclination; to sell or bid at auction†:—vi. To speak in a whining or affected manner. H., *cant'ing*, p., a.; *cant'ed*, pp.; *cant'er*, s.; (a) *cant'ing*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Can't†§, kănt. = *cannot* (by abbr.).

Cantab†, kăn'-tăb, s. = *Cantabrigian*, -brĭj'-e-ăn, 32, 45. A man or student of the University of Cambridge.

Cantabrian, -tā'-bre-ăn, a. Pert. to Cantabria.

Cantata, kăn-tă'-tă, -tā'—S., s. 99. A poem set to music. (It.)

Cantation†, -tā'-shŭn, s. A singing.

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Canteen, kăn-tēn′, s. A tin vessel for carrying water or liquor; a suttling-house; the tavern attached to barracks. (mil.)

Canter, kăn′-tĕr, s. An easy kind of gallop. H., (to) *can′ter*, vt., vi.; *can′tering*, p.; *can′tered*, pp. 89, 90. See *Cant*. [for music, &c.

Can′terbury, -bĕr-e, s. A stand or receptacle

Cantharides, kăn-thăr′-ĭd-ēz, s. pl. 99. Spanish flies. (L.) [in cantharides.

Cantheridine, -ĭn, s. 58. The blistering prin.

Canthus, kăn′-thŭs, s. The angle or corner of the eye. [The song of Solomon.

Can′ticle, -tĭkl, s. 45. A song; a canto† :—pl.

Cantillation†, kăn-tĭl-lā′-shŭn, s. Chanting.

Cant′ing, -ĭng, a. (See *Cant*.) H., *cant′ingly*, 43, ad.; *cant′ingness*†, s. 91. [of a saddle.

Cantle[a], kănt′l, s. 45. A fragment†; the hind bow

Cant′let[a], -lĕt, s. A little corner.

Canto, kăn′-to, s. 99. A div. of a poem; the treble, or leading melody (mus.).

Canton, kăn′-tun, s. 17. A small district or community; a small div. of territory under a sep. gov., also its inhab.; a corner of a shield (her.); a distinct part or division (pa.).

Can′ton, vt. = *can′tonise*[a], 60. To divide into cantons; to allot quarters to troops. H., *can′toning*, p.; *can′toned*, pp.

Can′tonal, -ăl, a. Pert. to, or div. into cantons.

Can′tonment, -mĕnt, s. The sep. quarters of troops in towns, &c.

Canvas, kăn′-văs, s. A coarse hempen-cloth, used for sails, tents, &c.; cloth in sails, or sails in gen. (naut.); an exam. or close inspection; a discussion or debate; a solicitation, esp. for votes (elect.). H., *can′vas* (made of), s. 99.

Can′vass, vt. To discuss, examine, or scrutinise; to solicit or pick out (as votes):—vi. To seek or solicit, &c. H., *can′vassing*, p.; *can′vassed*, pp.; (a) *can′vasser*, s. 89.

Canzonet, kăn-zo-nĕt′, s. A little song.

Caoutchouc, kōō′-chōōk, s. 29-1. India rubber.

Caout′choucine, -chōō-sĭn, s. = *caoutchine*, kōō′-chĭn. 58. A vol. liq. distilled from Ind. rubber.

Cap, kăp, s. A covering for the head; a cov. generally; the ensign of a cardinalate; the top, or highest part.—*Cap-à-pie*, -ă-pē′, ad., from head to foot. (Fr.)

Cap, vt. To cover the top, end, or orifice:—vi. To uncover the head†. H., *capp′ing*, p.; *capped*, pp.; *capp′er*†, s. 89.

Capable, kāpe′-ăbl, a. 45. Hav. the requisite capacity, ability, or qual., mental, physical, or moral; able or equal to. H., *cāp′ablness*[a], *capability*, -ă-bĭl′-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Capacious, kă-pā′-shŭs, a. 28. Roomy; fig., wide, extensive, comprehensive. H., *capa′ciously*, 43, ad.; *capa′ciousness*, s. 91.

Capacitate, kă-păs′-e-tāte, vt. 28. To qualify or make capable. H., *capacitating*, -păs′-, p.; *capac′itated*, pp.; *capacita′tion*, 36, s. 89.

Capacity, -păs′-ĭt-e, s. Room, space; power of mind; ability; qualification; state, condition; character, profession, occupation.

Caparison, kă-păr′-e-sŭn, s. 25-6. The orn. cloth or covering laid over a saddle.

Capar′ison, vt. To deck with caparisons; to dress pompously or superbly. H., *capar′isoning*, p.; *capar′isoned*, pp.

Cape, kāpe, s. A headland or promontory; an appendage to a coat or cloak. [of the no. seas.

Capelan, kăp′-e-lăn, s. *capelin*§. A small fish

Caper, kā′-pĕr, s. A leap, skip, or jump, as in dancing or frolic:—pl., *ca′pers*, the pickled flower-buds of the *ca′per-bush*.

Ca′per, vi. To leap or skip. H., *ca′pering*, p., a.; *ca′pered*, pp.; *ca′perer*, s. 89.

Capias, kā′-pe-ăs, kăp′-yăs†, 45. A writ of arrest before, or of execution after, judgment. (L.)

Capillaceous, kăp-ĭl-lā′-shŭs, a. 28. Capillary.

Capillaire, -lāre′, s. 99. Orig., syrup of maidenhair; now, simple syrup, flavoured. (Fr.)

Capil′lament, -lă-mĕnt, s. A fine fibre or filament. (anat.; bot.) [tion. (v. i.)

Capillarity, -lăr′-ĭt-e, s. 28. Capillary attrac-

Capillary, kăp′-ĭl-lăr-e, -plĭ′—Br., P., a. 25. Res. a hair; extr. fine or minute; it denotes the var. of *attraction* or *repulsion* by which fluids ascend or are repelled in the pores of bodies. H., *capillar′ity* (state of being &c.), s. 91.

Cap′illary, -plĭ′—Br., P., s. A minute vessel or canal:—pl., *cap′illaries*, the minute extrem. of the arteries and other vessels (anat.).

Capilliform, kă-plĭ′-e-form, a. 26. Hair-shaped.

Capital, kăp′-ĭt-ăl, a. 9. Rel. to the head; affecting the head or life; first, chief, principal; large; important. H., *cap′itally*, 43, ad.; *cap′italness*[a], s. 91.

Cap′ital, s. The uppermost part of a column, pillar, &c.; whatever is chief, largest, or most important; a metropolis; a large letter or type; the prin. or stock for which interest is paid, or by the empl. of which a trade, bus., or manuf., is carried on (comm.). [stock.

Cap′italist, -ĭst, s. One who possesses cap. or

Capitate, kăp′-ĭt-āte, a. Growing to a head. (bot.)

Capitation, -ā′-shŭn, s. A numbering of persons; a poll-tax.

Capitol, kăp′-ĭt-ŏl, s. 17. A building in Rome; an edifice used for legislative purposes (U.S.).

Capit′oline, -o-līne, a. = *capitō′line*, -yăn. 44. Pertaining to the capitol.

Capitular, kă-plĭt′-ū-lăr, s. = *capit′ulary*. 18, 25. The laws or statutes of a chapter or eccl. council; a member of a chapter.

Capit′ulary, -e, a. Rel. to the chapter of a cathedral. H., *capit′ularly*, ad. 91.

Capitulate, kă-plĭt′-ū-lāte, vi. 18. To draw up in heads or artiales[a]; to set forth, as a summary; to surrender on stipulations (mil.). H., *capit′ulating*, p.; *capit′ulated*, pp.; *capit′ulator*, 25, s.; *capitula′tion*, 36, s. 89.

Capivi, kă-pē′-ve, s. See *Copaiba*. (Fr.)

Capnomancy, kăp′-no-măn-se, s. Divination by smoke. [beech-tar.

Cap′nomor, -mŏr, s. 17. An oily subs. obt. from

Capoch, kă-pōōch′, s. = *capouch′*. 28. A monk's hood; the hood of a cloak.

Capon, kāpe′n, cā′-pŭn—K., s. 17. A young cock, castrated. H., (to) *cāp′onise*, 60, vt. 90.

Capot, kă-pōt′, s. A term in piquet. [the East.

Capote, kă-pōte′, s. An outer garm. worn in

Caprate, kăp′-rāte, s. A salt of *cap′ric acid*.

Cap′reolate, -re-o-lāte, a. Hav. tendrils. (bot.)

Caprice, kă-prēse′, s. A sudden start or change of mind, humour, or opinion; a freak, whim, or fancy.

Capricious, -prĭsh′-ŭs, s. 27-8. Prone to caprice; whimsical; changeable. H., *caprĭ′ciously*, 43, ad.; *caprĭ′ciousness*, s. 91.

Capricorn, kăp′-re-korn, s. 26. The wild goat; one of the signs of the zodiac.

Caprid, kăp′-rĭd, a. Rel. to the goat-tribe.

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Caprification, -kă'-shŭn, s. A cert. mode of ripening figs. [dinous:—pfx. Wild.
Caprine, kă'-prīne, a. 45. Like a goat; libi-
Caprine, kăp'-rin, *cap'rone*, -rōne, s. 58. Substances found in butter.
Capriole, kăp'-re-ōle, kă'—S., s. A caper; a leap, without advancing (man.).
Cap'roate, -ro-āte, s. A salt of *capro'ic acid*.
Capsicine, kăp'-se-sin, s. 58. The acrid prin. of capsicum.
Cap'sicum, -kŭm, s. Cayenne or red pepper.
Capsize§, kăp-sīze', vt. 60. To upset. H., *capsiz'ing*, p.; *capsized'*, pp. (naut.) [windlass.
Capstan, kăp'-stăn, s. A large kind of vertical
Capsular, kăpse'-ū-lăr, a. = *caps'ulary*. 18, 25. Hollow; cellular. [a capsule.
Caps'ulate, -lāte, a. = *caps'ulated*. Incloseed in
Capsule, kăpse'-ūle, s. = *caps'ula*, L. A little chest†; a valvular seed-vessel (bot.); a small, shallow dish or basin (chem.).
Captain, kăp'-tăne, -tin*ţ—K., Wa., We., s. 45. Lit., chief officer; appr., the commander of a *troop* of horse, a *company* of foot, or a *ship* of a certain size; h., a leader or chief generally; the head or prin. of a small party or gang of men†.
Cap'taincy, -se, s. = *cap'tainship**. The rank, post, or commission of a captain. 90.
Captious, kăp'-sh'ŭs, a. 36. Disposed to find fault, cavil, or criticise. H., *cap'tiously*, 42, ad.; *cap'tiousness*, s. 91.
Cap'tivate, -te-vāte, vt. To make captive†; to charm or subdue with excellence or beauty; to engage the friendship or affections. H., *cap'tivating*, p., a.; *cap'tivated*, pp.; *captiva'tion** (a capturing, &c.), 36, s. 89.
Captive, kăp'-tĭv, s. 45. Made or held prisoner in war; fig., charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence. H., (a) *cap'tive*, s.; *captiv'ity*, -ĭt-e (state of being &c.), s. 91.
Capture, kăpt'-ūre, s. 18. The act of taking or seizing; the thing or things so taken. (v.v.)
Capt'ure, vt. To take or seize as a prize; to take by force. H., *capt'uring*, p.; *capt'ured*, pp., a.; *capt'or*, 25 (one who), s. (v. s.) 89.
Capuchin, kăp-u-shēne', s. A cloak and hood for females; a var. of pigeon; a Franciscan monk.
Caput, kă'-pŭt, s. The head. (L.)—*Ca'put-mor'tuum**, -tu-ŭm, s. Lees; dregs; residuum.
Car-, *caer-*, pfx. Town or city. (Celt.) [(chem.)
Car, kăr or k'ăr, s. 7, 27. A light carriage of burthen; poet., a chariot, &c. H., *car'man* (a driver of), s. 90.
Carabine, kăr'-ă-bīne, s. 26-7. = *car'bine*, kăr'-. 45. A short, light musket. H., *carabinier'*, *carbinier'*, -nēre' (one who carries &c.), s. 90.
Car'acole, -ă-kōle, s. 26. An oblique tread or half turn (man.); a winding staircase (arch.). H., (to) *car'acole*, vt.; &c. 90.
Caramel, kăr'-ă-mĕl, s. 26. = *car'omel*. Roasted sugar, or its solution.
Car'at, -ăt, s. 25-6. = *car'ack**. A weight of 4 gr. (jew.); the 1-24th part, in pure gold (ass.).
Caravan, kăr'-ă-văn, s. 26. A large, close carriage; a comp. of travellers, asso. together for mutual security, in the East.
Caravan'sary, -ză'r-e, s. 25. = *caravan'sera*. An inn. (Tur., &c.) [of ship; a herring-vessel.
Caravel, kăr'-ă-vĕl, s. 26. = *car'vel*†. An old kind
Car'away, -ă-wā, s. 26. An arom. biennial plant; also its seed. [acid. (chem.)
Carbazotic, kăr-bă-zŏt'-ĭk, a. 27. Noting a cert.
Carbolic, -bŏl'-ĭk, a. Noting a certain acid.

Carbon, kăr'-bŏn, -bŭn—K., S., s. 17, 27. An elem. subs. existing pure only in the diamond, and form. the basis of charcoal, coke, &c.
Carbonaceous, -ā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27. Of or cont. charcoal. [across and broiled.
*Car'bonade**, -bo-nāde', s. Meat or poultry cut
Carbonate, kăr'-bŏn-āte, s. 27, 25. A salt of *carbonic acid*. [carb. acid.
Car'bonated, -ā-ted, a. Comb. or saturated with
Carbonic, kăr-bŏn'-ĭk, a. = *carb'onous**, -ŭs. Of or from carbon. H., *carbon'ic acid*, &c., s. 91. [carbon.
Carboniferous, -lf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Cont. or prod.
Carbonise, kăr'-bŏn-īze, vt. 60. To convert into carbon or charcoal; to char. H., *car'bonising*, p.; *car'bonised*, pp., a.; *carbonisa'tion*, 36, s. 89. [of green glass.
Car'boy, -boy, s. 22, 27. A large globular bottle
Carbuncle, kăr'-bŭng-kl, s. 45. A deep red-coloured gem; an inflam. boil or tumour.
Car'buncled, -kld, a. Set with carbuncles; spotted. [carbuncle.
Carbuncular, -bŭngk'-ū-lăr, a. Of or like a
Carburet, kăr'-bu-rĕt, s. 18, 27. A comb. of carbon with another subs. [with carbon.
Car'buretted, -ĕd, a. = *car'bonetted*. Comb.
Carcass, kăr'-kăs, s. 27. The dead body of an animal; the frame or main parts of anything; the shell of a building; a kind of bomb.
Car'ceral, -sĕr-ăl, a. Belonging to a prison.
Carcinomatous, kăr-sĭn-ŏm'-ă-tŭs, a. Cancerous.
Card, kărd or k'ărd, s. 7, 27. A small square of pasteboard, either plain or otherwise; a written note or message; a large comb used to dress wool:—pl., pieces of pasteboard with figures and points used in play. H., *card'-table*, *card'-maker*, &c., s. 90.
Card, vt. To game†; to comb wool, flax, &c. H., *card'ing*, p.; *card'ed*, pp., a.; *card'er*, s.; (a) *card'ing*, s. 89. [plants.
Cardamine, kărd'-ă-mĭne, s. 45. A genus of
Card'amom, -mŭm, s. 17, 25. A medicinal aromatic plant; also its seed.
Cardiac, kăr'-de-ăk, a. 7, 27. = *cardi'acal*. Pert. to the heart; cordial; invigorating. H., (a) *car'diac*, s. (med.) 91. [Heartburn.
Car'dialgy, -ăl-je, s. = *cardial'gia*, -je-ă, L.
Cardinal, kăr'-dĭn-ăl, a. 27. Chief, principal, fundamental.
Car'dinal, s. A dignity of the Rom. ch. next in rank to the pope; a spec. of short cloak.
Car'dinalate, -āte, s. = *car'dinalship*. The office, rank, &c., of a cardinal. [curve. (alg.)
Cardioid, kăr'-de-oyd, s. 22. A heart-like
Cardoon, -dōōn', s. A var. of wild artichoke.
Care, kāre, s. 6. Solicitude; anxiety; caution; charge or oversight; the object of regard or attention. H., *care'ful*, *care'less*, *care'crazed*†, *care'-worn*, &c., s. 90.
Care, vi. To be anxious or solicitous; to be inclined or disposed; to heed or have regard. H., *cār'ing*, p.; *cāred*, pp.
Careen, kă-rēne', vt. To heave a ship on her side, for the purp. of repair:—vi. To incline to one side, &c. H., *careen'ing*, p.; *careened'*, pp.; (a) *careen'ing*, s. 89.
Career, kă-rēre', s. 34. A course; a race; speed; procedure; course of action; life, progress.
Career', vi. To move or run rapidly. H., *career'ing*, p.; *careered'*, pp.
Careful, kāre'-fōōl, a. 21. Heedful; solicitous. H., *care'fully*, 42, ad.; *care'fulness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

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Care'less, -lis, a. Heedless; incautious; negligent. H., *care'lessly*, 42, ad.; *care'lessness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Caress, kă-rĕs', s. 35. Any act of endearment or affection; a tender embrace.

Caress', vt. To fondle; to embrace tenderly. H., *caress'ing*, p., a.; *caressed'*, pp.

Caress'ingly, -li, ad. In a caressing manner.

Caret, kăr'-ĕt, s. A mark (∧) in writing, noting something omitted. [ship.

Cargo, kär'-go, s. 7. The lading or freight of a

Caricat', kăr'-e-kă-tĕd, a. Carious.

Caricature, kăr'-e-kă-tūr', s. 18. A repr. or descr. so exaggerated as to be ridiculous, but without loss of resemblance.

Caricature', vt. To make or turn into caricature. H., *caricatūr'ing*, p., a.; *caricatured'*, pp., a.; *caricatūr'ist*, s. 89. [Res. a fig.

Carmine', kär'-re-kŭe—S., kär'—K., We., s. 26.

Caries, kär'-e-ēz, s. 99. Decay or rottenness of a bone. (L.) [shaped. (bot.)

Carinate, kăr'-in-ăt, a. = *car'inated*. 26. Keel-

Car'ole, -e-ōle, s. 26. A small open carriage.

Carinous, kăr'-e-ŭs'-it-e, s. Caries.

Cariously, kăr'-e-ŭs'-it-e, a. Decayed or rotten (as a bone).

Carline, kär'-lĭne, -lin—We., s. 45. A silver coin.—*Car'line-thistle*, this'l, a plant.

Carlovingian, -lo-vĭn'-je-ăn, a. Pert. to Charle-

Car'man, s. See *Car*. [magne.

Carmelite, kär'-mel-līt, s. 7, 27. A monk of the order of Mount Carmel; a kind of pear. H., *car'melite*, s. 90.

Carminative, -mĭn'-ă-tĭv, s. 45. Warming; antispasmodic; antiflatulent. H., (a) *carmin'ative*, s. (med.) 91.

Carmine, kär'-mĭne—A., Br., Jo., We., -mĭn'—K., P., S., Wa., s. 58. A rich and costly red pigment. [cochineal.

Carmine, -mĭn'-ĭk, a. Of or from carmine or

Carnage, kär'-nĭj, s. 7, 45. Great destr. of life by war or other violence; butchery; slaughter.

Carnal, kär'-nal, s. 7, 27. Fleshly, unspiritual, sensual; unregenerate. H., *car'nally*, 42, ad.; *car'nalness*, s.; *carnal-mind'ed*, a.; *carnal-mindedness*, s. 91. [a sensualist.

Carnalist, -list, s. = *car'nalite*. A worldling;

Carnality, -nal'-it-e, s. = *car'nalism*, -izm. Carnal lusts or appetites; sensuality.

Carnation, kär-nā'-shŭn, s. 7, 27. Flesh-colour; also a flower of like hue.

Carnelian, -nēl'-yăn, s. 7, 45. A flesh-coloured variety of chalcedony.

Carneous, kär'-ne-ŭs, a. 7. Like flesh; fleshy.

Carnify', -ne-fī, vi. To form flesh in growth. H., *carnifica'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Carnival, kär'-ne-văl, s. 7, 27. A feast held just before lent. (It.) [animals. (zool.)

Carnivora, kär-nĭv'-o-rā, s. pl. Flesh-eating

Carnivorous, -rŭs, a. Flesh-eating. H., *carnivorac'ity*, -tĭs'-it-e (greediness for), s. 91.

Carnosity, -nŏs'-it-e, s. A small fleshy excrescence. [or praise.

Carol, kăr'-ŭl, s. 25-6. A song of exultation

Carol, vt. To celebrate in song*:—vi. To sing or warble. H., *car'olling*, p.; *car'olled*, pp. 42, 89. [toons or foliage. (arch.)

Carolitic, kăr-o-lĭt'-ĭk, a. Adorned with festoons, kā-rŏt'-ĕd, a. = *carot'idal*. Noting the *carot'ids*, or the two great arteries of the neck. [quet; a carouse.

Carousal, kā-rowz'-ăl, s. 23. A feast or ban-

Carouse, kā-rowz', s. A drinking match.

Carouse', vi. To drink largely or noisily. H., *carous'ing*, p.; *caroused'*, pp.; *carous'er*, s.; (a) *carouse'* or *carous'ing*, s. 89. [ad. 91.

Carous'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *carous'ingly*, 42,

Carp, kärp or k'ärp, s. 7, 27. A pond or river fish.

Carp, vi. To censure, cavil, or find fault, petulantly or unreasonably. H., *carp'ing*, p., a.; *carped*, pp.; *carp'er*, s.; (a) *carp'ing*, s. 89.

Carp'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *carp'ingly*, ad. 91.

Carpal, kär'-păl, a. 7. Pert. to the wrist.

Carpathian, kär-pā'-the-ăn, a. 45. Pert. to the *Carpates* (a range of mountains).

Carpel, kär'-pĕl, s. 7. One of a group of small seed-vessels prod. by a single flower. (bot.)

Car'penter, -pĕn-tĕr, s. 25. A worker in timber, as employed in the construction of edifices, ships, &c. H., *car'pentry*, -tre (the art or work of &c.), s. 90.

Carpet, kär'-pĕt, s. 7, 27. The woven or felted covering of floors, &c.

Car'pet, vt. To cover with carpet. H., *car'peting*, p.; *car'peted*, pp. [for do.

Car'peting, -ing, s. Carpets in general; stuff

Carpology, kär-pŏl'-o-je, s. 7, 30. A treatise on fruit. H., *carpol'ogist* (one versed in), s. 90.

Carriage, kăr'-rĭj, s. 26, 45. The act of carrying, bearing, or conveying; that which carries; any vehicle on wheels, particularly a coach; the charge for, or cost of conveyance; behaviour, conduct, deportment.

Carrion, kăr'-re-ŭn, s. 26, 45. Flesh unfit for food. H., *car'rion* (rel. to), s. 90.

Carronade, kăr-ŭn-ād', s. 25-6. A short cannon of large bore.

Carroon, kăr-rōōn', s. 26. A var. of cherry.

Car'rot, -rŭt, s. 25-6. An esculent root. H., *car'roty†*, 43 (carrot-coloured), s. 90.

Carry, kăr'-re, vt. 7, 26. To sustain and convey, or transport, *from* a place; to bear, convey, or conduct (*away*); to effect or accomplish; to lead, draw, or transport (either phys. or ment.); to imply, comprise, exhibit; to extend or continue; to support or sustain; to behave or deport (fol. by a recip. pro.); to transact or conduct (fol. by *on*); to obtain poss. of by force (mil.):—vi. To deport (the body); to convey or propel. H., *car'rying*, p.; *car'ried*, -rid, pp.; *car'rier*, -re-ĕr, s.; (a) *car'rying*, s. 89.

Cart, kärt or k'ärt, s. 7, 27. A carriage gen.; appr., one with two wheels for burthen. H., *cart'-horse*, *cart'-load*, *cart'wright*, &c., s. 90.

Cart, vt. To carry or convey in a cart:—vi. To use carts for carriage. H., *cart'ing*, p.; *cart'ed*, pp.; *cart'er*, s.; (a) *cart'ing*, *cart'age*, s. 89.

Cart'age, -ăj, s. 45. Charge for carting. (v. v.)

Carte, kärt, s. 7, 27. A card; a bill of fare.—*Carte-blanche'* (-blănsh or blongsh), a signed paper, unfilled up; h., unconditional terms, power, &c. (Fr.) 99. See *Cart*.

Cartel, kär-tĕl', s. 99. An agreement for exch. of prisoners; a vessel empl. for that purp. (Fr.)

Cartesian, -tē'-zh'ăn, -tēz'-yăn—K., s. 45. Of or relating to Des Cartes, or his philosophy. H., (a) *Carte'sian*, s. 91.

Carthaginian, -thd-jĭn'-yăn, a. 45. Pert. to anc. Carthage. H., (a) *Carthagin'ian*, s. 91.

Carthamus, kär'-thd-mŭs, s. Safflower.

Carthusian, -thū'-zh'ăn, -thūz'-yăn—K., s. 45. A monk of *Chartreuse*.

Cartilage, kär'-tĭl-ăj, s. 7, 45. A white, elastic sube., bet. bone and ligament; gristle†.

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Cartilaginous, -lăj'-ĭn-ŭs, a. Gristly; having cartilages in lieu of bones (lohth.).

*Cartography**, -tŏg'-răf-e, s. The art of prep. maps and charts. H., *cartog'raphist*, s.; &c. 90.

Cartoon, kăr-tōōn', s. 7, 20. A large drawing on paper, more particularly for subsequent transfer for frescoes, tapestry, &c.

Cartouch, -tōōsh', s. A cartridge†; a portable box for do. (mil.); a roll or scroll on the cornice of a column (arch.).

Cartridge, kăr'-trĭj, s. 82. The charge for a gun made into a packet. H., *car'tridge-box*, *car'tridge-paper*, &c., s. 90.

Car'tulary, -tu-lăr-e, s. 25. A register-book; also one who keeps records, &c.

Carunole, kăr'-ŭng-kl, s. 26, 45. A small fleshy excrescence. H., *carun'cular* (in form of), *carunc'ulated* (having a &c.), 25, s. 90.

Carve, kărve, vt. 7. To cut into forms, devices, &c.; to sculpture or engrave; to cut food into pieces or slices; to apportion or distrib.:—vi. To cut up meat, &c.; to act as a sculptor, &c. H., *carv'ing*, p.; *carved*, pp.; *carv'er*, s.; (a) *carv'ing*, s. 89.

Carvel, kăr'-vĕl, s. Sea-blubber.

Caryatic, kăr-e-ăt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to Caryates.

Caryat'ides, -e-dēz, s.pl.=*caryat'es*, -tēz, 99. Female figures used instead of columns. (arch.)

Caryophyllaceous, kăr-e-ŏf-fĭl-lā'-shŭs, a. 26. Of or like cloves; having *caryophil'leous* flowers, like the pink (bot.).

Caryoph'ylline, -lĭn, s. 58. Clove-camphor.

Cascade, kăs-kād', s. A waterfall.

Cascarilla, -kă-rĭl'-ă, s. An aroma., tonic bark.

Case, kāse, s. Lit., that which falls, comes, or happens; an event; h., particular state, condition, or circumstances; hist. of disease; subject of question or inquiry; statement of related facts; contingence; inflection of subs. and adj. (gram.).

Case, s. Anything which incloses or contains; a covering, box, sheath, receptacle; outer part of a building; receptacle for types (prin.). H., *case'-shot*, *case'-worm* (caddis), &c., s. 90.

Case, vt. To put into, or cover, with a case. H., *cās'ing*, p.; *cased*, pp.; (a) *cās'ing*, s. 89.

Case'-harden, -hărd'n, vt. To convert the exterior of iron into steel. H., *case'hardening*, p., s.; *case'hardened*, pp., s. 89.

Caseic, kā-sē'-ĭk, a. Of or from cheese.

Caseine, kā'-se-ĭn, s. 58. The curd of milk.

Caseman, kāse'-măn, s. A compositor. (typ.)

Case'mate, -māte, s. A battery in form of a vault in the flank of a bastion. (fort.)

Case'mated, -ĕd, a. Having casemates.

Casement, kāse'-mĕnt, kāse'—P., We., s. A window opening on hinges.

Caseous, kā'-se-ŭs, -sh'ŭs, a. 35. Like cheese.

Casern, kă'-zĕrn, s. Small barracks near the ramparts.

Cash, kăsh, s. Money; appr., money in hand or at command; ready money; specie or current do. H., *cash'-account*, *cash'-book*, &c., s. 90.

Cash, vt. To turn into or exchange for money. H., *cash'ing*, p.; *cashed*, pp.

Cashew, kă-shōō', kăsh'—We., s. 27. The anacardium or *cashew-nut tree*. [keeper.

Cashier, kă-shēr', kăsh—We., s. A cash-

Cashier', vt. To dismiss or discard; to break, as for mal-conduct. H., *cashier'ing*, p.; *cashiered'*, pp.

Cashmere, kăsh'-mēr, s. A rich shawl from Cashmere; a var. of woollen stuff. [&c. (It.)

Casino, kă-sē'-no, s. 99. A saloon for dancing,

Cask, kăsk, kâsk—K., We., s. 9. A vessel for holding liquors, formed of staves and hoops.

Cask'et, -ĕt, s. A jewel case; a gasket (naut.).

*Casque**, kăsk, s. 99. A helmet. (Fr.)

Cassation, kăs-sā'-shŭn, s. The act of annulling.—*Court of cassation*, the highest court of appeal in France.

Cassava, kăs'-ă-vă, -sā'—Br., K., s. A kind of starch from the *cass'ada plant*.

Cassia, kăsh'-'a, -yă, s. A genus of plants; a well-known spice and aromatic.

Cassimere, kăs-e-mēr', s. Kerseymere.

Cass'ock, -ŏk, s. 17. A vestment worn under the gown or surplice. (eccl.) [bird of prey.

Cassowary, kăs'-o-wĕr-e, s. 25. A large E. I.

Cast, kăst, kâst—S., Wa., *kâst*—K., We., s. 9. The act of casting, or its prod. or result; a throw, the thing thrown, or the distance passed over; a venture or hazard; a turn, obliquity, or squint; form, shape, air, mien; tinge, or slight tendency to; an impression, or figure formed by casting; the assignment of parts to actors. (v. v.)

Cast, vt. Orig., to throw, fling, or send, as from the hand, or an engine; a sense which, either lit. or fig., it carries into all its appl.: as—to sow or scatter; to emit or throw out; to thrust; to drive or impel; to throw, as dice or lots; to condemn or convict; to defeat or overcome; to shed or throw off; to reject, discard, or lay aside; to eject; to moult; to cause preponderance; to glance or turn the eye; to mould, shape, or model; to contrive or plan; to threw together, compute, or reckon; to form by pouring subs. into moulds; to assign the parts of a play; &c. &c.:—vi. To receive shape or form; to contrive, revolve, ponder on; &c. H., *cast'ing*, p., s.; *cast*, *cast'ĕd*†, prt., pp., a.; *cast'er*, s.; (a or the) *cast* or *cast'ing*, s. (v. s.) 89. (Its comp. —*cast'aside*, *cast'away*, *cast'-down*, &c., are gen. self-exp.) [Muses' fount.

Castalian, kăs-tāle'-yăn, a. 45. Pert. to the

Cast'anets, -tă-nĕts, s. pl. Rattles used by dancers. [neglected; a reprobate.

Castaway, kăst'-ă-wā, s. 9. One abandoned or

Caste, kăst, s. 9. Tribe or class. (Hind.) See *Cast*. [and battlements.

Castellated, kăs'-tĕl-ā-tĕd, a. Hav. turrets

*Castellation**, -lā'-shŭn, s. The fortifying of a house.

Caster, kăst'-ĕr, s. 9. One who casts; a small spice bottle or cruet (gen. in *pl.*); a small wheel or roller attached to furniture.

Castigate, kăs'-te-gāte, vt. 9. To correct or chastise; to punish with stripes; fig., to animadvert or criticise severely. H., *cas'tigating*, p.; *cas'tigated*, pp.; *cas'tigător*, s.; *castiga'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Cas'tigatory, -tŏr-e, a. Corrective, &c. (v. v.)

Castilian, kăs-tĭl'-yăn, a. 9, 45. Of or from Castile. H., (a) *Castil'ian*, s. 91.

Castle, kăs'l, s. 9, 45. A fortified house; a fortress. H., *castled*, kas'ld (hav. castles). *cas'tle-crowned*, s.; *cas'tle-builder*† (a visionary schemer), *cas'tle-guard** (a feudal tenure), *cas'tleage*†, *cas'tle-ward** (a toll or tax to maintain &c.), s.—*Cas'tles in the air*†, are groundless projects. 90.

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Cas'tle, vt. To make a cert. move at chess.
Cas'tlery, -re, s. The gov. of a castle. 66.
Castling*, kăst'-ling, s. 9. An abortion.
Castor, kăs'-tŏr, s. 9, 25. The beaver; also an odor. drug (*casto'reum*, L.) taken from it; a beaver hat§. [from castor.
Cas'torine, -to-rin, s. 58. A subs. extracted
Castrametation*, -trē-me-tā'-shŭn, s. The art or act of encamping.
Castrate, kăs'-trāte, vt. 9. To geld or emasculate; to render imperfect. H., *cas'trating*, p.; *cas'trated*, pp., a.; *castra'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Castrato, -trā'-to, s. 99. An emasculated singer. (It.)
Castrel, kăs'-trĕl, s. 9. A kind of hawk. [comp.
Castr'ension*, -trĕn'-sh'ŭn, a. Of or bel. to a
Casual, kăsh'-ū-ăl, -'zŏ-ăl—S., a. 18. Accidental, fortuitous, incidental; undesigned, unexp., or unforeseen. H., *cas'ually*, 42, ad.; *cas'ualness**, *cas'ualty*, s. 91.
Cas'ualty, -ăl-te, s. An injury to the body by accident or war; h., death, or other misfortune, from like causes. (v. s.)
Casuistic, kăsh-ū-ĭst'-ĭk, -'zo—S., a. 18. = *casuist'ical*, 45. Relating to casuistry.
Cas'uistry, -re, s. The science or doctrine of consciences, or of the lawfulness or unl. of actions. H., (a) *cas'uist* (one who), s. 90.
Cat, kăt, s. A well-known dom. animal; a vessel empl. in the coal trade; the *cat-o'-nine-tails*§. It has num. comp.:—*cat'-eyed*†, *cat'ish*†, *cat'-like*, &c., a.; *cat'-mountain* (a wild-cat), *cat'-block* (tackle used to raise the anchor—naut.), *cat'-call* or *cat'-cal*, -kăwl (a squeaking instr. used in theatres), *cat'-head* (a cert. beam at a ship's bows), *cat'-foot*, *cat'-mint*, *cats'-tail*, &c. (plants), *cat'-salt* (obt. from bittern), *cat's-paw* (the dupe or tool of another; a light breeze—naut.), &c., s. 90.—*Cat-o'-nine-tails*, is a whip with 9 lashes.
Cata-, kăt'-a, pfx. Noting opposition, downwards, casting back, completeness, intensity, &c. (Gr.) [curves formed by reflection.
Catacaustic, -kâws'-tĭk, a. App. to caustic
Catachresis, kăt-a-krē'-sĭs, s. 29. A trope which borrows the name of one thing to express another. (rhet.)
Catachrestic, -krĕs'-tĭk, a. = *catachres'tical*. Bel. to catachresis; forced, far-fetched. H., *catachres'tically*, 43, ad. 91.
Catacomb, kăt'-a-kōme, s. 45. A subterraneous place of sepulture.
Catacoustic, -kows'-tĭk, a. 23. = *catacous'tical*. Rel. to echoes. H., *catacous'tically*, ad. 91.
Catacous'tics, s. pl. 64. The doctrine of echoes or reflected sounds.
Catadiop'tric, a. = *catadiop'trical*. Reflecting light. H., *catadiop'trics* (doctrine of refl. light), s. pl. 64, 91. [of a picture.
Catagraph, kăt'-a-grăf, s. The first draught
Catalectic, -lĕk'-tĭk, a. Ending suddenly, as a verse wanting a syllable. (pros.)
Catalepsy, kăt-a-lĕp'-se, s. = *catalep'sis*, L. A sudden suspension of motion and sensation; trance. (path.)
Catalep'tic, -tĭk, a. Pertaining to catalepsy.
Catalogue, kăt'-a-lŏg, s. 9, 45. A list or enum. of names disposed in order.—*Cat'alogue raisonné*, rā-zŏn-ā', a cat. of books duly classed according to their subjects (Fr.).
Cat'alogue, vt. = *cat'alogise**, -lze, 60. To put into a catalogue. H., *cat'alogued*, -lŏgd, pp.; *cat'alogued*, -lŏgd, pp.
Catalysis, kă-tăl'-e-sĭs, s. = *katal'ysis*. Lit., dissolution; appr., the decomp. of a comp., and the rearrangement of its elem., by the presence of a subs. which does not itself suffer change. (chem.)
Catalytic, -lĭt'-ĭk, a. Relating to catalysis.
Catamaran, kăt-a-mă-răn', s. A raft.
Catamenia, kăt-a-mēn'-y'ă, s. pl. The menses.
Catame'nial, -y'ăl, a. 45. Pertaining to the menses; monthly.
Cataphonics, -fŏn'-ĭks, s. pl. Catacoustics.
Cataplasm, kăt'-a-plăzm, s. A poultice.
Cat'apult, -pŭlt, s. An anc. military engine.
Cataract, kăt'-a-răkt, s. A rushing of water over a precipice; a gigantic cascade; an opacity of the lens of the eye, or its capsule (path.).
*Catarac'tous**, -tŭs, a. Like a cataract. (surg.)
Catarrh, kă-tăr', s. 9, 34. The 'cold in the head' of domestic med.
Catarrh'al, -ăl, a. 26. Pertaining to catarrh.
Catastrophe, kă-tăs'-tro-fe, s. 99. The great final event of a drama or romance; an unfortunate conclusion; a calamity or disaster; the violent convulsions of nature which have produced sea and land (geol.).
Catch, kătch, s. 29. Seizure; anything that seizes or holds; the thing or things caught; a sudden advantage taken; a snatch or short interval of action; a song, in parts, which one catches up after the other; a ketch (naut.). H., *catch'y*†, a. Among its comp. are—*catch'-drain*, *catch'-fly* (plant campion), *catch'-pole*† (a bailiff's assist.), &c. s. 90.
Catch, vt. To seize or lay hold on suddenly; to ensnare, trap, or entangle; to overtake; to engage and attach; to communicate to (as fire); to intercept falling; to receive something present, passing, or thrown (as a ball, infection, &c.):—vi. To communicate; to seize; to be contagious; &c. H., *catch'ing*, p., a.; *catched*†, *caught*, kăwt, prt., pp.; *catch'er*, s.; *catch'able*†, a. 89. [pamphlet.
Catch'-penny†, s. Anything worthless, esp. a
Catch'-word†, -wŭrd, s. Last word, or cue, of a speaker (thea.); the key-word at the foot of a page (typ.).
Catchup, kătch'-ŭp, s. 29. = *cat'sup**. The liquor extr. from mushrooms, &c., flavoured.
Catechetic, kăt-e-kĕt'-ĭk, a. = *catechet'ical*. 29. Consisting of questions and answers. H., *catechet'ically*, 43, ad. 91.
Catechise, kăt'-e-kīze, vt. 29, 60. To instruct or exam. by 'questions and answers;' to question or interrogate. H., *cat'echising*, p.; *cat'echised*, pp.; *cat'echiser*, *cat'echist*, s.; *cat'echising*, *catechisa'tion**, 36, s. 89.
Catechism, kăt'-e-kĭzm, s. 29, 35. Instruction by 'questions and answers;' a book or composition so arranged.
Catechistic, -kĭst'-ĭk, a. = *catechist'ical*. Catechetical. H., *catechist'ically*, 43, ad. 90. [subs.
Catechu, kăt'-e-kū, s. 18, 29. A brown astringent
Catechuic, -kū'-ĭk, a. 18. Of or from catechu.
Catechumen, kăt-e-kū'-men, s. 18. = *catechu'menist*. One yet in the rudiments (par. app. to relig. prep.).
Categorical, kăt-e-gŏr'-ĭk-al, a. 17, 26. Absolute, express, direct; not hypothetical. H., *categor'ically*, 43, ad. (v. s.) 91.
Cat'egory, -gŏr-e, -gŭr-ę, s. 17, 25. Something

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affirmed, or set against another affirmation; a class, rank, or order of ideas; a predicament.
*Catenary**, kăt'-ĕn-dr-e, *kă-tēn'*—Br., a. Rel. to a chain:—s. A cert. kind of curve (math.).
*Cat'enate**, -āte, vt. To connect by links; to chain, or form into chains. H., *cat'enating**, p.; *cat'enated**, pp.; *catena'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Cater, kāt'-ĕr, vi. To provide food. H., *cāt'ering*, p.; *cāt'ered*, pp.; *cāt'er**, *cāt'erer* (f., *cāt'eress*), s.; (a) *cāt'ering*, s. 89. [and dice.
Cater, kāt'-ĕr, kā'—K., Wa., s. The 4 at cards
Cat'erpillar, -pil-dr, s. 25. The larva of butterflies and moths.
Cat'erwaul†, -wâwl, vi. 8. To make a noise like cats at night. H., *cat'erwauling*, p., s. 89.
*Catery**, kāt'-ĕr-e, s. Provision room.
Catgut, kăt'-gŭt, s. The intestines of sheep, &c., cut, twisted, and dried.
Catharsis, *kă*-thâr'-sĭs, s. 37. Purgation. (med.)
Cathar'tic, -tĭk, a. = *cathar'tical*. Strongly purgative. H., *cathar'tically*, 43, ad.; *cathar'ticalness**, s. 91. [senna.
Cathar'tine, -tĭn, s. 58. The purg. prin. of
Cathedra, *kă*-thē'-drȧ, s. 37. The seat of one in authority; a pulpit; a professor's chair. H., *ex cathe'drâ*, with authority. (L.)
Cathe'dral, -drăl, s. The see of a bishop*; the prin. church in a diocese. H., *cathe'dral*, a. 90.
Cathe'drated, -drāte-ĕd, a. Pertaining to the authority or office of a teacher.
Catheter, kăth'-e-tĕr, s. 37. A small tube employed to draw off the urine, &c. (surg.)
Cathode, kăt'-ōde, kăth'-ōde—S., s. 99. The way downwards or out; the electro-negative pole. (galv.) See *Cation*.
Catholic, kăth'-o-lĭk, a. 37. General, universal, liberal, unbigoted. H., *cath'olicly**, ad.; &c. 91.
Cath'olic, s. A papist.
Catholical, *kă*-thŏl'-ĭk-ăl, a. 37. General; liberal. H., *cathol'ically*, ad.; *cathol'icalness**, a. 91.
Cathol'icism, -e-sĭzm, s. Universality; liberalism; appr., papistry. [ity; catholicism.
Catholicity, kăth-o-lĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 37. Universal-
Catholicon, *kă*-thŏl'-e-kŏn, s. 17, 25. A universal remedy.
Cation, kăt'-y'ŭn, *kă*-tĭ'-ŏn, s. = *cathion*. 99. An electro-positive body, or one evolved at the cathode. See *Anion*.
Catkin, kăt'-kĭn, s. A species of imperfect flower; a close spike, composed of scales overlapping each other. (bot.)
Cat'ling, -lĭng, s. The down or moss of walnut-trees; a kind of knife (surg.).
Catonian, *kă*-tōn'-yăn, a. 45. Severe, inflexible, like Cato. [to catoptrics.
Catoptric, *kă*-tŏp'-trĭk, s. = *catop'trical*. Pert.
Catop'trics, s. pl. 64. The doctrine of reflected
Catsup, kăt'-ŭp, s. See *Catchup*. [light.
Cattle, kăt'l, s. (sing. and pl.) 45. Beasts of pasture serving for labour or food; h., human beings (in reproach).—*Black cattle* are bulls, oxen, and cows; *small cattle*, sheep and goats.
Catty, kăt'-e, s. A weight = 1¼ lb. (Chi.) [(agr.)
Caucasian, kâw-kāsh'-yăn, a. 8, 35. = *Caucas'an**. Of or relating to the Caucasus.
Caudal, kâw'-dăl, a. Pertaining to the tail.
Cau'date, -dāte, a. = *cau'dated*. Hav. a tail.
Caudle, kâwd'l, s. 45. Gruel enriched with beer or wine, and spices.
Caud'le, vt. To treat tenderly.
Cauf, kâwf, s. 8. A chest for holding live fish.
Caught, kâwt, prt., pp. See *Catch*.

Caul, kâwl, s. 8. A net for the hair; any kind of net; a cert. membrane (the *amnion*), when it comes away with the head in childbirth.
Caul'dron, s. See *Caldron*.
Caulescent, kâw-lĕs'-ĕnt, a. = *caulif'erous*, -ŭs. Having a *cau'lis*, or herbaceous stem, which bears both leaves and fructification. (bot.)
Cauliflower, kâw'-le-flow-er, kŏl'-ĭ, s. 8. A vegetable of the cabbage family.
Cauliform, kâw'-le-form, a. 26. Caulescent.
Cauline, kâw'-lin, -līne, a. 45. Growing on a
Caulk, kâwk, vt. See *Calk*. [caulis. (v. su.)
Causal, kâwz'-ăl, a. 8. Relating to, or expressing cause. H., *caus'ally**, 43, ad. 91.
Causality, -ăl'-ĭt-e, s. The agency of a cause; the organ or faculty which traces the relation of cause and effect (phren.).
Caus'ality, -ăl-te, s. The parts of ore removed by washing. (mi.)
Causation, kâwz-ā'-shŭn, s. 8, 36. The act or agency by which an effect is produced.
Caus'ative, -ă-tĭv, s. 45. Expressing a cause or reason; that effects, as agent. H., *caus'atively*, ad. 91.
Cause, kâwz, s. 8, 35. That which operates, changes, or effects, or by which anything is produced or done; the reason, inducement, or motive which urges or impels; sake, account; party; pursuit, or prosecution of an object; a suit or action at law; any legal process to enforce a demand; the purpose, or object sought (*final cause*).
Cause, vt. To produce or originate; to occasion or effect as an agent. H., *caus'ing*, p.; *caused*, pp.; *caus'er*, *caus'tor*, s.; *caus'able*, 45, a.; *causa'tion*, 36, s. (v. s.) 89.
Causeless, kâwz'-lĕs, a. 8. Without cause. H., *caus'lessly*, 43, ad.; *caus'lessness*, s. 91.
Cause'way, -wā, s. = *caus'ey**, -e. A portion of a road raised above the rest, and paved.
Causidical, kâwz-ĭd'-e-kăl, kâw-zĭd'—K., a. 26. Pert. to pleading, or the defence of suits. (leg.)
Caustic, kâw'-stĭk, a. = *caus'tical**. 8. Burning, corroding, escharotic; fig., severe, sarcastic; noting a certain curve (geom.). H., *caus'tically**, ad.; *caus'ticness**, *causticity*, -tĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [living textures. (med.)
Caut'stic, s. Any subs. which corrodes or destr.
Caustic'ity, s. The qual. of being caustic. (v. a.)
Cauterise, kâw'-tĕr-īze, vt. 60. To apply a cautery. H., *cau'terising*, p.; *cau'terised*, pp., a.; *cauterisa'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Cau'terism, -ĭzm, s. 8. Cauterisation.
Cautery, kâw'-tĕr-e, s. 8. A burning or searing with a heated iron (*act'ual cau'tery*), or with a caustic or escharotic (*poten'tial do.*).
Caution, kâw'-shŭn, s. 8, 36. Prudence, forethought; care, circumspection; provision, security; exhortation, warning.
Cau'tion, vt. To warn or exhort. H., *cau'tioning*, p.; *cau'tioned*, pp.; (a) *cau'tioning*†, s. 89. [tion; given as pledge.
Cautionary, kâw'-shŭn-dr-e, a. 25. Cont. cau-
Cau'tioner, -ĕr, s. One bound for another. (Sco.)
Cautious, kâw'-shŭs, a. 8, 45. Poss. caution; discreet, prudent, vigilant. H., *cau'tiously*, 43, ad.; *cau'tiousness*, s. 91. [horseback.
Cavalcade, kăv'-ăl-kāde, s. A procession on
Cavalier, kăv-ă-lēr', s. 99. Gay, brave, generous†; haughty, disdainful. H., *cavalier'ly*, 43, ad.; *cavalier'ness*, s. 91.
Cavalier', s. A knight; a gay, sprightly soldier;

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a partisan of Chas. I.; one skilled in horsemanship; a raised earth work before a bastion

Cavalry, kăv'-ăl-re, s. Horse soldiers. [(fort.).

Cavatina, -ā-tē'-nă, s. 99. A short air, without a return or second part. (mus.)

Cavation, kā-vā'-shŭn, s. 44. Excavation for cellarage or foundations. (arch.)

Cave, kāve, s. A hollow place in the earth; a den; a small cavern. [(fol. by *in*).

*Cave**, vt. To make hollow:—vi. To collapse

Caveat, kā'-ve-ăt, kāve'-yăt—K., s. A notice or caution to stay proceedings. (leg.)

Ca'eator, -ā-tŏr, s. 25. He who enters a caveat.

Cavern, kăv'-ĕrn, s. A subterraneous cell, chamber, or passage; a cave.

Cav'ernous, -ŭs, a. = *cav'erned*. Like a cavern; full of cavities; hollow. [ties.

Cavern'ulous, -ū-lŭs, a. 18. Full of little cavi-

Caviare, kăv-yāre', kă-vēre'—Wa., We., s. The roe of the sturgeon, &c., salted.

Cavil, kăv'-il, s. 15. Frivolous objections.

Cav'il, vt. To receive with cavil*:—vi. To raise captious or frivolous objections; to frame sophisms in argument. H., *cav'illing*, p., a.; *cav'illed*, pp.; *cav'iller*, s.; *cav'illing*, *cavilla'tion*, 36, s. 48, 89.

Cav'illing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *cav'illingly*, ad.; *cav'illingness**, s. 48, 91.

Cav'illous, -ŭs, a. Captious; cavilling. H., *cav'illously*, 43, ad.; *cav'illousness**, s. 48, 91.

Cavity, kăv'-it-e, s. A hollow place; hollowness; an aperture.

Caw, kâw, vi. 8. To cry as a rook or raven. H., *caw'ing*, p.; *cawed*, pp.; (a) *caw'ing*, s. 89.

Cawk, kâwk, s. = *cauk*. 8. Native sulphate of baryta. H., *cawk'y*, 43, a. (mi.) 90.

Cawwaj, kâkw'n, s. A wig; a front.

Cayenne, kī-ĕn', kā-yĕn'—K., S., s. Red pepper.

Cay'man, *caniqne'*, s. See *Caiman*, *Canique*.

Cease, sēse, vt. To put a stop or end to:—vi. To stop; to leave off; to abstain from; to be at an end. H., *cea'sing*, p.; *ceased*, pp.; *cea'sing* (cessation), s. 89. [*lessly*, ad. 91.

Cease'less, -lĕs, a. Without ceasing. H., *cease'-*

*Ceatly**, sē'-ătt-e, sēt'—P., Wa., s. Blindness.

Cedar, sē'-dăr, s. 25. An evergreen tree; also its wood. H., *ce'dry*, *ce'dar-like*, *ce'dared** (hav. &c.), a. 90.

Cede, sēde, vt. To yield up to another; to relinquish, grant, or surrender:—vi. To submit. H., *cēd'ing*, p.; *cēd'ed*, pp., a.; (a) *cēd'ing* (cession), s. 89.

Cedilla, se-dĭl'-ă, s. The mark of c soft (ç = s).

Cedrat, sē'-drăt, s. A kind of citron-tree; also a certain cordial. [cedar.

Ce'drine, -drin, a. 45. = *ce'darn**. Pert. to the

*Ceduous**, sēd'-ū-ŭs, a. 18. Fit to be felled.

Ceil, sēle, vt. To cover with, or form a ceiling. H., *ceil'ing*, p.; *ceiled*, pp., a. 89.

Ceil'ing, -ing, s. The inner roof, or inner upper portion of a building or room.

Celandine, sĕl'-ăn-dīne, s. 45. Swallow-wort.

Cel'ature†, -ā-tūre, s. 18, 36. The art of engraving; also its productions.

Celebrant, sĕl'-e-brănt, s. One who perf. a public rel. act; an officiating priest (Ro. Cath.).

Cel'ebrate, -brāte, vt. To praise or extol; to make famous; to disting. by solemn rites, rejoicings, or other ceremonies. H., *cel'ebrāting*, p.; *cel'ebrāted*, pp., a.; *cel'ebrātor*, *cel'ebrănt*, s.; *celebrā'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Celebrious†, se-lē'-bre-ŭs, a. Famous.

Celebrity, -lĕb'-rĭt-e, s. Hon. public distinction or notoriety, also its object; fame; renown.

Celerity, -lĕr'-it-e, s. 26. Rapidity of motion; quickness, swiftness, velocity.

Celery, sĕl'-ĕr-e, s. 13. A cert. esculent plant.

Celestial, se-lĕst'-y'ăl, a. 27, 36. Of or from heaven; heavenly. H., *celest'ially*, 43, ad.; (a) *celest'ial* (being), s. 91.

Celest'ialize, -lze, vt. 60. To make cel. [mineral.

Celest'tine, -tēne, sĕl'-ĕs-tin—We. s. 45. A blue

Celestina, sĕl'-ĕs-tīna, s. pl. An order of monks.

Celiac, sē'-le-ăk, sēle'-yăk—K., a. = *cel'iac*. 45. Relating to the lower belly.

Celibacy, se-lĭb'-ă-se—We., sĕl'-e-bă-se—Br., K., S., Wa., s. 25. Single life.

Cell, sĕl, s. A small or close apartment, as in a prison, &c.; a cave; any small cavity or hollow place; a religious house; a primary microscopic vesicle (anat.).

Cel'lar, -lăr, s. 25. A place under a building, where stores are deposited. H., *cel'larage* (in a store), *cel'larist* (in a rel. house), *cel'larer**, &c., s. 90. [cellar-room.

Cel'larage, -āje, s. 45. Cellars gen.; charge for

Cellaret, sĕl-ă-rĕt', s. An ornamental receptacle for bottles, &c.

Celliferous, -lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Hav. or prod. cells.

Cellular, sĕl'-ū-lăr, a. = *cell'ulated**. 18, 25. Consisting of cells or minute cavities.

Cell'ule, -ūle, s. 18. A little cell. [cellules.

Cellulif'erous, -ū-lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Hav. or prod.

Cellulose, -ū-lōse', a. 18, 45. Cellular.

Cellulose', s. 58. Lignine. (chem.)

*Celsitude**, sĕl'-se-tūde, s. 18. Height.

Celtic, sĕl'-tĭk, a. (pref. sp. and pron. *Kelt'ic*, -lĭk.) 28. Of or rel. to the *Celts* (sĕlts; pref. *Kelts*), or prim. inhab. of Gaul, Brit., &c.

Cel'tic, s. The lang. of the Celts or Kelts. H., *Cel'ticism*, -lzm, &c. s. (v. s.) 90.

Cement, se-mĕnt', sĕm'-ĕnt*—K., Wa., We., s. 64. The matter with which two bodies are caused to adhere; fig., any bond of union.

Cement', vt. To unite with cement; fig., to unite closely (as by friendship); to prep. by cementation:—vi. To cohere; to unite or become solid. H., *cement'ing*, p.; *cement'ed*, pp.; *cement'er*, s.; *cēmenta'tion*, 36, s. (v. l.) 89.

Cementation, sĕm-ĕn-tā'-shŭn, s. The process by which iron is converted into steel, glass into porcelain, &c. (v. v.)

Cementatory, se-mĕnt'-ă-tŏr-e, a. 25. = *cementitious*, sĕm-ĕn-tish'-ŭs, 36. Having the quality of cementing.

Cemetery, sĕm'-e-tĕr-e, s. 25. A place where the dead are repositied or buried. [supper.

*Cenatory**, sēn'-ă-tŏr-e, sē'—S., a. 17. Pert. to

Cen'obite, -o-bīte, sē'—S., s. A monk; a recluse.

Cenobitic, -bĭt'-ĭk, sē—S., a. = *cenobit'ical*, 45. Living in community, as a monk.

Cenotaph, sĕn'-o-tăf, s. 9, 45. An empty or hon. tomb, or a monument, erected to one who is buried elsewhere. [arom. subs.

*Cense**, sĕnse, vt. To perfume by burning

Cens'er, -ĕr, s. The pan or vessel in which incense is burned.

Censor, sĕn'-sŏr, -sūr§, s. 17, 25. One empowered to exam. MSS., books, &c., before they are sent to press; a censorious person†. H., *cen'sor-like*, &c., a.; *cen'sorship*, s. 90.

Censorious, -sōre'-e-ŭs, a. = *censo''rial*. Prone to, implying, or expr. censure. H., *censōr'iously*, 43, ad.; *censōr'iousness*, s. 91.

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Censual, sĕn'-sh'ōō-ăl, a. 18, 35. Of or relating to a census.

Cen'surable, -sh'ōōr-ăbl, a. 35, 45. Deserving censure. H., *cen'surably*, 43, ad.; *cen'surableness*, s. 91.

Censure, sĕn'-sh'ōōr, s. 18, 35. Blame, reproof, disapprobation, animadversion; condemnation; judicial sentence (eccl.).

Cen'sure, vt. To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame; to condemn (eccl.):—vi. To judge†. H., *cen'suring*, p.; *cen'sured*, pp., a.; *cen'surer*, *cen'sor*, s. (v. sn.) 89.

Census, sĕn'-sŭs, s. A periodical enumeration of the people.

Cent, sĕnt, s. A hundred; a copper coin = $\frac{1}{100}$ dollar (U. S.).—*Per cent.* is by the 100.

Cent'age, -ăj, s. 45. = *per cent'age*. Rate by the 100.

Centaur, sĕn'-tâwr, -tôr—S., s. A fabulous being, half man, half horse. (myth.)

Cen'taury, -tăw-re, s. The name of sev. plants.

Centenarian, sĕn-ten-âr'-e-ăn, s. 45. A person 100 years old. [ber of 100.

Cen'tenary, -ăr-e, -tĕn'—K., s. 25. The num-

Centennial, -tĕn'-e-ăl, -tĕn'-y'ăl, a. 45. = *cen'tenary*. Rel. to, or cons. of 100; occ. once every 100 years. [which an arch is built.

Centering, sĕn'-tĕr-ĭng, s. The temp. frame on

Centesimal, sĕn-tes'-ĭm-ăl, a. Hundredth. H., *centes'imally*, 43, ad.; (s) *centes'imal* (the 1-100th), s. 91. [in the 100. (mil.)

*Centesimation**, -ā'-shŭn, s. An execution of 1

*Cen'tesm**, -tĕzm, s. The 1-100th part. [heads.

Centicipitous, sĕn-te-slp'-ĭt-ŭs, a. Having 100

Centifidous, -tĭf'-ĭd-ŭs, a. Div. into 100 parts.

Centifolious, -te-fō'l-e-ŭs, -y'ŭs, a. 45. Having 100 leaves.

Centigrade, sĕn'-te-grād, s. Hav. 100 degrees.

Cen'tigramme, -grăm, s. The 1-100th of a grammee. [57, 99. The 1-100th of a litre.

Centilitre, sĕn-tĭl'-ĭt-ĕr, sĕn'-te-lē'tr—Fr., s.

Centime, sĕn-tēm', s. The 1-100th of a franc.

Centimetre, -tĭm'-e-tĕr, sĕn'-te-mā'tr—Fr., s. 57, 99. The 1-100th of a metre.

Centipede, sĕn'-te-pēd, -pōds—K., s. = *cen'tiped*. An insect reputed to have 100 legs. See *Quadruped*.

Central, sĕn'-trăl, a. Placed in, cont., rel. to, or situated near the centre. H., *cen'trally*, 43, ad.; *cen'tralness*, *centrality*, -trăl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Cen'tralise, -īze, vt. 60. To draw to a centre. H., *cen'tralising*, p.; *cen'tralised*, pp., a.; *centralisa'tion*, -e-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Centre, sĕn'-tĕr, s. = *cen'ter*. 57. The middle or central point, position, or object; that about which anything revolves.

Cen'tre, vt. = *cen'ter*. 57. To place or collect on a centre or point:—vi. To be placed centrally; to rest on. H., *cen'tring*, p.; *cen'tred*, pp.

Cen'tre-bit, s. A borer turning on a centre.

Cen'tric, -trĭk, a. = *cen'trical*. Placed in the centre; central. H., *cen'trically*, ad.; *cen'tricalness*, *centricity**, -trĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Centrifugal, sĕn-trĭf'-ū-găl, a. 18. Tending to *fly from* the centre. [the centre.

Centripetal, -trĭp'-e-tăl, a. Tending *towards*

Centumvir, sĕn-tŭm'-vĕr, s. 15. (pl., *centum'viri*, -ve-rī, 99.) One of 100 judges in anc. Rome. (L.) H., *centum'viralis* (office of a), s. 90.

Centuple, sĕn'-tu-pl, a. 18, 45. Of a hundredfold. H., (to) *cen'tuple** (to mult. &c.), vt. 91.

Centu'plicate, -ple-kāt, vt. 45. To make hundredfold. [tur

Centurial, sĕn-tūr'-e-ăl, a. 18. Pert. to a cer

Centurion, -tūr'-e-ŭn, s. 18, 25. The captai of 100 men. [a hundred generally

Century, sĕnt'-ū-re, s. 18. A period of 100 year

Cephalalgic, sĕf-ăl-ăl'-jĭk, a. 45. Rel. to *ceph alalgy*(-je; *cephalal'gia*, L.) or the headach

Cephalic, se-făl'-ĭk, a. 45. Pert. to the hea H., (a) *cephal'ic*, s. (med.) 91. [waxe

Ceraceous, -rā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Of or like wa

Cerasine, sĕr'-ă-sĭn, a. 26, 58. A var. of gu

Cerate, sĕ'-rāt, s. 34, 45. A stiff species ointment containing wax.

Cera"ted, -ĕd, a. Covered with wax.

Cere, sēre, vt. To wax, or cover with wax. H *sēr'ing*, p.; *sēred*, pp., a.

Cere'-cloth, s. A cloth smeared with wax bitumen, with which the dead were enfolde

Cereal, sē'-re-ăl, a. = *cereal'ious**. 45. Pe to the *cereal'ia* (-ăl'-y'ă) or edible grains

*Cerebel**, sĕr'-e-bĕl, s. = *cerebell'um*, L. T hinder and lower of the masses forming t brain. [or rel. to the cerebru

Cer'ebral, -brăl, s. = *cer'ebrine*, -brĭn, 45.

Cerebric, se-rĕb'-rĭk, a. Of or from the bra

Cerebrum, sĕr'-e-brŭm, s. 99. The brain, p per; or the front and larger of the cerebr masses. (L.) [grave cloth

Cerement, sĕr'-ĕ-mĕnt, s. A cero-cloth:—p

Ceremonial, sĕr-e-mōn'-y'ăl, a. 45. Rel. ceremony; formal*. H., *ceremōn'ially*, ad.; *ceremōn'ialness*†, s. 91.

Ceremo"nial, s. Outward form; a system rules and ceremonies enjoined by authorit a ritual.

Ceremonious, sĕr-e-mōn'-y'ŭs, -e-ŭs, a. Full of ceremony; too observant of forn civil, precise, exact. H., *ceremōn'iously*, ad.; *ceremōn'iousness*, s. 91.

Ceremony, sĕr'-e-mo-ne, -mŭn-e†, s. 25. O ward form or rite, whether of state, r gion, civility, or etiquette; ceremonial.

Ceroous, sē'-re-ŭs, a. Caraceous.

Ceres, sē'-rēz, s.99. One of the minor planets.(

Ce'rine, -rĭn, s. 58. The part of bees' w soluble in boiling alcohol.

Cerium, sē'-re-ŭm, s. One of the rarer met

Cerography, -rŏg'-rĭf-e, s. The art of engr. a waxed copper-plate. [melted w

Ceromancy, sĕr'-o-măn-se, s. 26. Divination

Ceroon, se-rōōn', s. 20. A bale or package skins or hides. (Sp.) [in w

Ceroplastic, -ro-plăst'-ĭk, s. Art of modell

Cerosine, sĕr'-o-sĭn, s. 26, 58. A waxy s stance from the sugar-cane.

Certain, sĕr'-tĭne, -tĭn§—K., Wa., a. 45. listing in fact and truth; sure, indubitat fixed; resolved; unfailing; not doubti regular; assured (fol. by *of*); some or in par. H., *cer'tainly*, 43, ad.; *cer'tainne cer'tainty*, s. 91.

Cer'test, -tĕz, -tĭz—Wa., ad. Certainly.

Certificate, sĕr-tĭf'-e-kĭt, -kāt§—K., Wa., s. A written declaration to estab. some fact

Certif'icate, vt. To give or lodge a certif.:— To hold, or to be verified by a certif. H., *tif'icated*, pp., a. 89.

Certify, sĕr'-te-fī, vt. 42. To declare in w ing; to inform, declare, or assure positiv H., *cer'tifying*, p.; *cer'tified*, pp., a.; *cer fier*, s.; *certification*, -e-kā'-shŭn, s. 89.

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Certiorari, sĕr-sh'o-rā'rī-rī, -she-o—S., Wa., s. 29. A writ from a sup. court to an inf. one, to remove a cause there depending. (L.)

*Cer'titude*ⁿ, -te-tūde, s. 18. Certainty.

Cerulean, se-rōō'-le-ăn, -rōōl'-yăn†, a. 34, 45. = *cerul'leous*ⁿ. Sky-coloured.

Cerulific, sĕr-ōō-lĭf'-ĭk, a. 20, 26. Prod. blue.

Cer'ulous, -lŭs, a. 26, 56. A prep. of indigo.

Cerumen, se-rōō'-mĕn, s. 18, 34. Ear-wax.

Cerussa, sĕ'-rŭs-să, s. 18. White-lead.

Cervical, sĕr'-ve-kăl, a. Of or rel. to the neck.

Cer'vine, -vīne, -vĭn—We., a. 45. Pertaining to the stag or deer. [(bot.)

Cespitose, sĕs-pe-tōse', a. 45. Growing in tufts.

Ces'pitous, -tŭs, a. = *cespiticious*, -tĭsh'-'tus. 27. Pertaining to turf; turfy.

*Cessa'tion*ⁿ, -ā'nt, s. Ceasing; intermitting.

Cessation, sĕs-sā'-shŭn, s. Suspension of operation, force, or effect; rest, vacation, pause.

Cess'-pool, s. A receptacle for liquid filth.

Cession, sĕsh'-ŭn, s. 35. A ceding, vacating, or yielding up. See *Cede*. [effects. (leg.)

Ces'sionary, -ĕr-e, s. 9. Having surrendered

*Cest*ⁿ, sĕst, s. A lady's girdle.

Cest'ra, s. See *Cæstra*.

Cetaceous, se-tā'-sh'ŭs, a. 28. Pertaining to the *cetacea* (-tā'-sh'ă) or whale kind.

Ce'tene, -tēne, s. A certain chemical liquid.

Cetic, sē'-tĭk, a. Of the whale.

Ce'tine, -tĭn, s. 56. Pure spermaceti.

Cetology, -tol'-o-je, s. Nat. hist. of the cetacea.

Chaar, s. 59. See *Chaur*.

Chad, chăd, s. The shad.

Chafe, chāfe, v. 29. Heat or inflammation from friction; heat, rage, fume. (v. v.)

Chafe, vt. To warm, inflame, or wear by friction; fig., to excite anger or rage; to fret, vex, or provoke:—vi. To rage, to fret; to be excited or heated, &c. H., *chāf'ing*, p.; *chafed*, pp., a.; *chāf'er*, s.; (a) *chāf'ing*, s.89.

Cha''fer, -ĕr, s. A buzzing insect.

Cha'fery, -ĕr-e, s. A forge in ironworks.

Chaff, chăf, s. 9. The husks of corn; fig., any worthless matter or part; banter§. H., *chaff'y*, *chaff'less*, a.; *chaff'§* (to chafe or banter), vt. 90.

*Chaff'er*ⁿ, -ĕr, vt. To buy or exchange†:—vi. To bargain or haggle. H., *chaff'ering*ⁿ, p.; *chaff'erer*§, s.; *chaff'ery*§ (haggling), s.; &c.

Chaf'finch, -fĭnch, s. Name of a bird. [89.

Chafing-dish, chāfe'-ĭng-dĭsh, s. A kind of portable grate.

Chagreen, shă-grēne', s. Shagreen.

Chagrin, -grēne', -grĭn'—We., s. 99. Ill-humour; vexation. (Fr.) [pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Chagrin', vt. To vex, &c. H., *chagrined*, -grēnd',

Chain, chāne, s. 29. A series of connected links or rings; a manacle or fetter; fig., any con. series; any range or line of things; affliction, bondage, slavery; anything that binds; the warp; a meas. (= 100 links or 66 feet). H., *chain'less*, a.; *chain'-pump*, *chain'-shot*, *chain'-work*, &c., s. 90.

Chain, vt. To fasten, bind, hold, or connect with, or as with a chain; to enslave; to unite firmly. H., *chain'ing*, p.; *chained*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Chair, chāre, s. 29. A movable seat for one person, with a back to it; a seat of justice, authority, or instruction, or of a party presiding; also, fig., his office; a sedan†; a kind of hand-chaise†; the iron blocks which support a railway (tech.).

Chair, vt. To carry one publicly, in triumph.

Chair'man, s. The presiding officer of an assembly; a chair-porter†. H., *chair'manship*, &c., s. 90. [rings, with two wheels.

Chaise, shāze, s. 29. A light, one-horse car-

Chalcedony, kăl-sĕd'-o-ne, kăl'—K., Wa., s. = *chalced'onyx*, -nĭks. 29. A rare var. of agate.

Chalcography, -kog'-răf-e, s. Engr. on brass. H., (a) *chalcog'rapher*, *chalcog'raphist*, s. 90.

Chaldaic, kăl-dā'-ĭk, a. = *Chal'dic*. 29. Part. to Chalda'a. H., *Chalda'ic* or *Chal'dīc* (the lang. of), *Chal'daism*, -ĭzm (an idiom of the *Chaldæans*), s. 91.

Children, chĭl'drĕn, chĭl'—We., chĭl'—We., s. 9, 25. = *chaw'dron*, Fr. A coal-measure (= 36 bushels).

Chalice, chăl'-ĭs, kăl'ˢ—P., s. 29. A cup or bowl; *spyr.*, a communion-cup.

Chal'iced, -ĭsd, a. Having a cup, as a flower.

Chalk, chăwk, s. 8, 29. Earthy carbonate of lime; any mineral that may be used as a crayon†. H., *chalk'-cutter* (digger), *chalk'-pit*, *chalk'-stone* (a gouty concretion), &c., s. 90.

Chalk, vt. To rub, mark, or manure with chalk; to design or resolve on† (fol. by *out*). H., *chalk'ing*, p.; *chalked*, pp., a. 89.

Chalk'y, -e, a. Of or like chalk. H., *chalk'iness*, s. 91.

Challenge, chăl'-ĕnj, s. 29, 45. A summons to combat; an invitation to a contest of any kind; also the letter or message containing it; an exception to a juror or voter (leg.); the demand of a sentry (mil.).

Chal'lenge, vt. To give, send, or offer a chal.; to accuse, claim, except, or object to. H., *chal'lenging*, p.; *chal'lenged*, pp., a.; *chal'lenger*, s.; *chal'lengeable*, a. (v. s.) 89. [fabric.

Challis, shăl'-e, s. 99. A fine, tweeled woollen

Chalybeate, kă-lĭb'-e-āte, 29, 13. Of or comt. iron. H., (a) *chalyb'eate*, s. (med.) 91.

Chamber, chām'-bĕr, s. 29, 25. An apart. or room up stairs; a private do.; a bedroom†; a hall of justice or legis.; that part of the bore of a gun which contains the charge. H., *chām'bermaid*, &c., s. 91.

*Cha''mber*ⁿ, vi. To reside in or occupy ch.; to intrigue§. (v. s.) [&c. (conch.)

Cha''mbered, -bĕrd, pp., a. Hav. compartments,

Cha''mberlain, -lĭne, -lĭn†§—K., Wa., We., s. 6, 45. An officer or overseer of the priv. apartments of a monarch or noble; a servant who has the care of chambers; the treasurer of a mun. corporation. H., *chām'berlainship*, &c., s. 91.

Chameleon, kă-mēle'-yŭn, s. 25, 45. A kind of lizard, of changeable hue. H., (to) *chamĕl'eonize*†, -ĭze, 60, vt. 89, 90.

Cham'fer, chām'-fĕr, s. 29. = *cham'fret*. A small gutter or channel; a slope or bevel. (arch.) [*cham'fered*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Cham'fer, vt. To channel, flute, or bevel. H.,

Chamois, shăm'-wă, shăm'-e†, shă-mŏi'—Wa., s. 99. A kind of goat; also a soft variety of leather originally prep. from its skin. (Fr.)

Chamomile, kăm'-o-mīle, s. = *cam'omile*ⁿ. A medicinal plant; also its dried flowers.

Champ, chămp, vt. 29. To bite with freq. audible action of the teeth; to chew:—vi. To bite frequently; &c. H., *champ'ing*, p.; *champed*, pp.; *champ'er*, s. 89.

Champagne, shăm-pāne', s. 99. A del. Fr. wine.

Champaign, -pān', shăm'—Ja., K., a. Open, flat:—s. An open, flat country. (v. su.)

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Champerty, chăm'-pĕr-te, s. The maintenance of a suit on condition of div. profits. H., *cham'pertor* (one who), s. 90. [room. (Fr.)
Champignon, -pĭn'-yŭn, s. 99. A kind of mush-
Champion, chăm'-pe-ŭn, s. 17. (*f.*, *cham'pion-ess.*) A single combatant; one who undertakes or espouses the cause of another; a hero; the successful competitor for a prize, or for superiority. H., *cham'pionship*, s. 90.
Cham'pion†, vt. To challenge to combat.
Chance, chănse, *chănse*—We., s. 9, 29. Casual; fortuitous.
Chance, s. A fortuitous or unexpected event, or its cause; fortune, or what fortune brings; an event, good or evil; luck; risk; opportunity; possibility of an occurrence.
Chance, vt. To risk:—vi. To happen or occur. H., *chan''cing*, p.; *chanced*, pp.; *chan''cer*†, s.; *chance'able**§, *chance'ful**, a. 89.
Chance'-comer†, -kŭm-ĕr, s. One unexpected.
Chance'-medley, s. A legal kind of manslaughter.
Chancel, chăn'-sĕl, s. 9, 29. The part of a church where the altar stands.
Chancellor, chăn'-sĕl-ŭr, *chăn'*—We., s. 9, 25. An officer of the highest power and dignity in the court in which he presides. H., *chan'cellorship*, s. 90.—*Lord* (*High*) *Chancellor*, the highest officer of the crown, and of the *Court of Chancery*. [equity. (Eng.)
Chan'cery, -sĕr-e, s. (v. su.) The high court of
Chancre, shăng'-kĕr, s. 99. A syph. ulcer. (Fr.)
Chanc'rous, -rŭs, a. Of or like a chancre.
Chandelier, shăn-de-lēr', s. 99. A hanging frame with branches for lights.
Chandler, chănd'-lĕr, *chănd'*—We., s. 9. Orig., a maker of candles; now, a dealer gen. H., *corn-chand'ler*, *ship-do.*, *tal'low-do.*, &c., s. 90.
Chand'lery, -er-e, s. Goods sold by a chandler.
Change, chānje, s. 29, 32. Alteration or var. of any char. or kind; passage from one state, condition, or place, to another; mutation, vicissitude, variety, novelty; small money†; exchange† (by abbr.). H., *change'ful*, 45, *change'less*, s. 90.
Change, vt. To alter, vary, or make diff.; to put or give one thing in place of another; to shift, veer, quit, transfer; to give and take recip.:—vi. To suffer change. H., *chāng'ing*, p.; *changed*, pp., a.; *chāng'er*, s.; *change'able*, a.; (s) *change*, *chāng'ing*, s. 89.
Change'able, -ăbl, a. 45. Liable or prone to change. H., *change'ably*, 43, ad.; *change'ableness*, *changeabil'ity**, -lt-e, s. 91.
Change'ling, -ing, s. A child left in place of another; a person apt to change.
Channel, chăn'-ĕl, s. 29. The hollow bed of running waters; the deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbour; a long cavity; a gutter; a furrow.
Chann'el, vt. To cut or form into channels; to groove. H., *chann'eling*, p.; *chann'eled*, pp., a. 89. [9, 45. Song; melody; sacred recitative.
Chant, chănt, chānt—S., Wa., chănt—We., s.
Chant, vt., vi. To sing; to celebr. in song; to intone or perform in recitative; to falsely assign good qual. to a horse. H., *chant'ing*, p., a.; *chant'ed*, pp.; *chant'er* (*f.*, *chant'ress*), s.; (a) *chant'ing*, s. 89.
Chant'icleer, -e-klĕr, s. A cock. (poet.) [&c.
Chant'ry, -re, s. An endowed chapel for masses,
Chaos, kā'-ŏs, s. 29. Matter as it existed before the creation; absolute confusion; indistinctness.

Chaotic, -ŏt'-ĭk, a. Resemb. chaos; confused.
Chap¶, chăp, s. A person; a fellow.
Chap, chăp, chŏp†, s. A cleft, gap, or crack in the skin, from cold, &c. H., *chapp'y*, a. 90.
Chap, vt., vi. To crack or break into chops. (v. s.) H., *chapp'ing*, p.; *chapped*, *chapt*¶, pp., a. 89. See *Chop*.
Chap, chŏp, s. The jaw (app. to animals):—pl., *chaps*, the mouth¶; any entrance (naut.). H., *chap'less* (skinny, &c.), s. 90.
Chapel, chăp'-ĕl, s. 13. Orig., a private church; now, a building for religious service, either attached to a church, or unatt. but subord. to it (*chapel of ease*); a dissenter's meeting-house; an asso. of workmen in a printing-off.
Chap'elry, -re, s. = *chap'ellany**. The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.
Chaperon, shăp'-ĕr-ōne, -ŏng—K., S., -ōn'—Wa., shăp'-rōng—Fr., s. 99. A hood or cap of knighthood; an eld. female who accom. a young lady in public as protector and guide; h., any person acting similarly.
Chap'eron, vt. To attend as chaperon.
Chapfallen†, chŏp'-fâwln, a. Dispirited; silenced. [column. (arch.)
Chapiter, chăp'-ĭt-ĕr, s. The capital of a
Chaplain, chăp'-lāne, -lĭn†§, s. 6, 45. A priest attached to an episcopal chapel, a ship of war, a regiment, or a family. H., *chap'laincy*, -se, *chap'lainship*, &c., s. 90.
Chaplet, chăp'-lĕt, s. A wreath or garland for the head; a little moulding (arch.); a small chapel or shrine; a rosary or string of beads.
Chap'man, -măn, s. 25. (pl., *chap'men.*) A chespener; a dealer, seller, or market-man.
Chapter, chăp'-tĕr, s. Lit., a head; h., a div. of a book or treatise; the corporate clergy, or officers, of a cathedral, &c.; a decretal epistle. H., *chap'ter-house*, &c. 90.
Chap'trel, -trĕl, s. A capital or impost. (arch.)
Char, chăr, s. 26. A delicious lake-fish.
Char, vt. To roast or burn until carbonised; to reduce to mere carbon or black cinder. H., *charr'ing*, p.; *charred*, pp., a. 89.
Char, chāre, s. = *chār'ing*, *chōre*. Work (esp. domestic w.) done by the day; a job. H., (to) *char*, chāre, vi.; *chār'-woman*, &c., s. 89, 90. See *Chore*.
Character, kăr'-ăk-tĕr, s. 29, 26. A mark, letter, or fig., used to form words or to convey ideas; the style or man. of writing, speaking, or acting; the peculiar qualities (nat. or acq.) which distinguish one person from another; the stamp of mind, morals, or behaviour; an account, descr., or repr., of the qual., &c., of a person or thing; a person simply, or by way of eminence or eccentricity; the pec. or distinctive prop. or qual. of anything. H., *char'acterless**, a.; &c. 90.
Char'acterise, -ĭze, vt. 60. To assign a char. to; to describe by peculiar qual.; to exh. the peculiar prop. or qual. of a person or thing; to disting. or designate. H., *char'acterising*, p.; *char'acterized*, pp.
Characteristic, -ĭs'-tĭk, a. = *characteris'tical*. Marking the char. H., *characteris'tically*, 43, ad.; *characteris'ticalness*, s. 91.
Characteris'tic, s. That which characterises; an exponent.
Charade, shā-rād', s. 99. A sort of riddle. (Fr.)
Charcoal, chār'-cōle, s. Wood charred out of contact with the air.

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Chard, chärd, s. The leaves of artichokes, &c., peculiarly cultivated.

Charge, chärj, s. 32. That which is laid on, upon, or in; h., care, custody; commission, trust conferred; the person, thing, or business, so lodged or conferred; precept, mandate, order given; exhortation; instruction, as of a judge to a jury, a bishop to his clergy, &c.; accusation, imputation; rushing on an enemy, or the signal to do so (mil.); assault, onset; cost, price, expense; load, burthen; content; load of powder, &c., for a gun; imposts on land, estate, &c. (leg.); that which is borne on the colour (her.). H., *charge'ful**, *charge'less*, &c., s. 90.

Charge, vt. To lay on or load; h., to intrust (fol. by *with*); to commission; to impute to, censure, accuse; to command; to enjoin, exhort, instruct; to impute or assign, as a debt; to fall upon, to attack; to load, burthen, impose; &c.:—vi. To make an onset. H., *charg'ing*, p.; *charged*, pp.; *charg'er* (he or that), s. (v. s.) 89.

Chargeable, chärj'-ȧbl, a. 32, 45. Subject or liable to be charged; imputable, censurable, blamable; expensive*. H., *charge'ably*, 43, ad.; *charge'ableness*, s. (v. v.) 91. (v. v.)

Charg'er, -ĭr, s. A war-horse; a large dish.

Cha'rily, *char'iness*. See *Chary*.

Chariot, chăr'-e-ŭt, s. 25-6. A wheel carriage of pleasure, state, or war; appr., a lighter kind of coach with only one seat. [chariot.

Charioteer, -ēr', s. The driver or cond. of a

Charioteer', vi. To drive or use a chariot; to career wildly. H., *charioteer'ing*, p., s.; *charioteered'*, -ērd', p.

Charitable, chăr'-ĭt-ȧbl, a. 26, 45. Prone to charity; of or rel. to charity. H., *char'itably*, 43, ad.; *char'itableness*, s. 91.

Charity, chăr'-ĭt-e, s. 29, 26. Tenderness, kindness, good-will, benevolence; that disposition of the heart which inclines men to think well of their fellows, and to do them good; universal love (theol.); liberality; candour; alms-giving; alms; a char. institution.

Char'ŧ, chärk, vt. To burn or char.

Charlatan, shär'-lȧ-tăn, s. 99. A prating pretender; a quack. (Fr.) [to skill; quackery.

Char'latanry, -re, s. Undue or noisy pretension

Charlock, chär'-lŏk, s. A certain weed.

Charm, chärm, s. 7, 34. Words, characters, or other things, imag. to possess some occult power; anything that charms. H., *charm'ful**, *charm'less*, &c., a. (v. v.) 90.

Charm, vt. To subdue or control by incantation or secret influence; to subdue the mind or senses with irresistible pleasure, or to delight and attract the heart; to allay, appease, captivate, allure. H., *charm'ing*, p., s.; *charmed* (-ĕd, as an *a.*), p., a.; *charm'er*, s. 65, 89.

Charm'ing, -ing, a. Pleasing in the highest degree. H., *charm'ingly*, 43, ad.; *charm'ingness*, s. (v. v.) 91. [cases.

Charnel, chär'-nĕl, s. 34. Cont. flesh or car-

Char'nel-house, s. The bone-house attached to a grave-yard.

Charry, chär'-e, a. 26. Of or like charcoal.

Chart, chärt, kärt*—Wa., s. 29, 99. Lit., a paper; a marine map for navigators; any map or tabular view‡. H., *chart'less*, &c., a. 90.

Charta, kär'-tȧ, s. 99. Paper; a charter. H., *Mag'na char'ta*, s. (L.) 90.

Chartaceous, chär-tā'-sh'ŭs, a. Papery.

Charter, chärt'-ĕr, s. 29. Any written paper bestowing privileges, or confirming rights; privilege, immunity, exemption. H., *chart'erland* (held by ch.), *chart'er-party* (the agree., in dupl., for the hire of a ship), &c., a. 90.

Chart'er, vt. To est. by charter; to let or to hire a vessel on contract. H., *chart'ering*, p.; *chart'ered*, pp., a.; (a) *chart'ering*, s. 89.

Chart'ism, -izm, s. The doctrines of a cert. ultra-radical party composed ch. of the discontented port. of the working-classes of Eng. H., (a) *chart'ist*, s. 90. [records; an archivist.

*Chart'ulary**, -ŭ-lär-e, s. 18, 25. A place for

Chary, chār'-e, a. Careful; wary; cautious; frugal. H., *chār'ily*‡, 43, ad.; *chār'iness*‡, s. 91.

Chase, chās, s. = *chace*. 59. Eager or vehement pursuit; hunting; fitness for do.; the object or thing pursued; open ground stored with game, &c.; a case in which type is confined; a term at tennis.

Chase, vt. To pursue or fol. eagerly; to hunt; to drive away; to enchase. H., *chās'ing*, p.; *chased*, pp., a.; *chās'er*, s.; *chase'able*, a.; *chās'ing* (also *enchasing*), s. 89.

Chasm, kăzm, s. 29. A breach unclosed; a cleft, fissure, gap, vacuity. H., *chasm'y*, -e (abounding with), *chasmed* (hav. ch.), a. 90.

Chasselas, shăs'-e-lăs, s. 29. A kind of grape.

Chasseur, shăs'-ēr', s. 99. A horse-soldier trained for rapid movements. (Fr.)

Chaste, chāste, a. Untainted by lewdness; fig., pure, uncorrupt, refined; pure in taste or style. H., *chāste'ly*, 43, ad.; *chāste'ness*, s. 91.

Chasten, chās'n, chāse'-tĕn§—K., vt. 13, 45. To purify by expunging error or faults; to correct; to punish. H., *chastening*, chās'n-ing, p.; *chastened*, chās'nd, pp., a.; *chastener*, chās'n-ĕr, s.; (a) *chastening*, chās'n-ing, s. 89.

Chastise, chās-tīze', vt. To correct, purify, chasten; to correct by punishing; to reduce to order, or to obedience. H., *chastis'ing*, p.; *chastised'*, pp.; *chastis'er*, s.; *chastis'able*‡, a.; *chastis'ingly*‡, *chas'tisement*, -tīz-, s. 89.

Chastity, chăst'-ĭt-e, chās'-te-te, s. Purity of body and manner; personal chasteness.

Chat‡, chăt, s. Familiar talk; idle do.; a twig*. H., *chat'ty*‡ (talkative), a. 90.

Chat‡, vi. To converse at ease; to talk idly. H., *chatt'ing*‡, p.; *chatt'ed*‡, pp. [(Fr.)

Chateau, shă-tō', s. 99. A castle; a country-seat.

Chattel, chăt'-l, -ĕl*—K., s. 13. Any movable property or possession. (leg.) [prate‡.

Chatter, chăt'-ĕr, s. Noise of a pie or monkey;

Chatt'er, vt. To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly; to clatter the teeth; to talk idly or rapidly. H., *chatt'ering*, p., s.; *chatt'ered*, pp.; *chatt'erer*, s.; (a) *chatt'ering*, s. 89.

Chatt'er-box‡, s. An incessant talker.

Chatwood‡, chăt'-wōod, s. Little sticks; fuel.

Chauffer, chŏf'-ĕr, s. A small furnace; a chafing-

Chaw§, chăw, s. 8. A cud; a mouthful. [dish.

Chaw§, vt. To chew. H., *chawed*§ or *chawn*§, pp., a. 89.

Cheap, chēpe, a. 12. Low in price at the qual.; of small value; easy to be had; common, not respected‡. H., *cheap'ly*, ad.; *cheap'-Cheap*, afx., pfx. Market. (Sax.) [*ness*, s. 91.

Cheapen‡, chēp'n, vt. 13, 45. To chaffer*; to

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lessen value. H., *cheap'ening*†, p.; *cheap'-ened*†, -nd, pp.; *cheap'ener*, s. 89.

Cheat, chēte, s. A fraud committed by deception; one who cheats. (v. v.)

Cheat, vt. To deceive and defraud; to deceive, trick, or impose on, dishonestly. H., *cheat'ing*, p.; *cheat'ed*, pp., a.; *cheat, cheat'er*†, s.; *cheat'able*†, a.; *cheat'ing* (ast, &c.), s. 89.

Cheat'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *cheat'ingly*, ad. 91.

Check, chēk, s. 45. Any thing or person that checks; a cheque; a pass-ticket or token; a term in chess; a cheque or checkered pattern; checkered cloth†. H., *check'y*†, *check'less*, a.; *check'book*, &c., s. (v. v.) 90.

Check, vt. To stop, restrain, hinder, repress, or curb; to rebuke or reprove; to compare or examn.; to control by counter-reckoning; to tick or mark in a list (fol. by *off*). H., *check'ing*, p.; *checked, checkt*, pp.; *check'er*, s. 89. See *Cheque*.

Check'-mate, -māte, s. The *check* that confines the king, and wins the game; fig., defeat, overthrow. H., (to) *check'-mate*, vt. 89.

Checker, chēk'-ēr, vt. = *chequer*, chēk'-ēr, 33. To form into little squares of diff. colours (*check'ers, chequers, check'er-work*); to variegate; to diversify. H., *check'ering*, p.; *check'ered*, pp., a. 89.

Check'ers, -ērz, s. pl. = *chequers*. Draughts.

Cheek, chēke, s. 29. The side of the face below the eyes:—pl., any objects that are double and correspondent† (mesh.). H., *cheek'y*† (impudent), a.; *cheek'-bone, cheek'-tooth*, &c., s. 90.—*Cheek by jole*†, side by side.

Cheer, chēre, s. 26. A shout, applause; joy, mirth, gaiety; entertainment, provisions; air of countenance. H., *cheer'y*†, -e, a. (v. v.) 90.

Cheer, vt. To applaud; to encourage, comfort, gladden; to inspirit or enliven. H., *cheer'ing*, p., a.; *cheered*, pp.; *cheer'er*†, s. (v. i.) 89.

Cheerful, chēre'-fōōl, chēr'—° or then., a. 12. Lively, gay, animated; full of life. H., *cheer'fully*, 42, ad.; *cheer'fulness*, s. 91.

Cheer'ily, -il-e, chēr'-il-e†, ad. 12. With cheerfulness or spirit.

Cheering, chēre'-ing, p., a. Enlivening; animating; encouraging. H., *cheer'ingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Cheer'less, -lēs, a. Without cheer; cold, gloomy, dispiriting. H., *cheer'lessly*, 42, ad.; *cheer'lessness*, s. 91.

Cheer'ly°, -le, a. Cheerful. H., *cheer'ly*†, ad. 91.

Cheer'-up†, -ŭp, vt., vi. To make or become cheerful; to bear up.

Cheese, chēze, s. 35. The curd of milk pressed into a mass, and suffered to dry or harden. H., *cheese'y, cheese'-like*, a.; *cheese'-cake, cheese'press, cheese'vat, cheese'monger*, -mŭng'-ēr (one who deals in or sells), &c., s. 90.

Chef-d'œuvre, shēf'-dōōv'r, s. 99. A masterpiece. (Fr.)

Cheliferous, ke-lif'-ēr-ŭs, a. Hav. claws, as a shell-fish. (zool.) [of a claw.

Cheliform, kēl'-e-form, a. 26. Hav. the form

Chelonian, ke-lōne'-yăn, a. 45. Pert. to the tortoise kind. (zool.) [shell-fish.

Chely°, kē'-le, chē'-leę, s. 29. The claw of a

Chemical, kĭm'-ik-ăl, a. = *chĭm'ical, chem'ic*°, *chemist'ical*†. 29, 56. Of or pert. to chemistry. H., *chem'ically*, 42, ad. (v. s.) 91.

Chemise, she-mēze', s. 99. A lady's under-garment; a wall that lines a bastion. (Fr.)

Chemisette, shēm-e-zēt', s. 99. A lady's under-waistcoat. (Fr.) [ury.

Chemist, kĭm'-ist, s. 29. One versed in chemis-

Chem'istry, -re, s. = *chĭm'istry*, 15, 56. The science which determines the constitution of bodies, and investigates the laws which regulate the combinations and mutual actions of their elements.

Cheque, chēk, s. 33. = *check*. A draft on a banker, payable at sight; check, or checkered linen. H., (to) *cheque*, v.; *chequ'-book*, &c., s. 90. See *Check*, &c.

Cherish, chēr'-ish, vt. 29. To treat with tenderness and aff.; to foster and protect; to encourage in the mind. H., *cher'ishing*, p.; *cher'ished*, pp., a.; *cher'isher*, s.; (a) *cher'ishing*, s. 89. [ad.; *cher'ishment*°, s. 91

Cher'ishingly, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *cher'ishingly*, ad.

Cheroot, she-rōōt', s. A kind of cigar.

Cherry, chēr'-re, s. 29, 26. A well-known fruit. H., *cher'ry* or *cher'ry-coloured, cher'ry-cheeked* (ruddy), a.; *cher'ry-laurel, cher'ry-tree, cher'ry-wine*, &c., s. 90.

Chersonese, kēr'-so-nēse, s. 35. A peninsula.

Chert, chērt, s. 29. Hornstone. H., *chert'y* (flinty), a. 90.

Cherub, chēr'-ŭb, s. 26. (pl., *cher'ubs*; E. *cher'ubim*, Heb.) An angel abounding in affection; fig., a beaut. child. See *Seraph*.

Cherubic, che-rōō'-bik, a. = *cherubical*, 18

Chervil, chēr'-vil, s. A certain plant.

Chess, chēs, s. An ingenious game played on a chequered board. H., *chess'-board, chess' man*, &c., s. 90. (a sort, quan. of goods (comm.)

Chest, chēst, s. A large strong box; the thorax

Chest'ed, -ĕd, a. Hav. a chest; placed in a chest

Chestnut, chēs'-nŭt, s. 29. Of or like the chestnut; reddish brown. [also its fruit

Chest'nut, s. = *ches'nut*. A kind of beech-tree

Chetah, chē'-tă, s. The E. I. hunting leopard

Chevalier, shĕv-ă-lēr', -ăl'-yā—Fr., s. 99. knight. [leather

Cheveril, chĕv'-ēr-il, s. 29. A kid; kid

Chev'in, -in, s. The chub.

Chevron, shĕv'-rŭn, s. 99. A repr. of two rafters meeting at top (her.); the dist. badge on the sleeve of a non-com. officer. (Fr.) *chev'roned* (her., &c.), a. 90. [takepe kin

Chev'rotain, -ro-tĭne, s. The smallest of the a

Chew, ch'ōō, s. 29. That which is chewed; a cu

Chew, vt. To bite and grind with the teeth to masticate; to meditate upon†:—vi. champ upon; to ruminate. H., *chew'in*, p., a.; *chewed*, pp., a. 89.

Chew'et°, -ĕt, s. Minced-meat.

Chian, kī'-ăn, a. 29. Of or from *Chios*.

Chiaro-oscuro, ke-ă'-ro-ŏs-kōō'-ro, s. 99. Di position of light and shade. (pa.)

Chibbal†, chĭb'-ăl, a. A small, young onion

Chicane, she-kāne', vi. 99. To be guilty chicanery. H., *chicăn'ing*, p.; *chicăned* pp.; *chicăn'er*, s. 89.

Chicanery, -kāne'-ēr-e, s. = *chicăne'*. Me or unfair artifice to perplex a cause, or obscure the truth; shift, quibble, trick sophistry; wrangling.

Chick, chĭk, s. A very young chicken.

Chick'en, -ĕn, s. The young of fowls, par. the dom. hen; a child or del. young perso H., *chick'en-hearted* (timorous), a.; *chick pea* (a small pea), *chick'-weed*, &c., s. 90.

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Chick'en-pox, s. A mild eruptive disease.

Chick'ling, -ling, s. A small chick; a var. of pea or vetch. [its root, dried and roasted.

Chicory, chik'-o-re, s. 25. Wild-succory; also

Chide, chīde, vt. 29. To reprove by words; to censure, scold, rebuke:—vi. To scold, clamour, quarrel. H., *chid'ing*, p.; *chid*, *chidd*† (ĕ—S.), prt.; *chid*, *chidd'en*, pp.; *chid'er*, s.; (a) *chid'ing*, s. 29.

Chi'ding, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *chid'ingly*, ad. 91.

Chief, chēfe, s. 29. Principal, highest, most eminent; first; capital. H., *chief*, *chief'ly* (principally, &c.), ad. 91.

Chief, s. A leader or commander; the principal person; the leading or prin. part; the top of anything. (It often expr. plurality without being used in the pl.) H., *chief'less*, a.; *chief'dom**, -dm, s. 90.

Chief'tain, -tīne, -tĭnṣ—K., Wa., s. 45. A leader; appr., the head of a clan. H., *chief'taincy*, *chief'tainship*, s. 90.

Chiseance, chēz'-ĕnse, s. Traffic in which money is extorted as discount. (leg.)

Chiffonier, chĭf-on-ēr', s. 98. Lit., a receptacle for rags; a kind of mov., orn. cupboard.

Chilblain, chĭl'-blāne, s. 29. An inflammatory swelling or sore produced by cold.

Child, chīld or ch'ĭld, s. 14, 27. (pl., *chil'dren*.) A son or daughter; an infant, a very young person; a girl*§; fig., one weak in knowledge, exp., or judg.; a tyro, a novice; a disciple or follower:—pl., offspring; descendants; inhabitants. H., *child'less*, *child'like*, *child'ly**, a.; *child'-bearing*, *child'-bed* (accouchement), *child'birth* (do.), &c., s. 90.

Childe†, child, child—We., s. The eldest son of a nobleman, until he had gained honours, or acquired titles. [cents' day (28 Dec.).

Childermass-day, chĭl'-dĕr-mās-day', s. Inno-

Childhood, chīld'-hŏod, s. 21, 27. The state or properties of a child; the period between infancy and youth. (v. su.)

Child'ish, -ĭsh, a. Of or rel. to a child; fig., weak, silly, ignorant. H., *child'ishly*, 13, ad.; *child'ishness*, s. 90. [*lessness*, s. 90.

Child'less, -lĕs, a. Without children. H., *child'-*

Chil'dren, s. pl. See *Child*. [Chili.

Chili, chĭl'-e, a. = *Chil'ian*. 99. Of or from

Chiliad, kĭl'-e-ăd, s. 29. A thousand; 1000 of anything; 1000 years.

*Chil'iasm**, -ĭzm, s. The millennium.

*Chil'iast**, -ĭst, s. A millenarian.

*Chilion'eter**, &c., s. See *Kilomètre*, &c.

Chill, chĭl, a. 29. Rather cold; shivery with cold; cool, distant, formal; dull, depressed. H., *chil'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Chill, s. Chilness, coldness, shivering; a cold; fig., a depressing influence or sensation. (v. s.)

Chill, vt. To make chill or cold; to cool; to stop growth, to blast with cold; fig., to depress, dispirit, cast-down. H., *chill'ing*, p., a.; *chilled*, pp. 89. [ad. 91.

Chill'ing, -ing, p., a. (v. v.) H., *chill'ingly*,

Chill'y, -e, a. Cool; rather cold; chill; shivery. H., *chill'y**, ad.; *chill'iness*, s. 91. See *Chil*.

Chimb, chīme, s. 45. = *chime*. The edge, formed by the staves, of a cask or tub.

Chime, chīme, s. The harmonic sound of several instr., par. of bells; corresp. of sound, or of proportion or relation:—pl., a set of bells which sound in harmony. (v. v.)

Chime, vt. To strike or cause to sound in harmony:—vi. To sound in her.; to jingle; to correspond, agree, fall in (*with*). H., *chim'ing*, p.; *chimed*, pp.; *chim'er*, s. 90.

Chimera, ke-mēr'-ă, -mī'-ră—Wa., s. 29, 26. A fabled monster of inconsistent parts (myth.); h., any vain and idle fancy.

Chimerical, -mĕr'-e-kăl, a. Wildly or vainly conceived; wild; imag. H., *chimer'ically*, ad. 91.

Chimney, chĭm'-ne, s. (pl., *chim'neys*.) A tube or passage for the escape of smoke or heated air; the fireplace†. H., *chim'ney-board* (fire-board), *chim'ney-corner* (fireside), *chim'ney-piece* (mantle-piece), *chim'ney-sweep* or *ch.-sweep'er*, &c., s. 90. [outang.

Chimpanzee, chĭm-păn'-zē, s. The Afr. ereng-

Chin, chĭn, s. 29. The part of the face below the underlip. [orig. from China.

China, chī'-nă, chĭ'-na*§—Wa., s. Porcelain.

Chinchilla, chĭn-chĭl'-ă, s. 29. A small animal of South America; also its fur.

*Chin'cough**, -kŏf, s. The hooping-cough.

Chine, chīne, s. The spine or backbone of a beast; also a piece (of pork) cont. some of it and the adja. parts (cook.); the chimb§. H., *chined*† (rel. to the back), s.; *chine* (to cut into), vt.; &c. 90, 90.

Chinese, chī-nēze', s. Of China:—s. (sing. and pl.) The language or inhabitants of do.

Chink, chĭngk, s. 45. A very narrow aperture; a cleft, fissure, or crack. H., *chink'y*, a.; *chink** (to crack, &c.), vt., vi. (v. i.) 89. [money†.

Chink, s. Money§; the rattle (*chink'ing*) of

Chink†, vt. To rattle coins, &c., together:—vi. To emit a chinking sound when shaken together. H., *chink'ing*†, p., s., s.; *chinked*†, pp. 89. [distilling the kinnetes.

Chinone, kĭ-nōne', s. 29. A pec. subs. obt. by

Chinse, chĭnse, vt. To calk seams or chinks. (naut.) [cloth.

Chints, chĭnts, s. 44. A var. of printed cotton

Chip, chĭp, s. A small piece chopped off a larger one; a fragment. (v. v.)

Chip, vt. To dim., or to reduce to pieces, by chopping or cutting off a little at a time:—vi. To fly off in small pieces, as potter's ware. H., *chipp'ing*, p.; *chipped*, pp., s.; (a) *chipp'ing*, s. 89.

Chip-, *chipp'ing-*, pfx. Market. (Sax.) [(L.)

Chiragra, kĭ-răˊ-grā, s. 29. Gout in the hand.

Chi'rographh, -ro-grăf, s. An ancient form of writing in duplicate, similar to a modern indenture or charter-party.

Chirography, kĭ-rŏg'-răf-e, s. 29. Handwriting. H., *chirograph'ic* (rel. to), a.; *chirog'rapher*, *chirog'raphist* (also a chiromancer), s. 90.

Chirology, -rŏl'-o-je, s. Art of talking with the hands. H., *chirol'ogist*, s.; &c. 90.

Chiromancy, kī'-ro-măn-se, kĭr'-ro—Wa., s. Palmistry. H., *chiromant'ic* (rel. to), a.; (a) *chi'romancer*, *chi'romantist*, s. 90.

*Chironomy**, kī-rŏn'-o-me, s. 29. Art of moving the hand. (orat.) [gering. (mus.)

Chi'roplast, -ro-plăst, s. An instr. to teach fin-

Chiropodist, -rŏp'-o-dĭst, s. A corn or wart doctor. [fortune-teller.

Chiromantist, -rŏn'-o-tĭst, s. A chiromancer or

Chirp, chĕrp, s. 29, 15. The particular voice of certain small birds and insects.

Chirp, vi. To make the noise of certain birds, &c. H., *chirp'ing*, p., s.; *chirped*, pp.; *chirp'er*, s.; (a) *chirp'ing*, s. 89.

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Chirp*, vt. = *chirrup*, chŭr'-ŭp, 26. To cheer up; to animate.'

Chirurgeon†, kĭ-rûrj'-ŭ-ŭn, s. 29, 25. A surgeon.

Chirur'gery*, -jĕr-ē, s. Surgery.

Chirur'gical, -jĭk-ăl, a. Surgical.

Chisel, chĭz'-ĕl, s. 35, 18. An instr. for paring or hollowing out wood, stone, &c.

Chis'el, vt. To work upon with a chisel. H., *chis'eling*, p.; *chis'eled*, pp., a.; *chis'eler* (also, a cheat‡), s.; *chis'eling* (also, cheating‡), s. 89. [young child‡. H., *chitt'y*†, s. 90.

Chit, chĭt, s. A shoot or sprout; a lively

Chit*, vi. To shoot or sprout. (v. s.)

Chit'chat‡, -chăt, s. Prattle.

Chitine, kĭ'-tĭn, s. 58. The hard, insol. subs. forming the shells and elytra of insects.

Chitterlings†, chĭt'-ĕr-lĭngz, s. pl. The smaller intestines of a pig, &c. (cook.)

Chivalric, she-văl'-rĭk, a. = *chivalrous*, shĭv'-ăl-rŭs. Rel. to chivalry; knightly, warlike, gallant. H., *chiv'alrously*, 43, ad.; &c. 91.

Chivalry, shĭv'-ăl-re, chĭv'—Wa., s. 29. Knighthood, or its qualifications; the system of knighthood; knight-errantry; a knightly adventure; tenure by knight's service (leg.).

Chive, chīv, s. A kind of small onion growing in tufts. [rising in flowers.

Chives, chīvz, s. pl. The threads or filaments

Chloral, klō'-răl, s. 29. A liquid formed from chlorine and alcohol. [of chloric acid.

Chlorate, klō'-rāte or klōr'-āte, s. 29. A salt

Chlo'ric, -rĭk, s. Of or from chlorine. H., *chlo'ric acid*, s. 90.

Chlo'ride, -rīd, s. 58. A direct compound of chlorine; a comm. hypochlorite‡.

Chloridic, -rĭd'-ĭk, a. Pert. to a chloride.

Chlorine, klō'-rĭn or chlōr'-ĭn, s. 29, 58. An elem. subs., occ. as a greenish-yellow gas, poss. great energy, par. as a bleacher.

Chlo'rite, -rīte, s. A salt of chlorous acid.

Chloritic, -rĭt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to a chlorite.

Chlo'roform, -ro-form or klōr'-o-form, s. 17, 26. A heavy, highly vol. liquid, best known for its prop. of prod. *anæsthe'sia*, or insensibility to pain, and h., called an *anæsthet'ic*.

Chlorometer, klo-rŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. or appar. to test the strength of chloride of lime, &c. [bleaching chlorides.

Chlorom'etry, -tre, s. Art of testing the

Chlorophyle, klō'-ro-fĭl, s. 29, 58. The green matter of vegetable leaves.

Chloro'sis, -sĭs, s. A disease of females, green sickness; etiolation (bot.). [chlorosis.

Chlorotic, -rŏt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to, or affected with

Chlorous, klōre'-ŭs, a. 29. Of or relating to chlorine. H., *chlo''rous acid*.

Chlo'ruret*, -rōō-rĕt, s. A chloride. (v. su.)

Chock‡, chŏk, vi. 29. To choke or fill up. H., *chocks* (a wedge, &c.), s. 90. See *Choke*.

Choc'olate, -o-lāte, s. The chocolate nut roasted, ground, and flavoured; also a beverage made from it.

Choice, choyse, a. 22. Worthy of preference; highly prized; select; precious; very good, or best; chary, careful. H., *choice'ly*, 43, ad.; *choice'ness*, s. 91.

Choice, s. The act or power of choosing or selecting; option; preference; election; thing or person chosen; the preferable or best part. H., *choice'less*, a. 90.

Choir, kwīre, s. 29. An assembly or band of singers, more par. those eng. in a church; the part of the church in which they are placed; the part of a cathedral eastward of the nave or screen. [artichoke, &c.

Choke, chōke, s. 29. The filamentous part of the

Choke, vt. = *choak**. To smother or suffocate; to stop or block up; to hinder; to suppress: —vi. To be choked; to be highly offended. H., *chōk'ing*, p.; a.; *choked*, pp.; *chōk'er*‡ (also, a neckcloth‡‡; anything unanswerable‡), s. 89.—*Choke'full*‡ or *chock'full*‡‡, is full to choking.

Choke'-damp, s. The carbonic acid gas of mines.

Choky, chōke'-e, a. Tending to choke.

Cholagogue, kŏl'-a-gŏg, s. A medicine which expels excess of bile. [bility.

Chol'er, -ĕr, s. 29. The bile; fig., anger, irasci-

Cholera, kŏl'-ĕr-ă, s. = *English do.*; *chol'era mor'bus*, L. Bilious vomiting and purging. (*Asiatic*, *malig.*, or *pest. cholera* is a distinct disease.) [H., *chol'ericness*, s. 91.

Chol'eric, -rĭk, a. Irascible; petulant; angry.

Cholesterine, ko-lĕs'-tĕr-ĭn, s. 58. A fatty subs. found in bile. [cartilage.

Chondrine, kŏn'-drĭn, s. 58. Gelatine obt. from

Chondrology, -drŏl'-o-je, s. Descr., &c., of the cartilages.

Choose, chōōze, vt. 20. To select by way of preference; to make choice of; to elect; to take, select, adopt, follow; not to refuse‡: —vi. To will or prefer; to have power of choice. H., *choos'ing*, p.; *chose*, chōze, prt.; *chos*†, *chosen*, chōz'n, pp, a.; *choos'er*, s.; (a) *chood'ing*, s. 89.

Chop, chŏp, s. A piece chopped off (par. of meat); a chap or cleft‡; the chap or jaw‡. H., *chop'house* (dining-house), &c., s. 90.

Chop, vt. To cut or separate with a quick blow; to mince (fol. by up); to chap; to exchange or barter:—vi. To light or fall on suddenly*; to vary or shift suddenly. H., *chopp'ing*, p., a.; *chopped*, pp., a.; *chopp'er* (agent or instr.), s.; (a) *chopp'ing*, s. 89. See *Chap*.

Chopin, chŏp'-ĭn—We., cho-pēn'—Wa., s. A liquid measure (= about 1 quart.)

Chopp'ing‡, -ĭng, a. Stout; lusty.

Choral, kōre'-ăl, a. 26. Of or bel. to a chorus, concert, or choir. H., *chōr'ally*, ad. 91.

Chord, kĂwrd or kord, s. 17, 26. The string of a mus. instr.; an accord or harmony (mus.); a right line which joins the two ends of an

Chord*, vt. To string. (mus.) [arc (geom.).

Chordee, kôr-dē', s. Painful erection. (path.)

Chore, chōre, s. See *Char*. [(pros.)

Choree, ko-rē', s. 29. = *chore'us*. A trochee.

Chorepiscopal, kōre-e-pĭs'-ko-păl, a. Pert. to a suffragan bishop. [investing the fœtus. (anat.)

Chorion, kōre'-e-ŏn, s. 25. The ext. membrane

Choristar, kŏr'-is-tĕr, kōre'—K., kwĭr'—Wa., s. 29, 26. = *chōr'ist**. A singer; appr., a member of a choir. [used in surveying.

Chorograph, ko'-ro-grăf, s. 29, 45. An instr.

Chorography, -rŏg'-răf-e, s. Descriptive mapping. H., (a) *chorog'rapher*, s.; &c. 90.

Chorus, kōre'-ŭs or ko'-rŭs, s. 29, 26. Orig., a band of dancers or singers; a comp. of pers. singing in concert, or the piece performed by them; verses of a song in which the company join; a piece in two or more parts (mus.). [See *Chœur*.

Chosen, chōz'n, a. Select; eminent; favoured.

Chough, chŭf, s. 29, 45. A kind of jackdaw found on the sea-coast.

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Chowder, chow'-dĕr, s. 23. Fish boiled with biscuit, salt pork, &c. H., (to) ***chow'der***, vt. 89.

Chrematistics, kre-mă-tĭs'-tiks, s. pl. 29. The science of wealth.

Chrism, krizm, s. 29. Consecrated oil; unction.

Chrismal, kriz'-măl, a. Pert. to chrism. [chrism.

Chrismatory, -mă'-tŏr-e, s. 25. A vessel for

Christ, krīst, s. 29, 14. The anointed; appr., the Messiah. H., ***Christ'less*** (heathen, irreligious), a. 90.

Christen, kris'n, vt. 45. To baptise and name; to name†; to nickname†§. H., ***christening***, kris'n-ing, p.; ***christened***, kris'nd, pp.; (a) ***christening***, kris'n-ing, s. 89.

Christendom, kris'n-dŭm, s. 29, 25. The Christian world; Chr. countries collectively; the whole body of Christians.

Christian, krist'-y'ăn, a. 29, 25. Of or pert. to Christ or his relig.; prof. Christianity.—***Christ'ian-name***, is the name giv. in baptism. H., ***Christ'ianly***, ad.; ***Christ'ianness****, s. 91.

Christ'ian, s. A follower of Christ; gen., all who are born in a Chr. country, or of Chr. parents. H., ***Christ'ian-like***, a.; &c. 90.

Christ'ianize, -īze, vt. 60. To convert to Christianity. H., ***Christ'ianizing***, p.; ***Christ'ianized***, pp., a.; ***Christianiza'tion***, 36, s. 89.

Christianity, kris-te-ăn'-ĭt-e, s. = ***Christ'ianism****, -yăn-izm. The Christian religion.

Christmas, kriz'-măs, s. The festival of Christ's nativity; ***Christ'mas-day*** (25 Dec.). H., ***Christ'mas-box*** (a gift), ***Christ'mas-season*** (25 Dec. to 6 Jan.), &c., s. 90. [on Christ.

Christology, kris-tŏl'-o-je, s. 30-2. A discourse

Chromate, krō'-māte, s. 29. A salt of chromic acid.

Chromatic, -măt'-ĭk, a. Relating to colours; coloured; proceeding by semi-tones (mus.). H., ***chromat'ically***, 43, ad.; ***chromat'ic-scale*** (mus.), s. 90.

Chromat'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. The science of colours.

Chromatography, -mă-tŏg'-rĭf-e, s. A treatise on colours; the art of printing in colours; chromo-lithography.

Chrome, krōme, s. 29. One of the metals.

Chromic, krōm'-ĭk, a. Of or from chrome. H., ***chrom'ic acid***, s. 91.

Chro'mium, -me-ŭm, s. Chrome.

Chronic, krŏn'-ĭk, a. = ***chron'ical***, -ăl. 29. Relating to time or duration; continuing a long time (path.); periodical.

Chronicle, krŏn'-ĭkl, s. 29, 45. An hist. register of events in the order of time; in a gen. sense, annals, history; a narr. of passing events†:—pl., two books of the sacred canon.

Chron'icle, vt. To record in hist. or a chron. H., *chron'icling*, -ĭk-ling, p.; *chron'icled*, -ĭkld, pp.; *chron'icler*, s. 89.

Chron'ogram, -o-grăm, s. = *chron'ograph*, -grăf. An inscription in which a date is expr. by the initial or leading letters. H., *chronogrammat'ic* (rel. to or cont.), a.; *chronogramm'atist* (a writer of), s. 90.

Chronography, kro-nŏg'-răf-e, s. 29. A descr. of past time. H., (a) *chronog'rapher*, s. 90.

Chronologic, kro-no-lŏj'-ĭk, a. 29, 30. = *chronolog'ical*, -ăl. Rel. to chronology; accor. to time. H., *chronolog'ically*, ad. 91.

Chronologist, -nŏl'-o-jĭst, s. = *chronol'oger*, -jĕr. One who studies or is versed in chronology.

Chronol'ogy, -o-je, s. A discourse on time; appr., the science of computing, determining, or exhibiting, the true dates of past events.

Chronometer, kro-nŏm'-e-tĕr, s. = ***chronoscope****. Any instr. for meas. time; appr., one that does so with extreme exactness. H., ***chronomet'ric***, ***chronomet'rical*** (pert. to, or meas. by &c.), a. 90.

Chronom'etry, -e-tre, s. Art of meas. time, or of constr. chronometers. [chrysalis.

Chrysalid, krĭs'-ă-lĭd, a. 29, 15. Pert. to a

Chrys'alis, -lis, s. = ***chrys'alid****. The second state of a changeable insect (butterfly, moth, &c.), in which it becomes inactive, and is enclosed in a transparent covering, from which it ultimately emerges winged. [beryl.

Chrysoberyl, krĭs'-o-bĕr-ĭl, s. 15, 26. The golden

Chrys'olite, -līte, s. A greenish stone with a golden cast.

Chrysology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. 30. The doctrine of the production of wealth. (pol. econ.)

Chub, chŭb, s. 29. A small river-fish.

Chubb'y†, -e, a. Chub-like; plump, short, thick. H., ***chubb'y-faced***† or ***chubb'-faced***†, a.; ***chubb'iness***†, ***chubb'edness***†, s. 91.

Chuck, chŭk, s. The noise of a hen or partridge (prop., ***cluck***); a word of endearment†; a slight blow†; part of a lathe (mech.).

Chuck, vt. To cluck or call, as a hen, &c.; to hit gently†; to throw or pitch a short distance†:—vi. To make the noise of a hen, &c.; to chuckle*. (v. s.) [(prov.)

Chuck'-hole§, -hōl, s. A hole in a cart-rut.

Chuckle†, chŭk'l, s. 45. = ***chuck'ling***. A short, broken, half-suppressed laugh; inward exultation. H., ***chuck'le-head'ed*** (thick-headed, stupid), a. 90.

Chuck'le, vt. To call, or to fondle, as a hen does her chickens:—vi. To laugh in a &c. (v. s.)†; to inwardly exult†. H., ***chuck'ling***, -p., a., s.; ***chuck'led***, pp. 89.

Chuff†, chŭf, s. A clown; a surly blunt fellow.

Chuff'y†, -e, a. = ***chŭff'y†***. Chubby*; coarse, surly, brusque. H., ***chuff'ily†***, ad.; ***chuff'iness†***, s. 91. [an intim. associate.

Chum†, chŭm, s. A chamber-fellow at college;

Chump, chŭmp, s. 45. A short, heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

Chunk†, chŭngk, s. 45. A chump of anything.

Church, chŭrch, s. 29. A building consecrated to divine worship; the collective body of Christians; the clergy or ecclesiastics, as a body; appr., the episcopal ch. of Eng.; any par. body of Christians hav. a com. creed, and under eccl. gov. H., ***church'-like***, ***church'less***, a.; ***church'dom***, ***church'ship***, ***church'warden*** (a cert. parish officer), ***church'yard***, &c., &c., s. 90.

Church, vt. To perf. with any one the office of ret. thanks after any signal deliverance. H., ***church'ing***, p., s.; ***churched***, pp. 89.

Church'man, s. An episcopalian. (Eng.) H., ***church'manship***, s. 90. [man; a miser*.

Churl, chŭrl, s. 29. A rustic; a surly, ill-bred

Churl'ish, -ĭsh, a. = ***churl'y†***. Rude, surly, austere; obstinate; avaricious*. H., ***churl'ishly***, 43, ad.; ***churl'ishness***, s. 91.

Churn, chŭrn, s. 29, 34. An agitating vessel or apparatus, used in making butter. H., ***churn'-staff***, &c., s. 90.

Churn, vt. To agitate cream in a churn; to shake or agitate violently. H., ***churn'ing***, p.; ***churned***, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Churn'ing, -Ing, s. The operation of making butter; or the quantity made at once.

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Chyle'worm, chīl'-wĕrm, s. The insect *Gammarus* [cons. of chyle.
cricket.
Chylaceous, kī-lā'-shŭs, a. 28-9. Rel. to, or
Chyle, kīl, s. 28, 14. The white or milky fluid formed from the chyme, and imbibed by the lacteals, to be conducted by the thoracic to the venous system, as the means of nutrition.
Chylifaction, kī-lo-fāk'-shŭn, kīl—We., s. Formation of chyle. [forming.
Chylifac'tive, -tĭv, kīl—We., a. 45. Chyle-
Chylif'erous, -lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Chyle-bearing.
Chylopoietic, kī-lo-poy-ĕt'-ĭk, a. 23, 29. Concerned in, or having power to form chyle.
Chy'lous, -lŭs, a. Of or like chyle; chylaceous.
Chyme, kīme, s. 28, 14. The pulpy layer of digested food which adheres to the surf. of the intestine, and yields chyle by admixture with the bile. [of chyme.
Chymifaction, kīm-e-fā-bā'-shŭn, s. Formation
Chym'ist, &c. See *Chemist*, &c.
Chymous, kīmē'-ŭs, a. Pertaining to chyme.
Cibarious, se-bāre'-e-ŭs, a. 28. Rel. to food; edible.
Cicatrice, sĭk'-a-trĭs, s. 45. The scar or seam which remains after the skinning over of a wound, &c.
Cicatrize, sĭk'-a-trīze, vt. 60. To heal by, or to induce the form. of a cicatrix:—vi. To be healed by do. H., *cic'atrizing*, p.; *cic'atrized*, pp., a.; *cic'atrizent* (-trī—We.; a remedy &c.), s.; *cicatriza'tion*, 26, s. 89.
Cic'atrizive, -trī-sĭv, -trī—Wa., a. 45. Tending to promote cicatrization. [60. A cicatrice.
Cicatrix, se-kā'-trĭks, sĭk'-ā—K., S., Wa., s. 28,
Cicely, sĭs'-e-le, sĭs'-le—Wa., s. Name of a plant.
Cicerone, sĭs-e-rōne'-e, che-chā-rō'-nā—R., s. 29. A person who points out objects of local interest to travellers; a guide.
Cicero'nian, -yăn, s. Like Cicero; eloquent, &c.
Cichoraceous, sĭk-o-rā'-eh'-ŭs, a. 27-9. Noting plants like succory.
Ciciabeo, se-sĭ'-be-o, che-chĭs-bā'-o—It., s. 99. The professed gallant of a married woman; a cavalier servente; a dangler. H., *cicis'beism*, -ĭzm, s. 90. [juice.
Cider, sī'-dĕr, s. = *cy'der*ª. Fermented apple-
Ci'derkin, -kĭn, s. A poor liquor made from pressed apple-pulp.
Ci-devant, se-de-vong', ad. 99. Formerly. (Fr.)
Cigar, se-gär', s. 7. A small roll of leaf tobacco, for smoking.
Cilia, sĭl'-y'ă, s. pl. 99. The eyelids; long hairs on a margin (bot.); minute, projecting, vibratory filaments (zool.). [to cilia.
Cil'iary, -yăr-e, a. 25. Pert. to the eyelids, or
Ciliciousª, se-lĭsh'-ŭs, a. Made of hair.
Ciliograde, sĭl'-e-o-grāde, s. Swimming by means of cilia. (zool.) [Cimbri.
Cimbric, sĭm'-brĭk, a. Of or pert. to the
Cimeter, sĭm'-e-tĕr, s. The curved sword of the East.
Cimmerian, -mēre'-e-ăn, a. 45. Pert. to Cimmerium; h., extremely dark; benighted.
Cinchona, sĭn-ko'-nă, s. 28-9. A tree or trees of many species, growing in Peru, &c.; also their bark; appr., cinchona or Peruv. bark.
Cinchon'nic, -nĭk, or -kŏn'-ĭk, a. Of cinchona.
Cin'chonine, -nĭn, s. 58. = *cinchon'nia*, -ne-ă, 45. One of the alkaloids obt. from cinchona-bark.
Cincture, sĭngk'-tūre, sĭng'—S., s. 45 A belt or girdle; an enclosure; the ring at each extremity of the shaft of a column (arch.).
Cinc'tured, -tūrd, a. Having a cincture.

Cinder, sĭn'-dĕr, s. Matter charred by fire; a hot coal that has ceased to flame:—pl., embers, grate-waste, &c. H., *cin'dery*, 43, a.; &c. 90. [like cinders.
*Cin'drous*ª, -drŭs, a. = *cin'derous*ª. Of or
Cinerascence, sĭn-ĕr-rā'-sh'ns, s. 27-8. Cinereous.
Cin'erary, -ĕr-e, a. 25. Pert. to ashes. [tious.
Cineration, -ĕr-ā'-shŭn, s. = *cinefac'tion*. Reduction to ashes or a cinder.
Cineritious, sĭn-ĕr-ĭsh'-ŭs, a. = *cinereous*ª, *-ĕre'-e-ŭs*. Like ashes; gray.
Cinerulent, -ōō-lĕnt, a. Full of ashes.
Cingalese, sing'-gă-lēse, s. Of or from Ceylon.
Cinnabar, sĭn'-ă-bĕr, s. Native vermilion.
Cinnabarine, -ĭn, s. 45. Of or cont. cinnabar.
Cinnamic, sĭn-năm'-ĭk, a. Of or from cinnamon.
Cinn'amon, -ă-mŭn, s. 17. The aromatic bark of a species of laurus.
Cinn'amyle, -mĭl, s. 58. A chemic radical.
Cinque, sĭngk, s. 99. A five, as of dice, &c. H., *cinque'-foil* (a kind of clover), *cinque'-ports* (cert. havens that lie towards Fr.), &c., s. 99.
Cipher, sī'-fĕr, s. 45. An arith. figure; appr., the char. 0; h., any body or thing of little account or value; a sign or char. in gen.; an intertexture of the initials of a name, &c.; a secret man. of writing, or the key to it.
Ci'pher, vt., vi. To write in cipher; to practise arithmetic. H., *ci'phering*, p.; *ci'phered*, pp.
Ci'phering‡, -ing, s. Arithmetic.
Circassian, sĕr-kăsh'-yăn, a. Of or from Circassia. [nating but venomous.
Circean, sĕr-sē'-ăn, a. Pert. to Circe; fasci-
Circinal, sĕr'-sĭn-ăl = *cir'cinate*. Formed so as to be spiral downwards. (bot.)
Circination‡, -ă'-shŭn, s. Orbicular motion.
Circle, sĕrk'l, sĕr'-kl, s. 15, 45. A curved line ending where it begins, and having all its parts equidistant from a common centre; the plane fig. comprehended by such a line (geom.); pop., either of the preс.; a ring, an orb, the earth; compass, enclosure, circuit; circumlocution; a territorial div.; an assembly surrounding the principal person; a series ending where it begins.
Circ'le, vt. To move round anything; to encircle or enclose:—vi. To move circularly. H., *circ'ling*, p., a.; *circ'led*, pp., a. 89.
Cir'clet, -klĕt, s. A little circle.
Circocele, sĕr'-ko-sēle, s. Varicocele.
Circuit, sĕr'-kĭt, s. 45. The act of mov. or passing round, or the space so meas.; the journey of a judge of assize, or the tract of country visited by him; a long deduction of reason.
*Cir'cuit*ª, vt., vi. To move in a circle; to go round. H., *circuition*‡, -kū-ĭsh'-ŭn, s.; &c. 89.
Circuiteer‡, -ēr', s. One who travels a circuit.
Circuitous, sĕr-kū'-ĭt-ŭs, a. 18. Indirect; round about. H., *circu'itously*, 43, ad.; *circu'itousness*ª, *circu'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 90.
Cir'cular, -lăr, a. = *cir'culary*‡, -e. In the form of, or pert. to a circle; round; successive; ending in itself; addressed to a circle of persons. H., *cir'cularly*, 43, ad.; *circular'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.
Cir'cular, s. A circular letter.
Circulate, sĕr'-kū-lāte, vt. 18. To put about; to spread:—vi. To move or flow round; to pass from one person, or place, to another; to be dispersed or spread about. H., *cir'culating*, p., a.; *cir'culated*, pp.; *cir'culator*, s.; *circula'tion*, 26, s. 89.

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Circulation, -lā'-shŭn, s. Motion in a circle; the act of going and returning, as the blood, sap, &c.; a reciprocal interchange; the currency (pol. econ.); a returning series. (v. v.)

Circulatory, sĭr'-kū-lā-tŭr-e, a. 18, 25. Circular; circulating.

Circ'ulatory, s. A certain chemical vessel.

Circum-, sĭrk'-ŭm, sĭr'-kŭm, pfx. About; round about; around; in company. (L.) See *below*, or refer to the prin. word forming the comp. [*ambiency*, -se, s. 91.

Circumam'bient, a. Surrounding. H., *circumambiency*, -se, s. 91.

Circumam'bulate, vi. To walk round about. H., *circumambula'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Circumcise, sĕrk'-ŭm-sīze, vt. To cut off the prepuce (as in the rel. rite of the Jews and Mohammedans); fig., to purify the heart† (scrip.). H., *circ'umcising*, p.; *circ'umcised*, pp., a.; *circ'umciser*, s.; *circumcision*, -sĭzh'-ŭn [the act, the rite], s. 89.

Circumference, sĭr-kŭm'-fĕr-ĕnse, s. The line which includes a circle or sphere; the line which encompasses any figure†; a periphery; the space included. [circumference.

Circumferential, -ĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 36. Pert. to the

Circumferentor, -tŭr, s. 25. An instrument for measuring angles.

Circumflex, sĕrk'-ŭm-flĕks, vt. = *circ'umflex*. To mend or mark with a circumflex.

Circumflex, -flĕks, s. A rise and fall of the voice on the same vowel or syll.; the mark or accent denoting it (â or ă).

Circumfluent, sĭr-kŭm'-flōō'-ĕnt, a. 18. = *circumfluous*†, -ŭs. Flowing round, as with water. H., *circum'fluence*, -ĕnse, s. 91.

Circumfuse, sĕrk'-ŭm-fūze', vt. 18. To pour around. H., *circumfu'sion*, -zhŭn, s. 89.

Circumfusile, -fū'-zĭl, a. That may be poured or spread around.

Circumjacent, sĕrk'-ŭm-jā'-sĕnt, a. Lying around. H., *circumja'cency*, -se, s. 91.

Circumligate, -lĭ-gāt', -lĭ-gā'-shŭn, s. A binding round; the band or girdle.

Circumlocution, sĕrk'-ŭm-lo-cū'-shŭn, s. 18. Lit., a circuit of words; indirect or circuitous speech; periphrasis.

Circumlocutory, -lŏk'-ū-tŭr-e, a. 18, 25. Pert. to circumlocution; periphrastical.

Circumnavigate, sĕrk'-ŭm-năv'-e-gāte, vt. To sail round. See *Navigate*. [ping round.

Circumplicate†, -plĭc-kā'-shŭn, s. A wrapCircumpo'lar, a. Round the pole.

Circumposition, -zĭsh'-ŭn, s. A placing or being placed circularly.

Circumrota'tion†, s. Rotation; circumvolution.

Circumrota'tory†, a. Whirling round.

Circumscribe, sĕrk'-ŭm-skrībe, vt. To write around†; to enclose within a certain limit; to bound, limit, restrict. H., *circ'umscribing*, p.; *circ'umscribed*, pp., a.; *circ'umscribable*, a. 89 [may be circumscribed.

Circumscriptible†, -skrĭp'-tĭbl, a. 45. That

Circumscription, -shŭn, s. Limitation; the line that limits; a circular inscription†.

Circumscriptive, -tĭv, a. 45. Defining external form; limiting; marking or enclosing the superficies. H., *circumscrip'tively*†, 43, ad. 91.

Circumspect, sĕrk'-ŭm-spĕkt, a. 45. Watchful on all sides; attentive, cautious, discreet, wary. H., *circ'umspectly*, 43, ad.; *circ'umspectness*, s. 91. [caution; discreetness. (v. a.)

Circumspection, -spĕk'-shŭn, s. Attention;

Circumspective, -tĭv, a. 45. Tending or prone to circumspection; circumspect. H., *circumspectively*, 43, ad. (v. sh.) 91.

Circumstance, sĕrk'-ŭm-stănse, s. The adjunct of a fact; accident, incident, event:—pl., condition or state of affairs.

Circ'umstance, vt. To place relatively, or in a particular position. H., *circ'umstancing*†, p.; *circ'umstanced*, pp., a. 89.

Circumstantial, sĕrk'-ŭm-stăn'-sh'ăl, a. 27, 36. Attending, or rel. to, but not essential; incidental, casual; detailed, minute, particular. H., *circumstan'tiate*, 42, ad.; *circumstantiality*, -tĭ'-ĭ-e, s. 91.

Circumstan'tials, s. pl. Incidentals.

Circumstan'tiate†, -sh'ĭte, -she-āte—K., Wa., vt. To place in par. circumstances or condition.

Circumterra'neous†, a. 45. Around the earth.

Circumvallate†, -văl'-āte, vt. To enclose with ramparts. H., *circumvalla'tion* (also the wall, trenches, &c.), 36, s. (fort.) 89.

Circumvent, sĕrk'-ŭm-vĕnt', sĭr'—S., vt. To gain an advantage by stratagem or deception; to deceive, outwit, cheat. H., *circumvent'ing*, p.; *circumvent'ed*, pp.; *circumven'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Circumvent'ive, -tĭv, a. 45. Deceiving by artifice

Circumvest, sĕrk'-ŭm-vĕst', sĭr'—S., vt. To enclose or cover round, as with a garment.

Circumvolution†, -vo-lū'-shŭn, s. A dying round.

Circumvolu'tion, s. Anything rolled round another; one turn of a spiral line. (v. v.)

Circumvolve, -vŏlv', vt., vi. To roll round; to revolve. H., *circumvolv'ing*, p.; *circumvolved'*, pp.; *circumvolu'tion*, -lū'-shŭn, s. 89.

Circus, sĕrk'-ŭs, s. = *circus*, sĕrk. (pl., *circ'uses*.) A circular enclosed space for exhibiting feats of horsemanship, &c.

Cirriferous, sĭr-rĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Feed. tendrils.

Cirrigerous, -rĭj'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Hav. curled locks.

Cirrous, sĭr'-rŭs, a. 15, 26. Term. in a curl or tendril. (bot.) [side of the Alps. See *Alpine*:

Cisalpine, sĭs-ăl'-ĭn, sĭz—S., a. On the Roman

Cissoid, sĭs'-soyd, s. 22. A cert. curve. (geom.)

Cist, sĭst, s. A chest or basket. See *Cyst*.

Cistern, sĭs'-tĕrn, s. A receptacle of a fixed char. for water or other liquid; a reservoir; the enclosure of a fountain. [tempt).

Cit†, sĭt, s. A citizen or townsman (in con-

Citadel, sĭt'-ă-dĕl, s. The principal fortress in or near a city.

Citat†, sĭ'-tăl, s. Citation. (v. i.)

Citatory, -tŭr-e, s. 25. Hav. power of citation.

Cite, sīte, vt. To call upon officially or authoritatively; to summon to answer in court; to quote; to adduce as authority or proof. H., *cit'ing*, p.; *sīt'ed*, pp., a.; *sīt'er*†, s.; *citation*, 36, s. 89. [liarities of a citizen.

Citicism, sĭt'-e-sĭzm, s. The manners or peculi-

Cit'izen, -zĕn, s. A freeman of a city; a native, or an inhab. of a city; a trader, or a townsman not a gent.; in gen., any one poss. legal rights. H., *sit'izen*, s.; *cit'izenship* (cond. or rights of &c.), s. 90.

Citrate, sĭt'-rāte, s. A salt of citric acid. [*acid*.

Cit'ric, -rĭk, a. Of or from lemons. H., *cit'ric*

Citrine, sĭt'-rĭn, a. 45. Like a citron; lemon-coloured. [fruit, a kind of lemon.

Cit'ron, -rŭn, s. 17, 25. A cert. tree; also its

City, sĭt'-e, s. A large town; appr., a town corporate, which is, or has been, the seat of a bishop; the citizens coll. H., *cit'y*†, s. 90.

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Civet, siv'-ĕt, s. A perfume obt. from the *civet-cat*. [bit.; rel. to civil affairs or honours.
Civic, siv'-ĭk, a. Lit., pert. to a city or its inha-
Civil, siv'-il, a. 15. Rel. to the community, or to internal policy and gov.; municipal; red. to order, rule, and gov.; civilised, not sav. or wild; political, as opposed to crim.; intestine, as opp. to foreign; lay, as opp. to eccl.; commercial, legislatorial, &c., as opp. to mil.; courteous, complaisant, obliging, well-bred†. H., *civ'illy*, 43, ad.; *civil'ity*, s. (v. i.) 91.—*Civ'il action* or *suit*, is any suit not criminal; *civ'il death*, banishment or outlawry; *civ'il law*, Roman or eccl. law; *civ'il list*, expenses incurred for the royal household; *civ'il state*, the citizens or laity coll.; *civ'il war*, intestine war; *civ'il year*, the usual or leg. year.
Civilian, se-vil'-yăn, s. 45. A prof. or student of civil law; one versed in civ. law or gov.; gen., one engaged in civil as opposed to military or clerical pursuits.
Civilisation, siv-il-e-zā'-shŭn, -ize-ā'—K., s. 60. The act, the state of &c. (v. v.); the regions occ. by civilised nations; also their inhab. coll.; the whole civilised world.
Civilise, siv'-il-īze, vt. 60. To reclaim from savage life. H., *civ'ilising*, p., a.; *civ'ilised*, pp., a.; *civ'iliser* (he or that), s.; *civ'ilisable*†, a.; *civilisa'tion* (v. su.), s. 89.
Civility, se-vil'-it-e, s. Complaisance; good-breeding; obliging behaviour;—pl., *civil'ities*, acts of politeness. (v. s.)
Civ'ism, -izm, s. Citizenship; patriotism.
Clabber†, klab'-ĕr, s. = *bonn'y-clabb'er*†. Sour butter-milk (Ir.); milk turned or inspissated (U. S.).
Clack, klăk, s. = *clack'ing*. A sharp, abrupt sound, frequently repeated; also the instrument that makes it; the *clack'er* of a mill; continual chatter†.
Clack, vi. To make a clack-like noise; to let the tongue run†. H., *clack'ing*, p., a.; *clacked*, pp.; *clack'er* (he or that), s. 89.
Clad, klăd, pp. See *Clothe*.
Claim, klāme, s. A demand, as of right; a title to any debt, advantage, or privilege, in the possession of another; the thing claimed. H., *claim'less*, a. 90.
Claim, vt. To proclaim†; to call for, ask, seek, or demand, as of right, or with authority; to have right or title to. H., *claim'ing*, p.; *claimed*, pp.; *claim'er**, *claim'ant*, s.; *claim'able*†, a. (v. s.) 89.
Clair-voyance, klār-e-voy'-ănse, -vwā'-yănse—Fr., s. 99. The pretended power of seeing things not present to the senses. H., (a) *clair-voy'ant*, s. (mes.) 90.
Clam, klăm, s. A certain shell-fish.
Clam§*, vt. To clog:—vi. To be moist†.
Clamber, klăm'-bĕr, vi. To climb with diff. H., *clam'bering*, p., s.; *clam'bered*, pp. 89.
Clammy, klăm'-e, a. Thick, sticky; viscous, tenacious, glutinous. H., *clamm'iness*, s. 91.
Clamorous, klăm'-ŏr-ŭs, a. 17, 25. Noisy; vociferous; boisterous. H., *clam'orously*, 43, ad.; *clam'orousness*, s. 91.
Clamour, klăm'-ŏr, s. 25, 56. Outcry; noise; continued vociferation.
Clam'our, vt. To unite sounds in bell-ringing:—vi. To be clamorous; to vociferate; to complain; to make importunate demands. H., *clam'ouring*, p., a.; *clam'oured*, pp.; *clam'ourer*, s. 89.
Clamp, klămp, s. 45. Something that fastens or binds; a piece of wood or iron used to strengthen corners; a kind of tool (carp., &c.); a pile of bricks laid up for burning (tech.).
Clamp, vt. To strengthen with clamps; to join boards in a particular manner (carp.):—vi. To tread heavily*. H., *clamp'ing*, p.; *clamped*, pp., a. 89.
Clan, klăn, s. A race, family, or tribe; a numb. of families, of like descent and name, under one chieftain (Sco.); a sect, society, or cabal† (in contempt). H., *clan'ship*, s. 90.
Clandestine, klăn-dĕs'-tĭn, a. 45. Withdrawn from public view; private, concealed, secret, underhand. H., *clandes'tinely*, 43, ad.; *clandes'tineness*, s. 91.
Clang, klăng, s. The sound or resonance of metallic bodies striking together, or one like it.
Clang, vt. To cause met. bodies to sound:—vi. To sound resonantly. H., *clang'ing*, p.; *clanged*, pp. [harsh metallic sounds.
Clangour, klăng'-gŭr, s. 25, 45. Resonance of
*Clan'gous**, -gŭs, a. = *clan'gorous**, -ŭs. Hav. or making a clanging sound.
Clank, klăngk, s. 45. A metallic sound, as of armour or chains. [*clank'ing*, p.; *clanked*, pp.
Clank, vt., vi. To make or cause a clank. H.,
Clannish, klăn'-ĭsh, a. Closely united, as the members of a clan. H., *clann'ishly*, ad.; *clann'ishness*, s. 91.
Clap, klăp, s. A loud noise made by sudden collision, or the action itself; a burst of sound, an explosion; any sudden act or motion; applause by striking of hands; a sudden misfortune†; gonorrhœa§.
Clap, vt. To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise; to applaud with the hands; to thrust together hastily; to thrust, put, place, or send suddenly; to infect in a certain manner§:—vi. To move together briskly with noise; to strike the hands together in applause; &c. H., *clapp'ing*, p.; *clapped*, pp., a.; *clapp'er* (he or that), s.; (a) *clapp'ing*, s. 89.
Clap'-trap, s. Orig., an instr. for clapping in theatres; h., any trick or device to gain applause. [a bell, &c.
Clapper, klăp'-ĕr, s. The tongue or striker of
Clapp'er-claws§, vt. To fight and scratch; to abuse or revile. [obscure.
Claro-obscure, klăre-ŏb-skūre', s. Chiaro-
Claret, klăr'-ĕt, s. 26. A French red wine.
Clarifier, klăr'-e-fī-ĕr, s. A subs. which clarifies liquors; the ves. used in the operation. (v. v.)
Clarify, klăr'-e-fī, vt. 26. To make clear; to brighten or purify by causing defecation, or by chem. means:—vi. To grow clear. H., *clar'ifying*, p., s.; *clar'ified*, pp., s.; *clar'ifier*, s.; *clarifica'tion*, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s. 89.
Clarion, klăr'-e-ŭn, klăre'-yŭn—Wa., s. 25-6. A war-trumpet.
Clar'ionet, -e-o-nĕt, s. 26. = *clar'inet*, -in-ĕt. A wooden musical wind instrument, of the hautboy class. [sounding.
Clarisonous, klă-rĭs'-o-nŭs, a. 26. Clear
Clary, klā'-re, s. A plant of the sage kind.
Clash, klăsh, s. The noisy collision of bodies; opposition; contradiction.
Clash, vt. To strike one thing against another with sound:—vi. To strike together with

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force and noise; to meet or act in opposition (lit. or fig.). H., *clash'ing*, p., a.; *clashed*, pp.; (a) *clash'ing* (collision; opposition), s. 89.

Clash'ing, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *clash'ingly*†, ad. 91.

Clasp, klăsp, klâsp—K., We., s. 9. A hook or catch; a close embrace.—*Clasp'-knife*, one which folds into the handle.

Clasp, vt. To close or fasten with a clasp; to surround and cling to; to enclose or hold in the hand; to embrace closely. H., *clasp'ing*, p., a.; *clasped*, pp.; *clasp'er*, s. 89.

Class, klăs, klâs—We., s. 9. = *class'is*, L. An order or rank of either persons or things; a set of students pursuing the same studies; a set of beings or things of allied char. or qual.; kind, order, description; arrangement; denomination.

Class, vt. To range in classes; to arrange, distrib., classify. H., *class'ing*, p.; *classed*, pp.

Classic, klăs'-ĭk, a. 9. = *class'ical*, -ăl. Rel. to or like the anc. Greek or Roman; of the first rank; chaste, correct, refined; pert. to a class*. H., *class'ically*, 43, ad.; *class'icalness*, *classical'ity*, s. 91.

Class'ic, s. A Gr. or Rom. author or his work; any first-class literary work. [classification.

*Classific**, -ăf'-ĭk, a. Const. or noting classes or

Classificatory, -kā'-tŏr-e, a. 25. Rel. to classif.

Classify, klăs'-e-fī, vt. 9. To distribute into classes. H., *class'ifying*, p.; *class'ified*, pp., a.; *class'ifier*, s.; *classifica'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Clatter, klăt'-ĕr, s. A rattling noise made by the frequent collision of hard bodies; any confused tumultuous noise; rapid noisy talk†; clamour†.

Clatt'er, vt. To cause a clatter; to dispute, &c.:—vi. To make a rattle or clatter; to rattle with the tongue; to clamour. H., *clatt'ering*, p., a.; *clatt'ered*, pp.; *clatt'erer*†, s.; (a) *clatt'ering*, s. 89.

Clause, klâwz, s. 8. Lit., an enclosure; h., that which is included; a memb. or subdiv. of a sentence or period; a particular article or stipulation in a document.

Claustral, klâws'-trăl, a. 25. Rel. to a cloister.

Claustular, klâws'-tū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Cons. of or hav. cloisters. [an imperforate canal (anat.).

Clausure, klâw'-zhŏor, s. 18. Confinement*;

Clavate, klā'-vāte, a. = *cla'vated*. Club-shaped; set with knobs. (bot.) keys. (mus.)

Claviary, klāv'-yăr-e, s. 25. An index of

Clavichord, klăv'-e-kord, s. = *clar'ichord*. 26. An obsolete instrument like a spinet.

Clav'icle, -ĭkl, s. 45. The collar-bone. [vicle.

Clavicular, klă-vĭk'-ū-lăr, a. 18. Pert. to the cla-

Clavier, klāv'-e-yĕr, s. A set of keys; a keyboard. (mus.)

Claw, klâw, s. 8. The sharp hooked nail of a beast or bird; also the whole foot; the holder of cert. shell-fish; the hand (in contempt); the nar. part of the base of cert. petals (bot.). H., *clawed* (hav. claws), *claw'less*, &c. a.; *claw'back*§* (a flatterer), s. 90.

Claw, vt. To scratch or tear, as with claws, or with the nails; to flatter†; to tickle§; to get clear§ (fol. by *off*; naut.). H., *claw'ing*, p.; *clawed*, pp.

Clay, klā, s. The gen. name of earths rich in alumina, or such as are used for bricks and pottery; earth in gen. (poet.); frailty, decay (scrip.). H., *clay'ish*, *clay'ey*, &c., a. Among its comp. are—*clay'-cold* (lifeless), a.; *clay'land*, *clay'-marl*, *clay'-pit*, *clay'-slate*, &c., &c. s. [*clay'ing*, p.; *clayed*, pp., s. 89.

Clay, vt. To manure or to bleach with clay. H.,

Claymore, klă'-mōre, s. A large, heavy sword†.

Clean, klēne, a. Free from dirt, filth, or soil; free from or clear of, noting the absence of for. or inj. matter or influence; wholesome, fit for food; fig., innocent, pure, chaste; neat, elegant; dexterous, not bungling†; entire†. H., *clean'ly*, ad.; *clean'ness*, s. 91.

Clean, ad. Quite, wholly, dexterously; without miscarriage.

Clean, vt. To free from dirt, &c.; to cleanse. H., *clean'ing*, p.; *cleaned*, pp.; *clean'er*, s.; (a) *clean'ing*, s. 89. [(bar.)

Clean'ing, -ing, s. The after-birth of cattle.

Cleanly, klĕn'-le, a. Free from dirtiness; clean in habits, actions, or person; pure, neat, clever*. H., *cleanlily**, klĕn'-le-le, ad.; *clean'liness*, klĕn'-, s. 91.

Cleanse, klĕnz, vt. 35. To make clean; to purify by cleaning; to purify from pollution, guilt, or crime. H., *cleans'ing*, p., a.; *cleansed*, klĕnzd, pp., a.; *cleans'er*, s.; *cleans'able*, a.; (a) *cleans'ing*, s. 89.

Clear, klēre, a. Open; free from obstruction, obstacle, interruption, or foreign matter; unentangled; bright, serene, unclouded, pellucid; pure; conspicuous, apparent, manifest; perspicuous; distinct; plain, honest, evident; innocent, guiltless, free. H., *clear'ly*, 43, ad.; *clear'ness*, s. 91.

Clear, ad. Plainly; clean; wholly; quite.

Clear†, s. Open space; net dist. between two bodies or points (teeh.).

Clear, vt. To make clear (v. a.); to free, liberate, exonerate; to acquit; to vindicate; to cleanse or clarify; to remove from; to leap over:—vi. To grow or become free, clear, bright, or transparent; &c. H., *clear'ing*, p.; *cleared*, pp., a.; *clear'er*, s.; (a) *clear'ing*, s. 89. [*clear'-sightedness*, s. 91.

Clear'-sighted, a. Acute; discerning. H.,

Clear'-starch, vt. To stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping in the hands. H., *clear'-starching*, p., s.; *clear'-starched*, pp., a.; (a) *clear'-starcher*, s.; 89. [ance.

Clearage, klēre'-ăje, s. 45. A removal or clear-

Clear'ance, -ănse, s. The act of clearing; a custom-house certificate or permission to sail (comm.). [cultivation. (v. v.)

Clear'ing, -ing, s. A tract of land cleared for

Cleat, klēt, s. A nar. strip of wood used as a stopper on tackle, or, nailed to the deck, to prev. things slipping. (naut.) [splitting.

Cleavage, klēve'-ăje, s. 45. The act or manner of

Cleave, klēve, vi. To stick, adhere, or hold to; to unite aptly; fig., to adhere with strong affection or attachment. H., *cleav'ing*, p.; *clave**, *cleaved*, prt.; *cleaved*, pp. 89.

Cleave, klēve, vt. To divide with violence; to split or rive:—vi. To crack; to suffer division. H., *clōve*†, *oldve**, *cleft*, prt.; *clō'ven* (* as pp.), *cleft*, *cleaved*, pp., a.; *cleav'er*, s.; *cleav'able*, a.; *cleav'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Cleav'er, -ĕr, s. A butcher's chopper. (v. v.)

Cledgy, klĕj'-e, a. Stiff, tenacious, clayey. (agr.)

Clef, klĕf, klĭf†—S., Wa., s. The key-mark at the beginning of each line of music.

Cleft, klĕft, s. A space formed by cleaving; a crack, cranny, or fissure†.

Cleg, klĕg, s. The horsefly.

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Clematis, klĕm'-á-tĭs, s. The virgin's bower, a climbing plant.

Clement, klĕm'-ĕnt, a. Mild, lenient, merciful, compassionate. H., *clem'ently*, 49, ad.; *clem'ency*, -ĕn-se (mildness, lenity, &c.), s. 91.

Clench, klĕnch, v. To clinch. [bour-glass†.

Clepsammia, klĕp-săm'-e-á, s. A sand-clock or

Clepsydra, klĕps'-e-drá, -sĭ'— Br., K., s. 14-5. A water-clock†.

Clergy, klĕr'-je, s. pl. 30. The whole body of ecclesiastics; the same, in dist. from the laity; appr., those of the est. or dominant church.

Clar'gyman, s. 25. = *cler'ic**. A man in holy orders; appr., a minister of the est. church.

Clerical, klĕr'-ĭk-ál, a. = *cler'ic*. Pert. to the clergy or the church; of or by a clerk or

Clerisy†, klĕr'-ĭs-e, s. The literati. [copyist.

Clerk, klârk, klûrk—J. & M., We., s. 13. A clergyman or eccl.*†; a man of letters, a scholar†; a layman who leads the responses in the church-serv.; a writer, copyist, or accountant in an office or counting-house; a shopman, &c. (U. S.) H., *clerk'less*† (unlearned), a.; *clerk'ly** (scholar-like, learnedly), a., ad.; *clerk'ship*, &c., s. 90.

*Clerk'ale**, -âle, s. Parish-clerk's feast.

Cleromancy, klĕr'-o-măn-se, s. 98. Divination by bones or dice.

Cleuo-, *clif-*, *clive-*, pfx. On or near a cliff, hill-

Clever, klĕv'-ĕr, a. Dexterous, ingenious, skilful (phys. or ment.); executed with skill or dexterity; good-natured, agreeable (New Eng.). H., *clev'erly*, 49, ad.; *clev'erness*, s. 91.

Clew, kl'ôô, s. 27. A ball of thread, or the thread in it; the thread used to guide one in a labyrinth; hr., anything that guides or directs in an intricate case (more us. sp. *clue*); one of the corners of a sail (naut.).

Clew, vt. To truss up the sails to the yard. (v. i.)

Clew'-lines, -lînes, s. pl. = *clew'-gar'nets*. A sort of tackle to 'clew' the sails to the yards.

Click, klĭk, s. A certain small, sharp sound, louder than a tick; that which clicks; a pall or falling stop to a wheel; a door-latch† (prov.).

Click, vi. To make one or a succession of clicks. H., *click'ing*, p., a.; *clicked*, pp.; *click'er*, s.; (a) *click'ing*, s. 89.

Click'er, -ĕr, s. A person who stands outside a shop to catch customers; a door knocker§.

Client, klî'-ĕnt, s. 28. Orig., one who had a patron†; one who employs a lawyer or counsel; a dependant. H., *client'ship*, s. 90.

*Client'al**, -ál, a. Dependent.

*Cli'ented**, -ĕd, a. Having clients.

Cliff, klĭf, s. A high, steep bank or rock, par. one seaward; a cleft§ (mus.). H., *cliff'y* (broken, steep, craggy), a. 90.

Clift, klĭft, s. A cliff*†; a cleft*. H., *clift'ed** (broken), *cliff'y*† (cliffy), a. 90.

Climacteric, klîm-ăk-tĕr'-ĭk, kle-măk'—We., a. 26. = *climacter'ical*, -ál. Noting a climacteric. (v. i.)

Climacteric, kle-măk'-tĕr-ĭk, -tĕr'—Ja., K., P., S., Wa., s. = *climac'ter**. One of the steps or critical periods in life, in which some great bodily change is assumed to occur.

*Climatarchic**, klî-măt-târ'k'-ĭk, a. 29. Presiding over climate.

Climate, klî'-mâte, s. 6, 45. = *cli'mature*†, 18; *clime* (poet.). The condition of a place or country, as to temperature, moisture, &c.; also the place or region itself; a certain difference in latitude, referring to the longest day = ½ hour of time (geog.).

*Cli'mate**, vi. To dwell in &c. (v. s.)

Climatic, klî-măt'-ĭk, a. = *climat'ical*. Rel. to or dep. on climate. H., *climat'ically**, ad. 91.

*Cli'mature**, -tûre, vt., vi. 60. To acclimate.

Climatology, -tŏl'-o-je, s. The science, &c., of climates.

Climax, klî'-măks, s. 40. Gradation; ascent; a fig. of speech which rises, as it were, step by step, in importance or intensity to its close (rhet.).

Climb, klîme, vt. 48. To ascend by means of the hands and feet; to ascend with labour or diff.; to mount by means of tendrils:—vi. To ascend, creep, &c. (v. su.) H., *climb'ing*, p., a.; *clomb*†, klōme, *climbed*, klîmd, prt., pp.; *climb'er*, s.; *climb'ing*, s. 89.

Climber, klîme'-ĕr, s. A climbing plant; an order of birds. (v. v.)

Clinch†, klĭnch, s. 29. Anything which holds both ways; h., a pun, a double entendre.

Clinch, vt. To grasp tightly; to contract or double the fingers; to bend or enlarge the point of a driven nail or a rivet (seck.); to fix or confirm strongly† :—vi. To hold fast upon. H., *clinch'ing*, p., a.; *clinched*, pp.; (a) *clinch'er*, s. 89.

Clinch'er, -ĕr, s. Overlaying, applied to the edges of planks. H., *clinch'er-built* or *clink'er-built*, &c. s. (nav. arch.)

Clinch'er§, s. One whose reply silences; also the reply itself. (v. v.)

Cling, klĭng, vt. 45. To wither†:—vi. To adhere or stick closely; to hang upon by entwining or embracing. H., *cling'ing*, p., a.; *clong*†, *clung*, prt., pp. 89.

*Cling'y**, -e, a. Sticky, &c. (v. su.)

Clinic, klĭn'-ĭk, s. A patient who keeps his bed.

Clin'ical, -ál, s. Pert. to a bed; bedside. H., *clin'ically* (by the bedside), ad. 91.—*Clinical lectures* are bedside lectures on disease.

Clink, klĭngk, s. 45. A sharp, successive noise, more resonant than a click or tick.

Clink, vt. To cause a clink; to ring or jingle:—vi. To emit &c. H., *clink'ing*, p., a., s.; &c. 89.

Clink'er, -ĕr, s. The semi-vitreous cinder or slag formed in furnaces; a hard kind of brick. (v. v.) [the dip of min. strata.

Clinometer, klĭ-nŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. to mens.

Clio, klî'-o, s. The muse of history. (myth.)

Clip, klĭp, s. A blow or stroke with the hand§; anything which clips or holds; the act or the product of sheep-shearing (tech.).

Clip, vt. To embrace or hug†; to confine, hold, or press on†; to cut off or sep. suddenly, as with shears or scissors; to curtail or diminish (as coin):—vi. To move fast* (fale.). H., *clipp'ing*, p.; *clipped*, *clipt*§, pp., a.; *clipp'er*, s.; (a) *clipp'ing* (the act; the part cut off), s. 89.

Clipp'er, -ĕr, s. A light, fast-sailing ship.

Clique, klîke, s. 99. A small circle of persons; a gang, set, or coterie. (Fr.)

Clivers, klî'-vĕrs, s. A certain wild plant.

*Cliv'ity**, klĭv'-ĭt-e, s. Inclination of surface.

Cloak, klōke, s. = *cloke**. A well-known, loose outer garment; a concealment; a cover, disguise, pretence.

Cloak, vt. To cover with a cloak; to hide, conceal, screen. H., *cloak'ing*, p.; *cloaked*, pp.

Clock, klŏk, s. A mach. which shews and strikes the hours of the day; the figured work on

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the side of a stocking. H., *clock'maker*, *clock'work*, &c., s. 90.

Clod, klŏd, s. A hard lump of earth; fig., the turf, ground, earth; anything vile or earthy; a dolt*. H., *clod'y*, s. 90.

Clod, vt. To pelt with clods* :—vi. To gather or consolidate as a clod.

Clod'hopper†, -hŏp-ĕr, s. A rustic; a peasant.

Clod'poll†, -pōle, s. = *clod'pate**. A stupid fellow.

Clog, klĭg, s. = *clough**, klĭf, 46. An allowance of 2 lbs. per cwt., after tare and tret have been deducted.

Clog, klĭg, s. An encumbrance, obstruction, or impediment; anything which clogs; a kind of overshoe or sandal.

Clog, vt. To load or burthen so as to impede or hinder motion; to encumber, obstruct, embarrass, or restrain :—vi. To coalesce; to be encumbered, &c. H., *clogg'ing*, p., a., s.; *clogged*, pp., a. 89. (s. 91.

Cloggy, klĭg'-e, a. That clogs. H., *clogg'iness*,

Cloister, kloys'-tĕr, s. 22. An enclosed place, more par. one for rel. retirement; a monastery or nunnery :—pl., *cloi'sters*, the peristyle or piazza on the side of the square shut in by a church, &c. (arch.).

Cloist'er, vt. To immure in a cloister; to confine closely. H., *cloist'ering*, p.; *cloist'ered*, pp., a. 89. [cloaded; confined to a cloister.

Cloistered, kloyst'-ĕr-ĕd, a. = *cloist'ral*. 22. So

*Cloist'rer**, -ĕr, s. A recluse; a monk.

*Cloist'ress**, -ĕs, s. = *cloist'ress**. A nun.

Clonic, klŏn'-ĭk, a. Shaking; convulsive; contract. and relax. altern. in quick succ. (path.).

Close, klōze, a. 35. Shut or made fast; hav. no vent or inlet; confined, stagnant, unventilated; of narrow limits; compact, solid, dense; joined without space between; compressed, condse, brief; near, very near, adjoining; approaching nearly; strictly adhering (*to*, as the orig.); hav. pressure or urgency; undiscovered, hidden, secret; cautious, reserved; trusty; earnest, warm; crafty, wary, sly; secluded, retired; covetous, penurious; quite full; dull, warm, oppressive (app. to the weather). H., *close'ly*, ad.; *close'ness*, s. 91.

Close, ad. Closely; nearly; densely; secretly. [*Close* (s. and *ad.*) has many comp.: as—*close'-bonded* (closely united), *close'-barred*, *close'-bodied* (fitting the body closely), *close'-jointed*† (niggardly), *close'-handed*† (do.), *close'-hauled* (close to the wind—naut.), *close'-tongued*†, -tŭngd (wary in speaking), &c., &c., s. :—*close'-carpord'tion*, s.; *close'-quarters* (in direct contact), s. pl.; *close'-stool*†, s.; &c., &c. (v. s.)]

Close, s. An enclosure; a small enclosed field.

Closer, klōze, s. 35. The manner or time of closing; pause; cessation; conclusion; a finish; grapple in wrestling.

Close, vt. To shut or make fast; to conclude or complete; to enclose or encompass; to draw together or unite; to unite separate parts :—vi. To coalesce; to terminate. H., *clōs'ing*, p., s.; *closed*, klōzd, pp., a.; *clōs'er*, s.; *clōse*, *clōs'ing*, s. 89.—To *close with* is to accede to; also to grapple.

Closet, klŏz'-ĕt, s. 35. A small private room; a close recess or space in a room for repositing utensils, clothes, &c.

Clos'et, vt. To shut up in a closet; to conceal; to take into a private apartment for consultation†. H., *clos'eting*, p.; *clos'eted*, pp.

Closh, klŏsh, s. A disease in the feet of cattle.

Closing, klōze'-ĭng, s. That ends; concluding.

Closure, klō'-zh'ŭr, s. 35, 18. The act of shutting up; that which closes, or which encloses or confines.

Clot, klŏt, s. A small mass or lump, formed from soft or fluid matter by concretion or coagulation. H., *clott'y*, a. (v. v.) 91.

Clot, vi. = *clott'er*†. To form or turn into clots or clods; to concrete, coagulate, or curdle. H., *clott'ing*, p.; *clot'ted*, pp., s. 89.

Clot'-bird, s. The English ortolan.

Clot'bur, -bŭr, s. Burdock.

Cloth, klŏth, klŏ*th†, klŏ*thz—K., s. 17, 37. (pl., *cloths*, klŏ*thz.) Any woven fabric; appr., one of wool for garments; the mov. covering of a table (*table-cloth*), or any other texture or cov. put to a par. use; the clergy or the clerical profession†; canvas (pa.). H., *cloth* (made of), a.; *cloth'-dresser*, *cloth'-worker*, &c., s. 90.

Clothe, klō*thz, vt. To invest or cover with raiment; to adorn with dress; to furnish with clothes; to invest, cover, or surround (as our thoughts, &c.); to invest or give to (as with authority); to cover, spread over, or adorn :—vi. To wear clothes. H., *cloth'ing*, p., s.; *clad* or *clothed*, prt., pp. (v. i.) 89.

Clothes, klō*thz, klōzz†—Wa., s. pl. Garments; dress; the cov. of a bed (*bed-clothes*). H., *clothes'-basket*, *clothes'-brush*, &c., s. 90.

Clothier, klō*thz'-yĕr, s. A seller of clothes; an outfitter; a maker or dresser of woollen cloth.

Clothing, klō*thz'-ĭng, s. Garments in general.

Cloud, klowd, s. 23. A collection of visible vapour floating in the air at some height above the surface of the earth; a coll. of smoke, dust, &c., of a sim. appearance†; the dark spots, veins, or streaks in stones, &c.; fig., a great multitude or collection; any state of obscurity, darkness, danger, or depression. (It has num. comp., nearly all of which, however, are self-explanatory.)

Cloud, vt. To overspread with clouds; to darken or obscure; to variegate; to make gloomy, sully, tarnish :—vi. To grow cloudy or overcast. H., *cloud'ing*, p., a.; *cloud'ed*, pp., a.; *cloud'ing*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Cloud'berry, s. A spec. of rubus; knot-berry.

Cloud'-capt, -kăpt, a. Extremely lofty.

Cloud'-wrapt, -răpt, a. Misty; obscure.

Cloudless, klowd'-lĕs, a. Unclouded (in any of its senses). H., *cloud'lessly*, ad. (v. su.) 91.

Cloudy, -e, a. 23. Cons. of clouds or like them; overcast, dark, obscure; gloomy; dispiriting; streaked, variegated, semi-opaque. H., *cloud'ily*, 42, ad.; *cloud'iness*, s. 91.

Clough, klŭf, s. The cleft of a hill. See *Cluff*.

Clout, klowt, s. 23. A patch§*; a piece of cloth for any mean use†; a metal plate attached to an axle-tree (mech.); a small flat-headed nail (carp., &c.); a rough blow with the hand§.

Clout, vt. To patch§*; to join clumsily; to beat or strike :—vi. To clot or coagulate†. H., *clout'ing*, p.; *clout'ed*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Clove, klōve, s. A part separated from the rest, par. app. to garlic; a fissure, gap, or ravine*; a val. E. I. spice and arom.; a cert. weight (= 7 or 8 lb.). [carnation pink.

Clove'-pink, -plnk, s. The *clove-gilly-flower*, or

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Cloven, klōv'n, klō'-vn,pp.*,a. Divided; parted. H., *clōv'en-footed*, *clōv'en-hoofed*, &c., a. 91.
Clover, klō'-vĕr, s. = *clo'ver-grass*. A spec. of trefoil; fig., luxury, abundance†. H., *clo'-vered* (covered with or abounding in), a. 90.
Clown, klown, s. 23. A peasant; a rustic; h., a coarse or ill-bred man; a buffoon or merry-andrew.
Clown'ish, -ish, a. Of or like a clown; coarse, rustic, boorish. H., *clown'ishly*, 43, ad.; *clown'ishness*, s. 91.
Cloy, kloy, vt. 22. To fill*; to fill to loathing; to glut or satiate; to claw†; to nail*; to spike a gun (mil.). H., *cloy'ing*, p., a.; *cloyed*, *Cloy'less*, -lĕs, a. That cannot cloy. [pp., a. 89.
Cloy'ment†, -mĕnt, s. Satiety.
Club, klŭb, s. A heavy stick, a bludgeon; the name of one of the suits of cards; the dividend of each person to a common fund or stock; also the subscr. thereto; an association of persons meeting for some common purpose, under self-imposed reg. or rules; joint charge or effort. H., *club'footed* (large), *club'-footed* (contr. or deformed), *club'-headed* (stupid), *club'-shaped*, &c., a.; *club'-fist*, *club'-foot*, *club'-house*, *club'-room*, &c., s. 90.
Club, vt. To raise by proportional assessment; to unite for some common purp.:—vi. To pay in eq. proportion to a com. fund or reckoning; to join in expense or effort; to unite to form a club. H., *clubb'ing*, p.; *clubbed*, pp.; *clubb'er**, *clubb'ist*, s. 89.
Club'-house, s. A place of rendezvous, refreshment, &c., for a *club*, or its members, at which the meals, &c., are charged at cost price, in return for an annual subscription.
Club'-law, s. Brute force; anarchy.
Club'-moss, s. Lycopodium. [ens. (v. v.)
Cluck, klŭk, s. The call of a hen to her chick-
Cluck, vt., vi. To call chickens, or make a noise as a hen does. H., *cluck'ing*, p., a.; *clucked*, pp.; (a) *cluck'ing*, s. 89. See *Chuck*.
Clue, kl'ōō, s. A key, guide, or clew (q. v.).
Clump, klŭmp, s. A thick, short, shapeless piece of wood, or other matter; a cluster of trees or shrubs. H., *clump*† or *clum'per*† (to form into clumps, &c.), vt. 89, 90.
Clumps§, klŭmps, s. A numskull.
Clumsy, klŭm'-ze, a. Orig., short and thick; awkward, ungainly, heavy, ill-made. H., *clum'sily*, ad.; *clum'siness*, s. 91.
Clunch, klŭnch, s. 29. The indurated clay of coal-pits. (mi.)
Cluster, klŭs'-tĕr, s. A number of the same things growing (as fruit, leaves, &c.), joined (as flowers), or gathered (as animals) together; a bunch; a bevy. H., *clus'tery*, a. 90.
Clus'ter, vt. To collect or form into bunches:—vi. To grow in bunches. H., *clus'tering*, p., a., s.; *clus'tered*, p., a. 89. [43, ad. 91.
Clus'teringly, -lng, a. (v. v.) H., *clus'teringly*,
Clutch, klŭtch, s. 29. Gripe; seizure; grasp; a proj. tooth or stop to a wheel (mech.):—pl., *clutch'es*, -ĕz, paws or talons; h., the hands, as instr. of rapacity, cruelty, or power. (v. v.)
Clutch, vt. To clinch the fingers; to seize, clasp, or gripe, as with the hand. H., *clutch'ing*, p.; *clutched*, pp. 89.
Clutter†, klŭt'-er, s. A confused noise; bustle; clatter. H., (to) *clutt'er*†, vt., vi.; *clutt'ering*†, p., a., s. 89, 90. [buckler.
Clypeate, klĭp'-e-ăte, a. 29, 45. Shaped like a

Clysmic, klĭz'-mĭk, a. Washing; cleansing.
Clyster, klĭs'-tĕr, glĭs'—K., s. An injection per anum; an enema. H., *clys'ter-pipe*, s.; *clys'terwise*, ad. 90.
*Clys'terise**, -ĭze, vt. 60. To apply a clyster.
Co-, pfx. = *con-* (by contr.), orig. used only bef. vowels and the let. A; but now often, though inocr., before other cons. It is fol. by a hyphen whenever the new comp. would be obscure without it: as—*coact'*, *copart'ner*, *co-ally'*, *co-op'erate*, &c.
*Coacer'vate**, vt. To heap up or tog. H., *coacervа'tion**, -ăs-ĕr-, s.; *coacer'vate*†, a. 89, 90.
Coach, kōche, s. 28-9. A close, double-seated, four-wheeled vehicle for state, pleasure, or trav. H., *coach'box* (driver's seat), *coach'ful*, *coach'-hire*, *coach'-house*, &c. s. 90.
Coach, vt. To carry in a coach*:—vi. To ride in or go by a coach†. H., *coach'ing*†, p., a., s.; *coached*†, pp. 89.
Coach'man, s. The driver of a coach. H., *coach'manship* (skill &c.), s. 90.
Coadjutor, -j'ōō'-, s. 18, 25. (*f.*, *coadju'trix*.) One who aids or co-operates with another; one appointed to perf. the duties of another (eccl.); an assistant, assoc., or colleague. H., *coadju'torship* (joint aid or co-op.), s. 90.
*Coadunate**, ko-ăd'-ū-nāte, a. 18. United at the base. (bot.) H., *coaduna'tion*†, 36 (union of diff. subs.), s. 91. [together.
Coagmented†, -ăg-mĕnt'-ĕd, pp., a. Heaped
Coagulable, ko-ăg'-ū-lăbl, a. 18, 45. Capable of coagulating; that may be coagulated. H., *coagulability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [agulation.
Coag'ulant, -lănt, s. A subs. which prod. co-
Coagulate, ko-ăg'-ū-lāte, vt. 18. To change from a fluid into a solid mass; to concrete, curdle, congeal:—vi. To run or turn into clots or coagulum. H., *coag'ulating*, p., a.; *coag'ulated*, pp., a.; *coag'ulator**, 25, *coag'ulant*, s.; *coagula'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Coag'ulative, -ĭv, a. 45. Hav. power to coag.
Coag'ulum, -lŭm, s. A coag. mass; the clot of
Coal, s., vt. See *Cole*. [blood; the curd of milk.
Coal, kōle, s. Prim., any combus. subs., ignited, burning, or charred; any perf. carbonised subs. (chem.); the black, fossil subs. burnt in grates, pit-coal† (= *coals*†, s. pl.). H., *coal'y*†, *coal'-black*†, &c., a.; *coal'-box*, *coal'-field* (a large nat. bed of coal), *coal'-fish* (a coarse variety of cod), *coal'-heaver* (one who carries &c.), *coal'-house*, *coal'-mine*, *coal'-pit*, *coal'-scuttle*, *coal'-whipper* (one of a gang who unloads colliers), *coal'-yard*, &c., &c., s. 90. [*coal'ing*, p., s.; *coaled*, pp. 89.
Coal, vt. To char*; to take in coal (nav.). H.,
Coal'-formation, s. = *coal'-measures*, s. pl. The strata, group of rocks, &c., in which coal is found. [overlook the meas. of coals.
Coal'-mater, -mēte-ĕr, s. An off. appointed to
*Coal'ery**, -ĕr-e, s. A colliery.
Coalesce, ko-ă-lĕs', vi. 45. To unite or grow tog.; to unite or adhere in masses; to assimilate in habits, man., int., feelings, &c. H., *coales'cing*, p.; *coalesced*, -lĕsd', pp., a. 89.
Coales'cent, -ĕnt, a. Joined; united; growing tog.; uniting or united by nat. affinity, &c. H., *coales'cence*, -ĕnse, s. (v. v.) 91.
Coalition, ko-ă-lish'-ŭn, s. 26. Union, whether of body or mass, or of interests, indiv., parties, or states; alliance, confed., league. H., *coali'tionist* (one who &c.), s. 90.

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Cheminge, hĭmĭ'-ĭngz, s. pl. The raised borders or edges of the hatches. (naut.)

Coarse, kōrs or kŏrs, a. 26. Thick; large or gross in bulk; hard; rough; made of coarse thread or yarn; crude, unsep. from the grosser particles; impure; fig., rude, unrefined, uncivil; unpolished; inelegant; inexpert, unaccompl., uneducated; rude, com., mean; not nice or sttr. to the palate; low, indelicate. H., *coarse'ly*, 43, ad.; *coarse'ness*, s. 91.

Coast, kōst, s. 45. The side or edge of anything†; appr., the sea-shore, or the country near it; the border or frontier of a country*. —**The coast is clear**† = the danger is over, or the enemy has retired.

Coast, vt. To sail by or near to†:—vi. To sail near the coast, or in sight of land; to sail from port to port in the same country. H., *coast'ing*, p., a.; *coast'ed*, pp.; *coast'er* (a coasting vessel), s.; *coast'ing*, s. 89.

Coast'wise, -wīz, ad. = *coast'ways**. By or along the coast.

Coat, kōt, s. A cert. upper outer garment; the habit or vesture; h., also the order or office*; external covering gen.; the fur or hair of a beast; a tunic, membrane, tegument, or layer (anat.); the ground on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a *coat of arms* (her.).

Coat, vt. To cover or spread over; to put on a coat. H., *coat'ing*, p.; *coat'ed*, pp., a.; (s) *coat'ing*, s. 89. [layers. (bot.)

Coat'ed, -ĕd, a. Having concentric coats or

Coatee, -ē', s. A half-coat; a very short do.

Coat'ing, -ĭng, s. A covering; any subs. spread over another; cloth for coats. (v. v.)

Coax, kōks, vt. 40. To appease, persuade, or induce by flattery, fondling, or management; to wheedle, soothe, fawn. H., *coax'ing*, p., a.; *coaxed*, pp.; *coax'er*, s.; *coax'ing*, s. 89.

Cob, kŏb, s. The chief; the top or head, or anything like it; a ball or pellet; the shoot or spike of maize; a covetous fellow*; a cert. for. coin; a spider*; a small, but strong and hardy kind of horse; a large cobble stone†; clay or loam mixed with straw. H., *cobb'y*, a.; *cob'-coals* (cobbles), *cob'-loaf* (one irreg. or crusty), *cob'-stones* (boulders), *cob'-wall*, *cob'-web*, *sea'-cob* (sea-gull), &c., s. (prov.) 90.

Cob, vt. To punish on the breech with a belt or piece of board. H., *cobb'ing*, p., s. (mil.) 89.

Cobalt, kō'-bŏlt, kŏb'-ălt—P., Wa., s. 9. A brittle metal of a reddish-gray colour.

Cobalt'ic, -ĭk, a. Of, like, or rel. to cobalt.

Cobalt'ine, -ĭn, s. 58. A cert. cryst. ore of cobalt.

Cobble, kŏb'l, s. 45. = *cobb'le-stone*. A stone rounded by attrition; a small boulder; a cobbling job†:—pl., lumps of coal up to the size of a football (mi.).

Cobb'le, vt. To make or mend coarsely, clumsily, or unhandily; to botch. H., *cobb'ling*, p., a., s.; *cobb'led*, pp.; *cobb'ler* (par. a mender of boots and shoes†), s. 89. [boat.

Coble, kōb'l, s. = *cobb'le*. 45. A small fishing-

Cob'nut, s. A boy's play; the hazel-nut.

Cobweb, kŏb'-wĕb, s. The web or net-work formed by a spider; fig., any petty snare or trap. H., *cob'web* (slight, flimsy), a. 90.

Coca, kō'-kă, s. The dried leaf of a plant, used as a narcotic masticatory in Peru.

Cocagne*, kŏk-ăne', s. 99. = *cockaigne'**, E. An imaginary country of idleness, luxury, and delight; h., absurdly applied to London and its suburbs. (Fr.)

Cocciferous, -ĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing berries.

Coccolulus-Indicus, s. 99. Ind. berry, a deadly narcotic poison, ch. used to adult. beer. (L.)

Cochineal, kŭtch'-ĭn-ēl, kŏtch'—Ja., S., We., s. 29. A small insect (*coccus cacti*) from Mexico; collectively they form the *cochineal* of the shops, a valuable dye-stuff.

Cochleary, kŏk'-le-ăr-e, a. 25, 29. Formed like a snail's shell; cochleate. [spiral; turbinated.

Coch'leate, -ēt, a. = *coch'leated*. Screw-like;

Cock, kŏk, s. The male of birds, par. of dom. fowls; h., a strutting chief, leader, or prin.†; anything perched or set up prom.†; a weather-vane; a tap for liquor; the proj. corner of a hat†; a cop, or small conical pile of hay (agr.); the gnomon of a dial†; the needle of a balance†; the hammer of a firearm†. It has many comp.; but they are nearly all ‡, §, or tech.:—*cock'-brained*§ (giddy, rash), *cock'-eyed*§ (squint-eyed), *cock'-horse*† (on horseback; exulting), *cock'sure*§ (saucily certain), &c., s., ad.; *cock'boat* (a small boat—naut.), *cock'fight*, *cock'fighting*, *cock'spur* (a plant; the Virginian hawthorn), *cock'weed* (pepperwort), &c., &c., s. 90.—*Cock'-and-bull*†, app. to tedious stories or rigmarole; *cock'-a-hoop*§ denotes triumph or exultation. (v. i.)

Cock, vt. To set erect or upright†; to set up (as the hat) with an air of pertness or defiance†; to set up in heaps (as hay); to set or draw back (as the cock of a gun):—vi. To hold up the head*; to strut*; to look big or menacing†; to train or use fighting-cocks‡. H., *cock'ing*, p.; *cocked*, pp., a.; *cock'er*§ (also a cock-fighter§), s.; *cock'ing* (also cock-fighting†), s. 89.

Cock'-crow, s. = *cock'-crowing*. Early dawn.

Cock'-loft, s. A room or loft next to the roof.

Cockade, kŏk-ād', s. A knot of ribbons worn in the hat.

Cockatoo, -ă-tōō', s. A kind of tufted parrot.

Cock'atrice, -ă-trīse, -tris—K., s. 45. A serpent imagined to rise from a cock's egg.

Cock'chafer, s. The chafer or dorr-beetle.

Cocked, kŏkt, a. Turned up at the sides. H., *cocked'-hat*, &c. s. (v. v.) 90. [coax.

Cocker*§, kŏk'-ĕr, vt. To fondle, pamper, or

Cock'erel, -ĕr-ĕl, s. A young cock.

Cock'et, -ĕt, s. An official seal; a document delivered by the officers of the customs, as a warrant that goods are duly entered.

Cockle, kŏk'l, s. 45. A field-weed, the corn-cockle; also a small bivalve shell-fish.

Cock'le*, vt., vi. To shrink or pucker; to contr. into folds or wrinkles. H., *cock'led**, pp., a. 89.

Cockney†, kŏk'-ne, s. A native of London (in contempt); strictly, one born within the sound of 'Bow bells;' any effeminate citizen§. H., *cock'ney*†, *cock'ney-like*§, a. 90.

Cock'neyism†, -ĭzm, s. The peculiar dialect, pronunciation, manner, &c., of a cockney.

Cock'pit, -plt, s. A pit or area for cock-fighting; a room in a ship of war appr. to the use of the wounded during action (naut.).

Cock'roach, -rōchc, s. The blatta, or common black beetle.

Cockscomb, kŏks'-kōme, s. 45. The caruncle or comb of a cock; the plant lobeswort; a coxcomb†.

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Cock'swain, -swēn, kŏks'n†, s. 45. One who has the care of a boat and its crew. (R. N.)

Cocoa, kō'-ko, s. = *caca'o*. The cocoa or chocolate nut roasted and ground, as well as a beverage prep. from it; also a species *of co'coa* or palm-tree, yielding a very large nut (*co'coa-nut*).

Cocoon, ko-kōōn', s. 20. The egg-shaped case in which the silk-worm (and other like larvæ) involves itself. H., *cocoon'ery* (place for), s. 90. See *Chrysalis*.

Coctile, kŏk'-til, a. 45. Made by baking or heat.

Coc'tion, -shŭn, s. The act of boiling; concoction, digestion (phys.).

*Cod'ded**, -tĭv, a. Easily boiled; soon ripe.

Cod, kŏd, s. Any husk or case cont. the seeds of a plant†; a pod†; (both prev.;) a bag†; the scrotum†; the cod-fish. H., *cod'dy** (husky), *cods'ed** (hav. a shell or pod), a. 91.

Codex, kōd'ex, s. = *co'dex*, L. Orig., a MS. or appendix; aft. a book of laws of the Roman empire; now app. to any orderly coll. or digest of laws, par. one made by authority.

Codeine, ko-dē'-in, s. = *cods'in*, -yĕ. 45, 58. An alkaloid obtained from opium.

Codger§, kŏj'-ĕr, s. A stingy, clownish fellow.

Codicil, kŏd'-e-sil, s. An addition or supplement to a will.

Codicill'ary, -ā-re, a. Of or like a codicil.

Codify, kōds'-e-fī, vt. 42. To reduce to a code or system. H., *cŏd'ifying*, p.; *cŏd'ified*, pp., a.; *cŏd'ifier†*, *cŏd'ist*, s.; *codifica'tion*, 36, s. 90.

Codille, ko-dil', s. 99. A term at ombre.

Codle, kŏd'l, vt. (prof., *cod'dle*). 45. To parboil, or soften by the heat of water†; to keep warm, to make much of*. H., *cod'-ling*, p.; *cod'led*, pp., a. 89. [young cod.

Cod'ling, -ling, s. A hard kind of apple; a

Coefficient, ko-ĕf-fish'-ĕnt, s. 35. That which unites or co-op. in action; a fig. or known quan. placed, as a multiplier, before a variable or an unknown one (alg.). See *Con-*.

Cœ'liac, s. See *Celiac*.—*Cœ'liac passion*, is a flux or diarrhœa of undigested food (path.).

*Coemption**, ko-ĕm'-shŭn, -ĕmp'—K., s. 45. A buying up of the whole quantity.

Coerce, ko-ĕrs', vt. To restrain by force; to repress, compel, constrain. H., *coer'cing*, p., a.*; *coerced*, -ĕrs'd', pp., a.; *coer'cer*, s.; *coer'cion*, -shŭn (compulsion, &c.), s. 89.

Coer'cible, -ibl, a. 45. That may, or ought to be coerced. H., *coer'cibly**, 43, ad.; *coer'-cibleness**, s. 91.

Coer'cive, -ĭv, a. 45. Hav. power to restrain, par. by moral force or law; constraining; compulsory. H., *coer'cively*, ad. 91.

*Coetaneous**, ko-e-tān'-y'ŭs, a. 27, 45. Agreeing mutually in age.

Coeval, ko-ē'-văl, a. = *coe'vous*†. Of the same age; of equal age; cotemporaneous. H., *coe'vally*, 42, ad. 91. [cotemporary.

*Coe'val**, s. One who is both coetaneous and

Coffee, kŏf'-e, s. 17. The berries of the *coffe'a arabi'ca*, an evergreen shrub growing in Arabia, Persia, &c.; also the same roasted and ground, and the well-known drink prepared from it. H., *coff'ee-cup*, *coff'ee-mill*, *coff'ee-pot*, &c., &c., s. 90.

Coff'ee-house, s. A house where coffee and other refreshments are sold, and boarders or lodgers accommodated.

Coff'ee-shop†, s. A meaner sort of coffee-house.

Coffer, kŏf'-ĕr, s. 17. A chest or trunk, par. one for money; treasure; a square depression bet. the modillions of a cornice (arch.); a hollow trench or lodgment across a dry moat (fort.).

*Coff'er**, vt. To deposit or treasure up. H., *coff'erer* (also an officer of the royal household†), s. 89.

Coff'er-dam, -dăm, s. The water-tight casing or barrier of piles, formed in the bed of a river, for building piers, bridges, &c., dry.

Coffin, kŏf'-in, s. 17. The coffer or chest in which a corpse is placed; the hollow mould of paste for a pie (cook.); paper folded in a conical form for groceries (tech.); the hollow part, or the whole of a horse's hoof above the coronet (far.); a wooden frame enclosing the imposing-stone (typ.). H., *coff'ined*, a.; *coff'in-ma'ker*, &c., s. 90.

Coff'in, vt. To enclose in a coffin. H., *coff'in-ing*, p.; *coff'ined*, pp., a. 89.

Cog-, pfx. See *Con-*.

Cog, kŏg, s. 90. The tooth of a wheel when not of the same piece as the body of it (mech.); a cheat or trick†. H., *cog'-wheel*, &c., s. 90.

Cog, vt. To deceive or wheedle†; to cheat at dice*; to furnish with cogs†:—vi. To deceive, lie, or cheat†§.

Cogent, kō'-jĕnt, a. 90. Forcible; not easily resisted; urgent, convincing, conclusive. H., *co'gently*, 42, ad.; *co'gency*, -jĕn-se, s. 91.

Cogitate, kŏj'-it-āte, vi. 90, 45. To think; to contemplate or meditate. H., *cog'itating*, p.; *cog'itated*, pp.; *cog'itable**, 45, a.; *cogita'tion*, 36, s. 89. [cogitation.

Cog'itative, -tv, a. 45. Thinking; given to

Cognac, kōn'-yăk, s. 99. = *Cogn'ac*. The best kind of French brandy.

Cognate, kŏg'-nāte, a. Lit., born with; allied by blood; related in origin, formation, or utterance. H., *cog'natenes**, 42, ad.; *cog'-nateness**, s. 91. [mother. (Sco. law.)

Cog'nate, s. A male relation through the

Cognation, -nā'-shŭn, s. Descent from the same origin; relation between males and fem., both desc. from the same father (leg.).

Cognition, kŏg-nish'-ŭn, s. Knowledge as from inspection or experience; absolute conviction. [derstanding.

*Cog'nitive**, -nĭt-ĭv, a. 45. Knowing by the un-

Cognizable, kŏg'-ne-zăbl, kŏn'-e-zăbl, a. 60, 45. That falls, or may fall under judicial notice; that may be known, perceived, or apprehended. H., *cog'nizably*, ad. (v. i.) 91.

Cog'nizance, -zăns, kŏn'-e-zăns, s. 60. Judicial notice or knowl.; trial in court; juris., or right to try; an aknowl. or confession (leg.); a badge worn by a retainer or dependent*; knowl., perception, observ.; knowl. by recollection. (v. i.) [of. (v. i.)

Cog'nizant, -zănt, kŏn'-e-, a. 60. Hav. knowl.

Cognizee, -zē', kŏn-e-, s. = *cognisee'*. 60. The plaintiff, or he to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. (leg.; v. i.)

Cognizor, -zŏr', s. = *cognisor'*. 17, 60. The defendant, or he who aknowl. the right of the cognizee in a fine. (The second pron. of this, and the pres. related words, was formerly confined to the bar; but is now freq. heard elsewhere. Wa., We., and Wo. prefer the *first*—Ja., K., P., and S., the *second*. Careful speakers now gen. restrict the latter to the forensic app. of these words.)

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Cognomen, kŏg-nō'-mĕn, s. The surname. (L.)
*Cognominal**, -nŏm'-ĭn-ăl, a. Pert. to a surname.
*Cognomination**, -ā'-shŭn, s. A naming; a cognomen.
*Cognoscence**, kŏg-nŏs'-ĕnse, s. Knowledge.
Cognoscente, -shē'-ĕn-tē, kŏn'—K., s. (pl., *cognoscen'ti*, -tē.) 29. A connoisseur. (It.)
*Cognoscible**, -nŏs'-ĭbl, a. 45. That may be known. H., *cognoscibil'ity*†, s. 91. (knowing.
*Cognos'cing**, -ĭ-ĭng, a. Having the power of
Cognovit, kŏg-nō'-vĭt, s. 29. A leg. acknowl. of a plaintiff's claim, by which judgment is entered without trial. (L.)
Cohabit, kō-hăb'-ĭt, vi. To dwell with*; to reside in the same place or country*; to live togr. as husb. and wife. H., *cohab'iting*, p.; *cohab'ited*, pp.; *cohab'itant** (co-resident), s.; *cohabita'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Cohere, kō-hēre', vi. To stick togr.; to cleave or adhere; to be well connected; to depend on; to suit or agree; to be consistent. H., *cohēr'ing*, p.; *cohērent*, pp.; *coher'sion*, s. (v. i.) 98.
Coherent, -hēre'-ĕnt, a. Sticking togr.; connected or rel. in form or order; suitable; consistent. H., *cohēr'ently*, 43, ad.; *cohēr'ence*, *cohēr'ency*, s. 91.
Cohesible, -hē'-zĭbl, a. 45. Capable of or tend. to cohesion. H., *cohesibility*, -bĭl'-ĭ-tē, s. 91.
Cohesion, kō-hē'-zhŭn, s. 36. The force or attraction by which the constituent particles of homogeneous bodies unite into a mass, by natural tendency; also the state of being so united; coherence*. See *Cohere*.
Cohe'sive, -sĭv, a. 46. Hav. power or tend. to adhere, or to unite into a mass. H., *cohe'sively*, 43, ad.; *cohe'siveness*, s. 91.
Cohibit, kō-hĭb'-ĭt, vt. To restrain.
*Cohobate**, hē'-hō-bāte, vt. To redistil a liq. from the same materials. H., *co'hobating**, p.; *co'hobated**, pp., a.; *cohoba'tion**, 36, s. (therm.) 89.
Cohort, hō'-hort, s. 31, 26. Among the ancient Romans, a body of infantry (= 500 to 600 men); a band of warriors (poet.).
Cohorta'tion†, -hŏn, s. Exhortation.
Coif, koyf, s. 22. A caul or cap. H., *coif'ed* (wearing a), a. 90.
Coiffure, -fūre, -fŭre—Fr., s. 99. A head-dress.
Coign, koyn, s. See *Quoin*.
Coil, koyl, s. 22. A rope gathered into a circular heap; fig., noise, confusion, tumult*.
Coil, vt. To gather or wind into a coil, as a rope or serpent. H., *coil'ing*, p.; *coiled*, pp., a. 89.
Coin, koyn, s. 22. A piece of metal, leg. stamped and issued, used for circulation as money; metallic money gen.; anything which serves for payment or repayment†; a quoin*.
Coin, vt. To mint, or form coin; to make or fabricate† (as new words, falsehoods, &c.); to make or forge (as spurious coin, &c.). H., *coin'ing*, p.; *coined*, pp., a.; *coin'er*, s.; *coin'ing*, s. 89.
Coin'age, -āje, s. 30. The act, art, or prac. of coining or stamping metallic money; money coined; the met. money of a state coll.; a making or new production; invention, forgery, fabrication. (v. v.)
Coincide, kō-ĭn-sīde', vi. To fall or meet in the same point (fol. by *with*); to concur or agree; to be mut. consistent. H., *coincid'ing*, p., a.; *coincid'ed*, pp.; *coincid'er*, s. 89.
Coin'cident, -se-dĕnt, a. Falling on or meeting at the same point; meeting or happ. at the same time; concurrent; consistent, agreeable to, equivalent. H., *coin'cidently*, 43, ad.; *coin'cidence*, -dĕnse, *coin'cidency**, -se, s. (v. v.) 91. [(v. v.)
Coiner, koyn'-ĕr, s. A maker of base money.
Coin'ing, -ĭng, s. Coinage, &c. (v. v.)
*Coistril**, koys'-trĭl, s. = *coyst'rel*. 22. A kestrel; h., a coward†; a young or timid lad.
Coit, s. See *Quoit*. [congress of the sexes.
Coition, kō-ĭsh'-ŭn, s. 36. A coming together;
Cojus'ror, s. One who swears to another's credibility. See *Juror*. [ovens or retorts.
Coke, kōke, s. = *coak*. Pit-coal charred in close
Coke, vt. = *coak*. To convert into coke. H., *cōk'ing*, p.; *coked*, pp., a. 89.
Col-, pfx. See *Con-*.
Colander, kŏl'-ăn-dĕr, s. 26. A ves. of tin or earthenware with a bottom perf. with small holes (dom. econ.); any coarse strainer†.
Colares, kō-lā're'-ēz, s. The genuine wine of
*Colation**, -lā'-shŭn, s. A straining. [Portugal.
*Colature**, kŏl'-ă-tūre, s. 18. Filtration; also the matter strained. [lace.
Colbertine, -bĕr'-tĭne', kŏl'—We., s. A kind of
Colchicine, kŏl'-kē-sĭn, s. 50. = *colchicia*, -kĭsh'-y'ă. 98, 45. The alkaloid of colchicum.
Col'chicum, -kŭm, s. Meadow saffron; also its corms or bulbs (pharm.).
Colcothar, kŏl'-kō-thăr, s. 31. Red oxide of iron obtained by calcining the sulphate.
Cold, kōld, a. Gelid, chill, bleak, frigid; neither warm nor hot† (a rel. term); of the com. nat. temperature†; hav. the sensation of cold; chilly; shivering; hav. cold qualities; without passion, zeal, or ardour; not animated, spiritless, unexciting; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly; devoid of sensual desire or feeling; unimpassioned; not hasty or violent; indifferent; reserved; coy. H., *cold'ish*†, a.; *cold'ly*, 43, ad.; *cold'ness*, s. 91. (It has many † comp.)
Cold, s. The peculiar sensation prod. in animal bodies by the loss of heat; also, the cause of that sens., and its phys. effects; shivering; chilliness; catarrh or bronchitis†.
Cold'-blooded, a. Hav. cold blood (as a fish); fig., cruel, hard-hearted.
Cold'-hearted†, a. Void of feeling; indiff. H., *cold'-heartedly*†, 43, ad.; *cold'-heartedness*, *Cold'-short*, a. Brittle when cold. (met.) [s. 91.
Cold'-shoulder†, s. Cool neglect.
Cole, kōle, s. A gen. name for all sorts of cabbage. It is chiefly used compounded: as—*cole'-wort*, *cole'-seed* (rape-seed), &c., s. 90.
Cold'-perch, s. A small river-fish.
Coleopteral, ko-le-ŏp'-tĕr-ăl, a. = *coleop'terous*, -tŭs. Pertaining to or like the coleptera.
Coleop'teran, -ăn, s. (pl., *coleop'tera*, or *-ans*.) An insect hav. elytra, or outside horny wing-sheaths, like the true beetles. (entom.)
Colic, kŏl'-ĭk, a. = *col'ical*. Aff. the bowels.
Col'ic, s. Severe pain, &c., in the bowels (us. ref. to the colon). There are sev. varieties. (path.) H., *col'icky*, s. 90-1.
Coliseum, kŏl-e-sē'-ŭm, s. = *colosse'um*. 99. The amphitheatre of Vespasian, at Rome; also a large build. for exh. in London. (L.)
Collaborator, -lăb'-o-rā-tŏr, s. 17, 25. An associate in labour (par. liter. or sci.).
Collapse, kŏl-lăps', s. A falling in or (og.; a

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sudden or extreme depression of the bodily energies. (v. v.)

Collapse', vi. To fall inwards or tog. (as the sides of a hollow ves. or cavity); to close by falling tog. H., *collaps'ing*, p., a.; *collapsed'*, pp., a.; *collapse'*, *collap'sion*†, 35, s. 89.

Collar, köl'-ăr, s. 25. Something worn or placed round the neck; a neck-band; the part of a garment about the neck; the like part of harness; anything like a collar in appearance or effect†; a ring, cincture, or astragal (arch.).—To *slip the collar*, is to escape, or to disentangle one's self. Among its comp. are—*coll'ar-beam* (arch.), *coll'ar-bone* (the clavicle), *coll'ar-day* (one on which knights wear their collars), &c., s. 90.

Coll'ar, vt. To seize by the throat or collar; to put a collar on; to roll up meat with pressure, or else to form it in moulds, after a certain preparation (cook.). H., *coll'aring*, p.; *coll'ared*, pp., a. 89. [horses.

Coll'arage, -ăj, s. 30. A toll on wine-drawing

Collate, köl-lāt', vt. To bring or lay tog., and compare (par. app. to things of a sim. kind, as data, books, MSS., &c.); to bestow or confer a benefice (eccl.); to gather and arrange for binding, &c.:—vi. To place in a benefice. H., *collāt'ing*, p.; *collāt'ed*, pp., a.; *collāt'or*, 25, s.; *collāt'able*, 45, a.; *colla'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Collateral, köl-lăt'-ĕr-ăl, a. Side by side; running parallel or tog.; diffused on either side; not direct or imm.; concurrent; springing from relations; desc. from the same stock or ancestor, but not lineally; additional (as app. to securities, evid., &c.). H., *collat'erally*, 43, ad.; *collat'eralness*, s. 91.

Collat'eral, s. A collateral relation.

Collation, köl-lā'-shŭn, s. The compar. of one copy or thing with another of like kind; a gift*; the presen. to a benefice by a bishop who has it in his own gift or patronage (eccl.); a repast of several things set out between full meals. (v. v.)

*Collatitious**, -tĭsh'-ŭs, a. 27, 36. Done by the contribution of many parts or persons.

Colla'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. App. to advowsons of which the bishop is the patron. (eccl.)

Colleague, köl'-lēg, s. 30, 45. A partner, associate, or coadjutor; an ally. H., *coll'eagueship*, s. (v. v.) 90.

Colleague, -lēg', vt., vi. To join or unite with in the same office or for the same purpose. H., *colleaguing*, -lēg'-ing, p.; *colleagued*, -lēgd', pp., a. 89.

Collect, köl'-ĕkt, s. A short, compreh. prayer, or one adapted for a par. day or occasion.

Collect, köl-lĕkt', kŭl-†—K., vt. 17, 25. To bring or draw tog. (app. to persons, par., or things); to gain by observ., &c.; to gather from premises; to infer as a conseq.; to gather (as debts, rev., &c.); to reap, mow, pick, &c.; to compile; to obt. from contribution; to recover from surprise or discomfiture (fol. by a recip. pro.):—vi. To accumulate; to come or run tog. H., *collect'ing*, p.; *collect'ed*, pp., a.; *collect'or*, 25, s.; *collect'ible*, 45, a.; *collec'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Collectanea, -lĕk-tā'-ne-ă, s. pl. 99. Lit., things collected; appr., literary selections. (L.)

Collectaneous, -tāne'-y'ŭs, a. 27. Gathered together; collected.

Collected, köl-lĕkt'-ĕd, -kŭl-†—K., a. 17, 25. Cool, calm, undisturbed; not disconcerted; recov. from surprise, &c. H., *collect'edly*, 43, ad.; *collect'edness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Colle'tion, -shŭn, s. The act of gathering or assembling; an assemblage; contribution; a sum collected; deduction, inference, conseq.*; a compilation or book of selections.

Collectitious†, -tĭsh'-ŭs, a. Gathered up. [(v.v.)

Collective, köl-lĕkt'-ĭv, kŭl-†—K., a. 17, 45. Gathered into one body, sum, or mass; congregated; aggregate; expr. a mult. though pres. the form of the sing. no. (gr.). H., *collect'ively*, 43, ad.; *collect'iveness*, s. 91.

Collect'or, -ŭr, s. 25. One who collects or gathers; an off. appointed to coll. and receive duties, taxes, or toll. H., *collect'orate*, *collect'orship* (office or juris.), s. (v. v.) 90.

Collegatary, köl-lĕg'-ăt-ăr-e, s. 25. A joint-legatee. (leg.)

College, köl'-ĕj, s. 32, 45. Prim., any collection or soc. of men, bound tog. by the same laws or customs, or engaged in some com. empl. or pursuit; appr., a society est. under royal or priv. foundation for academic, relig., or prof. purp.; also the house or buildings concerned; an endowed or chartered academy; a university; a community*. H., *coll'egelike*, &c., s. 90. [rel. to a college.

Collegial, köl-lē'-je-ăl, -lĕj'-y'ăl†, a. 45. Of or

Colle'gian, -je-ăn, -yăn†, s. 45. = *colle'giate*. A member or inhabitant of a college.

Colle'giate, -je-āt, -yāt†, s. 45. Collegial; cont. a college; instituted after the mod. of a coll.—A *colle'giate church* is one which has canons, prebends, services, &c., like a cathedral.

Collet, köl'-ĕt, s. A band or collar†; the part of a ring in which the stone is set (jew.); the neck or part of the axis of a plant whence the root and stem diverge (bot.). [s. 90-1.

Colletic, -lĕt'-ĭk, a. Agglutinant. H., (a) *collet'ic*,

*Collide**, -līd', vi. To strike or dash against each other. H., *collid'ing**, p.; *collid'ed**, pp.

Collier, köl'-yĕr, s. 45. One who digs coal; a coal-merchant; a coaster employed in the coal-trade. [the coal-trade (tech.).

Coll'iery, -yĕr-e, s. A place where coal is dug;

*Colligate**, köl'-e-gāte, vt. To bind or tie together. H., *coll'igating**, p.; *coll'igated**, pp.; *colliga'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Collimation, -mā'-shŭn, s. Aiming at a mark*; aim*; the line of sight in a telescope (opt.).

Collima'tor, -tŏr, s. 25. An instr. for determ. the horizontal or zenith point.

*Collingual**, köl-ling'-gwăl, a. 18. Having or pertaining to the same language.

Colliquament, -lĭk'-wă-mĕnt, s. 33. The pred. of liquefaction*; the fœtal part of an egg; the first rudiments of an embryo (phys.).

*Colliquant**, köl'-e-kwănt, a. 33. Having the power of dissolving or melting.

*Coll'iquate**, -kwāte, vt. 33. To melt or dissolve:—vi. To be dissolved; to become liquid. H., *coll'iquating**, p.; *coll'iquated**, pp.; *colliquable**, -lĭk'-wăbl, 45, a.; *colliquation*, -kwā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Colliquative, köl-lĭk'-wă-tĭv, a. 33, 45. Melting, dissolvent, debilitating, app. to exces, evacuations, &c. (med.)

Colliquefaction, -we-făk'-shŭn, s. A melting together; reducing to one mass by fusion.

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Collision, kŏl-lĭzh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act or state of striking or being struck together; fig., a state of contrariety and interference; opposition, clashing, encounter.
Collocate*, kŏl'-o-kāte, a. Set or placed.
Collocate, vt. To place, set, or station. H., *collocating*, p.; *collocated*, pp., a.; *collocation*, 35 (disposition in place, &c.), s. 89.
Collocutor*, kŏl-o-kū'-shŭn, s. 18. Conversation; conference. [dialogue.
Collocutor*, -tŭr, s. 26. One who speaks in a
Collodion, -lō'-do-ŭn, s. A sol. of gun-cotton in ether. [thick or fleshy lump; a child.
Collop, kŏl'-ŭp, s. A small slice of meat; a
Colloquial, kŏl-lō'-kwo-ăl, a. 33, 35. Pert. to ord. conversation. H., *colloquially*, ad. 91.
Colloquialism, -ĭzm, s. A colloquial form of expression. [dialogue.
Colloquist, kŏl'-o-kwĭst, s. 33. A speaker in a
Colloquy, -kwe, s. Mutual discourse; conversation*, -s, v. See *Chilly*. [sation; dialogue.
Collusory, kŏl-lūs'-ŭm-ne, s. Tendency to assist, with not. opp. [contrariety.
Colluctation*, -tā'-shŭn, s. Resistance, opp.,
Collude, kŏl-lūde', vi. 18. To play into each other's hand; to act in concert; to conspire as a fraud. H., *colluding*, p., s.; *colluded*, pp.; *colluder*, s.; *collusion*, 35, s. (v. i.) 89.
Collusion, -lū'-zhŭn, s. 18, 35. Secret agreement and co-op. for a fraud. purpose. (v. v.)
Collusive, -sĭv, a. 45. Fraudulently concerted. H., *collusively*, 43, ad.; *collusiveness*, s. 91.
Collusory, -sŭr-e, a. 45. Collusive.
Colly, kŏl'-e, s. = *coll'ow*. The smut of coal.
Colly, vt. To smutor grime, &c. [water. (L.)
Colocynth, kŏl'-o-sĭnth, s. 15, 37. The bitter apple, a drastic purg. drug. [of colocynth.
Colocynthine, -thĭn, s. 58. The active med. prin.
Cologne, ko-lōne', s. 99. Of or from Cologne. H., *Cologne-earth* (a brown pigment), *Cologne'-water* (a perfumed spirit), &c., s. 91.
Colon, kō'-lŭn, -lŏn', s. 25. A member or part*; the largest part of the intestinal canal, or that immediately above the rectum (anat.); the point or character (:) used to mark the principal sub-division of a sentence (gr.).
Colonel, kŭr'-nĕl, s. The chief officer of a regiment. H., *colonelcy*, kŭr'-nĕl-se, *colonelship*, kŭr'-, s. 90.
Colonial, ko-lōn'-y'ăl, a. 45. Pert. to a colony.
Colonialist, -lĭst'-ĭk-ăl, a. Rel. to husbandmen.
Colonialist, kŏl-o-ne-zā'-shŭn-ĭst, s. One friendly to colonisation. (po. ec.)
Colonise, kŏl'-o-nize, vt. 17, 60. To plant or set a colony in; to migrate and settle in, as inhab.:—vi. To remove and settle in a dist. country. H., *colonising*, p., s.; *colonised*, pp., s.; *coloniser**, *colonist* (v. i.), s.; *colonising* (the act, &c.), *colonisation*, 36 (the act; the state; &c.), s. 89.
Colonist, -nĭst, s. An inhabitant of a colony.
Colonnade, kŏl-o-nāde', -ŭn-nāde'—K., s. 99. A series or range of columns, placed at reg. intervals. (arch.)
Colony, kŏl'-o-ne, s. An estab. formed in a for. country, or in a dist. province, by a body of people drawn from the mother-country, and still subject to its juris.; also the country planted or colonised; the body of the inhab. in a colonised territory, incl. the desc. of the first planters; a coll. or tribe of animals†.
Col'ophon*, -fŏn, s. 25. The conclusion of a book when it bears any device, name, date, &c. (bibl.) [rosin.
Colophony, ko-lŏf'-o-ne, kŏl'—S., We., s. Black
Colorate*, kŭl'-ŭr-āte, a. 25. Tinged; coloured.
Coloration, -ā'-shŭn, s. The act or pract. of colouring; the state of being coloured.
Col'orature, -tūre, s. 18. Graces, variations, &c. (mus.) [colour.
Colorific, -if'-ĭk, a. Giving, cont., or prod.
Colossal, ko-lŏs'-ăl, a. = *colossean*, kŏl-lo-sē'-.
Colossæum, s. See *Coliseum*. [ăn. Gigantic.
Colossus, -ŭs, s. = *colossc'*, -lŏs'. A gigantic statue.
Colour, kŭl'-ŭr, s. 17, 25. That qual. of a body which affects our sensation in regard to its hue, or its appear. to the eye, dep. on its action on the rays of light; a flush or shew of blood in the face; hue, dye, tinge; anything used to impart colour; the tint of the painter; a paint, pigment, stain, &c.; fig., superficial cover, palliation, false shew; kind, species, complexion‡:—pl., *col'ours*, a flag, ensign, or standard (mil.; nav.).—The *primat'ic col'ours* are—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; the *pri'mary col'ours*—blue, red, and yellow.
Col'our, vt. To mark with some tint or hue; to dye, tinge, paint, or stain; fig., to palliate or excuse; to make plausible; to exaggerate in represen.:—vi. To blush. H., *col'ouring*, p., s.; *col'oured*, pp., a.; *col'ourer*, *col'ourist*, s.; *col'ourable*, a.; (a) *col'ouring*, s. (v. i.) 89.
Colourable, kŭl'-ŭr-ăbl, a. 25, 45. Specious, plausible, &c. H., *col'ourably*, 43, ad.; *col'ourableness**, s. (v. su.) 91.
Col'oured, -ŭrd, a. Hav. colour; variegated; of African descent. (v. s.)
Col'ouring, -ŭr-ĭng, s. Any subs. used to give colour; caramel (liq.; cook.); a specious appearance; manner of appl. colours (pa.).
Col'ourist, -ĭst, s. One who excels in app. colours. (pa.) [transparent. (v. s.)
Col'ourless, -lĕs, a. Destitute of colour; white;
Colportage, kŏl'-pŏrt-ĭj, -ăzh'—Fr., s. 99. Lit., hawking about; the system of distribution adopted by colporteurs. (v. i.)
Colporteur, kŏl-pŏrt-ŭr', s. 99. = *col'porter*. Lit., a pedler; rec. app. to persons who travel for the purp. of selling and distr. relig. books, &c. H., (to) *col'porter* (or -pŏr-tă), vt. (Fr.)
Colt, kōlt, s. The young of the horse kind; a silly young fellow‡. H., *colt'ish* (frisky, &c.), a.; *colt's'-tooth* (an imperf. tooth in young horses), *colt's'-foot* or *colts'foot* (a med. herb), &c., s. 90. [frolic.
Colt*, vt. To befool‡:—vi. To friak, riot, or
Coltar, kōlt'-ĕr, s. The fore-iron or cutter of a plough. [pents; cunning, crafty*.
Columbine, kŏl'-ŭm-bīne, a. 18, 45. Rel. to ser-
Col'umbary*, -ŭm-bĕr-e, s. 25. A dove-cote.
Columbate, ko-lŭm'-bāte, s. A salt of *columbic acid*. [U. S., or America.
Columbian, -be-ăn, s. 45. Of or from the
Columbine, kŏl'-ŭm-bīne, s. Of or like a dove; dove-coloured.
Col'umbine, s. The name of a plant; a kind of violet colour; the heroine of a pantomime.
Columbium, ko-lŭm'-be-ŭm, s. One of the rarer metals.

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Columel, kŏl'-ĭ-mĕl, s. = *columel'la*, L. A little column; the central column in a capsule (bot.); the upright pillar in the centre of univalve shells (conch.).

Columna, kŏl'-ŭm, s. 17, 45. A cylindrical pillar used to support or adorn a building (arch.); any erect or elevated structure, or any mass (liq. or solid) res. a column, or pressing vertically on its base; a body of troops drawn up in deep files (mil.); a vert. section of a page (typ.); a vert. line of figures, &c. [columns.

Columnar, ko-lŭm'-năr, a. 28. Formed in

Colure, ko-l'ōōr', s. 16. One of two great circles sup. to intersect each other, at right angles, in the poles of the world. (ast.; geog.)

Colza, kōl'-zd, s. A variety of rape grown for its seed, which yields *col'za oil*.

Com-, pfx. See *Con-*.

Coma, kō'-md, s. Lethargy; morbid drowsiness; hairy nebulosity (ast.); a comate bractle (bot.).

Co'mate, -măt, a. Hairy in appearance.

Comatose, ko-md-tōs', kŏm—Wa., kō'—S., We., a. = *co'matous*, -ds. 45. Preternaturally drowsy; lethargic.

Comb, kōm, s. A valley bet. hills (oft. used as an affix.); the cells formed by bees; an instr. with teeth for sep. and arrang. the hair; any like instr. (v. i.); the carunicle, or red fleshy tuft on a cock's head; a coomb (meas.). H., *comb'less*, a.; *comb'-bird* (of Africa), *comb'-maker*, &c., s. 20.

Comb, vt. To adjust with a comb; to sep., disentangle, &c., by drawing through a narrow interstices (as in dres. wool, flax, &c.):—vi. To roll over and break, as a wave (naut.). H., *comb'ing*, p.; *combed*, pp., a.; *comb'er* (per., one who dresses wool), s.; (a) *comb'ing*, s. 89.

Combat, kŭm'-băt, kŭm'-băt"—S., Wa., s. 17. A fight or fighting; contest by force; an engagement, battle, conflict, strife; a rencounter or duel.

Com'bat, vt. 17, 64. To contend against; to oppose or resist:—vi. To fight; to act in opp.; to struggle or contend (*with* person, or *for* things). H., *com'bating*, p.; *com'bated*, pp.; *com'bater**, *com'batant*, s.; *com'bat'able* (ŏăm'-*), a. 89. (This v., once excl. pron. like the s., now fol. analogy, is freq. acc. on the last syl., and the *t* doubled in the

*Com'batant**, -dnt, a. Contending. [p. and pp.)

Com'batant, s. One who combats; a champion; a controversialist. (v. v.)

Com'bative, -ĭv, -băt'—We., a. 17, 45. Disposed to combat. [contend; a phren. organ.

Com'bativeness, -nĕs, -băt'—We., s. Dispos. to

Comber, kŭm'-bĕr, s. A fish found in Cornwall.

Combination, kŏm-bĭn-ā'-shŭn, s. Union; intimate union; commixture; chem. union; an assoc. of persons or things to accomplish some object; an assemb. or union of particulars; alliance, confed., coalition, conspiracy; the union of numb. or quan. in every possible manner (math.).

Combine, kŏm-bīn', kŭm-ĭ, vt. 17, 25. To unite or join tog.; to link tog. closely; to unite chem.; to settle by compact; to cause union or confed.:—vi. To unite, agree, or coalesce; to league tog.; to confederate. H., *combin'ing*, p., a.; *combined'*, pp., a.; *combin'er*, s.; *combin'able*, 45, a.; *combina'tion*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Combustible, kŭm-bŭst'-ĭbl, kŭm-ĭ, s. 17, 45. Disposed to take fire; capable of catching fire and burning. H., (a) *combust'ible*, s.; *combust'ibleness**, *combustibility*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Combustion, -bŭst'-yŭn, s. 17, 26. The action of fire on inflam. subs.; a burning; conflagration; fig., tumult, confusion, uproar*.

*Combust'ive**, -ĭv, s. 45. Disposed to take fire.

Come, kŭm, vi. 17. To move towards, advance nearer, draw nigh (as opp. to *go*); to approach, arrive, or reach; to proceed or arise (*from*); to be present; to happen or fall out; to appear in sight; to become; to sprout, spring, or mature; (as plants); to be formed; (as butter). In the imp. it is oft. used like an int., to encourage, or to excite attention, and is then a vt. H., *com'ing*, p., a.; *came*, kāme, prt.; *come*, pp.; *com'er*, s.; (a) *com'ing*, s. 89. (In comb. with prep. *come* expr. var. senses, dep. on that of the added particle; but in all of them it retains its own meaning, either lit. or fig. The expr. '*come, come*,' either exhorts to haste, or implies a threat.) [—vt. To take place.

*Come'-off**, -ŏf, s. 45. Escape; evasion; excuse.

Comedian, ko-mē'-de-ăn, kŭm-mēd'-yĭnt, s. 17, 45. One who either plays in, or writes comedy; a comic actor.

Comedy, kŏm'-e-de, s. 17. A dramatic repr. of the lighter passions and actions of mankind.

Comely, kŭm'-le, s. 17. Becoming; suitable; handsome, graceful; decent. H., *come'ly*, *com'lily**, 43, ad.; *com'liness*, s. 91.

*Comestible**, ko-mĕs'-tĭbl, a. 45. Eatable:—s. pl. *comes'tibles*, eatables. (Fr.)

Comet, kŏm'-ĕt, s. Lit., a hairy star; a celestial body revolv. in a very eccentric orbit, in the dist. parts of which it seems to be visible, and com. coma. of a nucleus, and either a comate envelope, or a tail (ast.); a blazing star†; a game at cards. H., *com'et-like*, &c., a.; *cometog'raphy*, -rĭf'-e (a descr. or treatise of comets), *cometo'logy*, -o-je (a discourse on do.), s. 20. [the orbit, &c., of a comet.

Cometarium, -tăr'-e-ŭm, s. An instr. to expl.

Com'etary, -ăr-e, s. 26 = *comet'ic*, -ĭk. Of or rel. to a comet. [dry confection or sweetmeat.

Comfit, kŭm'-fĭt, s. = *com'fiture*, -fĭtur. 17-8. A

Comfort, kŭm'-fŭrt, s. 17, 35. Ease of mind or body; support, countenance, consol., encourag.; mod. enjoyment with ease; that which causes or affords comfort. H., *com'fortless*, *com'fortful*†, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Com'fort, vt. To strengthen, encourage, solace, enliven, or console. H., *com'forting*, p., a.; *com'forted*, pp.; *com'forter*, s.; *comforta'tion*†, 26, s. 89.

Comfortable, kŭm'-fŭrt-ĭbl, a. 45. Being in a state of ease or mod. enjoym.; receiving, admitt., or dispens.* comfort; placed above want†. H., *com'fortably*, 43, ad.; *com'fortableness*, s. 91. [quilted counterpane.

Com'fortable, s. A warm neck wrapper; a warm,

Com'forter, -ĕr, s. The Holy Spirit (scrip.); a long knit woollen tippet†.

Com'fortless, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *com'fortlessly*, ad.; *com'fortlessness*, s. 91.

Comfrey, kŭm'-fre, s. 17. A cert. wild plant.

Comic, kŏm'-ĭk, a. = *com'ical*. 17. Rel. to comedy; exciting mirth; droll, diverting, laughable. H., *com'ically*, 43, ad.; *com'icalness*, *comicality*, -kăl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

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Coming, kŭm'-ing, a. 17. Future; yet to come; ready to come†. (v. v.)

Com'ing-in'†, s. Income; revenue; yield.

Comitial[a], ko-mish'-'al, a. 87. Rel. to assemblies.

Comity[a], kŏm'-it-e, s. Mildness and suavity of manner; courtesy; civility.

Comma, kŏm'-ă, s. 17, 19. The shortest stop or point (,) used to sep. subord. clauses (gr.); an enharmonic interval (mus.); division, distinction.

Command, kŏm-mănd', kŭm-†, -mănd'—S., -mănd'—K., Wa., We., s. 17, 2. The act or the right of commanding; supreme power or authority; the mandate issued or order given; the power of overlooking or surv. with the eye; the power of gov., or control.; a nav. or mil. force under the com. of a par. officer; an order or message; auth., order, injunction, charge, direction. (v. v.)

Command', vt. To govern; to order to be done; to hold in power; to exercise supreme auth. over; to hold in check; to overlook with the eye; to have or to exer. a control. infl. over; to lead, as a gun. or chieftain:—vi. To have or exercise supreme auth.; to govern. H., *command'ing*, p., a.; *command'ed*, pp.; *command'er*, *commandant'* (v. i.), s.; *command'able*, 65, a. (v. s.) 89.

Commandment, kŏm-măn-dănt', kŭm-mănd'-ănt—K., s. 99. One in command of a fort, or of a body of troops. (Fr.)

Commandatory, kŏm-mănd'-ă-tŭr-e, a. 25. Having the force of a command. (v. s.)

Command'er, -ĕr, s. (*f.*, *command'ress*[a].) One who commands; the captain of a ship of war under a cert. size, or one not yet posted. (v. v.)

Command'ery[a], -ĕr-e, s. A district belonging to a mil. order, and governed by a knight.

Command'ing, -ing, a. Controlling by influence, authority, or dignity; authoritative, imperative, imperious. H., *command'ingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Command'ment, -mĕnt, s. A command, order, or precept; *appr.*, one of the precepts of the decalogue or Ten *Commandments*.

Commatic, kŏm-măt'-ĭk, a. Hav. short clauses or sentences; concise.

Comm'ation, -ă-shŭn, s. Conciseness. [sure.

Commeasurable, -mĕzh'-, a. Hav. a com. mea-

Commemorable, -mĕm'-o-rĕbl, a. 45. Memorable. (q. v.)

Commem'orate, -rĕte, vt. To call to remembr. by a solemn act; to celebr. with honour and solemnity. H., *commem'orating*, p.; *commem'orated*, pp.; *commemora'tion*, 86, s. 89.

Commem'orative, -rā-tĭv, a. 45. = *commem'oratory*, -ŭr-e, 25. Tending to commemorate, or to preserve the memory of. (v. v.)

Commence, kŏm-mĕns', kŭm-†, vt. 17, 25. To begin, orig., or enter upon; to perf. the first act:—vi. To arise or have first existence; to begin to be. H., *commen'cing*, p., a.[o]; *commenced'*, pp.; *commence'ment*, s. 89.

Commence'ment, -mĕnt, s. The day on which degrees are conferred in colleges or universities. (v. v.)

Commend, kŏm-mĕnd', kŭm-†, vt. 17, 25. To represent as worthy or suitable; to recom.; to commit, intrust, or give in charge; to praise, extol, or applaud; to make acceptable; to produce or present to fav. notice. H., *commend'ing*, p.; *commend'ed*, pp.; *commend'er*, s.; *commenda'tion*, 86, s. 89.

Commend'able, -ĕbl, kŏm'[o]—Wa., a. 45. Laudable, &c. H., *commend'ably*, 45, ad.; *commend'ableness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Commend'atory, -ă-tŭr-e, a. 25. Serving to commend; cont. praise. H., (a) *commend'atory*[o], a. 91.

Commensurable, kŏm-mĕn'-ă-rĭbl, -mĕn'-shu—S., Wa., a. 17-3, 45. Having a com. measure or extent, or reducible to one. H., *commen'surably*, 43, ad.; *commen'surableness*, *commensurability*, -bĭl'-it-e, s. 91.

Commen'surate, -rĭte, a. Equal; proportional; commensurable. H., *commen'surately*, 43, ad.; *commen'surateness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Comment'urate, vt. To reduce to a common measure or proportion. H., *commensura'tion*, 86, s.; &c. 89.

Comment, kŏm'-ĕnt, s. 17. An annotation or illustr. note; expl., criticism, observ., remark.

Comment, kŏm'-ĕnt, -mĕnt'—K., P., vt. 94. To explain[a]:—vi. To write or make notes on; to annotate, expound, or explain; to make comments. H., *comment'ing*, p.; *comm'ented*, pp.; *comm'entor* (or -mĕnt'-), s. 99. See *Combat*.

Comm'entary, -ĕr-e, s. 25. A comment or exposition; a book of comments or annotations; a memoir, or a series of memoranda.

Comm'entate, -ĕn-tāte, vt., vi. To write comments or notes upon; to annotate. H., *comm'entating*, p.; *comm'entated*, pp., a.; *comm'entator*, 25, s. 99. [ginary.

Commentitious[a], -tish'-'us, a. Feigned; ima-

Commerce, kŏm'-ĕrse, s. 17. Interchange of property or service of any kind, and all matters con. with it; trade, traffic, business; intercourse; familiar de. or communion.

Commerce†, kŏm-mĕrs'—K., Wa., We., kŏm'—K., S., vi. To traffic; to hold intercourse.

Commercial, kŏm-mĕr'-sh'al, kŭm-†, a. 17, 28. Of or rel. to commerce. H., *commer'cially*, ad. 91. [beauty.

Commetic[a], -mĕt'-ĭk, a. Imparting gloss or

Comminution, kŏm-in-ĭ'-shŭn, s. A threatening or denunciation; a recital of divine threats on stated days (eccl.).

Comminatory, -min'-ă-tŭr-e, a. 25. Threatening; denunciatory.

Commin'gle, vt. To mix together into one mass; to blend:—vi. To run into a mixture. See *Mingle*.

Comminute, kŏm'-e-nūte, vt. = *commin'ute*†, 17-3. To attenuate or make small; to reduce to a fine powder; to pulverise, grind, or triturate. H., *comminuting*, p.; *comminuted*, pp., a.; *comminu'ible*[o], a.; *comminu'tion*, 86, s. 89.

Commiserate, kŏm-mĭz'-ĕr-āte, vt. 25, 35. To pity, compassionate, or sympathise with. H., *commis'erating*, p.; *commis'erated*, pp.; *commis'erator*, 25, s.; *commis'erable*[o], a.; *commisera'tion*, 86, s. 89.

Commis'erative, -ĭv, a. 45. Compassionate. H., *commis'eratively*, ad. 91.

Commissarial, kŏm-mis-sā'r'-e-ăl, a. 17, 45. Pertaining to a commissary.

Commissar'riat, -ăt, -sā'r'-e-ă—Fr. The office and duties of a commissary; also the whole body of officers in his department.

Comm'issary, -is-sā'r-e, s. 25. = *commissaire*, -sār'—Fr. A commissioner or delegate; an officer who acts for the bishop in the

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remote parts of a dioc. (eccl.); an officer who has the charge of prov. food, clothing, &c., for an army (mil.). H., *comm'issaryship*, s. 90.

Commission, kŏm-mish'-ŭn, kŭm-†, s. 25, 35. The act of committing, doing, performing, intrusting, &c.; a written warrant or authority; the thing committed, or power and auth. given; charge, office, empl.; the state of acting by auth. for another, either in purch. or selling, also the fee or allow. paid for the same (comm.); one or more persons appointed to perform certain duties. H., *commis'sion*, a. 90.

Commis'sion, vt. = *commis'sionate*†. To give a commission to; to empower or appoint; to depute. H., *commis'sioning*, p.; *commissioned*, -mish'-ŭnd, pp., a. 89.

*Commissional**, -mish'-ŭn-ăl, a. = *commis'sionary**, -ĕr-e, 25. Appointed by warrant.

Commis'sioner, -ĕr, s. One who holds a commission or warrant to perform some office or business; a member of a commission.

Commissure, kŏm-mish'-ŭre, -'ŏor—S., kŏm'—We., s. 18. A joint, seam, or interstice; the joint between two stones (arch.); a suture or articulation, the corners of the lips (anat.).

Commit, kŏm-mit', kŭm-†, vt. 17, 25. Lit., to send or thrust tog., to throw or lay upon; fig., to intrust (fol. by *to*); to deposit (for pres.); to put or send to prison; to do, effect, or perpetrate; to expose or endanger; to engage or pledge; to refer to a committee (legis.). H., *committ'ing*, p.; *committ'ed*, pp.; *committ'er*, s.; *committ'able*, *committ'ible**, 45, a.; *committ'al*, *commit'ment*, s. 89.

Commit'ment, -mĕnt, s. An order for sending to prison; a mittimus (leg.). See *Commit.*

Committee, kŏm-mit'-e, kŭm-†, s. 25. A body of persons chosen to examine or manage any matter; a collective body of men acting together. H., *committ'eeship*, s. 90.

Committee, kŏm-it-tē', s. A person appointed to take charge of an idiot or lunatic. (leg.)

Committor, -tŏr', s. The lord-chancellor, in respect to lunatics. (v. su.)

*Commix**, kŏm-miks', vt. 25. To mingle or blend:—vi. To unite. H., *commixt'ure**, -ŭre, s.; &c. 89. See *Mix.*

Commode, kŏm-mōde', s. 99. Lit., any conv. article; h., a kind of chest of drawers; an obs. kind of female head-dress; &c. (Fr.)

Commo'dious, -e-ŭs, kŭm-mōde'-y'ŭs†—K., s. 17, 45. Adapted to its use or purpose; convenient, suitable, useful. H., *commōd'iously*, 43, ad.; *commōd'iousness*, -e. 91.

Commodity, kŏm-mŏd'-it-e, kŭm-†, s. 17, 25. Prim., interest, advantage, profit, convenience*; h., anything which yields them; appr., goods, wares, merchandise.

Commodore, kŏm'-o-dōre, s. The commander of a squadron or detachment of ships; the senior captain when two or more ships of war are in co.; the leading ship of a convoy.

Common, kŏm'-ŭn, a. 17, 25. Bel. eq. to more than one, or to the public; having no sep. owner; public, gen., universal; serving for the use of all; freq., usual, ordinary; customary, habitual; without rank or sup. excellence; vulg., mean, trite; lewd, obscene; of both numb. or genders (gr.). H., *comm'on*, *comm'only*, 43, ad.; *comm'onness*, s. 91.—*In comm'on* = joint poss. or use; indiscriminately. Other comp. are—*comm'on-carrier*, *comm'on-council* (that of a city or corp. town), *comm'on-crier* (town bell-man), *comm'on-law* (unwritten law, or that valid only from usage), *comm'on-sense* (sound prac. judg.); *Comm'on Pleas* (one of the high courts of law), &c., s.

Comm'on, s. A tract of open land used in common by the inhabitants of a town, parish, &c. See *Commons.*

Comm'on, vi. To have joint right in com. land; to board tog. H., *comm'onable*, a.; &c. 89.

Commonage, kŏm'-ŭn-āje, s. 17, 90. Right of pasturage, &c.

Comm'onalty, -ăl-te, s. The com. people, the vulg.; all classes below the rank of nobility (leg.); in gen., the bulk of mankind.

Comm'oner, -ĕr, s. One of the commonalty; a member of the House of Commons; one having joint right in common ground; a student of the sec. rank (Oxf.). [known.

Comm'on-place, -plāse, a. Common; trite; well-

Comm'onplace, s. A memo.; a common topic. H., *comm'onplace-book* (one for memo., or for literary extracts, &c.), s. 90.

Commons, kŏm'-ŭnz, s. pl. 25. The common people, the vulg.; the lower house of parliament (Eng.); food provided at a common table. (v. su.) [public good.

Commonweal, kŏm-ŭn-wēle', 17, 25. The

Comm'onwealth, -wĕlth, s. The commonweal; an est. form of gov. or civil polity; the public; the territory of a state; a republic or democracy; the form of gov. under Oliver Cromwell and his son (Eng. hist.).

Commotion, kŏm-mō'-shŭn, kŭm-†, s. 17, 25. A state of excited and tumultuous action (elem., pol., phys., or ment.); perturbation of mind; agitation, tumult, disorder.

Commove, -mōōve', vt. 16. To put in motion; to agitate. (poet.) [to a commune.

Communal, kŏm-mūne'-ăl, a. 25. Pertaining

Commune, kŏm'-ūne, -ŭn—J. & M., s. 17, 99. A small territorial district in France; also a municipal division.

Commune, kŏm-mūne', kŭm-†, vi. 17-8. To converse, confer, or talk tog. fam.; to have intercourse in contempl. or meditation; to receive the communion (U. S.). H., *commūn'ing*, p.; *commūned'*, pp.; (a) *commūn'ing*, *commu'nion* (v. i.), s. 89.

Communicable, kŏm-mū'-ne-kăbl, kŭm-†, a. 18, 45. That may be communicated. H., *commu'nicably**, ad.; *commu'nicableness*†, *communicability*, -bil'-it-e, s. 91.

Commu'nicant, -kănt, s. One who partakes of the Holy Communion. (v. v.)

Commu'nicate, -kāte, vt. To impart; to reveal; to participate; to impart recipr. or mut.; to impart (as disease, &c.); to disclose or make known; to bestow, confer, or deliver:—vi. To have a commu. or passage; to have intercourse by words, let., messages, or signs; to interchange thoughts, words, or opin.; to have something in com.; to partake of the Communion. H., *commu'nicating*, p.; *commu'nicated*, pp.; *commu'nicator*, 25, s.; *communica'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Communica'tion, -shŭn, s. The act of communicating; the thing communicated; intercourse, conference, correspondence. (v. v.)

Commu'nicative, -kāte-iv, a. 45. Disposed to

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communicate; unreserved. H., *commu'nicativeness*, s. 91.

Commu'nicatory, -kā-tŏr-e, a. 25. Imparting [knowledge.

Communion, kŏm-mūn'-yŭn, s. 18, 25. Fellowship, concord, unity; com. possession; mut. intercourse or union; interchange of transactions, or of offices; union in divine worship, also the body of Christians who so unite; the celebration of the Lord's Supper, also participating in it. (v. v.) [munion.

*Communi'nionist**, -ist, s. One of the same com-

Communism, kŏm'-ū-nizm, s. Community of property; socialism. H., *communist*, s. 90. See *Commune* (s.).

Community, kŏm-mū'-nīt-e, kŭm-†, s. 17-8. Lit., com. poss. or enjoym.; a soc. of people hav. com. rights, priv., or interests; the body politic; society at large; the commonwealth.

Commutable, -mūte'-ăbl, a. 45. That may be exchanged or commuted. H., *commutability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Commutation, kŏm-mū-tā'-shŭn, s. 17-8. A giving one thing for another (as money in lieu of tithes); the change of a penalty or pun. from a greater to a less. (log.; v. i.)

Commutative, -mūte'-ă-tĭv, a. 45. Rel. to exchange. H., *commūt'atively*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Commute, kŏm-mūte', kŭm-†, vt. To exchange; to buy off, or to ransom one oblig. by another; to mitigate:—vi. To atone; to compensate; to stand in place; to bargain for exemption. H., *commūt'ing*, p.; *commūt'ed*, pp., a.; *commuta'tion*, 36, s. (v. s.) 89.

*Comu'tual**, a. Mutual; reciprocal. (poet.)

Comose, ko-mōse', a. Ending in a tuft. (bot.)

Compact, kŏm-păkt', kŭm-†, a. 17, 25. Closely and firmly united; firm, close, solid, dense; consisting (*of*)*. H., *compact'ly*, 43, ad.; *compact'ness*, s. 91.

Compact, kŏm'-păkt, s. 17. An agreement; a mut. contract; a treaty or confed. (pol.).

Compact' (v. a.), vt. To press closely tog.; to join firmly; to consolidate; to league with*; to compose*. H., *compact'ing*, p.; *compact'ed*, pp., a.; *compact'er*, s.; *compac'tion*, 36, *compact'ure* (also structure), s. 89.

Compact'ed, -ĕd, pp., a. (v. v.) H., *compact'edly*, 43, ad.; *compact'edness*, s. 91.

Companion, kŏm-păn'-yŭn, kŭm-†, s. 17, 45. One who accompanies, or who keeps comp. with another; an associate, comrade, or partner. H., *compan'ionless*, a.; *compan'ionship* (fellowship; company), s. 90.

Compan'ionable, -ăbl, a. 45. Fit for good-fellowship; sociable; agreeable. H., *compan'ionably*, 43, ad.; *compan'ionableness**, s. 91.

Company, kŭm'-păn-e, s. 17. Prim., the soldiers under the command of a captain; h., an assemblage of persons, or any coll. of men or animals; a party coll. for festivity, convers., or pleas.; state of being a companion; the act of accomp.; assemblage, fellowship, society; persons united for the same purp., or in a joint concern; a sub-div. of a regiment (mil.); the crew and off. of a ship (naut.). —To *bear com'pany* is to attend or go with: —to *keep com'pany*, to associate or be with habitually; to pay court to†.

Com'pany†, vt., vi. To accompany.

Comparable, kŏm'-păr-ăbl, a. 17, 45. That may be compared; worthy of compar.; being of equal regard. H., *com'parably*, 43, ad. 91.

Com'paratas, -ăte, -păr'-ă-tēz, s. pl. Two things compared to one another. (log.)

Comparative, kŏm-păr'-ă-tĭv, kŭm-†, a. 17, 26. Estim. by comparison; not positive or absolute; having the power of comparing; expr. more or less (gr.). H., *compar'atively*, ad. 91.

*Compare**, kŏm-păre', kŭm-†, s. 17, 25. Comparison.

Compare', vt. To set or bring things tog. (either in fact or contempl.), in order to ascer. how far they agree or disagree; to make one thing the meas. of the qual., prop., &c., of another; to liken, to refer to as alm., for the purp. of illustr.; to inflect an adj. (gr.); to procure or obt.†:—vi. To hold comparison†; to be like or equal*. H., *compăr'ing*, p.; *compared'*, pp.; *compăr'er*, s.; *compar'ison* (v. i.), s. 89.

Comparison, -păr'-ĭs-ŭn, s. 25-6. Comparative estimate; proportion; formation of an adj. in its several degrees (gr.); a simile (rhet.). See *Compare*.

*Compart**, kŏm-pārt', vt. To divide; to mark out into parts or sub-divisions. H., *compartition**, 36, s. 89.

Compart'ment, -mĕnt, s. A division or sep. part of a general design, ground-plot, or structure; one of the sub-divisions of a large carriage, apartment, &c.

Compass, kŭm'-păs, s. 17. Stretch, grasp, reach; space, extent; enclosure; limit or boundary, also the space or objects incl.; a passing round, a circuit; circle, circumference; mod. bounds, due limits; ext. or limit of the voice, or of sound (mus.); the magnetic needle, or *mar'iner's com'pass* (nav.); wh. fig., clue, guide, direc.:—pl., *com'passes*, -ĕz, an instr. for descr. circles, &c. (pr. geom.). H., *com'passless*, a. 90.

Com'pass, vt. To stretch round; to enclose, encircle, environ; to go or walk round; to besiege or beleaguer; to obt. or procure; to grasp or embrace; to accompl.; to purpose, intend, imag., plot, contrive. H., *com'passing*, p.; *com'passed*, pp.; *com'passable**, a. 89.

Compassion, kŏm-păsh'-ŭn, kŭm-†, s. 17, 35. Sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; sympathy, commiseration, fellow-feeling. H., *compas'sionless*, a.; (to) *compas''sion*†, vt. 89, 90.

Compassionate, -păsh'-ŭn-āte, a. Disposed to compassion; tender, merciful, indulgent. H., *compas'sionately*, 43, ad.; *compas''sionateness**, s. 91.

Compas''sionate, vt. To have compassion for. H., *compas''sionating*, p.; *compas''sionated*, pp.; *compas''sionable**, a. 89.

Compatible, kŏm-păt'-ĭbl, kŭm-†, a. 17, 45. That may exist with; not incongruous; suitable, consistent, agreeable. H., *compat'ibly*, 43, ad.; *compat'ibleness**, *compatibility*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Compa'triot, a. Of the same country; of like int. and feelings. H., (a) *compa'triot*, &c., s. 91.

Compeer, kŏm-pēr', kŭm-†, s. 17. An equal; a companion, assoc., or colleague. [appear†.

*Compeer'**, vt. To equal; to match:—vi. To

Compel, kŏm-pĕl', kŭm-†, vt. 17, 25. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain. H., *compell'ing*, p.; *compelled'*, pp.; *compell'er*, s.; *compell'able*, a. 89. [style of address.

*Compellation**, -lā'-shŭn, s. A ceremonious

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Compell'atory, -ā-tĭz-e, a. 25. Compulsory.
Compendious, kŏm-pĕnd'-e-ŭs, a. 17, 43. Short, summary, comprehen.; direct, not circuitous. H., *compend'iously*, 43, ad.; *compend'iousness*, s. (v. s.) 91.
Compend'ium, -e-ŭm, s. = *com'pend*. A work cont. the subs. or gen. principles of a larger one; a summary or epitome; a brief compilation.
Compensate, kŏm-pĕn'-sāte, (pret., though less us.) kŏm'—K., vt. 17, 25. = *compense'*†. To give equal value to; to recompense; to make amends for; to rectify:—vi. To make amends; to supply an equiv. H., *compen'sating*, p., a.; *compen'sated*, pp., a.; *compen'sable*, a.; *compensa'tion* (v. i.), s. 89.
Compensation, -sā'-shŭn, s. An equiv. given or received; satisfaction; recompense; a set-off (leg.). [Making amends, &c. (v. v.)
Compen'sative, -tĭv, a. 45. = *compen'satory*.
Compete, kŏm-pēt', kŭm-†, vi. 17, 25. To seek or strive for the same thing or position as another; to strive in rivalry or opp. H., *compēt'ing*, p., a.; *compēt'ed*, pp.; *compēt'itor* (f., *compēt'itress*, or *-trix*), 25, s.; *competi'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.
Competence, kŏm'-pe-tĕnse, s. 17. = *com'petency*, -ce. Sufficiency; fitness; adequacy; legal power, right, or ability. (v. a.)
Com'petent, -tĕnt, a. Fit, suitable, conven.; adequate, sufficient; able, qualif.; incident, belonging; having power or right (leg.). H., *com'petently*, ad. (v. a.) 91.
Competition, -tĭsh'-ŭn, s. 17, 36. Strife for superiority; div. claim; rivalry, contention, emulation, oppos. (v. v.) [competing.
Competitory, -pĕt'-ĭt-ŭr-e, a. 25. Rivalling;
Compile, kŏm-pīle', kŭm-†, vt. 17, 25. To draw up or form a liter. work from exis. authors; to coll., rearrange, &c., facts or matters already known; to write or compose (ch. app. to facts, prime. events, &c.). H., *compīl'ing*, p.; *compiled'*, pp., a.; *compīl'er*, *compila'tor*†, 25, s.; *compīle'ment*[e], *compila'tion* (also the book, &c., compiled), 36, s. 89.
Complacent, kŏm-plā'-sĕnt, kŭm-†, a. 17, 25. Civil; affable; complaisant. H., *complac'ence*, *-ency*, *complac'ency*, s. 91.
Complacential, -sĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 17, 27. Marked by complacence. H., *complacen'tially*, ad. 91.
Complain, kŏm-plān', kŭm-†, vt. 17, 45. To lament, to bewail†:—vi. To utter expr. of grief, censure, resentm., uneasiness, or pain; to lament; to murmur; to charge, or to accuse of an offence; to present an accus. against (leg.). H., *complain'ing*, p., a.; *complained'*, pp.; *complain'er*, *complain'ant* (a prosecutor or plaintiff—leg.), s.; *complain'able*[e], a.; *complaint'* (v. i.), *complain'ing*, s. 89.
Complaint, -plānt', s. 25. The act of complaining; the cause or subject complained of; a bodily ailment or malady; accusation, charge, remonstrance, &c. (v. v.)
Complaisant, kŏm-plā-zănt', kŏm'—We., a. 17, 25. Desirous to please; courteous, affable, polite, accommod. H., *complaisant'ly* (or kŏm'-), ad.; *complaisant'ness*[e], *complaisance*, *-zănse*, s. 91.
Com'planate[e], -plā-nāte, a. Flat; laminate.
Compliment, kŏm'-ple-mĕnt, s. 17. Lit., a filling up or completing; h., that wh. completes something else; the full or proper quan. or number, or that which will make it so; anything added by way of ornament or ceremony. See *Compliment*.
Complemental, -mĕnt'-ăl, a. = *complement'ary*, -ĭr-e, 25. Suppl. a deficiency; completing. —*Complement'ary col'ours* are those, which by blending, produce whiteness (opt.).
Complete, kŏm-plēte', kŭm-†, a. 17, 25. Without deficiency; brought to a concl.; full, perf., entire, finished, ended. H., *complete'ly*, 43, ad.; *complete'ness*, s. 91.
Complete', vt. To fill up, finish, or perf.; to fulfil, accompl., consummate; to perform. H., *complēt'ing*, p.; *complēt'ed*, pp., a.; *complete'ment*[e], *comple'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Completive, -plēt'-ĭv, a. 45. = *complēt'ory*, 25. Making complete; accomplishing.
Comple'tory, a. The evening service; the compline. (Rom. Cath.)
Complex, kŏm'-plĕks, a. 17. = *complexed*[e], -plĕkst'. Intricate; composed of many parts or things; not simple; difficult, complicated. H., *com'plexly*, ad.; *com'plexness*[e], *complexed'ness*†, *complex'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.
Com'plex[e], s. Assemblage; complication.
Complexion, kŏm-plĕk'-shŭn, -plĕks'-yŭn—We., kŭm-†, a. 25, 40. Lit., complication, compass; appr., the hue of the skin; also temperament, disposition of body, and particularly physical character, &c.
Complex'ional, -ăl, a. = *complex'ionary*†. Dep. on or pert. to the complexion. H., *complex'ionally*, ad. 91.
Complex'ioned, -shŭnd, -yŭnd—We., a. Having a certain temperament or state.
Complexure[e], -plĕks'-ūre, -plĕk'-sh'ōōr—S., s. 40, 18. Involution; complication.
Compliable, kŏm-plī'-ăbl, kŭm-†, a. 25, 45. According; complying; pliable[e]. H., *compli'ably*, ad. 91.
Compli'ant, -ănt, a. Bending; yielding; fig., disposed to yield; civil, obliging, complaisant. H., *compli'antly*, 43, ad.; *compli'ance*, *compli'ancy*[e], s. 91.
Complicate, kŏm'-ple-kāte, a. = *com'plicated*. 17. Complex; folded tog. (bot.). H., *com'plicately*, 43, ad.; *com'plicacy*, *-ce*, s. 91.
Com'plicate, vt. Lit., to interweave, to infold or twist tog.; fig., to confuse, involve, entangle; to unite or connect mut.; to make complex or intricate (fol. by *with*). H., *com'plicating*, p., a.; *com'plicated*, pp., a.; *complica'tion*, 36, s. 89. [to involve.
Com'plicative, -ĭv, a. 45. Involving, or tending
Com'plice†, -plis, s. An accomplice.
Complicity, kŏm-plĭs'-ĭt-e, kŭm-†, s. 17, 25. The state or condition of being an accessory or accomplice.
Compliment, kŏm'-ple-mĕnt, s. 17. An expr. of civility, respect, or regard; a present or favour bestowed. (v. v.)
Com'pliment, vt. To address with expr. of approb., esteem, or respect; to praise, flatter, congrat.; to bestow a pres.:—vi. To employ or pass compliments. H., *com'plimenting*, p.; *com'plimented*, pp.; *com'plimenter*, s.; &c. 89.
Compliment'al, -ăl, a. = *compliment'ary*, -ĭr-e, 25. Cont. or expr. compliment. H., *compliment'ally*, ad. 91.
Compline, kŏm'-plĭn, s. 45. The last div. of the breviary; the prayer to be recited aft. sunset.
Complot'†, vt. To conspire. [(Eccl. Cath.)

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Comply, kŏm-plī', kŭm-†, vi. 25, 42. To yield to; to yield accord or performance; to fulfil or execute (fol. by *with*). H., *comply'ing*, p.; *complied'*, pp.; *comply'er*, s.; *comply'able*, a.; *comply'ance*, s. (v. an.) 89.

Compo'§, kŏm'-po, s. A compost.

Component, kŏm-pō'-nĕnt, a. 25. Constituent; helping to form a compound.

Compo'nent, kŏm'-°, s. A constituent part.

Comport, kŏm-pōrt', kŭm-†, vt. 25. To bear, behave, or conduct (fol. by a recipr. pro.):—vi. To agree, suit, or accord (fol. by *with*). H., *comport'ing*, p.; *comport'ed*, pp.; *comport'able*, 45, a.; *com'port*†, *comport'ment*°, *comporta'tion*†, s. 89.

Compose, kŏm-pōz', kŭm-†, vt. 17, 35. Lit., to put tog.; to form a comp., or one entire body or thing, by the union of parts or individ.; to invent, or to join part to part (as a lit. or mus. author, a printer, &c.); to const. or form, as parts of a whole; to calm, allay, quiet, appease, tranq.; to settle or adjust; to settle into a quiet or easy state; to dispose or prep.°; to set up type (tech.). H., *compo'sing*, p., a.; *composed'*, pp., a.; *compō'er* (par. a mus. author), s.; *compō'ing*, *compos'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Composed, -pōzd', a. 66. Calm, sedate, tranquil. H., *compō'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *compō'edness*, s. 91. [types are set.

Comps'ing-stick, s. A small instr. in which

Composite, kŏm-pŏz'-ĭt, kŏm'—Br., a. 17, 25. Made up of parts; compounded. H., *compos'ite order* (arch.); *compos'ite number*, one that can be measa. exac. by any other above

Com'posite, -ĭt, s. A comp. article. [unity.

Composition, kŏm-po-zĭsh'-ŭn, a. 17, 35-8. The act of composing; also that wh. is composed; h., the act of bringing simple ideas into complication, union, or rational form; synthesis (as opp. to analysis); constitution; union, comjunc., combin.; adjustment, mutual agreem.; orderly dispos., congruity°; a mass formed by mingling diff. ingr.; a lit. or mus. work; judicious inven. and combin. (fine arts); a comb. by affinity (chem.); the payment of a part only of a debt in lieu of the whole, also the sum so paid (leg.); setting up and arr. type (tech.). See *Compose*.

Compositive, kŏm-pŏz'-ĭt-ĭv, a. 25, 45. Able or tend. to compound; compounded. [type.

Compos'itor,-ĭtr, s. 25. One who sets up and arr.

Compos'sible†, a. Able to co-exist; consistent.

Compost, kŭm'-pŏst, s. 17. = *com'po*§. Any mixture†; appr., a rich comb. of manuring subs. (agr.); a kind of plaster or cement (arch.).

Com'post†, vt. To manure with compost.

Composure, kŏm-pō'-zh'ōōr, kŭm-†, s. 20. Composition†; disposition, adjustm.°; calmness, tranquillity, sedateness.

Compound, kŏm'-pownd, a. 17, 28. Composed of more than one part or ingr.; not simple or homogeneous; compounded; formed of two or more elem. united by affinity (chem.); cons. of two or more words (gr.). H., (a) *com'pound*, s. 91.

Com'pound, s. Any mixture†. (v. a.)

Compound, kŏm-pownd', kŭm-†, vt. 25, 28. To mingle ingr. or parts; to unite, blend, comb.; to compose or const.°; to settle amicably; to adjust; to discharge, as a debt, by composition (leg.):—vi. To form compounds; to come to terms; to bargain in the lump; to agree. H., *compound'ing*, p.; *compound'ed*, pp., a.; *compound'er*, s.; *compound'able*, 45, a.; (a) *compound'ing*, s. (v. a.) 89.

Comprehend, kŏm-pro-hĕnd', vt. Lit., to lay hold of, or to embrace within the grasp; fig., to embrace within limits (mat. or mental); to comprise or include; to const. in the mind; to understand; to conceive, imply, apprch. H., *comprehend'ing*, p.; *comprehend'ed*, pp.; *comprehen'sion*, 35, s. (v. i.) 89.

Comprehensible, -hĕn'-sĭbl, a. 45. That may be comprehen.; intelligible. H., *comprehen'sibly*, 42, ad.; *comprehen'sibleness*, *comprehensibility*, -bil'-ĭt-e, s. (v. v.) 91.

Comprehen'sion, -shŭn, s. The act or qual. of comprehen.; knowledge; capacity or power of mind or understanding. (v. v.)

Comprehen'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Embracing much; extensive, large, full; condensed. H., *comprehen'sively*, ad.; *comprehen'siveness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Compress, kŏm'-prĕs, s. 17. Folds of soft linen, used to cover dressings or sup. parts. (surg.)

Compress', vt. 17, 25. To force into a narrower compass; to embrace carnally°; to press, squeeze, condense. H., *compress'ing*, p.; *compressed'*, pp., a.; *compression*, -presh'-ŭn, s. 89.

Compress'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. That may be compressed. H., *compress'ibly*°, ad.; *compress'ibleness*†, *compressibil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91. [press.

Compress'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Able or tend. to com-

Compressure, -presh'-ŭre, -'ōōr—S., s. 18. The act or force of bodies pressing tog.; pressure.

Comprint, kŏm'-print, s. 17. Literary piracy; also the work containing it. H., (to) *comprint'*°, vt., vi. 90.

Comprise, kŏm-prīz', kŭm-†, vt. 25, 35. To comprch.; to include within itself; to embrace or cont. H., *comprīs'ing*, p.; *comprised'*, pp.; *comprīs'ment*†, *comprīs'al* (act &c.), s. 89.

Compro'bation°, -bā'-shŭn, s. Concur. testimony.

Compromise, kŏm'-pro-mīze, s. 17, 35. A mutual promise of parties to refer their differences to arbitrators; an adjustment of differences by mutual concession.

Com'promise, vt. To adjust or settle diff. by mut. agreem. or concessions; to compromit:—vi. To agree or accord†. H., *compromis'ing*, p., a.; *compromised'*, pp., a.; *compromis'er*, s. (v. a.) 89. [compromise.

Compromissorial°, -sōr'-e-ăl, a. 45. Rel. to a

Compromit, kŏm'-pro-mĭt, -mĭt'—K., s., vt. 27. To pledge or eng., indirectly, by some act or admission; thus, also to commit, put to hazard, or jeop., beyond recal. H., *com'promitting*, 48, p., a., s.; *com'promitted*, 48, pp., [s. 89.

Compt†, kownt, s., v. See *Count*.

Comptrol, kŏn-trōle', s., v. See *Control*.

Compulsative°, kŏm-pŭl'-sā-tĭv, a. = *compul'satory*°. 25, 45. Compulsory.

Compulsion, kŏm-pŭl'-shŭn, kŭm-†, s. 17, 25. The act of compelling, or of driving or urg. by force (phys. or moral); also the resulting state or cond., or the force or agency so empl.; constraint of the will or action. See *Compel*.

Compul'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Hav. power or tend. to compel; compulsory. H., *compul'sively*, 42, ad.; *compul'siveness*, s. 91.

Compul'sory, -sōr-e, a. 25. Under compulsion; not voluntary; hav. the power or qual. of compelling; compulsive. H., *compul'sorily*, ad. 91.

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Compunction, kŏm-pŭngk'-shŭn, kŭm-†, s. 17, 45. Lit., a pricking or stimulation†; fig., grief or anguish from consciousness of guilt; the sting of conscience; repentance; remorse. H., *compun'ctionless*, a. 90. [morseful.

Compun"ctious, -sh'tĭs, a. 27. Repentant; re-

Compun"ctive, -tĭv, a. 45. Causing compunc.

Compurga'tion, s. Swearing to another's veracity. H., (a) *com'purgător*, 25, s. 90.

Compute, kŏm-pūt', kŭm-†, vt. = *com'putate**. 17-8. To throw or cast tog. sev. sums or particulars, in order to ascer. their coll. value; to estim. or dednce a result from real or assumed data; to calculate, count, enumer., reckon. H., *compū'ing*, p.; *compū'ed*, pp., a.; *compū'er*, *compū'ist**, s.; *compū'able*, 45, a.; *comput'*†, *computa'tion*, kŏm- (act; also the sum, quan., or result of), s. 89.

Comrade, kŏm'-rād*e*, kŭm'*—K., P., Wa., s. 17. A mate, companion, or associate. H., *com'radeship**, s. 90.

Con, ad. 17. = *con'trà* (by contr.), denoting the negative side of a question. (See *Pro.*) It is also used as a pfx. (v. i.)

Con-, pfx. (L.) Usually equiv. to *cum* (with), expr. together, union, assoc., or joint action or agency. In other cases it is eq. to *val'dè* (much, greatly, very much), and then merely acts as an intensive particle. Somet. it stands, by contr., for *con'trà* (v. su.). When used in the first of these senses, and joined to com. words, the new comp. is self-expl., and gen. retains the acc. and pron. of the prim. word (q. v.). Such comp. (esp. with *co-*) are const. 'coined' in conv., and used for current purp., at will. The *n* of this pfx. (*con-*) is changed into *l* before l; into *r* before r; and into *m* before b and p, and somet., also bef. f and v. Before a *vowel* and *h*, and (†) in cert. other comb., it drops its final letter. In a very few cases the *n* is eh. into g. Thus, the com. pfxs—*co-*, *cog-*, *col-*, *com-*, *con-*, *cor-*, are merely var. of the same particle. 17, 25, 69. See *Ob-*, *Conceal*, &c.

Con, kŏn, vt. To know†; to study*; to fix in the memory by freq. repetition†. H., *com'ing*, p.; *conned*, pp., a. 89. [dency; aim. (L.)

*Conatus**, ko-nā'-tŭs, s. Effort; attempt; ten-

Concam'erated, pp., a. Arched or vaulted over.

Concat'enate, vt. To link tog.; to unite in a series or chain (app. to things, or ideas, hav. mut. depen. or tend.). H., *concat'enating*, p.; *concat'enated*, pp., a.; *concatena'tion*, 36 (com. by links; a series of mut. dep. parts), s. 89.

Concave, kŏng'-kāv*e*, kŏn'-kāv*e*—K., We., a. 17, 45. Hollow, and arched or curved, as the inner surface of a spherical body; hollow, gen.†. H., *con"caveness*, *concavity*, kŏn-kăv'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [hollow without angles†.

Con"cave, s. An arch or vault; any cavity or

*Con"cave**, vt. To make concave or hollow. H., *con"caving**, p.; *con"caved**, pp., a.; *concava'tion**, 36, s. 89.

Concav'o-con'cave, a.

Concav'o-con'vex, a. Concave on one side, and convex on the other. (opt.)

*Concavous**, kŏn-kā'-vŭs, a. Concave. H., *concav'ously*, 42, ad.; *concav'ousness**, s. 91.

Conceal, kŏn-sēl', kŭn-†, vt. 17. To keep secret; to withhold from utterance, declar., or obser.; to hide, secrete, cover, disguise, dissemble. H., *conceal'ing*, p.; *concealed'*, pp., a.; *conceal'er*, s.; *conceal'able*, 45, a.; *conceal'ednesst*, *conceal'ing*†, *conceal'ment*, s. 89. (The sec. pron., wh. we have marked † or §, app. to all like words beg. with *con-* unaoc.; and, therefore, need not be repeated with each. It is that excius. given by K.)

Concede, kŏn-sēd', vt. 17, 25. To admit as true, just, or proper; to yield, grant, admit, give up, surrender :—vi. To admit, grant, &c. H., *conced'ing*, p.; *conced'ed*, pp., a.; *conced'er*†, s.; &c. 89.

Conceit, kŏn-sēt', s. 25. Conception, thought, idea; imagination; opinion; pleasant fancy; fantastic notion; gaiety of imag.; affected or forced allusion; undue self-pride, self-flattery, or self-esteem. H., *conceit'ful**, *conceit'less**, a.; &c. 90.

Conceit', vt. To conceive, imag., fancy :—vi. To form a notion*; to conceive*. H., *conceit'ing*, p.; *conceit'ed*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Conceit'ed, -ĕd, a. Endowed with fancy or imag.*; vain, opinionated, egotistical. H., *conceit'edly*, 42, ad.; *conceit'edness*, s. 91.

Conceivable, kŏn-sēv'-ăbl, a. 25. That may be conceived, understood, or believed. H., *conceiv'ably*, 42, ad.; *conceiv'ableness*, s. 91.

Conceive, kŏn-sēv', vt. 17, 25. Lit., to receive into, to take and retain; appr., to receive into and form in the womb; fig., to form in the mind; to imag.; to compreh.; to hold an opinion or belief; to think :—vi. To become pregnant, to breed; to think; to have an idea or concept; &c. H., *conceiv'ing*, p.; *conceived'*, pp.; *conceiv'er*, s.; *conceiv'anse*†, *conceiv'ing*, *concep'tion* (v. i.), s. 89.

Concent†, kŏn-sĕnt', s. Consistency; harmony.

Concentrate, kŏn-sĕn'-trāt*e*, vt. 17, 25. To bring to a com. centre; to bring into closer union, or into a narrower compass; to increase sp. gr.; to condense, or free from extraneous matter (chem.; pharm.). H., *concen'trating*, p.; *concen'trated*, pp., a.; *concentra'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Concen'trated, -ĕd, kŏn'-§, pp., a. Condensed; strengthened by expelling part of the menstruum or liquid. (v. v.)

Concent'rative, -tra-tĭv, a. 45. Tending to condense or hold together. H., *concen'trativeness* (a phrenological organ), s. 91.

Concentre, kŏn-sĕnt'-ĕr, vt. 25, 57. To draw or direct to a com. centre; to bring to a point :—vi. To tend to, or to meet in a point or com. centre. H., *concent'ring*, p.; *concent'red*, -ĕrd, *concent'ered*, pp.

Concentric, -sĕn'-trĭk, a. = *concen'trical*. 25. Having a com. centre. H., *concen'trically*, 42, ad.; *concen'tricalness*, *concentricity*, -trĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

*Concentual**, -sĕnt'-ū-ăl, a. 18. Harmonious.

Conceptacle, kŏn-sĕpt'-ăkl, a. 45. A receptacle; a follicle, or a pericarp of one valve (bot.).

Conception, kŏn-sĕp'-shŭn, s. 25. The act or state of conceiving, or being conceived; also the thing conc.; mental image; notion, view, purpose, sentiment, thought. See *Con-*

Concep'tious†, -sh'tŭs, a. Apt to conceive. [*ceive*.

*Concep'tive**, -tĭv, a. 45. Capable of conceiving.

Concep'tualism, -tū-ăl-ĭzm, s. The doctrine that conceptions are the only universals. (mem. phil.). H., (a) *concep'tualist*, s. 90.

Concern, kŏn-sĕrn', s. 17, 25. That which rel. or bel. to one; business; interest, impor.,

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cure; careful regard, solicitude, anxiety; a business, or those connected with it. (v. v.)

Concern', vt. To rel. or bel. to (either gen. or emphat.); to affect or interest; to be of import. to; to disturb or make uneasy†; to intermeddle; H., *concern'ing*, p.; *concerned'*, pp., a.; *concern'ing†*, *concern'ment*, s. 89.

Concerned, -sérnd', pp., a. Interested; engaged; hav. connec. in; solicitous; anxious. H., *concern'edly*, -éd-le, ad.; *concern'edness*, s. 91, 65. [but incor., called a pr.—We.)

Concern'ing, -ing, p. Pert. to; regarding. (Oft., *Concert*, kŏn'-sért, s. 17. Communion of designs, plans, action, opinions, &c.; accordance; harmony; a symphony of mus. parts, singers, or players; also the entertainment thus given. H., *con'cert-pitch* (proper elevation or pitch of tone), &c., s. 90.

Concert', vt. 25. Lit., to strive in union for a com. purp.; to frame by commun. of opin. or plans; to settle, contrive, adjust; to compass with a view to harmony (mus.):—vi. To consult, contrive, &c. H., *concert'ing*, p.; *concert'ed*, pp., a.; *concerta'tion**, 36 (not striving in opp.), s. 89.

Concert'ative, -d-tiv, a. 45. Contentious.

Concerto, -chĕr'-to—It., s. 99. A piece of mus. composed for a concert.

Concession, kŏn-sĕsh'-ŭn, s. 17, 35. The act of conceding; the point, mat., or thing conceded; a grant; acknowl. in apology, &c.

Concessionary, -ér-e, a. Giving by indulgence.

Concessionist, -ist, s. One favourable to concession. [H., *concess'ively*, ad. 91.

Concessive, -sĕs'-iv, a. 45. Implying conces.

Concessory, -ér-e, a. 25. Conceding; yielding.

Conch, kŏngk, s. 45. = *con'cha*, L. A shell.

Conchi'fer, -e-fĕr, s. (pl., *conch'ifers*, E.; *conchif'era*, L.) An animal cov. with a shell; appr., a bivalve mollusk (conch.).

Conchiferous, -if'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Having a shell.

Conchi'te, -tīz, s. A fossil shell. [(math.)

Conchoid, kŏng'-koyd, s. 45, 22. A cert. curve.

Conchoi'dal, -dl, a. Res. a shell; hav. a fracture res. the elevations and depressions of bivalve shells (min.).

Conchology, kŏng-kŏl'-o-je, s. = *conchyliol'ogy*, -kĭl-e-ŏl'-. The nat. hist. of shells and their inhab. H., *conchological*, -lŏj'-ĭk-ăl (pert. to), 1; (a) *conchol'ogist*, -jĭst (one versed in), s. 90.

Conchyliaceous, -ke-lā'-sh'ŭs, a. = *conchylia'ceous*, *conchyl'ious*. 27, 45. Of or like shells.

*Conciliar**, kŏn-sĭl'-yăr, a. Rel. to a council.

Conciliate, kŏn-sĭl'-e-āte, vt. 25, 45. To lead or draw to (by moral infl. or pow.); to win, gain, reconcile, appease. H., *concil'iating*, p., a.; *concil'iated*, pp., a.; *concil'iator*, 25, s.; *conciliation*, 36, s. 89. [Tend. to conciliate.

Conciliatory, -e-a-tŭr-e, -ya-tŏr-e†, a. 25.

Concise, kŏn-sīs', a. 35. Brief; short; comprehen.; laconic. H., *concise'ly*, 43, ad.; *concise'ness*, s. 91. [cision; fig., the Jews (scrip.).

Concision, -sĭzh'-ŭn, s. Lit., a cutting off; ex-

Conclave, -klāve, vt. To excite or stir up. H., *conclavist*, 36, s. 89.

Conclave, kŏng'-klāve, kŏn'—K., We., s. Lit., that which is locked up with a key; h., a priv. apartment or council-chamber; any close assembly.

Conclude, kŏn-klōōde', vt. 17-8. To shut up†; to include or compreh.†; to coll. or infer from premises; to decide, determ., or make a final judg.; to close, fin., or terminate; to stop or restrain (leg.):—vi. To end; to infer or determ.; to form an opin., &c. H., *concluding*, p., a.; *concluded'ed*, pp.; *concluder*†, s.; *conclud'ible** (determinable), a.; *conclu'sion* (v. i.), s. 89.

Conclud'ent†, -ĕnt, a. Ending; conclusive. H., *conclu'dence** (inference, &c.), s. 91.

Conclud'ing, -ing, a. = *conclu'sional**, 35. Final; closing. H., *concluding'ly**, ad. 90.

Conclusion, -kl'ōō'-zhŭn, s. The end, close, or last part; inference, consequence, final result; judgment; event of experiment*; seclusion of thought†. See *Conclude*.

Conclu'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. = *conclu'sory**, 25. Final, decisive, satisf.; reg. consequential. H., *conclu'sively*, 43, ad.; *conclu'siveness*, s. 91.

Concoct, kŏn-kŏkt', vt. 25. To digest (as food); to refine or pur. by heat*; to ripen*; fig., to form and mature in the mind. H., *concoct'ing*, p.; *concoct'ed*, pp., a.; *concoct'er*, s.; *concoct'ing†*, *concoc'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Concoct'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Digestive.

Concomitant, kŏn-kŏm'-e-tănt, a. 17, 25. Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent. H., *concom'itantly*, 43, ad.; *concom'itance*, -tănse, *concom'itancy*, s. 91. [panies.

Concom'itant, s. He or that which accom-

Concord, kŏng'-kord, kŏn'—K., We., s. 45, 26. Agreement, union, harmony (app. to persons, opin., int., &c.); peace; compact, treaty; suitableness; agreem. of words in constr. (gr.); accord of sound (mus.).

Concord', kŏn-kord', vi. 25-6. To agree. H., *concord'able**, a.; *concord'ably**, ad. 89.

Concordance, kŏn-kord'-ănse, s. 26. Agreement; appr., an index or dict. of the leading words and passages of the bible.

Concord'ant, -ănt, a. Agreeing; corresp. H., *concord'antly*, 43, ad.; *concord'ance*, *concord'ancy*, s.; (a) *concord'ant**, s. (v. su.) 90-1.

Concordat, kŏn-kord'-ăt, s. = *concord'ate*. 26. A compact or convention; appr., one bet. a temporal sovereign and the pope. [ance.

*Concord'ist**, -ist, s. The compiler of a concord-

*Concorporate**, vt. To incorporate. H., *concorpora'tion**, 36, s. 89.

Concourse, kŏng'-kōrse, kŏn'—K., We., s. 45. A running tog.; confluence; an assembly of persons; a coll. of things*; the place of meeting, the point of junction.

*Concrement**, kŏng'-kre-mĕnt, kŏn'—K., We., s. 45. A mass formed by concretion.

Concrescence, kŏn-krĕs'-ĕnse, s. 17. Growth or increase (par. by the coalesc. of sep. particles).

Concrescible, -krĕs'-ĭbl, a. 45. Capable of concreting or congealing.

Concrete, kŏn-krēte', kŏn'- or kŏng'—Jo., S., Sh., We., a. 17, 45. United in growth; formed by concretion; consistent; solid; existing in a subject, not abstract (log.); rising or fall. by a contin. slide (phon.). H., *concrete'ly*, 43, ad.; *concrete'ness*, s. 91.

Concrete, kŏng'-krēte, kŏn'—We.,—krēte'—K., s. A comp.; a mass formed by concretion; a mixture of lime, sand, pebbles, &c., used for foundations (arch.); a concrete term (log.).

Concrete, kŏn-krēte', vt. 25. To form by concretion:—vi. To unite or coalesce; to form a mass or solid body; to congeal or grow hard. H., *concrēt'ing*, p., a.; *concrēt'ed*, pp., a.; *concre'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

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Concretion, -krē'-shŭn, s. = *concre'tion*†. A mass formed by concr. (v. v.) [Part. to concr.

Concre'tional, -āl, a. = *concre'tionary*, -dr-e, 25.

Concre'tive, -tĭv, a. Causing or tend. to concr.

Concubinage, kŏn-kū'-bĭn-āj, s. 18, 45. Cohabitation without marriage. [to concubinage.

Concu'binal, -āl, a. = *concu'binary*[a], 25. Part.

Concubine, kŏng'-kū-bīne, kŏn'—K., s. 18. Anc., a wife of inferior cond. and rights†; a woman who lives in a state of concubinage.

Concupiscent, kŏn-kū'-pĭs-ĕnt, a. 17-8. Lustful; libidinous. H., *concupiscence*, -ĕnse (lust, unlawf. pleas.), s. 91. [enjoy. of pleasure.

Concu'piscible[a], -sĭbl, a. 45. Exciting or impel. to

Concur, kŏn-kĕr', vi. 26. Lit., to run tog.; to meet in the same point; fig., to join or unite in action or opinion; to contrib. with joint power; to agree, combine, coincide. H., *concurr'ing*, p., s.; *concurred*, pp. 89.

Concurr'ent, -ĕnt, a. 26. Acting in conjunction; existing together; concurring; associated, conjoined, united. H., *concurr'ently*, 43, ad.; *concurr'ence*, -ĕnse, *concurr'ency*[a], -se, s.; (a) *concurr'ent*, s. 91.

Concussed[a], kŏn-kŭsd', pp., a. Shaken.

Concussion, kŏn-kŭsh'-ŭn, s. = *concussa'tion*†. 17, 25. The act of shaking, or the state of being shaken (prop., by a sudden stroke, impulse, or violence); a shock; agitation.

Concussive, -kŭs'-ĭv, a. 45. Hav. the power or qual. of shaking. [*cond'or*, s. (naut.) 89.

Cond, kŏnd, vt. To conduct a ship. H., (a)

Condemn, kŏn-dĕm', vt. 25, 45. To pronounce guilty; to sentence or doom to punishm.; to blame or censure; to adjudge to be unfit for use or service; to order to be forfeited. H., *condemning*, -dĕm'-ĭng, p., s.; *condemned*, -dĕmd', pp., a.; *condemner*, -dĕm'-ŭr, s.; *condemn'able*, -ăbl, a.; *condemna'tion*, s. (v.i.) 89.

Condemnation, -nā'-shŭn, s. The act, the state (v. v.); the cause or reason (scrip.).

Condem'natory, -nă-tŭr-e, a. 25. Cont. or tend. to condemnation or censure.

Condensative, kŏn-dĕns'-ă-tĭv, a. 45. Having power or tendency to condense.

Condense, kŏn-dĕnse', a. = *condens'ate*†. 25. Thick; dense; condensed[a]. H., *condense'ly*, ad.; *condens'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Condense', vt. = *condens'ate*[a]. To make dense by pressure; to compress or reduce into a smaller compass; to inspissate (pharm.):—vi. To grow thick or dense. H., *condens'ing*, *condens'ating*[a], p., a.; *condensed'*, *condens'ated*[a], pp., a.; *condens'er*, *condens'ator*[a] (he or that), s.; *condens'able*, a.; *condensa'tion*, 26, s. (v. a.) 89. [pilot. See *Cond.*

Conder, kŏnd'-ŭr, s. A watcher or balker; a

Condescend, kŏn-de-sĕnd', vi. 17. To descend willingly to equal terms with inferiors; to yield, stoop, submit. H., *condescend'ing*, p., a.; *condescend'ed*, pp.; *condescension*, -sĕn'-shŭn, s. 89.

Condescend'ent[a], -ĕnse, a. Condescension.

Condescend'ing, -ĭng, a. = *condescens'ive*, 45. Acting with courtesy to inferiors. H., *condescend'ingly*, ad. 91.

Condign, kŏn-dīne', a. 26. Deserved; merited (now app. only to punishment). H., *condign'ly*, ad.; *condign'ness*, s. 91.

Condignity, -dĭg'-nĭt-e, s. Merit; desert.

Condiment, kŏn'-de-mĕnt, s. = *condite'ment*†. Seasoning for food; sauce.

Condite†, -dīte', vt. To season, pickle, preserve.

Condition, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn, s. 25. State, or mo of being or exis. (app. to body, mind, things); quality; rank; proposal, stipul tion, arrang.; terms of a contract; tern given, or provided, as the ground of som thing else; a necessary adjunct.

Condi"tion†, vt. To agree upon:—vi. stipulate, make terms, &c.

Conditional, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-ăl, a. = *condi"tion ary*†. 25. Cont. or dep. on conditions; n absolute. H., *condi"tionally*, ad.; *cond tionality*, -ăl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Condi"tionel[a], s. A limitation.

Conditioned†, -dĭsh'-ŭnd, pp., a. Having certain state or quality; situate. [ator

Conditory[a], kŏn'-dĭt-ŭr-e, s. A recep. or rep

Condolatory, -dō'-lă-tŭr-e, a. Expr. condolenc

Condole, kŏn-dōle', vt. 26. To bewail wi another[a]:—vi. To lament; to sympathi H., *condō'ling*, p.; *condoled'*, pp.; *condō'l* s.; *condol'ment*[a], *condō'ling*, *condō'le -ĕnse*, s. 89, 91.

Condone[a], kŏn-dōne', vt. 26. To pardon; propitiate forgiv. by free gifts. H., *condon tion*[a], 26 (forgiveness, &c.), s. 89. [vulti

Condor, kŏn'-dŭr, s. 17, 25. A gigantic spec.

Conduce, kŏn-dūse', vt. 25. To conduct):— To lead, tend, or contrib. H., *conduc'ing*, *conduced*, -dūst', pp.; *conduce'ment*[a], s. 8

Conduc'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. Conducive. H., *co duc'ibly*, 43, ad.; *conduc'ibleness*, s. 91.

Conduc'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. = *conduc'ent*[a]. T many conduce, &c. H., *conduc'iveness*, s.

Conduct, kŭn'-dŭkt, s. 17. Management guidance; personal behaviour, departm mode of life; convoy, escort.

Conduct, kŏn-dŭkt', a. 26. Lit., to lead, hr along, or guide; to direct or point out way; to attend, escort, protect; to introdu to manage; to lead, gov., or command (mi to carry or transmit (electr., &c.); to beh (pl. by a recipr. pron.):—vi. To behave H., *conduct'ing*, p., a.; *conduct'ed*, pp.; *duct'or* (f., *conduct'ress*), s.; *con'duct*, *duc'tion*, s. (v. t.) 89. [mission. (elec

Conductibility, -ĭb-ĭl'-ĭt-e, s. Capacity of tra

Conduction, kŏn-dŭk'-shŭn, s. 25. Act training up†; transmission by a conduct

Conductitious[a], -dŭsh'-ŭs, a. 27. Hired.

Conduct'ive, -ĭv, a. Leading, direc., tran H., *conductivity*[a], -tĭv'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Conduct'or, -ŭr, s. 25. A leader, guide, or m ager (v. v.); appr., the manag. attendan a railway train, an omnibus, &c.†; a c surg. instr.; that which transmits (as me do heat, electr., &c.); a non-electric; a li ning-rod.

Conduct'ory, -ŭr-e, a. 25. Used in conduct

Conduit, kŭn'-dĭt, s. Lit., anything wh leads or conducts; appr., a pipe or chan for water; an aqueduct; a fountain.

Conduplicate, kŏn-dū'-plĭ-kāte, a. Doub or folded together.

Condyle, kŏn'-dĭl, s. 17, 45. The rounded h of a bone; a joint, a knuckle. H., *cond oid*, -oyd (resembling a), a. 90-1.

Cone, kōne, s. A solid body of which the is a circle, and the summit a point; the of the pine, fir, &c. (bot.).

Confabulate, kŏn-făb'-ū-lāte, vi. 18. To

familiarly; to cheat. H., *confab'ulating*, p.; *confabulat'ion*, 36, s. 89.

Confect, kŏn-fĕkt', vt. 25. To form; appr., to prep. or preserve with sugar; to form into sweetmeats. H., *confect'ing*, p.; *confect'ed*, pp., a.; *confect'ion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Confection, -fĕk'-shŭn, s. = *confect*†. Anything confected; a sweetmeat or candy; a soft electuary (pharm.). [sweetmeats.

Confect'ioner, -ĕr, s. One who makes or sells

Confect'ionery, -ĕr-e, s. Sweetmeats in gen.; also the art of prep. them; a confectioner†.

Confec'tory, -tŭr-e, s. Pert. to the art of confec.:—s. A place wh. sweetmeats are made.

Confederacy, kŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-ă-se, s. 25. Union by league; alliance; confederation; persons, states, or nations united by league; a combination for an unlawful purpose (leg.).

Confed'erate, -ăt, a. United by a league.

Confed'erate, s. A person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; an accomplice.

Confed'erate, vt., vi. To ally; to league tog.; to unite in a league. H., *confed'erating*, p.; *confed'erated*, pp., a.; *confederat'ion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Confederation, -ă'-shŭn, s. A compact for mutual support; alliance (par. of princes, nations, or states); a confederacy. (v. v.)

Confer, kŏn-fĕr', vt. 26. To bring tog.†; to give or bestow:—vi. To discourse upon a stated subject; to consult together. H., *conferr'ing*, p.; *conferred'*, pp., a.; *conferr'er*, s.; (a) *conferr'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Con'ference, -fĕrĕns, s. 17. Formal discourse; consultation; an appointed meeting for debate; a meeting between committees or delegates. (v. v.)

Conferva, kŏn-fĕr'-vă, s. (pl., *confer'væ*, -vē.) Jointed tubular water-weed. (L.)

Confess, kŏn-fĕs', vt. 25. To admit or own (app. to things opp. to one's int., char., or rep.); to disclose sins and faults, or to hear the same (to or as a priest); to acknowl., avow, or attest (as a prin., belief, &c.); to admit, concede, or recog.; to exhibit:—vi. To make confession. H., *confess'ing*, p.; *confessed'*, *confest'*, pp., a.; *confess'er*, s.; *confes'sion*, s. (v. i.) 89. [priest.

Confess'ant, -ănt, s. One who confesses to a

Confessed, -fĕst', a. 65. Avowed, &c. (v. v.) H., *confess'edly*, -ĕd-le, *confest'ly*†§, ad. 91.

Confession, kŏn-fĕsh'-ŭn, s. 25, 35. Acknowl.; avowal; auricular confession (q. v.).

Confes'sional, -ăl, s. = *confes'sionary**. The seat or box where confessions are heard.

Confes'sionary, -ŭr-e, a. 25. Pertaining to auricular confession.

Confessor, kŏn'-fĕs-ŏr—Br., Ja., S., Sh., Wa., Wo., -fĕs'—A., Jo., K., P., We., s. 17, 25. One who has borne persecution for Christianity, short of death (eccl. hist.); a priest who hears and absolves penitents (Ro. Cath.). See *Confess.*

Confest, -fĕst', pp., a. = *confessed'*. († or poet.)

Confidant, kŏn-fe-dănt', kŏn'—P., We., s. (*f.*, *confidante'*.) A bosom-friend (particularly in the lighter matters of life).

Confide, kŏn-fīd', vt. 25. To intrust to:—vi. To trust; to rely on with confidence. H., *confid'ing*, p., a.; *confid'ed*, pp.; *confid'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Confident, kŏn'-fe-dĕnt, a. 17. Hav. full belief; hav. reliance on one's own competency; trusting, unsuspicious; positive, dogmatical; daring, bold, impudent. H., *confidently*, 42, ad.; *confidentness*†, *confidence*, -dĕnse, s. 91.

Confident, s. One intrusted with secrets; a confidential friend or servant. (chiefly applied to business or serious affairs.)

Confidential, -dĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 36, 27. Spoken or written in confidence; enjoying confidence; trusty; private. H., *confidentially*, 42, ad. 91.

Confi'ding, -ing, a. Disposed to confide in. H., *confi'dingly*, ad. 91.

Config'ure, vt. 18, 26. To shew like the mutual aspect or positions of the planets. H., *configura'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Config'ure, vt. To dispose or form with due rel. of parts. H., *config'uring*, p.; *config'ured*, pp., a.; *configura'tion*, 36 (form dep. on the rel. of distinct parts), s. 89. See *Figure*.

Confine, kŏn'-fīne, s. 17. Bordering on; adjacent. H., *confinity**, -fĭn'-ĭt-e (nearness; neighbourhood), s. 91.

Con'fine, s. A joint limit; border; edge; bound; exterior part. (gen. used in the pl.)

Confine, -fīne'—K., Wa., vi. To border upon (fol. by *on*). H., *con'fining*, p., a.; *con'fined*, pp.; *con'finer* (a borderer), s. 89.

Confine, kŏn-fīne', vt. 25. To restrain within limits; to bound, limit, shut up; to limit or restrain (volun. or by moral force); to seclude, to keep indoors or at home (fol. by a recipr. pro.); to tie, bind, or make fast; to imprison. H., *confin'ing*, p.; *confined'*, pp., a.; *confin'er*, s.; *confin'able*, a.; *confine'ment*, s. (v. i.) 89. [Boundless.

Con'fineless, -lĕs, -fīne'—S., Wa., We., a.

Confine'ment, -mĕnt, s. Restraint; seclusion, appr. that during childbirth. (v. v.)

Confirm, kŏn-fĕrm', s. 25-6. To make firm or firmer; to fix, settle, or est.; to strengthen, assure, ratify; to admit to full Christ. communion (v. i.). H., *confirm'ing*, p., a.; *confirmed'*, pp., a.; *confirm'er*, s.; *confirm'able*, 45, a.; *confirma'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Confirmative, -mă'-tĭv, a. 25, 45. = *confirm'atory*, -ă-tŭr-e. Able, tend., or serving to est. or confirm. H., *confirm'atively*, ad. 91.

Confirmator, -ă-tŭr, -fĕr'—K., s. 26. He that affirms or attests. (leg.)

*Confirm'edness**, -ĕd-nĕs, s. A fixed state.

*Confirmer**, -ĕr, s. One to whom a thing is confirmed. [ad. 91.

Confirm'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *confirm'ingly*,

Confiscate, kŏn-fĭs'-kāte, con'-fĭs-kĭt, a. 17, 26. Adjudged as forfeited. (v. v.)

Confis'cate (v. a.), vt. To adjudge to be forfeited to the state or pub. treasury. H., *confis'cating*, p., a.; *confis'cated*, pp., s.; *confiscator* (-kā'—K.), s.; *confis'cable*, 45, a.; *confisca'tion*, 36, s. 89. [confiscation.

Confis'catory, -kă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Consigning to

*Confitent**, kŏn'-fe-tĕnt, s. One who confesses to a priest.

Conflagration, kŏn-flă-grā'-shŭn, s. 17. A gen. burning; a great fire; the final destr. of the world by fire (theo.). [gration.

Conflagrative, -ă'-grā-tĭv, a. Causing conflagration.

Conflict, kŏn'-flĭkt, s. The violent collision of

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two bodies or subs.; h., a combat, contest, fight; strife, contention, opp.; a struggling with (mentally, morally, or physically); distress, anxiety, struggle, agony.

Conflict, kŏn-flĭkt', vt. 25. Lit., to strike or dash against, to meet in opp.; fig., to strive or struggle tog.; to oppose, contend, fight. H., *conflict'ing*, p., a.; *conflict'ed*, pp.; *con'flict* (v. su.), s. 89.

Conflict'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Tending to conflict.

Confluent, kŏn'-flŭ'ŏŏ-ĕnt, a. 16. Flowing tog.; joining, meeting; concurrent; running tog. (as people, &c.); united at the base (bot.); running together and extending (path.). H., *con'fluence*, -ĕnse (junction or place of meeting; a crowding to; a crowd, concourse, assemblage; &c.), s. 91.

Con'flux, -flŭks, s. Confluence. H., *confluxibil'ity** (tendency to run together), s. 90.

*Conform**, kŏn-form', a. 26. Resembling.

Conform', vt. To reduce to like appearance, man., opin., or moral qual.; to make agreeable to:—vi. To comply with or yield to; to assume a suitable form, &c. H., *conform'ing*, p.; *conformed'*, pp.; *conform'er*, *conform'ist*, s.; *conforma'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Conform'able, -ăbl, a. 45. Agreeable, suitable, corresp., resemb.; compliant; obedient. H., *conform'ably*, 43, ad.; *conform'ity*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Conformation, kŏn-fôr'-mā'-shŭn, s. 17. Form; structure; relative or par. form, struc., or texture. (v. v.) [the est. church of Eng.

Conformist, kŏn-form'-ĭst, s. 25-6. A memb. of

Conform'ity, -ĭt-e, s. Similitude; resemb; compliance with est. forms and doctrines (theo.).

Confound, kŏn-fownd', vt. 25, 23. To mingle or blend, so that the diff. things or parts are no longer disting.; to throw into disorder; to confuse, perplex, mistake (app. to ideas, words, or things); to astonish, amaze, stupify; to cast down, to perplex with terror; to terrify; to overthrow or destroy. H., *confound'ing*, p., a.; *confound'ed*, pp., a.; *confound'er*, s.; (a) *confound'ing*, s. 89.

Confound'ed, -ĕd, a. Confused, &c.; enormous, being in hateful excess†§. H., *confound'edly*§, ad.; *confound'edness**, s. (v. v.) 91.

Confrater'nity, s. A society or brotherhood.

Confront, kŏn-frŭnt', vt. 17, 25. To stand face to face, or front to front; to face; to oppose; to set face to face (fol. by *with*); to compare. H., *confront'ing*, p.; *confront'ed*, pp.; *confront'ment**, *confronta'tion**, 36, s. 89.

*Confuse**, kŏn-fūz', a. 17-8. Confused. H., *confuse'ly**, ad. 91.

Confuse, -fūz', vt. 35. To disorder or render indistinct (app. to pers., ideas, or things); to throw into disorder; to agitate by surprise or shame; to derange, disconcert, confound, perplex, obscure. H., *confus'ing*, p., a.; *confused'*, pp., a.; *confu'sion*, -zhŭn, s. 89.

Confused, -fūzd', pp., a. Mixed, disordered, &c. H., *confus'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *confus'edness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Confute, kŏn-fūt', vt. 18. To prove to be wrong, false, or invalid; to refute or disprove. H., *confut'ing*, p.; *confut'ed*, pp., a.; *confut'er*, *confut'ant*, s.; *confut'able*, 45, a.; *confute'ment*†, *confuta'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Congé, kŏn'-jē, kŏng'-zhā—Fr. s. 99. Bow, leave, farewell; parting ceremony; furlough. H., (to) *con'gé*, vi.; *con'geed*, -jīd, prt., pp. 102

90. *Congé d'elire* (kŏng'-zhā-dā-lēre') is the king's permission to choose a bishop (eccl.).

Congo, kongzh, s. 99. A quarter-round moulding. (arch.)

Congeal, kŏn-jēl', vt. 25, 30. To change from a fluid to a solid state by abstracting heat; to render solid by cold; fig., to fix or stagnate, as by cold:—vi. To concrete by, or as by cold. H., *congeal'ing*, p., a.; *congealed'*, pp., a.; *congeal'able*, 45, a.; *congeal'ment** (also a clot or concre.), *congela'tion*, 36, s. 89.

*Congeal'edness**, -ĕd-nĕs, s. State of being congealed.

Congener, kŏn'-je-nĕr, -jē'-nĕr—Wa., s. 17. Anything having a common origin:—pl. Species of the same genus (zool.).

Congenerous, -jĕn'-ĕr-ŭs, a. = *con'gener*†, *congener'ic*. Of allied orig. or cause. H., *congen'erousness**, *congen'eracy*, s. 90-1.

Congenial, kŏn-jē'-ne-ăl, -jēn'-y'ăl†, a. 25, 45. = *conge'nious*†, -y'ŭs. Congeneric; cognate; natural, or agree. to the nature; adapted, suitable. H., *conge'nially*, 43, ad.; *conge'nialness*†, *congeniality*, -ăl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Conge'nialise†, -ĭze, vt. 60. To make congenial.

Congenital, kŏn-jĕn'-ĭt-ăl, a. = *congen'ite*†, -ĭt. Of the same birth; begotten tog. [sea-eel.

Conger, kŏng'-gĕr, s. 30. = *con'ger-eel*. The

Congeries, kŏn-jēr'-e-ēz, s. 99. A coll. of small particles or bodies forming one mass. (L.)

*Congest**, kŏn-jĕst', vt. 17, 30. To accumulate, or gather into a mass or aggregate. H., *congest'ed*, pp., a.; *congest'ion*, -yŭn, s. (v. i.) 89.

Congest'ion (v. v.), s. A morbid accum. of blood in any part of the body. (path.)

Congest'ive, -ĭv, a. Indic. or tend. to congestion.

Conglobate, kŏn-glō'-bāt, kŏng'—S., a. 17, 45. Formed or gathered into a firm ball. H., *conglo'bately*, ad. 91.

Conglo'bate, vt., vi. = *conglobe'*†. To collect or gather into a ball. H., *conglobation*, kŏng-glo-bā'-shŭn, s. (v. a.) 89.

*Conglobulate**, -glŏb'-ū-lāte, vi. 18. To gather into small masses or globules.

Conglomerate, kŏn-glŏm'-ĕr-āte, a. 25. Gathered tog. or twisted, as a ball of thread; app. to glands formed of many smaller ones (anat.).

Conglom'erate, vt. To gather into a ball. H., *conglom'erating*, p.; *conglom'erated*, pp., a.; *conglomera'tion* (also the mass formed), s. 89.

Conglutinant, -gl'ŏŏ'-tĭn-ănt, a. Agglutinant. H., (a) *conglu'tinant*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Conglu'tinate, vt. To glue tog.; to heal, as a wound:—vi. To coalesce; to unite. H., *conglu'tinating*, p., a.; *conglu'tinated*, pp., a.; *conglutina'tion*, 36, s. 89. [tinate.

Conglu'tinative, -ĭv, a. Hav. power to conglu-

Congo, kŏng'-go, s. 30. One of the finer sorts of black tea. [joicing in participation.

Congratulant, kŏn-grăt'-ū-lănt, a. 25, 18. Re-

Congrat'ulate, -lāte, vt. To compliment, or to express one's joy to another, on any happy or fort. event:—vi. To rejoice in participation†. H., *congrat'ulating*, p.; *congrat'ulated*, pp.; *congratula'tion*, 36 (com. us. in the pl.), s. 89. [gregated.

Congregate†, kŏng'-gre-gāte, a. 30, 45. Con-

Con'gregate, vt. To collect sep. persons or things tog.; to assemble:—vi. To meet tog. H., *con'gregating*, p.; *con'gregated*, pp., a.; *congrega'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Congregation, kŏng-gre-gā'-shŭn, s. 30, 45. An

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assembly of persons; appr., one for divine worship. (v. v.) [to congregationalism.
Congrega'tional, -ăl, a. Pert. to a congreg., or
Congrega'tionalism, -ĭzm, s. The tenets and system of church gov. adopted by the Independents. H., (a) *congrega'tionalist*, s. 90.
Congress, kŏng'-grĕs, s. 30. A meeting; an assembly for the settlement of affairs bet. diff. states or nations; the federal legislature of the U. S.; a shock, conflict, or encounter; sexual intercourse. [to a congress.
Congressional, kŏn-grĕsh'-ŭn-ăl, a.17, 35. Pert.
Congressive, -grĕs'-ĭv, a. 45. Coming together.
Congruent, kŏng'-grōō-ĕnt, a. 30, 45. Suitable; agreeing. H., *con"gruence*, *congruency*, kŏn-grōō'-ĕn-se, s. 91.
Con"gruous, -ŭs, a. Agreeable to; accordant, suitable, consistent; fit, rational, pertinent; coincident (geom.). H., *con"gruously*, ad.; *congruity*, kŏn-grōō'-ĭt-e, s. 91.
Conia, ko-aĭ'-ă, s. = *conei'na*, *coni'na*, *conicina*, nĭs'-. 88, 99. The pois. alkaloid of hemlock.
Conic, kŏn'-ĭk, a. = *con'ical*. 17. Pert. to or formed like a cone. H., *con'ically*, 43, ad.; *con'icalness*, *conicity**, -nĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.
Con'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. = *con'ic sec"tions*. The doctrine of the cone, and the curves arising from its sections. (geom.) [ferous tree. (L.)
Conifer, kō'-nĭf-ĕr, s. (pl., *conif'era*.) A coni-
Conif'erous, -ŭs, a. Bearing cones. (bot.)
Coniform, kō'-ne-form, a. 26. Conical.
Conjectural, kŏn-jĕkt'-ūre-ăl, a. 25, 18. Dep. on conjecture. H., *conject'urally*, ad.
Conject'ure, -ūre, s. 18. Guess, supposition; bias of opinion without proof; idea, notion*.
Conject'ure, vt. To guess or surmise. H., *conject'uring*, p.; *conject'ured*, pp.; *conject'urer*, s.; *conject'urable*, a. 89.
Conjoin, kŏn-joyn', vt. 17, 22. To join tog.; to unite; to assoc.:—vi. To join or league. H., *conjoin'ing*, p.; *conjoined'*, pp., a. 89.
Conjoint, -joynt', a. 22. Joint; united. H., *conjoint'ly*, ad.; *conjoint'ness*, s. 91.
Conjugal, kŏn'-j'ōō-găl, a. 17-8. Pert. to marriage; connubial. H., *con'jugally*, ad. 91.
Con'jugate, -gāte, a. United by some principle or part; agree. in deriv. (gr.) H., (a) *con'jugate*, s. 91.—*Con'jugate diam'eter*, that bisecting the transverse or prim. one (geom.).
Con'jugate, vt. To yoke tog.†; to put a verb through all its inflections. H., *con'jugating*, p., a.; *con'jugated*, pp.; *conjuga'tion*, 36 (also the coll. inflec. of a verb), s. 89.
*Conjunct**, kŏn-jŭngkt', a. 25, 45. Conjoined; concurrent. H., *conjunct'ly*, ad. 91.
Conjunction, -jŭngk'-shŭn, s. Union; assoc.; congress; state of hav. the same longitude (ast.); a connective, or word wh. comb. propositions or judgments into sentences (gram.).
Conjunc'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Serving to unite; closely united; dependent; subjunctive (gr.). H., *conjunc'tively*, ad.; *conjunc'tiveness*, 91.
Conjuncture, -jŭngkt'-ūre, s. 18. A joining tog.; the mode of union; union of causes, events, or circumstances; occasion, crisis, critical time.
Conjure, kŭn-j'ōōr', vt. 17-8. To call on or summon in a sacred name; to enjoin or implore with great solemnity; to bind by oath to a com. design*:—vi. To conspire†. H., *conjur'ing*, p.; *conjured'*, pp.; *conjur'er* (one who conj.), *conjur'or* (par. one bound by oath with others), s.; *conjure'ment*, *conjura'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.
Conjure, kŭn'-jŭr, vt. 17-8. To act upon by supernat. influence; to raise or frame unnat. or absurdly:—vi. To practise the arts of a conjurer. H., *conjuring*, kŭn'-jŭr-ĭng, p., a.†, s.; *con'jured*, pp., a.†; *conjura'tion*, s. 89. [a juggler; a shrewd fellow†.
Con'jurer, -ĕr, s. One who prac. conjuration;
Connascence, kŏn-năs'-ĕnse, s. Com. birth; joint production or growth.
Connate, kŏn-nāte', kŏn'—We., a. 17, 25. Born with another; united in origin, growth, or body (bot.). [natural union.
Connation, -nā'-shŭn, s. Connection by birth;
Connat'ural, a. Con. by nature or birth; of like nature. H., *connat'urally*, 43, ad.; *connat'uralness*, *connatural'ity*, s. 91.
*Connat'uralise**, -ĭze, vt. 60. To con. by nature.
Connect, kŏn-nĕkt', vt. 25. Lit., to knit or link tog.; to conjoin; to unite, join, comb., or assoc. (in any of their senses); to join in a just series (as thoughts or reasons):—vi. To cohere; to have a close relation. H., *connect'ing*, p., a.; *connect'ed*, pp., a.; *connection*, -nĕk'-shŭn, s. (v. i.) 89. See *Con-*.
Connect'ed, -ĕd, a. Hav. rel. H., *connect'edly*, ad. 91. [to connect. H., *connect'ively*, ad. 91.
Connect'ive, -ĭv, a. = *connex'ive**. Able or tend.
Connect'ive, s. A conjunction. (gr.)
Connex†, kŏn-nĕks', vt., vi. To connect.
Connexion, -nĕk'-shŭn, s. 40. = *conne'tion* (the pref., and now the more us. orthog.). 61. Union or junction by an intervening subs. or medium, by just depen. or rel., or by order in a series; relation by blood or marriage; a relig. sect or commun.; continuity, intercourse, commerce, relationship, &c.:—pl. Acquain., business friends, &c. (v. v.)
Connive, kŏn-nīv', vi. 25. Lit., to wink†; fig., to allow by pretending ignorance or blindness of the faults or acts of others (fol. by *at*). H., *connīv'ing*, p.; *connived'*, pp.; *connīv'er*, s. 89. See *Conceal*.
*Conni"vent**, -ĕnt, a. Forbearing to see. H., *connīv'ance*, -ănse, *connīv'ency** (volun. blindness or ignor.), s. (v. v.) 91.
Connoisseur, kŏn-ĭs-sēr', kŏn-nais-sur'—S., ko-nĕs-sārs'—We., s. 99. A judge or critic in the fine arts. (Fr.) H., *connoisseur'ship*, s. 90.
Connubial, kŏn-nū'-be-ăl, -nūbr'-y'ăl†, a. 25, 45. Matrimonial; nuptial. H., *connūb'ially*, ad. 91.
*Connusance**, kŏn'-ū-zănse, s. 17. Cognizance.
*Conn'usant**, -zănt, a. Cognizant.
Connusee, *-zē'*, *connusor'*, s. See *Cognisee*, &c.
Conoid, kō'-noyd, s. 22. That wh. res. a cone; a solid formed by the revol. of a conic section about its axis (geom.).
Conoid'al, -ăl, a. = *co'noid*. Pert. to a conoid; nearly conical (bot.). [like a conoid.
Conoid'ic, -ĭk, a. = *conoid'ical*. Pert. to or
Conquer, kŏng'-kĕr, kŏngk'-wŭr—K., vt. 45, 38. To subdue or overcome by phys. force or violence; to obt. poss. of, or dominion over, by conquest or success of arms; to vanquish, defeat, subjugate; fig., to overcome, subdue, or surmount, by persuasion, argum., or moral infl.; to gain by effort or persev.:—vi. To overcome; to obt. victory. H., *con"quering*, p., a.; *con"quered*, pp., a.; *con"queror* (f., *con"queress**), s.; *con"querable*, a. 89.

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Conquest, kŏng'-kwĕst, s. 33. The act of conquering (in any of its senses); also that which is obt. or eff. by it; appr., success in arms, mil. triumph, acquisition by victory; acquest, or the acquirement of property otherwise than by inheritance† (leg.).

Consanguineous, kŏn-săng-gwĭn'-ē-ŭs, a. 45. Related by blood or birth. H., *consanguin'ity*, -ĭt-ē (relation by &c.), s. 91.

Conscience, kŏn'-sh'ĕnse, s. 17, 27. Prim., consciousness†; appr., self-knowledge or judgment of right and wrong; the moral sense, or the pec. faculty or power within us which reveals to the mind the lawfulness or unlawf. of our intentions, thoughts, and actions, and at once approves or condemns them; also the estimate or determ. so formed; justice, equity, honesty; real sentiment, private thought, truth, candour; scruple; moral difficulty; reason or reasonableness†. H., *con'sienced* (hav. a), *con'sienceless*, *con'science-proof*, *con'science-smitten*, &c., a. 90.

Conscientious, kŏn-shē-ĕn'-sh'ŭs, kŏn-sē^-—K., a. 17, 36. Conscious†; regulated by conscience; scrupulous; exact. H., *conscien'tiously*, 43, ad.; *conscien'tiousness*, s. 91.

Con'scionable, -sh'ŭn-ăbl, a. 45. According to conscience; reasonable; exact. H., *con'scionably*, 43, ad.; *con'scionableness*, s. 91.

Con'scious, -sh'ŭs, a. 27. Lit., knowing jointly†; appr., holding self-converse; poss. the faculty of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing from reason, memory, or internal perception or persuasion; having knowl. of anything, aware, sensible. H., *con'sciously*, 43, ad.; *con'sciousness*, s. 91.

Conscript, kŏn'-skrĭpt, a. 17. Written down; enrolled.—*Con'script fathers*, senators of ancient Rome. [scription list.

Con'script, s. One taken by lot from the con-

Conscription, -skrĭp'-shŭn, s. A compulsory enrolment of indiv. for mil. or nav. service, adopted in France. [devoted.

Consecrate^, kŏn'-se-krāte, a. 17. Sacred; devoted.

Con'secrate, vt. To make or declare sacred; to appro. to sacred uses; to dedicate to the serv. of God; to canonise; to set apart; to bless or sanctify; to render venerable or respected. H., *con'secrating*, p., a.; *con'secrated*, pp., a.; *con'secrator*, 25, s.; *consecra'tion*, 36, s. 89. [ness, s. 91.

Con'secrated, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *con'secratedness*.

Consecration, -krā'-shŭn, s. The act of devoting and dedic. a person, thing, or place, to the service of God, by certain rites or solemnities; canonisation; benediction. (v. v.)

Con'secratory, -krā-e, a. 25. Making sacred.

Consectaneous^, kŏn-sĕk-tā'-nē-ŭs, a. 45. Following of course. [ing; consequent.

Con'sectary^, -tŭr-e, -sĕk'—S., a. 25. Following.

Con'sectary^, -sĕk'—S., s. Deduction from premises; corollary; consequences.

Consecution, kŏn-se-kū'-shŭn, s. 17-8. Train of consequences from premises; succession; consecutive series.

Consecutive, kŏn-sĕk'-ū-tĭv, a. 25, 45. Following in train; successive; consequential. H., *consecutively*, 43, ad.; *consecutiveness*, s. 91.

Consension^, -shŭn, s. Agreement.

Consen'sual, a. Producing a like action contrary to the will, or involuntarily. (phys.)

Consent, kŏn-sĕnt', s. 25. Lit., feeling or thinking with another; h., a yielding of the mind or will to a proposal or condition which one is able to withhold, or refuse to grant; accord, agreem.; unity of opin.; concurrence; joint operation; tendency to one point; assent†; sequiescence†; nervous sympathy (phys.). See *Conceal*.

Consent', vi. To give or yield consent; to be of the same mind; to co-operate to the same end; to accede, permit, allow†; to yield. H., *consent'ing*, p., a.; *consent'ed*, pp.; *consent'er*, s. (v. s.) 98. [ment.

Consentaneity, -sĕn-tā-nē'-ĭt-ē, s. Mut. agree-

Consentaneous, -ĭtnē'-yŭs, a. 45. Accordant; consistent with. H., *consenta'neously*, 43, ad.; *consenta'neousness*, s. 91.

Consen'tient, -sh'ĕnt, a. 27. Agreeing in mind.

Consequence, kŏn'-se-kwĕnse, s. 17, 33. That which follows from any act, cause, or prin.; an effect, result, or issue; an event; rational deduction or infer.; concatenation of causes and eff.; influence, importance, moment, avail; the last prop. of a syllogism (log.).—*In con'sequence* = by means of; as the effect of.

Con'sequent, -kwĕnt, a. Fol. as a nat. effect, or by rational infer. or decluc. H., *con'sequently*, ad.; *con'sequentness*†, s. 91. [ence.

Con'sequent, s. An effect; a conclus. or infer-

Consequential, kŏn-se-kwĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 33, 36. Fol. as effect from cause; conclusive; important; conceited, pompous, assuming. H., *consequen'tially*, 43, ad.; *consequen'tialness*^†, s. 91.

Conserv'ancy, kŏn-sĕrv'-ănt, a. 25. Preserving; tending to conserv. H., *conserv'ancy*, -se, s. 91.

Conserv'ative, -ă-tĭv, a. 45. Able or tend. to preserve from loss, decay, or injury. H., *conserv'atively*, ad.; *conserv'ativeness*, s. 91.

Conserv'ative, s. That which preserves; one opposed to changes in the state, a Tory (pol.). H., *conserv'atism*, -ĭzm (priv., &c., of), s. 98.

Conservator, kŏn'-sĕr-vă-tŭr, kŏn-sĕrv'—K., s. 17, 25. Lit., a preserver; appr., one whose care or office is to preserve from injury, or violation, the rights or privileges of a city, corporation, &c.

Conserv'atory, -ă-tŭr-e, a. 25. Conservative.

Conserv'atory, s. A place where anything is kept in a man. adapted to its pec. nature; appr., an orn. green-house for exotic plants; a society for the promotion of music.

Conserve, kŏn'-sĕrve, s. 17. Anything conserved; appr., fresh fruit beaten into a uniform mass with powdered sugar (comf.); a like preparation of fresh med. vegetables (pharm.); a conservatory†.

Conserve, kŏn-sĕrve', vt. 25. To preserve gen.; to save or def. from injury; par., to form fruits, &c., into conserves. H., *conserv'ing*, p., s.; *conserved'*, pp., a.; *conserv'er*, s.; *conserv'able*, 45, a.; *conserv'ation*, 36, s. 89.

Consider, kŏn-sĭd'-ĕr, vt. 26. To think upon; to view attentively; to have regard to; to take into view or examination; to requite or reward; to ponder, weigh, meditate on, examine:—vi. To think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to deliberate with doubt. H., *consid'ering*, p.; *consid'ered*, pp.; *consid'erer*^, s.; *consid'ering*, *consider'ation*, 36, s. 89.

Consid'erable, -ĭbl, a. 45. Worthy of consid.*; respectable, import., valuable; moderately

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large. H., *consid'erably*, 42, ad.; *consid'erableness*, s. 89.

Consid'eranct†, -ănse, s. Consideration.

Considerate, kŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-ăte, a. 25. Serious, prudent; hav. resp. to, regardful; moderate; circumspect, thoughtful, reflective. H., *consid'erately*, ad.; *consid'erateness*, s. 91.

Consideration, -ā'-shŭn, s. The reason prompting an agreement; the price, motive, or material cause of a contract. (leg.; v. v.)

*Consid'erative**, -tĭv, a. 45. Taking into consid.

Consid'ering, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *consid'eringly*, ad. 91.

Consign, kŏn-sīne', vt. 25, 30. To give formally to another; to send, transfer, deliver, set over, commit, intrust; to deliv. goods, &c., in trust to another for sale. (comm.):—vi. To yield, sign, consent†. H., *consign'ing*, p.; *consigned*, pp., a.*; *consign'er*, s.; *consign'ment*, *consignation**, -sĭg-nā'-shŭn, s. 89.

*Consig'nature**, s. Full or joint signature.

Consignee, kŏn-se-nē', s. 17. One to whom goods are deliv. in trust for sale; a factor.

Consignor, -nŏr', s. He who consigns. (v. su.)

Consist, kŏn-sĭst', vi. 25. Lit., to stand tog.†; to exist*; to subsist*; to continue fixed; to be composed (fol. by *of*); to stand, rest, or be comprised or cont. (fol. by *in*); to agree or be compatible (fol. by *with*); to coexist (fol. by *tog.*; the sense, in these and other cases, being mod. by the prep.). H., *consist'ing*, p.; *consist'ed*, pp. 89. See *Con-*.

Consist'ent, -ĕnt, a. Fixed; firm; not fluid; standing or agreeing tog.; compatible, congruous, uniform; not contradictory. H., *consist'ently*, 42, ad.; *consist'ence*, -ĕnse, *consist'ency*, -se, s. 91.

Consistorial, kŏn-sĭs-tōr'-e-ĕl, a. = *consist'ory*, -tŏr-e. 17, 25. Pert. to a consistory.

Consiste'rean, -e-ăn, a. Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

Consistory, kŏn-sĭst'-ŭr-e, kŏn'-sĭs—Ja., P., Wa., s. An assembly of eccles. persons; the spiritual court held by a bishop in his diocese; any solemn assembly. [to console.

Consolatory, kŏn-sŏl'-ă-tŭr-e, a. 25. Tending

Console, kŏn'-sōle, s. A bracket or coigne (oft. S-shaped); an ornam. cut in the key of an arch, &c. (arch.; cabinet-work.)

Console, kŏn-sōld', vt. = *con'solate*†. 25. To cheer the mind in distress or depres.; to alleviate *grief* or *mist.*; to soothe, comfort, solace, sustain. H., *consol'ing*, p., a.; *consoled'*, pp.; *consol'er*, *con'solator**, s.; *consol'able*, 45, a.; *consola'tion*, 36, s. 90.

Consolidant, kŏn-sŏl'-ĭd-ănt, a. 17, 25. = *consol'idative**, 45. Able or tend. to consolidate; traumatic. H., (s) *consol'idant*, s. 91.

Consol'idate, -āte, a. Formed into a solid mass.

Consol'idate, vt. To form into a compact mass; to harden, or make dense and firm; to unite or comb. into one mass or body; to compress or condense:—vi. To grow firm, hard, or solid; to unite and solidify. H., *consol'idating*, p.; *consol'idated*, pp., a.; *consolida'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Consols, kŏn'-sŏls, -sŏlz'—S., s. pl. Consolidated stock; appr., a certain large portion of the pub. funds of Eng., bearing 3 p. c. interest.

Consonant, kŏn'-so-nănt, a. 17. Lit., sounding with something else; accordant, agreeing, consistent, congruous, suitable. H., *con'sonantly*, 42, ad.; *con'sonance*, *con'sonancy*, -se, *con'sonantness*†, s. 91.

Con'sonant, s. An articulation wh. req. to be sounded with a vowel for distinct utterance; also the letter or character wh. repr. it. (gr.)

Con'sonous, -nŭs, a. Symphonious.

Consort, kŏn'-sort, s. 17, 26. A companion or partner, par. a wife or husb. (chiefly in eminence); union, conjune., concurrence; an assembly†; a concert†; a vessel in company (nav.). H., *con'sortship*, s. 90.

Consort, kŏn-sort', vt. 25-6. To join; to marry; to suit*; to accompany*:—vi. To associate. H., *consort'ing*, p.; *consort'ed*, pp., a.*; *consort'able**, a.; *conser'tion*†, 36 (fellowship), s. 89.

Conspicuous, kŏn-spĭk'-ū-ŭs, a. 25, 18. Obvious to the eye or mind; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood; eminent, distinguished, illustrious; prominent. H., *conspic'uously*, 42, ad.; *conspic'uousness*, *conspicuity**, -ū'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Conspiracy, kŏn-spĭr'-ă-se, s. 15, 26. A plot or cabal; a comb. of two or more persons for an illeg. purp. (par. to commit treason, excite sedition, &c.); concurrence; a gen. tendency of causes to one event*. See *Conspire*.

*Conspirant**, -spīr'-ănt, a. Conspiring; plotting.

Conspirator, -spĭr'-ă-tŭr, s. 15, 26. One who conspires or engages in a conspiracy. (v. i.)

Conspire, kŏn-spīre', vi. 25. Lit., to breathe† or to bend tog.; appr., to concur to one end; to tend; to plot, hatch treason, or concert a crime; to combine for an unlawful purp.; to agree tog. to indict an innocent person of felony, or to extort money (leg.). H., *conspir'ing*, p., a.; *conspired'*, pp., a.; *conspir'er**, s.; *conspiration**, -spe-rā'-shŭn, a. 89.

Conspir'ingly, a. (v. v.) H., *conspir'ingly*, ad. 91.

Constable, kŭn'-stăbl, s. 17, 45. A high officer in the monarchical estab. of the middle ages; now applied to a peace-officer gen.; a policeman. H., *con'stableship* (the office), *con'stablewick* (the district of), s. 90.—*To outrun the constable*†§, is to live beyond one's income or means. [laris. of constables.

Con'stablary, -stăl-blĕr-e, s. The body or the

Constabulary, -stăb'-ū-lăr-e, a. 18, 25. Pertaining to or consisting of constables.

Constant, kŏn'-stănt, a. 17. Firm, not fluid*; fixed, unvaried, unchanged, immutable; firm, steadfast, unchangeable (in mind, purp., affec., or prin.); determined; certain; without intermission; continual. H., *con'stantly*, 42, ad.; *con'stancy*, -se (permanence, lasting affection, &c.), s. 91.

Con'stant, s. That which remains unchanged or invariable. (math.; physics.)

*Constellate**, kŏn'-stĕl-lāte, -stĕll'—K., Wa., vi. To unite in one splendour. H., *con'stellated**, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Constellation, -lā'-shŭn, s. A cluster or group of fixed stars (ast.); h. fig., an assemblage of beauties or excellences.

Consternation, kŏn-stĕr-nā'-shŭn, s. 17. A state of terror prod. mental confusion and incapacity; deep astonishment, amazement, horror.

Constipate, kŏn'-stĕ-pāte, vt. To crowd; to thicken or condense; to stop (by filling up); to make hard or costive. H., *con'stipating*, p., a.; *con'stipated*, pp., a.; *constipa'tion*, 36 (par., obstipation; costiveness), s. 89.

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Constituency, kŏn-stĭt'-ū-ĕn-se,-stĭtch'ᵉ—Wa., s. 18. The act of constituting; the whole body of constituents or electors (pol.).

Constit'uent, -ĕnt, a. Necessary, essential; elemental; forming,compos.,or constituting.

Constit'uent, s. He or that which composes or constitutes; an elem. or component part; he who deputes another; an elector. (v. su.)

Constitute, kŏn'-ste-tūte, vt. 17-8. Lit., to put tog.ᵉ; to set up, fix, or est.; to give formal existence to; to form or compose; to appoint, depute, or empower. H., *con'stituting*, p.; *con'stituted*, pp., a.; *con'stituter*, s.; *constitu'tion*, s. 89.

Constitution, -tū'-shŭn, s. The act of constituting; also the state, prod., or result (v. v.); appr., the particular frame or temperament of body, or of the mind, affec., or passions; the estab. form of gov. (par. one, or any part of one, constituted by the people); a system of laws or customs; a special law, ordinance, or regulation; an established usage.

Constitu'tional, -ăl, a. = *constitu'tionary*ᵉ, 25. Bred or inherent in; natural; consis. with, author. by, or rel. to, the constitution. H., *constitu'tionally*,ad.; *constitutional'ity*ᵉ,s.91.

Constitu'tionalist, -lst, s. A framer or friend of either a new or old constitution. [const.

Constitu'tionist, s. One who adheres to the

Con'stitutive, -tū-tĭv, a. 18. That constitutes or composes; having power to enact, establish, &c. H., *con'stitutively*, ad. 91.

Constrain, kŏn-strāne', vt. 25. To urge with irresis. or suff. power; to force or compel; to confine or hold by forceᵉ; to hinder or restrainᵉ; to press, constringe, bind; to necessitate; to prod. in opp. to nature. H., *constrain'ing*, p., a.; *constrained'*, pp., a.; *constrain'erᵉ*, s.; *constrain'able*, 45, s. 89.

Constrain'edly, -ĕd-le, ad. By constraint.

Constraint, -strānt', s. Irresist. or suff. force (phys. or mor.), or its effect; compulsion, confinement, urgency. (v. v.) [compel.

*Constraint'ive*ᵉ, -ĭv, a. 45. Able or tend. to

Constrict, kŏn-strĭkt', vt. 25. To draw tog.; to bind, cramp, to constringe. H., *constrict'ing*, p.; *constrict'ed*, pp., a.; *constrict'or*, 25, s.; *constriction*, -strĭk'-shŭn, s. 89.

Constringe, kŏn-strinj', vt. To draw tog.; to contract; to cause shrinking or self-contraction. H.,*constrin''ging*,p.; *constrin''ged*,pp.89.

Constrin''gent, -jĕnt, a. Having the quality of constringing.

Construct, kŏn-strŭkt', vt. 25. Prim., to put tog. parts so as to form a whole; to build or erect; to devise or compose; to compile; to constitute; to interpret or construe; to make, originate, or invent. H., *construct'ing*, p.; *construct'ed*, pp.; *construct'or*, s.; *construc'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Construction, -strŭk'-shŭn, s. The act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication; the form of, or man. of forming; structure; conformation; the act of forming sentences, or the form itself; also the sense, meaning, or interpretation (gr.); the man. of descr. schemes, figures, or problems (geom.).—The *construc'tion of equations* is reducing them to a geometrical form (alg.).

Construc'tional, -ăl, a. Pert. to construction.

Constructive, -strŭkt'-ĭv, a. 45. By construction; not direct, but inferred. H., *construct'ively*, ad.; *construct'iveness* (also a phren. organ), s. 91. [edifice.

Construct'ure†, -ūre, s. 18. A structure; an

Construe, kŏn'-strōō, -stūr²ᵉ, vt. 17. To put into intelligible order in another lang. (gr.); to translate; to interpret or explain. H., *construe'ing*, p., *construed'*, pp., a.; *construe'ing* (construction—gr.), a. (v. su.) 89.

Con'stuprate, -stū-prāte, vt. To violate, debauch, defile. H.,*constupra'tion*,36,s.; &c.89.

Consubstantial, kŏn-sŭb-stăn'-sh'ăl, a. 17, 36. Hav. the same nature, essence, or subs. H., *consubstantiality*, -ăl'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [stantiation.

Consubstan'tialist, -lst, s. A believer in consub-

Consubstan'tiate, -she-āte, -se-āte—K., vt. 36. To unite in one com. nature:—vi. To profess consubstantiation. H., *consubstantia'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Consubstantiation, -she-ā'-shŭn, -se—K., s. The substantial union of the body and blood of Christ in the sacramental bread and wine, according to the Lutherans. [habit; usage.

Consuetude, kŏn'-swe-tūde, s. 17-8. Custom;

Consuetu''dinal, -ĭn-ăl, a. = *consuetūd'inary*ᵉ. Customary; usual. (v. i.) [ary devotions.

Consuetu''dinary, -dĭr-e, s. A ritual of custom-

Consul, kŏn'-sŭl, s. One of the two chief magistrates of the anc. Roman republic invested with regal authority for one year; an officer appointed to reside in foreign ports to protect the rights and commerce of his nation; an adviserᵗ. H., *con'sulship* (office or term of office), *con'sulāte* (office, juris., resid.), s. 90.

Con'sulage, -ăje, s. A certain toll or duty.

Con'sular, -sŭl-ăr, kŏn'-shŭᵉ—Wa., a. Pertaining to a consul.

Consult, kŏn-sŭlt', kŏn'—K., Wa., s. 25. The act, or the effect of consulting; a council. († or poet.) See *Conceal*.

Consult', vt. To ask advice of; to seek for information in; to regard; to have refer. to; to act in favour of:—vi. To seek the opinion or advice of another; to take counsel. H., *consult'ing*, p., a.; *consult'ed*, pp.; *consult'er*, s.; *consulta'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Consultation, -tā'-shŭn, s. A meeting of two or more persons to consult tog., par. of counsel or physicians. (v. v.) [priv. of consulting.

Consult'ative, -tĭv, a. 45. Relating to or hav. the

Consume, kŏn-sūme', vt. 25, 18. To destroy by decomposition (as by fire, &c.); to eat or devour (as food); to dissipate, squander, or waste by use (as an estate, &c.); to spend, waste, or employ idly (as time); to cause the loss or disappear. of (as the flesh); to absorb, ingulf, or swallow up:—vi. To waste away; to become exhausted. H., *consūm'ing*, p., a.; *consumed'*, pp.; *consūm'er*, s.; *consump'tion* (v. i.), s. 89. See *Conceal*.

Consummate, kŏn-sŭm'-ăte, a. 25, 45. Complete; perfect; in the highest degree. H., *consumm'ately*, ad. 91.

Consummate, kŏn-sŭm'-āte, kŏn'—K., vt. To end; to finish by absol. completing the orig. idea or intention; to perfect; to carry to the highest point or degree. H., *consumm'ating*, p.; *consumm'ated*, pp., a.; *consumm'atorᵉ*, 25, s.; *consummation*, -mā'-shŭn (also death, the end of life; the end of the world), s. 89.

Consumption, -sŭmp'-shŭn, -sŭm'—S., Wa., s. A wasting away, par. app. to pulmonary disease or phthisis (path.). See *Consume*.

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Consump'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Wasting; exhausting; pertaining to, affected with, or inclined to consumption. H., *consump'tively*, ad.; *consump'tiveness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Contact, kŏn'-tăkt, s. 17. Touch; close union

Contaction†, -tăk'-shŭn, s. The act of touching.

Contagion, kŏn-tā'-j'ŭn, s. 25, 30. The communication of disease by actual contact, or from person to person; also the matter so commu.; pestilential or venomous emanation; infection‡; fig., anything which propag. mischief or evil. H., *conta'gioned*‡ (aff. by), a. 90.

Conta'gionist, -ĭst, s. One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases.

Conta'gious, -j'ŭs, a. 27. Caught by contact or near approach; pestilential; infectious‡; catching‡. H., *conta'giously*, 43, ad.; *conta'giousness*, s. 91.

Contain, kŏn-tān', vt. 25. To hold, or be able to hold; to have capacity; to compreh.; to comprise, embrace, include; to enclose; to hold or restrain:—vi. To live continently†. H., *contain'ing*, p.; *contained'*, pp.; *contain'er**, s.; *contain'able*, a. 89. [ed; corrupt.

*Contaminate**, kŏn-tăm'-ĭn-āte, s. 25. Pollut-

Contam'inate, vt. To corrupt the purity or excellence of (phys., ment., or mor.); to pollute, defile, sully, taint. H., *contam'inating*, p., a.; *contam'inated*, pp., a.; *contamina'tion*, 36, s. 89. [taminate.

Contam'inative, -tĭv, a. 45. Tending to con-

Contemn, kŏn-tĕm', vt. 25, 45. To regard and treat as mean and despicable; to despise, spurn, neglect. H., *contem'ning* (-tĕm'-Ing‡), p.; *contemned*, -tĕmd', pp.; *contem'ner* (-tĕm-ĕr‡), s.; (a) *contem'ning*, s. 89. (The *n* in the p. and s. is only heard in solemn discourse.)

Contemplate, kŏn-tĕm'-plāte, kŏn'*—K., vt. 25. To view or consider with continued attention; to study or ponder over; to intend, design, or purpose‡:—vi. To think seriously and studiously; to muse or meditate. H., *contem'plating*, p.; *contem'plated*, pp.; *contem'plator* (*con'templator*—S., We.), *contem'platist*, s.; *contempla'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Contem'plative, -pla-tĭv, a. 45. Given to contemplation; studious. H., *contem'platively*, ad. 91.

Contemporaneous, kŏn-tĕm-po-rā'ne-y'ŭs, a. = *cotempora'neous*. 25, 45. Living or being at the same time. H., *contempora'neously*, 43, ad.; *contempora'neousness*, s. 91. See *Con-*.

Contem'porary, -rā-e, a. = *cotem'porary*. 25. Contemporaneous; coetaneous. H., *contem'porariness**, s.; (a) *contem'porary*, s. 91.

*Contem'porise**, -rīze, vt. = *cotem'porise**. 60. To place in the same age or time.

Contempt, kŏn-tĕmt'—S., Wa., We., -tŏmpt'—K., s. 25, 45. The act of contemning or despising; the state of being despised or neglected as mean, vile, or worthless; disdain, neglect, contumely; disobedience or disrespect to a court or authority (leg.); shame, disgrace (scrip.).

Contempt'ible, -ĭbl (v. su.), a. 45. Worthy of contempt; paltry; despicable. H., *contempt'ibly*, ad.; *contempt'ibleness*, s. 91.

Contempt'uous, -ū-ŭs (v. su.), a. 18, 45. Cont., expr., or prone to contempt; disdainful, haughty, insolent. H., *contempt'uously*, 43, ad.; *contempt'uousness*, s. 91.

Contend, kŏn-tĕnd', vt. 25. To dispute or contest*:—vi. To strive; to struggle, labour, or endeavour (fol. by *against*, *with*, *for*, &c.); to dispute earnestly; to debate; to reprove or chide; to quarrel or wrangle; to vie or set in emulation. H., *contend'ing*, p., s.; *contend'ed*, pp.; *contend'er*, *contend'ent**, s.; *conten'tion* (v. i.), s. 89. See *Conceal*.

Content, kŏn-tĕnt', a. 25. Quiet; easy in mind; pleased, satisfied, contented. H., *content'ly**, ad. 91.

Content', s. Rest or quietness of mind; mod. happiness; acquiescence; satisfac. without exam.; that wh. is contained*; extent, meas., capacity; an aye or assent (Ho. of L.). H., *content'ful*†, *content'less**, a. 90. See *Contents*.

Content', vt. To render content; to satisfy the mind; to appease, without complete gratif.; to make easy, please, gratify. H., *content'ing*, p.; *content'ed*, pp., a.; *contenta'tion*, 36, *content'ment* (state or condition), s. 89.

Content'ed, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *content'edly*, 43, ad.; *content'edness*, s. 91.

Contention, kŏn-tĕn'-shŭn, s. Strife; struggle; contest; controversy; discord. See *Contend*.

Conten'tious, -sh'ŭs, a. 27. Prone to contend; quarrelsome; litigious. H., *conten'tiously*, ad.; *conten'tiousness*, s. 91.

Contents, kŏn-tĕnts', kŏn'—We., s. pl. That which is contained; that which is held, incl., or compreh. within a limit; the heads of a book, index; area or solidity (geom.); ayes or assents collectively (Ho. of L.).

*Conter'minous**, a. = *conter'minal*. Contiguous.

Contest, kŏn'-tĕst, s. 17. Act or state of contesting; struggle, conflict, dispute. H., *con'testless*, a. (v. v.) 90.

Contest, kŏn-tĕst', vt. 25. To strive earnestly in action or argument; to contend, dispute, litigate:—vi. To strive, contend, vie. H., *contest'ing*, p., s.; *contest'ed*, pp., a.; *contest'able*, 45, a.; *contesta'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Contest'ing, -Ing, s. (v. v.) H., *contest'ingly*, ad. 91.

Context†, kŏn-tĕkst', vt. = *context'*†. 25. To weave tog. H., *context'** (woven tog.), pp., a. 89.

Context, kŏn'-tĕkst, s. 40. The series of sentences forming a discourse; appr., the parts imm. preceding or following a passage or text, which determine or affect the sense of it.

Contex'ture, -ture, s. 18. The disposition of parts one among another; composition of parts; system; constitution.

Context'ural, -ăl, a. Pertaining to contexture.

Contiguity, kŏn-te-gū'-ĭt-e, s. 18. Actual contact of bodies.

Contiguous, -tĭg'-ū-ŭs, a. 18, 45. Touching; closely bordering upon; near or adjacent‡. H., *contig'uously*, 43, ad.; *contig'uousness*, *contiguity*, s. (v su.) 91.

Continent, kŏn'-tĭn-ĕnt, a. Abstemious in the indulgence of lawful pleasure (par. sexual enjoym.); chaste (as app. to men); temperate; continuous, connected‡. H., *con'tinently*, ad.; *con'tinence*, -ĕnse, *con'tineney*, -se, s. 91.

Con'tinent, s. The main land; appr., a connected tract of land, of great extent, containing many countries.

Continental, -ĕnt'-ăl, a. Pert. to a continent.

*Continge**, kŏn-tĭnje', vi. To touch; to happen.

Contingent, -tĭnjé'-ĕnt, a. 25, 30. Dependent on something else; fortuitous, uncertain, incidental, casual. H., *contin''gently*, ad.; *contin''gentness**, *contin''gence*, -ĕnse, *contin''gency*, -se, s. 91.

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Contin"gent, s. A fortuitous event; a quota, proportion, or share (particularly of troops by confederated states.—pol.).

Continual, kŏn-tin'-ū-ăl, a. 25, 18. Without interruption or cessation; constant, perpetual, unceasing, uninterrmitted. H., *contin'ually*, 43, ad.; *contin'ualness*, s. 91.

Contin'uance, -ăns, s. Duration; abode; uninterrupted succession; prolongation; progression of time; perseverance (scrip.); deferring a suit or trial (leg.); continuity, durability* (as of parts or subs.).

*Contin'uate**, -āt, a. Closely united; unbroken.

Contin'uative, -āt-ĭv, a. 45. Continuing:—s. A word that continues (gr.).

Continue, kŏn-tin'-ū, vt. 25, 18. To protract; to repeat, or to persevere in, without interruption; to unite without chasm or intervening subs.; to extend duration, existence, race, or species; to extend or increase in length, superficies, &c.; to carry further; to enlarge; to again proceed with or carry on:—vi. To remain in the same place, cond., or state; to abide; to last or endure; to be permanent or durable; to persevere; to be steadfast, constant, unchangeable (scrip.). H., *contin'uing*, p., a.; *contin'ued*, pp., a.; *contin'uer* (one who), *contin'uant* (that wh.), *contin'uator*, 25 (one who keeps up a series or succession), s.; *contin'uable*, 45, a.; *continua'tion*, 36 (extension, &c.), s. 89. See *Conceal*.

Contin'ued, -ūd, a. 18. Uninterrupted; unceasing; &c. H., *contin'uedly*, -u-ĕd-le, ad. (v. v.) 91. [H., *contin'uingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Contin'uing, -ū-ĭng, a. Permanent, enduring.

Continuity, kŏn-te-nū'-ĭt-e, s. 17-8. Uninterrupted connection; unbroken texture; cohesion.

Continuous, -tĭn'-ū-ŭs, a. Joined tog.; uninterrupted. H., *contin'uously*, ad.; *contin'uousness**, *continu'ity*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Contort, kŏn-tort', vt. 25-6. To twist tog.; to writhe. H., *contort'ing*, p.; *contort'ed*, pp., a.; *contor'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Contortion, -tor'-shŭn, s. 26. A twist; wry motion; a twisting or wresting of a limb, &c., out of its natural position. (v. v.)

Contour, kŏn-tŏor', s. 90. Outline. (Fr.)

Contrà, kŏn'-trà, ad. On the contrary; on the other hand; contrariwise; opposite:—pr., pfx. Against, in opposition; contrary to. (L.) [See below, or refer to the principal word forming the compound.]

Contra-dance, kŏn'-trà-dăns, s. = *contre-dance*, Fr.; *coun'try-dance*§. A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines.

Contra-in'dicant, s. A symptom that contra-indicates. (med.)

Contra-in'dicate, vt. To forbid the empl. of the usual, or any par. treatment or remedy. H., *contra-in'dicating*, p.; *contra-in'dicated*, pp.; *contra-indica'tion*, 36 (an indic. which forbids &c.), s. 89.

Contra-ten'or, s. Counter-tenor.

Contraband, kŏn'-trà-bănd, -bănd'—S., a. Lit., contrary to ban or edict; prohibited.

Con'traband, s. Prohibition; illegal traffic. H., *con'traband* (to smuggle), vt.; *con'trabandist* (a smuggler), s. 90.

Contract, kŏn'-trăkt, s. 17. An agreem., covenant, or mutual promise, upon lawful consid. or cause, binding parties to perf. cert. conditions; also the writing cont. the terms or conditions; a bargain; a compact; act of betrothment.

Contract, kŏn-trăkt', vt. 25. Lit., to draw tog., nearer, or closer; to draw into a less compass; to reduce, shorten, abridge, epitomise, abbreviate; to draw parts tog., to wrinkle; to acquire (as a habit); to incur (as debt, &c.); to bargain for, or covenant to perform; to affiance or betroth:—vi. To shrink or wrinkle; to bargain or covenant; to bind by betrothing; &c. H., *contract'ing*, p., a.; *contract'ed*, pp., a.; *contract'or*, 25, s.; *contrac'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89. See *Conceal*.

Contract'ed, -ĕd, a. Drawn tog.; narrow, mean, selfish. H., *contract'edly*, 43, ad.; *contract'edness*, s. 91.

Contract'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. Capable of contr.; that may be contracted. H., *contract'ibleness*, *contractibility*, -ĭb-ĭl'-ĭt-e (qual. of), s. 91.

Contract'ile, -ĭl, a. 45. Tend. to contract; hav. inherent powers of contr. (par. app. to certain tissues.—phys.). H., *contractility*, -tĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [contracts; stipulating.

Contract'ing, -ĭng, a. That contracts or has

Contraction, -trăk'-shŭn, s. The act or state of contr. (v. v.); also the thing, &c., contr. or reduced; abbreviation; the shortening of a word by rejecting a part of it, also the word so reduced (gr.); a contract†.

Contract'or, -ŏr, s. 25. One who contracts; appr., one who engages to furnish supplies, or to perform any public work or service, at a certain price or rate. (v. v.)

Contradict, kŏn-trà-dĭkt', vt. 17. To oppose by words; to assert the contrary; to deny that wh. has been affirmed or advanced; to be opposed or contrary to; to retract as wrong; to gainsay, impugn, recall. H., *contradict'ing*, p., a.*; *contradict'ed*, pp.; *contradict'or*, s.; *contradic'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Contradiction, -dĭk'-shŭn, s. Denial; verbal opposition; incongruity of words or ideas; contrariety; inconsistence. (v. v.)

*Contradic'tional**, -ăl, a. Inconsistent.

Contradic'tious, -sh'ŭs, a. 36. Full of contradictions; prone to contradict; inconsistent. H., *contradic'tiousness*, s. 91.

Contradictive, kŏn-trà-dĭkt'-ĭv, a. 17, 45. Contradictory. H., *contradict'ively*, ad. 91.

Contradict'ory, -ŭr-e, a. 25. Affirming the contrary; cont. or implying denial, &c.; inconsistent, opp., contrary, incompatible. H., *contradict'orily*, 43, ad.; *contradict'oriness**†, s. (v. v.) 91. [throughout. (leg.)

Contradict'ory, s. A proposition opp. to another

*Contradistinct**, kŏn-trà-dĭs-tĭngkt', a. Marked by opposite qualities. H., *contradistinct'ive* (marking by &c.), a.; *contradistinc'tion* (distinction by &c.), s. 90-1.

Contradistinguish, -tĭng'-gwĭsh, vt. To distinguish, not only by differential, but by opp. qual.

Contralto, kŏn-trăl'-to, s. 90. Counter-tenor. (It.)

*Contrariet'ency**, s. Reaction. [counterpoint.

Contrapuntal, -pŭnt'-ăl, kŏn'—S., a. Rel. to

Contrapunt'ist, -ĭst, kŏn'—S., s. One skilled in counterpoint.

Contrariant†, kŏn-trâr'-e-ănt, a. Inconsistent.

Contraries, kŏn'-trà-rĭz, s. pl. Opposites; propositions which destroy each other (log.).

Contrariety, -rĭ'-ĭt-e, s. Opposition in fact,

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opinion, essence, qual., or prin.; incompatibility; inconsis.; discrepancy; repugnance.
Contrariousᵃ, -trâr'-e-ŭs, a. Opposite; repugnant. H., *contrâr'iously*ᵃ, ad.; *contrâr'iousness*ᵃ, s. 91.
Contrary, kŏn'-trĭ-re or kŭn'-trâr-e, -trĕr-e† —K., a. Opposite; contradictory, inconsis., repug.; hostile, inimical; adverse; in an opp. direction. H., *con'trarily* (-trâr'†—Jo.), ad.; *con'trariness* (-trâr'†—Jo.), s. 91.
Con'trary, ad. In opposition.
Con'trary, s. A thing of opposite qualities. H., *con'trarieties*, -rĭze, ad. 90.—*On the con'trary* = in opp.; on the other side:—*to the con'trary* = to an opposite purpose or fact.
Contrast, kŭn'-trâst, s. 17. Opposition and dissimilitude as heightened by comparison; opposition of outline or colour to increase effect (pa.; sculp.).
Contrast, kŏn-trâst', vt. To oppose dif. things, qual., or cond., to each other (either materially, or in descrip. or contempl.), in order to set off the sup. excellence of one:—vi. To stand in contrastᵃ. H., *contrast'ing*, p.; *contrast'ed*, pp. (v. s.) See *Conceal*.
Contrate, kŭn'-trĭte, a. Applied to wheels, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to those of other wheels, or parallel to the axis.
Contravalla'tion, s. A trench guarded by a parapet, to check the sallies of the besieged. (fort.)
Contravene, kŏn-trâ-vēne', vt. 17. To oppose in principle or effect; to obstruct in oper.; to contradict, hinder, nullify. H., *contravēn'ing*, p.; *contravened'*, pp.; *contravēn'er*, s.; *contravention*, -vĕn'-shŭn, s. 89. [opp. side.
Contraversion, -vĕr'-shŭn, s. A turning to the
Contrayerva, -yĕr'-vâ, s. A certain med. plant.
Contributary, kŏn-trĭb'-ŭ-târ-e, a. 18, 25. Paying or yielding tribute, as to a sov. or chief.
Contribute, kŏn-trĭb'-ŭte, vt. 25, 18. To give or grant in common with others; to give to a com. stock, or for a com. purp.:—vi. To bear, give, or lend a part. H., *contrib'uting*, p., s.; *contrib'uted*, pp.; *contrib'utor*, s.; *contrib'utable*, a.; *contribu'tion*, 26, s. 89.
Contributive, -tre-bŭ'-shŭn, s. 18. That which is given to a com. stock, or for a com. purp.; impositions paid by a frontier or conquered country (mil.; v. v.). [contributing.
Contrib'utive, -ŭ-tĭv, a. 45. Tend. to contrib.;
Contrib'utory, -tŭr-e, a. 18, 25. Contrib. to the same stock or purp.; promoting the same end.
Contrite, kŏn'-trĭte (pref., but less us.), -trĭte'—Ba., Jo., P. &c., S., a. 17, 25. *Lit.*, worn or bruised; fig., broken-hearted for sin; deeply aff. with a sense of guilt; penitent; sorrowful. H., *con'tritely*, 42, ad.; *con'triteness*ᵃ, *contrition*, -trĭsh'-ŭn, s. 91.
Contrive, kŏn-trīv', vt. 25. To frame, devise, plan out; to consert, project, invert; to wear out†:—vi. To form or design. H., *contrīv'ing*, p.; *contrived'*, pp.; *contrīv'er*, s.; *contrīv'able*ᵃ, a.; *contrīv'ement*ᵃ, *contrīv'ance*, -ănse (act of; thing contrived), s. 89, 91.
Control, kŏn-trōle', s. 25. = *comptroll*†, kŏn-. Orig., a check-book or counter-roll; h., check; restraint; power, auth., superintendence, command; he or that which restrainsᵃ.
Control', vt. To check by counter-reckoning; to restrain; to have under direction or command; to counteract or overpower; to overrule and gov. in opposition. (leg.). H., *control'ing*, p., a.; *controlled'*, -trōld', pp.; *control'er*, s.; *control'able*, 45, a.; *control'*, *control'ment*ᵃ, s. 89, 48.
Control'er, -ĕr, s. = *comptroll'er*ᵃ, kŏn-. An officer appointed to control or supervise the accounts, &c., of some public office or department. H., *control'ership*, s. 98.
Controversial, kŏn-tro-vĕr'-sh'ĭl, a. 17, 35. Relating to disputes; disputatious. H., *controver'sially*, ad. 91. [versy; a disputant.
Controver'sialist, -ĭst, s. One eng. in contro-
Controversion, -vĕr'-shŭn, s. See *Contravert*.
Controversy, kŏn'-tro-vĕr-se, s. 17. Disputation, debate (par. in writing); agitation of opin.; literary warfare; strife, quarrel; an action or suit (leg.); opposition in outward acts. (scrip.)
Con'trovert, -vĕrt, vt. To oppose by argum.; to contend against in words or writing; to debate in opp.; to dispute, confute, disprove. H., *con'troverting*, p.; *con'troverted*, pp., a.; *con'troversᵗ*, *con'troverterᵃ*, *con'trovertist*, s.; *controver'sion*, 35, s. 89.
Controvert'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. Disputable. H., *controvert'ibly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.
Contumacious, kŏn-tū-mā'-sh'ŭs, a. 17, 28. Lit., swelling against; fig., opposing lawful authority with contempt and stubbornness; obstinate, perverse, inflexible; wilful disobedience to the orders of a court (leg.). H., *contuma'ciously*, 42, ad.; *contuma'ciousness*ᵃ, *contumacy*, kŏn'-tū-mās-e, s. 91.
Contumelious, kŏn-tū-mē'-le-ŭs, -mēl'-yŭs—K., a. 18, 45. Haughtily reproachful; rudely sarcastic; contemptuous; insolent; ignominious†; shameful†. H., *contume'liously*, ad.; *contume'liousness*ᵃ, s. (v. l.) 91.
Contumely, kŏn'-tū-mēle-e, s. 17-8. Contemptuous language; contumeliousness.
Contuse, kŏn-tūze', vt. To beat tog.; to bruise or crush by beating. H., *contūs'ing*, p.; *contused'*, pp., a.; *contu'sion*, -zhŭn, s. 89.
Contu'sion (v. v.), s. An injury from a blow or fall without breach or wound; a bruise. (surg.)
Conundrum, ko-nŭn'-drŭm, s. A sort of riddle; a quibble or low jest. [See *Cognisance*, &c.
Conusance, kŏn'-ŭ-zănse, s.; *conʒ'ĭzant*, a.; &c.
Convalesce, kŏn-vă-lĕs', vi. 17. To gradually recover health after sickness. H., *convales'cing*, -ĭng, p.; *convalesced*, -lĕst', pp. 89.
Convalescent, -lĕs'-ĕnt, a. Recov. health and strength after sickness. H., *convales'cence*, -ĕnse, *convales'cencyᵃ*, -se (state of being), s. 91.
*Convection*ᵃ, -vĕk'-shŭn, s. A carrying or conv.
Convene, kŏn-vēne', vt. 25. To cause to assemble; to call tog.; to summon judic.:—vi. To meet in the same place; to assemble for a public purpose. H., *convēn'ing*, p.; *convēned'*, pp.; *convēn'er*, s.; *convēn'able*†, a. 89. See *Convention*, *Conceal*, &c.
Convenient, kŏn-vēn'-yĕnt, a. 25, 45. Adapted to use or wants; appr. in time or place; fit, suitable, commodious. H., *convēn'iently*, 42, ad.; *convēn'ience*, -yĕnse, *convēn'iency*, s. 91.
Convent, kŏn'-vĕnt, s. An assembly of relig. persons; also the house, &c., devoted to their use; a monastery; a nunnery.
Conventicle, kŏn-vĕn'-tĭkl, s. 45. An assembly; appr., one of dissenters for worship; any secret assembly. [conventicles.
Convent'icler, -ĭk-lĕr, s. One who frequents
Convention, kŏn-vĕn'-shŭn, s. 25. The act of

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coming tog.; a meeting or assembly (par. one for settl. pol. or relig. ques.); also the contract or agreem. there made; an agreement preceding a regular treaty (mil.; pol.).

Conven'tional, -ăl, a. Stipulated; tacitly understood; customary. H., *conven'tionally*, 43, ad.; (a) *conventionality*, -ăl'-ĭt-e (app. chiefly to living and acting), s. 91.

Conven'tionalism, -ĭzm, s. That wh. is received or est. by custom or tacit agreement (as a phrase, &c.). [tract; settled by stipulation.

Conven'tionary, -ăr-e, s. 25. Acting under con-

Conven'tioner, -ĕr, s. A member of a convention.

Conven'tionist, -ĭst, s. One who makes a contract. [to a convent; monastic.

Conventual, kŏn-vĕnt'-ū-ăl, a. 17-8. Of or bel.

*Convent'ual**, s. One who lives in a convent.

Converge, kŏn-vĕrj', vi. 30. Lit., to bend tog.; to incline or tend to one point (as two continually approaching lines or rays). H., *conver"ging*, p., a.; *converged'*, pp., a. 89.

Convergent, -vĕrj'-ĕnt, a. 30, 32. Tending to one point; converging. H., *conver"gence*, -ĕnse, *conver"gency*, -se, s. (v. v.) 91.

Conversable, kŏn-vĕrs'-ăbl, a. 25, 45. Ready or free to converse; sociable. H., *convers'ably*, 43, ad.; *convers'ableness*, s. 91.

Conversant, kŏn'-vĕr-sănt, -vĕrs'—A., Ba., Jo., K., P., a. 17, 25. Hav. acquaintance by study, prac., converse, or intercourse; acquainted; familiar (in each fol. by *with*); relating to, concerning* (fol. by *about*). H., *con'versantly*, 43, ad.; *con'versance, con'versancy** (also, habit or tend. to assoc. or be fam.), s. 91.

Conversation, kŏn-vĕr-sā'-shŭn, s. Gen. course of manners†; familiar discourse; easy, unrestricted talk; par. act or part of discourse; fam. intercourse, social commerce; intimate acquaintance† (fol. by *in*); talk, dialogue, colloquy; citizenship† (scrip.).

Conversa'tional, -ăl, a. Pert. to conversation.

Conversa'tionalist, -ĭst, s. One who excels in conversation. [Chatty; sociable.

Conversative, -vĕrs'-ă-tĭv, a. = *convers'ive*. 45.

Conversazione, kŏn-vĕr-sădt-ze-o'-nā, -să'—K., s. (pl., *conversazio'ni*, -nē.) 99. A meeting of company, par. for literary chat. (It.)

Converse, kŏn'-vĕrse, a. 17. Opposite; reciprocal. H., *con'versely* (-vĕrs'—K., Wa.), ad. 91.

Con'verse, s. Fam. acquaintance; conversation; cohabitation*; an opp. recipr. proposition, or that which arises from interchanging the terms of a propoeition (log.).

Converse, kŏn-vĕrse', vi. 25. Orig., to keep company*; to assoc. or commune* (*with*); to talk famil.; to hold conversation; to cohabit†. H., *convers'ing*, p.; *conversed'*, pp.; *convers'able*, a. (v. su.) 89. See *Conceal*.

Conversion, kŏn-vĕr'-shŭn, s. Change from one state to another; transmutation; h., change from one side, party, or religion to another; appropriation to private, or to any par. use; interchange of terms in an argument (log.); change or reduction of a frac. equation to an integral one (math.); change of heart or dispoe., fol. by reformation of life

*Conver'sive**, -sĭve, a. 45. Conversable. [(relig.).

Convert, kŏn'-vert, s. 17. = *con'vertite*†. One converted; appr., one turned from sin, or disbelief, to holiness.

Convert, kŏn-vĕrt', vt. 25. To change or turn to, or into another substance, form, state, or cond.; to transmute; to approp. to one's own use; to apply to a specific purpose; to change or turn from one relig. sect or party to another; to turn from a bad to a good life; to change into gold or a current medium (comm.):—vi. To undergo a change, &c. H., *convert'ing*, p., a.; *convert'ed*, pp., a.; *convert'er*, s.; *conver'sion*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Convert'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. That may be converted; that may be changed or used for one another. H., *convert'ibly*, ad.; *convert'ibleness**, *convertibility*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Convex, kŏn'-vĕks, a. 17, 40. Rising in a circular form towards the middle, the reverse of concave. H., *con'vexly* (-vex'—K., Wa.), ad.; *con'vexness*† (-vex'—Wa.), s. 91.—*Double con'vex* or *convex o-con'vex*, is hav. both sides convex:—*convex o-con"cave* = concavo-con-

Con'vex, s. A convex body. [vex (q. v.).

Convexed, kŏn-vĕkst', kŏn'—We., pp., a. Made convex. H., *convexedly*, -vĕks'-ĕd-le, ad.; *convex'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Convey, kŏn-vā', vt. 25. To carry, bear, or transport (in any man.); to pass or cause to pass; to transmit (as a right, &c.); to transfer (as a title to); to impart, deliv., or commun. (as ideas, &c.); to remove secretly†:—vi. To play the thief†. H., *convey'ing*, p.; *conveyed'*, pp.; *convey'er*, s.; *convey'able*, a. 89. See *Conceal*.

Convey'ance, -ăns, s. The act of conv. or removing; the instr., way, or means by wh. anything is removed; the act of transf. property, also the deed which transfers it (leg.).

Convey'ancer, -ăn-sĕr, s. One whose occup. is to draw the writings (*convey'ances*) by which property is transf. (leg.). [veyancer.

Convey'ancing, -sĭng, s. The business of a con-

Convict, kŏn'-vĭkt, s. 17. A person leg. proved guilty of crime; a felon.

Convict, kŏn-vĭkt', vt. 25. To prove or find guilty; to shew by proof or evidence; to confute†, convince*, confound*. H., *convict'ing*, p., a.; *convict'ed* (*convict'*†, a.), pp., a.; *convict'er**, s.; *convic'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Conviction, -vĭk'-shŭn, s. Confutation*; strong belief grounded on evidence. (v. v.)

Convict'ive, -ĭv, a. Able to convince or convict. H., *convict'ively*, 43, ad.; *convict'iveness**, s. 91.

Convince, kŏn-vĭnse', vt. 25. To subdue the opp. of the mind to truth, or to an allegation; to compel assent by argum.; to subdue or vanquish†; to convict, evince, prove*. H., *convin"cing*, p., a.; *convinced'*, pp., a.; *convin"cer*, s.; *convin'cible*, 45, a.; *convince'ment** (conviction), s. 89. See *Conceal*.

Convin'cing, -ĭng, a. Persuading by evidence; compelling assent. H., *convin"cingly*, 45, ad.; *convin"cingness*†, s. 91.

Convivial, kŏn-vĭv'-y'ăl, a. 25, 45. = *conviv'al*†. Festive; social; jovial. H., *convivially*, ad.; *conviviality*, -ăl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Convocate, kŏn'-vo-kāte, vt. To convoke. H., *convoca'tion*, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Convocation, -kā'-shŭn, s. An assembly (par. one on colleg. or eccl. affairs); a convention, synod, or council.

Convoke, kŏn-vōke', vt. 25. To call tog.; to convene. H., *convōk'ing*, p.; *convoked'*, pp. (v. su.) [Twisted; rolled upon itself.

Convolute, kŏn'-vo-l'ōōt, a. = *con'voluted*. 17-8.

Convolution, -l'ōō'-shŭn, s. 17-8. One revolu-

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tion of a spiral line:—pl. The winding folds of the outer layer of the brain, also the coils and turns of the intestines (anat.).

Convolve, kŏn-vŏlv′, vt. 25. To twist or wind tog.; to roll one part on another. H., *convol′ving*, p.; *convolved*′, pp., a.; *convolu′tion*, s. (v. i.) 89. [of plants; bindweed.

Convolvulus, -vŏlv′-ū-lŭs, s. 25, 18. A genus

Convoy, kŏn′-voy, s. 22. A protec. attendant force (nav. or mil.); the act of convoying; also that which is protected; conveyance*.

Convoy, kŏn-voy′, vt. 22-5. To accomp., either by sea or land, for the purpose of protection (app. to merchantmen—nav.; provisions, stores, &c.—mil.). H., *convoy′ing*, p., a.; *convoyed*′, pp., a.; *convoy′ing*, s. 89.

Convulse, kŏn-vŭlse′, vt. 25. To cause convulsions or spasms; fig., to agitate or affect by any strong irreg. action (civ., pol., or ment.). H., *convuls′ing*, p.; *convulsed*′, pp., a.; *convul′sion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Convulsion, -vŭl′-shŭn, s. A preternat., violent, and involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles; spasm. (v. v.) [sions.

*Convul′sionary**, -dr-e, a. 25. Pert. to convul-

Convulsive, -vŭl′-sĭv, a. 45. That produces or is attended with convulsions. H., *convul′sively*, ad.; *convul′siveness*, s. 91.

*Cony**, kŏ′-ne, kŭn′-e‡§—K., Wa., s. A rabbit. H., *co′ny-burrow*‡, s.; *co′ny-catch*†§ (to cheat), vi.; &c. 90.

Coo, kōō, vi. 20. To cry as a pigeon or dove; fig., to invite‡, to caress fondly†. H., *coo′ing*, p., a., s.; *cooed*, kōōd, pp. 89.

Cook, kŏŏk, s. 21. One whose occup. is to cook food. H., *cook′-maid*, *cook′-room*, &c., s. 90.

Cook, vt. To prep. and dress food for the table; to concoct, botch up, damage†§. H., *cook′ing*, p., a., s.; *cooked*, pp., a. 89.

Cook, kŏŏk, vi. To cry as a cuckoo.

Cookery, kŏŏk′-ĕr-e, s. The art or practice of dressing food; a kitchen*.

Cool, kōōl, a. 20. Approaching to cold; temperate; not zealous or ardent; not angry; not fond; indifferent; deliberate; impudent in a high degree; calm, composed, self-possessed; dispassionate; repulsive. H., *cool′y*, ad.; *cool′ness*, s. 91.

Cool, s. Freedom from heat or warmth; a temperature approaching to cold. H., *cool′ish*, *cool′-headed* (unexcitable), &c., a.; *cool′-cup*, *cool-tank′ard* (a kind of weak punch containing borage, &c.), s. 90.

Cool, vt. To allay heat; to make cool or cold; to allay, appease, or lessen (as anger, pass., desire, zeal, &c.); to render calm or indif.:—vi. To become less hot; to grow cool, indifferent, &c. H., *cool′ing*, p., a.; *cooled*, pp.; *cool′er*, s. 89.

Cool′er, -ĕr, s. Anything which cools; a refrigerant; a refrigerator (brew.; dist.).

Coo′lie, -e, s. = *cou′lie*. A rural inhab. of the Western Ghauts; h., a porter or carrier (E. I.).

Coom‡, kōōm, s. Soot from the mouth of an oven; also matter from the naves of wheels.

Coomb, kōōm, s. 45. A dry meas. (= 4 bush.).

Coop, kōōp, s. 22. A box or pen for fowls, &c., grated or barred on the one side; a cask or barrel†; a tumbrel or close cart*.

Chop, vt. To put or confine in a coop; to confine in a nar. compass gen. H., *coop′ing*, p.; *cooped*, pp.

Coopee, kōō-pē′, s. = *coo′pie*, -pe. A certain motion in dancing.

Cooper, kōōp′-ĕr, s. One who makes (*coops*; i.e.) casks, barrels, &c. H., (to) *coop′er*‡, vt.; *coop′ering*‡, p. (also trade or occup.), s.; &c. 89, 90.

Coop′erage, -āje, s. 45. A cooper's workshop; also his business, and charges for work done.

Co-op′erate, vi. To act or work tog. See *Con-*.

Co-ordinate, ko-or′-dĭn-āte, a. 26. Of equal rank or degree. H., *co-or′dinately*, ad.; *co-or′dinateness* or *co-ordina′tion* (state of &c.).

Coot, kōōt, s. A small black water-fowl. [s. 91.

Cop†, kŏp, s. The head or top of anything; a conical pile or heap; the conical ball of thread on a spindle.

Copaiba, ko-pā′-bā, s. = *copai′va*, *copie′i* (q. v.), *bal′sam of do*. A liq. terebinthinous substance used in medicine, &c.

Copal, kŏ′-pāl, -pāl′§, s. Lit., clear gum; appr., a pale and very hard resin used in varnishes.

Coparcenary, ko-pārs′-ĕn-dr-e, s. 25. Joint-

Copar″cener, -ĕr, s. A joint-heir. [heirship.

Copar″ceny, -e, s. Equal share of an inher.

Copartner, ko-pārt′-nĕr, s. A joint holder or partaker; a partner. H., *copart′nership* (chiefly restr. to trade, business, &c.), s. 90.

Copart′nery, -nĕr-e, s. 25. State of being co-partners (in any sense).

Cope, kōpe, s. A cov. for the head; a kind of sacerdotal cloak; anything spread or extended overhead; a coping.

Cope, vt. To cover with a cope; to meet or encounter†:—vi. To strive or contend on equal terms, or with equal strength; to deal emulatively (fol. by *with*). H., *cōp′ing*, p.; *coped*, pp. (v. i.)

Copernican, ko-pĕr′-nĭk-ăn, a. Of or relating to *Coper′nicus* or his system. (ast.)

Cop′ied, &c. See *Copy*. [tion of a wall.

Coping, kōpe′-ĭng, s. The top or sloping por-

Copious, kō′-pe-ŭs, kōpe′-yŭs‡, a. 45. Abundant in quan. or in supplies; ample, plentiful, exuberant; not concise. H., *co″piously*, 43, ad.; *co″piousness*, s. 91.

Copland, kōp′-lănd, s. A piece of ground terminating in a cop or angle. (agr.)

Copped, kŏpt, a. = *copp′led*. Rising conically.

Copper, kŏp′-ĕr, s. A well-known metal; any vessel made of it, par. a large boiler:—pl., copper coin‡. H., *copp′er* (made of), *copp′erish*, *copp′ery* (cont., tasting, smel. of, &c.), a.; *copp′er-bottomed* (sheathed with), *copp′er-fastened*, &c., a.; *copp′er-plate* (one engr. on; also a print from it on paper), *copp′er-smith*, &c., s. 90.

Copp′eras‡, -ăs, s. = *green copp′eras*‡§. Crude sulphate of iron.—*Blue copp′eras*‡, is crude sulph. of copper; *white do.*, or. sulph. of zinc.

Coppice, kŏp′-ĭs, s. 45. A wood of small growth (par. one abound. in underwood fit for fuel).

Copple, kŏp′l, s. = *copp′le-stone*. 45. See *Cobble*, *Cop*, *Copped*, &c.

Coprolite, kŏp′-ro-līte, kŏ′—S., s. The petrified dung of carnivorous reptiles; fossil manure.

Coprolitic, -līt′-ĭk, a. Of or like coprolite.

Coprophagous, ko-prŏf′-ā-gŭs, a. 45. Feeding on excrement. [&c.), s. 90.

Copse, kŏpse, s. 35. A coppice. H., *copse′y* (hav.

*Copse**, vt. To preserve underwood.

Coptic, kŏp′-tĭk, a. Pertaining to the Copts, or to their language.

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***Cop'tic**, s. The lang. of the Copts or Egyptians.
***Copula**, kŏp'-ū-lă, s. 18, 9. Lit., a bond or tie; appr., the word (i. e.—*is* or *is-not*) which unites the subject and predicate (log.).
Copulate[a], kŏp'-ū-lāte, a. 18. Joined.
***Cop'ulate**, vt. To unite[a]; to join in pairs[a]:—vi. To unite in sexual embrace. H., *cop'ulāting*, p.; *cop'ulated*, pp.; *copula'tion*, 36, s. 89.
***Cop'ulative**, -ĭv, a. 45. That unites or couples; that connects subjects or predicates (as a cop. conj.). H., (a) *cop'ulative*, s. (gr.).
***Copy**, kŏp'-e, s. An archetype, autogr., or orig. work; more com. an imitation or transcript from the same; any imit. or likeness, or anything formed after a pattern; subject-matter or MS. (typ.) H., *copy-book*, *copyright* (exclus. prop. in a literary work), &c., s. 90.
***Copy**, vt. To write, print, draw, engr., or form after or like an orig. or pattern; to transcribe, transfer, imitate; to imit. or fol. in manners, habits, &c.:—vi. To imit. or try to be like; to do or act in imit. H., *copy'ing*, p., s.; *copy'ist*, -ĭd (*copy'ysd*—We.), pp., s.; *copy'ier* (*copy'yer*—We.), *copy'yist*, s. 89.—A *copy'ing-press*, is a mach. for cop. letters by pressure.
***Copyhold**, -hōld, s. Tenure by copy of (manorial) court-roll. (leg.) H., *copyholder*, s. 90.
***Copyist**, -ĭst, s. A copier or transcriber; appr., a servile imitator in liter. or the fine arts.
***Coquet**, ko-kĕt', vt. To jilt:—vi. To trifle in love, in order to deceive and disappoint, or to gratify vanity. H., *coquett'ing*, p., s., ; *coquett'ed*, pp.; *coquet'ry* (act or state of), s. 89.
***Coquette**, ko-kĕt', kŏk-ĕt'—E., s. 99. A girl who coquets; a jilt.
***Coquett'ish**, -ĭsh, a. Coquette-like; invitingly pretty. H., *coquett'ishly*, ad.; *coquett'ishness*, kŏr-, pfx. See *Con-*. [*ness*†, s. 91.
***Coracle**, kŏr'-ăkl, s. 26, 45. A boat formed of wicker-work cov. with leather or oil-cloth.
***Coracoid**, kŏr'-ă-koyd, a. 26, 22. Shaped like a crow's beak.
***Coral**, kŏr'-ăl, s. 26. A hard subs. (of various shades of red and white), formed by polypes in the ocean; also a toy made of it. H., *cor'al* (made of), a. 90.—*Cor'al-rag* is a limestone cont. coral (geol.); *cor'al-wort*, tooth-wort.
***Corallaceous**, -lā'-sh'ŭs, a. 35. = *cor'alline*, -ln. Of or like coral.
***Coralliferous**, -lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Containing coral.
***Cor'alliform**, -e-form, a. 26. Resembling coral.
***Cor'alline**, -lĭn, s. 45. Coral-like subs. gen.; small moss-like corals. [like coral.
***Cor'alloid**, -loyd, a. = *coralloid'al*, 22. Formed
***Cord**, kord, s. 26. A basket used in collieries; a certain ornament (arch.).
***Cord'an**, -ăn, s. A living sacrifice (anc. Jews); an alms-basket; a gift, alms. [(fort.)
***Cord'eil**, -ĕl, s. A little basket filled with earth.
***Cord'el**, s. The repr. of a basket; the vase or tambour of the Corinthian column; a niche in a wall. (arch.)
***Corcule**, kŏr'-kūle, s. = *cor'culum*, L.; *cor'cle*[a], 17. The heart of a seed, or the embryo. (bot.)
***Cord**, kord or kawrd, s. 17, 26. A small rope or thicker kind of string; a pile of wood (= 8 × 4 × 4 feet = 128 cub. f.); snare, wiles (Scrip.). H., *cord'-maker*, *cord'-wood* (for fuel), &c., s. 90.
***Cord**, vt. To bind or fasten with a cord; to pile wood, &c. H., *cord'ing*, p.; *cord'ed*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

***Cord'age**, -āje, s. 45. Cord and ropes coll. (naut.).
***Cord'ate**, -āte, a. = *cord'ated*. Heart-shaped. (bot.) H., *cord'ately*, ad. 91. [friar. (Fr.)
***Cordelier**, kor-de-lēr', s. 26. A Franciscan
***Cordial**, kord'-y'ăl, kor'-je-ăl—Wa., s. Proc. from the heart; affec., heartfelt, hearty, sincere; cheering the heart or spirits; invig., reviving. H., *cord'ially*, 43, ad.; *cord'ialness*†, *cordiality*, -y'ăl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.
***Cord'ial**, s. Anything wh. comforts or exhil.; dilute spirit, aromatised and sweetened, used as a beverage; a warm stimulant (med.).
***Cord'ialise**, -īze, vt. 60. To render cordial.
***Cordiform**, kord'-e-form, a. 26. Cordate.
***Cordon**, kor'-dŏng, s. 99. A band, a wreath; a row of jutting stones bef. the parapet (fort.); a line or series of military posts. (Fr.)
***Cordovan**, kor-do-văn', s. = *cord'wain*[a], -wān*e*. 26. Goatskin leather, orig. from Cordova.
***Cordwainer**, kord'-wān*e*-ĕr, s. = *cord'iner*[a]. 26. A shoemaker.
***Core**, kōre, s. The heart or inner part of anything (par. of fruit); a disease of sheep (far.).
***Cored**, kōrd, a. Salted, ready for drying. (herring-fishery.) [or minerals. (mi.)
***Corf**, korf, s. 26. A basket for carrying coals
***Coriaceous**, kōre-e-ā'-sh'ŭs, ko-re—E., Wa., We., a. 35, 27. Of or resembling leather.
***Coriander**, -ăn'-dĕr (v. su.), s. 25. The aromatic seeds of a plant of the same name.
***Corinthian**, ko-rĭnth'-yăn, a. 37, 45. = *Corinth'iac*[a], -e-ăk. Of or rel. to *Cor'inth*; licentious. H., *Corinth'ian order* (arch.). See *Currant*. [licentious person†.
***Corinth'ian**, s. An inhab. of Corinth; a gay,
***Corium**, kōre'-e-ŭm, s. The true skin. (L.)
***Cork**, kork or kawrk, s. 26. The outer bark of a cert. tree; also anything formed of it, par. a stopple for a bottle or jar. H., *cork* (made of), *cork'y* (made of, res., tasting of, &c.), s.; *cork'-cutter*, *cork'-jacket* (a float), *cork'-screw* (an instrument to draw corks), &c., s. 90.
***Cork**, vt. To close with a cork; to stop up or confine. H., *cork'ing*, p.; *corked*, pp.
***Corm**, korm, s. 26. = *cor'mus*, L. A short roundish rhizoma. (bot.) [fig., a glutton.
***Cormorant**, kor'-mo-rănt, s. 26. The sea-raven;
***Corn**, korn or kawrn, s. 8, 26. A single seed or grain of any of the cereal grasses, or such as grow in ears; in a gen. sense, the same in bulk or quan. (no plu.); appr., wheat, rye, barley, oats (Eng.), maize (U. S.); also the plants wh. prod. them; grain unreaped (par. wheat); any small hard particle†; a horny induration, com. on the toes (surg.). H., *corn'less*, *corn'y*[a] (hard; corn-like, &c.), a.; *corn'-blade*, *corn'-brash* (a coarse shelly limestone), *corn'-chandler*, *corn'-crake* (the corn-crow), *corn'-cutter* (a reaper; a chiropodist), *corn'-field*, *corn'-floor* (barn-floor), *corn'-land* (appro. to or fit for), *corn'-laws* (those aff. the importation of corn), *corn'-loft* (a granary), *corn'-meter* (an officer who superintends the meas. of corn), *corn'-mill*, *corn'-stalk*, *corn'-stone* (red limestone), &c., s.; *corn'-bind*, *corn'-flag*, *corn'-flower*, *corn'-rose*, *corn'-rocket*, &c. (names of plants), s. 90.
***Corn**, korn or kawrn, vt. 26. To granulate; to cure meat with salt in grains. H., *corn'ing*, p.; *corned*, pp., s. 89.—*Corn'-beef*† = corned beef.
*Corn'age†, -āje, s. An ancient kind of tenure.

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Cornea, korn'-e-ă, s. 26. The transparent horny membrane which forms the front part of the eyeball.

Cornel, korn'el, s. Salted (v. sa.); drunkă.

Cornel, kor'-nel, s. 26. The *cornŭl'ian-cherry* or dogwood-tree. [*nelian.*

Cornelian, kŏr-nēl'-yăn, s. 25, 45. See *Carnelian.*

Cornemuse, korn'-mūze, s. = *corn'amūte.* A rustic flute or horn; a rude bagpipe. [horny.

Cornene, korn'-e-ŭs, s. 26. Of or like horn;

Corner, kar'-nŭr, s. 26. The external point where two converging lines meet, also (†) the internal point, and the space near it; an angle; a secret or remote place; a part, limit.; the end, extremity, limit. H., *cor'neral* (for. cor.), s.; *cor'nerwise*, -wīze (disparagingly), ad.; *cor'ner-cap** (ch. ern.), *cor'ner-stone* (a corn. or prin. one), *cor'ner-teeth* (three between the middle ones and the tushes, in horses), &c., s. 90.

Cornet, korn'-ĕt, s. 26. An obs. var. of oboe; a var. of horn or trumpet; the off. who bears the colours of a troop of cavalry; an ear-trumpet; the part of a horse's hoof imm. below his pastern (*for.*); a little cap of paper (child-medicines (tech.).—A *corn'et-a-pis'tons* (Fr.) is a melt-toned horn furnished with valves and pistons. [cornet.

Cornetcy, -en, s. The commission or rank of a *corn'etər*, -ĕr, s. = *corn'ist.* One who plays the cornet.

Cornice, kor'-nis, s. 26, 45. The highest projection of a wall or column (arch.); a small projecture or border (carp.; mas.).

Cornicle, korn'-ikl, s. 45. A little horn.

Corniculate, kor-nik'-ū-lāte, a. 26, 18. Horned; producing horned pods (bot.).

Cornific, -nif'-ik, a. Producing horns. [horns.

Cornigerous, -nij'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 30. Horned; having

Corning-house, korn'-, s. 26. The place where gunpowder is granulated.

Cornish, -ish, s. Of, from, or rel. to Cornwall.

Cornucopia, kor-nū-kōpé'-y'ă, s. (pl., *cornucopiæ*, -ē.) 26-7. The horn of plenty; its repr. (arch.; pa.; sculp.) [ed; horn-shaped (bot.).

Cornute, kor-nūte', a. = *cornūt'ed.* 26, 18. Horn-

Corol, kŏr'-ĕl, s. 26. = *corolla*, ko-rŏl'-ă, L. Lit., a garland or little crown; appr., the floral or petals coll. form. a flower (bot.).

Corallaceous, -kē'-sh'ŭs, a. 26-8. Like or relating to a coral.

Corallary, kor'-ĕl-lăr-e, -rŏl'*—Ba., Ke., P., Sc., s. 25-6. Lit., a gratuity beyond that wh. is due; an inference from a preced. conclus.; a consequ. drawn directly from a propos. already demonstr. (math.). [hav. corols (bot.).

Corallate, -lāte, a. = *cor'ollāted.* Corollaceous;

Corallet, -lĕt, s. = *cor'ollule*, -lŭle. One of the florets of a corolla.

Coronæ, ko-rō'-nē, s. Lit., a crown; the large, flat, upper projecting member of a cornice (arch.); the drip (tech.); a halo (opt.).

Coronal, kŏr'-o-năl, s. 26. = *cor'onary*, -năr-e, 25. Pert. to a crown, or to the top of the head.

*Coronal**, s. A wreath or crown.

Coronated, -nāte-ĕd, a. Crowned. (conch.)

Coronation, kŏr-o-nā'-shŭn, s. 26, 36. The act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign; also the pomp and assembly accompanying it.

Coroner, kŏr'-o-nĕr, s. 26. A public off. whose chief duty is to inquire into the causes of suspicious deaths, fires, &c.

Cor'onet, -nĕt, s. The crown worn by the nobility; an orn. head-dress, or anything like it (poet.). H., *cor'oneted* (wearing, or entit. to wear &c.), a. 90. [shaped.

Coroniform, ko-rōn'-e-form, a. 26. Crown-

Coronoid, kŏr'-o-noyd, a. 26, 22. Noting cert. processes. (anat.) [tuft on seeds.

Cor'onule, -nŭle, s. 18. The coronet or downy

Corporal, kor'-po-răl, a. 26. Of or relating to the body; corporeal*. H., *cor'porally*, ad.; *corporal'ity**, -lt-e, s. 91.

Cor'poral, s. The lowest non-commiss. off. of a company of foot (mil.); an off. under the master-at-arms (R.N.). H., *cor'poralship*, s. 90.

Cor'poral, s. = *cor'poras**; *corporā'le*, L. A linen cloth used to cover the elements of the eucharist (Ro. Cath.). H., *cor'poral-cath*, &c., s. 90.

Corporate, kor'-po-rāte, a. 26. United in a body or community, and legally empowered to act as a single person; united, general, collective*. H., *cor'porately*, ad.; *cor'poratness*, *Cor'porate*†, vt. To unite. [s. 91.

Corporation, -rā'-shŭn, s. = *cor'porality**. A body politic or corporate, created by charter or having a common seal; appr., the municipal authorities of a town or city.

Cor'porator, -rāte-ŏr, s. 25. A member of a corporation.

Corporeal, kŏr-pŏ'-re-ăl, -pōré'-e-ŧ, a. = *corpo'reous*, -ŭs. 25. Hav. a body; material (as opp. to spiritual). H., *corpo'really*, 42, ad.; *corporeal'ity*, *-lt-e*, *corporeity*, -rē'-lt-e, s. 91.

*Corpo'realist**, -lst, s. A materialist.

Corporify†, -pŏr'-e-fī, s. 26. To embody. H., *corporifica'tion**, 36, s. 89.

Corpse, kŏrz, s. (pl., *corpse*, kŏrz.) 99. A body, a company; appr., a body of troops; a division of an army. (Fr.) [of a human being.

Corpse, korpse or kŏrz, s. 26. The dead body

Corpulent, kor'-pū-lĕnt, a. 26, 18. Having an excess of flesh or fat; bulky, fleshy, robust. H., *cor'pulently*, ad.; *cor'pulence*, -lĕnse, *cor'pulency*, -se, s. 91.

Corpusole, kor'-pŭs-ĕl, -pusk'*—K., s. 26, 45. = *corpus'cule*, -kŭle. A minute particle; a physical atom or molecule.

Corpus'cular, -kū-lăr, a. 18, 25. = *corpuscula'rian**. Of or pert. to corpuscles; noting a cert. system of physics (*corpus'cular philos'ophy*). [for the corpus. philosophy.

Corpuscularian, -lāre'-e-ăn, s. 45. An advocate

Corradet, kŏr-rād', vt. To rub off; to hoard; to scrape together.

Correct, kŏr-rĕkt', kŭrŧ—K. (and so in all other like words fol.,—K.), a. 25. Free from fault or error; right, accurate, precise, exact. H., *correct'ly*, 42, ad.; *correct'ness*, s. (v. v.) 91. See *Conceal.*

Correct', vt. Lit., to make or set right or straight; appr., to bring to the com. standard of truth, justice, propriety, taste, or morals; to remove or retrench faults or errors; to reclaim or attempt to reclaim by punishm.; to obviate the qual. of one ingred. or subs. by another; to rectify, amend, chastise, punish, remove, chasten; to mark the errors on a proof-sheet (typ.). H., *correct'ing*, p., a.; *correct'ed*, pp., a.; *correct'or*, s.; *correc'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Correction, -rĕk'-shŭn, s. The act of correcting, &c.; also that which rectifies or corrects;

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punishment, animadversion, critical notice, &c. (v. v.) [to correct.

Correc'tional, -ăl, a. Able, tend., or intended

Correc'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Having power to correct. H., (a) *correc'tive*, s. 91. [magistrate.

Corregidor, kŏr-rĕj'-e-dōre, s. 99. A Spanish

*Correlate**, kŏr'-re-lāte, s. 17, 26. A correlative.

Cor'relate, -lāte'—Wa., We., vi. To have reciprr. rel. (as father and son, prin., sciences, &c.). H., *cor'relating*, p.; *cor'related*, pp., a.; *correla'tion*, 36 (recipr. rel.), s. 89.

Correlative, kŏr-rĕl'-ă-tĭv, a. 25, 45. Having reciprocal relations. H., *correl'atively*, 43, ad.; *correl'ativeness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Correspond, kŏr-rĕs-pŏnd', vi. 17, 26. Lit., to answer or be adapted one to another, as parts of a whole; to be congruous or suitable; to be equal, adequate, or proportioned; to fit or suit; to answer or reply; to interchange letters. H., *correspond'ing*, p., a.; *correspond'ed*, pp.; &c. 89.

Correspond'ence, -ĕnse, s. Fitness, congruity; friendly intercourse; interchange of letters, also the letters themselves; in the *fine arts*, proportion of parts. (v. i.)

Correspond'ent, ĕnt, a. Suitable; adapted; congruous; answerable. H., *correspond'ently*, ad.; *correspond'ence*, *correspond'ency*, -se, s. (v. su.) 91. [letters.

Correspond'ent, s. One who communicates by

Correspond'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *correspond'ingly*, ad. 91.

Corresponsive, -pŏn'-sĭv, a. 45. Adapted; answerable. H., *correspon'sively*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Corridor, kŏr'-re-dōre, s. 26, 99. An open gallery or aisle round a building leading to several chambers (arch.); the exterior covered-way of a fortification. (Fr.)

Corrigenda, -jĕn'-dă, s. pl. 99. Things to be corrected. (L.)

Corrigible, kŏr'-re-jĭbl, a. 26, 45. That may be corrected or reformed; punishable. H., *corrigibly**, ad. 91.

Cor'rivate†, -vāte, vt. To draw water out of sev. streams into one. H., *corriva'tion**, 36, s. 89.

Corroborant, kŏr-rŏb'-o-rănt, a. 17, 25. Strengthening; confirming. H., (a) *corrob'orant*, s. (med.) 91.

*Corrob'orate**, -răte, a. Corroborated.

Corrob'orate, vt. To strengthen or make strong; to confirm; to estab. H., *corrob'orating*, p., a.; *corrob'orated*, pp., a.; *corrob'orant*, s.; *corrobora'tion*, 36, s. (v. su.) 89.

Corrob'orative, -ĭv, a. 45. Able or tend. to corroborate, strengthen, or confirm. H., (a) *corrob'orative* (med.), s. (v. v.) 91.

Corrode, kŏr-rōde', vt. = *corrōd'iate*†, -e-āte. 25. To eat away by degrees; to prey upon; to impair, waste, or consume gradually (app. to mat., body, or mind). H., *corrōd'ing*, p., a.; *corrōd'ed*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Corro''dent, -ĕnt, a. Having power to corrode. H., (a) *corrōd'ent*, s. 91.

Corro'dible, -ĭbl, a. 45. That may be corroded. H., *corrodibility*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Corrody, kŏr'-ro-de, s. = *cor'ody*, 26. A cert. allowance to the king from an abbey or relig. house†. [H., *corrosibil'ity**, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

*Corrosible**, kŏr-rō'-zĭbl, a. 45. Corrodible.

Corro'sion, -zhŭn, s. 25, 35. The action of corroding or consuming by slow degrees.

Corro'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Eating, consuming, erosive; hav. the quality of corroding. H., *corro'sively*, ad.; *corro'siveness*, s. 91.

Corro'sive, s. That which corrodes. (med.)

Corrugant, kŏr'-rŏō-gănt, a. 26, 18. = *corru'gent**, -jĕnt. 34. Having power to corrugate.

Cor'rugate, -gāte, a. Wrinkled.

Cor'rugate, vt. To wrinkle or purse up; to contract or form into little folds, ridges, or rucks. H., *cor'rugating*, p.; *cor'rugated*, pp., a.; *cor'rugātor*, s.; *corruga'tion*, 36 (act, state; also a fold or wrinkle), s. (v. i.) 89.

Corrupt, kŏr-rŭpt', kŭr-ŭ§—K., a. 25. Spoiled, tainted, putrid, unsound; depraved, vitiated, debased; without integrity; not genuine; perverted, falsified; infected with errors, mistakes, or vulgarisms. H., *corrupt'ly*, 43, ad.; *corrupt'ness*, s. 91. See *Correct*.

Corrupt', vt. To change from a sound to a putrescent state; to render corrupt (in any of the prev. senses); to waste, spoil, or consume; to defile or pollute; to deprave by allurement; to bribe; to debase, falsify, or render impure (as lang., &c.):—vi. To become putrid or vitiated; to lose purity. H., *corrupt'ing*, p., a.; *corrupt'ed*, pp., a.; *corrupt'er* (f., *corrupt'ress*), s.; *corrupt'ible*, a.; *corrup'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Corrupt'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. That may be corrupted; liable or subject to corruption or decay. H., *corrupt'ibly*, 43, ad.; *corrupt'iblcness*, *corruptibility*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Corrupt'ible, s. The human body. (scrip.)

Corruption, kŏr-rŭp'-shŭn, s. The act or state &c. (v. v.); the prin. by which animal bodies tend to dissolution; putrescency; putrid matter; loss, perversion, deterioration (as of morals, integrity, &c.); wickedness; pollution; bribery. [of tainting.

Corruptive, -rŭpt'-ĭv, a. 45. Having the quality

Corrupt'less, -lĕs, a. Incorruptible.

Corsair, kor'-sāre, -sāre'—K., s. 26. A pirate; a piratical vessel. (So. Eur.) [corpse. (poet.)

Corse, kŏrse, kōrse—Ja., P., Wa., s. 26. A

Corse'let, -lĕt, s. A small light cuirass; the part to which the wings and legs of insects are attached (entom.).

Corset, kor'-sĕt, s. 26. A bodice; ladies' stays†.

Cor'tege, tăzhe, s. 99. A train of attendants. (Fr.) [(parliament) of Sp. and Port.

Cor'tes, -tēz, -tĕz—J. & M., s. pl. 99. The states

Cortex, kor'-tĕks, s. 26. Bark, rind, or peel. (L.)

Cor'tical, -te-kăl, a. Of or relating to bark; barky; external. [bark; res. bark.

Cor'ticate, -kāte, a. = *cor'ticated*, -ĕd. Having

Corticiferous, -sĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Producing bark.

Corticiform, -tĭs'-e-form, a. 28, 26. Like bark.

Corticose, -te-kōse', a. 45. = *cor'ticous*, -kŭs. Full of bark; barky.

Corundum, ko-rŭn'-dŭm, s. Adamantine spar.

Coruscant, ko-rŭs'-kănt, a. Flashing. (v. i.)

Corus'cate, -kāte, kor'—We., vi. To throw off vivid flashes of light; to flash, glitter, sparkle. H., *corus'cating*, p., a.; *corus'cated*, pp.; *corusca'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Coruscation, kŏr-ŭs-kā'-shŭn, s. 26. A flash or sudden burst of light; glitter, blaze; intellectual brilliancy. (v. v.)

Corvette, kor-vĕt', s. 99. A sloop of war; a ship of war carrying not more than 20 guns. (Fr.)

Corvine, kor'-vĭne, a. 26, 45. Pertaining to the crow or raven.

Corymb, kŏr'-ĭm, s. 26, 45. = *corymbus*, ko-

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rim'-bŭs. Prim., a head or cluster; a cluster of berries*; a comp. discus flower, as the daisy (bot.). H., *corym'biated* (garnished with), *corymbif'erous* (producing or bearing), *corym'bose* (coms. of cor.; in clusters), *corym'bulose* (coms. of little cor.), &c., a. 90-1.

Coryphæus, kŏr-e-fē'-ŭs, s. 26. The leader of an ancient dramatic chorus.

Cos, hŏss, kŏs†, s. From the isle of *Cos* or Stanco. H., *Cos-lettuce*, &c., s.; h. also (aft. the lat.), *cos*, a., oblong, elongated, podded†.

Cos'ecant, *co'sine*, *cotan'gent*, kō'—Br., s. The secant, sine, or tangent respec. of the complement of an arc or angle of 90°. (geom.)

Cosinage, kŭz'-in-ăje, s. 90. A certain writ to recover possession of land. (leg.)

Cō'sin, s. See *Cousenal*.

Cosmetic, kŏz-mĕt'-ĭk, a. 35. That promotes beauty; beautifying. H., *cosmet'ically*, ad. 91.

Cosmet'ic, s. Any external application for preserving, restor., or promoting pers. beauty.

Cosmic, kŏz'-mĭk, a. = *cos'mical*. 35. Rel. to the world, or to visible nature; rising or set. with the sun (ast.). H., *cos'mically*, ad. 91.

Cosmogony, -mŏg'-o-ne, s. 20. The creation or birth of the world; the science of the origin or formation of the universe (physics). H., [a] *cosmog'onist* (one versed in), s. 90.

Cosmographic, kŏz-mo-grăf'-ĭk, a. = *cosmograph'ical*. 35, 45. Pert. to cosmography. H., *cosmograph'ically*, ad. 91.

Cosmography, -mŏg'-răf-e, s. A descr. of the world or universe; the science which investig. and teaches the constitution and rel. of its. H., (a) *cosmog'rapher* or *cosmog'raphist*, s. 91. [world, or its parts.

*Cosmolatry**, -mŏl'-ă-tre, s. Worship of the

Cosmological, kŏz-mo-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl, a. 35, 32. Pert. to cosmology. H., *cosmolog'ically*, ad. 91.

Cosmology, -mŏl'-o-je, s. The science of the universe, its structure and parts; also a treatise on it. H., (a) *cosmol'ogist*, 30, s. 90.

Cosmoplastic, -mo-plăs'-tĭk, a. World-forming.

Cosmopolite, kŏz-mo-pŏl'-ĭt-ăn, a. 35. Universal; unaff. by national prejud. or feelings.

Cosmopol'itan, s. = *cosmopolite*, -mŏp'-o-lītz; *cosmopol'ites*, -ĭt-ēz, Gr. A citizen of the world. H., *cosmopol'itanism*, -ĭzm (citizenship of &c.), s. 90. [munity.

*Cosmop'olitism**, s. State of univ. social com-

Cosmorama, kŏz-mo-răm'-mă, (pref., but less us.) -rā'-mă, s. 35. An exhib. cons. of a series of illuminated pictures, reflected by mirrors, and viewed through a lens. [morama.

Cosmoramic, -răm'-ĭk, a. Of or rel. to a cos-

Cos, s. A Hindoo meas. (= 1¼ mile).—*Rule of cost*, algebra. [mil. inhab. of the Ukraine.

Cossack, kŏs'-sĭk, a. Pert. to the *Cos'sacks*, or

Cos'tet, -ĭk, a. Algebraic.

Cost, kŏst, s. 17, 35. Price, value, or equiv. of a thing purchased; expense; charge; loss or expense gen.; detriment; pain, suffering; great expense, sumptuousness; a rib or side†:—pl. Law charges. H., *cost'less*, a. 90.

Cost, vt. To be bought for; to be had at the price; to req. to be laid out, given, empl., or bestowed; to be obtained by. H., *cost'ing*, p.; *cost*, prt., pp. 89.

Costal, -ăl, a. Of or pert. to the ribs or side.

Costard, -ărd, a. 17. A head†; a coarse sort of apple*. H., *costard-monger**, *coster-monger*, -mŭng-ĕr (an itin. vender of fruit), s. 91.

Costate, kŏst'-tāte, a. = *cost'ated*. Ribbed.

Costive, kŏst'-ĭv, a. 17, 45. Lit., crowded, stuffed; h., bound or confined (app. to inaction or obstruc. of the bowels); constipated; close, hard, impermeable*. H., *cost'ively*, ad.; *cost'iveness*, s. 91.

Costly, kŏst'-le, a. 17. Of high price; expensive, valuable, precious. H., *cost'liness*, s. 91.

Cost'mary, -măr-e, s. The herb alecost.

Costume, kŏs-tūme', s. 17-8. The style of dress; the characteristic dress of any par. age, place, person, nation, &c.; corresp. of all the details to the characters and circums. (pa.).

Cosy†, kō'-ze, a. = *co'zy*†. Snug, comfor.; chatty; eng. in fam. and lively conversation.

Cot, kŏt, s. A small cottage, a hut; a cote; a small bed*; a swinging bed-frame or cradle; a little boat*; a cotqueane†.

Cot'-land, s. Land attached to a cottage.

Cotan'gent, s. See *Cosecant*.

Cote, kōte, s. A cot†; a box, shed, or place of shelter for small animals; a dove-house, sheepfold, &c. [*temporaneous*, &c.

Cotempora''neous, *cotem'porary*, &c. See *Con-*

Coterie, kō-tĕr-ē', kŏt—S., kŏt-rē'—Fr., s. 99. A circle or club of familiar friends (par. of fashionable ladies). [whetstones.

*Coticular**, -tĭk'-ū-lăr, a. 18. Pert. to or fit for

Cotillon, ko-tĭl'-yŭn, -yŏng—Fr., s. = *cotil'ion*. 99. The name of a dance.

Cotqueane, kŏt'-kwēne, s. A busy-body in feminine affairs. [country (as downs, &c.).

Cotswold, kŏts'-wōld, s. Sheepcotes in an open

Cottage, kŏt'-ăje, s. 45. Orig., a cot; now, any small house (par., if suburban or rustic); a small villa (= *cott'age ornée*, or'-nā.—Fr.).

Cott'ager, -ĕr, s. One who lives in a cot; one who lives on a common rent free (leg.).

Cotter, kŏt'-ĕr, s. = *cott'ier**, -yĕr. A cottager.

Cotton, kŏt'n, a. 45. Of or pert. to cotton.

Colt'on, s. A species of veg. wool obt. from the pods of the *cott'on-plant*; also cloth made of it. H., *cott'on-mill*, *cott'on-press*, *cott'on-grass*, *cott'on-shrub*, &c., &c., s. 90.

Cott'on, vt. To flog or beat§:—vi. To rise with a nap†; to unite or join (*with*)§.

Colt'ony, -e, a. = *cott'onous*, -ŭs, a. Soft, like cotton; downy; pubescent.

Cotyla, kŏt'-e-lă, s. = *cot'yle*, -e-lē, Gr. A cavity; appr., that of a bone which receives the end of another. (L.)

Cotyledon, kŏt-e-lē'-dŏn, ko—We., s. 99. The seminal leaf or seed-lobe of a plant, which nourishes the germinating embryo, and then perishes (bot.); a genus of certain plants.

Cotyle'donous, -ŭs, a. Hav. or pert. to cotyledons. [fig., with an erect limb. (anat.)

Cotyliform, -ĭf'-e-form, a. 26. Hav. a rotate

Couch, kowch, s. 23. A seat or place of repose; a bed; a layer or stratum (as of barley), also the malt-floor on which it is spread. H., *couch'less*, &c., a.; *couch'-fellow**, *couch'-grass*, &c., s. 90.

Couch, vt. To lay down or repose on a bed, &c.; to lay down in a bed or stratum; to place close to or within; to conceal, or express obscurely; to involve, include, comprise; to fix (as a spear) in the rest*; to depress or remove a cataract (surg.):—vi. To lie down (as on a bed or couch); to lie down or recline on the knees; to lie in a bed or stratum; to lie close, concealed, or in ambush; to

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stoop or bend down; to crouch. H., *couch'ing*, p.; *couched*, pp.; *couch'er* (also, a bedfellow; an oculist; a tastor†), s.; (a) *couch'ing* (depressing or removing cataract; spreading malt; &c.), s. 89. [raised—her.).

Couch'ant, -ănt, a. Lying down (with the head

Couches, kōōsh'-ĕz, s. 99. Bedtime; h., late visits. (Fr.)

Cougar, kōō'-gär, s. The American panther.

Cough, kŏf, s. 17. A convulsive action of the lungs, occas. a sonorous expulsion of air through the glottis; the morbid habit of do. (path.).

Cough, vt. To expectorate (fol. by *up*):—vi. To have, or to make the noise of a cough. H., *cough'ing*, p., a.; *coughed*, pp.; *cough'er*†, s.; *cough'ing* (act or fit of), s. 89.

Could, prt. See *Can*.

Coulter, kōle'-tĕr, s. See *Colter*.

Coumarine, kōō'-mă-rĭn, s. 58. The fragrant principle of Tonquin beans.

Council, kown'-sĭl, s. 23. An assembly met for consultation, or convened to give advice; an assembly of prelates and divines to reg. matters of doctrine, &c. (eccl.); an act of deliberation or consultation. H., *coun'cil-board*, *coun'cil-table*, &c., s. 90.

Coun'cillor, -lŭr, s. 25. A member of a council. H., *coun'cillorship*, s. 90.

Counsel, kown'-sĕl, s. 23. Advice; direction; deliberation; consultation; interchange of opinion; prudence, deliberate opinion; evil advice or designs; secrecy, secret opin. or purp.; purp., design, will, decree (scrip.); one (or more) who advises in matters of law or equity, or who pleads the cause of clients, a counsellor or advocate (leg.).

Coun'sel, vt. To give advice; to advise; to exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct; to recommend*. H., *coun'selling*, p.; *coun'selled*, pp.; *coun'sellable**, a. (v. i.) 89.

Coun'sellor, -ŭr, s. 25. One who advises another; an advocate, barrister, or counsel. H., *coun'sellorship*, s. (v. su.) 90.

Count, kownt, s. 23. Number; reckoning, or act of numb.; total amount; a par. charge in an indictm., or a declar. in pleading (leg.); a foreign title (equiv. to earl); an earl†.

Count, vt. To number; to tell or name one by one; to reckon or compute; to place to account; to ascribe or impute to; to consider or regard as bel.; to account, esteem, think, or judge:—vi. To swell the number; to reckon, scheme, or rely on (fol. by *upon*). H., *count'ing*, p.; *count'ed*, pp.; *count'er*, s.; *count'able*, 45, a.; (a) *count'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Countenance, kown'-tĕn-ănse, s. 23, 45. Lit., the contents of a body, or the whole parts wh. constitute the fig. and ext. appearance; appr., the form of the face, or system of features; the visage; air, look, aspect, appearance; favour, good-will, patronage, support; show, resemblance; credit, estim. (leg.).

Coun'tenance, vt. To favour, encour., support. H., *coun'tenancing*, p.; *coun'tenanced*, pp.; *coun'tenancer*, s. 89.

Counter, kown'-tĕr, ad. 23. Contrary; in opposition; contrariwise; the wrong way.

Coun'ter, pfx. = *contrà*, expr. opposition, contrariety, &c. Most of its comp. are with *v.* and *s.*, and are self-expl. (See below, or refer to the principal word.)

Counter, kown'-tĕr, s. 23. A coin, medal, or token, used to keep the score at games; the fixed table or board in a shop, &c., on which bus. is trans.; an auditor*; a cert. metrop. prison*; counter-tenor (mus.). See *Count*.

Counteract, kown-tĕr-ăkt', vt. 23. To act in opp.; to oppose, hinder, defeat. H., &c. 89.

Counteract'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Tend. to counteract.

Counterbal'ance, vt. To weigh against. H., (a) *coun'terbalance*, s. 89, 90.

Counterbuff', vt. To repel or strike back. H., (a) *coun'terbuff*, s. 89.

Counterchange', vt. To exchange or reciprocate. H., (a) *coun'terchange*, s. 89.

Countercharm', vt. To dissolve or destroy the effect of enchantment. H., (a) *coun'tercharm*, s. 89. [H., (a) *coun'tercheck*, s. 89.

Countercheck', vt. To oppose, rebuke, check.

Coun'terdrain, s. A drain parallel to a canal, &c., to collect the leakage.

Counterdraw', vt. To copy a design by tracing the lines through transparent paper; to calque. H., (a) *coun'terdrawing*, s. 89.

Counterfeit, kown'-tĕr-fĭt, a. 23, 45. Fabricated illegally; forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical. H., *coun'terfeitly**, ad. 91.

Coun'terfeit, s. A cheat or impostor; anything wh. is counterfeit; a base coin, &c.; a forgery.

Coun'terfeit, vt. To forge; to copy or imitate with intent to deceive or defraud; to feign or imitate:—vi. To feign; to dissemble. H., *coun'terfeiting*, p.; *coun'terfeited*, pp., a.; *coun'terfeiter*, s.; *coun'terfeiting*, s. 89.

Counterfeasnce†, -fē'-zănse, s. Forgery.

Coun'terfoil. The corresp. part of a tally or check. (Exheq.) [joints. (carp.)

Coun'tergage, -gāje, s. 45. A method of meas.

Countermand, kown'-tĕr-mănd, s. 23, 9. A revocation of a former order. See *Command*.

Countermand', vt. To revoke an order or command. H., &c. 89.

Countermarch', vi. To march back. H., (a) *coun'termarch*, *countermarch'ing*, s. 89.

Coun'termark, s. An additional or par. mark; an artif. cavity made in the corner teeth of a horse to disguise his age. H., (to) *countermark'*, vt. 89, 90.

Countermine', vt. To mine in opp. (mil.); fig., to frustrate secretly. H., *countermin'ing*, p., a., s.; (a) *coun'termine*, s.; &c. 89.

Coun'termure, -mūre, s. 18. A wall raised behind another. (fort.)

Counterpane, kown'-tĕr-pāne, s. 23, 45. The upper cov. of a bed (orig., formed or woven in squares); a quilt or coverlet.

Coun'terpart, s. The corresponding part; a copy or duplicate; a key or cipher.

Counterplot', vt. To oppose one plot by another. H., (a) *coun'terplot*, s.; &c. 89.

Coun'terpoint, s. An opp. point; a coverlet†; the setting of notes so as to indic. the harmony of parts; the art or science of harmony.

Coun'terpoise, -poyze, s. 22. An equal weight; equality of opp. weight, force, or power; a mass of metal to give steadiness and balance (mech.). [*counterpois'ing*, p., a., s.; &c. 89.

Counterpoise', vt. To counterbalance. H.,

Coun'terpoison, s. An antidote.

Coun'terpractice, s. Practice in opposition; prescribing over the counter (drug tr.).

Coun'terproof, s. A reversed copy taken from a still wet print by means of the rolling-

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press; also a copy of a design, in lead or chalk, obtained by calquing and pressure. H., (to) *coun'terprove*, vt.; &c. 89.

Coun'ter-roll, s. A counterpart or copy. (leg.)

Coun'terscarp, s. = *coun'terscarf*. The exterior slope of the ditch, or that next the enemy's camp; also often, the whole covered-way which surmounts it.

Countersign, kown'-tĭr-sīne, s. 22, 30. A priv. signal, watchword, or pass-word (mil.); a counter-signature. H., (to) *countersign'*, vt.

Coun'tersignal, s. A respon. signal. (nav.) [89.

Countersig'nature, s. The sig. of a secretary, or other subordinate officer, to that which has been already signed by a superior.

Coun'tersink, vt. To drill conical depressions to receive the heads of screws, &c.

Coun'ter-tenor, s. The higher tenor. (mus.)

Coun'tertime, s. Resistance of a horse to his proper paces (mnm.); h., resistance or opposition generally. [of a play.

Coun'tertwn†, s. The height or denouement

Coun'terveil, -vāle, s. Equal weight, strength, or value.

Counterveil', vt. To act against equally; to equal, balance, compensate. H., &c. 89.

Countess, kownt'-ĕs, s. 23. The consort of an earl (G. B.), or of a count (Cent. Eur.).

Count'ing, -ĭng, s. The act of enumerating, &c. H., *count'ing-house* or *count'ing-room** (the room or rooms appr. to the books, accounts, &c., in a trad. or mere. est.), s. 90. See *Count*.

Count'less, a. Innumerable.

Countrified†, kŭn'-tre-fīde, a. 23. Rustic; rustic in air and mien.

Country, kŭn'-tre, s. Pert. to the country, or to prov. districts; rustic, rural; rude, untaught.

Coun'try, s. Orig., the land about or near a city; h., a whole territory (as opp. to merely a city); any region or tract of land; a kingdom, state, or territory; also its inhab.; one's residence or native soil; land (as opp. to water); rural parts (as opp. to town or city); provinces (as opp. to a metrop.); a jury or jurors (leg.). It has num. comp.:—*coun'try-dances* (contra-dance), *coun'try-seat* (a comn. resid.), *coun'tryman* (a rustic; a dweller in the c.; one born in the same c.), &c., s. 90.

County, kownt'-te, s. 23. Of or pert. to a county.

Coun'ty, s. Orig., an earldom; now, a circuit, district, or minor territorial div., maint. for civ. or jud. purp.; a shire; a count, earl, or lord†. H., *coun'ty-court*, *coun'ty-town* (one where the courts are held), &c., s. *Coun'typal'atine*, is one having par. privileges.

Coupé, kōō-pā', s. 99. The front division of a diligence. (Fr.) [dancing; a coupé.

Coupee, kōō-pē', -pā'—K., S., s. A motion in

Couple, kŭp'l, s. 22, 45. Prim., a link or chain; h., two of the same species or kind, taken or regarded together; a pair; a brace; the male and female; appr., a man and his wife.

Coup'le, vt. To join or link tog.; to marry:—vi. To join in mut. embrace. H., *coup'ling*, p., a.; *coupled*, kŭp'ld, pp., a.; (a) *coup'ling* (also, that wh. unites), *coup'lement** (union), s. 89. [a pair*.

Couplet, kŭp'-lĕt, s. Two lines which rhyme;

Coupon, kōō'-pŏng, s. 99. An interest certificate attached to transferable bonds. (Fr.)

Courage, kŭr'-āje, -ĭj*§—K., Wa., s. 26, 34, 45. That qual. of mind wh. bestows indif. to danger and difficulties; active fortitude; spirit of enterprise; bravery, fearlessness, valour.

Courageous, kŭr-rāj'-y'ŭs, a. 27, 45. Endowed with courage; brave, daring, intrepid. H., *courag'ously*, 43, ad.; *courag'ousness*‡ (courage), s. 91. [dance or jig; a newspaper*.

Courant, kōō-rănt', s. = *courant'o*. A certain

Courbaril, kōō'-bā-rĭl, s. Gum anime.

Courier, kōō'-re-ĕr or kŏō'-re-ĕr, kōō-rēer'—Ja., Wa., kōō'-re-ā—F., Fr., s. 99. A special messenger; an express; h., also a newspaper; a travelling attendant.

Course, kōrse, s. 16, 26. Prim., a moving or motion forwards or onwards, within limits, a sense which it retains, either lit. or fig., in all its mnm. appl.: as—a race, career, passing, passage, &c.; the act of running in the lists, or tilting; direc. of motion; way, route, voyage, track of sailing; land, water, air, space, or subs., passed over or through; a race-course or race-ground; a passing on, process, or progress (as of life, nature, time, &c.); order or gradation; ord. of proceeding, descent, &c.; order, turn, succession; us., reg., or ord. mode of procedure (as of law, &c.); series of proc., or of sets or appl. (as in med. treatm., &c.); methodical series or system (as of lectures, instr., &c.); career, life, way of life; conduct, behav., series of actions; manner of proc., line of conduct; nat. bent, propensity, inclination; ordinary structure, system; any reg. series; empty form†; a service of dishes, or those set upon the table at one time; a level horiz. layer of stones, bricks, &c. (arch.):—pl. The lower sq. sails (naut.); the catamenia‡.—*Of course*‡ = by natural conseq., or by settled rule.

Course, vt. To hunt or pursue; to run through or over:—vi. To run; to run or move about; to prac. coursing. H., *cours'ing*, p.; *coursed*, pp.; (a) *cours'er*, s. (v. i.) 89. [(poet.

Cours'er, -ĕr, s. A swift horse; a war-horse.

Cours'ing, -ĭng, s. The act or practice of hunting with greyhounds.

Court, kōrt, s. 26. An uncovered area attached to a house, a court-yard; a recess from a street, or a small paved space surr. by houses; the palace or residence of a sov. prince, also the persons who form his retinue or council; a hall or place of justice, also the judges or officers who preside there; any jurisdiction (civil, mil., or eccl.); the art of pleasing; civility, address, flattery; fash. diplomacy. It has many comp.:—*court'-bred*†, *court'like*, &c., s.; *court'ship* (v. i.), s.; *court-bar'on* (the court incident to a manor), *court'-breeding*†, *court'-card* (= *coat'-card*, one having a coated fig.), *court-chap'lain*, *court'-day* (a day on which a court sits; a day of state at court), *court'-dress* (that allowed at court or levee), *court'-favour*, *court'-hand* (engrossing), *court'-house*, *court'-lady*, *court-leet* (see *Leet*), *court-plas'ter* (toilet or sticking pl.), *court'-yard* (v. su.), &c., s. 90.

Court, kōrte, vt. 16. To pay court to; to solicit, as a lover; to flatter, seek, solicit, woo:—vi. To act or play the courtier*. H., *court'ing*, p.; *court'ed*, pp., a.; *court'er**, *court'ier* (f., *court'ezan*†), s.; *court'ing* (act of paying addresses, &c.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Court-martial, -mār'-shl, s. (pl., *courts-mar'tial*.) A court conf. of nav. or mil. officers,

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assembled for the trial of offenders in their respective services.

Courteous, kŏrt'-yŭs, kürt'-e-ŭs—We., Wo., kür'-che-ŭs—Wa., a. Of elegant manners; affable; polite. H., *court'eously*, 43, ad.; *court'eousness*, s. 91.

Courtesan, kür'-te-zăn, s. = *courtezan*, kür'-. A fashionable prostitute. (v. su.)

Courtesy, kür'-te-se, s. Elegance of manners, par. when comb. with kindness and becoming dignity; politeness, civility, complaisance; an act of civility or respect; favour (as in *tenure by court'esy*—leg.).

Courtesy, kürt'-se, s. The act of salutation or reverence perf. by women. H., (to) *courte'sy*, vi.; *courte'sying*, p.; *courte'sied*, -sid, pp. 89, 90. [of courtly manners. (v. su.)

Courtier, kŏrt'-yĕr, s. A freq. of courts; one

Court'lage†§, s. See *Curtilage*.

Court'ling, -ling, s. A hanger-on at court.

Courtly, kŏrt'-le, a. Relating to, resembling, or worthy of a court; elegant; refined. H., *court'ly*, ad.; *court'liness*, s. 91.

Court'ship, -ship, s. Courting or wooing by a professed lover, solicitation, &c. See *Court*.

Cousin, kŭz'n or kŭz'-zn, s. 35, 45. A kinsman†; any collat. relation more remote than a brother or sister; appr., the son or daugh. of an uncle or aunt (= *cous'in, first-cous'in*, or *cous'in-german;* the next resp. generations, being *second-cous'ins, third do.*, &c.); a title of address from a king to a noble. H., *cous'inly* (cousin-like), a. 90.

Coutil, kōō-tēl', kōō-tē'—Fr., s. 99. A fine variety of canvas ticking.

Cove, kōve, s. A small inlet, creek, or bay on a rocky coast; a fellow§.

Cove, vt. To arch over. H., *cōv'ing*, p., a., s.; coved, pp., a. (tech.) 89.

Covenant, kŭv'-e-nănt, s. 17. An agreem. bet. parties to do or not to do some direct act or thing; a compact, contr., or stipulation; an engagem. under seal, as above (leg.); a solemn league or compact (eccl.); a promise made by God to man (theo.).

Cov'enant, vt. To contract; to stipulate:—vi. To bargain; to agree; &c. H., *cov'enanting*, p.; *cov'enanted*, pp., a.; *cov'enanter*, s. (v. i.) 89. [made.

Covenantee, -ē', s. One to whom a covenant is

Cov'enanter, -ĕr, s. (v. v.) Appr., one who joined in the great Scottish religious league of the 17th century.

Cover, kŭv'-ĕr, s. 17. Anything which is laid, set, or spread over something else; a concealment; a screen, veil, disguise; a lid; superficial appearance; shelter, defence, protection; the retreat of a fox or hare (hunt.); woods, copse, &c., which shelter and conceal game (sport.).

Cov'er, vt. To overspread the surf. of anything with another subs.; to lay or set over; to hide or conceal from view by something overspread or intervening; to clothe; to wrap or infold; to overwhelm; to conceal or screen from notice, punishm., or disclosure; to shelter, protect, defend; to disguise; to engender or copulate with; to equal, meet, or be equiv. to (comm.); to pardon or remit (scrip.). H., *cov'ering*, p.; *cov'ered*, pp., a.; *cov'erer*†, s.; (a) *cov'ering*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Coverele, kŭv'-ĕrkl, s. 45. A small lid or cover.

Cov'ering, -ing, s. Anything which covers, wraps, conceals, &c. (v. v.)

Cov'erlet, -lĕt, s. The outer covering of a bed.

Covert, kŭv'-ĕrt, a. 17. Concealed; priv.; insidious; under cover or protec., as a married woman (*feme-covert* or *femme-covert*—leg.). H., *cov'ertly* (secretly), ad.; *cov'ertness*, s. 91.

Cov'ert, s. A place which affords shelter and defence; a thicket or cover.

Cov'ert-way, -wā, s. = *cov'ered-way*. A level road or space on the outer edge of the ditch, commanded by the glacis. (fort.)

Coverture, kŭv'-ĕrt-ūre, s. 17-8. Shelter; the state of being a married woman (leg.; v. su.).

Covet, kŭv'-ĕt, vt. 17. To desire or wish for with eagerness; to desire inord. or unlawf.:—vi. To have an earnest desire for. H., *cov'eting*, p., a.; *cov'eted*, pp., a.; *cov'eter*, s.; *cov'etable*, 45, a.; *cov'eting*, s. 89.

Cov'eting, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *cov'etingly*, ad. 91.

Covetous, kŭv'-ĕt-ŭs, -e-chŭs*§—Sh., a. 17, 45. Eager to obtain; inord. desirous after (as money or goods); avaricious; greedy. H., *cov'etously*, 43, ad.; *cov'etousness*, s. 91.

Covey, kŭv'-e, s. 17. A brood or hatch of birds; h., a small flock of birds (ch. app. to game); a small comp. or assembly†; a bevy†.

Covin, kŭv'-in, s. A fraud. agreem. or compact to the prejudice of a third party. (leg.)

Coving, kōv'-ing, s. The projection of the upper stories of a house over the ground-plot, also a par. form of ceiling (arch.):—pl. Cert. parts of a fireplace or stove. See *Cove*.

Covinous, kŭv'-in-ŭs, a. = *cov'enous**. Colluśive; fraudulent.

Cow, kow, s. 23. The female of bovine animal (appr., of the bull); a cow!§. H., *cow'ish* (also timorous*), a.; *cow'-herd*, *cow'-house*, *cow'-keeper*, *cow'-leech* (a cow-doctor), &c., s.; *cow'-bane*, *cow'-parsnep*, *cow'-quakes*, *cow'-weed*, *cow'-wheat*, &c. (plants), s. 90.

Cow†, vt. To depress with fear; to dispirit; to dishearten. H., *cow'ing*†, p.; *cowed*†, pp., a. 89.

Cow'-hide, -hīde, s. Cow-skin, or leather made from it; also a coarse riding-whip. H., *cow'hide*† (to whip roughly), vt.; *cow'hiding*†, p., s., s.; &c. 89. [by vaccination.

Cow'-pox, s. The mild pustular disease prod.

Coward, kow'-ărd, a. = *cow'ardly*. 23, 25. Devoid of courage; timid, fearful, dastardly, base. H., *cow'ardly*, 43, ad.; *cow'ardliness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Cow'ard, s. A timid or pusillanimous person; a poltroon; a dastard. H., *cow'ardlike*†, a. 90.

Cow'ardice, -dĭs, s. 45. Ignoble fear or timidity.

Cower, kow'-ĕr, vt. 23. To cherish with care†:—vi. To sink by bending the knee; to shrink through fear. H., *cow'ering*, p., a.; *cow'ered*, pp. 89. [on the pods of a cert. plant.

Cow'hage, -ăje, s. 45. = *cow'itch*§. The down

Cowl, kowl, s. 23. A monk's hood; the cover of a chimney which turns with the wind; a water-vessel carried on a pole borne by two men. H., *cowled* (hooded), a.; *cowl'-staff* or *col'staff* (pole), s. 90.

Cowry, kow'-re, s. 23. A small shell wh. passes as money in the E. I., Afr., &c. (100 = 1*d*.)

Cow'slip, -slip, s. A species of primrose.

Coxcomb, kŏks'-kōme, s. 40, 45. Something like a cockscomb wh. licensed fools formerly wore in their caps, or the cap itself; h., a

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flop; also a cert. showy red flower. H., *cox'-combly*† (like a), a.; *cox'combry* (foppish-*Cheercom'icals*), s. Foppish; vain. [ness), s. 90.

Coy, koy, a. 22. Not accessible; bashful, reserved, timid, shy. H., *coy'ly*, 43, ad.; *coy'-ness*, s. 91. [coy*.

Coy, vt. To allure†:—vi. To be reserved or

Coy'ish, -ish, a. Somewhat coy. H., *coy'ishly*, ad.; *coy'ishness*, s. 91. [hawk; a coistril.

Coystrel, koys'-trĕl, s. 22. A spe. of degenerate

Coz§, kŭz, s. = *cousin* (by contr.).

Cozen, kŭz'n, vt. 45. To cheat; to deceive. H., *coz'ening*, p.; *coz'ened*, pp.; *coz'ener* (a cheat), s.; *coz'enage*, -ĕj§ (prac. of cheating), *Cr'zy*, a. See *Crazy*. [s. 89.

Crab, krăb, a. Sour; rough; austere.

Crab, s. A well-known shell-fish; a wild apple† (*crab'-apple*); a crabbed person†; a small kind of hoisting mach.; a sign of the zodiac. H., *crab'like*, *crabb'y* (also difficult*), a.; *crab's'-eyes*, -ĭz (concretions found in crawfish), *crab'-grass*, *crab'-louse* (a troub. body-louse), *crab'-tree* (wild-apple), *crab'-yaws*, -yăwz (a certain disease), &c., s. 90.

Crabb'ed, -ĕd, a. Austere, peevish, morose (as the temper); rough, harsh (app. to things); difficult, perplexing, confused (app. to handwriting, business, &c.). H., *crabb'edly*, ad.; *crabb'edness*, s. 91.

Crack§, krăk, a. Very superior; first rate.

Crack, s. A disruption; a chink, fissure, or crevice; a flaw; a partial separation of the parts of a subs., either with or without an opening; the noise of cracking, or the time occupied by it†; an instant§; any sudden, sharp, quick sound†; a smart quick blow§; any person or thing cracked, changed, or impaired¶; a boast or boaster§; anything diminutive§. H., *crack'-brained*† (crased), a.; *crack'-hemp*§ or *crack'-rope*§ (one fated to the gallows), &c., s. 90.

Crack, vt. To rend, break, or burst into chinks; to break either partially (as a china cup), or completely (as a nutshell); to flaw; to split; fig., to break or rend (as with grief, pain, &c.), to disorder or destroy (as the intellect); to prod. a sudden sharp noise (as of cracking, or of a whip); to snap; to open and drink§; to throw out smartly, to perpetrate† (as a joke):—vi. To split; to burst into chinks; to become flawed; to fall to ruin*; to give out a cracking or snapping sound; to boast or brag§. H., *crack'ing*, p., a.; *cracked*, pp., a.; (a) *crack'ing* (act, state, sound), s. 89.

Cracked, krăkt, a. Split, flawed, broken; crazy§. (v. v.)

Cracker, krăk'-ĕr, s. A boast*; a boaster*; a noisy firework; a hard biscuit; an instr. for cracking nuts, &c. (v. v.)

Crackle, krăk'l, vi. 28, 45. To give out slight cracks or snaps, rapidly or repeatedly; to crepitate. H., *crack'ling*, p., a.; *crack'led*, pp.; (a) *crack'ling* (also the rind of roasted pork‡), s. 89. [biscuit.

Crack'nel, -nĕl, s. A small, brittle cake or

Cradle, krā'-dl, s. 45. The movable bed or machine in wh. children are rocked; h. fig., infancy; a frame of wood used for many purp.; an instr. used in forming mezzotintos (engr.); a case for a broken limb (surg.). H., *cra'dle-bed*, *cra'dle-clothes*, &c., s. 90.

Cra'dle, vt. To place or rock in a cradle; to nurse tenderly:—vi. To lie or lodge, as in a cradle†. H., *cra'dling*, p.; *cra'dled*, pp.; (a) *cra'dling*, s. (v. l.) 89.

Cradling, krād'-ling, s. The timbers, ribs, &c., of a vaulted ceiling. (arch.; v. v.)

Craft, krăft, krăft—K., We., s. 9. Manual art, skill, dexterity; trade, handicraft; fraud, cunning (as app. to bad purp.); small sailing-vessels, par. coasters (naut.). H., *craft'sman* (an artificer, a mechanic), *crafts'-master* (a skilled workman), &c., s. 90.

Craft'y, -ę, a. Artful; cunning; deceitful. H., *craft'ily*, 43, ad.; *craft'iness*, s. 91.

Crag, krăg, s. 30. A steep, rugged rock, or rocky point; the neck†; a deposit of gravel, or sand, mixed with shells (geol.). H., *crag'built*, a.; &c. (v. l.) 90.

Cragg'y, -ę, a. = *cragg'ed*, -ĕd. Full of crags or broken rocks; rugged; unequal. H., *cragg'iness*, *cragg'edness*, s. 91.

Crake, krāke, s. The corncrake (a bird).

Cram†, krăm, vt. To press or drive in (as one thing on another); to crowd; to fill to excess, or beyond satiety (as with food, &c.); to stuff or thrust in by force:—vi. To eat greedily, or beyond satiety; to stuff; &c. H., *cramm'ing*†, p., s.; *crammed*†, pp. (v. l.) 89.—A *cram*§ = a hoax or lie.

Crambo†, krăm'-bo, s. A rhyme; a play at which one gives a word to which another finds a rhyme.

Cramming§, krăm'-ing, s. Prep. a student for exam., and furn. him with the requisite answers to the questions wh. will be asked

*Cramp**, krămp, s. 45. Difficult; knotty. [him.

Cramp, s. Painful spasmodic or involun. contr. of a muscle, par. of the leg or foot; fig., restraint, hinderance; a piece of iron bent at the ends, used to hold tog. pieces of timber, stones, &c. (eng.). H., *cramp'y*†, a.; *cramp'-fish* (the torpedo), *cramp'-iron*, &c., s. 90.

Cramp, vt. To pain or affect with cramp; to confine or restrain; to hinder from action or expansion; to fasten with a cramp-iron. H., *cramp'ing*, p., s.; *cramped*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Crampit, krăm'-pĭt, s. The piece of metal at the bottom of a scabbard.

Crampoons, krăm-pōōnz', s. pl. 20. Hooked iron clippers used in hoisting (eng.); irons fastened to the shoes of a storming-party (mil.).

Cranage, krānē'-ĕj, s. 45. Liberty to fix or use a crane; also the toll paid for its use.

Cranberry, krăn'-bĕr-e, s. The small red fruit of a shrub of this name; the moss-berry or moor-berry (Eng., Russ., Amer.), the red whortleberry (Sco.).

Cranch, krănch, vt. See *Craunch*.

Crane, krāne, s. A migratory water-fowl with a long beak; a machine for raising and mov. heavy weights; a siphon. H., *crane'-fly*, *crane's'-bill* (the geranium), &c., s. 90.

Craniognomy, krā-ne-ŏg'-no-me, s. 30. Practical phrenology.

Craniology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. A discourse or treatise on the skull; phrenology. H., *craniolog'ical* (pert. to), a.; *craniol'ogist* (one versed in), s. 90.

Craniometer, -ŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for meas. the skulls of animals. H., *craniom'etry*, -tre (art of), s.; *craniometrical*, -mĕt'-rik-ăl (pert. to), a. 90.

Cranioscopy, -ŏs'-ko-pe, s. The scientific exam. of the skull for phrenological purposes.

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Cranium, krā'-ne-üm, krān'-yüm‡, s. 99. The skull. (L.)

Crank, krăngk, a. = *crank'y*. 45. Stout, bold, spirited†; liable to be upset, infirm on keel, top-heavy (naut.); ricketyţ. H., *crank'-ness*, *crank'iness*, s. 91.

Crank, s. Lit., a bend or turn; a contriv. for changing a rotary motion into an alternate one, or the reverse (mech.); also to continue a motion or power into and out of, or round a corner (bell-h.; &c.); a metal brace; fig., a sportive twisting, turning, or conceit in

*Crank*ᵃ, vt., vi. = *crank'le*. To crinkle. [speech.

Crankle, krăngk'l, s. 45. A crinkle:—pl. Small angular prominences.

*Cranny*ᵃ, krăn'-e, a. Pleasant; agreeable.

Cranny, s. Orig., a rent†; a chink, crevice, fissure; fig., a secret or secluded place. H., *cranni'ed*, -id, -ne-ěd—Wa. (hav. or full of), a. 90. [crinkled surface.

Crape, krāpe, s. A kind of silk gauze with a

*Crape*ᵃ, vt. To curl or form into ringlets.

Crapulent, krăp'-ü-lĕnt, a. = *crap'ulous*ᵃ, -üs. 18. Drunk; sick or surfeited with liquor. H., *crap'ulence*, -lĕnse, s. 91.

Crash, krăsh, s. 9. A sudden, loud, confused noise, as of many things, or parts, falling and breaking at once; also the action which produces it‡; coarse cloth*.

Crash, vt. To crushᵃ:—vi. To give out the noise of a crash. (v. s.) H., *crash'ing*, p., a.; *crashed*, pp.; (a) *crash'ing*, s. 89.

Crasis, krā'-sĭs, s. Healthy constitution of the blood; temperament; synæresis (gr.).

*Crass*ᵃ, krăs, a. Gross; coarse. H., *crass'-ness*ᵃ, *crass'iment*ᵃ, *crass'itude*, -e-tūde, s. 91.

Crass'amont, -ă-mĕnt, s. The clot of blood.

*Crastination*ᵃ, -te-nā'-shŭn, s. Delay.

Cratch, krătch, s. 29. The palisaded or open frame in which hay is put for cattle. H., *cratch'-cradle*‡ (of childhood), s. 90.

Crate, krāte, s. A kind of cratch or open case, formed of bars of wood, in wh. glass, china, &c., are packed; a pannier or coarse hamper†.

Crater, krā'-tĕr, s. Lit., a large cup or bowl; appr., the mouth or aperture of a volcano. H., *crater'iform*ᵃ or *cra'teroid*, 22, s. 90.

Craunch, krănch, krânch—K., S., vt. = *crunch* (q. v.). To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise. H., *craunch'ing*, p., a.; *craunched*, pp. 89.

Cravat, krȧ-văt', s. A neckcloth.

Crave, krāve, vt. To ask earnestly or importunately; to ask humbly or submissively; to ask insatiably; to call or long for; to require or demand; to beg, beseech, entreat, implore:—vi. To ask, long, &c.‡ (fol. by *for*). H., *crāv'ing*, p., a.; *craved*, pp.; *crāv'er*‡, s.; *crāv'ing* (also vehem. or urgent desire), s. 89.

Craven, krāv'n or krā'-vn, s. 45. = *cra'vent*†. Orig., one who did homage to another as his superior, and so yielded his cause (anc. trial by battle); h., a coward, a recreant; a vanquished, dispirited cock (gam.). H., *crāv'en*, a.; *crāv'enly*, ad.; *crāv'enness*, s. 90-1.

Cra'vent†, vt. To make recreant. (v. s.)

Cra'ving, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *crāv'ingly*, ad.; *crāv'ingness*, s. 91. [of a fowl.

Craw, krȧw, s. 8. The crop, or first stomach

Craw'fish, s. = *cray'fish*. The river lobster.

Crawl, krȧwl, s. 8. A pen or enclosure on the coast for fish; the well of a fish-boat.

Crawl, vi. To move along as a worm or serpent; to creep; to move on the hands and kneesţ; to move or walk weakly or slowlyţ; to curry favourţ. H., *crawl'ing*, p., a.; *crawled*, pp.; *crawl'er*, s.; (a) *crawl'ing*‡ (also formication), s. 89.

Crawl'ing, a. (v. v.) H., *crawl'ingly*, ad. 91.

Crayfish, krā'-fish, s. See *Crawfish*.

Crayon, krā'-ŭn, s. 25. A small coloured cylinder, used as a pencil; also a drawing done with crayons. (Fr.) H., *cray'on painting*, &c., s. 90. [sketch or plan generally.

Cray'on, vt. To sketch with a crayon; h., to

Craze, krāze, vt. Prim., to break or crush; fig., to weaken, impair, or shatter the mat. force or energy of (as of the limbs, intellect, &c.); to crush or grind (mi.). H., *crāz'ing*, p.; *crazed*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Crazed, krāzd, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *crāz'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *crāz'edness*, s. 91.—*Craz'-mill* or *crāz'ing-mill*, is one for grinding tin, &c.

Crazy, krā'-ze or krāze'-e, a. Broken, weak, feeble; disordered or shattered in mind. H., *cra'silу*, 43, ad.; *cra'siness*, s. 91.

Creak, krēke, vi. To give out a sharp, grating sound, of some continuance, as by the friction of hard subs. (par., of a door, or hinge). H., *creak'ing*, p., a.; *creaked*, pp.; (a) *creak'ing* (sound), s. 89.

Cream, krēme', s. The semi-fluid unctuous matter which gathers on milk; the best part of anything‡. H., *cream'y*, *cream'-faced* (pale; poward-looking), &c., a.; *cream'-bowl*, *cream'-cheese*, &c., s. 90.—*Cream of tar'tar* is bitartrate of potash.

Cream, vt. To skim off the cream:—vi. To gather on the surf.; to flower or mantle; to grow stiff or formalᵃ; to feel a creeping chillinessţ. H., *cream'ing*, p., a., s.; *creamed*, pp. 89.

Cream'y, -e, a. Full of or like cream; gathering like cream; smooth-tasted, luscious‡. H., *cream'iness*, s. 91.

Creance, krē'-ănse, s. The small line fastened to a hawk's leash when first lured. (falc.)

Crease, krēse, s. The mark left by a fold.

Crease, vt. To mark or furrow by folding or doubling. H., *crea'sing*, p.; *creased*, pp., a.; (a) *crea'sing*, s. 89. [made up.

*Create*ᵃ, kre-āte', a. Begotten; compesed;

Create', vt. To form out of nothing, to bring into being or existence by orig. power; to make or reproduce from existing elem. or materials, by investing them with new forms, constitutions, and qual.; to cause by the agency of deputed power; to beget, generate, or bring forth; to form anew; to renew; to make by investing with a new char. or dignity (as a peerage); to prod. or cause (as a sensation). H., *creāt'ing*, p., a.; *creāt'ed*, pp., a.; *creāt'or*, s.; *crea'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Creation, kre-ā'-shŭn, s. The act of creating, investing, &c.; created things; the world; the universe. (v. v.)

Crea'tional, -ăl, a. Pertaining to creation.

Crea'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. That creates, or has power or tendency to create. H., *crea'tively*, ad.; *crea'tiveness*, s. 91.

Crea'tor, -tŏr, s. 25. (f., *crea'tress*.) (v. v.) Appr., God. H., *crea'torship*, s. 90.

*Creatural*ᵃ, krēte'-ūre-ăl, a. = *creat'urely*ᵃ, 43. Of or belonging to a creature.

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Creature, krēt'-ūre, -pūre†, krē'-shūre—S., We., s. In a gen. sense, every being except God the Creator; every animated being; less gen., an animal; a brute (as distinct from man); appr., man; a human being (in contempt; or in petty tenderness); anything made, formed, improved, or imag.; a person who owes his rise, fortune, or position to another (in contempt); a dependent, tool, mercenary. H., *creat'orship*†, s. 99.

Credence, kre'-dēnse, s. 45. Belief; credit; confidence; also that wh. gives a claim to them.

Credent, -dēnt, a. Believing; easy of belief; unquestionable†. [credit.

Credential, kre-dēn'-sh'ĭl, s. Giving title to

Credentials, -sh'ĭls, s. pl. 35-6. (rarely used in the sing.) That which gives credit, or a title to credit or confidence; appr., the letters, authority, or warrant on which the same is claimed among strangers. (pol.)

Credible, kred'-ĭbl, a. 45. Worthy of or deserv. credit or belief. H., *cred'ibly*, 43, ad.; *cred'ibleness*[n], *credibility*, -bĭl'-ĭ-e, s. 91.

Credit, kred'-ĭt, s. Reliance on the truth or sincerity of something said or done; good opin., auth., or influence derived from char., position, &c., or from the confidence of others; reputation; high standing or estimation; reputed solvency, probity, or pecuniary sufficiency (comm.); trust reposed; trust, loan, sale on trust, also the time allowed for payment (comm.); the side of an account in wh. payments or receipts inwards are entered (book-k.); *notes or bills of credit* (hist.); money or goods due (comm.); behalf; honour; esteem; faith, confid., repute; character; testimony; power, influence.

Credit, vt. To believe, trust, or confide in; to trust, loan, or sell to on trust; to set to the credit of; to do honour or credit to; to give credit or reputation (fol. by *for*). H., *cred'iting*, p.; *cred'ited*, pp.; &c. (v. s.) 89.

Creditable, kred'-ĭt-ăbl, a. 45. Reputable; honourable. H., *cred'itably*, 43, ad.; *cred'itableness*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Creditor, -ĭt-ŭr, s. 25. (f., *cred'itrix*, -rĭks.) A believer†; one who gives credit, or who has a just claim on another for money.

Credulous, kred'-ū-lŭs, a. 18. Apt to believe (par. without suf. evidence); unsuspecting; easily deceived. H., *cred'ulously*, 43, ad.; *cred'ulousness*, *credulity*, kre-dū'-lĭt-e, s. 91.

Creed, krēde, s. That wh. is believed or professed; appr., a summary of the articles of religious faith.

Creek, krēke, s. A small and narrow inlet, bay, or cove; a jut or prominence in a winding coast†; any turn or winding†. H., *creek'y*, a. 90. [anglers.

Creel, krēle, s. An osier basket used by

Creep, krēpe, vi. To move along on the belly, as animals without legs; to move as insects, &c., with very short legs; to crawl; to move slowly, feebly, timorously, secretly, noiselessly, or insensibly; to move or grow along (as a plant); to behave servilely; to fawn†. H., *creep'ing*, p., a.; *crept*, krĕpt, prt., pp.; *creep'er*, s.; (a) *creep'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Creep'er, -ĕr, s. A reptile; an insect; a tick or louse§; a creeping, trailing, or climbing plant; the ox-eye, a small bird; the iron slide or rack of grates; a sort of grapnel used at sea. [a subterfuge.

Creep'hole, -hōle, s. A retreat; fig., an excuse,

Creep'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *creep'ingly*, ad. 91.

Cresse, krĕse, s. A Malay dagger.

Cremation[n], kre-mā'-shŭn, s. A burning (par. the ancient practice of burning the dead).

Cremona, kre-mō'-nă, s. A superior kind of violin, made or inven. at Cremona. See *Cremorna*. [Notched; indented. (bot.)

Crenate, krē'-nāte, a. = *cre'nated*, -ĕd.

Crenature, krēn'-ă-tūre, s. 18. A scollop or notch in a leaf or style. (bot.)

Cren'ulate, -ū-lāte, a. 18. Hav. the edge slightly scolloped. (bot.)

Creole, krē'-ōle, s. A native of Sp. Amer. or the W. I., desc. from European ancestors.

Creosote, krē'-o-sōte, s. = *creasote*, kre'-ă-sote. Lit., flesh-preserver; appr., a highly antiseptic, colourless, oily liquid, hav. a strong smoky odour and flavour. [in flesh.

Cre'atine, -tĭn, s. 88. A pec. cryst. subs. found

Crepane, krē'-pāne, s. An ulcer in the forepart of a horse's foot; also a chop or scratch of the leg caused by the shoe. (far.)

Crepitate, krĕp'-e-tāte, vi. To make a small crackling noise, as that of cert. salts when sud. heated; to crackle or snap; to break wind. H., *crep'itating*, p., a.; *crep'itated*, pp.; *crepitation*, 36, s. 89.

Crept, prt., pp. See *Creep*. [-pŭs'l. Twilight.

Crepuscle, kre-pŭs'-kŭl, s. 18. = *crepuscle*,

Crepus'cular, -kŭ-lăr, a. = *crepus'culous*, -tŭs; *crepus'culine*[n], -lĭn. 45. Of or pertaining to twilight; glimmering.

Crescendo, krĕs-sĕn'-do, ad. 99. With an increasing volume of sound. (mus.)

Crescent, krĕs'-ĕnt, a. Increasing; growing; crescent-like.

Cres'cent, s. The new or incr. moon, also the fig. or likeness of it; the national standard of Turkey, and h. fig., the Turkish power or empire; the fig. of a half-moon (her.). H., *cres'cented* (adorned with), *cres'cent-shaped*, &c., s. 90. [to increase.

Cres'cent[n], vt. To form into a crescent; fig.,

Crescive, krĕs'-ĭv, a. 45. Increasing.

Cress, krĕs, s. The name of sev. small, warm salad-plants. [watch-tower; a lamp or torch.

Cress'et[n], -ĕt, s. The light set upon a beacon or

Crest, krĕst, s. The plume of feathers, or other orn., on the top of the anc. helmet; also the helmet itself; the comb or head-plume of a bird; pride, spirit, courage; a lofty mien; the fig. wh. surmounts a coat of arms (her.). H., *crest'ed* (hav. or adorned with a tuft or crest), *crest'less*, *crest'-fallen* (dispirited), &c., s. 90.

Crest, vt. To furnish with, or serve as a crest; to mark with long hair-like streaks. H., *crest'ing*, p.; *crest'ed*, pp., s. 89.

Crest-marine, -mă-rēne', s. Rock samphire.

Cretaceous, kre-tā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27, 35. Composed of or like chalk; chalky. [chalk.

Cretated[n], krē'-tāte-ĕd, -tā'—S., s. Rubbed with

Cre'tic, -tĭk, a. Of Crete:—s. A pros. foot (-⏑-).

Cre'tin, -tĭn, s. One of the deformed idiots of the Alps. H., *cre'tinism*, -ĭzm (condition of), s. 90. [hood.

Cre'tism, -tĭzm, s. A Cretan practice; a false-

Cretose[n], kre-tōse', krē'—S., We., a. Cretaceous.

Crevasse, krĕv-ăs', s. 99. A deep crevice; a breach or rupture. (Fr.)

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Crevice, krĕv'-lis, s. 45. A narrow opening formed by the sep. of the subs. of bodies; a cleft, crack, or fissure.

*Crev'ice**, vt. To crack or flaw. H., *crev'-icing**, p.; *crev'iced**, -lsd, pp., a. 89.

Crew, krōō, s. 20, 26. A company of persons assoc.; a low comp.; a band or gang; the comp. of a ship or vessel (naut.). See *Crow*.

Crew'el, -ĕl, s. Yarn, slackly twisted.

Crib, krĭb, s. The rack or manger of a stable; a stall for oxen; any small enclosure; a small cottage; a cot or child's bed.

Crib, vt. To cabin or confine; to pilfer§:—vi. To be caged or cooped up*§. H., *cribb'ing*, p.; *cribbed*, pp., a. 89. [cards.

Cribbage, krĭb'-ăj*, s. 45. A certain game of

Cribble, krĭb'l, s. 45. A coarse sieve or screen used for sand, gravel, or corn; coarse flour or meal, also bread made of it.

Cribb'le, vt. To sift or riddle. (v. s.)

*Cribration**, kre-brā'-shŭn, krĭ—S., Wa., s. The act of sifting. (pharm.) [(anat.)

Cribriform, krĭb'-re-form, s. 26. Res. a sieve.

Crick, krĭk, s. The creaking of a door, &c.*; local spasm or cramp† (par. of the neck). H., (to) *crick*†, vt. 89, 90.

Crick'et, -ĕt, s. The nimble chirping insect of our kitchens; a game played with bats, wickets, and ball; a low stool.

Crick'et, vi. To play at cricket. H., *crick'eting*, p., a., s.; *crick'eter* (one who plays at),

Cried, prt., pp. See *Cry*. [s.; &c. 89.

Crier, krī'-ĕr, s. An officer whose business is to make public proclamation. See *Cry*.

Crime, krīme, s. An infraction of law, divine or human; an act contrary to right; appr., a breach or violation of public or human law (as sin is of divine law); any great wickedness or fault; a serious offence; vice; iniquity. H., *crime'ful*†, *crime'less**, a. 90.

Criminal, krĭm'-ĭn-ăl, a. Violating law; guilty of, involv., tainted with, or pert. to crime; not civil, or between indiv. citizens; guilty, wicked, abandoned, iniquitous; felonious. H., *crim'inally*, 43, ad.; *crim'inalness**, *criminality*, -ăl'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [crime.

Crim'inal, s. One guilty (convicted—leg.) of

Criminate, krĭm'-ĭn-āte, vt. To accuse; to charge with crime; to involve in criminality or its conseq. H., *crim'inating*, p., a.; *crim'inated*, pp.; *crim'inator*, s.; *crimina'tion*, 36, s. 89. [volving accusation.

Crim'inatory, -ă-tŭr-e, a. 25. Accusing; in-

Crim'inous†, -ŭs, a. Criminal. H., *crim'inously*†, ad.; *crim'inousness*†, s. 91.

*Crimp**§, krĭmp, a. 45. Easily crumbled, friable, brittle; inconsistent, uncertain†.

Crimp, s. A low kind of agent; one who decoys another into the nav. or mil. service; one who decoys sailors for the sake of furn. crews at a profit (naut.); a game at cards†.

Crimp, vt. To pinch up in small ridges (as a ruffle or the hair); to catch, seize, or decoy; to crimple, or cause to crimple, by gashing with a knife, as the flesh of a live fish (cook.). H., *crimp'ing*, p.; *crimped*, pp., a.; (a) *crimp'ing*, *crimp'age*, -ăj*, s. 89.

Crimple, krĭmp'l, krĭm'-pl, vt. 45. To contr. or draw tog.; to cause to shrink; to corrugate or curl. H., *crimp'ling*, p.; *crimp'led*, pp.; &c. 89. [colour of crimson.

Crimson, krĭm'-zn, -zŭn—K., a. Having the

Crim'son, -zn, s. A deep red colour inclining towards purple; deep red in gen.† H., *crim'son-hued*, &c., a. 90.

Crim'son, vt. To dye or colour with crimson; to make red:—vi. To be tinged with red; to become deep red; to blush†. H., *crim'soning*, p.; *crim'soned*, -znd, pp., a. 89.

Crinal, krī'-năl, a. Of or bel. to the hair.

Crincum§, krĭng'-kŭm, s. 45. A turn or bend; a whim or caprice. [civility.

Cringe, krinje, s. 45. A low bow; servile

Cringe, vt. To contr. or draw tog.:—vi. To bow; to fawn or act with servility. H., *cring'ing*, p., a.; *cringed*, pp.; *cring'er*, *cringe'ling*, s. 89.

Cringle, krĭng'-gl, s. 30, 45. A withe for fastening a gate (prov.); a ring-hole in the boltrope of a sail (naut.).

Criniculture, krĭ-ne-kŭlt'-ūre, s. 18. Cult. or growth of hair. H., *crinicult'ural* (rel. to),

Criniferous, -nĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 30. Hairy. [s. 90.

Cri'nite, -nīte, s. Res. a tuft of hair. (bot.)

Crinkle, krĭngk'l, s. 45. A wrinkle; a small sinuosity.

Crink'le, vt. To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mould into small inequalities:—vi. To run in and out in little turns or bends; to wrinkle. H., *crink'ling*, p.; *crink'led*, pp.; (a) *crink'ling*, s. 89.

Crinoline, krĭn-o-lēn', s. 99. Horsehair stuff; anything similar used to stiffen ladies'

*Crinose**, krī-nōse', a. Hairy. [dresses. (Fr.)

*Crinosity**, -nŏs'-ĭt-e, s. Hairiness. [s. 91.

Cripple†, krĭp'l, a. 45. Lame. H., *cripp'lenest*†,

Cripp'le, s. Prim., one who has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs; h., any lame person.

Cripp'le, vt. To lame, or make lame; to disable (appl. to both pers. and things). H., *cripp'ling*, p.; *cripp'led*, pp., a. 89.

Cripp'lings, -lingz, s. pl. The crutches or props set up against the side of a building. (arch.)

Crisis, krī'-sĭs, s. (pl., *cri'ses*, -sēz.) 99. Lit., the formation of a judgment or determ.; appr., the decisive point in any important affair; the point at wh. any affair or condit. is at its height; the point at which a disease either kills or gives way (med.).

Crisp, krĭsp, a. Curled; indented; brittle, friable, easily broken short; brisk*. H., *crisp'y** (crisp), a.; *crisp'ly*, ad.; *crisp'ness*, s. 91.

Crisp, vt. To curl or twist; to contract into curls; to wreath or interweave; to indent; to render wavy or undulating. H., *crisp'ing*, p., a.; *crisped*, pp., a.; *crispa'tion**, 36, *crisp'atūre*†, 18, s. 89. [ance; wavy. (bot.)

Crisp'ate, -āte, a. Having a crisped appear-

Crispin†, krĭs'-pĭn, s. A shoemaker.

Crispisulcant, -pe-stŭl'-kănt, a. Waved (as lightning). [tufted. (bot.)

Cristate, krĭst'-āte, a. = *crist'ated*. Crested;

Criterion, krī-tēr'-e-ŭn, -tĭ'-re—S., Wa., s. (pl., *crite'ria*.) 25, 99. A mark or rule of judging; a standard by which a judgment or estimate may be formed. (Gr.)

Critic, krĭt'-ĭk, s. A judge of merit in literature, or in the fine arts; an examiner or judge*; a carper or fault-finder. See *Criticism*.

Crit'ical, -ăl, a. = *crit'ic**. Pert. to, prod., or noting a crisis; fraught with weighty conseq., highly impor., momentous; of or rel. to criticism; nicely exact, judicious, or accu-

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rate; skilled or exact in discrim. literary and artistic merit; prone to judge with severity; captious, carping, censorious, fault-finding. H., *crit'ically*, 43, ad.; *crit'icalness*, s. 91.

Criticise, krit'-e-sīze, vt. 60. To censure; to pass judgm. on:—vi. To exam., judge, write on, or notice critically; to play the critic. H., *crit'icising*, p., s.; *crit'icised*, -sīzd, pp., a.; (a) *crit'iciser*†, *crit'ic*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Crit'icism, -sīsm, s. In a gen. sense, the science or art of judging well; less gen., the art of discrim. beauty or truth in liter., philology, and the fine arts; appr., critical obser. or reviews, verbal or written; animadversion; remark. (v. su.)

Critique, kre-tēk', s. 99. = *crit'ic*†. A critical examination or essay; criticism. (Fr.)

Crizzle, kriz'l, s. 45. = *criz'el*. A roughness on the surface of glass rendering it cloudy.

Croak, krōk, s. The cry of a frog or raven.

Croak, vi. To make a low hoarse noise in the throat, as that of a frog or raven; to caw; to utter any offensive or discontented murmurs; fig., to forebode evil; to grumble. H., *croak'ing*, p., a.; *croaked*, pp.; *croak'er*, s.; (a) *croak'ing*, s. 89.

Croats, krō'-āts, s. pl. Native troops of Croatia.

Croceous, krō'-sh'ŭs, a. 35. Of or res. saffron.

Cro'chet, -shēz—We., -shēz—K., s. pl. The beads or knobs at the top of a deer's horn.

Crochet, krō'-shā, s. 99. Fancy work perf. with a hooked needle. H., (to) *cro'chet*, vi. 90.

Crock, krŏk, s. A vessel or pot of earthenware; a small iron boiler; the soot on pots, kettles, &c.*. H., *crock*†‖ (to smut or blacken), vt.,

Crock'ery, -ĕr-e, s. Earthenware. [vi. 89, 90.

Crock'et, -ĕt, s. The curved and bent foliage on the edge of gables, pinnacles, &c. (arch.)

Crock'y‖, -e, a. Smutty.

Crocodile, krŏk'-o-dīle, -dĭl—P., Sh., Wa., s. = *crocodilian*, -dĭl'-yăn. 45. Pertaining to the crocodile; fig., hypocritical.

Croc'odile, s. A gigantic semi-amphibious reptile of Africa and Asia; a captious sophistical argument (rhet.).

Crocus, krō'-kŭs, s. Saffron; also an early spring-flower; any orange or reddish powder, par. one obtained by calcination* (chem.).

Croft, krŏft, s. 17. A small field or close attached to, or near a dwelling-house.

Cromlech, krŏm'-lĕk, s. 29. Certain Druidical remains. [certain stop in the organ.

Cromorna, kro-mor'-nă, s. = *cremo'na*‖. A

Cromwellian, krŏm-wĕl'-yăn, a. 45. Of or rel. to Oliver Cromwell. [(in contempt).

Crone, krōne, s. An old ewe†; an old woman*

Cron'ical, a. = *acronical* (q.v.). [acquaintance.

Crony†, krō'-ne, s. An old and very intimate

Crook, krŏŏk, krŏŏk—K., Wa., s. 20-1. Anything bent or hooked (par. at the end); a shepherd's staff; a trick or artifice†; a gibbet‖. H., *crook'-backed*, *crook'-kneed*, &c., a.; (a) *crook'back*, &c., s. 90.

Crook, vt. To bend; to turn or form into a hook; fig., to turn from rectitude, to pervert†:—vi. To bend or be bent; &c. H., *crook'ing*, p.; *crooked*, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Crook'ed, -ĕd, a. Bent, curved; winding, oblique; deformed; perverse, froward. H., *crook'edly*, ad.; *crook'edness*, s. (v. v.) 90.

Crop, krŏp, s. The craw of a fowl; the top or highest part* (as an ear of corn); the harvest or that which is gathered, or to be gathered; growing corn, &c.; anything which has been cut close, or cropped† (as the hair); the belly‖. H., *crop'ful*† (satiated), *crop'-eared*, -ērd (having cropped ears), *crop'-sick* (sick with excess), &c., a.; *crop'-sickness* (that from repletion), &c., s. 90.

Crop, vt. To cut, pluck, or eat off the ends of; to cut short or close; to mow or reap; to gather before it falls; to cultivate, to take crops from (agr.):—vi. To yield harvest†. H., *cropp'ing*, p.; *cropped*, *cropt*†, 65, pp., a.; *cropp'er*, s.; (a) *cropp'ing*, s. 89.

Crop'-out, vi. To ripen to a crop (agr.); to come out or shew on the surface (geol.).

Cropp'er, -ĕr, s. A pigeon with a large crop. (v. su.) [pastoral staff.

Crosier, krō'-zh'ĕr, s. A bishop's crook or

Crosiet, krōs'-lĕt, krōz'—S., s. A little cross.

Cross, krŏs, s. 17. Transverse, oblique, lateral; adverse, opposite; perverse, untractable, obstinate; peevish, fretful, ill-tempered; contrary, contradictory, perplexing; adverse, unfortunate; interchanged; bel. to or performed by an adverse party (leg.). H., *cross'ly*, 43, ad.; *cross'ness*, s. 91.

Cross, pr. Athwart, so as to intersect; over; from side to side.

Cross, s. A straight body laid at right angles over another (+); an ancient form of gibbet († or ×); appr., the cross on which Christ suffered, and h., the ensign of the Christian relig.; also fig., the relig. itself; whatever is drawn or formed like a cross, or bears its image; anything wh. thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hinderance, vexation, misfor., trial of patience; a mixing or admixture of breeds; the mark (in lieu of a sig.) of the illiterate; the suff. of Christ by crucifixion, also the doctrine of the same, and of the atonement (theo.). H., *cross'-like*, a.; *cross'-wise*, -wīze, or *cross'ways*‖, -wāze, ad. 90. It has many comp.:—*cross'-armed* (with arms across; brachiate, decussated—bot.), *cross'-barred* (fast. by transv. bars), *cross'-bred* (of a cross-breed; mongrel), *cross'-eyed*† (squinting), *cross'-grained* (hav. the fibres across or irreg.; fig., perverse, untractable†), *cross'-cut*, &c., a.; *cross'-bar* (a sort of lever), *cross'-bearer* (the chaplain of a Ro. Catholic archbishop), *cross'-bill* (an original bill in chancery filed by a defendant; also a bird), *cross'-bite*‖ (a trick; a cheat), *cross'-bow* (a weapon formed of a bow fastened to a stock), *cross'-breed* (the progeny of parents of diff. var. or breeds), *cross'-bun* (one marked with a +), *cross'-cut* (a cut across; a short road), *cross'-examina'tion* (that of a witness by the opp. party), *cross-jack*, krŏ'-jăk (a certain mizzen-sail—naut.), *cross'-patch*† (a crabbed, ill-natured person), *cross'-piece*, *cross'-purpose* (an enigmatical game; a contrary purpose; contradictory conduct or system), *cross'-reading* (one right across a page of columns), *cross'-road* (one that crosses the chief road; a by-path), *cross'-rōw** (the alphabet), *cross'-row*, 23 (one arising out of another), *cross'-staff* (an instr. for taking altitudes), *cross'-trees* (cert. pieces of timber—naut.), *cross'-way* (a crossing; a cross-road), &c., s.; (to) *cross'-examine* (v. su.), *cross'-flow*, *cross-ques'tion* (to cross-examine), *cross'-cut*, &c., vt.

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Cross, krŏs, vt. 17. To lay a body, or draw or run a line athwart another; to sign with a cross (Ho. Cath.); to erase or cancel by marking with cross-lines (freq. fol. by *out* or *off*); to pass or move over, or from side to side; to thwart, obstruct, or hinder; to perplex, embarrass, or annoy; to counteract, contravene, or hinder by auth.; to clash or be inconsis. with; to contradict; to bar payment to bearer by indorsement (as a cheque—comm.); to cross the breed (v. su.):—vi. To lie or be athwart; to move or pass laterally, or from place to place; to be inconsis.*; &c. H., *cross'ing*, p.; *crossed*, pp.,a.; (a) *cross'ing*, s. 89.

Cross'ing, -ing, s. A place of passing. (v. v.)

Crotch, krŏtch, s. 29. A hook or crook; a fork or forking; the parting of two legs or branches. H., *crotched*, krŏcht (forked), a. 90.

Crotch'et, -ĕt, s. An eccentric turn of mind, a whim or fancy†; a forked wooden support (build.); a note (♩) = two quavers (mus.); a bracket or hook [ ] (typ.). H., *crotch'eted*, (marked with), *crotch'ety†* (whimsical), a. 90.

Croton, krō'-tŏn, s. *Of* or from the *aro'ton tig'lium*. H., *aro'ton-oil*, s. 91.

Crouch, krowch, vt. 22. To sign with the cross†; to bless†:—vi. To bend; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground; fig., to stoop or act meanly or servilely; to fawn or cringe. H., *crouch'ing*, p., a.; *crouched* (-ĕd—e., 65.), pp., a. 89. [of the larynx and trachea. (path.)

Croup, krōōp, s. = *croup*a. 20. Inflammation

Croup, s. The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse (above the hips).

Croupade, krōō-pād', s. 90. A certain leap, higher than a curvet. (man.)

Croupier, krōō'-pe-ĕr, -pēr—K., s. 29. The person who watches the cards and col. the money at a gaming-table; the vice-chairman

Crout, s. See *Krout*. [at a pub. dinner-party.

Crow, krō, s. A large black bird that feeds on carrion; the voice or song of a cock; an iron lever or *crow'-bar*. Among its comp. are—*crow-berry*, *crow'-flower*, *crow'-foot*, *crow'-silk*, &c. (names of plants), s.; *crow'-keeper* (also a scare-crow), *crow's'-bill* (a kind of forceps—surg.), *crow's-foot*a (wrinkles under the eyes), &c., &c., s. 90.

Crow, vi. Orig., to croak†; to cry or sing, as a cock in joy or defiance; fig., to boast in triumph, to bully or vapour†. H., *crow'ing*, p., s.; *crow*a, krōō, *crowed*, prt.; *crowed*, pp.; (a) *crow'ing*, s. 89.

Crowd, krowd, s. 22. Prim., a collection; h., a number of persons col. and confusedly pressed tog.; a throng, concourse, multitude; a mob; a number of things tog., or near tog.; fig., the vulgar, the populace; a promiscuous medley; multiplicity with confusion (as of ideas, &c.); a kind of violin†.

Crowd, vt. To press or urge tog.; to fill with a confused mult.; to fill to excess; to encumber by numbers; to press on, to dun; to carry to the utmost extent (neat.):—vi. To swarm, or be num.; to press; to urge forward. H., *crowd'ing*, p.; *crowd'ed*, pp., a.; *Crowd'er*†, -ĕr, s. A fiddler. [(a) *crowd'ing*, s. 89.

Crown, krown, s. 22. The diadem or state-cap of a king or sov. prince; fig., regal power, royalty, executive gov.; a wreath or garland; honorary distinction, reward; the top of anything, par. of the head, also the part of a hat, &c., which covers it; completion; accomplishment; a *5s.* silver piece; the corona or larmier (arch.); the long downy appendage to a seed (bot.). H., *crown'less*, a. Among its comp. are—*crown'-glass* (the best ordinary window-glass), *crown'-office* (one bel. to the court of Queen's Bench), *crown'-post* (that standing bet. 2 prin. rafters—arch.), *crown'-wheel* (one with teeth at right angles with its plane; the wheel which drives the balance of a watch), *crown'-works* (advanced bulwarks—fort.), &c., s.; *crown'-imps'rial*, *crown'-thistle*, &c. (names of plants), s. 90.

Crown, vt. To invest with a crown, or with regal power; to cover, as with a crown; to honour, dignify, adorn; to make illustrious; to reward or recompense; to complete, finish, perfect; to terminate and reward. H., *crown'ing*, p., a.; *crowned*, pp., a.; *crown'er*, *Crypt'stone*, s. 22. Cryst. comb. (min.) [s. 89.

Crucial, krōō'-sh'ăl, -she-ăl—S., Wa., a. 18, 27. Transverse; crosswise; in form of a cross; fig., severe*. [cining pot. (chem.)

Crucible, krōō'-sĭbl, s. 18, 45. A melting or cal-

Cruciferous, -sĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing or marked with a cross; having four petals cruciform (bot.). H., *crucif'erous plants* or *crucif'ers* (bot.; embr. most of our culinary veg.), s. pl. 90. [crucified; fig., the Christian religion*.

Cru'cifix, -se-fiks, s. A fig. or picture of Christ

Cru'ciform, -form, a. 26. Cross-shaped; hav. four petals disposed in form of a cross (bot.).

Crucify, krōō'-se-fi, vt. 18, 42. To execute by nailing to a cross; fig., to mortify, to subdue by the influence of a Christian spirit (scrip.); to vex or torment†. H., *cru'cifying*, p.; *cru'cified*, pp., a.; *cru'cifix*, s.; *crucifixion*, -fik'-shŭn (appr., that of Christ), s. 28.

Crucigerous, -sĭj'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 30. Cruciferous.

Crude, krōōd, a. 18, 20. Raw, unprep., in a nat. state; not altered or changed by any artificial process; rough, harsh, unripe; not well digested (as food); unfin., immature, incomplete (as a scheme); rough, imperf., clumsy, unsuc. (as an attempt); not matured, not well founded, hasty (as opin., &c.); in skeleton or outline; hav. or cont. undigested notions, errors, or deformities (as a speech or book); rudely laid on, inharmonious (pa.). H., *crude'ly*, 42, ad.; *crude'ness*, *crudity*, krōō'-dĭt-e, s. 91. [or candle (prov.).

Crudle†§, krōōd'l, vt., vi. To curdle; to nurse

Cruel, krōō'-ĕl, a. 18. Disp. to inflict pain or suffering on others, or pleased at their torments or afflictions; causing pain, suff., or injury (app. to both pers. and things); inhuman; hard-hearted, void of pity; brutal, ferocious, merciless, savage, barbarous. H., *cru'elly*, ad.; *cru'elness*a, *cru'elty*, -ĕl-te, s. 91.

Cruet, krōō'-ĕt, s. 18. A phial for sauces and condiments; a cruse. [a cruse*.

Cruise, krōōz, s. 18, 35. A cruising voyage;

Cruise, vi. To sail to and fro, or about, without any cert. course, for the purp. of war or protec. commerce, or for pleas. or plunder. H., *cruis'ing*, p., s.; *cruised*, pp.; *cruis'er* (pers. or ship; par. an armed ship), s. 89.

Crum, krŭm, s. = *crumb*, 45. A small frag. or piece (par. of bread or other food); the soft part of bread (as disting. from the crust). H., *crumm'y*, -e (cons. of crum, soft; fat or plump†§), a. 90.

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Crums, vt. = *crumb*. To break into crums; to crumble. H., *crumm'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Crumble, krŭm'-bl, vt., vi. 45. To break or fall into crums or small pieces; fig., to fall to decay, to perish. H., *crumm'bling*, p., a.; *crumm'bled*, -bld, pp., a. 89.

Crump'ŧ§, krŭmp, a. 45. Crooked.

Crump'et, -ĕt, s. A sort of small muffin.

Crumple†, krŭmp'l, vt. 45. To mark with or press into folds or wrinkles; to crease or rumple:—vi. To contract or shrink; to become creased, &c. H., *crump'ling*, p.; *crump'led*, pp., a. 89.

Crump'ling, -lĭng, s. A small coarse apple.

Crunch°, krŭnsh, vt. = *crunk'let*. 45. To cry like a crane.

Croup†, krūp, s. The croup of a horse.

Croup'er, -ĕr, krōōp'—We., s. The strap wh. passes from the saddle to the tail.

Crural, krōō'-răl, a. 18. Belonging to the leg; shaped like a leg or a root (anat.; bot.).

Crusade, krōō-sād', s. 18. A mfl. expedition under the banner of the cross; appr., one of those of the middle ages for the recov. of the Holy Land from the Turks; h., any romantic or hopeless undertaking; a cert. Port. coin stamped with a cross.

Crusad'er, -ĕr, s. One engaged in a crusade.

Cruse, krōōz, s. 17. A small cup; a small bottle for oil or vinegar.

Cruset, krōō'-sĕt, s. A goldsmith's crucible.

Crush, krŭsh, s. A violent collision; a pressing or rushing together. (v. v.)

Crush, vt. Lit., to press or squeeze into a mass or into fragments; fig., to beat down, overwhelm, subdue; to conquer beyond resistance; to oppress:—vi. To be pressed into a smaller compass; to condense. H., *crush'ing*, p., a.; *crushed*, pp., a.; *crush'er* (he or that), s. 89.

Crust, krŭst, s. Any external coat or cov. harder than the body of the mass; a deposit or incrustation; the baked case or paste of a pie; the hard exter. part of bread; a piece of crust; the superficial portion of the earth (geol.).

Crust, vt. To cover with a crust, or an incrustation:—vi. To gather or form into a crust; to concrete or harden, as superficial matter. H., *crust'ing*, p.; *crust'ed*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Crustaceous, krŭs-tā'-sh'ŭs, a. = *crusta'ceous*, -sh'ŭs, 38, 27. Pert. to the crustacea; hav. jointed shells. H., *crusta'ceousness*, s. 91.

Crusta'ceans, s. (pl., *crusta'ceans*, -sh'ŭns, E.; *crusta'cea*, -sh'ĕ or -shē-ă, L.) An articulate animal cov. with a crust-like, jointed shell (as the lobster).

Crustated, krŭst'-ā-tĕd, a. Cov. with a crust.

Crusta'tion, -shŭn, s. An adherent crust; an incrustation.

Crusty, krŭst'-ē, a. Pert. to or res. a crust; hard; fig., abrupt in speech or manner, snappish, brusque. H., *crust'ily*, ad.; *crust'iness*, s. 91. [bark.

Crut, krŭt, s. The rough, shaggy part of oak-

Crutch, krŭtch, s. 29. The support used by cripples; fig., old age.

Crutch, vt. To support on crutches; to mark with a cross†. H., *crutch'ing*, p.; *crutched* (-tĭd—a., 66), pp., a. 89.—*Crutch'ed-friars* or *crouch'ed-friars*, were those who wore a cross. See *Crouch*.

Cry, krī, s. (pl., *cries*.) 43. The act or sound of crying; any loud sound uttered by the mouth of an animal; clamour, outcry; exclam. of triumph, wonder, or other passion; proclamation; acclamation; public notice of hawkers, &c.; lamentation; scream, yell, shriek; weeping; popular favour; importunate call; public report or complaint; bitter complaints; the yelping of dogs; a pack (as of hounds); &c.

Cry, vt. To proclaim or make public:—vi. To speak or call loudly, vehem., or importunately; to utter lamentations, to weep; to exclaim (fol. by *out*); to proclaim; to bawl, squall (as a child), yelp (as a dog), &c., &c. H., *cry'ing*, p., a.; *cried*, prt., pp.; *cri'er*, s.; (a) *cry'ing*, s. (v. s.) 89.—To *cry out* is to exclaim; to *cry down*, to decry or depreciate; to *cry up*, to praise or applaud; to *cry out against*, to complain of, or censure strongly. See *Crier*.

Cryophorus, krī-ŏf'-o-rŭs, s. Lit., frost-bearer; an instrument for freezing water by its own evaporation.

Crypt, kript, s. 15. A subterranean cell or cave (par. one under a church) for sepulture; a subter. chapel or oratory; the grave of a martyr; the under or hidden part (arch.).

Crypt'ic, -ĭk, a. = *crypt'ical*, -ăl. Hidden; secret; occult. H., *crypt'ically*, ad. 91.

Cryptogamic, krĭp-to-găm'-ĭk, a. = *cryptoga'mous*, -tŏg'-ă-mŭs. Pert. to the *cryptoga'mia* or flowerless plants. (bot.) H., (a) *cryptog'amist*, -mĭst (one skilled in &c.), s. 90-1.

Cryptography, -tŏg'-răf-e, s. The art of secret writing; also the char. or cipher so employed.

Cryptology, -tŏl'-o-je, s. Enigmatical language.

Crystal, krĭs'-tăl, a. 15. Of or like crystal; bright, transparent.

Crys'tal, s. Lit., anything congealed or ice-like; appr., a solid body, of regular figure, formed, under certain circumstances, by the power of affinity, during the passage from the liquid to the solid state, or by sep. from its solution (chem.; min.); a heavy lustrous var. of glass; pop., anything lustrous or crystalline. H., *crys'talliform*, 26 (shaped like &c.), a. 91.

Crys'talline, -lĭne, -lĭn—P., S., Sh., a. 45, 58. Cons. of or res. crystal; bright, pellucid, transparent. *Crys'talline hu'mour* or *crys'talline lens*, is a lentiform, pellucid body, in the front part of the vitreous humour of the eye.

Crystallise, krĭs'-tăl-līze, vt. 60. To cause to form into or sep. in crystals:—vi. To be converted into crystals; to assume a crystalline form. H., *crys'tallising*, p.; *crys'tallised*, pp., a.; *crys'talliser* (appr., a vessel for &c.), s.; *crys'talliable*, a.; *crystalliaation*, -le-zĕ'-shŭn, s. 89.

Crystallographic, -lo-grăf'-ĭk, a. = *crystallograph'ical*. 45. Pert. to crystallography. H., *crystallograph'ically*, ad. 91.

Crystallography, -lŏg'-răf-e, s. 45. The science of crystallisation, or a treatise on it. H., *crystallog'rapher* or *crystallog'raphist* (one versed in), s. 90.

Cub, kŭb, s. The young of certain animals (par. of the bear, fox, and whale); a young boy or girl (in contempt); a stall for cattle†. H., *cub'less*, a. 90.

Cub, vt. To bring forth a cub or young. H., *cubb'ing*, p.; *cubbed*, pp.

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Cubation, kū-bā'-shŭn, s. 18. The act of lying down. [recumbent.
Cubatory, kū'-bā-tŏr-e, a. 25. Lying down;
Cu'bature, -tūre, s. 18. The determ. of the solidity or cubic content of a body; also the result.
Cube, kūbe, s. 18. A solid body bounded by 6 equal squares, arr. at equal angles (geom.); the third power or prod. of a number mult. twice into itself ($2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$.—arith.).—*Cube'-root* is the mult. which prod. a cube ($\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$.—arith.). [*cūb'ing*, p.; *cubed*, pp.
Cube, vt. To raise to the third power. H.,
Cubebs, kū'-bĕbs, s. pl. A spec. of med. pepper.
Cubic, kū'-bĭk, a. 18. = *cu'bical*. Having the form or prop. of a cube; solid, not superficial. H., *cu'bically*, 43, ad.; *cu'bicalness*, s. 91.
*Cubicular**, kū-bĭk'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Belonging to a bedroom.
Cu'biform, -be-form, a. 26. Cube-shaped.
Cubit, kū'-bĭt, s. The forearm†; also an anc. measure of length (= 17½ to 22 inches).
Cu'bital, -ăl, a. Cont. a cubit; relating to the
*Cu'bited**, -ĕd, a. Equal to a cubit. [forearm*.
Cuboid, kū'-boyd, a. = *cuboid'al*. 18, 22. Cubiform, or nearly so.
Cuckold, kŭk'-ŏld, s. 25. The husband of an adulteress (in contempt). H., *cuck'oldly** (of or like), a.; *cuck'old-maker*§, *cuck'oldom**, -dŭm (act or state), s. 90.
Cuck'old, vt. To wrong a husband by unchastity. H., *cuck'olding*, p.; *cuck'olded*, pp., a. 89.
Cuckoo, kōō'-kōō, s. 21. A cert. bird of passage, named from its note in spring; a sly knave†§. Among its comp. are—*cuck'oo-bud*, *cuck'oo-flower*, *cuck'oo-pint* (names of plants); *cuck'oo-spittle* (the frothy matter on plants cont. a small insect), &c., s. 90.
Cucullate, kū-kŭl'-āte, kū'—We., a. = *cucull'ated*. Hooded, cowled; having the shape of a hood. (bot.)
Cucumber, kū'-kŭm-bĕr, kow'-*§—P.,Wa., s.18. The name of a certain plant and its fruit.
Cucurbit, kū'-kŭr-bĭt, s. 18. A cert. chem. vessel.
Cucurbitaceous, -tā'-sh'ŭs, a. Res. a gourd.
Cud, kŭd, s. The food which ruminating animals return from the first stomach into the mouth, to chew again; also the inside of the mouth and throat of a ruminant; a quid§.
Cud'bear, -bāre, s. A dye-stuff prep. from lichen.
Cuddle†, kŭd'l, vt. 45. To hug or embrace so as to keep warm; to fondle:—vi. To retire from sight; to lie close and snug. H., *cudd'ling*, p.; *cudd'led*, pp.
Cuddy, kŭd'-e, s. A small room or cabin (naut.); h., any very small apartment; a clown or dolt (prov.); the coal-fish (loc.).
Cudgel, kŭj'-ĕl, -jĭl—Wa., kŭj'l—K., s. 32, 25. A stick suited to strike with, lighter than a club, and thicker than a rod.
Cudg'el, vt. To beat with a stick or cudgel. H., *cudg'elling*, p., s.; *cudg'elled*, pp.; *cudg'eller*, s. 89. [locks or everlasting.
Cudweed, kŭd'-wēde, s. The plant goldy-
Cue, kū, s. 18. The tail or end; h., the end of anything; the last words of a speech wh. an actor 'catches' and begins after, also the part wh. follows (thea.); a catch-word, hint, intim., or short direction; humour, temper of mind†; the straight rod used at billiards; a farthing†.
Cuff, kŭf, s. A blow with the fist or hand; the lower part of a sleeve when folded back.

Cuff, vt. To strike with the fists or hands; to strike with the talons or wings (as a bird):—vi. To fight; to scuffle. H., *cuff'ing*, p.; *cuffed*, pp.
Cufic, kū'-fĭk, a. 18. Applied to the Arabic character used in the time of Mohammed.
Cuinage, kwĭn'-āje, s. 45. The official stamping of pigs of tin with the arms of the Duchy of Cornwall. [s. 99. A met. breast-plate. (Fr.)
Cuirass, kwe-rās', kwē'—P., S., kū'—K., Sh.,
Cuirassier, -sēre', s. A soldier who wears a cuirass.
Cuish, kwĭs, kwĭsh—P., kŭsh—K.; Sh., s. (prop. orthog., *cuisse*, Fr.) Armour for the thighs.
Cuisine, kwe-zēne', s. 99. The kitchen; the cooking department. (Fr.) [a gnat or a flea.
Culiciform, kū-lĭs'-e-form, a. 18, 26. Shaped like
Culinary, kū'-lĭn-ăr-e, a. 18, 25. Relating to or used in the kitchen or in cookery.
Cull, kŭl, vt. To pick out or select from others. H., *cull'ing*, p.; *culled*, pp., a.; *cull'er*, s.; (s) *cull'ing*, s. 89.
Cullender, kŭl'-ĕn-dĕr, s. A colander.
Cull'et, -ĕt, s. Broken glass for remelting.
Cullion, kŭl'-yŭn, s. 45. A mean wretch; a cully; a bulbous root. H., *cull'ionly** (mean, base), a. 90. [(cook.)
Cull'is, -ĭs, s. Broth strained or gelatinised.
Cully†§, kŭl'-e, s. One meanly deceived, cheated, or jilted (as by a sharper or strumpet). H., *cull'yism** (state of being a), s.; (to) *cull'y*†§, vt. 90-1.
Culm, kŭlm, s. The straw or dry stalks of corn and grasses (agr.); the stems of grasses gen. (bot.); anthracite (prov.).
Culmiferous, kŭl-mĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing culms; cont. anthracite. [wards. (bot.)
Culminate, kŭl'-mĭn-āte, a. Growing up-
Cul'minate, vi. To be vertical; to be in or come to the meridian or zenith. H., *cul'minating*, p., a.; *cul'minated*, pp.; *culmina'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.
Culmination, -ā'-shŭn, s. The transit of a celestial body over the meridian; fig., top, crown, acme. (v. v.)
Culpable, kŭl'-păbl, a. 45. Deserving censure; blamable; criminal, immoral, sinful; guilty of*. H., *cul'pably*, 43, ad.; *cul'pableness*, *culpability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.
Culprit, kŭl'-prĭt, s. A person arraigned in court for a crime; h. also, one convicted of crime, a criminal.
Cultivate, kŭl'-te-vāte, vt. To till; to prepare the soil for crops; to improve by husbandry; to raise by tillage; fig., to foster (as the affections); to improve or enlarge by labour and study (as the mind); to correct by judgment, or ameliorate by tuition (as errors, inclinations, vices, &c., either in ourselves or others). H., *cul'tivating*, p.; *cul'tivated*, pp., a.; *cul'tivator* (also a sort of harrow), s.; *cul'tivable**, *cul'tivatable*, 45, a.; *cultiva'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.
Cultivation, -vā'-shŭn, s. Husbandry, tillage; culture; civilisation, refinement, &c. (v. v.)
Cultrate, kŭl'-trāte, a. = *cul'trated*. Sharp-edged and pointed. (bot.)
Culture, kŭl'-ŭre, s. 18. Cultivation; tillage; any act, labour, or means, employed for improvement, correction, or growth (phys., mor., or mental). H., *cult'ureless*, a. 90.
Cult'ure, vt. To cultivate or improve. H.,

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cult'ūring, p.; *cult'ūred*, pp., a.; *cult'ūrist*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Culver, kŭl'-vĕr, s. A pigeon or dove; a wood-pigeon. H., *cul'ver-tailed* (dove-tailed—carp.), a.; *cul'ver-house* (a dove-cote), *cul'ver-key* (a plant), &c., s. 90. [cannon.

Culverin, kŭl'-vĕr-in, s. A long (18-pounder)

Cul'vert, -vĕrt, s. A tunnel or archway under a road, bridge, or canal, either for use as a road or as a water-course.

Cumber, kŭm'-bĕr, vt. To load or crowd with something useless; to check or retard; to perplex, embarrass, obstruct, involve. H., *cum'bering*, p.; *cum'bered*, pp.

Cum'bersome, -sŭm, s. 45. Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; unwieldy. H., *cum'bersomely*, ad.; *cum'bersomeness*, 91.

Cumbrous, kŭm'-brŭs, a. Cumbersome; vexatious; confused. H., *cum'brously*, 43, ad.; *cum'brousness*, s. 91.

Cumin, kŭm'-in, s. The bitter aromatic seed or fruit of an annual plant of like name.

Cumulative, kū'-mu-lā-tĭv, a. 18, 45. That augments by addition; composed of parts in

*Cumulose**, -lōs', a. 45. Full of heaps. [a heap.

Cumulus, kū'-mu-lŭs, s. 18. A cloud formed of convex masses piled together. (meteo.)

Cuneal, kū'-ne-ăl, a. 18. Of or like a wedge.

Cu'neate, -āte, a. = *cu'neated*. Wedge-shaped.

Cuneiform, -ne'-e-form, a. = *cu'niform*. 26. Wedge-shaped.

Cunning, kŭn'-ĭng, a. Acute, shrewd, wily; artful, subtile, crafty; deceitful, trickish. H., *cunn'ingly*, ad.; *cunn'ingness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Cunn'ing, s. Orig., art, skill, knowl.†; shrewdness; artifice, deceit, slyness, fraud. dexterity; duplicity, stratagem.—A *cunn'ing-man*§ is a fortune-teller, &c.

Cup, kŭp, s. A small drinking vessel, also its contents; anything hollow, like a cup; the bell of a flower, a calyx; fig., anything received or endured (either of good or evil); a draught, a portion; sufferings, afflictions (scrip.):—pl., *cups*, social entertainment, drinking. H., *cup'-shaped*, &c., a. The *cup'-rose* is the poppy.—*Cup and can*§ = pot-companions:—*in one's cups* = drunk‡.

Cup, vt. To draw blood from, by means of scarification and *cupp'ing-glasses*. H., *cupp'ing*, p., a., s.; *cupped*, pp.; (a) *cupp'er*, s. 89.

Cup'-bearer, -bâre-ĕr, s. An attendant on a prince; a certain officer of state.

Cupboard, kŭb'-ŭrd, -bŏrd—P., S., s. A case with shelves for china, crockery, and other things in freq. use. [treasure or hoard up.

Cup'board‡§, vt. To place in a cupboard; to

Cupel, kū'-pĕl, s. 18. A kind of small porous crucible used in cupellation. H., *cu'pel-dust*, &c., s. 90.

Cupellation, -lā'-shŭn, s. The process of assaying gold and silver, and their alloys, by the cupel. [h. fig., love itself.

Cupid, kū'-pĭd, 18. The god of love (myth.);

Cupid'ity, -ĭt-e, s. Morbid or unlawful longing (esp. after wealth or power); avarice, covetousness, greediness.

Cupola, kū'-po-lă, s. A hemispherical dome. (arch.) H., *cu'polaed** (hav.), a. 90. [coppery.

Cupreous, kū'-pre-ŭs, a. 18. Of or like copper;

Cupriferous, -prĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Cont. copper.

Cupule, kū'-pūle, s. = *cu'pula*, L. 18. The cup or husk of the acorn, chestnut, &c. (bot.)

Cupuliferous, -lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing cupules.

Cur, kŭr, s. A degenerate or mongrel dog; a worthless, snarling fellow. H., *curr'ish*, *cur'-like*, a.; *cur'ship*†, s. (v. i.) 90.

Curable, kūre'-ăbl, a. 18, 45. That may be cured. H., *cure'ableness*, *cūrability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Curacoa, ku-rā-sō', s. = *curaçao*, kūr-ăs-ō-o, Fr. A cordial liq., orig. from Curacoa.

Curacy, kū'-rā-se, s. 18. The office, employment, or benefice of a curate.

Cu'rate, -rāte, s. Prim., an incumbent who has the cure of souls; appr., the stipendiary assistant or deputy of a rector or vicar in his clerical duties. A *perpet'ual cu'rate* is one appointed by the bishop, and paid by fees or a portion of the tithes. H., *cu'rate-ship**, s.; &c. (v. su.) 90.

Curative, kū'-rā-tĭv, a. 18, 45. Relating to the cure of disease; tending to cure.

Curator, -rā'-tŏr, s. (f., *cura'trix*, 40.) One who is appointed to the care or superint. of anything (as a library, museum, &c.); a guardian or trustee officially appointed (leg.).

Curb, kŭrb, s. 34. The flat iron-chain, &c., of a bridle; fig., restraint, check, hinderance; a hard tumour on a horse's hock (far.); the row of stones (*curb'-stones*) at the edge of a pavement or the mouth of a well‡. H., *curb'less*, a.—*Curb'-roof* = gambrel roof.

Curb, vt. To guide or restrain with a curb; fig., to check or restrain, to control or hold back, to subdue (app. to vices, pass., &c.); to bend†. H., *curb'ing*, p.; *curbed*, pp.; (a) *curb'ing*, s. 89.

Curd, kŭrd, s. The coagulum or caseous part of milk; also a like concretion from other liquors‡. H., *curd'y*, a.; *curd*§ (to coagulate), vt. 90-1.

Curdle, kŭrd'l, vt. 45. To turn into curd; fig., to congeal, thicken, or stagnate, or to cause a sensation of the same:—vi. To coagulate, to change into curd. H., *curd'ling*, p., s.; *curd'led*, pp., a. 89.

Cure, kūre, s. 28, 18. Lit., care or tendance; appr., the act of healing, restoration to health or soundness of body; also the remedy or treatment, or that which effects the change; the tendance or care of souls, spiritual charge; also the district of such tendance; a benefice. H., *cure'less*, &c., a. 90.

Cure, vt. To restore to health or soundness; to subdue or heal; fig., to remedy or remove (as an evil); to prep. for preservation (as food); to dry, salt, or pickle. H., *cūr'ing*, p.; *cured*, pp., a.; *cūr'er*, s.; *cūr'able*, a.; (a) *cūr'ing*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Curfew, kŭr'-fū, s. 39. Lit., cover the fire; an evening bell or chime, orig. intended as a signal for exting. fires and lights, and going to bed; a fire-plate†. [or a ward.

Curialistic, kū-re-*a*-lĭst'-ĭk, a. Pert. to a court,

Curiosity, kū-re-ŏs'-ĭt-e, s. Inquisitiveness; exactness; singularity; anything rare, curious, or unusual; an act of curiosity; curiousness. (v. i.)

Curious, kū'-re-ŭs, a. 18. Desirous of information; solicitous to see or know; inquisitive; attentive to, diligent about; accurate; careful in selection; difficult to please; nice, exact, elegant, subtile, ingenious; artful, elaborate, laboured; req. care and nicety; rare, singular, unexpected; eccentric‡;

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rigid, severe*. H., *cur'riously*, '48, ad.; *cur'riousness*, *curios'ity* (v. ss.), s. 91.

Curl, kŭrl, s. A ringlet of hair, or anything like it; an undulation, waving, sinuosity, or flexure; a certain disease in potatoes.

Curl, vt. To turn, bend, or form into ringlets or curls; to dress with curls; to writhe, twist, or coil:—vi. To shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulations; to ripple; to writhe; to twist itself; to recoil or shrink back; to play at curling (Sco.). H., *curl'ing*, p., a.; *curled*, pp., a.; *curl'er*, s. 89. [tribe, of sev. species.

Curlew, kŭr'-l'ōō, s. 27. A bird of the snipe

Curling, kŭrl'-ing, s. A cert. winter game. (Sco.)

Curl'y, -e, a. Having curls; full of curls or ripples. H., *curl'iness*, s. 91.

Curmudgeon†, kŭr-mŭj'-'ŭn, s. 22. An avaricious, churlish fellow. H., *curmudge'only**, a., ad. 91.

Currant, kŭr'-rănt, s. 24, 26. The fruit of a well-known garden shrub; also a small var. of dried grape from the Levant (prep., *Cor'inth*), sold by grocers.

Currency, kŭr'-rĕn-se, s. 26. The qual. of being current; fluency; gen. estimation; the circulating medium or money of a country, whether coin or paper (pol. ec.; v. i.).

Cur'rent, -rent, a. Circulating (as coin, opin., &c.); com., gen., fash., popular; acknowledged; gen. received, passable; now passing, present. H., *cur'rently*, 43, ad.; *cur'rentness*, *cur'rency*, -se, s. (v. s.) 91.

Cur'rent, s. Lit., progressive movement; a flowing or passing (par. app. to fluids); a stream, a running stream; course, progression, continuation; a connected series; gen. or main course or tendency (as of thought, action, &c.).

Curricle, kŭr'-rĭkl, -re-kl—S., s. 26, 45. A two-wheeled open chaise, drawn by two horses abreast; a course†; a chariot†.

Curriculum, -rĭk'-ū-lŭm, s. 18, 99. Lit., a race-course; appr., the course of study in a college or university.

Currie, kŭr'-re, s. = *cur'ry*. 26, 34. A stew, in which rice abounds, highly seasoned, and prin. so with *cur'rie-powder*. (Ind. cook.) See *Curry*. [tanned leather. (v. i.)

Cur'rier, -re-ĕr, s. One whose trade is to dress

Curr'ish, -ĭsh, a. Cur-like; sour; quarrelsome. H., *curr'ishly*, ad.; *curr'ishness*, s. 91.

Curry, kŭr'-re, vt. 26. To dress or prepare tanned leather; to rub and clean with a comb (as a horse); to scratch or claw*; to smooth, flatter, or humour†; to make into a currie (cook.). H., *cur'rying*, p.; *cur'ried*, -rĭd, pp., a.; *cur'rier*, s.; (a) *cur'rying*, s. 89. —To *curry favour* is to seek it by officiousness and flattery; *cur'ry-comb*, an iron instr. for currying horses. See *Currie*.

Cur'rying, -ing, s. = *cur'riery*, -ĕr-e. The art or practice of dressing tanned skins.

Curse, kŭrse, s. Malediction; execration; condemnation; affliction; torment. (v. v.)

Curse, vt. To solemnly utter a wish of evil against; to imprecate evil upon; to execrate; to devote to evil or to perdition; to vex or afflict seriously; to torment:—vi. To utter imprecations or curses; to execrate; &c. H., *curs'ing*, p., a.; *cursed* or *curst*†, prt., pp., 65; *curs'er*, s.; *curs'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Curs'ed, -ĕd, a. Execrable, hateful, abominable; malignant; vexatious†. H., *curs'edly*†, ad.; *curs'edness*†, s. 91.

Cursitor, kŭr'-sĭt-ŏr, s. 25. A clerk of the writ-office in Chancery. (Eng.) [*cur'sivsly*, ad. 91.

Cur'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Running; fluent. H., *Cursory*, kŭr'-so-re, -sŭr-e—K., s. = *cur'sorary*†. Running*; hasty, quick, slight, superficial; careless, inattentive, desultory. H., *cur'sorily*, ad.; *cur'soriness*, s. 91.

Curt†, kŭrt, a. 34. Short; brief; laconic, concise (as in reply). H., *curt'ly**, ad.; *curt'ness**, s. 91.

Curtail, kŭr-tāle', vt. To cut off the end or a part; fig., to shorten in any manner; to abridge, dim., contract. H., *curtail'ing*, p.; *curtailed'*, pp., a.; *curtail'er*†, s.; (a) *curtail'ing*†, *curtail'ment*, s. 89.—A *cur'tail* or *cur'tail-dog*, is one with a clipt tail; *cur'tail-step*, the lowest in a scroll-flight (arch.).

Curtain, kŭr'-tĭn, s. 45. A mov. hanging cloth or piece of drapery, wh. may be contracted, spread, or drawn up or aside, at will; the cloth-hanging used to conceal the stage bef. and after the play (thea.); the part of a rampart lying bet. two bastions (fort.). H., *cur'tainless*, a.—To *drop the cur'tain* is to close the scene, to end; to *raise the cur'tain*, to commence:—*cur'tain-lectures* are those given by a wife in bed. [tains.

Cur'tain†, vt. To enclose or furn. with cur-

Curtate, kŭr'-tāte, a. Noting the dist. of a planet's place from the sun, red. to the ecliptic. H., *curta'tion*, 36 (curtate dist.), s. 90-1.

Curtilage, kŭr'-tĭl-ăje, s. 45. The court-yard of a dwelling-house. (leg.)

Curtle-ax†, kŭrt'l-ăks, s. A sort of cutlass.

*Curule**, kū'-rōōle, a. 18. Senatorial; magiste-

Curvated, kŭr'-vā-tĕd, a. Curved; bent. [rial.

Cur'vature, -tūre, s. 18. The continual flexure of a line from a rectilineal direction; curvation.

Curve, kŭrve, a. Crooked; bent; curved.

Curve, s. An arched line; anything bent; a flexure, a curving; a line in which no three consecutive points are in the same direction, or in a straight line (geom.).

Curve, vt. To form into a curve; to bend, inflect, incurvate. H., *curv'ing*, p., a.; *curved*, pp., a.; (a) *curv'ing* (also a curve or flexure), s. (v. s.) 89. [frolic or prank.

Curvet, kŭrv'-ĕt, s. A cert. leap (man.); h., a

Curv'et, vi. To leap in curves or curvets; to leap, frisk, bound. H., *curv'eting*, p.; *curv'eted*, pp.

Curviform, kŭrv'-e-form, a. 26. Curve-shaped.

Curvilinear, -lĭn'-e-ăr, a. 25. = *curvilin'eal*. Cons. of, pert. to, or bounded by curved lines. H., *curvilin'early*, ad.; *curvilinear'ity**, s.; &c. 91. [crookedness. See *Curve*.

Curv'ity, -ĭt-e, s. A bending without angles;

Cushat, kōōsh'-ăt, s. 21. The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

Cushion, kōōsh'-ŭn, -ĭn—Wa., s. 21, 45. A pillow or soft pad to sit on; any soft stuffed bag or case†; a leather bag filled with sand (engr.).

Cush'ion, vt. To seat on a cushion; to furnish with do. H., *cush'ioning*, p., s.; *cush'ioned*, pp.,

*Cush'ionet**, -ĕt, s. A little cushion. [a. 89.

Cusp, kŭsp, s. A point or horn of the moon, or other luminary.

Cusp'ated, -ā-tĕd, a. = *cusp'idal*, -ĭd-ăl. Pointed; ending in a point. (bot., &c.)

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Cusp'idate, -id-āte, a. = *cusp'idated*. Having a sharp end, or a bristly point. (bot.)

Custard, kŭs'-tĭrd, s. 25. A mixture of milk, eggs, and sugar, flavoured and heated until it thickens. H., *cust'ard-apple* (the rich pulpy fruit of a W. I. tree), s. 90.

Custodial, kŭs-tō'-de-ăl, -tōd'-yăl—K., a. Relating to custody or guardianship.

Custo''dian, -ăn, s. One who has the care or custody of some public building.

Custody, kŭs'-to-de, s. Prim., a keeping or guarding; h., guardianship, inspection, preservation, security; restraint of liberty, imprisonment; defence from a foe.

Custom, kŭs'-tŭm, s. 25. Freq. repetition of the same act; freq., usual, or est. mode; hab. practice; habit, man., fash., prescription; a buying of goods, giv. orders, &c.; reg. trade or business (as of a shop); est. pract. or usage (leg.); tribute, toll, or tax:—pl. Duties imposed on imports and exports; also the officers and authorities con. with the collec., &c., of the same. H., *cust'om-house* (the place where vessels are entered and cleared, duties paid, &c.), s. 90.

Customary, kŭs'-tŭm-ăr-e, a. 25. Accor. to custom, habitual, usual; holding or held by custom. H., *cust'omarily*, 42, ad.; *cust'omariness*, s. 21.

Cus'tomer, -ĕr, s. A buyer; an accustomed buyer or visitor; a person† (in contempt); a toll-gatherer†; a prostitute†.

Cus'tos, -tŏs, s. 99. A keeper; appr., the keeper of a seal or documents.—*Cus'tos rotulo'rum* is the keeper of the rolls or records of a county. (L.)

Cut, kŭt, s. The act, state, or effect of cutting (in any of its senses); a stroke or blow, as with an axe, sword, or whip; a gash or incised wound; a channel made by cutting or digging; a near passage to avoid an angle†; a part cut off from the rest; any small piece or shred; a carving or an engr., also a print from it; the fashion, form, shape; div. of a pack of cards at play; a fool or cully†; a gelding†. It has many comp.: as—*cut'-throat* (murderous), a.; *cut'-purse* (a pick-pocket), *cut'-throat* (an assassin), *cut'-water* (forepart of a vessel's prow), *cut'-work** (embroidery), *cut'-worm*, &c., s. (v. v.) 90.

Cut, vt. To penetrate, divide, or sep. the parts of a body with a flat, sharp-edged instr.; to gash or incise; fig., to sever or divide into two or more parts; to hew (as timber); to carve (as meat); to shape, form, or fashion; to engrave or sculpture; to cleave or pass through (as the air or waves); to divide (as a pack of cards); to intersect or cross (as two lines); to abbr.; to geld or castrate; to avoid or neglect‡; to bite by satire; to pierce, injure, or affect deeply (as the feelings):—vi. To make way by dividing; to be severed; to operate with the knife (surg.); &c. H., *cutt'ing*, p., a.; *cut*, prt., pp., a.; (a) *cutt'er*, s.; (a) *cutt'ing*, s. 89. [The rad. meaning of this *v.* is carried, either lit. or fig., into all its num. appl., though mod. by the context. When entire sep. of parts is int. it is us. fol. by *asunder*, *down*, *in pieces*, *in two*, *off*, &c.—To *out off* also means to destroy, extirpate, intercept, abbr., &c.;—to *cut one's* to hasten;—to *cut out*†, to shape, form, or adapt; to debar; to excel or supplant;—to *cut short*†, to check, hinder, abridge;—to *cut up*, to carve; to eradicate, &c.—*Cut and dry*† or *ready cut*† = ready for use;—*cut and long tail*† = men of all kinds;—to *draw cuts*‡ = to draw lots, as of pieces of paper of unequal lengths.] [skin.

Cutaneous, kū-tā'nē-y'ŭs, a. Bel. to or aff. the

Cute, kūte, a. 18. Acute; sharp; clever.

Cuticle, kū'-tĭkl, s. 18, 45. The thin exterior cov. of the body, lying on the derm or corium; the scarf-skin; the thin external membrane of plants (bot.); the pelliole on liquor. (tech.)

Cuticular, -tĭk'-ū-lăr, a. 25. Pert. to the cuticle.

Cutlass, kŭt'-lăs, s. A broad, curved sword.

Cut'ler, -lĕr, s. One who makes or sells cutlery.

Cut'lery, -lĕr-e, s. Edged instr. of steel gen. (par. knives, scissors, razors, &c.).

Cutlet, kŭt'-lĕt, s. A slice of meat cut off for dressing (par. applied to veal).

Cutt'er, -ĕr, s. He or that which cuts (v. v.); appr., a light, swift var. of sloop, which has no stay to support its jib (naut.); a small boat carried by ships of war (R. N.); a front cutting tooth‡.

Cutt'ing, -ĭng, s. A piece cut off; an excavation through a hill, &c. (eng.); a twig or scion for planting (hort.); the oper. of lithotomy (surg.).

Cuttle, kŭt'l, s. = *cutt'le-fish*. 45. A mollusk of sev. spec., yielding sepia and *cuttle-fish bone*; a foul-mouthed fellow‡.

Cyanate, sī'-ăn-āte, s. 43. A salt of *cyan'ic acid*.

Cy'anide, -īd, s. 58. A direct comp. of cyanogen with a metal.

Cy'anite, -īte, s. A certain blue mineral.

Cyanogen, sī-ăn'-o-jĕn, s. 30-2. A pes. gaseous substance (= N_2 C_2), so named from being an essential ingredient in Prussian blue.

Cyanometer, -ŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. to ascer. the intensity of the blueness of the sky or ocean.

*Cyan'uret**, -ū-rĕt, s. 18. A cyanide.

Cyanuric, -ū'-rĭk, a. Noting a peculiar acid obtained from urea, &c.

Cyathiform, sī-ăth'-e-form, a. 26. Cup-shaped.

Cyclamen, sĭk'-lă-mĕn, s. The plant sow-bread.

Cycle, sī'-kl, s. 45. Lit., a circle or round; the revolution of a certain period of time, which finishes and recommences in a perpetual circle (chron.); an imag. celestial circle†.—*Cy'cle of indiction* = 15 years;—*cy'cle of the moon* (golden number) = 19 years;—*cy'cle of the sun* (solar cycle) = 28 years.

Cyclic, sī'-klĭk, sĭk'—We., a. = *cyc'lical*, -ăl, a. Pertaining to a cycle. [arcs and curves.

Cy'clograph, -klo-grăf, s. An instr. for descr.

Cycloid, sī'-kloyd, sĭk'—Sh., s. 22. A certain curve. (geom.)

Cycloid'al, -ăl, a. 42. Pertaining to a cycloid.

Cyclometry, -klŏm'-e-tre, s. The art of measuring cycles or circles.

Cyclopædia, sī-klo-pē'-de-ă or -pēd'-y'ă, -dī'-ăf —Jo., Sh., s. = *cyclope'dia*. A circle of the sciences; a book of universal knowledge; a compreh. dictionary embr. an entire subject.

Cyclopean, -pē'-ăn, a. = *Cyclŏp'ic*. Pert. to the cyclops; gigantic, massy, vast; terrific.

Cygnet, sĭg'-nĕt, s. A young swan.

Cylinder, sĭl'-in-dĕr, s. 41. A circular solid body of uniform diameter, with parallel circular ends or bases (geom.).

Cylin'dric, -drĭk, a. = *cylin'drical*, *cylindra'ceous**, -ah'-ŭs. Hav. the form or prop. of a

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cylinder. H., *cylin'dric'ally*, 43, ad.; *cylin-dric'ity*, -drĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [shaped.
Cylin'driform, -drē-form, a. 26. Cylinder-
Cyl'indroid, -droyd, s. A body diff. from a cylinder by having its ends elliptical.
Cyma, sī'-mă, s. 99. An ogee moulding or cornice (arch.); a cyme (bot.).
Cymar, se-mär', s. A simar or scarf.
Cymbal, sĭm'-băl, s. 15. A musical instr. of brass or bronze, beaten together in pairs.
Cym'biform, -form, a. 26. Boat-shaped.
Cyme, sīme, s = *cy'ma*, L. A sprout or shoot*; a kind of panicle having the appearance of an umbel (bot.). See *Cyma*.
Cy'moid, -moyd, a. 22. Formed like a cyme.
Cymophane, sĭm'-o-fīne, s. The chrysoberyl.
Cymophanous, se-mŏf'-ă-nŭs, s. Emitting rays; opalescent. [res. a cyme.
Cymose, sī-mōse', a. = *cy'mous*, -ŭs. Cont. or
Cynanche, se-năng'-ke, s. 99. Inflam. of the throat or trachea. [hunting with dogs.
*Cynegetics**, sĭn-e-jĕt'-ĭks, s. pl. 42. The art of
Cynic, sĭn'-ĭk, a. = *cyn'ical*, -ăl. Dog-like; surly, snarling, satirical; austere; misanthropic. H., *cyn'ically*, ad.; *cyn'icalness* or *cyn'icism*, -sĭzm, s. 91.
Cyn'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. Dogs; a sect of ancient Grecian philosophers, characterised by their contempt of riches, arts, sciences, pleasures, &c., and love of rigid virtue.
Cynosure, sĭn'-o-shūre, sī'—Ja., P., S., Sh., -zh'ōōr—S., s. The constellation wh. cont. the north star; h., anything which strongly
*Cy'on**. See *Scion*. [attracts attention (poet.).
Cypress, sī'-prĕs, s. A tree, of several species, whose branches were anc. used at funerals; h., a symbol of death or mourning. [of *Cy'prus*.
Cyprian, sĭp'-re-ăn, a. Of or from the Island
Cyp'rian, s. A lewd woman.
Cyp'rine, -rĭn, a. 45. Made of cypress wood; pertaining to fish of the carp family.
Cyp'riot, -re-ŏt, s. 25. An inhab. of Cyprus.
Cyprus, sī'-prŭs, s. A thin, transp., black stuff.
Cyrenaic, sĭr-e-nā'-ĭk, a. 15. Pert. to Cyrene.
Cyr'iologic, -o-lŏj'-ĭk, sĭ-re—S., a. Pert. to capital letters. [bid matter.
Cyst, sĭst, s. = *cys'tis*. A bag containing mor-
Cyst'ic, -ĭk, a. Pert. to or contained in a cyst.
Cyst'ine, -ĭn, s. 58. A kind of calculus formed of *cyst'ic oxide*.
Cystitis, -tī'-tĭz, s. Inflam. of the bladder.
Cystocele, sĭs'-to-sēle, s. Hernia of the bladder.
Cystose, -tōse', a. 45. Containing cysts.
Cystotomy, -tŏt'-o-me, s. The act or art of opening encysted tumours; lithotomy. (surg.)
Cytherean, sĭth-e-rē'-ăn, a. Of or belonging to Venus, or to love.
Czar, zär, s. (prop. orthog. and pronun., *tzar*. —We.; f., *czarina*, zä-rē'-nä.) An emperor; appr., the Emperor of Russia.
Czar'ish, -ĭsh, a. Pertaining to a czar.
Czar'owitz, -o-wĭtz, s. The eldest son of a czar.

t D

D, de. The fourth letter in the Hebrew alph., and those der. from it. It has only one sound, which is formed by pressing the tip of the tongue against the upper gums. It is never silent. When fol. a sharp cons., in the same syl., it assumes the sound of *t*. 71.

Dab§, dăb, s. A small lump of anything soft or moist, or a blow with it; something moist or slimy thrown on one; a gentle blow; a dabster; a small flat fish†.
Dab†, vt. To strike gently with something soft or moist, or with the hand; to mark with, or suck or bale up, by dabbing. H., *dabb'ing*†, p.; *dabbed*†, pp.
Dabble†, dăb'l, vt. 45. To wet by little dips or strokes; to smear, spatter, or sprinkle:—vi. To play in water; to do anything in a slight or superficial manner; to tamper; to meddle. H., *dabb'ling*†, p., a.; *dabb'led*†, pp.; *dabb'ler*†, s.; (a) *dabb'ling*†, s. 89.
Dab'chick, -chĭk, s. A small water-fowl. [thing.
Dab'ster†§, -stĕr, s. One who is expert at any-
Dace, dāse, s. 35. A certain small river-fish.
Dactyl, dăk'-tĭl, s. 15. A poetical foot (- ∪ ∪).
Dactyl'ic, -ĭk, a. = *dac'tylar*, 25. Rel. to or cons. of dactyls; pert. to the fingers. H., (a) *dactyl'ic*, s. (pros.) 90-1.
Dac'tylist, -ĭst, s. A writer of flowing verse.
Dactyl'oglyph, -o-glĭf, s. 45. The inscr. of the artist's name on a finger ring or gem. [engr.
Dactylography, -ŏg'-răf-e, s. The art of gem
Dactylology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. 30. The art of talking with the fingers; knowl. of the hist. and qual. of finger-rings. [fingers, or by finger-rings.
Dactyl'omancy, -o-măn-se, s. Divination by the
Dad§, dăd, s. = *dadd'y*§, -e. Father. (chl.)
*Daddle**§, dăd'l, vi. 45. To dawdle; to totter or toddle.
Dado, dā'-do, s. The die, or the square part of a pedestal or column bet. the base and cornice.
Dædalian, de-dāl'-yăn, a. 45. Formed with art; intricate; maze-like. [margin. (bot.)
Dædalous, dĕd'-ă-lŭs, a. Having a maize-like
Daffodil, dăf'-o-dĭl, s. A cert. yellow flower.
Daft, dăft, a. Weak-minded; silly. (prov.)
*Dag**, dăg, s. A loose end of something; a leathern latchet. (prov.)
Dagger, dăg'-ĕr, s. 25. A short-pointed sword for stabbing; a mark (†) used in printing. H., *dagg'er** (to stab), vt. 90.
Draggle†, dăg'l, vt., vi. To draggle (q. v.).
Daguerreotype, dă-gĕr'-ro-tīpe (g hard), -re-o-tīpe—J. & M., S., s. 99. The method of sun-painting on metal, inv. by Daguerre. (Fr.) H., *Daguerre'ian*, -re-ăn (pert. to), a.; (a) *Daguerre'otyper* or *Daguerre'otypist*, s. 90.
Dahlia, dāle'-y'd, s. A certain showy flower.
Daily, dā'-le, a. (pref., *day'ly*—We.) Occ., giv., enj., or performed every day; diurnal:—ad. Every day; day by day; diurnally; fig., very often. H., *dai'liness**, s. 91.
Dainty, dāne'-te, a. Pleas. to the palate, delicious; delicate, nice, squeamish; scrup. in manners, ceremonious, fastidious; elegant, soft, tender; effem. beautiful; affectedly fine. H., *dain'tily*, 43, ad.; *dain'tiness*, s. 91.
Dain'ty, s. A delicacy. (v. a.)
Dairy, dāre'-e, s. 26. The place where milk is kept, and cheese and butter made; also the business or occup. in resp. of the same; a dairy-farm. H., *dair'y-house*, *dair'y-room*, *dair'y-maid*, *dair'yman*, &c., s. 90. [of a dairy.
Dair'ying, -ĭng, s. The trade, bus., or manag.
Dais, dā'-ĭs, s. The raised floor at the upper end of a dining-hall, where the high table stood; also the canopied seat there. (arch.)
Daisy, dā'-ze, s. 35. A well-known spring flower. H., *dai'sied*, -zĭd (full of), a. 90.

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Dale, dāle, s. A vale or valley. (poet.)

Dalliance, dāl'-e-āns*e*, dāl'-yāns*e*†, s. Lit., lingering, or delay†; appr., acts of trifling, toying, or fondness; interchange of caresses; conjugal embraces.

Dally, dāl'-e, vt. To delay or defer*:—vi. To pass the time in dalliance; to lose time in idleness or trifles; to play, sport, or trifle. H., *dall'ying*, p.; *dall'ied*, -id, pp.; *dall'ier*, -e-ĕr, s.; *dall'iance*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Dam, dăm, s. A mother (applied chiefly to quadrupeds); a mole or bank to confine water; a crowned man† (draughts).

Dam, vt. To confine or shut up with a dam; fig., to confine or restrain generally†. H., *damm'ing*, p.; *dammed*, pp.

Damage, dăm'-āj*e*, s. 45. Mischief, hurt, detriment, loss; also the value of the mischief done; any hurt, loss, or hindrance to one's estate or prop. (leg.):—pl., *dam'ages*, -ĕz, compensation awarded by a jury (leg.).

Dam'age, vt. To harm, injure, or impair:—vi. To rec. harm or damage. H., *dam'aging*, p., a.; *dam'aged*, pp., a.; *dam'ageable*, a. 89.

Damascene, dăm'-ă-sēn*e*, dăm'-zn†, s. The damson.

Dam'ask, -ăsk, s. Figured linen or silk, orig. from Damascus; also a red colour, as of the *dam'ask rose*. H., *dam'ask* (of or like), a. 90.

Dam'ask, vt. To form flowers on stuffs, &c.; to variegate. H., *dam'asking*, p.; *dam'asked*, pp.

Dam'askeen, -ēn*e*, vt. = *dam'asken**. To inlay iron, steel, &c., with gold or silver wire. H., *dam'askēening*, p., s.; *dam'askēened*, pp., a. 89.

Dam'askin, -in, s. A sabre, originally from Damascus. [or silver.

Dam'assin, -ăin, s. Cloth damasked in gold

Dame, dāme, s. Orig., a title of honour; now, a matron, or the mistress of an humble family; the wife of a knight or baronet (leg.); a lady (poet.). [East Indies.

Dammar, dam'-ăr, s. 25. A resin from the

Damn§, dăm, s. 45. A curse; an oath.

Damn, vt. To sentence to eternal torments in a fut. state; to condemn; to procure or cause to be eter. condemned; to condemn, censure, or reprobate (scrip.); to cause the failure or miscarriage of†; to hiss or hoot down a play, &c.† H., *damning*, dăm'-, p.; *damned*, dămd, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Damnable, dăm'-năbl, a. 45. Deserv. or leading to damnation; odious, execr., pernicious. H., *dam'nably*, 43, ad.; *dam'nableness*, s. 91.

Damnation, -nā'-shŭn, s. Exclusion from divine mercy; sentence to eternal punishment; condemnation, censure (scrip.).

Dam'natory, -nā-tŏr-e, a. 25. Tend. to condemn; cont. a sentence of condemnation.

Damned, dăm'-nēd, a. 65. Sentenced to eter. punishment; condemned; hateful, abomin., execrable§. H., (the) *dam'ned*, s. pl. (v. v.) 91.

Damnific, -nĭf'-ĭk, a. Causing loss; mischievous.

*Dam'nify**, -ne-fī, vt. To cause loss or damage to; to hurt or injure. H., *dam'nifying*, p.; *dam'nified*, pp.

Damning, dăm'-ning, a. That condemns; that exposes to damnation. H., *dam'ningly**, ad.; *dam'ningness**, s. 91.

Damp, dămp, a. 45. Moist; humid; foggy; dejected, sunk, depressed*. H., *damp'ly*, ad.; *damp'ness*, s. 91.

Damp, s. Moist air; humidity, vapour, fog; mental depression, chill†:—pl., *damps*, noxious exhalations from mineral strata. H., *damp'y**†, s. 90.

Damp, vt. = *damp'en*†. To moisten, to wet slightly; fig., to chill, depress, or discourage; to abate, deaden, or weaken (as a sound). H., *damp'ing*, p.; *damped*, dămt, pp., a.; *damp'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Damp'ish†, -ĭsh, a. Rather damp. H., *damp'ishly**, ad.; *damp'ishness*†, s. 91.

Damsel, dăm'-zĕl, s. A young gentlewoman†; any young female†; a country lass.

Damson, dăm'-zn, s. 45. A small black plum.

Dance, dănse, dănse—We., s. 9, 28. Prim., a leaping or frisking about; appr., a movement of one, or of many, in concert, with measured steps, regulated by music; also any tune by which dancing is regulated.

Dance, vt. To make to dance; to dandle†:—vi. To leap and frisk about; to move nimbly; appr., to move with meas. steps, &c., in accord with music. H., *dan"cing*, p., s.; *danced*, pp.; *dan"cer*, s.; (a) *dan"cing*, s. (v. s.) 89.—To *dance attend'ance*† is to wait on obsequiously and assiduously.

Dan"cing, -ing, s. The act and art of mov. in the dance. H., *dan"cing-master*, *dan"cing-school*, &c., s. 90. [lion's tooth or taraxacum.

Dandelion, dăn-de-lī'-ŭn, s. 25. The plant

*Dan'déprat**, -prăt, s. An obsolete coin; a ninny; a little fellow.

Dandle†, dăn'-dl, vt. 45. To shake or jolt on the knee or hand (as an infant); to amuse by play or fondling; to toy or dally with†. H., *dand"ling*†, p., s.; *dan'dled*†, pp.; (a) *dand'ler**, s. 89.

Dandruff, dănd'-rŭf, s. Scurf in the head.

Dandy†, dăn'-de, s. One who dresses to excess; a fop; a coxcomb. H., *dan'dyish*†, *dan'dified*†, a.; *dan'dyism*†, -ĭzm (manner and dress of), s. 90.

Dane, dāne, s. A native of Denmark. [wort.

Dane'wort, -wŭrt, s. Dwarf-elder or wall-

Danger, dānc'-jĕr, s. 30. Risk, hazard, peril; a state of exposure or insecurity. H., *dān'gerless**, &c., a. 90.

Dangerous, dānc'-jĕr-ŭs, a. Haz., perilous, unsafe, insecure; full of danger. H., *dān'gerously*, 43, ad.; *dān'gerousness**(danger), s. 91.

Dangle, dăng'-gl, vi. 45. To hang loose, flowing, or waving; to hang on any one; to be an humble, officious follower. H., *dan"gling*, p., a., s.; *dan'gled*, pp.; (a) *dan"gler* (par. after women), s. 89. [Denmark.

Danish, dānc'-ĭsh, a. Of or bel. to the Danes or

Da"nish, s. The language of the Danes.

*Dank**, dăngk, a. Damp; humid. [Danube.

Danubian, dă-nūbe'-yăn, a. Pert. to the river

Dap, dăp, vi. = *dāpe*. To raise, sink, or drop the bait gently. (ang.)

Dapper†§, dăp'-ĕr, a. Active, nimble; little and active; neat and brisk.

*Dapp'erling**, -ling, s. A dwarf.

Dapple, dăp'l, a. = *dapp'led*, 45. Spotted; marked with spots of dif. colours or shades.

Dapp'le, vt. To variegate with spots, &c. (v. a.) H., *dapp'ling*, p., a.; *dapp'led*, pp., a. 89.

Dar, dăr, s. = *dart*. A fish found in the Severn. [H., *darc'ful*†, a. 90.

Dare, dāre, s. Defiance, challenge†; the dace†.

Dare, vi. To have suff. courage, strength of mind, or hardihood; to be adventurous; not

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to be afraid. H., *dâr'ing*, p., a.; *dûrst*, prt.; *dared*, pp. 89.

Dare, vt. To challenge, provoke, or defy; to terrify and amaze† (as in catching larks). H., *dâr'ing*, p., a.; *dared*, prt., pp. 89.

Daring, dâre'-ing, a. Bold, courageous, intrepid; adventurous; audacious. H.; *dâr'ingly*, ad.; *dâr'ingness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Dark, dârk, a. 7. Without light, obscure; wholly or partially black; opaque; blind*; fig., gloomy, dismal, depressing; obscure, mysterious; unenlightened, rude, ignorant; secret, concealed; clandestine. H., *dark'ly*, ad.; *dark'ness*, s. 91. [Its comp. are num., but self-explanatory.]

Dark, s. Darkness; obscurity; state of ignorance. H., *dark'ish*, a. (v. a.) 90.

Darken, dârk'n, vt. 45. = *dark*†. To make dark; to cloud or obscure; to render ignor. or stupid; to perplex; to sully, foul, or blacken:—vi. To grow dark or darker; to become sullied or opaque. H., *dark'ening*, p., a.; *dark'ened*, -nd, pp., a.; *dark'ener*†, s. 89.

Darkling, dârk'-ling, a. Being in the dark; darksome. (poet.) [rity (v. v.).

Dark'ness, -nês, s. Absence of light; obscu-

Dark'some, -sûm, a. Gloomy; obscure. (poet.)

Dar'ling, dâr'-ling, a. = *dear'ling*†. Favourite; dear; dearly beloved.

Dar'ling, s. One much beloved.

Darn†, dârn, s. A place mended by darning.

Darn, vt. To mend holes by imit. the texture of the stuff. H., *darn'ing*, p.; *darned*, pp., a.; *darn'er*, s.; *darn'ing* (the act, &c.), s. 89.

Darnel, dâr'-nêl, s. A certain field-weed.

Dart, dârt, s. A pointed weapon thrown by the hand; fig., anything which pierces and wounds.

Dart, vt. To throw sud., offens., or rapidly; to send; to emit; to send or shoot (fol. by *forth*):—vi. To fly as a dart; to fly, run, or spring rapidly (as with hostile purpose). H., *dart'ing*, p.; *dart'ed*, pp.; *dart'er* (also a Brazilian bird), s. 89.

Dart'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *dart'ingly*, ad. 91.

*Dartrous**, dâr'-trûs, a. Noting certain vague cutaneous diseases.

Dash, dâsh, s. Collision; infusion; slight add. or admixture; something thrown into another subs. to give it piquancy or char.; a sud. stroke, blow, or act; a rushing or onset with violence; flourish, parade; the sound of dashing water; a mark in writing and printing (—); a mark over a note in music (𝄐 = distinctly).

Dash, vt. To throw or strike sud.; to break by collision (us. fol. by *in pieces*); to throw in flashes; to sprinkle or bespatter; to strike and break or disperse (as waves); to mix, reduce, or adult.; to form or sketch hastily; to strike or blot out, or obliterate; to destroy or frustrate (as hopes or schemes); to confuse or put to shame; to confound with shame or fear:—vi. To strike, &c., and fly off; to rush, strike, or scatter; to fly in flashes with a loud noise; to rush and break through (as a ship). H., *dash'ing*, p., a.; *dashed*, pp.; *dash'er* (also one showily dressed), s. 89. [the forepart of a vehicle.

Dash'-board, -bôrd, s. The screen or board on

Dash'ing, -ing, a. Precipitate; rushing carelessly on; marked by finery of dress or assumption of manner†; &c. (v. v.) H., *dash'ingly*, ad. 91.

Dastard, dâs'-tûrd, a. = *das'tardly*, -le. Meanly timid; cowardly. H., *das'tardly*, ad.; *das'tardness*, *das'tardliness*, s. 91.

Das'tard, s. A coward; a poltroon. H., *das'tardy** (dastardness), s. 90. [tntimidate.

*Das'tardise**, -ize, vt. 60. To make cowardly; to

Data, dâ'-tâ, s. pl. Things given, admitted, known, or assignable; known or admitted truths. (log.; geom.)

Dataria, da-târe'-e-â, s. The papal chancery at Rome. H., *da'tary* (prin. officer of), s. 90.

Date, dâte, s. The addition to a writing, &c., wh. shews the time when it was executed; also the words, fig., &c., which expr. the same; the time of any event or trans.; a stipulated time; continuance, duration; period, era, age, epoch; copclus., end*; the fruit of the *date'-tree*. H., *date'less*, a. 90.

Date, vt. To write, note, or affix the date to or of:—vi. To reckon; to have origin. H., *dât'ing*, p.; *dât'ed*, pp.; *dât'er*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Dative, dâ'-tiv, a. That is given or appointed.

Da'tive, s. = *da'tive case*. That inflexion of a noun wh. den. participation in the action of its verb, in Eng. expressed by *to* or *for*. (gr.)

Datum, dâ'-tûm, s. (pl., *da'ta*.) A thing or proposition giv. and admitted.—*Da'tum-line* is the base line from which surface-levels are reckoned (civ. eng.). See *Data*.

Daturia, dâ-tû'-re-â, s. 18, 58. An alkaloid obt. from the thorn-apple (*datu'ra stramo'nium*).

Daub, dâwb, s. 8. A coarse painting.

Daub, vt. To smear with soft adhes. matter; to paint coarsely; to lay on gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly†:—vi. To play the hypocrite or flatterer†. H., *daub'ing*, p.; *daubed*, pp.; *daub'er*, s.; *daub'ing*, *daub'ery*, *Daub'y†*, -e, a. Viscous; glutinous. [s. 89.

Daughter, dâw'-tĕr, s. 8, 90. A female child; any fem. descendant; a term of tutelage or kindness; the fem. penitent of a confessor:—pl. Fem. inhab., descendants gen. (poet.; scrip.).—*A daugh'ter-in-law* is a son's wife.

Daugh'terly, -le, a. Like a daughter; dutiful. H., *daugh'terliness*, s. 91.

Daunt, dânt, dâwnt*—K., Pe., vt. 8, 9. To discourage; to intimidate, dismay, frighten. H., *daunt'ing*, p.; *daunt'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Daunt'less, a. Not to be discouraged; fearless. H., *daunt'lessly*, 43, ad.; *daunt'lessness*, s. 91.

Dauphin, dâw'-fin, dô'-fâng—K., s. 99. The title of the eldest son of the king of France. H., *dauph'iness* (wife or widow of), s. 90.

Davits, dâv'-its, s. pl. Proj. beams or props used in hoisting boats, manag. the anchor, &c. (naut.) [*dav'ish** (sly), a. 90.

Daw, dâw, s. 8. The name of sev. birds. H.,

Dawdle†, dâw'-dl, vi. 45. To waste time; to trifle; to act or move slowly. H., *dawd'ling†*, p., a.; *daw'dle†*, pp.; (a) *daw'dle†* or *dawd'ler†*, s. 89.

Dawk, dâwk, s. A rupture, defect, or incision in timber (tech.); the mail-post (E. I.).

Dawk, vt. To cut or mark with an incision:—vi. To move about slowly and idly*§.

Dawn, dâwn, s. 8. The break of day; the time bet. the first appearance of light and sunrise; fig., beginning; first rise; the first beams, appearance, opening, or expansion. H., *dawn'less*, a. 90.

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Dawn, vi. To begin to grow light in the morning; fig., to begin to open, expand, or appear (mat., mor., or ment.); to glimmer obscurely; to give promise of future lustre. H., *dawn'ing*, p., a.; *dawned*, pp.; (the) *dawn* or *dawn'ing*, s. 89.

Day, dā, s. The time occupied by one revol. of the earth on its axis (= *nat'ural day*); the time from midnight to midnight (= *civ'il day*); 24 hours; pop., the time bet. sunrise and sunset, the period of daylight (= *artifi'cial day*); fig., light, daylight, sunshine; publicity; a time specified, appointed, fixed, or distinc.; the age then passing or ref. to (gen. in the pl., *days*); the contest of a day, battle; anniversary; time or season in gen.; life, prime of life. It has many comps.:—*day'-beam*, *day'-book* (a daily record of debts and credits as they occur), *day'-break* (dawn), *day'-coal* (the upper stratum), *day'dream* (a vision to the waking senses), *day'-flower*, *day'-fly* (the ephemera), *day'-labour*, *day-la'bourer*, *day'-lily* (the asphodel), *day'light*, *day'-maid*† or *day'-woman*† (dairy-maid), *day'star* (morning star), *day's-work*, dāz'-wŭrk (that of one day), *days'man*†§ (an umpire or judge), *day'spring* (dawn), *day'time*, *day'-writ* or *day'-rule* (leg.), &c., &c.—*Day-by-day* = daily:—*to-day*, ad. = on this day:—*day of grace* = time when mercy is offered (theo.):—*days of grace* = 3 days allowed for the paym. of a note or bill of exchange, after being due according to its date (comm.).

Daze, dāz, s. A glittering stone. (mi.)

Daze[2], vt. To dazzle. (poet.)

Dazzle, dăz'l or dăz'-zl, vt. 45. To overpower with light; to render the sight unsteady; to strike or surprise with brilliancy or splendour (either lit. or fig.):—vi. To have the sight overpowered with light; &c. (v. su.) H., *dazz'ling*, p., a.; *dazz'led*, pp., a.; *dazz'ler*†, s.; *dazz'ling*, *dazz'lement*[2], s. 89.

Dazz'ling, -ling, a. (v. v.) H., *dazz'lingly*, ad. 91.

De-, dē, pfx. It us. expr. motion downwards, a mov. from, separation, or taking away; and h. also, oft. a negative, with a force like *not* or *un-*, reversing the meaning of the orig. word. In these senses most of its com. comp. are self-expl. Somet. it augm. or diminishes; and at others, it is merely intensive, imp. out, fully, thoroughly, &c. (L.) See *Con-*, *Dis-*, &c.

Deacon, dē'-kn, -kŭn[2]—K., s. (*f.*, *dea'coness*[2].) 17, 45. A person in the lowest of the three orders of clergy (Eng.); an overseer of the poor (Sco.). H., *dea'conship* or *dea'conry* (offices or minis. of), s. 90.

Dead, dĕd, a. Deprived of life, deceased, defunct; without life, inanimate; that never had life (anim. or veg.); whence a var. of meanings, lit., fig., and anal.: as—deathlike, deep, sound; senseless; inactive; perfectly still, motionless, breathless; unempl., unpost., useless; empty, void; dull, unenlivened, unvaried; deep, obscure; frigid, cold, lifeless; without warmth or ardour; tasteless, vapid, spiritless; without natural force, efficacy, spirit, &c.; uninhab.; without vegetation; perf. or complete (gun.; surv.; &c.); deprived of the rights of citizenship (leg.); under the power of sin (theo.). H., *dead'ly*, a., ad.; *dead'ness*, s. (v. i.) 93. Among its comp. are—*dead'-doing*[2] (destructive), *dead'-drunk* (helplessly so), &c., a.; *dead-col'ouring* (first rough layer—pa.), *dead-lan'guage* (one no longer spoken), *dead'-letter* (one undel. and unclaimed), *dead'-lift* (a heavy weight; a hopeless exigency), *dead'-light* (a storm-shutter for a cabin window—naut.), *dead'-march* (a piece of solemn funeral music), *dead'-nettle* (a plant), *dead'-reckoning* (estim. of a ship's place simply by the log-book—navig.), *dead'-water* (eddy water at a ship's stern), *dead'-weight* (a heavy or oppress. burden), *dead'-works* (the parts of a ship above her water-line—naut.), &c., &c., s.

Dead, s. The depth or midst; the time of greatest stillness or gloom:—s. pl. (the *dead*) dead men. H., *dead'ish*[2] (flat, dullt), a. 90.

Deaden, dĕd'n, vt. 45. = *dead*†. To deprive of or lessen vigour, force, action, or sensation; to blunt, to lessen sensibility; to retard; to render vapid or spiritless; to lessen or smother (as sound); to cloud or obscure (as gloss or brilliancy). H., *dead'ening*, p., a.; *dead'ened*, -nd, pp., a. 89.

Deadly, dĕd'-le, a. Bringing death; fatal; destructive; implacable. H., *dead'ly* (also very, extremely§), ad.; *dead'liness*, s. 91.—*Dead'ly nightshade* is belladonna.

Deaf, dĕf (orig., dēfṭ, and still pron. so in Amer.), a. Without the sense of hearing; hearing imperf.; fig., inattentive, regardless, unconcerned; unwilling to hear; unprofitable. H., *deaf'ly*, 42, ad.; *deaf'ness*, s. 91.—A *deaf'-mute* is one deaf and dumb.

Deafen, dĕf'n, vt. 45. To make deaf (wholly, partially, or tempor.); to stun. H., *deaf'ening*, p., a.; *deaf'ened*, -nd, pp. 89.

Deal, dēle, s. Lit., a div., portion, or part; h., an indef. quan., degree, or extent; a great part; the act of dealing cards; a fir or pine board or plank.

Deal, vt. Prim., to divide or sep.; to divide into portions, to distribute (oft. fol. by *out*); to give gradually; to scatter or throw about:—vi. To traffic or trans. business; to negotiate; to act (in any man.); to distrib. cards. H., *deal'ing*, p.; *dealed* or *dealt*, dĕlt, prt., pp.; *deal'er*, s.; *deal'ing*, s. (v. s.) 89.—To *deal by* is to treat (well or ill); to *deal in*, to have to do with, to trade in, to practise; to *deal with*, to treat in any man., to contend with. [*dealba'tion*[2], 86, s. 89.

Dealbate†, de-ăl'-bāt, vt. To whiten. H.,

Dealer, dēle'-ĕr, s. One who deals; a trader, shopkeeper, broker, merchant, &c. (v. v.)

Deal'ing, -ing, s. Conduct in rel. to others; behaviour, intercourse, treatment; business, commerce, traffic, &c. (v. v.)

Dean, dēne, s. A dignitary in cathedral and colleg. churches, who presides over a chapter, and with it forms the council of a bishop; also an official in each college of a university (Eng.; Amer.). H., *dean'ship*, s. (v. i.) 90.

Dean'ery, -ĕr-e, s. The office, juris., &c., of a dean; also his residence.

Dear, dēre, a. Scarce, not plentiful; high in price, valuable, precious; more costly than usual; highly valued or esteemed (spp. to persons); beloved, darling; hurtful†. H.,

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dear'ly, ad.; *dear'ness*, s. 91.—*Dear'-bought* = dearly purchased. [fam. or petty fondness).

Dear†, s. = *dear'y*†, -e. A darling (a term of

Dearth, dĕrth, s. 37. Scarcity causing dearness; want, famine; fig., barrenness, privation (as of news or incidents).

*Dearticulate*ᵉ, vt. To disjoint.

Death, dĕth, s. 37. The extinc. or cessation of life; decease, demise, dissolution; mortality; destruction; fig., the state of the dead; manner of dying; symbol of mortality (a skeleton); cause or instr. of death; alienation or perpet. sep. from God (scrip.); damnation, eternal torments (theo.). H., *death'ful*†, *death'less* (immortal), *death'y*† or *death'-like*, *death'-bŏding*ᵉ, &c., a.; *death'-ward*ˢᵉ, ad.; *death'-bed*, *death'-stroke*, *death'-rattle* (that of a dying pers.), *death'-tŏken* (something indic. death), *death'-watch* (a small insect that makes a ticking noise), *death's'-door* (near approach to), *death's'-man* (an executioner), &c., s. 90.

Dĕbacle, de-bäk'l, dā-bā'kl—Fr., s. 45, 99. The pristine deluge. (geol.)

Debar, de-bär', vt. To exclude; to hinder. H., *debarr'ing*, p., a.; *debarred'*, pp. 89.

Debark, de-bärk', vt. To disembark (q. v.). H., *debark'ing*, p.; *debarked'*, pp.; *debarca'tion* or *debarka'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Debase, de-bās', vt. To red. from a higher to a lower state or position (intel., mor., soc., or pol.); to lower or degrade; to make mean or despicable (as in char., prin., &c.); to sink or vitiate in pur. or eleg. (as style or lang.); to lessen in value by admixture; to adulterate. H., *debās'ing*, p., a.; *debased'*, pp., a.; *debās'er*, s.; *debase'ment*, s. 89. [91.

Debā''sing, -lng, a. (v. v.) H., *debās'ingly*, ad.

Debate, de-bāt', s. Contention in words or argum., discussion, controversy; pers. dispute; the right or power of being disputed: —pl., *debates'*, published reports of &c. H., *debate'ful*ᵉ†, s. 90.

Debate', vt. To contend for in debate; to controvert, discuss, or dispute:—vi. To deliberate or discourse (*on*); to join in debate. H., *debāt'ing*, p.; *debāt'ed*, pp., a.; *debāt'er*, s.; *debāt'able*, 45, a.; *debate'*, *debate'ment*ᵉ, s. 89. [indulgence, or debauchery.

Debauch, de-bäwch', s. 8, 29. A fit of intemp.,

Debauch', vt. To corrupt or vitiate (as prin., &c.); appr., to corr. or defile with lewdness, or with intemp. (but ch. the first); to pervert, to seduce from allegiance or duty. H., *debauch'ing*, p.; *debauched'*, pp., a.; *debauch'er*, s.; *debauch'ment*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Debauched', -bäwcht', a. 65. Lewd; profligate. H., *debauch'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *debauch'ness*, *debauch'edness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Debauchee, dĕb-o-shē', s. 29. One given to debauchery; a lecher; a profligate.

Debauchery, de-bäwch'-ĕr-e, s. Gluttony, intemperance, excess; corruption; profligacy; appr., habitual lewdness or sensuality. (v. su.)

Debenture, de-bĕnt'-ūre, s. 18. A written or printed acknowl. of a debt; an official certif. of money borrowed (or due) at interest (mon.); a certif. of drawback or bounty due on exportation (cust.). [(app. to goods).

Debent'ured, -ūrd, a. Entitled to drawback

Debilitate, de-bil'-it-āte, vt. To impair the strength of; to make faint or languid; to weaken, enfeeble, enervate. H., *debi'ing*, p., a.; *debil'itated*, pp., a.; (a) *debil'* (med.), s.; *debilita'tion*, 36, s. (v. su.)

Debil'ity, -it-e, s. Gen. relaxation of t lids; weakness, languor, feebleness. (

Debit, dĕb'-it, s. A debt†; an entry *deb'it* (Dr.) *side* of an account. (book-

Deb'it, vt. To charge with debt; to en the Dr. side. H., *deb'iting*, p.; *d* pp., a.; *deb'itor*† (a debtor), a. 89.

*Debonair*ᵉ, dĕb-o-nār', a. Eleg.; civil; well H., *debonair'ly*ᵉ, ad.; *debonair'ness*†,

Debouch, de-bōōch', vi. 29. To issue or out of a wood, narrow pass, or defile.

Débris, dā-brē', dĕb'-rĕ—S., s. pl. 99. remains, ruins; appr., fragments of &c. (geol.)

Debt, dĕt, s. That which is due, or wh is obliged to pay or perform to anot mon., goods, serv., &c.); that wh. is inc obligation; liability; anything which compelled to do or suffer. H., *debt'l* 90.—*Debt of nature* = death.

Debtee†, -ē', s. A creditor.

Debt'or, -ŭr, s. 25. One who owes a de debit side of an account. [attempt

Début, da-bōō', s. 99. Entrance; first

Deca-, dĕk'-ä, pfx. 28. Ten. (Gr.)

Dec'achord, -käwrd, s. 26. An anc. mus. with ten strings†; anything hav. ten

Decacu'minated, de-kä-, dĕk-ä—K., We the top or point cut off. (bot.)

Decadal, dĕk'-ä-dăl, a. Pert. to ten; *Dec'ade*, -ād*e*, s. The sum or no. of t aggregate cons. of ten. [Decay; dec

Decadence, de-kā'-dĕnse, a. *Deca'dency*, -

Decagon, dĕk'-ä-gŏn, s. 25. A plane having ten sides and ten angles. (geo

Décagramme, dĕk'-ä-grăm, dā'-kä—F Ten grammes.

Decagynian, dĕk-ä-jĭn'-yăn, a. = *decag* de-kăj'-in-ia. 15, 45. Pert. to the or *cagĭn'ia*; hav. ten styles or stigmas.

Decahedral, -hē'-drăl, a. Having ten

Decahe'dron, -drŏn, s. 25. A solid body h sides. (geom.) [Ten

Décalitre, dĕk-ăl'-it-ĕr, dā'-kä-lē'tr—

Decalogue, dĕk'-ä-lŏg, s. 30. The 'te mandments.' H., *decalogist*, -käl (one who expounds), s. 90.

Decameron, de-kăm'-ĕr-ŏn, s. 25. A vo of ten books or parts; appr., one by Bo

Décam'ètre, -e-tĕr, dā'-kä-mātr—Fr. 9 mètres.

Decamp, de-kămp', vi. 45. Lit., to shift to march off; fig., to depart (hastily d des.); to take one's self off; to abscon *decamp'ing*, p.; *decampe'd*, pp.; *decam*

Decanal, dĕk'-ä-năl, a. Pert. to a deaner

Decandrian, de-kăn'-dre-ăn, a. = *decan* -drŭs. Pertaining to the class *deca* having ten stamens. (bot.)

Decan'gular, dĕk-, a. Having ten an

Decant, de-kănt', vt. To pour or d gently (as a liq. from its sediment). *cant'ing*, p.; *decant'ed*, pp., a.; s.; *decanta'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Decant'er, -ĕr, s. A ves. for holding d liquor; appr., an orn. bottle for wi spirits. [leaved

Decaphyllous, dĕk-ăf'-il-lŭs, a. 15, 45

Decapitate, de-kăp'-it-āte, vt. To behe

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decasyl'labus, p.; ***decasyl'labled***, pp., a.; ***decasyl'lablon***, 36, s. 89.

Decaped, dĕk'-ă-pĕd, a. An animal having ten feet. H., ***decaped***, ***decasyl'odal*** (ten-footed), a. 90. [deprive of carbon.

Decarbonize, de-kär'-bŏn-īze, vt. 25, 60. To

Decastich, dĕk'-ă-stĭk, s. 29. A poem cons. of ten lines. (pros.) [columns. (arch.)

Decastyle, -stīle, s. 14. A portico cont. ten

Decasyllabic, a. Having ten syllables.

Decay, de-kā', s. Gradual failure or dimin. of health, soundness, prosperity, excellence, &c.; decline to a worse or less perf. state or cond. (in any of its senses); tendency to dissolution; declension from prosperity; state of decay; corruption; eremacausis (chem.).

Decay', vt. To bring to decay*; to impair*: —vi. To suffer decay; to lose excellence; to decline, fail, waste away. H., ***decay'ing***, p, a.; ***decayed'***, pp., a.; ***decay'er*** (that wh. causes), s.; ***decay'***, ***decay'ing***†, s. (v. s.) 89.

Decayed, -kād', a. (v. v.) H., ***decay'edness***, -ĕd-nĕs (decayed state), s. 91.

Decease, de-sēse', s. Lit., departure; appr., departure from this life; death.

Decease', vi. To die. H., ***deceas'ing***, p.; ***deceased'***, pp., a. 89. [ellipsis).

Deceased, -sēst', s. = deceased person (by

Decedent, de-sē'-dĕnt, s. A deceased person.

Deceit, de-sēte', s. The act of misleading or deceiving; deception, fraud, stratagem; a trick or device inten. to mislead; a fallacy. H., ***deceit'ful***, ***deceit'less***, &c., a. 90.

Deceit'ful, -fŏl, a. Tend. or disp. to deceive; full of deceit; delusive; fraudulent; insidious, hypocr., insincere. H., ***deceit'fully***, 43, ad.; ***deceit'fulness***, s. (v. s.) 91.

Deceivable, de-sēve'-ăbl, a. 45. Subject or exposed to fraud; deceitful. H., ***deceiv'ably***, ad.; ***deceivableness***, s. (v. v.) 91.

Deceive, de-sēve', vt. To cause to mistake or err; to delude or mislead; to impose on; to cut off from expectation; to frustrate or disappoint; to fail; to cheat, circumvent, overreach. H., ***deceiv'ing***, p.; ***deceived'***, pp., a.; ***deceiv'er***, s.; ***deceivable***, a. (v. su.) 89.

Decem-, dĕ'-sĕm, ***dec-***, dĕs, pfx. 28. Ten. (L.)

December, de-sĕm'-bĕr, s. 28. Anc. the 10th, but now the 12th and last month of the year.

Decemdentate, a. Having ten points or teeth.

Decemfid, -fĭd, a. Hav. ten clefts or divisions.

Decemlocular, -lŏk'-ū-lĕr, a. 18. Having ten

Decempedal, a. Ten feet long. [seed-cells.

Decemvir, de-sĕm'-vĭr, s. (pl., ***decem'virs***, E.; ***decem'viri***, -ve-rī, L.) 99. One of ten absol. magistrates in ancient Rome. H., ***decem'viral*** (pert. to), a.; ***decem'virate***, -ve-rāte (the office, or term of office, of &c.), s. 90. [years.

Decennary, -sĕn'-ăr-e, s. 25. A period of ten

Decennial, -sĕn'-yăl, a. 27. Lasting for, cons. of, or occ. every ten years. H., ***decenn'ially***, ad. 91.

Decennoval, -e-vāl, a. = ***decenn'ovary***, -vär-e. Pert. to the no. 19, or to a cycle of 19 years.

Decent, dē'-sĕnt, a. Becoming, fit, suitable (app. to words, behav., dress, ceremon., &c.); proper; decorous; not gaudy or osten.; moderate, tolerable, respectable; modest; not wanton or obscene. H., ***de'cently***, 43, ad.; ***de'ncy***, ***de'centness****, ***de'cency***, -sĕn-se, s. 91.

Deceptible, de-sĕp'-tĭbl, a. 45. That may be deceived. H., ***deceptibil'ity***, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Deception, -shŭn, s. The act of deceiving; the state of being deceived; the artifice practised; duplicity, fraud, deceit.

Deceptious*, de-sĕp'-shŭs, a. 36, 27. Deceptive.

Decep'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Tend. or able to deceive; deceitful, false, delusive. H., ***decep'tively***, 43, ad.; ***decep'tiveness***, s. 91. [ceptive.

Decep'tory*, -tŏr-e, dĕs'—Ja., Wa., a. 25. De-

Déciare, dēs'-e-ăre, dā'-se—Fr. 99, s. The 1-10th of an are. (Fr.)

Decide, de-sīde', vt. To fix the event of; to determine; to end, terminate, or settle:—vi. To form a def. opin.; to come to a conclusion. H., ***decid'ing***, p.; ***decid'ed***, pp., a.; ***decid'er***, s.; ***decid'able***, a.; ***deci'sion*** (v. i.), s. 89.

Deci'ded, -ĕd, a. Clear, definite, unequivocal; resolute; determined. H., ***decid'edly***, 43, ad.; ***decid'edness***†, s. (v. v.) 91.

Decidence, dēs'-e-dĕnse, de-sī'—We., s. 28. A falling off; deciduousness.

Deciduous, de-sĭd'-ū-ŭs, a. 18. Liable to fall; temporary, not permanent (zool.); which fall in autumn, not evergreen (bot.). H., ***decid'uousness***, s. 91. [1-10th of a gramme.

Décigramme, dēs'-e-grăm, dā'-se—Fr. 99. The

Décilitre, de-sĭl'-ĭt-ĕr, dā'-se-lēctr—Fr. 99. The 1-10th of a litre.

Decillion, de-sĭl'-yŭn, s. A number expr. by 1 followed by 60 ciphers (Eng.; 33 ciphers—Fr.). H., ***decill'ionth***, -yŭnth, a., s. 90.

Decimal, dēs'-Im-ăl, a. 28. By ten; proc. or counted by tens. H., ***decimally***, dēs'-, ad. 91.

Decimal, dēs'-, s. A tenth; a fraction having ten, or some power of ten, for its denominator.

Decimate, dēs'-Im-ātc, vt. 28. To tithe; to destr. a tenth part (as by disease); to put to death every tenth man by lot (mil.). H., ***de"cimating***, p., a.; ***de"cimated***, pp., a.; ***de"cimator***, 25, s.; ***decima'tion***, 36, s. 89.

Décimètre, de-sĭm'-e-tĕr, dā'-se-mātr—Fr. 99. The 1-10th of a mètre.

Decimo-sexto, dēs'-e-mo-sĕks'-to, s. Semi-octavo (app. to the size of books).

Decipher, de-sī'-fĕr, vt. Lit., to read or expl. that which is written in ciphers or secret char.; fig., to unfold, unravel, or understand anything obscure or intricate. H., ***deci'phering***, p., s.; ***deci'phered***, p., a.; ***deci'pherer***, s.; ***deci'pherable***, a. 89.

Decision, de-sĭzh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of deciding, and its result; the determ. of something doubted or controverted, or of a contest, struggle, or event; final judgment or opin.; the mental qualities of stab. and firmness.

Decisive, -sī'-sĭv, a. 45. = ***deci'sory****, -sŏr-e, 25. Able to decide or settle; positive, conclus., final. H., ***deci'sively***, 43, ad.; ***deci'siveness***, s. 91.

Deck, dĕk, s. A covering; appr., the floor of a ship; a pack (as of cards).

Deck, vt. Prim., to cover, overspread, or put on; appr., to clothe or dress (gaily or with care); to embellish or adorn; to furn. with a deck (naut.). H., ***deck'ing***, p.; ***decked'***, pp., a. (also hav. a deck); ***deck'er*** (also hav. a deck—naut.), s.; (a) ***deck'ing***, s. 89.

Declaim, de-klāme', vt. To advocate†:—vi. To harangue; to speak loudly or earnestly in address (par. with intent to move the passions); to speak as an orator faultily, pompously, or noisily. H., ***declaim'ing***, p.; ***declaimed'***, pp.; ***declaim'er***, ***declaim'ant***, ***declamator****, 25, s.; ***declaim'ing***, ***declama'tion***, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

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Declamation, dĕk-lă-mā'-shŭn, s. A set speech or harangue; the style or manner of a declaimer. (v. v.)

Declamatory, de-klăm'-ă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Pert. to declamation; appealing to the passions; noisy, bombastic.

Declaration, dĕk-lă-rā'-shŭn, s. The act of declaring, also the matter declared; public proclamation; count or cause of complaint (leg.; v. v.).

Declarative, de-klăr'-ă-tĭv, a. 26, 45. Making declar.; affirmative; explanatory. H., *declar'atively*, ad. 91. [*clar'atorily*, ad. 91.

Declar'atory, -tŏr-e, a. 25. Declarative. H., *declare*.

Declare, de-klāre', vt. Prim., to make clear or plain†; to make known; to state openly or explicitly; *to* shew, manifest, or exhibit; to publish or proclaim; to assert or affirm: —vi. To make a declaration; to shew or manifest; to decide in favour of. H., *declār'ing*, p.; *declared'*, pp., a.; *declār'er*, *declār'ant*, s.; *declār'able**, 45, a.; *declār'ing*, *declara'tion*, 36, *declara'ment*†, s. (v. i.) 89.

Declared, -klārd', a. 65. Made known; avowed. H., *declār'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *declār'edness*, s. 91.

Declension, de-klĕn'-shŭn, s. 35. Tendency to decline or fall; a falling or declining towards a worse state or condition (civ., pol., intel., &c.); decay, declination, descent; the coll. inflexions of a s., pro., or a. (gr.)

Declinate, dĕk'-lĭn-āte, a. = *declin'ous*. Bent downwards. (bot.)

Declination, -ā'-shŭn, s. The act or state of declining; deviation (lit. or fig.); variation; decay; dist. from the celestial equator (ast.); angle of var. from the north (navig.; v. v.).

Declinator, -ā-tŏr, s. 25. An instr. used in dialling. [Not liable to (app. to a plea—leg.).

Declinatory, dĕ-klĭn'-ă-tŏr-e, -klī'-nă—S., a. 25.

Decline, de-klīne', s. 14. Lit., a leaning from or downwards; h., a falling off, a tendency to the less or worse (in any sense); deviation; diminution; decay; gradual decay of health, consumption.

Decline', vt. Lit., to bend downwards or from a right line; fig., to turn off from; to shun or avoid; to refuse; to inflect a s., pro., or a.:—vi. Lit., to lean downwards, or from a right line; to deviate; fig., to deviate from, to leave or forsake (as rectitude, truth, &c.); to run into obliquities; to avoid or shun; to refuse; to avoid doing; to draw or tend towards the close; to fall, droop, or decay; to be or become impaired; to tend to a worse or lower state; to fall (as prices). H., *declin'ing*, p., a.; *declined'*, pp.; *declin'able*, 45, a.; *decline'*, *dĭcline'tion*, 36, *declin'atūre**, 18, s. (v. su.) 89.

Declinometer, dĕk-lĭn-ŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instrument to measure declination. (mag.)

Declivity, de-klĭv'-ĭt-e, s. Gradual descent; inclination reckoned downwards.

Declivous, -klī'-vŭs, a. = *declin'itous*, -ĭt-ŭs. Gradually descending; not precipitous.

Decoct, de-kŏkt', vt. 28. To prep. or extract by boiling; to concoct* (as in the stomach). H., *decoct'ing*, p.; *decoct'ed*, pp., a.; *decoct'ible*, -ĭbl, a.; *decoc'tion*, a. (v. i.) 89.

Decoction, -kŏk'-shŭn, s. = *decoct'ūre*†, 18. An aqueous solution of the active principle of any subs. prep. by boiling. (pharm.; v. v.)

Decoctive, -kŏkt'-ĭv, a. 45. Easily boiled.

*Decollate**, de-kŏl'-āte, vt. To behead. H., *decolla'tion* (dĕk—S., Wa.; 36), (beheading), s. 89.

Decolour, -kŭl'-ŭr, vt. 25. = *decol'ourize*, -ĭze, 60. To deprive of colour (q. v.). H., *decol'orant* (a subs. which bleaches), s.; *decolora'tion* (the removal or absence of col.), *decolorisa'tion* (remov. of), 36, s. 89.

Decompose, de-kŏm-pōze', vt. 25, 35. To disunite or sep. the constituent parts of a body or comp.; to resolve a comp. into its elem., or to alter its const. or char. (chem.); to re-compound†. H., *decompō'sing*, p.; *decomposed*, -pōzd', pp., a.; *decompō'sable*, 45, a.; *decomposi''tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Decomposition, -po-zish'-ŭn, s. 17, 35. Analysis; resolution; a second composition† (v. v.)

Decompound, -powud', a. 23. Compounded a second time.

Decompound', vt. To comp. a second time; to mix comp. subs. tog.; to reduce to simple parts by mech. means*; to decompose*†.

Decorate, dĕk'-o-rāte, vt. To cover with exter. ornaments; to embellish or adorn; to beautify. H., *dec'orating*, p.; *dec'orated*, pp., a.; *dec'orator*, 25, s.; *decora'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Dec'orative, -ĭv, a. 45. Adorning. H., *dec'orativeness*†, s. 91.

Decorous, de-kō'-rŭs, dĕk'-o—P., K., a. Appropriate, suitable (par. app. to speech and behaviour in ref. to time, place, and cons.); decent, proper, becoming. H., *decō'rously*, 48, ad.; *decō'rousness*†, *decō'rum*, s. 91.

Decorticate, de-kor'-te-kāte, vt. 26. To bark, husk, or peel. H., *decor'ticating*, p.; *decor'ticated*, pp., a.; *decortica'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Decoy, de-koy', s. 22. Allurement; temptation. H., *decoy'-duck* (fow.), &c., s. 90.

Decoy', vt. To lure into a snare or net; to entrap; to allure, entice, inveigle. H., *decoy'ing*, p.; *decoyed'*, pp., a. 89.

Decrease, de-krēse', s. 35. A growing less; diminution; loss; decay.

Decrease', vt. To lessen; to make smaller (in any sense); to diminish grad.:—vi. To grow less; to be diminished; to abate, lower, subside. H., *decreas'ing*, p., a.; *decreased'*, pp.; *decreas'*, *decreas'ing*†, *decre'tion*†, 36, s. 89.

Decreas'ing, a. (v. v.) H., *decreas'ingly*, ad. 91.

Decree, de-krē', s. An order or law made by a superior; an edict or ordinance; estab. law or rule; decision or determ. of a suit (leg.); predetermined purpose of God (theo.).

Decree', vt. To determ., assign, or order by decree:—vi. To make a decree or edict. H., *decrē'ing*, p.; *decrēed'*, pp.

Decrement, dĕk'-re-mĕnt, s. Decrease; waste; also the quantity lost (cryst.; &c.).

Decrepit, dĕ-krĕp'-ĭt, a. = *decrep'id*, -ĭd. Wasted and enfeebled by age (app. to pers. in the last stage of decay. H., *decrep'itness*, *decrep'itude*, 18, s. 91.

Decrepitate, de-krĕp'-ĭt-āte, vt. To calcine salt &c., until they cease to fly into particles an crackle:—vi. To crackle, &c., as salts whe heated. H., *decrep'itating*, p.; *decrep'itate* pp.; *decrepita'tion*, 36, s. (chem.) 89.

Decrescent, -krĕs'-ĕnt, a. Decreasing.

Decretal, de-krē'-tăl, dĕk'-re—Jo., a. Pe taining to or containing a decree.

Decre'tal (v. a.), s. A decree or edict; a bo containing decrees; a collection of the pop do. H., *decre'tist* (one versed in), s. 90.

Decre'tion†, s. Decrease (q. v.). [decree.
Decretive, -krĕ'-tĭv, a. 45. Hav. the force of a *Decretory*, dĕk'-re-tŭr-e, a. 28. Judicial; definitive; decretive; critical. H., *decretorily*, ad. 91. [cause censure or condemnation.
Decried, de-krī'-ĕd, s. A crying down; clam-*Decry*, -krī', vt. To cry down. H., *decry'ing*, p.; *decried'*, pp.; *decri'er*, s.; *decri'al*, s. (v. su.) 89. [lying down.
Decubation, dĕk-ū-bā'-shŭn, s. 18. The act of *Decumbent*, de-kŭm'-bĕnt, a. 45. Lying or leaning; bending down (bot.). H., *decum'bence*, -bĕnse, *decum'bency*, -se (act or posture of), s. 91. [to bed from disease.
*Decum'biture**, -bĭt-ūre, s. The time of taking *Decuple*, dĕk'-ū-pl, de-kŭ'-pl—K., a. 45. Tenfold. *Decu'ple*, vt. To make tenfold. H., *decu'pled*, pp., a.; (a) *decu'ple*, s. 89.
Decurion, de-kūre'-o-ŭn, s. 18, 45. An officer over a *decu'ury* (*decu'ria*, L.) or ten men. (ins. Rome.) H., *decurionate* (office of), s. 90.
Decurrent, de-kŭr'-rĕnt, a. 28. Running or ext. downwards. H., *decur'rently*, ad. 91.
Decursive, -kŭr'-sĭv, a. 45. Running down; having leaflets decurrent (bot.).
Decussate, -kŭs'-sāte, a. = *decussated*. Intersected; crossed; arr. in pairs altern. crossing (bot.). H., *decussately*, ad. 91.
Decussate, vt. To intersect (par. at acute angles). H., *decussating*, p.; *decussated*, pp., a.; *decussation*, s. 89.
Dedecorate†, de-dĕk'-o-rate, vt. To disgrace.
Dedecor'ous, -rŭs, a. Unbecoming; disgraceful.
Dedenti'tion, s. Shedding of teeth.
*Dedicate**, dĕd'-e-kāte, a. Dedicated; devoted.
Dedicate, vt. To set apart and consecrate to some divine being, or to some sacred purp.; to appro. solemnly to any pers. or purp.; to give or devote to wholly or chiefly; to inscribe or address (as to a patron). H., *ded'icating*, p.; *ded'icated*, pp., a.; *ded'icator*, 28, s.; *dedica'tion*, 26, s. (v. i.) 89.
Dedication, -kā'-shŭn, s. An address to a patron prefixed to a book. (v. v.) [cation.
Dedicatory, -tŭr-e, a. 25. Composing a dedi-*Deduce*, de-dūse', vt. 35. Lit., to lead forth†; to draw from; fig., to draw from, in reasoning; to gather from premises; to infer from what precedes; to lay down in reg. order; to infer or collect; to deduct†. H., *dedu'cing*, p.; *deduced'*, pp.; *dedu'cible*, -ĭbl, a.; *deduce'ment* (act or result), s. 89. [of deduction.
Deduct'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Deducing; perf. the act *Deduct*, de-dŭkt', vt. To take from; to subtract; to sup. or remove. H., *deduct'ing*, p.; *deduct'ed*, pp.; *deduct'ion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.
Deductive, -dŭk'-shĭn, a. That which is deducted or deduced; that which is drawn from premises or data; abatement, inference, conclusion. (v. v.)
Deductive, -dŭkt'-ĭv, a. 45. Deducible; that is or may be deduced. H., *deduct'ively*, ad. 91.
Deed, dēde, s. A thing done; an act or action; an exploit; power of action; legal act, also the instr. or written proof of it (leg.). H., *deed'less*, *deed'y*¶ (full of; industr.). a.—*A deed-poll* is one made by one party only (i. e., not indented—leg.).
Deed, v. To transfer by deed. (U. S.)
Deem, dēme, vt. To conclude on consid.; to regard or consider:—vi. To judge, think, esteem. H., *deem'ing*, p.; *deemed*, *demed*†, pp.
Deem'ster, -stĕr, s. A judge. (Isle of Man; Jersey.)
Deep, dēpe, a. Far to the bottom; extens. or being far below the surface; far from the outer part; entering a great way; profound, not shallow (in any of its senses); fig., hidden, secret, not superf.; sagacious, wise, penetr. (as counsel or thought); politic; artful, contriving; insidious, designing; intricate; clandestine; very still, solemn, profound; thick, intense, impenetr.; dark; dark coloured; depressed, sunk low; heart-felt, affecting; base, low, or grave (mus.). H., *deep*, *deep'ly*, 43, ad.; *deepness*† (depth), s. 91. [Its comp. are num., but gen. self-expl.]
Deep, s. The sea; the ocean; fig., anything profound or incomprehensible; the depth or midst* (poet.).
Deepen, dēep'n, vt. 45. To make deep or deeper (in any sense); to sink lower; to increase:—vi. To grow deeper. H., *deep'ening*, p.; *deep'ened*, -nd, pp.
Deer, dēre, s. (pl., *deer*.) An animal of the stag family whose flesh is venison. H., *deer'-neck* (one ill-formed—man.), *deer'-skin* (also leather made of it), *deer'-stalking*, -stĕlk-(lying in wait or pursuing to shoot), *deer'-stealing*, &c., s. 90.
Deface, de-fāse', vt. 28. To injure the beauty or appear. of; to disfigure; to erase or obliterate. H., *defa'cing*, p.; *defaced'*, pp., a.; *defa'cer*, s.; *defa'cement*, s. 89.
Defalcate, de-făl'-kāte, vt. Lit., to cut or lop off†; appr., to take away, deduct, or abstract a part (app. chiefly to money and accounts). H., *defal'cating*, p., a.; *defal'cated*, pp.; *defalca'tion*, 36 (also that which is abstracted or withdrawn), s. 89.
Defamation, dĕf-ă-mā'-shŭn, s. Calumny, slander, libel. (v. v.)
Defamatory, de-făm'-ă-tŭr-e, a. 25. False and injurious to reputation; calumnious.
Defame, de-fāme', vt. To make or endeav. to make infamous; to asperse, calumniate, libel. H., *defam'ing*, p.; *defamed'*, pp.; *defam'er*, s.; *defam'ing*, *defama'tion*, s. (v. su.) 89.
*Defatigable**, de-făt'-e-găbl, a. 45. Liable to be weary; easily wearied.
Default, de-fâwlt', s. 8. Omission or neglect of duty; crime, failure, defect, want; nonperformance of agreem. or law, non-appearance in court (leg.).
Default', vt. To offend†:—vi. To fail in performance or duty; to fail to prop. account for money intrusted to one's care; to fail to appear in court when called (leg.). H., *default'ing*, p., a.; *defaulted*, pp.; *default'er* (par. in money-matters), s. (v. s.) 89.
Defeasance, de-fēze'-ănse, s. 35. Defeat†; a condition annexed to a deed, which, being performed, renders the deed void (leg.).
Defeas'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. That may be annulled or abrogated. H., *defeas'ibleness*, s. 91.
Defeat, de-fēte', s. Overthrow; loss of battle; successful resistance; frustration. (v. v.)
Defeat', vt. Lit., to undo; to overcome, vanquish, or subdue; to baffle; to foil or frustrate; to resist successfully; to abolish; to change or alter†. H., *defeat'ing*, p.; *defeat'ed*, pp., a.; &c. (v. s.) 89. [defeat†.
Defeat'ure, -ūre, s. 18. Change of feature*; *Defecate*, dĕf'-e-kāte, vt. = *def'ecate*. To sep.

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a liquor from dregs or impurities by subsidence and decantation (chem.); to purify from extraneous matter. H., *def'ecating*, p.; *def'ecated*, pp., a.; *defeca'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Defect, de-fĕkt', s. Absence of something neces. or useful towards perfection; imperf., deficiency, incompleteness (mat., mor., or intel.); anything unnat. or misplaced; deformity; an error, fault, mistake; blemish; failure. [*fectibil'ity*°, -ĭlt-e, s. 91.

Defect'ible†, -ĭbl, a. 45. Deficient, &c. H., *de-*

Defection, -fĕk'-shŭn, s. Failure from duty, loyalty, or right; apostasy; revolt.

Defective, -fĕkt'-ĭv, a. 45. Full of or having defects; imperf., insuff., faulty, blamable; wanting some case or tense (gr.). H., *defect'ively*, 43, ad.; *defect'iveness*, s. 91.

Defect'uous°, -ū-tŭs, a. 18. Full of defects. H., *defectŭos'ity*†, ad. 91.

Defence, de-fĕnse', s. (pref., *defense'*—Ba., We.) 28, 52. A defending; anything wh. protects from injury or attack; vindication, justif., apology; a work wh. flanks another (fort.); a defendant's answer or plea (leg.).

Defence'less, a. 52. Without defence. H., *defence'lessly*, ad.; *defence'lessness*, s. 91.

Defend, de-fĕnd', vt. Prim., to drive from, to ward off; appr., to oppose, resist, repel, deny (the effect of wh. is to hold one's own claim, position, or char.); to secure or fortify against danger or attack; to shelter, cover, guard; to uphold, justify, vindicate; to maintain a place, cause, &c. H., *defend'ing*, p.; *defend'ed*, pp.; *defend'er*, s.; *defend'able*, 45, a. (v. i.) 89.

Defend'ant°, -ănt, s. Defensive. [sued. (leg.)

Defend'ant, s. A defender°; a person accused or

Defensative°, de-fĕnse'-ă-tĭv, s. 45. Guard; defence; a protec. bandage or plaster (surg.).

Defens'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. That may be defended. H., *defens'ibly*, 43, ad.; *defensibil'ity*, s. 91.

Defens'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Serving to defend; in a state or posture of defence. H., *defens'ively*, 43, ad. [posture of defence.

Defens'ive, s. That which defends; safeguard; *Defer*, de-fĕr', vt. To delay or put off:—vi. To pay deference, or to yield to another's opinion. H., *deferr'ing*, p.; *deferred'*, pp.; *deferr'er*, s.; *defer'ment*° (delay), s. 89.

Deference, dĕf'-ĕr-ĕnse, s. A yielding in opinion or judgment; h., regard, respect, complaisance, submission.

Deferential, -ĕn'-sh'ĕl, a. 36, 27. Expressing deference. H., *deferen'tially*, ad. 91.

Defiance, de-fī'-ănse, s. = *defy*†. The act of defying; a challenge. See *Defy*. [defiance.

Defi'atory, -ă-tŏr-e, a. 25. = *defi'ant*°†. Cont.

Deficient, de-fĭsh'-ĕnt, a. 28. Not suff., inadequate; defective, failing, imperfect. H., *defi'ciently*, ad.; *defi'cience*†, *defi'ciency*, -ĕn-se, s. 91. [revenue.)

Deficit, dĕf'-e-sĭt, s. Want; deficiency. (taxes,

Defile, de-fīle', dē'-fīle—S., -fēle'°§—K., s. A long narrow pass. (v. i.)

Defile, -fīle', -fēle'°§—K., vi. To march off in files, (mil.) H., *defil'ing*, p.; *defiled'*, pp.

Defile, de-fīle', vt. To make foul or unclean (phys., relig., or mor.); to soil, contaminate, pollute; to corrupt chastity; to debauch. H., *defil'ing*, p., a.; *defiled'*, pp., a.; *defil'er*, s.; *defile'ment*, s. 89.

Definable, de-fīne'-ăbl, a. 45. That may be defined. ascer.,or limited. H.,*defin'ably*,ad. 91.

Define, de-fīne', vt. Lit., to ascer. or fix the limits; to bound or circumscribe; to determ. or ascer. with precision; to describe distinctive prop., qual., &c.; to explain the meaning of a word:—vi. To determ.†; to decide†. H., *defin'ing*, p., a.; *defined'*, pp.; *defin'er*, s.; *defin'able*, a.; *defini''tion* (v. i.), s. 89.

Definite, dĕf'-ĭn-ĭt, a. 45. Fixed or settled with precision; certain; defined; clear, exact, precise. H., *def'initely*, 43, ad.; *def'inite-Def'inite*°, s. A thing defined. [*ness*, s. 91.

Definition, -ĭsh'-ŭn, s. 36. A brief descr. of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the signification of a word (lex.).

Definitive, dĕ-fĭn'-ĭt-ĭv, a. 45. Determinate, positive, express; final. H., *definit'itively*, ad.; *definit'iveness*, s. 91.

Defin'itive, s. That wh. ascer. or defines; an adj. used to limit the signif. of a com. sub. (gr.)

Deflagrable, de-flā'-grăbl, dĕf'-lă—S., a. 45. That deflagrates, or that may be deflagrated. H., *deflagrability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e (dĕf-lă—S., We.), s. 91.

Defla'grate, -grāte, dĕf'-lă—S., We., vt., vi. To set fire to°; to burn with suddenness and sparkling. H.,*defla'grating*, p.; *defla'grated*, pp.; *deflagra'tion*, dĕf-lă, s. (v. i.) 89.

Def'lagrator, -grā-tŏr, s. 25. A galvanic instrument for producing rapid combustion.

Deflect, de-flĕkt', vt. To turn aside; to bend from a right line or reg. course:—vi. To turn aside; to deviate from, &c.; to swerve. H., *deflect'ing*, p., a.; *deflect'ed* (also bending or arch. downw.—bot.), pp., a.; *deflec'tion*, -shŭn, *deflexure*°, -flĕks'-ūre, s. 89. [(bot.)

Defloorate, de-flō'-rāte, a. Hav. shed its pollen.

Defloration, dĕf-lo-rā'-shŭn, s. The act of deflouring. (v. i.)

Deflour, de-flow'-ĕr, vt. = *deflow'er*. 23. Lit., to deprive of flowers†; fig., to take away the prime beauty or grace of; appr., to unfairly deprive of virginity, to ravish. H., *deflour'ing* (or *-flow'-*), p.; *deflowred'*, pp., a.; *deflour'er*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Defluous°, dĕf'-l'ōō-ŭs, a. 18. Flowing down.

Defluxion,de-flŭk'-shŭn,s.40. A flowing downwards or off (par. app. to humours); inflam. of a part attended with incr. secretion. (med.)

Defœdation°, dĕf-e-dā'-shŭn, s. Pollution.

Defolia'tion, -fō-, s. The fall of leaves; fig., autumn.

Deforce, de-fōrse', vt. To unlawf. withhold poss. of an estate. (leg.) H., *defor'ciant*, -sh'ănt (he who), s.; *deforce'ment* (act, &c.), s. 89.

Deform, de-form' or -fawrm', vt. 26. To mar or injure the form of; to disfigure; fig., to deface or make ugly; to render displeasing or unpleasant; to injure, sully, disgrace; to dishonour. H., *deform'ing*, p.; *deformed'*, pp., a.; *deform'er*, s.; *deformation*, dĕf-or-mā'-shŭn (dc—K., S.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Deformed, de-formd', a. = *deform'*†. 26. Injured in form; misshapen, distorted, unsymmetrical; ugly, ill-favoured; base, disgraceful. H., *deform'edly*, -ed-le, ad.; *deform'edness*, s. 91.

Deform'ity, -ĭt-e, s. Deformedness; disfiguration; any gross deviation from order, propriety, &c.; gross irregularity. (v. v.)

Defraud, de-frawd', vt. 8. To rob or deprive of by decep. or artifice (fol. by *of*); to withhold wrongfully; to trick or cheat. H.,

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defraud'ing, p.; ***defraud'ed***, pp., a.; ***defraud'er***, s.; ***defraud'ing, defrauda'tion****, ***defraud'ment***†, s. 89.

Defray, de-frā', vt. To pay or bear (app. to charges or expenses); to satisfy†. H., ***defray'ing***, p.; ***defrayed'***, pp.; ***defray'er***, s.; ***defray'ment***, s. 89. [(prov.)

Deft*, dĕft, a. Neat; handsome; dexterous.

Defunct, de-fŭngkt', a. 45. Dead. H., ***defunct'*** (a dead pers.), s.; ***defunc'tion***†, 36 (death), s. 90-1.

Defy, de-fī', vt. 42-3. To invite to combat or strife; to challenge; to dare to say or do (as to prove or make good a statem.); to dare or brave (as auth., &c.); to set at naught; to slight or despise. H., ***defy'ing***, p.; ***defied'***, pp., a.; ***defi'er*** (***defy'er***—We.), s.; ***defi'ance*** (q. v.), s. 89.

Degenerate, de-jĕn'-ĕr-āte, a. 30. = ***degen'erous***†. That has degenerated; base, mean, fallen. H., ***degen'erately***, 43, ad.; ***degen'erateness, degen'eracy***, -se, s. 91.

Degen'erate, vi. = ***degen'der***†. Lit., to grow worse, to deteriorate; appr., to fall from a nobler state (phys., mor., or intel.); to fall from the virtue, civilisation, or strength of ancestors; to fall from its species or kind; to grow wild or base. H., ***degen'erating***, p., a.; ***degen'erated***, pp., a.; ***degenera'tion***, ***Deglu'tinate***, de-, vt. To unglue. [36, s. 89.

Deglutition, dĕg-l'ōō-tish'-ŭn, s. 18. The act or power of swallowing food.

Degrade, de-grād', vt. To move or reduce to a lower position or degree; to deprive of rank or title; to disgrace; to depress or humble; to red. in estim. or value; to red. in altitude or bulk (geol.). H., ***degrād'ing***, p., a.; ***degrād'ed***, pp., a.; ***degrade'ment*** (ch., depriv. of rank), ***degradation***, dĕg'-rā-dā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Degra''ding, -ing, s. Disgracing the char., &c. (v. v.) H., ***degrād'ingly***, ad. 91. [ing heavy.

Degravation*, dĕg-rā-vā'-shŭn, s. Act of mak-

Degree, de-grē', s. A step, a space or portion in or of progression towards a whole; h., stage or state of progress; appr., a high state; qual., rank, station, order; meas., propor., extent; a step to another step; state of relationship, order of lineage; a div. or space on a graduated scale; rank or title at a univ. or college; the highest power of the unknown quantity in an equa. (alg.); 1-360th part of a circle (geom.; trig.); an interval (mus.).—***By degrees'***, ad. = step by step; gradually.

Degusta'tion*, dĕg-, s. A tasting.

Dehiscent, de-hĭs'-ĕnt, a. 31. Opening, gaping (as a capsule). H., ***dehis'cence***, -ĕnse, s. (bot.) 91.

Dehortation, de-hort-ā'-shŭn, s. 26. Dissuasion.

Dehort'atory, -ă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Dissuading.

Deicide, dē'-e-sīde, s. The crucifixion*; also one concerned in it†. [divine.

Deific, de-lf'-ĭk, a. = ***deif'ical***. Divine; making

Deification, -e-kā'-shŭn, s. The act of deifying.

Deiform, dē'-e-form, a. 26. Of godlike form. H., ***deiformity****, s. 91.

Deify, de'-e-fī, vt. 43. Lit., to make a god of; to adore; to reverence or praise excessively. H., ***de'ifying***, p., a.; ***de'ified***, pp., a.; ***de'ifier*** (***de'ifyer***—We.), s.; ***deifica'tion***, s. (v. su.) 89.

Deign, dāne, vt. To grant, allow, permit†:—vi. To think worthy; to condescend. H., ***deign'ing***, p.; ***deigned***, dānd, pp.

Deiparous, de-ĭp'-ă-rŭs, a. Bringing forth a god (app. to the V. M.).

Deipnosophist, dīpe-nŏs'-o-fĭst, s. One of a sect of anc. philosophers who discoursed at meals.

Deist, dē'-ĭst, s. One who admits the existence of a God, but denies revelation. H., ***de'ism***, -ĭzm (the creed of), s. 90.

Deist'ic, -ĭk, a. = ***deist'ical***, -ăl. Of or rel. to deism or deists. H., ***deist'ically***, ad. 91.

Deity, dē'-ĭt-e, s. Divinity; the Supreme Being, God; a pagan god, an idol (myth.).

Deject, de-jĕkt', vt. 32. To cast down (par. the countenance); to afflict or grieve; to depress the spirits; to dishearten; to cause to look sad; to relieve by stool. H., ***deject'ing***, p.; ***dejected'ed***, pp., a.; ***deject'ion***, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Deject'ed, -ĕd, a. = ***deject'***†. Cast down; low-spirited. H., ***dejected'edly***, 43, ad.; ***dejected'ness***, s. (v. v.) 91.

Dejection, de-jĕk'-shŭn, s. The act of relieving the bowels; the excrement. (med.)

Dejectory, -jĕkt'-ŏr-e, s. 25. Able or tending to deject or to evacuate.

Deject'ure†, -ūre, s. 18. Matter dejected.

Déjeuné, dā-zhŭœ-nā', -zhŭn-ā'—S., s. = ***déjeuner***, -ā'. 99. Breakfast; a fash. luncheon.

Delapsion*, de-lăp'-shŭn, s. A prolapse. [(Fr.)

Delay, de-lā', s. A stop; a temporary hindrance; a putting off; the time lost; &c. (v. v.)

Delay', vt. To put off; to hinder for a time; to restrain or retard; to detain; to stop; to defer, postpone, protract. H., ***delay'ing***, p.; ***delayed'***, pp., a.; ***delay'er***, s.; ***delay'***, ***delay'ment***†, s. 89. [expunge. (typ.)

Dele, dē'-le, imp. = ***delea'tur***. L. Delete or

Deleble, dēl'-ĕbl, a. 45. That can be blotted out.

Delectable, de-lĕk'-tăbl, a. 45. Highly pleasing or grateful; delightful. H., ***delec'tably***, 43, ad.; ***delec'tableness, delectabil'ity***, -lt-e, s. 91.

Delectation, -tā'-shŭn, s. Great pleasure.

Delegate, dĕl'-e-gāte, a. 30. Deputed.

Del'egate, s. A deputy or repres. (par. in matters pol. or eccl.); a commissioner. H., ***del'egacy****, -gă-se (a body of), s. 90.

Del'egate, vt. Prim., to send away; appr., to send on an embassy, or as deputy or repres.; to intrust, to commit to; to assign (leg.). H., ***del'egating***, p.; ***del'egated***, pp., a.; ***delega'tion***, s. (v. i.) 89.

Delegation, -gā'-shŭn, s. One or more delegates app. to perf. some spec. duty; also their charge or office; the assignm. of a debt (leg.; v. v.) [H., ***dele'tion***, 36, s. (typ.) 89.

Delete, de-lēte', vt. To expunge or blot out.

Deleterious, dĕl-e-tē'rē-e-ŭs, a. 34. Destruc. to life; poisonous; deadly; pernicious. H., ***deletĕr'iously***, ad.; ***deletĕr'iousness***, s. 91.

Delf, dĕlf, s. A mine or quarry†; a species of China-ware made at Delft.

Deliberate, de-lĭb'-ĕr-āte, a. Circumspect; well-advised or considered; cool; wary; slow. H., ***delib'erately***, ad.; ***delib'erateness***, s. (v. v.) 91.

Delib'erate, vt. To balance in the mind; to consider or exam.:—vi. To weigh or estim. in the mind; to think in order to determ.; to pause or hesitate. H., ***delib'erating***, p.; ***delib'erated***, pp.; ***delibera'tion***, 36, s. 89.

Delib'erative, -ă-tĭv, a. 45. Pert. to deliberation;, having right or power to delib. or discuss; prone to reflect or consider. H., ***delib'eratively***, ad. 91.

Delib'erative, s. A discourse in which a question is fairly examined or discussed.

Delicacy, dĕl'-e-kăs-e, s. State or quality of

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being delicate; also anything which is so; a dainty. (v. v.)

Del'icate, -kĭt, a. Of fine texture; soft, smooth, clear, fair; nice, pleasing to the senses (par. to the taste); nice or discrim. in taste (lit. or fig.); h., easily affected, highly sensitive or suscep. (in var. senses); fine, slender, minute, minutely accurate, highly finished (fine arts; mech.); fair, pure, easily sullied (pa.); dainty, choice, select; polite, decorous, condesc.; gentle, indulg.; highly neat (dress); tender, fragile; scrupulous; eleg., graceful, rich in fem. beauty; pure, refined; delicious; effeminate; weak, feeble; not hardy, healthy, or robust. H., *del'icately*, 43, ad.; *del'icateness*, *del'icacy* (v. su.), s. 91. [(scrip.)

Del'icates†, -kĭts, s. pl. Delicacies; rarities.

Delicious, de-lĭsh'-'ŭs, a. 26. Highly pleas. to the taste or other sense; affording exquis. pleasure; highly sweet, charming, or delightful. H., *deli'ciously*, ad.; *deli'ciousness*, s. 91.

Delight, de-lĭte', s. 80-1. A high degree of pleasure or satisf. purely or ch. mental (more permanent than joy); also that which gives it; great satisfaction; rapture. H., *delight'ful*, *delight'less*, a. (v. i.) 90.

Delight', vt. To affect with delight; to please highly; to content or satisfy compl.:—vi. To have delight or extr. pleasure. H., *delight'ing*, p.; *delight'ed*, pp., a.; *delight'er*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Delight'ful, -fŏŏl, a. 21. = *delight'some*†, -sŭm. Giving delight; high pleasing or satisfying; charming, grateful, beautiful. H., *delight'fully*, 43, ad.; *delight'fulness*, s. 91.

Delineate, de-lĭn'-e-ăte, vt. Lit., to draw in outline; to design; to draw or paint a likeness of; fig., to depict or describe in words. H., *delin'eating*, p.; *delin'eated*, pp.; *delin'eator*, 25, s.; *delinea'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Delinquent, de-ling'-kwĕnt, a. 33, 45. Failing in duty. H., *delin'quently*, ad.; *delin''quency*, -kwĕn-se (h. also, an offence or crime), s. (v. i.) 91.

Delin'quent, s. Prim., one who fails in or who quits his duty; h., one who commits a fault or crime; a misdoer or offender generally.

Deliquesce, dĕl-e-kwĕs', vi. 33. To spontaneously absorb moisture from the air, and become liquid. H., *deliques'cing*, -ing, p.; *deliquesced*, -kwĕst', pp.

Deliquescent, -kwĕs'-ĕnt, a. Liquefying spon. in the atmosphere. H., *deliques'cence*, -ĕnse, s. 91. [H., *deliquia'tion**, 36, s. 89.

*Deliquiate**, de-lĭk'-we-ăte, vi. To deliquesce.

*Delig'uium**, -we-ŭm, s. 45. Deliquescence, liquefaction; also the resulting liq. (chem.); syncope (med.).

*Delir'ation**, dĕl-e-rā'-shŭn, s. Delirium.

Delir'ious, de-lĭr'-e-ŭs, a. 26, 45. Affected with delirium; light-headed; raving. H., *delir'iously*, 43, ad.; *delir'iousness*, s. 91.

Delir'ium, -e-ŭm, s. Roving or wand. of the mind, dep. on some temp. disease or cause (as fever or poison); incoherence of ideas; madness.—*Delir'ium tre'mens* is the madness of drunkards. (L.)

Delitescence, dĕl-e-tĕs'-ĕnse, s. Retirement, obscurity; the sudden and unexpected subsidence of a tumour (surg.).

Deliver, de-lĭv'-ĕr, vt. Prim., to cause to pass from one state or place to another; h., to set free; to release, save, rescue; to convey to or transfer into the hands or knowl. of another (as goods, or a message); to disburthen of a child; to give forth words, to speak or utter (as an oration); to pronounce or relate; to give or send forth in action (as a blow); to surrender; to resign or yield up. H., *deliv'ering*, p.; *deliv'ered*, pp.; *deliv'erer*, s.; *deliv'erable*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.—To *deliv'er up* is to surrender; to *deliv'er over*, to transfer or put into another's hands.

Deliv'erance, -ĕnse, s. The act of setting free; the state of being disburthened or set free; acquittal. (v. v.)

Deliv'ery, -ĕr-e, s. The act of delivering; release; surrender; a giving or transf. to; manner of speaking, pronun., utterance; childbirth. (v. v.) [ley bet. two hills.

Dell, dĕl, s. A hollow place; a small nar. val-

Delphian, dĕl'-fe-ăn, dĕlf'-yĭn†, a. = *del'phic*, -fĭk. 45. Relating to *Del'phi* or its oracle.

Del'phin, -fĭn, a. Pert. to the Dauphin of Fr. (par. app. to a cert. edit. of the L. Classics).

Del'phine, -fĭn, a. 45. Pert. to the dolphin.

Delphinia, -fĭn'-y'ă, s. = *del'phine*. 45, 58. An alkaloid obtained from stavesacre.

Delphin'ic, -ĭk, a. Noting an acid obtained from the fat of the porpoise.

Delta, dĕl'-tă, s. The Gr. let. Δ or ∂ (= d); h., a triangular tract of alluvial or other land.

Del'toid, -toyd, s. 22. Triangular:—a. A muscle of the shoulder (anat.).

Delude, de-l'ōōd', vt. 18, 27. To impose on by misrepr.; to mislead the mind or judgment; to beguile, cheat, deceive, lead astray; to disappoint; to frustrate. H., *delūd'ing*, p.; *delūd'ed*, pp., a.; *delūd'er*, s.; *delūd'able*†, a.; (a) *delūd'ing*†, *delu'sion* (v. i.), s. 89.

Deluge, dĕl'-ūje, s. 18, 89. An overflowing of water; a gen. inundation; appr., Noah's flood; h., any sud. and resistless calamity.

Del'uge, vt. To inundate; to overwhelm:—vi. To become a deluge. H., *delūg'ing*, p.; *del'uged*, pp., a. (v. s.)

Delusion, de-l'ōō'-zhŭn, s. 18, 35. The act of deluding; misrepresentation; mistake proceeding from false views. See *Delude*.

Delu'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. = *delu'sory*, -sŏr-e, 25. Apt or tending to delude; deceptive; beguiling. H., *delu'sively*, 43, ad.; *delu'siveness*, s. 91.

*Delve**, dĕlv, s. A place dug; a ditch. (prov.)

Delve, vt. To dig (with a spade); to fathom†. H., *delv'ing*, p.; *delved*, pp.; *delv'er*, s. (prov.) 89. [netic power.

Demag'netize, dē-, vt. 60. To deprive of mag-

Demagogue, dĕm'-ă-gŏg, s. 30, 45. A ringleader of the people; a pop. and factitious orator or politician. H., *dem'agogism*, -ĭzm (the acts, &c., of a), s. 90.

Demain, de-mān', s. = *demesne*, -mēn'. A manor-house, and the land adjacent or near, which the lord keeps in his own name and occupation; estate in land generally (often used in the plural).

Demand, de-mănd', -mānd'—S., -mănd'—K., Wa., We., s. 9. The act of demanding, also that which is claimed or dem. (v. v.); a calling for in order to purchase; the desire to possess; the asking or seeking for what is due (leg.).

Demand', vt. To claim; to ask for, as with auth. or right; to question; to ques. peremptorily; to require; to ask (as a price);

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to desire to possess and purchase; to prosecute in a real action (leg.). H., *demand'ing*, p.; *demand'ed*, pp.; *demand'er* (*l.*, *demand'rer*), *demand'ant* (par., actor or plaintiff—leg.), a.; *demand'able*, a.; *demand'* (v.sn.), s. 89.

Demarcation, de-mär-kā'-shŭn, s. = *demărk'ation*—We. The line or boundary (real or imag.) by which one object is sep. from another (= *line of demarcation*); appr., division of territory.

Demean, de-mēn', vt. To behave, to carry or conduct (fol. by a recip. pro.); to lessen, debase, undervalue[o]. H., *demean'ing*, p.; *demeaned'*, pp. (v. i.)

Demeanour, -ŭr, s. 25. = *demean'ŭrs†*. Behaviour; carriage; deportment.

Demented, de-mēn'-ĭd, a. Crazy; infatuated.

Demerit, -mĕr'-ĭt, s. 26. The opposite of merit; ill desert. See *De-*.

Demersed[o], de-mĕrs'd', a. Plunged (in); immersed; drowned. H., *demer'sion*[o], 38, s. 91.

Demesne', s. (pl., *demesnes'*.) See *Demain*.

Demesnial, de-mēn'-y'ăl, a. Pert. to demesnes.

Demi-, dĕm'-e, pfx. Half (= *hemi*—Gr.; *semi*—L.) [Its comp. are gen. self-expl.]

Dem'i-ca'dence, s. An imperf. cadence. (mus.)

Dem'i-di'tone, s. A minor third. (mus.) [(myth.)

Dem'i-god, s. An inferior deity; a deified mortal.

Demi-lune, -l'ōōne, s. A small half-moon shaped work, placed bef. the bastion. (fort.)

Demi-quaver, s. A mus. note (= ♩ quaver).

Demi-semiquaver, s. A quarter-quaver.

Demijohn, dĕm'-e-jŏn, s. 31. A small carboy covered with wicker-work. [chastity.

Dem'irep†, -rĕp, s. A woman of suspicious

Demise, de-mīze', s. 35. Death, decease (by way of resp. or eminence); a conveyance or transfer of an estate by lease or will (leg.).

Demise', vt. To bequeath, to grant by will; to lease. H., *demis'ing*, p.; *demised'*, pp.; *demis'able*, a. 89. [Humble.

Demiss[o], de-mĭs', a. = *demiss'ive*[o], -ĭv, 45.

Demiurge, dĕm'-e-ŭrje, s. 90. An artificer; the agent employed by God in the creation (Pla. phil.). [power; mechanical.

Demiur'gic, -ĭk, a. 90. Pertaining to creative

Democracy, de-mŏk'-rā-se, s. = *democ'racy*[o], -te. Government by the people, either collec. or by legislation. [-tĭst. A friend to popular gov.

Democrat, dĕm'-o-krăt, s. = *democ'ratist*[o], *Democratic*, -krăt'-ĭk, a. = *democrat'ical*, -ăl. Pertaining to democracy; popular. H., *democrat'ically*, 43, ad. 91.

Demolish, de-mŏl'-lĭsh, vt. To throw or pull down (as a building or structure); to raze, overthrow, destroy. H., *demol'ishing*, p.; *demol'ished*, pp., a.; *demol'isher*, s.; *demol'ishment*, *demolition*, dĕm-o-lĭsh'-ŭn, s. 89.

Demon, dē'-mŭn, s. (*l.*, *de'mones*[o].) 25. An evil spirit or genius. H., *de'monship* (state of), *de'monism*, -ĭzm (belief in demons), *demonocracy*, -ŏk'-rā-se (gov. of), *demonol'atry*, -ă-tre (worship of), *demonomy*, -mŏn'- (dominion of), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Demoniac, de-mō'-ne-ăk, -mōn'-yăk†, a. = *demōn'ian*, -yăn; *demoniacal*, -nī'-ăk-ăl. 45. Of or relating to demons; devilish. H., *demoni'acally*, 43, ad. 91.

Demo'niac, s. One possessed by a demon.

Demoniacism, -nī'-ă-sĭzm, s. Demoniacal state or practices.

Demonology, de-mŭn-ŏl'-o-je, s. 25, 90. A discourse on demons or evil spirits. H., *demonologic*, -lŏj'-ĭk, or *demonolog'ical*, a.; *demonol'ogist*, -jĭst (a writer on).

Demonomist, -mŏn'-o-mĭst, s. One who lives in subj. or obed. to the devil, or to demons.

Demonry, dē'-mŭn-re, s. Demoniacal influence.

Demonstrable, de-mŏn'-străbl, a. 45. That which may be demonstrated. H., *demon'strably*, 43, ad.; *demon'strableness*, s. 91.

Demonstrate, de-mŏn'-strāte, dĕm'-ŭn-strāte†, vt. 26. To shew fully and clearly; to prove beyond the possib. of doubt; to shew as a neces. conseq.; to shew experimentally; to exh. the parts dissected (anat.). H., *demon'strating*, p.; *demon'strated*, pp., a.; *demon'strator*, s.; *demonstra'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Demonstrative, dĕm-ŏn'-strā-tĭv, a. 45. That may be demonstr.; having the power of demonstr.; invincibly conclusive. H., *demon'stratively*, 43, ad.; *demon'strativeness*, s. 91.

Demonstrator, dĕm'-ŭn-strā-tŏr, -strā'—K., Wa., s. 25. A mathematical, scientific, or physical demonstrater. [demonstrate.

Demon'stratory, -tŏr-e, a. 25. Tending to

Demoralise, de-mŏr'-ăl-īze, vt. 26, 60. To deprive of moral qual.; to corrupt in morals. H., *demor'alising*, p., a.; *demor'alised*, pp., a.; *demor'aliser*, s.; *demoralisa'tion*, s. 89.

Demosthenic, dĕm-ŏs-thĕn'-ĭk, a. 37. Of or like Demosthenes; eloquent; oratorial. [pular.

Demotic, de-mŏt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to the people; po-

Demulcent, de-mŭl'-sĕnt, a. 26. Softening; lubricating. H., (a) *demul'cent*, s. (med.) 91.

Demur, de-mŭr', s. Pause, doubt, hesitation; suspense of proceeding or decision.

Demur', vt. To doubt or† :—vi. To suspend proceeding; to pause in uncertainty; to hesitate; to have scruples; to stop at any point in the pleadings, and on that rest for a decision (leg.). H., *demurr'ing*, p.; *demurred'*, pp.; *demurr'er*, s. 89.

Demure, de-mūre', a. 18. Sober; grave; affectedly modest; bashful; downcast. H., *demure'ly*, 43, ad.; *demure'ness*, s. 91.

Demurrage, -mŭr'-āje, s. An allow. to masters or owners of vessels for undue delay in port.

Demy, de-mī', s. Paper in sheets of a certain size; a half-fellow at Magd. Col., Oxford.

Den, dĕn, s. A cave or hollow place; appr., the cave or lair of a wild beast; h. also, the cage or artificial enclosure for any wild animal. H., (to) *den*[o], vt., vi. 90.

Denar'cotise, de-, vt. 60. To deprive of narcotine.

Denarius, de-nā'-re-ŭs, s. 99. An anc. Roman coin (= 7½*d.*); in old Eng. law, a penny. (L.)

Denary, dēn'-ăr-e, a. Containing ten.

Den'ary, s. The number ten.

Denationalise, -năsh'-ŭn-, vt. 60. To deprive of nationality. See *Nationalise*.

Denaturalise, -năt'-ū-, vt. 60. To render unnatural. [a tree or shrub.

Dendriform, dĕn'-dre-form, a. 26. Resembling

Den'drite, -drīte, s. A certain aborescent mineral. [Being arborescent. (min.)

Dendritic, -drĭt'-ĭk, a. = *dendrit'ical*, -ăl.

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Den'droid, -droyd, a. 22. Dendriform.

Den'drolite, -dro-līte, s. A fossil tree or shrub.

Dendrology, dĕn-drŏl'-o-je, s. 30. The nat. history of trees. H., ***dendrol'ogist***, -jĭst (one versed in), s. 90. [mens. the size of trees.

Dendrometer, -drŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instru. to

Deniable, de-nī'-ăbl, a. 45. That may be denied. H., ***deni'ably***, ad. 91. [refusal. See ***Deny***.

Deni'al, -ăl, s. The act of denying; negation;

Denier, de-nēr', s. The 1-12th of a sou. (Fr.)

Denigrate†, dĕn'-e-grāte, de-nī'-, vt. To blacken. H., ***dēnigra'tion***†, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Denizen, dĕn'-e-zn or dĕn'-ĭzn, s. = ***den'izon***, -ĭzn. 45. A stranger admitted to residence or citizenship, but not naturalised; a dweller, an inhabitant. H., ***den'izenship***, s. 90.

Den'izen, vt. To admit to residence; to enfranchise. H., ***den'izened***, pp., a.; ***deniza'tion***, 36, s. 89. [stuff.

Den'mark-satin, s. A stout tweeled worsted

Denominate, de-nŏm'-ĭn-āte, vt. To call by name; to give a name to; to designate. H., ***denom'inating***, p.; ***denom'inated***, pp.; ***denom'inator***, 25, s.; ***denom'inable***, 45, a.; ***denomina'tion***, s. (v. i.) 89.

Denomination, -ā'-shŭn, s. A name, title, or appellation; a collec. of indiv. called by the same name; a sect. (v. v.)

Denomina'tional, -ăl, a. Pert. to a denom. or sect. H., ***denomina'tionally***, ad. 91.

Denominative*, de-nŏm'-ĭn-āte-ĭv, a. 45. That which gives or may obtain a name. H., ***denom'inatively****, ad. 91.

Denom'inator, -ā-tŏr, s. 25. The lower number in a vulgar fraction. (arith.; v. v.) [denote.

Denotative, -nōte'-ā-tĭv, a. 45. Hav. power to

Denote, de-nōte', vt. = ***den'otate***†. To signify by some mark or indication; to shew or express; to be a sign of; to betoken. H., ***denōt'ing***, p.; ***denōt'ed***, pp.; ***denōt'able****, a.; ***denote'ment***†, ***denotation***, dēn-o-tā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Dénouement, dā-nōō-mŏng', dĕn-ōō—S., s. 99. The winding up or development of a plot, or of any series of events. (Fr.)

Denounce, de-nownse', vt. 23. To declare solemnly; to threaten by proclamation or other outward sign; to inform against; to publicly accuse. H., ***denoun"cing***, p.; ***denounced'***, pp., a.; ***denoun"cer***, s.; ***denoun"cing***†, ***denounce'ment***, s. 89.

Dense, dĕnse, a. Having its constituent parts closely united (app. to either liq. or solids); solid, close, compact; approaching to solidity; thick. H., ***dense'ly***, 43, ad.; ***dense'ness***, ***dens'ity***, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Dent, dĕnt, s. Lit., a tooth†; a mark, notch, or small hollow made as by a tooth, or by the pressure of a hard body; a stroke†.

Dent, vt. To mark with dents; to indent. H., ***dent'ing***, p.; ***dent'ed*** (indented), pp., a. 89.

Dental, dĕnt'-ăl, a. Of or rel. to the teeth; sounded by the aid of the teeth (gr.). H., (a) ***dent'al***, s. 91.

Dent'ate, -āte, a. = ***dent'ated***. Toothed; hav. tooth-like edges or prolongations (bot.).

Dentelli, dĕn-tĕl'-le, s. pl. 99. Dentils; modillions. (It.) [point.

Dentiole, dĕnt'-ĭkl, s. 45. A small tooth or

Denticulate, dĕn-tĭk'-ū-lāte, a. = ***dentic'ulated***. 18. Hav. small teeth; notched. H., ***dentic'ulately***, 43, ad.; ***denticŭla'tion*** (state of hav.), 36, s. 91.

Dentiform, dĕnt'-e-form, a. 26. = ***den'toid***, -toyd. 22. Tooth-shaped. [friction; tooth-powder

Dent'ifrice, -frĭs, s. 45. A tooth cosmetic app. by

Dent'il, -ĭl, s. A denticle:—pl. Small square blocks or projections in the bed-moulding of the cornices of columns (arch.).

Dentine, -ĭn, s. 58. The tissue of the teeth.

Dentirostral, dĕn-te-rŏs'-trăl, a. Hav. a toothed or serrated bill, as the ***dentiros'tres***. (orn.)

Dentise, dĕnt'-ĭze, vt. 60. To renew the teeth &c.:—vi. To practise dentistry.

Dentist, dĕnt'-ĭst, s. One whose trade or profession is to attend to the teeth. [ist

Dent'istry, -re, s. The trade or prof. of a dent

Dentition, dĕn-tĭsh'-ŭn, s. 36. The breeding and cutting of the teeth; the time of teething.

Denude, de-nūde', vt. = ***denūd'ate****. 18. To make bare or naked; to strip, divest, uncover. H., ***denūd'ing***, p.; ***denūd'ed***, pp., a. ***denuda'tion***, 36, s. 89.

Denunciate, de-nŭn'-sh'āte, -she-āte—S., Wa., -se-āte—K., vt. 27-8. To denounce. H., ***denun'ciating***, p.; ***denun'ciated***, pp.; ***denunciā'tor***, 25, s.; ***denunciation***, -se-ā'-shŭn (-she-ā'—S., Wa.), s. 89. [nunciation

Denun'ciatory, -she-āte-ŏr-e, a. 25. Cont. de

Deny, de-nī', vt. To declare a statement o position to be untrue; to contradict; t refuse to grant; to disown; to reject; t renounce; to disregard. H., ***deny'ing***, p. ***denied'***, pp., a.; ***deni'er***, s.; ***deni'able***, 4 a.; ***deni'al***, s. (v. su.) 89.

Deobstruent, de-ob'-strōō-ĕnt, a. 18. Havin power to resolve viscidities and remov obstructions. H., (a) ***deob'struent***, s. (med.) 9

Deodand, dē'-o-dănd, s. Lit., a forfeiture t God; appr., a fine in lieu of the forf. of an personal chattel which has caused the dea of an individual†.

Deo'dorise, vt. 60. To deprive of fetid effluv (also gen., to disinfect). H., (a) ***deo'dorise*** &c., s. 89. [of duty or moral obligatio

Deontology, de-ŏn-tŏl'-o-je, s. 30. The scien

Desecula'tion*, de-ŏe-, s. 36. A kissing.

Deoxidate, vt. = ***deoxidise***, 60. To reduce oxide, or expel its oxygen. See ***Oxide***, &c

Deoxygenate, de-ŏks'-, vt. = ***deoxygenise***, 6 To deprive of oxygen. See ***Oxygenate***, &c

Depart, de-pārt', vt. To quit; to retire from —vi. To leave, go away, or part from; fi to desist (***from***, as a practice or design); desert, forsake, relinquish, apostatise; vary or deviate; to leave the world, to d H., ***depart'ing***, p., a.; ***depart'ed***, pp., ***depart'er****, s.; ***depart'ing****†, ***depart'ure***, (v. i.) 89. [sep. (v.

Depart'er*, -ŏr, s. One who refines metals

Department, de-pārt'-mĕnt, s. Lit., separation or div.; h., a sep. part or portion div. of territory under the same juris.; sep. allotment or part of business or du or that bel. or assigned to any par. per or office; the largest territorial div. of (geog.). [or divisi

Departmen'tal, -ăl, a. Pert. to a departm

Depart'ure, -ūre, s. 18. The act of departi relinquishm.; deviation; exit; death; dist. a ship goes to the east or west of meridian from wh. she started (navig.); v.

Depascent, de-pās'-ĕnt, a. Feeding greedi

Depas'ture, -tūre, vt. 18. To eat up:—vi. feed; to graze.

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Depauperate, -pâw'-pĕr-ăte, vt. To impoverish.
Depauperise, vt. 60. To raise from pauperism.
Depectible*, -pĕk'-tĭbl, a. 45. Tough, tenacious (as thick hair).
Depend, de-pĕnd', vi. To hang (fol. by *from*); to be in a state of servitude, expec., or suspense; to be con. with or rest on as a cause (fol. by *on*); to rely (*on*); to trust; to adhere or hold to; to be pending or undecided*. H., ***depend'ing***, p., a.; ***depend'ed***, pp.; ***depend'er***, ***depend'ent*** (v. i.), s.; ***depend'able****†, a. 89.
Depend'ant, -ănt, s. One who depends on another; a subordinate; a servant or retainer. (v. v.)
Depend'ent, -ĕnt, a. That depends; depending or resting on; &c. (v. v.) H., *depend'ently*, 43, ad.; ***depend'ence***, -ĕnse, or *depend'ency*, -ĕn-se (state of &c.; also any thing, or series of things, subord., dep., or con.), s. (v. i.) 91.
Depend'ency, s. 43. A remote depen. territory. (v. su.) [or destr. H., *deper'ditly**, ad. 91.
Deperdit*, de-pĕr'-dĭt, a. Lost; utterly lost
Deperdition*, -dish'-ŭn, s. Loss; destruction.
Dephlegmate†, de-flĕg'-măte, vt. = *dephlegm*†, -flĕm. 45. To deprive of excess of water; to concentrate or rectify. H., ***dephleg'mated***†, pp., a.; ***dephlegma'tion****, 36, s. 89. [(q. v.).
Dephlogis'ticate†, vt. To deprive of phlogiston
Depict, de-plĕt', vt. = *depict'ure*†. To paint or portray; fig., to describe in words, or in the mind. H., ***depict'ing***, p.; *depict'ed*, pp.; ***depict'ing***, ***depic'tion*** (the act; the picture), 36, s. 89.
Depilate, dĕp'-ĭl-ăte, vt. To deprive or strip of hair. H., ***dep'ilating***, p.; ***dep'ilated***, pp., a.; ***depila'tion***, 36, s. 89.
Depilatory, de-pĭl'-ă-tŭr-e, a. 25. That removes hair. H., (s) ***depil'atory***, s. 91. [out hair.
Depilous*, dĕp'-ĭl-ŭs, de-pī'-lŭs—Wa., a. With-
Deplanta'tion, s. An unplanting.
Depletion, de-plē'-shŭn, s. An emptying; appr., the reduc. of the quan. of blood in the system, as by bleeding or low diet (med.).
Deple'tory, -tŭr-e, a. Tending to obviate fulness of habit or excess of blood.
Deplica'tion, dĕp-le-, s. An unfolding.
Deplorable, de-plōr'-ăbl, a. 45. = ***deplor'ate***†. That may or should be deplored; lamentable; sad; hopeless; contemptible, despicable†. H., *deplor'ably*, 43, ad.; ***deplor'ableness***, s. 91. [A deploring; a dirge (mus.).
Deploration*, dĕp-lo-rā'-shŭn, de-plōr—K., s.
Deplore, de-plōr', vt. To feel or expr. deep grief for; to bewail, lament, mourn. H., *deplor'ing*, p.; *deplored'*, pp., a.; ***deplor'er***, s.; *deplor'able*, a.; *deplor'ing*, ***deplore'ment****, ***Deplo''redly****, -ĕd-le, ad. 65. Lamentably. [s. 89.
Deplo''ringly, -ĭng-le, ad. In a depl. manner.
Deploy, de-ploy', vt., vi. 22. To display, open, extend; to form a more extended front or line (mil.). H., ***deploy'ing***, p.; ***deployed'***, pp.; ***deploy'ment***, s. 89.
Deplume, de-plōōm', vt. 18. To strip of feathers. H., ***dépluma'tion***, 36 (also, a tumour of the eyelids with loss of hair), s.; &c. 89.
Depo'larise, vt. 60. To deprive of polarity. (opt.)
Depone, de-pōne', vt. To lay down as a pledge†; to testify to under oath. (Sco.)
Depo''nent, -ĕnt, a. Lit., that lays down or aside; hav. a passive term., with an active signif. (L. gr.) [verb deponent (L. gr.).
Depo''nent, s. One who deposes, a witness; a

Depop'ulate, -ŏ-, vt. To unpeople; to lay waste:—vi. To become depeopled.
Deport, de-pŏrt', s. 16. Deportment. (post.)
Deport', vt. To transport; to carry away*; to behave or demean (fol. by a recip. pro.). H., *deport'ing*, p.; ***depŏrt'ed***, pp.; ***deportation***, dēp-rtā'-shŭn (act of; state of; depravity), s. (v. i.) 89.
Deprave, de-prāve', vt. To make bad or worse; to impair good qual.; to vitiate, contaminate, corrupt; to defame†. H., ***depra'ving***, p.; ***depraved'***, pp., a.; ***depra'er***, s.; ***depravement***†, ***depra'ingly***, ***depravation***, dĕp-rā'-vā'-shŭn (act of; state of; depravity), s. (v. i.) 89.
Depraved, -prāvd', a. 65. Corrupt; vicious; profligate; abandoned. H., ***depra'edly***, -ĕd-le, ad.; ***depra'edness****, ***depravity***, de-prăv'-ĭt-e, s. (v. v.) 91.
Deprecate, dĕp'-re-kāte, vt. To pray or wish against; to beg off; to pray or entreat that an evil may be removed or prev.; to express deep regret or sorrow for (in ord. to allay anger or avert or lessen pun.); to implore mercy of or on*. H., ***dep'recating***, p.; ***dep'recated***, pp.; ***dep'recator***, 25, s.; ***dep'recable****, 45, a.; ***dēprecā'tion***, 36, s. 89.
Dep'recating, -kāte-ing, a. (v. v.) H., ***dep'recatingly***, ad. 91.
Dep'recative, -ĭv, a. 45. = ***dep'recatory***, -tŭr-e, 25. Serv. or tend. to deprecate; having the form of prayer. H., ***dep'recatively***, ad. 91.
Depreciate, de-prē'-shĭ'āte, -she-āte—S., Wa., -se-āte—K., vt. 27-8. To lessen, reduce, or bring down (app. to price or value); to undervalue (either lit. or fig.); to disparage,

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decay, undermine:—vi. To fall in value; &c. H., *depre'ciating*, p.; *depre'ciated*, pp., a.; *depre'ciator*, 26, s.; *depreciation*, -se-ā'-shŭn, -shē-ā'—S., Wa., We. (the act of; also the amount of the reduction), a. 89.

Depre'ciative, -iv, a. 45. = *depre'ciatory*, -ā-tĭr-e, 25. Undervaluing. (v. v.)

Depredate, dĕp'-re-dāt, vt. To rob or pillage; to prey upon, to spoil; to devour:—vi. To commit depredations. H., *dep'redating*, p., a.; *dep'redated*, pp., a.; *dep'redator*, 26, s.; *depreda'tion*, 36 (act of; also waste, consumption, ill effects, as of disease), s. 89.

Dep'redatory, -dr-e, a. 29. Consg. in pillage, &c.

Deprehend[a], dĕp-re-hĕnd', vt. To catch or take unawares; to surprise; to detect or discover:—vi. To discover†. H., *deprehension*[a], -hĕn'-shŭn, s. 88.

Depress, de-prĕs', vt. Lit., to press, thrust, or bring down (a sense which it carries into all its appl.); to let fall or lower; to limit or diminish (as trade); to dispirit, deject, or make sad; to humble or degrade; to make languid; to impoverish; to sink, to reduce in altitude; to lower in value. H., *depressing*, p., s.; *depressed*, pp., a.; *depress'or*, 25 (also a muscle that depresses), s.; *depres'sion* (act; state; result; v. i.), s. 88.

Depressed, -prĕst', a. Hollow or lowest in the middle (bot.); having a body broader than deep (zool.; v. v.). [ad. 91.

Depressing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *depressingly*, ad. 91.

Depression, de-prĕsh'-ŭn, s. 35. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; red. to a lower term or degree (alg.); angular distance of a body below the horizon (ast.); want of strength, languor (med.; v. v.).

Depressive, -prĕs'-ĭv, a. 45. Depressing.

Deprivement[a], dĕp'-re-mĕnt, s. Deprivation.

Deprivation, dĕp-re-vā'-shŭn, s. Deposal from eccl. dignity, office, or orders. (v. v.)

Deprive, de-prīv', vt. To take from; to take away or hinder from poss. or enjoying (app. both to pers. and things); to bereave; to debar; to divest of orders or office; to release†. H., *depriving*, p.; *deprived*, pp.; *depriv'er*, s.; *depriv'able*, a.; *deprivement*[a], *deprivation*, 26, s. (v. i.) 89.

Depth, dĕpth, s. 37. Deepness; dist. or meas. from the surface downw. or inwards; fig., a deep place; the sea or ocean; the abyss; the middle, height, or midst; the inner part; abstruseness, obscurity; profundity; acuteness, sagacity; unsearchableness, infinity; number of men in a file (mil.). H., *depthless*, a. 90. See *Deep*.

Depulsion[a], de-pŭl'-shŭn, s. Repulsion.

Depurate, dĕp'-ū-rāt, a. 18. Pure; cleansed from dregs.

Dep'urate, vt. = *depure'*†. To purify; to cleanse from dregs or feculence; to defecate (chem.). H., *dep'urating*, p.; *dep'urated*, pp., a.; *dĕpura'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Dep'urative, -ĭv, a. 45. = *dep'uratory*, -ŭr-e, 25. Cleansing; purifying.

Depuration[a], -ū-rish'-ŭn, s. 18. Depuration; a cleansing or purif. of humours (med.).

Deputation, dĕp-ū-tā'-shŭn, s. 18. A special commis. or delegation appointed to lay bef. an assembly, or a minister or other public functionary, a statem. of the views or wishes of their principals; also the person or persons so deputed. (v. v.)

Depute, de-pūte', vt. 18. To appoint as a substitute, agent, or delegate; to send as a deputation. H., *deput'ing*, p., s.; *deputed*, pp., a.; *dĕputa'tion*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Deputy, dĕp'-ū-te, s. 18. Any one deputed; a lieut. or viceroy; an envoy; a delegate or representative (pol.; legis.); a member of the lower legislative assembly in France†.

Deracinate[a], de-rās'-in-āte, vt. To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate.

Deraign[a], de-rān', vt. 46. = *derain*[a]. To prove, justify, vindicate (leg.); to derange†. H., *deraign'ment*[a], s.; &c. 89.

Derange, de-rānje', vt. 36. To put out of order; to turn out of the proper course; to disorder (lit. or fig.); to disarrange; to confuse, disturb, embarrass. H., *deran'ging*, p.; *deranged*, -ānjd' (par., disord. in mind), pp., a.; *deranged'ness* (par., insanity), s. 89.

Derelict, dĕr'-e-lĭkt, a. Relinq.; abandoned.

Der'elict, s. That which is left or aband.; cultivatable land left dry by the sea. (legs.)

Dereliction, -lĭk'-shŭn, s. The act of forsaking or leaving; the state of being left; abandonment, desertion; departure from.

Deride, de-rīde', vt. To laugh at (in contempt); to mock or turn to ridicule. H., *der'iding*, p., s.; *der'ided*, pp.; *der'ider*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Der'iding, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *der'idingly*, ad. 91.

Derision, de-rish'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of deriding; also its object; a laughing-stock; mockery, contempt, ridicule.

Derisive, de-rī'-sĭv, a. 45. = *der'isory*, -sŏr-e, 25. Cont. derision; mocking. H., *der'isively*, 46, ad.; *der'isiveness*[a], s. 91.

Derivable, de-rīv'-ăbl, a. 45. That may be derived; deducible. H., *der'ivably*, ad. 91.

Derivation, dĕr-e-vē'-shŭn, s. Deduction, as from a source; origin, descent; the tracing of a word to or from its root or original (gr.); a drawing of humours to another part (med.); the thing derived or deduced; a derivative word. (v. v.)

Derivative, de-rĭv'-ā-tĭv, a. 45. Deduced or formed from another; secondary. H., *der'ivatively*, 43, ad.; *der'ivativeness*, s. 91.

Der'ivative, s. = *der'ivate*†. That which is derived; a derivative word (gr.).

Derive, de-rīve', vt. 14. To draw from; to take or receive from a source or origin; to communn. or receive by descent; to trace, deduce, or draw from a primitive or root (par. app. to words); to infer; to divert† (*from*); to spread about or flow†:—vi. To come from†. H., *der'iving*, p.; *derived*, pp., a.; *der'iver*, s.; *der'ivable*, a.; *der'ivation*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Derm, dĕrm, s. = *der'ma*, Gr. The true skin, lying imm. under the rete mucosum and cuticle; the cutis or corium. (anat.) [to the skin.

Derm'al, -ăl, a. = *dermatic*, -măt'-ĭk. Of or rel.

Dermatology, -d-tŏl'-o-je, s. A treatise of the skin. H., (a) *dermatol'ogist*, -jĭst, s. 90. [skin.

Derm'oid, -oyd, a. 22. = *derm'atoid*. Res. the

Dernier, dĕr'-nē-er, dĕrn-yār'—K., Wa., s. 99. Last; final.—*der'nier ressort* (-sŏrt') = last resource or expedient. (Fr.)

Derogate[a], dĕr'-o-gāte, a. Degraded; damaged.

Der'ogate, vt. To diminish or disparage[a]; to repeal or annul in part† (leg.):—vi. To take away; to lessen by taking away a part;

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to detract; to lessen merit or reputation. (fol. by *from*.) H., *der'ogating*, p.; *der'ogated*, pp., a.; *derogation*, 28, s. 89.

Derogatory, *de-rŏg'-a-tŏr-e*, a. 25. = *derog'ative*, 91. Detracting; tending to lessen by taking something from. H., *derog'atorily*, 66, ad.; *derog'atoriness*, s. 91.

Derrick, *dĕr'-rik*, s. 91. A sort. srr. of tackle and block fixed to a boom or yard for hoisting. (naut.)

Dervis, *dĕr'-vis*, s. = *dĕr'vise*, *dĕrwish*. A mendicant priest or monk. (Tur., Pers.)

Descant, *dĕs'-kănt*, s. 28. A musical comp. in sev. parts; a discourse or disquis. under sev. heads.

Descant', vi. To sing in parts; to discourse at large; to comment or animadvert freely. H., *descant'ing*, p.; *descant'ed*, pp.; *descant'er*, s.; (a) *descant'ing*, a. 89.

Descend, *de-sĕnd'*, vt. 28. To move or pass downward on (as a hill):—vi. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place, state, or cond.; to come down (lit. or fig.; phys., mor., or ment.); to fall or rush sud. (as on a enemy); to invade; to proceed or be derived (as *from* an orig., or an ancestor); to extend or pass (as *from* a gen. consid. or *to* a par. one); to stoop, to condescend; (as to meanness or vice); to fall in sound (mus.). H., *descend'ing*, p., a.; *descend'ed*, pp.; *descen'sion*, 28, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Descendant, *de-sĕnd'-dant*, s. The offspring of an ancestor. [an orig. or ancestor.

Descent', *-sĕnt*, s. Descending; proc. from

Descible, *-ĭbl*, a. 45. That may descend or be transmitted. H., *descendibility*, *-ĭb-ĭl'-ĭt-e*, s. 91.

Descension, *de-sĕn'-shŭn*, s. Descent; declension; degradation; the arc of the equator vt. with a sign or star (ast.; v. v.).

Descensional, *-al*, a. Pertaining to descent.

Descensive, *-ĭv*, a. 45. Abs. or tend. to descend.

Descent, *de-sĕnt'*, s. 28. The act of descending; motion tow. the earth's centre; fall, inclination, or prog. downw.; slope, declivity; hostile attack; birth, origin, lineage; transm. by succession or inher.; a generation or single degree (gen.); rank in the scale or order of being; fall of sound (mus.). See *Descend*.

Describe, *de-skrībe'*, vt. To delineate, form, or mark out (as a fig., an outline, an orbit); to draw, to repr. by marks or lines; to write out; fig., to portray mentally, to shew or repr. in words, to commun. an idea of a thing to the mind by naming its percep. prop. and matters; to define laxly; to distrib. into div. H., *describ'ing*, p.; *described*, *-skrībd'*, pp.; *describ'er*, s.; *describ'able*, 43, ad.; *description* (v. i.) s. 89.

Description, *de-skrĭp'-shun*, s. 28. The act of describing; the sentence or passage in which a thing, &c., is described; the qual. or prop. expr. in a descrip.; a lax definition; sort or kind, accor. to indiv. characteristics. (v. v.)

Descriptive, *-tĭv*, a. 45. Cont. descrip.; tend. to describe; describing. H., *descrip'tively*, 66, ad.; *descrip'tiveness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Descry, *de-skrī'*, vt. To explore*; to spy out at a distance; to detect or discov.; to perceive by the eye; to espy, to discern. H., *descry'ing*, p.; *descried'*, pp.; *descri'er*, s. 89.

Desecrate, *dĕs'-e-krāte*, vt. To profane by misapp.; to divert from a sacred purp. or office. H., *desecrating*, p.; *des'ecrated*, pp.; *dësecration*, 28, s. 89.

Desert, *dĕz'-ĕrt*, a. 35. Lit., forsaken; h., uninhabited; wild, waste, uncultivated; void, empty, solitary.

Desert, s. A desert region; a wilderness, a solitude; appr., a vast sandy plain (geog.).

Desert, *de-zĕrt'*, s. 35. (gen. used in the pl.) A deserving; merit or demerit; proportionate do.; claim or right to reward or liability to punishment; that which is deserved; excellence; virtue; due. H., *deserv'ful* (meritorious), *deserv'less* (undeserv.), s. 90.

Desert', vt. To quit or leave with a view not to return to; to forsake, abandon, fall away from (as one's friends, duty, prin., &c.); to quit meanly or treacherously, or without permission:—vi. To run away; appr., to illeg. quit nav. or mil. service. H., *desert'ing*, p.; *desert'ed*, pp., a.; *desert'er* (appr., a runaway soldier or sailor:—f., *deser'tress*, *-trĕss*, or *-trix**), s.; *deser'tion*, 28, s. 89.

Deserve, *de-zĕrv'*, vt. 35. To merit, to be worthy of (app. to either good or evil, pun. or rew.):—vi. To merit reward or success. H., *deserv'ing*, p., a.; *deserved'*, pp., a.; *deserv'er*, s.; *deserv'ing*, s. 89. [-ed-le, ad. 91.

Deservedly, *-zĕrv'-ed-le*, ad. (v. v.) H., *deserv'edly*,

Deserving, *-zĕrv'-ĭng*, a. Meritorious; worthy of reward. H., *deserv'ingly*, ad. 91.—The *deserv'ings*, s. pl. = deserv. persons (by ellipsis).

Déshabillé, *dēz-a-bĭl'-yē*, s. 99. In undress; dressed loosely or negligently:—s. An undress. (Fr.)

Desiccant, *de-sĭk'-kănt*, *dĕs'-ĭ*, a. Drying; that dries up a sore. H., (a) *desicc'ant*, s. (med.) 90.

Desicc'ate (v. a.), vt. To dry up; to exhaust of moisture:—vi. To become dry. H., *desicc'ating*, p.; *desicc'ated*, pp., a.; (a) *desicc'ant*, s.; *desiccation*, *dēs-ĭs-kā'-shun* (act or state), s. (v. su.) 89.

Desicc'ative, *-ĭv* (v. su.), a. 89. Drying; desiccant. H., *desicc'atives* (*-kā'*—Br.; a desiccant), s. (med.) 91.

Desiderate*, *de-sĭd'-er-āte*, vt. To want; to miss; to desire in absence.

Desid'erative, *-ĭv*, a. 45. Denoting desire.

Desideratum, *-ā'-tŭm*, s. (pl., *desidera'ta*.) Anything desirable and much wanted, but which is not yet possessed or known. (L.)

Design, *de-sīne'*, *de-zīne'*—Ja., H., Sh., s. 35, 45. Anything designed (lit., or in idea); a plan in outline, a sketch, a drawing; intention, purp., aim; a scheme or plan of action; a scheme destrin. to another; the art of drawing; (as dist. from colouring); the idea worked from (fine arts); invention, purp., conduct (mus.). H., *design'ful**, *design'less*, a.; *design'lessly**, ad. (v. i.) 90.—*Arts of design'* = sculpture, painting, architecture.

Design', vt. To delineate in outline; to form the first plan or draught of; to form, plan, sketch, or draw (lit. or ment.); to purpose, mean, intend; to intend (fol. by *for*); to designate*:—vi. To sketch or draw*†. H., *design'ing*, p., a.; *designed'*, pp., a.; *design'er*, s.; *design'able*, a.; *design'ment**, s. (v. su.) 89.

Designate*, *dĕs'-ĭg-nāte*, a. 35, 30. Appointed; marked out.

Des'ignate, vt. To mark or point out; to distinguish; to appoint or select; to name or characterise. H., *des'ignating*, p.; *des'ignated*, pp.; *des'ignator*, 25, s.; *designa'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

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Designation, -nā'-shŭn, s. Indication, disting. name or mark; appointm.; direction; import. (v. v.) [-tŭr-e, 25. Serving to designate.

Des'ignative, -nā-tĭv, a. 45. = ***des'ignatory,***

Designed, de-sīnd', a. 30. Marked out; intended; &c. H., ***design'edly,*** -ĕd-le, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Designer, -sīn'-ẽr, s. A contriver; a plotter; appr., an inventor of designs (pa.; sculp.; v. v.)

Design'ing, -ĭng, s. Artful; insidious; deceitful; intriguing. H., ***design'ingly,*** ad. 91.

Design'ing†, s. The art of drawing or design.

Desinent*, dĕz'-ĭn-ĕnt, a. Ending; extreme; lowest. H., ***des'inence, des'inency*** (end; close).

Desipient*, de-sĭp'-yĕnt, a. 45. Trifling. [s. 91.

Desirable, de-zīr'-ă-bl, a. 35, 45. Worthy of desire; pleasing; agreeable. H., ***desir'ably,*** 45, ad.; ***desir'ableness,*** s. 91.

Desire, de-zīr', s. 35, 14. A longing after, eagerness to obtain and enjoy; a prayer, request, or wish to obtain; also the object of desire; aspiration; love; appetite; lust. H., ***desir'dness,*** s. 90.

Desire', vt. To wish or long for; to covet; to expr. a wish; to ask, entreat, solicit; to request (formally or auth.); to demand or require†. H., ***desir'ing,*** p.; ***desired'****, pp., a.; ***desir'er,*** s.; ***desir'able,*** a.; &c. (v. su.) 89.

Desirous, de-zīr'-ŭs, a. 35. Full of desire; wishing for; eager, anxious, solicitous (us. with *of*). H., ***desir'ously,*** 43, ad.; ***desir'ousness,*** s. 91.

Desist, de-sĭst', -zĭst'*—Sh., vi. To cease acting or proc.; to stop, forbear, discontinue. H., ***desist'ing,*** p.; ***desist'ed,*** pp. [sation.

Desist'ance, -ăns, s. The act of desisting; ces-

Desist'ive, -ĭv, s. 45. Ending.

Desk, dĕsk, s. A sloping stand or table for the use of writers and readers; appr., that in church at which the prayers are read, and h. fig., the clerical profession.

Desmology, dĕz-mŏl'-o-je, s. The anatomy of the tendons and ligaments.

Desolate, dĕs'-o-lāt, a. Without inhabitants; laid waste; neglected, lonely, solitary; afflicted; comfortless. H., ***des'olately,*** 43, ad.; ***des'olateness,*** s. 91.

Des'olate, -lāte, vt. To deprive of inhab.; to lay waste; to render desolate. H., ***des'olating,*** p., a.; ***des'olated,*** pp., a.; ***des'olater,*** s.; ***desola'tion,*** 36 (act; state; place made des.), s. 89.

Des'olatory, -ŏr-e, a. 25. Causing desolation.

Despair, de-spâre', s. Complete absence of hope or expec.; utter hopelessness; despondency; also that which causes it; loss of hope in the mercy of God (theol.). H., ***despair'ful†,*** a. 90.

Despair', vi. To be utterly without hope or expec.; to despond. H., ***despair'ing,*** p., a.; ***despaired'****, pp.; ***despair'er,*** s.; ***despair'able****** (unhopeful), a. (v. i.) 89.

Despair'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., ***despair'ingly,*** 43, ad.; ***despair'ingness****, s. 91.

Despatch, de-spătch', dĭs-pătch'§†—K., s. 29. Hasty execution or perform.; expedition, due diligence; conduct, manag.*; an express or hasty messenger or message (par. of a pub. or important character; often used in the plural.) H., ***despatch'ful****, a. 90.

Despatch'*, vt. To send or send away (app. to messengers, agents, let., &c., and gen. impl. haste); to send out of the world, to kill; to perf. or execute speedily (app. to bus.); to conclude an affair. H., ***despatch'ing,*** p.; ***despatched'****, pp.; ***despatch'er,*** s.; ***despatch'****, s. (v. su.) 89. [on.

Despection†, -spĕk'-shŭn, s. A looking down

Desperado, dĕs-pĕr-ā'-do, s. A desperate person; one who is reckless of risks and danger.

Desperate, dĕs'-pĕr-ate, -pe-rāte—Wa., We., a. 34. Without hope; without care of safety; fearless of danger, reckless; furious (as from despair); hopeless, irretrievable, insurm.; great in the extreme†. H., ***des'perately,*** 43, ad.; ***des'perateness,*** s. 91.

Desperation, -ā'-shŭn, s. Hopelessness; despair; desperateness. (v. su.)

Despicable, dĕs'-pe-kăbl, a. That should be despised; contemptible; vile; worthless. H., ***des'picably,*** ad.; ***des'picableness,*** s. 91.

Despiciency*, -plsh'-ĕn-se, s. A despising.

Despise, de-spīze', vt. 35. Lit., to look down upon; to hold in contempt; to scorn; to contemn; to abhor*. H., ***despis'ing,*** p.; ***despised'****, pp., a.; ***despis'er,*** s.; ***despis'able†,*** 45, a.; (a) ***despis'ing†,*** ***despis'al****, s. 89.

Despised, -spīzd', a. (v. v.) H., ***despisedness****, -spīze'-ĕd-, s. 91.

Despite, de-spīte', s. 14. Malice; extreme do.; anger; defiance with contempt, or with triumph over opp. or diff. (fol. by *of*); an act of malice or contempt (with *to*).

Despite'*, vt. To vex, tease, offend. H., ***despit'ing,*** p.; ***despit'ed,*** pp.

Despite'ful, -fŏol, a. 21. = ***despiteous†,*** -plt'-y-ŭs. Full of spite; malicious. H., ***despite'fully,*** 43, ad.; ***despite'fulness,*** s. 91.

Despoil, de-spoyl', dĕs—K., vt. 22. To take from by force; to rob, divest, strip (fol. by *of*). H., ***despoil'ing,*** p.; ***despoiled'****, pp., a.; ***despoil'er,*** s.; ***despoil'ment****, ***despolia'tion,*** s. (v. i.) 89. [We., s. A despoiling. (v. su.)

Despoliation, dĕs-po-le-ā'-shŭn, de-spo—S.,

Despond, de-spŏnd', vi. To be cast down; to be depressed in mind; to lose hope and courage. H., ***despond'ing,*** p., a.; ***despond'ed,*** pp.; ***despond'er,*** s. 89.

Despond'ent, -ĕnt, a. Low-spirited; depressed; despairing; hopeless. H., ***despond'ently,*** 43, ad.; ***despond'†,*** ***despond'ency,*** -ĕn-se, s. 91.

Despond'ing, -ĭng, a. Depressed in spirit. H., ***despond'ingly,*** ad. (v. v.) 91.

Desponsate†, de-spŏn'-sāte, vt. To betroth.

Despot, dĕs'-pŏt, s. An absolute ruler; h. fig., a tyrant.

Despot'ic, -ĭk, a. = ***despot'ical,*** -ăl. Absolute in power; arbitrary, unrestr., unlimited; tyrannical. H., ***despot'ically,*** 43, ad.; ***despot'icalness,*** s. 91.

Des'potism, -lzm, s. Absolute power; an arbitrary government. (v. su.)

Despumate, de-spū'-māte, dĕs'—We., vi. 18. To throw off in froth or scum; to froth or foam. H., ***despuma'tion*** (de—S.), 36, s. 89.

Desquamation, dĕs-kwă-mā'-shŭn, de-skwă—S., s. 33, 18. A scaling or exfoliation (par. of bone or cuticle).

Dessert, dĕz-zẽrt', dĕz-zārt'—K., Fr., s. 99. The last service at dinner, consisting of fruits, confections, &c.

Destemper, dĕs-tĕm'-pẽr, s. = ***distem'per†§.*** Water-colours (as empl. on large work).

Des'tinate*, -tāte, a. Destined. (v. i.)

Destination, dĕs-tĭn-ā'-shŭn, s. The purpose or place for which any thing (or person) is intended or appointed, or to which it is sent

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(or goes); appointment; end or ultimate design; intended end of journey. (v. v.)

Destine, dĕs'-tin, vt. 45. = *des'tinate†*. To set or appoint to a par. use, purp., state, or place; to design, mark out, or intend for; to fix or appoint unalterably; to doom, devote, consecrate. H., *des'tining*, p.; *des'tined*, pp., a.; *destina'tion*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Des'tiny, -e, s. Appointed or predeterm. state or cond.; unavoid. fate; invincible necessity; condition in future time; necessity or fixed order of things established by God:—pl., *Des'tinies*, -iz, the Fates (myth.).

Destitute, dĕs'-te-tūte, a. 18. Not hav. or poss., in want of; forsaken, aband., friendless; abject, needy, forlorn. H., (to) *des'titute†*, vt.

Destitution, -tū'-shŭn, s. State of being destitute; want; poverty. (v. su.)

Destroy, de-stroy', vt. 22. To demolish, to throw or pull down; to ruin or red. to ruins; to put an end to; to annihilate as to existing form, mass, or cond.; to subvert or overthrow; to lay waste; to make desolate; to bring to an end; to kill, slay, extirpate; to bring to nought. H., *destroy'ing*, p., a.; *destroyed'*, pp., a.; *destroy'er*, s.; *destroy'able**, 45, a.; (a) *destroy'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Destructible, de-strŭk'-tĭbl, a. 45. That may be destroyed. H., *destruc'tibleness**, *destructibility*, -bil'-it-e, s. 91.

Destruction, -shŭn, s. The act of destroying; the state of being destr.; also their cause; ruin, death, slaughter, subversion, &c.; eternal death (theol.). H., (a) *destruc'tionist** (one favourable to destruction), s. 90.

Destruc'tive, -tĭv, a. That destroys (q. v.); deadly; fatal; ruinous; wasteful. H., *destruc'tively*, 43, ad.; *destruc'tiveness*, s. 91.

Destruc'tive, s. A radical reformer (in contempt). [morbid sweating.

Desudation, dĕs-ū-dā'-shŭn, s. 18. Profuse or

Desuetude, dĕs'-we-tūde, s. 35, 18. Cessation of habit or practice; disuse.

Desulphurate, vt. To deprive of sulphur.

Desultory, dĕs'-ŭl-tŭr-e, -stĭl'*—A., Ba., E., P., a. = *desultō'rious†*, -e-ŭs. 25, 35. Lit., leaping from; h., passing uncon. from one thing or subject to another; rambling, discursive, immethodical; loose; hasty. H., *des'ultorily*, ad.; *des'ultoriness*, s. 91.

Detach, de-tătch', vt. 29. Lit., to break off, to remove anything attached; to part from; to sep., disengage, disunite (app. to persons or things); to send out part of a greater body on an expedition or par. service (nav.; mil.). H., *detach'ing*, p.; *detached'*, pp., a.; *detach'ment*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Detach'ment, -mĕnt, s. Troops or ships detached. (v. v.)

Detail, dē'-tāle, de-tāle'—K., Wa., We., s. A minute and par. account:—pl., *de'tails*, parts or particulars seperately regarded. (v. v.)

Detail, de-tāle', vt. Lit., to cut off into parts; fig., to dwell in narration on the dif. parts of a subj.; to particularise; to relate or display minutely or distinctly; to select for a par. service (mil.). H., *detail'ing*, p.; *detailed'*, pp., a.; *detail'er*, s. 89.

Detain, de-tāne', vt. To keep back that which is another's; to withhold; to restrain from departure; to stop or delay; to hold in custody. H., *detain'ing*, p.; *detained'*, pp., a.; *detain'er* (also a holding or keeping possession—leg.), s.; *detain'ment†*, s. 89.

Detect, de-tĕkt', vt. 28. Lit., to uncover*; fig., to bring to light something hidden or secret; to discover; to find out (as a crime or artifice). H., *detect'ing*, p.; *detect'ed*, pp., a.; *detect'er* (pers. or thing), s.; *detect'able†*, a.; *detec'tion*, -shŭn, s. 89.

Detect'ive, -ĭv, s. 45. Tending to detect.

Detect'ive, s. A policeman in plain clothes, who acts secretly. [cert. stop in a cloak.

Detent, de-tĕnt', s. That which keeps back; a

Detention, -tĕn'-shŭn, s. The act of detaining; confinement; restraint; delay from necessity; also the time lost†. See *Detain*.

Deter, de-tĕr', vt. To discourage and stop by fear; to prevent by prohib. or danger. H., *deterr'ing*, p.; *deterred'*, pp.; *deter'ment** (act; cause), s. 89.

Deterge, de-tĕrje', vt. 20. To cleanse (as an ulcer or the skin). H., *deter''ging*, p., a.; *deterged'*, pp. 89. [(a) *deter''gent*, s. (med.) 91.

Deter''gent, -ĕnt, a. Able or tend. to cleanse. H.,

Deteriorate, de-tēre'-e-o-rāte, -tē'-re—Wa., We., vt. 34. To make worse; to reduce in qual.:—vi. To grow worse; to degenerate. H., *deter'iorating*, p.; *deter'iorated*, pp., a.; *deteriora'tion*, 36, s. 89. [terioration.

*Deteriority**, -tŏr'-it-e, s. 26. State of being de-

Determinate, de-tĕrm'-in-āte, a. Definite; decisive, conclus.; limited; fixed; resolute. H., *determ'inately*, 43, ad.; *determ'inateness*, s. 91.

Determination, -ā'-shŭn, s. The act &c. (v. v.); absolute direc. to a cert. end; the result of delib.; judicial decision; an ending (leg.); strong tendency to a par. point (med.); reference to their resp. species, &c. (phys. sci.).

Determ'inative, -ĭv, a. 45. That limits, defines, or determines.

Determine, de-tĕrm'-in, vt. 45. = *determ'inate†*. To end (as by ment. or judic. decision); to decide; to fix, to settle ultimately; to fix on, settle, adjust; to limit, bound, confine*; to give direc. to; to infl. the choice or will; to resolve; to settle or ascer. (as something doubtful); to conclude; to put an end to (leg.); to destroy†:—vi. To resolve; to conclude; to come to a decision; to settle opin.; to end or terminate. H., *determ'ining*, p.; *determ'ined*, pp., a.; *determ'iner*, *determ'inator*, 25, s.; *determ'inable*, 45, a.; *determina'tion*, 36, s. (v. su.) 89.

Determ'ined, -ind, a. Fixed; resolute. H., *determ'inedly*, -ĕd-, ad. 91. [removal of the earth.

*Deterration**, de-tĕr-rā'-shŭn, s. Discovery by

Detersion, de-tĕr'-shŭn, s. Act of cleansing (as a sore). [H., (a) *deter'sive*, s. (med.) 91.

Deter'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Cleansing; detergent.

Detest, de-tĕst', vt. To hate extremely; to feel intense dislike to; to abhor. H., *detest'ing*, p.; *detest'ed*, pp., a.; *detest'er*, s.; *detestation*, dēt-ĕs-tā'-shŭn (de-tĕs—S.), s. 89.

Detest'able, -ăbl, a. 45. Extr. hateful; deserving hate. H., *detest'ably*, 42, ad.; *detest'ableness*, s. 91.

Dethrone, -thrōne', vt. To divest of regal or supreme power; to depose. H., *dethrŏn'ing*, p.; *dethroned'*, pp., a.; *dethrŏn'er*, s.; *dethrone'ment*, s. 89.

Detinue, dĕt'-e-nū, s. 18. He or that which is detained; unlawful detention of goods, &c., or a writ thereupon (leg.).

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Detonate, dĕt'-o-nāte, vt. = *det'onize**, -nīze, 60. To cause the detonation of:—vi. To explode with sud. violence, and a loud noise. H., *det'onating*, p., a.; *det'onated*, pp., a.; *detona'tion*, 38, s. 89.

*Detort**, de-tort', vt. 26. To twist or bend; to pervert. H., *detor'tion*, -shŭn, s. 89.

Détour, dā-tōōr', s. 29. A turning; a circuitous way; fig., subterfuge. (Fr.)

Detract, de-trăkt', vt. Lit., to draw from†; to take away or lessen reputation or worth (as by envy or calumny; us. with *from*); to lessen; to denegate, disparage, traduce. H., *detract'ing*, p.; *detract'ed*, pp.; *detract'er*, *detract'or* (*L., detract'ress*), s.; *detraction*, -trăk'-shŭn, s. 89. [manner.

Detract'ingly, -ing-le, ad. In a detracting

Detract'ive, -iv, a. 25. = *detract'ory*, -tŏr-e, 25; *detract'ious*†, -sh'ŭs. Tend. to detract; derogatory (oft. with *from*).

Detriment, dĕt'-re-mĕnt, s. Lit., a part worn off†; loss, damage, mischief; disadvantage; prejudice; anything which injures.

Detriment'al, -ăl, a. Hurtful; injurious.

*Det'rimented**, -ĕd, a. Injured.

Detrital, de-trī'-tăl, a. 14. Of or rel. to detritus.

Detrition, -trish'-ŭn, s. A wearing off or away.

Detritus, -trī'-tŭs, s. A mass of subs. formed by attrition, smaller than débris (geol.).

Detrude, de-trōōd', vt. 18, 34. To thrust or force down or lower. H., *detrud'ing*, p.; *detrud'ed*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Detrusion, de-trōō'-zhŭn, s. 18, 35. A detruding.

Deuce, dūse, s. 29. Two; the two of cards or dice; an evil spirit; the devil. H., *deu'cedly*†, -sĕd (devilish), a. 90. [Second.

Deuter-, dū'-tĕr, pfx. Gr. = *deut-* (by contr.).

Deutero-canon'ical, a. App. to the Apocrypha.

Deuterogamy, -ŏg'-a-me, s. A second marriage. H., (a) *deuterog'amist*, -mĭst, s. 90.

Deuteronomy, -ŏn'-o-me, s. A second law; appr., the last book of the pentateuch.

Deuteropathy, -ŏp'-a-thē, s. A sympathetic affection. (med.) [scaled view or meaning.

*Deuteroscopy**, -ŏs-co-pe, s. Second or con-

Deutoxide, dū-tŏks'-īd, s. 58. A subs. oxidised in the second degree (= R_2O_2); a binoxide.

*Devapora'tion**, s. Condensation of vapour.

Devastate, dĕv'-as-tāte, de-văs'—ĕ—, Wa., vt. = *devast'*†. To lay waste or desolate; to ravage or destroy. H., *dev'astating* (-văs'— ŏ—, Wa.), p.; *dev'astated* (-văs'—ŏ—, Wa.), *devast'ed**, pp., a.; *dēvaste'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Develope, de-vĕl'-ŭp, vt. = *devel'ope*. 25. To disclose or unfold (lit. or fig.); to disentangle; to exhibit or lay open. H., *devel'oping*, p.; *devel'oped*, -ŭpt, pp., a.; *devel'opment*, s. 89.

*Devergence**, -vĕrj'-ĕnse, s. Tendency downwards. [or be alienated (leg.).

Devest, de-vĕst', vt., vi. To divest†; to alienate

Devexity, de-vĕks'-ĭt-e, s. A curving downwards.

Deviate, dē'-ve-āte, vi. To wander from the right or com. way (either lit. or fig.); to go astray; to vary (*from*); to err or sin. H., *dē'viating*, p.; *dē'viated*, pp.; *dēvia'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Device, de-vīse', s. 28. Anything formed or inv. with care and art; a design; a contrivance, stratagem, scheme; the emblem on a shield (her.); invention, inventive genius*; show†. H., *devic'ful**, a. 90. See *Devise*.

Devil, dĕv'l, s. 45. An evil spirit; a fallen angel, the tempter and enemy of man (theol.); fig., a very wicked person†; extreme mischief§; a tearing machine (manuf.); a printer's errand-boy† (typ.). H., *dev'ilship**, *dev'ilism*, -lĭzm (state of devils), *dev'ilize**, 60 (to place among), &c., s. 90.

Dev'il, vt. To tear or cut up; to serve badly†; to pepper excessively (cook.).

Dev'ilish, -lish, a. Of or like the devil; wicked; diabolical; excessive, enormous§. H., *dev'ilishly*, ad.; *dev'ilishness*, s. 91.

Dev'ilkin, -kĭn, s. = *dev'iling**. A little devil.

Dev'ilry, -re, s. = *dev'iltry*§. Extr. wickedness.

Devious, dē'-ve-ŭs, dēvz'-y'ŭs, a. 45. Out of the com. way or tract; wandering; roving; erring. H., *dē'viously*, 42, ad.; *dē'viousness*, s. 91.

Devise, de-vīze', s. 25. A device†; a bequeathing by will of real estate; also that which is bequeathed; a will or testament. (leg.)

Devise', vt. To form in the mind; to strike out by thought; to contrive or invent; to bequeath real estate (leg.):—vi. To consider, contrive, form a scheme, &c. H., *devis'ing*, p.; *devised'*, -vīzd', pp., a.; *devis'er* (v. i.), s.; *devis'able*, a. 89. [made.

Devisee, dĕv-o-zē', s. One to whom a devise is

Devisor, -zor', s. 26. One who bequeaths real estate. [from.

Devoid, de-voyd', a. 22. Void; destitute; free

Devoir, dĕv-wor', s. 26, 29. Service, duty; an act of civility or respect. (Fr.)

Devolve, de-vŏlve', vt. Lit., to roll down; to pour or flow (as a river); to send down from one person to another:—vi. To roll down; to pass over or fall, as by succession, into new hands. H., *devolv'ing*, p.; *devolved'*, pp.; *devolve' ment**, *devolution*, dĕv-o-l'ōō'-shŭn, s. 89.

Devote, de-vōte', vt. 16. = *devow'*†, 22. To appro. by a vow; to dedicate; to give up wholly or chiefly; to apply, addict, direct (as one's time, atten., &c.); to give up or doom to evil; to doom or consign. H., *devōt'ing*, p.; *devōt'ed*, pp., a.; *devōt'er*, s.; *devote' ment**, *devo'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Devo'ted, -ĕd, a. = *devote'*†. Ardent; faithful; zealous; strongly attached. H., *devōt'edly*, 42, ad.; *devōt'edness*, s. 91.

Devotee, dĕv-o-tē', s. = *devote'*†. One who is wholly devoted; appr., a bigot in religion.

Devotion, de-vō'-shŭn, s. Act, state, &c. (v. v.); earnest.; disposal; devoutness; humility bef. God, piety; exter. worship; acts of relig.; ardent love and affec.; eager desire; ardour; devotedness. [H., *devo'tionally*, ad. 91.

Devo'tional, -ăl, a. Pert. or suited to devotion.

Devo'tionalist, -lst, s. = *devo'tionist*. One formally devout.

Devour, de-vowr', vt. 23. Lit., to eat up; to eat greedily or ravenously; fig., to consume with rapidity and violence (as by fire, pest., &c.); to consume, waste, swallow up; to enter upon and pursue eagerly; to enjoy with avidity. H., *devour'ing*, p., a.; *devoured'*, pp.; *devour'er*, s. 89. [ad. 91.

Devour'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *devour'ingly*, *Devout*, de-vowt', a. 23. Devoted to religion; holy, pious, relig.; sincere. H., *devout'less*, a.; *devout'ly*, ad.; *devout'ness*, s. 91.

Dew, dū, s. 39, 18. Moisture precipitated from the atmosphere on the surf. of bodies by cold. H., *dew'y*, *dew'less*, &c., a.; *dew'-*

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dewse (state of being dewy), s. 90. Among its comp. are—*dew'-bent*, *dew'-besprengled*, *dew'-drenched*, *dew'-dropping*, *dew'-lapt* (hav. a dew-lap), &c., s.; *dew'-berry* (a wild fruit), *dew'-drop*, *dew'-lop* (the loose flesh about the throat of oxen; fig., a lip flaccid by age), *dew'-point* (the temperature at wh. dew begins to form), *dew'-worm* (earth-worm), &c., s.

Dew, vt. = *bedew*. To wet as with dew; to moisten. H., *dew'ing*, p.; *dewed*, dūde, pp., a.

Dexter, dĕks'-tĕr, a. 40. Dextral. [(q. v.).

Dexterity, -tĕr'-it-e, s. State of being dexterous

Dexterous, dĕks'-tĕr-us, a. = *dex'trous*, -trŭs. Lit., ready and expert in the use of the limbs; skilful and expert in manual acts; fig., ready in mind; prompt and expert in mental contrivance; adroit, handy, ready; subtile; done with dexterity. H., *dex'terously*, *dex'trously*, 43, ad.; *dex'terousness†*, *dex'trousness†*, *dex'terity*, s. (v. su.) 91. [*dextral'ity*, -tr-e, s. 91.

Dex'tral, -trĭl, a. Right (as opp. to left). H.,

Dextrine, dĕks'-trin, s. 58. Starch altered by the action of acids, diastase, or heat (chem.). British gum (tech.). [from right to left.

Dextrorsal, -tror'-sĭl, a. 26. Rising spirally

Dey, dā, s. The title of the governor of Algiers before the French conquest. [to *die*.

Di-, dī, pfx. = *dis-* (by esmtr.), and, somet., *Dia-*, dī'-ă, pfx. Through. Somet. it expr. sep. or diversity; and h. also, two or twofold, like *Diabase*, dī'-ă-bāse, s. 14. Greenstone. [*dia-*. (Gr.)

Diabatarial, -bă-tā'rē-o-ĭl, a. Border-passing.

Diabetes, dī-ă-bē'-tēz, s. 99. A morbid excess of urine, which is freq. saccharine. (path.)

Diabetic, -bĕt'-ĭk, a. Pertaining to diabetes.

Diablery, dī-ăb'-lēr-e, s. Deviltry.

Diabolic, dī-ă-bŏl'-ĭk, a. = *diabol'ical*, -ăl. Devilish; extr. malicious or wicked; atrocious; impious. H., *diabol'ically*, 43, ad.; *diabol'icalness*, s. 91. [by the devil.

Diabolism, -ăb'-o-lĭzm, s. 35. Devilism; poss.

Diacaustic, dī-ă-kâs'-stĭk, a. Pert. to curves formed by refraction. (geom.)

Diachylon†, -kī'-o-lŏn, s. 25. Lead plaster.

Diacodium†, -kō'-de-ŭm, s. Syrup of poppies.

Diaconal, dī-ăk'-o-năl, a. Pert. to a deacon.

Diaconate, -nāte, s. The office of a deacon.

Diacoustics, dī-ă-kow'-stĭks, s. pl. 23, 64. The science of refracted sounds. H., *diacou'stic* (pert. to), a. 90-1.

Diacritical, -krĭt'-ĭk-ăl, a. = *diacrit'ic*. Distinctive (par. app. to points or marks used to distinguish letters of nearly similar form).

Diadelphian, dī-ă-dĕl'-fe-ăn, a. = *diadelph'ous*, -ŭs. 45. Brother-like; having the stamens united into two bodies by their filaments, as in the *diadelph'ia* (bot.).

Diadem, dī'-ă-dĕm, s. Anc., a head-band or fillet worn by kings; now, a crown or badge of royalty; fig., empire, supreme power. H., *dī'ademed*, -dĕmd (crowned), a. 90.

Di'adrom, -drŏm, s. 25. A complete course; a vibration (as of a pendulum); also the time occupied by it.

Diaeresis, dī-ē'-r-o-sĭs, -ē'-re-, K., Sh., s. = *dier'esis*. The dissolution of a diphthong; also the mark placed over one of two vowels to show they are to be pron. sep. (as aërial).

Diagnosis, dī-ăg-nō'-sĭs, s. The characteristic symptoms of disease; the art of distinguishing one disease from another. H., (to) *diagnose'†*, vt. (v. t.) 90.

Diagnostic, -nŏs'-tĭk, a. Distinguishing; characteristic.

Diagnostic, s. That by which anything is known; a symptom. H., *diagnos'ticate* (to determine by diagnosis), vt. 89, 90.

Diagonal, dī-ăg'-o-năl, a. Passing through from one corner or angle to another; oblique. H., *diag'onally*, ad. 91.

Diag'onal, s. A diagonal line. (geom.)

Diag'onous, -nŭs, a. Four-cornered. (bot.)

Diagram, dī'-ă-grăm, s. That wh. is delineated through all its parts; appr., a fig., plan, or scheme, drawn for the purp. of demonstr. or illustration. (math.; sel.; &c.) [spositive.

Di'agraph, -grăf, s. 45. An instr. used in pan-

Diagraph'ic, -ĭk, a. Descriptive.

Dial, dī'-ăl, s. An instr. for showing the time of the day by the sun's shadow (= *sun-dī'al*); h., the face (= *dī'al-plate*) of a watch or clock; a spring clock with a large face†. (v. i.)

Dialect, dī'-ă-lĕkt, s. The sub-division of a language; the form or idiom of a lang. pec. to a province; style or manner of speaking.

Dialect'ic, -ĭk, a. = *dialect'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to a dialect; logical; argumental. H., *dialect'ically*, ad. 91. [25. A logician.

Dialectician, -lĕk-tish'-'ăn, s. 26. = *dialect'ic*, 25.

Dialectics, -lĕkt'-ĭks, s. pl. Orig., argumentation in dialogue; appr., that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning; logic, generally. 64.

Dialling, dī'-ăl-ĭng, s. 71. The art of construc. dials; the knowl. of shadows. H., (a) *dī'al-ist*, s. 90. [bronze-coloured mineral.

Di'allage, -ăje, s. 36. A sort. rhet. figure; a

Dialogism, dī-ăl'-o-jĭzm, s. 32. A feigned dialogue. [dialogue.

Dial'ogist, -jĭst, s. A speaker in, or a writer of

Dialogist'ic, -ĭk, a. = *dialogist'ical*, -ăl. In the form of dialogue. H., *dialogist'ically*, ad. 91.

Dialogue, dī'-ă-lŏg, s. 45. A discourse or conversation bet. two or more persons (par. of a formal character); also the like in writing.

Di'alogue†, vi. = *dial'ogize*, -jīze, 90. To discourse together or in dialogue.

Dialysis, dī-ăl'-e-sĭs, s. 15. A loosening throughout; dissolution (gr.; rhet.); debility (med.).

Diamagnet'ic, a. Repelled by either pole of a magnet; non-magnetic; appr., taking a position east and west, when freely suspended and magnetised.

Diameter, dī-ăm'-e-tĕr, s. A right line (real or imag.) passing through the centre of a circle, sphere, or other curvilinear figure, and terminating, at both ends, by the circumf. (geom.); a like straight line through the centre of other bodies (mens.; &c.).

Diametrical, dī-ă-mĕt'-rĭk-ăl, a. = *diamet'rical†*. Describing a diameter; fig., straight, direct. H., *diamet'rically*, ad. 91.

Diamond, dī'-ă-mŭnd, dī'-mŭnd†‡—K., s. 14, 25. The hardest and most costly of the gems, pellucid cryst. carbon; a cutting pencil used by glaziers; the smallest var. of type (Eng.); a rhombus. H., *dī'amond* (res. or made of; also rhombic), a. 90-1.

Diandrian, dī-ăn'-dre-ăn, a. = *diun'drous*, -drŭs. Having only two stamens, as plants of the class *diun'dria*. (bot.)

Diapasm†, dī'-ă-păzm, s. A powder or perfume.

Diapason, -pā'-sŏn, s. 25. = *dī'apŏn*, 35. An octave, perfect concord; compass of voice or instrum.; concert pitch (Fr.); a cert. form

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of organ-pipe; a rule or scale for adjusting pipes. (mus.)

Diapente†, -pēn'-te, s. The complete fifth (mus.); a comp. cont. 5 ingredients (med.).

Diaper, dī'-ă-pĕr, s. Linen cloth woven in figures; a napkin‡.

Di'aper[v], vt. To variegate or figure cloth. (v. s.)

Diaphanous, dī-ăf'-ă-nŭs, a. = *diaphanic*, -făn'-ĭk. 45. Lit., shining through; appr., that permits the passage of light; translucent. H., *diaphaneity*, -nē'-ĭt-e(translucency), s. 91.

Diaphonic, -fŏn'-ĭk, a. Diacoustic.

Diaphon'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. Diacoustics.

Diaphoresis, dī-ă-fo-rē'-sĭs, dī-ăf—K., Wa., s. 43. A bearing through; appr., augmented perspiration (med.).

Diaphoretic, -rĕt'-ĭk, a. That promotes perspiration. H., (a) *diaphoret'ic*, s. (med.) 91.

Diaphragm, dī'-ă-frăm, s. 45. Lit., a partition through or across; any subs. wh. breaks off, intercepts, or divides; appr., the midriff (q. v.).

Diaphragmatic, -frăg-măt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to the diaphragm. [tation. (rhet.)

Diaporesis, dī-ă-po-rē'-sĭs, s. Doubt; hesi-

Diarian, -ăr'-e-ăn, a. Pert. to a diary; daily.

Diarrhœa, dī-ăr-rē'-ă, s. 31. Lit., a flowing through; appr., purging or looseness of the bowels. [H., (a) *diarrhœ'ic*, s. (med.) 91.

Diarrhœtic, -rĕt'-ĭk, a. (or *-rhet'-*). Purgative.

Diarthrosis, dī-ăr-thrō'-sĭs, s. The movable connection of bones. (anat.)

Diary, dī'-ă-re, s. 34. A register of daily occurrences, &c.; a journal. H., *di'ary*[v] (of a day), a. 90. [noble; bold. (anat.; anc. mus.)

Diastaltic, -stăl'-tĭk, a. Able to dilate; dilated;

Diastase, dī'-ăs-tāse, s. 35. A peculiar substance in malt capable of converting starch into sugar.

Di'astem, -stĕm, s. A simple interval. (mus.)

Diastole, dī-ăs'-to-le, s. 99. Dilation, as opp. to systole (phys.); a fig. by which a short syllable is made long (rhet.). [Gr.]

Diastyle, dī'-ă-stīle, -ăs'—A., Jo., s. An edifice in which a space equal to the diameter of three of its columns is allowed bet. each.

Diatessaron, -tĕs'-ă-rŏn, s. 17. The interval of a fourth (anc. mus.); a harmony of the four gospels (bib. lit.).

Diathermal, dī-ă-thĕrm'-ăl, a. = *diatherm'anous*, -ă-nŭs, 24, 37. Permeable to radiant heat. (chem.; min.)

Diathesis, dī-ăth'-e-sĭs, s. 24. A par. cond. or habit of body (good or bad); appr., a cond. or hab. predisposing to cert. diseases (med.).

Diatomous, (-ăt'-ŏm-ŭs, a. 25. Having one distinct diagonal cleavage. (crys.)

Diatonic, dī-ă-tŏn'-ĭk, a. In the nat. scale; proc. by tones and semitones. H., *diaton'ically*, ad. (mus.) 91.

Diatribe, dī'-ă-trībe, -trī-be—S., s. 99. A continued discourse or disputation; undue amplification on some single point. (Gr.) H., a *diatribist*, -ăt'-rĭb-ĭst, s. 90.

Dibble, dĭb'-bl, s. 45. A pointed tool for making holes for seed, &c. (hort.)

Dibb'le, vt. To plant or sow with a dibble:—vi. To make holes, &c.; to dib or dip (ang.). H., *dibb'ling*, p., s.; *dibb'ler*, s.; &c. 89.

Dice, dīse, s. 28. Pl. of die (q. v.); also a game with dice[v]. H., (to) *dice*[v], vt.; (a) *di"cer*, s. 89, 90. [heads. (bot.; zool.)

Dicephalous, dī-sĕf'-ă-lŭs, a. 45. Having two

Dichastasis, -kăst'-ă-sĭs, s. 29. Spontaneous subdivision. [two parts; to divide into pairs.

Dichotomize, -kŏt'-o-mīze, vt. 60. To cut into

Dichot'omous, -o-mŭs, a. Regularly dividing into pairs. (bot.)

Dichot'omy, -o-me, s. Div. or distrib. of things or ideas by pairs[v]; the phase of the moon when bisected, as at the quadratures (ast.).

Dichroism, dī'-krō-ĭsm, -krō'—S., s. 29. The prop. of varying in colour, accor. to the direc. in which light is transmitted. (crys.; opt.)

Dichromat'ic, a. Hav. or prod. two colours.

Dickens†§, dĭk'-ĕns, s. or int. The devil. [(opt.)

Dick'er[v], -ĕr, s. Ten in number (chiefly app. to hides). [sham shirt-front‡.

Dick'y, -e, s. The seat behind a coach; a

Diclinate, dĭk'-le-nāte, a. Hav. two axes obliquely inclined. (min.) [two seeds. (bot.)

Dioccous, dī-kŏk'-ŭs, a. Two-grained; hav.

Dicotyled'don, dī-, s. A plant hav. seeds which divide into two lobes in germinating. (bot.)

Dicotyled'onous, a. Having two lobes. (v. s.)

Dictate, dĭk'-tāte, s. An order delivered; an authoritative rule or maxim; a rule or direction suggested to the mind (usually in the pl.); impulse, admonition.

Dic'tate, vt. To tell, order, or deliver to another with authority; to order or instruct another what to say or write; to point out, or direct by impulse on the mind; to admonish, prescribe, suggest. H., *dic'tating*, p.; *dic'tated*, pp., a.‡; *dictāt'or*, s.; *dicta'tion*, 86, s. (v. l.) 89.

Dictator, -tāt'-ŏr, s. 25. (f., *dicta'trix*, -trīks.) An absolute magistrate or ruler; one invested for a season with abs. power (anc. Rome). H., *dictāt'orship* or *dictāt'ōrst*, s. 90.

Dictatorial, -tă-tōre'-e-ăl, a. = *dic'tatory*[v], -tŏr-e. 25. Pert. to a dictator; absolute; authoritative; overbearing. H., *dictatōr'ially*, ad. 91. [style; language.

Diction, dĭk'-shŭn, s. 28. Manner of expr.;

Dic'tionary, -ăr-e, s. A book cont. the words of a lang. alph. arranged, with explanations; a lexicon; (now oft. app. to) any work embr. an entire subj. alph. arr., a cyclopædia.

Dictum, dĭk'-tŭm, s. (pl., *dic'ta*.) 99. Authority; an authoritative saying or assertion. (L.)

Did, prt. See *Do*.

Didactic, de-dăk'-tĭk, a. = *didac'tical*, -tĭl. Adapted or intended to teach; preceptive; instructive. H., *didac'tically*, ad. 91.

Didac'tylous, -tĭl-ŭs, a. 15. Hav. two toes or fingers. H., (a) *didac'tyle*, s. (zool.) 91.

Didascalic[v], dĭd-ăs-kăl'-ĭk, dī-dăs—We., a. Didactic; preceptive.

Diddle[v]§, dĭd'l, vt. 45. To cheat or overreach:—vi. To totter or toddle. H., *didd'ling*, p., a.; *didd'led*, pp. 89. [withdrawal of parts.

Diduction†, dī-dŭk'-shŭn, s. Separation by

Didymium, -dĭm'-e-ŭm, s. 15. A recently discovered metal. [(bot.)

Didymous, dĭd'-e-mŭs, a. Growing in pairs.

Didynamous, dī-dĭn'-ă-mŭs, a. = *didynamian*, -mă'-me-ăn, 15, 45. Lit., Of double powers; hav. four stamens, of which two are short, and two are long, as in the *didyna'mia*. (bot.)

Die, dī, s. (pl., *dice*, dīse.) A small cube of bone, with marks on its faces, used in gaming; h., any small cubical body; fig., hazard, chance, cast; the cubical part of a pedestal bet. the base and cornice (arch.).

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Die, dī, s. (pl., ***dice***, dīsz.) A stamp for impressing coin, &c.

Die, vi. To lose life, to cease to exist (app. to both anim. and veg.); to expire; to wither; fig., to perish; to sink or faint (as if perishing); to sink grad. (fol. by *away*); to languish with pleas., tend., affec., or strong desire; to be indif. or insensible (fol. by *to*); to endure suff. like to death (scrip.); to perish eternally (theol.); to grow flat or vapid† (as liq.). H., *dy'ing*, p., a.; *died*, dīdz, prt.; *dead*, dĕd, pp., a. 89. See *Dead*, *Dye*, &c.

Diesis, dī'-e-sis, s. Division; an interval less than a comma (mus.).

Diet, dī'-ĕt, s. Food, victuals; us. or customary do.; allowance of do.; food reg. or prescribed by med. rules; board; an assembly of rulers and delegates, the prin. national assemb. in several European countries (pol.).—*Di'et-drink*, any medicated liquor.

Di'et, vi. To feed; to board; to furnish with food; to take food accor. to rules prescribed: —vt. To eat; appr., to eat sparingly or by rules. H., *di'eting*, p., s.; *di'eted*, pp., a.; *di'eter*†, s. 89. [&c., of diet.

Dietary, dī'-ĕt-ăr-e, a. 25. Pert. to the rules, *Di'etary*, s. Course or order of diet; reg. allow. of food (par. in large, charit., or pub. estab.).

Dietetic, dī-e-tĕt'-ĭk, a. = *dietet'ical*, -ăl. Of or relating to diet. [the diet. (med.)

Dietet'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. Rules or prin. for reg.

Dietine, dī'-ĕt-ĭn, s. 45. A subordinate or local

Dif-, dĭf, pfx. = *dis* (q. v.). [diet.

Diffarreation, -fār-re-ā'-shŭn, s. The parting of a cake, an anc. form at a divorce. (Rome.)

Differ, dĭf'-ĕr, vt. To make different†:—vi. Lit., to be separate†; to be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various (in any resp.; fol. by *from*); to be of a contrary opin.; to be at variance; to disagree, contend, wrangle. H., *diff'ering*, p.; *diff'ered*, pp. (v. i.)

Difference, dĭf'-ĕr-ĕnse, s. 35. The state or qual. of differing or being different; disproportion; contention, debate, quarrel; point in ques. or dispute; ground of controversy; distinction; logical do.; evidences or marks of do.; the excess of one quantity or numb. over another (arith.; alg.); the idea that defines the species (log.).

Diff'erence, vt. To cause a diff. or distinction.

Different, dĭf'-ĕr-ĕnt, a. Distinct; unlike; dissimilar. H., *diff'erently*, ad. 91.

Differential, -ĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 26-7. Creating a difference (comm.); noting or pert. to a quan. or diff. infinitely small (math.). H., (a) *differen'tial*, s. 91.—*Differen'tial cal'culus*, one of the most important branches of the higher math.:—*diff. thermom'eter*, one for meas. minute differences of temperature.

Differen'tiate, -sh'ĭte, vt. To find the differential of. H., *differentia'tion*, 36, s. (math.) 89.

Difficult, dĭf'-e-kŭlt, a. Hard to be done; not easily performed or accompl.; hard to be pleased; peevish, crabbed; arduous, laborious; troublesome; vexatious. H., *diff'icultly*, 42, ad.; *diff'iculty* (state of; also that which is &c.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Diff'iculty, -kŭl-te, s. Obstacle, imped., oppos., objection; embarr. of affairs (com. in pl.); distress, trouble; cavil; quarrel or matter of do., a duel (U. S.); bodily ailments‡§. (v. s.)

Diffident, dĭf'-e-dĕnt, a. Distrustful; doubtful; appr., doubtful of one's own power or competency; modest, timid. H., *diff'idently*, 42, ad.; *diff'idence*, -dĕnse, s. 91.

Diffluent°, dĭf'-l'ōō-ĕnt, a. 18. Flowing away on all sides; not fixed or consistent. H., *diff'luence*, -ĕnse, *diff'luency*, -se, s. 91.

Diform, dĭf-form', a. 26. Irregular in form; dissimilar. H., *diformi'ty*†, s. 91.

Diffract, dĭf-frăkt', vt. To break or sep. into parts, as light. H., *diffrac'tion*, 36, s. (opt.) 89.

Diffuse, dĭf-fūz', a. 35. Widely spread; scattered; full, copious, not precise; expansive. H., *diffuse'ly*, 42, ad. 91.

Diffuse, -fūz', vt. 35. To pour out and spread (as a liq.); fig., to send out in all direc.; to spread abroad, scatter, circulate. H., *diffus'ing*, p.; *diffused'*, pp., a.; *diffus'er*, s.; *diffus'ible*, 45, a.; *diffu'sion*, -zhŭn, s. (v. i.) 89.

Diffused, -fūzd', a. 35. Loose; flowing; diffuse. H., *diffus'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *diffus'edness*, s. 91.

Diffusible, -fūz'-ĭbl, a. 45. That may be diffused. H., *diffus'iblenes*‡, *diffusibility*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Diffusive, dĭf-fūz'-ĭv, a. 25, 45. Having the qual. of diffusing, or of spreading around; extended; spread widely. H., *diffus'ively*, 42, ad.; *diffus'iveness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Dig, dĭg, vt. 30. To pierce and turn up the earth (as with a spade or like instr.); to form by digging; to excavate; to cultiv. land with a spade:—vi. To work with a spade, &c.; to do servile work. H., *digg'ing*, p.; *digged*° or *dug*, prt. and pp.; *digg'er*, s.; *digg'ing*, s.; &c. 89. [Its comp. with pr., as—*dig-down*, *-for*, *-from*, *-in*, *-out*, *-up*, *-through*, &c., are self-expl.]

Digamma, dī-găm'-d, s. A letter in the early Gr. alph. (= f.)

Digastric, -găs'-trĭk, a. Double-bellied.

Digest, dī'-jĕst, s. 30. That which has been methodised; appr., the Justinian code of civil law; any orderly collection or summary (par. of laws or judicial decisions).

Digest, de-jĕst', vt. To dispose or set in order; to arr., distrib., or draw out, methodically; to prepare or orderly dispose in the mind; to concoct in the stomach (as food); to steep or macerate; to bear with patience or receive without visible resentm.; to soften or prep. by heat, as in a boiler or matrass (chem.); to dispose an ulcer or wound to suppurate (surg.):—vi. To be prep. by the stomach, or by heat, &c. H., *digest'ing*, p.; *digest'ed*, pp., a.; *digest'er* (also a chem. ves.), s.; *digestion*, -jĕst'-yŭn, *digest'ure*†, s. 89.

Digested, de-jĕst'-ĕd, a. 30. (v. v.) H., *digest'edly* (methodically), ad. 91.

Digest'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. That may be digested; easy of digestion. H., *digestibil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Digest'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Able or tending to cause digestion. (v. v.) H., (a) *digest'ive* (med. or applic.), s. 91.

Digit, dĭj'-ĭt, s. 30-2. Lit., a finger, or a finger's breadth; a meas. = ¾ inch; any one of the Arab. figures (arith.); the 1-12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon (ast.).

Digital, dĭj'-ĭt-ăl, a. 32. Pert. to the fingers.

Digitalis, -tăl'-y'ĭs, s. = *digita'line*. 45, 58. The poisonous alkaloid of foxglove.

Digitalis, -tă'-lĭs, s. The plant foxglove.

Digitate, dĭj'-ĭt-āte, a. = *di'gitated*. 30. Branched, as fingers (bot.).

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Digitation, -ĭ'-shŭn, s. A div. into finger-like processes. [H., (a) *dĭ'gĭtigrade*, s. (zool.) 91.

Dĭ'gĭtigrade, -ē-grād, s. Walking on the toes.

Diglyph, dĭ'-glĭf, s. 45. A projecting face having two sunk panels or channels. (arch.)

Dignified, dĭg'-nē-fīd, a. 26. Marked with dignity; august, noble; lofty; exalted. (v. v.)

Dig'nify, -fī, vt. 42. To invest with honour or dignity; to exalt or elevate; to give lustre to. H., *dig'nifying*, p.; *dig'nified*, pp., a.; *dignification*°, -nē-fē-kā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Dig'nitary, -tĭr-ē, s. 25. Any ecclesiastic who ranks above a priest (above a priest or canon —can. law).

Dig'nity, -nē-tē, s. Nobleness or elevation of mind; elevation (as of place, rank, aspect, style, deportm., &c.); grandeur of mien, &c.; advancement, preferment, high place, also the position so attained; preferment to wh. any juris. is annexed (zool.), right use of tropes and figures (erat.). [(bot.)

Digonous, dĭg'-ō-nŭs, a. 90. Hav. two angles.

Digraph, dĭ'-grăf, s. A double mark; two letters occur. tog., with only one sound. (gr.)

Digress, de-grĕs', vi. 15. Lit., to step aside, or diverge, as from a road or point†; appr., to depart from the main subject, design, or tenor of a discourse, argument, or narration; to introd. foreign or unusual details or matter (rhet.); to deviate, to wander°. H., *digress'ing*, p.; *digressed'*, pp.; *digression*, -grĕsh'-ŭn, 35, s. (v. i.) 89. [skon.

Digress'ional, -ăl, a. Part. to or cont. digres-

Digress'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Departing from the main subj.; digressional. H., *digress'ively*, 43, ad.; *digress'iveness*°, s. 91.

Dipyrion, dĭ-pĭr'-yăn, s. = *dipyrous*, dĭ'-ĭn-ŭs. 15. Lit., doubly feminine; hav. two styles or pistils, as in the *dipyr'is* (-y'-ĭs.—bot.).

Dihedral, -hē'-drăl, a. Having two sides or surfaces. (geom.)

Dihe'dron, -drŏn, s. A dihedral figure.

Dijudicate, vt. To distinguish, or judge between. H., *dijudication* (judic. distinction), 54, s. 89.

Dike, dīke, s. An excavation or channel to receive water; a ditch; a mound formed to prevent inundations; fused matter found in the fissures of stratified rocks (sci.).

Dike, vt. To surround or secure with a dike or bank:—vi. To dig†. H., *dik'ing*, p., s.; *diked*, pp., a. 89. [lacerate (q. v.).

Dilacerate°, de-lăs'-, vt. To tear asunder; to

Dilapidate, de-lăp'-ĭd-āte, vt. To pull down; to waste or destroy; to suffer to go to waste or ruin (app. to buildings, &c.):—vi. To go to ruin; to waste by decay or neglect. H., *dilap'idating*, p.; *dilap'idated*, pp., a.; *dilap'idator*, 25, s.; *dilapida'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Dilapidation, -dā'-shŭn, s. Waste, decay, ruin; par. eccl. waste (com. us. in the pl.; v. v.).

Dilatable, dī-lāt'-ăbl (v. i.), a. 45. That may be dilated; expansible; elastic. H., *dilatability*, -ă-bĭl'-ĭ-tē, s. 91. [Expanded; dilated.

Dilate°, dī-lāte', de—We., dĭl-lāt'—K., Sh., a. 14.

Dilate', vt. To expand or extend in all direc.; to spread out; to enlarge or amplify; to tell copiously or diffusely:—vi. To widen; to expand; to dwell on in narration. H., *dilat'ing*, p.; *dilat'ed*, pp., a.; *dilat'er* (he or that), s.; *dilat'able*, a.; *dilatation*, dĭl-ă-tā'-shŭn (dī—S.; set or state), *dilu'tion* (dĭl—K.; also delay°), s. 89.

Dila'tor, -tŏr, s. 25. A muscle which dilates.

Dilatory, dĭl'-ă-tŭr-ē, a. 25. Lit., extra. tho time in wh. anything is done; h., slow, tardy sluggish; given to procrastination; tendin to delay (leg.). H., *dil'atorily*, 43, ad. *dil'atoriness*, s. 91.

Dilemma, dĭ-lĕm'-ă, s. An argument which offers two or more alternatives, each of wh is equally conclusive (log.); h., any diffi cult or doubtful choice, state, or position†.

Dilettante, de-lĭt-tăn'-tē, s. (pl., *dilettanti*, -tē.) 99. A lover of the fine arts. (Ital.) H. *dilettant'eism*, -ĭzm, s. 90. [conch

Diligence, dĭl'-ē-zhĕnse, s. 99. A Br. stage

Dil'igent, -jĕnt, a. 99. Steady or constant i applic. or effort; steadily applied; assiduou careful, sedulous. H., *dil'igently*, 43, ad. *dil'igence*, -jĕnse (a process—Gen. i.), s. 91.

Dill, dĭl, s. An arom. herb; also its seed.

Diluci'dation†, de-, s. Elucidation (q. v.).

Dilucid, dĭl'-ū-ĭnt, a. 18. Making liquid, o more liq.; weakening by dilution; attenu ant. H., (a) *dil'uent*, s. (med.) 91. [dilutec

Dilute, de-l'ōte', dĭl—K., a. 18. Weak, thin

Dilute', vt. Lit., to wash†; to render liquid or more liq., thin, or thinner; to weake (as with water); fig., to reduce in strength to attenuate or weaken by admixture (a idea, &c.). H., *dilut'ing*, p.; *dilut'ed*, pp a.; *dilut'er* (he or that), *dil'uent* (dint-wh. s.; *dilution*, de-l'ōō'-shŭn (dĭl—K.), s. 89.

Diluvian, de-l'ōō'-vē-ăn, de-l'ōō'-vĭn, a. *dilu'vial*, -y'-ăl. 18, 30. Of or rpl. to a flood eff. by the great deluge (geol.). H., *dilu inist* (one versed in dilluv. geol.), s. 91.

Dilu'vium, -vē-ŭm (v. s.), s. The superfici deposit of loam, gravel, &c., caused by th deluge. (geol.)

Dim, dĭm, a. Not seeing clearly; dull sight; indistinct; dull, obscure; not visi bright, or luminous; tarnished; dull of a probension; faint, vague, mysterious. *dim'ish* (somewhat dim), a.; *dim'ly*, 43, ad *dim'ness*, s. 91.

Dim, vt. To cloud or darken; to lessen bright ness; to obscure; to sully or tarnish. *dimm'ing*, p., s.°, a.°; *dimmed*, dĭmd, pp., a.

Dime, dīme, dĭmd, s. 99. A tithe or ten part (Fr.); a silver coin = 10 cents or dol. (U. S.)

Dimension, de-mĕn'-shŭn, s. 35. The measu extent of a body, size, bulk, capacity (sca us. in the pl.); degree (alg.). H., *dimen sionless*, a. 90.

Dimen'sity, -sĭt-ē, s. Extent; capacity. [outline

Dimen'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Marking boundaries

Dimeter, dĭm'-e-tĕr, dī'—S., a. Cont. tw meas. or feet. H., *dimet'ric* (a verse of), a.

Dimetric, dī-mĕt'-rĭk, a. Hav. the vertical a lateral axis unlike. (crys.) [fashion

Dimidiation°, de-mĭd-e-ā'-shŭn, s. The act

Diminish, de-mĭn'-ĭsh, vt. To make less smaller (by any means); to take away a po from; to lessen, impair, degrade; to low by a lesser semitone (mus.):—vi. To become grow, or appear less; to abate, decrease, ec side. H., *dimin'ishing*, p.; *dimin'ished*, pp., *dimin'isher*, s.; *dimin'ishable*, a. 89.

Dimin'ishingly°, -lē, ad. In a manner tendi to vilify. (v. v.) [vel. of sound. [mun

Diminuendo, -nū-ĕn'-dō, ad. 99. With a l

Dimin'ution°, -ū-shŭn, s. Lessening.

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Diminution, dĭm-e-nū'-shŭn, s. 18, 36. The act of making or growing less; abatement; decrease; discredit; degradation; the contr. of the upper part of a column (arch.); reply to a subj. in notes of half its length (mus.).

Diminutive, de-mĭn'-ū-tĭv, a. 18, 45. Small; little; contracted. H., *dimin'utively*, 43, ad.; *dimin'utiveness*, s. 91.

Dimin'utive, s. A word expr. littleness. (gr.)

*Dimission**, -mĭsh'-ŭn, s. Leave to depart.

Dimissory, dĭm'-is-sŏr-e, -is'-dĭr-e—K., Sh., a. Sending away; dismissing to another juris.; granting leave to depart. [cotton cloth.

Dimity, dĭm'-ĭt-e, s. A var. of ribbed or fig.

Dimorphism, dī-morf'-ĭzm, s. 26, 35. The property of crystallising in two distinct forms. H., *dimorph'ous*, a. 90.

Dimple, dĭmp'l or dĭm'-pl, s. 45. A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, &c. H., *dimp'ly* (full of &c.), a. 90.

Dimp'le, vt., vi. To form or sink in dimples. H., *dimp'ling*, p.; *dimp'led*, -dld (set with), pp., a. 89.

Din, dĭn, s. A loud, confused, continued noise.

Din, vt. To strike or stun, as with a din. H., *dinn'ing*, p.; *dinned*, pp. [in two persons.

Dinarchy, dĭn'-ăr-ke, s. 29. Governm. vested

Dine, dīne, vt. To give a dinner to; to accommodate for dining:—vi. To eat or take dinner. H., *din'ing*, p., s.; *dined*, pp. 89.

*Dinetical**, de-nĕt'-ĭk-ăl, a. Vertiginous.

Ding, dĭng, vt. To thrust or dash with violence; fig., to ring, to urge or enforce:—vi. To bluster‡. H., *ding'ing*, p.; *dinged* or *dingt*, prt., pp. 89.

Ding'dong‡, ad. As or like bells:—s. The sound of bells; fig., sameness. [low bet. hills.

Dingle, dĭng'-gl, s. 30, 45. A narrow dale or hol-

Din"gle-dan"gle, -gl, a., ad. Hanging loosely or carelessly. H., *din"gle-dan"gling*, s., v. 89, 90.

Dingy, dĭn'-je, a. 30. Dusky; dull; dark; soiled.

Dinner, dĭn'-ĕr, s. The chief meal of the day, usually taken between noon and evening; an entertainment; a feast. H., *dinn'erless*, a.; *dinn'er-table*, *dinn'er-time*, &c., s. 90.

Dint, dĭnt, s. A blow or stroke‡; a dent*; fig., effort, force, violence.

Dint‡, vt. To dent or indent. [singly.

*Dinumera'tion**, dī-, s. The act of numbering

Diocesan, dī-ŏs'-e-zăn, -săn—Wa., (pref., but less us.) dī'-o-sē-săn—We., a. 28, 45. Of or rel. to a diocese. [own clergy or diocese.

Dio"cesan (v. su.), s. A bishop with ref. to his

Diocese, dī'-o-sēse, s. 35. = *dī'ocles**. The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction.

Dioecism, dī-ē'-sĭh'-ĭzn, s. = *dioe'cious*, -sh'-ŭs. 28. Lit., with two dwellings; appr., having the stamens on one plant, and the pistils on another, as in the *dioe'cia* (-sh'-d.—bot.).

Diopside, -ŏp'-sīde, s. 35. A rare ore of copper.

Dioptric, dī-ŏp'-trĭk, a. = *diop'trical*, -kl. Assisting or affording a medium for the sight; pert. to *diop'trics* (s. pl.) or the doctrine of refracted light.

Diorama, dī-o-rā'-mă, (pref., but less us.) -rā'-mă, s. Something seen, as through an opening; appr., an exhibition of pictures (scenery), properly illuminated, and having their margins, &c., concealed, which are viewed through apertures in the wall of a darkened chamber containing the spectators.

Dioramic, -răm'-ĭk, a. Pert. to a diorama.

Dip, dĭp, s. Inclination downwards; depression; a taking by chance‡.

Dip, vt. To plunge or immerse in a liquid for a moment, or for only a short time; to wet or moisten*; to take up (as with a ladle); to engage in‡; to baptise‡:—vi. To sink, to immerge in a liq.; to engage; to enter slightly; to look cursorily (as into a book); to dabble‡; to choose by chance; to incline downward, or slope. H., *dipp'ing*, p.; *dipped* or *dipt*‡, prt., pp.; *dipp'er* (he or that), s.; (a) *dipp'ing*, s. 89.

Dip'-chick, s. A small bird that dives.

Dipet'alous, dī-, a. Having two petals.

Diphthong, dĭp'-thŏng, (pref., but less us.) dĭf'-thŏng—K., We., s. 31. A vowel sound expr. by the union of two vowels; strictly, the sound of two vowels pron. in rapid succ., so as to form only one syllable. (gr.)

Diphthongal, -thŏng'-găl, a. 30. Of or rel. to a diphthong. H., *diphthon'gally*, ad. 91.

Diphyllous, dĭf'-ĭl-ŭs, dī-fĭl'—S., a. Hav. two leaves. [the plates of the skull. (anat.)

Diploe, dĭp'-lo-e, s. The spongy substance between

Diploma, de-plō'-mă, s. A letter or writing conferring some honour or privilege.

Diplo'macy, -se, s. The state of acting by a diploma; appr., the art and practice of negotiation, also its forms (par. app. to those bet. states and nations, combs. by their ministers or envoys); h., political cunning; skill or dexterity in negot.‡; the diplomatic body.

Diplo'mate, -mātc, vt. To invest with by diploma. H., *diplo'mating*, p.; *diplo'mated*, pp., a. (dĭp'—We.); *diploma'tion**, 36, s. 89.

Diplomatic, dĭp'-lo-mătt, s. A diplomatist.

Diplomatic, -măt'-ĭk, a. = *diplomat'ical*, -kl. Pert. to diplomas or diplomacy; skilful or wary in negotiation. H., *diplomat'ically*, 43, ad.; *diplo'macy*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Diplomat'ics, s. An official agent or envoy.

Diplomat'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The science of deciphering ancient writings or diplomas.

Diplomatist, de-plō'-mă-tĭst, s. One skilled in diplomacy.

Dipper, dĭp'-ĕr, s. A bird of the thrush family‡.—The *dipp'er*, seven stars in the constellation of the Gr. Bear. See *Dip*.

Dipp'ing, -ĭng, s. See *Dip*.—*Dipp'ing nee'dle*, an instr. to shew the inclin. of the magnet.

Dipriemat'ic, dī-, a. Doubly prismatic. (crys.)

Dipsas, dĭp'-săs, s. A serpent whose bite prod. intense thirst; also a certain fresh-water bivalve. [only two wings. (entom.)

Dip'teral, -tĕr-ăl, a. = *dip'terous*, -tŭs. Having

Dip'teron, -ăn, s. (pl., *dip'tera*, E.; *dip'tera*, Gr.) An insect having only two wings, and two peisers, with a mouth formed for sucking (as the house-fly). [two cases. (gr.)

Diptote, dĭp'-tōte, s. A noun which has only

Dip'tych, -tĭk, s. 29. Ana., a public register of the names of celebrities; and aft., of saints, martyrs, &c.

*Diradia'tion**, dī-, s. Radiation (q. v.).

Dire, dīre, a. 14. Evil or calamitous in a high degree; dismal, dreadful, mournful. H., *dire'ful*, a.; *dire'fully*, 43, ad.; *dire'fulness*, *dire'ness*†, s. 91.

Direct, de-rĕkt', a. 14-5. Straight; right; not crooked, oblique, retrograde, circuitous, nor collateral; leading or tend. to an end; open; plain; express; immediate (as a tax on real

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estate, &c.); from west to east (ast.). H., *direct'ly*, 42, ad.; *direct'ness*, s. 91.

Direct', s. A certain mark in music.

Direct', vt. To point, aim, or throw in a straight line, or towards a place or object; to point out the right road or course; to adjust, regulate, or manage; to prescribe or instruct; to order or command (in a milder sense); to address‡ (as a letter). H., *direct'ing*, p., s.; *direct'ed*, pp., a.; *direct'er*, s.; *direc'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Direction, de-rĕk'-shŭn, s. 14-5. Aim at a cert. point; the line in which anything moves by impulse (lit. or fig.); a straight line or course; adjustment, managem.; order, command, prescription; the superscription of a letter‡; a board of directors. (v. v.)

Directive, de-rĕkt'-iv, a. Able or tend. to direct.

Direct'or, -ŏr, s. 25. (f., *direct'ress* or *direct'rix*, -rĭks.) He or that wh. directs; appr., one appointed to transact the affairs of a company (comm.); a grooved probe or guide (surg.). H., *direct'orship*, s. (v. v.) 90.

Directorial, -rĕk-tōr'-e-ăl, a. Pert. to directors; cont. direc. or command. [ing; instructing.

Directory, -rĕkt'-ŏr-e, a. Cont. directions; guid-

Direct'ory, s. A guide; a book of directions (par. one cont. the name and addresses of the inhab. of a town or city); the supreme executive council of France during the Revolution; a board of directors.

Direct'rix, -rĭks, s. A cert. right line perpend. to the axis of a conic section. (v. su.)

Diremption†, dĭ-rĕm'-shŭn, s. Separation.

Direption†, -rĕp'-shŭn, s. The act of plundering.

Dirge, dĕrje, s. 30. A funeral song or hymn.

*Dirigent**, dĭr'-e-jĕnt, a. 26, 30. Directing.

Dir'igent, s. The directrix. (geom.; v. su.)

Dirk, dĕrk, s. 15, 34. A kind of heavy dagger. H., (to) *dirk*, vt. 89, 90.

Dirt, dĕrt, s. 15, 34. Anything foul or filthy; mud, filth, mire; excrement; meanness, sordidness†.

Dirt, vt. = *dirt'y* (v. i.). To make foul or dirty; to soil or tarnish; to pollute, or defile; fig., to disgrace or scandalise. H., *dirt'ying*, p.; *dirt'ied*, -id, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Dirty, dĕrt'-e, a. 15, 34. Foul, nasty; not clean; dusky, cloudy; mean, low, despicable. H., *dirt'ily*, 42, ad.; *dirt'iness*, s. 91. (v. su.)

Dis-, dĭs, occ. dĭz, pfx. 35. It denotes (1) separation or a parting from, and may then be rendered by the words—in two directions, or in opp. or diff. ways. H. also, and much more freq., it has (2) the force of a privative or negative, and reverses the signif. of the words to which it is joined. The comp. of this class are, in gen., self-expl., and merely req. insertion here, to shew their auth. and pron. Any pec. var. or force of meaning wh. has been given, or superadded to some of them by usage, is, however, noticed aft. each. In a few cases, when joined to words already impl. sep. or neg., this pfx (3) simply acts as an intensive particle (like *de-*), and does not reverse their meaning. In some comp. (par. those with *di-*, and direc. from the Gr.), it den. two, twice, or twofold, and is then equiv. to δις-, or *dia-*. The other forms of this pfx—*dĭ-*, *dĭf-*, *dĭv-*, are euphonic var., dep. for their use on the char. of the initial letter of the words to which they are added. (L.; orig. Gr.) See *Con-*, *De-*, *Dia-*, &c., and below. [For p., pp., a., &c., in *dis-*, omitted after their *e*, and ad., &c., aft. their *a*., and for the figured pron. in full, see the prim. word. The *s* is sharp or hissing when not marked otherwise.]

Disabil'ity, dĭs-, s. Want of competent power, strength, ability, or qualif. (nat., phys., ment., or leg.); inability*; incapacity; incompetence:—pl. Civil or political disqualif.

Disa'ble, dĭz-, vt. 35. To render unable; to deprive of force, power, competency, or usef., or of adequate means, instr., or resources; to destr. or impair the strength of; to hinder from action; to unfit, disqualify, or incapacitate; to cripple. H., *disa'bling*, p.; *disa'bled*, pp., a.; *disa'blement**, s.; *disabil'ity* (resul. state only), s. (v. su.) 89.

Disabuse', dĭs-, vt. 35. To undeceive; to set right (with *of*). H., &c. 89. See *Dis-*.

Disaccomm'odate, vt. To put to inconvenience.‖ H., *disaccommoda'tion*, s.; &c. 89. [by disuse.

Disaccus'tom, vt. To destroy the force of habit

Disacknowl'edge, vt. To deny or disown.‖

*Disacquaint'ance**, s.‖

Disadorn', vt. To deprive of ornaments.‖

Disadvant'age, s. That wh. prevents or retards success; loss, detriment, injury; prejudice to int., char., &c.; unfav. state; unpreparedness. H., (to) *disadvant'age*†, vt.; &c. 89.

Disadvantageous, -tăj-e-'-dus, a.‖ H., &c. 91.

Disaffect', vt. To alienate affec.; to fill with discontent, disloyalty, &c.; to disorder*; to disdain†. H., *disaffec'tion* (par., want of zeal, faithfulness, or loyalty), s.; &c. 89.

Disaffect'ed, a. Not disposed to zeal, affec., or duty; unfriendly; discontented. H., &c. 91.

*Disaffec'tionate**, a.‖

Disaffirm', vt. To deny; to contradict. H., *disaffirm'ance* (denial; negation), s.; &c. 89.

Disaffor'est, vt.‖ [mass into its parts.

Disaggr'egate, dĭs-, vt. 35. To sep. an aggregate

Disagree', dĭs-, vi. 35. To differ; to be different or unlike; to diff. in opin., to dissent; to be unsuitable; to be in a state of oppos. (fol. by *with*); to bicker or wrangle†. H., *disagree'ment*, s.; &c. 89.

Disagree'able, a. 45. Contrary, unsuitable*; unpleasing, offensive. H., &c. 91.

Disallied, -līd', pp., a.‖

Disallow', vt. Not to allow; to deny the auth. of; to refuse assent to; to reject as untrue, or as unjust:—vi. To refuse admission; &c. H., *disallow'able*, 45, a.; *disallow'ance* (act

*Disam'inate**, dĭz-, vt. 35.‖ [or state), s.; &c. 89.

Disannex', dĭs-, vt. To separate or disunite.

*Disannul'**, vt. To annul. See *Dis-* (3).

Disappar'el, vt. To disrobe, &c.‖

Disappear, -pēr', vi. To become invis. or lost to view; to vanish from the sight; to go away, to withdraw from observation; to cease (as a disease). H., *disappear'ance* (act or state of), s.; &c. 89.

Disappoint', vt. To defeat of expec., wish, hope, &c.; to hinder from possession or enjoyment; to prevent an effect intended; to fail, balk, frustrate. H., &c. 89.

Disappre'ciate, vt. To undervalue.‖

Disapprobation, s. Disapproval; censure.

Disapp'robatory, dĭs-, a. = *disapp'robative**. 35. Disapproving, &c.‖

Disappro'priate, dĭs-, a. Not appropriated.

‡ *Dis-* (2) reversing the sense of the primitive word. See above.

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Disappro'priate, vt. To employ improp., &c.‖
Disapprove, -prōōv', vt. 20. To dislike, censure, condemn; to reject.‖ H., *disapprōv'al*, s.; &c. 89, 90.
Disarm, dĭs-ärm', vt. 35, 7. To deprive of arms, or of means of attack, defence, &c.; to render harmless; to divest of anything injurious (fol. by *of*). H., *disarm'ament*, s.; &c. 89.
Disarrange, -rānj', vt. To put out of order; to unsettle; to misplace. H., &c. 89.
*Disarray**, s.‖ H., (to) *disarray'*†, vt.
Disassociate, -sō'-shĭ'ātc, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.
Disaster, dĭz-ăs'-tĕr, s. 35. Prim., the blast or stroke of an unfav. planet†; h., any unfort. event (par. a serious and sud. one); misfortune; mishap; grief; misery.
Disas'ter†, vt. To blast, afflict, &c.
Disas'trous, -trĭs, a. Unlucky, unhappy, calamitous; dismal; gloomy. H., *disas'trously*, 43, ad.; *disas'trousness*, s. (v. su.) 91.
*Disau'thorise**, dĭz-, vt. 35, 60.‖
*Disavouch**, dĭs-, vt. 35.‖
Disavow', vt. To deny or disown; to reject or disclaim; to dissent from or disapprove of (as an act). H., *disavow'al*, s.; &c. 89.
Disband', dĭs-, vt. 35. To dismiss (par., from mil. serv.); to scatter or disperse:—vi. To retire from mil. serv.; to break up (as an army); to sep., &c. H., *disband'ment*, s.; &c. 89.
Disbark', dĭs-, vt. To strip off the bark; to disembark* (q. v.). [scepticism.
Disbelief', dĭs-, s. 35. Unbelief; distrust;
Disbelieve', vt. Not to believe; to hold to be untrue.‖ H., &c. 89.
*Disbench**, dĭs-, vt. 35. To unseat, &c.‖
Disbow'el, dĭs-, vt. To eviscerate.
*Disbranch**, dĭs-, vt. To sep., &c. (as a branch).
Disbud', dĭs-, vt. To deprive of buds.
Disbur'den, dĭs-, vt. = *disburth'en*. To ease of a burthen (q. v.); to unload; to disencumber; to throw off, as a burthen (fol. by *of*):—vi. To be relieved; to ease the mind. H., &c. 89.
Disburse, dĭz-bŭrs', vt. Prim., to pay money from a pub. chest or treasury; h. also, to pay from a private purse; to spend or lay out (as money). H., *disburs'ing*, p., a.; *disbursed'*, pp.; *disburs'er*, s.; *disburse'ment* (the act; the amount; also a reimbursement†§), s. 89.
Disc, dĭsk, s. = *dĭsk*; *dis'cus*, L. 28, 35. Prim., the anc. quoit; h., a circular piece of anything flat, thin, and hard; appr., the face of a celestial body as it appears to the eye (ast.); the whole surface of a leaf, the central part of a radiate comp. flower (bot.).
Discard, dĭs-kärd', vt. 35, 7. Lit., to throw useless cards out of the hand†; fig., to dismiss from service or employment, or from society; to thrust away, to reject (as opin., theories, &c.). H., &c. 89.
Discase', vt. To strip; to undress*.
Discern, dĭz-zĕrn', vt. 35. To sep. or disting. by the eye, or by the understanding; to see (as diff., by compar.); to judge; to see, to perceive by sight, to descry; to perceive, discover, or compreh. (as by the mind):—vi. To disting.; to have jud. cognizance†. H., *discern'ing*, p., a.; *discerned'*, pp.; *discern'er*, s.; *discern'ingly*, *discern'ment*, s. (v. i.) 89.
Discern'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. That may be discerned; visible, percep., manifest. H., *discern'ibly*, 43, ad.; *discern'iblenes**, s. 91.
Discern'ing, -ĭng, a. Able to discern; acute; sharp-sighted; judicious. H., *discern'ingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.
Discern'ment, -mĕnt, s. The power or faculty of discerning; judgment, acuteness, discrimination. (v. v.)
Discharge, dĭs-chärjé', s. 35, 29. The act of discharging, also that which is discharged; vent, emission, explosion; dismissal; release from an oblig. or a penalty, also the written evidence of the same; an acquittance; absolution, acquittal; liberation (as from imprisonment); performance, execution; payment (as of a debt); relief or due distribution of weight (arch.); &c. (v. v.)
Discharge', vt. To unload (as a ship); to disburthen, to throw off or exonerate (either lit. or fig.); to give vent to; to emit, to send or throw off or out; to let fly; to ignite or explode; to fire or let off (as a gun); to pay, or to clear by payment (as a debt); to send away by paym. (as a creditor); to set free from claim, demand, or oblig.; to absolve or acquit (fol. by *of*); to perform or execute (as one's duty); to divest of office or empl.; to dismiss; to release (as from oblig. or duty); to release or liberate (as from custody, &c.); to remove or clear from; to obliterate; to cancel or blot out:—vi. To dismiss itself; to break up; &c. H., *discharg'er* (agent or instrument), s.; *discharg'able*, a.; &c. 89.
Disciple, dĭs-sĭ'-pl, s. 28, 45. Lit., a pupil or scholar in any science or lib. art; (more com.) a follower in doctrine; an adherent, partisan, or supporter. H., *disci'pleship*, s. 90.
Disci'ple, vt. To teach, to train up, &c.*; to discipline†. [One of a cert. rigid relig. sect.
Disciplinant, dĭs'-e-plĭn-ănt, -ălp'—K., s. 28.
Disciplinarian, -ăre'-e-ăn, -ălp'—K., a. = *disciplinary*, -dr-e, -ălp'—K. 25, 45. Pertaining to discipline.
Disciplina'rian, s. One who disciplines; one who rules or teaches with great strictness (par. app. to mil. and naval tactics); a puritan or presbyterian†.
Discipline, dĭs'-e-plĭn, dĭs'-ĭp-lĭn—K., s. 45. Prim., cultivation and improvem., instruc. and governm.; fig., rule or order of governm.; pec. mode of life, in accor. with the rules of some profes. or society; order; mil. regulation; state of subjection; chastisement, correction; obed. to and exercise of the laws and regul. of the serv. (mil.; nav.); execution of the laws of the church (eccl.); bodily punishment or mortification (Ro. Cath.).
Dis'cipline, vt. To form and prep. the mind; to train, educate, or instruct; to reg., to keep in order; to instruct and govern; to punish or correct; to exec. discipline on or towards; &c. (v. s.) H., *dis'ciplining*, p.; *dis'ciplined*, -plĭnd, pp., a.; *dis'cipliner*, s.; *dis'ciplinable* [-ălp'—K.), a.; &c. 89.
Disclaim, dĭs-klāmé', vt. To reject, as not bel. to one's self; to disown; to deny any knowledge of; to disavow; to renounce:—vi. To disavow all part or share. H., *disclaim'ant*, *disclaim'er* (v. i.), s.; *disclama'tion**, s.; &c. 89.
Disclaim'er, -ĕr, s. One who disclaims (v. v.); appr., an expr. or implied denial or renunciation; a public or formal disavowal or

‖ *Dis-* (2) reversing the sense of the primitive word. See p. 154.

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renunciation, as of pretensions, &c.; also the document cont. it (leg.).

Disclose, dis-klōz', vt. Lit., to uncover, to expose to view; fig., to bring to light; to develop; to make known by words (or in any other man.); to reveal or divulge; to tell or utter; to open, to hatch†. H., &c. 89.

Disclosure, -klō'-zhŭr, s. 18. = *disclose*'†. The act of disclosing; also that which is disclosed. (v. v.)

Discoid, dis'-koyd, a. = *discoid'al*, -al. 22. Having the form of a disc; having the florets not radiate, but all tubular (bot.).

Dis'coid, s. Something in the form of a disc or a quoit; a certain class of univalve shell-fish (conch.).

Discolour, -kŭl'-ŭr, vt. To alter the nat. hue or colour of (either wholly or partially); to stain; fig., to change the appearance or complexion. H., &c. 89.

Discomfit, -kŭm'-fit, vt. 25. To rout, defeat, or vanquish; fig., to defeat, frustrate, disappoint. H., *discom'fiting*, p., a.; *discom'fitted*, pp., a.; *discom'fit*', *discom'fiture*, 18, s. 89.

Discomfort, -kŭm'-fŭrt, s.‖ H., (to) *discom'fort*, vt.; *discom'forting*, p., a.; *discom'fortable*†, a.; &c. 89.

Discommend', vt. To blame; to censure.‖

Discommode, dis-kŏm-mōd', -kŭm-†, vt. 25. To put to inconvenience; to incommode (q.v.).

Discommodious', -mōd'-o-ŭs, a. Inconvenient, &c.‖ H., *discommod'iously*', 42, ad.; *discommod'ity*†, s. 91.

Discommon', vt. To deprive of the right of common (q. v.), or the priv. of a place.

Discompose, -pōz', vt. 25, 35. To confuse or disorder (as affairs or things); to disturb, disquiet, unsettle, ruffle (as the mind or temper); to offend*; to displace†. H., *discomposed*', pp., a.; *discompo'sure*, -zh'ŭr, s.; &c. 89.

Disconcert', vt. 28. To unsettle the mind; to interrupt, disturb, or frustrate (as a plan or *Disconform'ity*', s.‖ [scheme). H., &c. 89.

Disongru'ity', s. Incongruity (q. v.).

Disconnect', vt. To disunite.‖ H., &c. 89.

Disconsent', vi. To differ or disagree.‖

Disconsolate, dis-kŏn'-so-lāt, a. Without comfort or consolation; dejected, sorrowful, melancholy; hopeless; cheerless. H., *discon'solately*, 42, ad.; *discon'solateness* (*discon'solance*', *discon'solancy*†; *disconsola'tion*', 36), s. 91.

Discontent', a. = *discontent'ed*. Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied.‖ H., &c. 91.

Discontent', s. Uneasiness; inquietude; dissatisfaction; a discontented person. H., (to) *discontent*', vt.; &c. 89.

Discontin'uance, -ū-kăns, s. 18. Cessation; intermission; disunion; disruption; &c.‖

Discontinue, -tin'-ū, vt. 16. To leave off; to cease from, to abandon (as a prac. or habit); to stop; to put an end to; to break off; to interrupt; to cease receiving or patr. (as a newspaper):—vi. Prim., to lose cohesion of parts*; to cease; to lose an established or long-enjoyed custom or right. H., &c. 89.

Discontin'uous, -ū-ŭs, a. 18. Broken off; sep.; interrupted.‖ H., *discontinu'ity*, s.; &c. 91.

Discord, dis'-kord, s. 26. Disagreement (either among pers. or things); contention, oppos., strife; mut. anger or animosity; diff. or contrariety of qual. (pas. of sounds); a union of unpleas. or inhar. sounds, dissonance (mus.).

Discord'ant, -ănt, a. Inconsistent; at variance with itself; not coincident; not harmonious; incongruous, contradic., opposite; harsh, dissonant. H., *discord'antly*, 42, ad.; *discord'ance*, -ănse, *discord'ancy*, -se, s. 91.

Discount'sel', vt. To dissuade.

Discount, dis'-kownt, s. 22. Lit., that wh. is counted back or refunded in a bargain; an allow. or deduc. for prompt. paym., also the sum so deducted; the act of discounting.

Discount, dis-kownt', dis'—comm., vt. To allow discount on; to lend or advance money on, with the deduc. of discount (comm.):—vi. To prac. discounting. H., *discount'ing*, p.; *discount'ed*, pp., a.; *discount'er* (or dis'-), s.; *discount'able*, a.; *dis'count*, *discount'ing* (or dis'-), s. 89.

Discountenance, vt. Lit., to abash or put to shame*; appr., to discourage (as by cold treatm., remonstr., &c.); to check or restrain. H., *discountenance* (*cold treatment*; *disapprobation*), s.; &c. 89.

Discourage, dis-kŭr'-āj, vt. 65. To extinguish the courage of; to deprive of confidence; to depress or dishearten; to dissuade; to repress attempt; to deter (with *from*). H., *discour'aging*, p., a.; *discour'agedly*, -ājd, pp., a.; *discour'ager*, s.; *discour'agement* (the act; also that wh. discourages), s. 89.

Discourse, dis-kōrs', s. 25. Lit., a running over a subject in speech; appr., communication of thoughts by words, effusion of lang., conversation; a treatise; a formal dissertation; a sermon or lecture; reasoning (log.); a series of sentences and arguments arranged according to the rules of art (rhet.).

Discourse', vt. To discuss†; to utter or give forth*:—vi. To talk or converse; to converse formally; to treat upon in a serious or orderly manner; to reason. H., *discours'ing*, p.; *discoursed'*, pp.; *discours'er*, s.; &c. 89.

Discourteous, dis-kŏrt'-yŭs, a.‖ H., &c. 91.

Discourtesy, -kŭrt'-e-se, s. = *discourtship*, *Discous*, dis'-kŭs, a. Disc-like. [-kŭrt'-.‖

Discov'enant, vt. To dissolve covenant with.

Discover, dis-kŭv'-ĕr, vt. 17, 25. Lit., to uncover†; to render visible*; to shew, disclose, or bring to light; to reveal or make known; to have or to obt. the first sight or knowl. of (as something sought, hidden, or bef. unknown); to espy; to find out, to detect (par. by labour or research). H., *discov'ering*, p.; *discov'ered*, pp., a.; *discov'erer*, s.; *discov'erable*, 45, a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Discov'ery, -ĕr-e, s. The act of discov.; also that which is discovered. (v. v.)

Discred'it, s. Want of credit or reputation.‖

Discred'it, vt. To disbelieve; to deprive of credit or reputation; to disgrace; to deprive of credibility. H., &c. 89.

Discred'itable, a. Disreputable.‖ H., &c. 91.

Discreet, dis-krēt', a. Lit., discrete†; appr., wise in avoiding error or evil; prudent, cautious, circumspect; modest, not forward. H., *discreet'ly*, 42, ad.; *discreet'ness*, s. 91.

Discrepant, dis'-kre-pănt, -krēp'—We., a. Different; disagreeing; contrary. H., *dis'crepance*, -pănse (-krēp'—K., We.), *dis'crepancy*, -se (-krēp'—K., We.), s. 91.

Discrete, dis-krēt', dis'—A., Ba., Sh., a. 64.

‖ *Dis-* (2) reversing the sense of the primitive word. See p. 154.

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Distinct, -ungk', a. not continuous; disjunctive (gr.); leaping from one line of pitch to another (plain). H., *discre'tion*, s.; &c. (v. t.) 91. See *Concrete*.

Discretion, -krish'-ŭn, s. 28. Prudence, discretion, wise management.; liberty of action; unrestrained and unbound. power.—To *surrender at discre'tion*, to to surrender unconditionally. See *Discreet*.

Discre'tional, -ăl, a. = *discre'tionary*, -shŭ-a-ry, 28. At discretion; unrestrained; unlimited. H., *discre'tionally*, *discre'tionarily*, ad. 28.

Discretive, -kre'-tiv, *dis'*—K., Sh., s. 45. Disjunctive; disjunctive (gr.; log.). H., *discretively*, ad. 28.

Discriminable, dis-krim'-in-ă-bl, a. Distinguishable. H., *discrimin'inately*, ad.; *discriminator*, s. 28.

Discrim'inate, vt. To distinguish, to note the diff. (between); to dieting. by cert. marks or tokens; to select or sep. from others :—vi. To observe or note diff.; to make a distinction. H., *discrim'inating*, p., a.; *discrim'inated*, pp.; *discrim'inator*, 25, s.; *discrim'inable*, a.; *discrimina'tion* (the act of; the state of being d.; the mark of d.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Discrim'inating, -ing, a. That discriminates; dieting., peculiar; able to make nice distinctions. H., *discrim'inatingly*, ad. 91.

Discrimination, -ă'-shŭn, s. Acuteness, discernment, judgm.; clearness; distinction.

Discrim'inative, -a-tiv, a. 45. That makes or exacts the mark of distinc. or difference; characteristic; that observes distinction. H., *discrim'inatively*, ad. 91.

Discrim'inous, -ŭs, a. Hazardous.

Discrown, vt. To deprive of a crown.‖

Discumbency, dis-kŭ'-bit-ŏr-e, a. 18, 25. Inclining; fitted to a leaning posture.

Discul'pate†, vt. To exculpate (q. v.).

Discum'bency, s. Accumbency (q. v.).

Discum'ber†, vt. To disencumber (q. v.).

Discursion, dis-kŭr'-shŭn, s. 35. A running or rambling about.

Discur'sive, -siv, a. = *discours'ive*† ; *discur'sory*†, 45, 25. Roving; desultory; proc. reg. from premises to conseq.; argumentative; reasoning. H., *discur'sively*, 43, ad.; *discur'siveness*, s. 91.

Discuss, dis'-kŭs, s. See *Disc.* (L.)

Discuss, dis-kŭs', vt. Lit., to shake asunder†; h., to sep. into parts; fig., to exam., or to clear of objec. and difficulties by disquisition or argum.; to disperse or repel (med.); to consume in div. portions‡ (as a fowl or a bottle of wine). H., *discuss'ing*, p.; *discussed'*, pp.; *discuss'er*†, s.; *discuss'ing*, *discussion*, -kŭsh'-ŭn (debate; disquisition; examination; dispersion—surg.), s. 89.

Discuss'ive, -iv, a. 45. Discutient. H., (a) *discuss'ive*, s. (surg.) 91.

Discutient, -kū'-sh'ent, a. 18, 36. Discussive; able or tend. to disperse or resolve tumours. H., *discu'tient* (asubs. or agent wh.), s. (surg.) vt. [anger; haughty pride. (v. v.)

Disdain, dis-dān', s. 35. Scorn; contemptuous anger, vt. To scorn; to deem mean and dishonourable, or inferior, worthless, or degrading; to reg. as unworthy of one's notice, char., &c.:—vi. To scorn; to grow impatient or angry. H., *disdain'ing*, p., s.*; *disdained'*, pp. 89.

Disdain'ful, -fŏl, a. Cont. or expr. disdain. H., *disdain'fully*, 43, ad.; *disdain'fulness*, s. 91.

Disease, dis-ēz', s. 35. Prim., pain, uneasiness, distress†; appr., any deviation from health in either function or structure; also the cause of pain, uneasiness, &c.; fig., any morbid or disordered state (ment., mor., pol., &c.); ailment, distemper, illness, indisposition, malady. H., *disease'ful*†, &c., a. 90.

Disease', vt. To afflict with disease; to infect; to disorder or derange; to make uneasy, &c. (sh. used in the pp.) H., *disea'sing*, p.; *diseased'*, pp., a.; *disease'ment*†, s. 89.

Diseased, -ēzd', a. Affected with disease; &c. H., *diseasedness*, -ēz'-ĕd-, s. (v. v.) 91.

*Disedged**, dis-ejd', a. 32. Blunted.‖

Disembark', dis-, vt. To land or put on shore (app. chiefly to troops and passengers):—vi. To land.‖ H., &c. 89. [ment. H., &c. 89.

Disembarr'ass, vt. To free from embarrass-

Disembell'ish, vt.‖

Disembitt'er, vt.‖

Disembod'y, vt. To divest of body; to free from flesh, or from mortal evil; to discharge from military service or array. H., &c. 89.

Disembogue, dis-ĕm-bōg', vt. 36. To pour out at the mouth (as a stream or river); to discharge, vent, eject :—vi. To gain a vent, to flow. H., *disemboguing*, -bōg'-ing, p.; *disembogued'*, -bōgd', pp.; *disembogue'ment*, s. 89.

Disembosom, -bŏz'-ŭm, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Disembow'el, vt. To embowel. See *Dis-* (2).

Disembow'ered, -ĕrd, a.‖ [disentangle.

Disembroil', vt. To free from confusion; to

*Disemployed**, a. Thrown out of employment.

Disena'ble, vt. To deprive of power, ability, or means; to disable. H., &c. 89.

Disenchant', vt. To free from enchantment.

Disencum'ber, vt. To disburthen; &c.‖

Disengage, -gāj', vt. To separate, detach, or disunite; to extricate; to disentangle; to free from that wh. strongly detains the affec. or intentions; to release (as from a promise or oblig.); to set free (as by disself. an engagem.):—vi. To set one's self free from; to withdraw the affections. H., &c. 89.

Disenno'ble, vt. To degrade, &c.‖ [list.

Disenroll, -rōl', vt. To erase from a roll or

Disenslave', vt. To free from bondage.‖ [&c.‖

Disentangle, -ting'-gl, vt. 30, 46. To unravel;

*Disenterre**, dis-ĕn-tĕr', vt. To unbury. H., *disenterr'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Disenthral', vt. To disinthral (q. v.).

Disenthrone', vt. To dethrone.‖

Disenti'tle, vt. To deprive of title, or of right.

Disentrance', vt. To arouse from a trance or

Disespouse, -powz', vt. 23. To divorce.‖ [revery.

Disesteem', s. Slight dislike; disregard; disapproval. H., (to) *disesteem'*, vt.; &c. 89.

Disfa'vour, -vŭr, s. Dislike; slight displeasure; discountenance; state of unacceptableness; an ill or disoblig. act; want of beauty†.

Disfa'vour, vt. To discountenance; to disapprove; to withhold or withdraw support or kindness; to deform†. H., &c. (v. s.) 89.

Disfeat'ure, -fēre, vt. 18. To deprive of features; to disfigure.‖

Disfig'ure, vt. To mar the figure; to change anything to a worse form; to impair shape, form, or beauty; to deface, deform, mangle. H., *disfig'urement*, *disfigura'tion*, 36 (act; state; result), s.; &c. 89.

‖ Dis- (2) reversing the sense of the primitive word. See p. 154.

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Disfor'est, vt. To disafforest.
Disfranchise, dis-frăn'-chīz, vt. 29. To deprive of any right, priv., or franchise. H., *disfran'-*
Disgar'nish, dis-, vt. 35.‖ [*chissment*, s.; &c. 89.
Disgarr'ison, dis-, vt. 26, 35. To deprive of a
Disglo'rify†, dis-, vt. 35.‖ [garrison (q. v.).
Disgorge, dis-gorj', vt. 30, 26. Lit., to vomit; to eject or throw out with violence; fig., to yield up or give back what has been improp. seized on as one's own. H., *disgorg'ment*, s.; &c. 89.
Disgrace, dis-grās', s. 35. State of being out of favour; state of ignominy; cause of shame; disfavour, discredit, dishonour, infamy; reproach; an act of unkindness†. (v. v.)
Disgrace', vt. To put out of favour; to bring disgrace or reproach upon; to degrade, dishonour, or bring to shame; to sink in estimation. H., &c. 89.
Disgrace'ful, -fŏol, a. (v. s.) H., &c. 91.
*Disgra'cious**, -sh'ŭs, a. 28. Ungracious (q. v.).‖
Disguise, dis-g'īz, s. 14, 35. Lit., a counterfeit habit; a dress contrived to conceal the wearer; fig., a false appearance.
Disguise', vt. To conceal by an unusual dress, or a mask; to hide by a counterfeit appear., man., or behav.; to disfigure; to alter the form of; to intoxicate†. H., *disguis'ing*, p.; *disguised'*, pp., a.; *disguis'er*, s.; *disguis'ing*, *disguise'ment* (also disguise*), s. (v. s.) 89.
Disguised, -g'īzd', a. (v. v.) H., *disguis'edly*, -ĕd-lē, ad.; &c. 91.
Disgust, dis-gŭst', s. 35, 30. Lit., aversion of the palate, strong distaste or disrelish; fig., aversion or dislike excited by something offensive to the mind or moral taste; ill-humour; offence conceived. H., *disgust'ful** (nauseous), a. 90.
Disgust', vt. To excite disgust or aversion in; to strike with dislike; to offend. H., *disgust'ing*, p., a.; *disgust'ed* (us. fol. by *at* or *with*), pp.; &c. (v. s.) 89.
Disgust'ing, -ing, s. Causing disgust; odious; hateful. H., *disgust'ingly*, ad. 91.
Dish, dĭsh, s. A well-known ves. in wh. food is served, also its contents; h., any par. kind of food; a cup or basin†§; a mean. trough (mi.).—Among its comp. are—*dish'-cloth* or *dish'-clout*§, *dish'-washer* (a bird), *dish'-water* (also any weak liq.†), s.
Dish, vt. To put into or serve up in a dish; to render helpless§; to deceive§. H., *dish'ing*, p., s.; *dished*, pp., a. 89. [*habille*.
Dishabille, dĭs-a-bĭl', s. Undress. See *Des-*
Dishearten, -härt'n, vt. 45. To discourage; to depress; to impress with fear. H., &c. 89.
Disher'it†, vt. To disinherit (q. v.).
Dishevel, de-shĕv'-ĕl, vt. To spread the hair loosely, or to suffer it to hang loosely, neglig., or disord.:—vi. To spread or hang &c. (v. su.) H., *dishev'eling*, p.; *dishev'eled*, pp., a. 89.
Dish'ing, -ing, a. Concave; hollow. (tech.)
Dishonest, dis-ŏn'-ĕst, a. 35, 31. Not honest; void of probity, integr., or good faith; fraudulent; perfidious; disgraced†; disgraceful, ignominious*; lewd, unchaste†; deceitful, sinful, wicked (scrip.). H., &c. 91.
Dishon'orary, a.‖
Dishonour, dis-ŏn'-ŭr, s. 31, 56. Any stain or blemish on the reputation; reproach; censure; disgrace.
Dishon'our, vt. 56. To bring reproach or shame upon; to disgrace; to violate the chastity of, to seduce; to debase; to degrade; to treat with indignity; to refuse the acceptance or paym. of (as a bill or note—comm.). H., &c. 89.
Dishon'ourable, -ăbl, a. 45, 56. Void of honour; base, shameful, disgraceful. H., &c. 91.
Dishorn', dis-, vt. To strip of horns.
*Dishumour**, dis-ū'-mŭr, s. Ill-humour.
*Disimprove'ment**, s. Retrogression.‖
*Disincar'cerate**, vt. To liberate from prison.
Disinclina'tion, s. Unwillingness; want of inclination (q. v.). [alon to. H., &c. 89.
Disincline', vt. To excite dislike or slight aver-
Disinclose', vt. To throw open (as an enclosure).
Disincor'porate, vt. To deprive of corporate
Disinfect', vt. To free from infection. [rights.‖
Disinfect'ant, s. A subs. or agent wh. neutralises or destroys the causes of infection.
Disingen'uous, a. Not open, frank, or candid; meanly artful; unfair; illiberal; crafty. H., &c. 91.
Disinhab'ited, a. Deprived of inhabitants.‖
Disinherison, -hĕr'-e-zn, s. = *disher'ison*†. 45. The act of disinheriting; the state of being disinherited. [right or succession. H., &c. 89.
Disinher'it, vt. To cut off from hereditary
Disinhume, -hūme', vt. To disinter.
Disintegrate, dis-, vt. 35. To sep. the integrant parts of. H., &c. 89.
Disinter', dis-, vt. To take out of the grave, to unbury; fig., to disclose, to bring from obscurity into view. H., &c. 89.
*Disin'terest**, diz-, s., vt.‖
Disin'terested, dis-, a. = *disin'teressed*† (-ĕs-sĕd—Wa.). 35. Free from self-interest; not influenced or dictated by private feelings or advantage; unbiassed; impartial. H., &c. 91.
*Disin'teresting**, a. Uninteresting (q. v.).
Disinthral, dis-in-thrâl', vt. To liberate, &c.‖
*Disinure'**, vt. To deprive of habit, &c.‖
*Disinvite'**, vt. To recall an invitation.
Disinvolve', vt. To disentangle.‖
Disjoin', dis-, vt. 35. To part asunder; to sep. or disunite.‖ H., &c. 89. [*ly**, ad. 91.
Disjoint'†, dis-, a. 35. Disjointed. H., *disjoint'-*
Disjoint', vt. To put out of joint, to dislocate; to sep. at junctures; to break the nat. order or rel. of anything; to make incoherent:—vi. to fall in pieces*. H., &c. 89.
Disjoint'ed, pp., a. (v. v.) H., *disjoint'edness*, s.; &c. 91.
Disjunct, dis-jŭngkt', a. 35, 45. Disjoined.
Disjunc'tion, -shŭn, s. The act of disjoining; separation; disunion.
Disjunct'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Disjoining; marking sep.; incapable of union; wh. unites sentences, but disjoins the sense (gr.); hav. its parts set in oppos. (log.). H., *disjunct'ively*, 42, ad. (v. su.) 91.
Disjunct'ive, s. A word which disjoins. (gr.)
Disk, s. See *Disc*.
Diskind'ness†, dis-, s. Unkindness (q. v.).
Dislike, diz-līk', s. 35. Disinclination; contrariety of feeling; a slight degree of hatred or aversion; disagreem.; antipathy; disrelish, distaste, disgust; disapproval. H., *dislike'ful*†, a. 90. [H., &c. 89.
Dislike', vt. To regard with dislike.‖ (v. s.)
Disli'ken†, dis-, vt. To make unlike.
*Dislike'ness**, s. Unlikeness (q. v.). [from.
Dislimb, dis-lĭm', vt. 35, 45. To tear the limbs
*Dislocate**, dis'-lo-kāte, a. = *dislocated*, -ĕd. 35. Out of joint. (v. v.)

§ *Dis-* (2) reversing the sense of the primitive word. See p. 144.

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Dis'locate, vt. Lit., to displace; appr., to put out of joint; to luxate. H., *dis'locating*, p.; *dis'located*, pp., a.; *dislocation* (act; state; eff.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Dislocation, -ki'-shŭn, s. Displacement, as of rocks and strata (geol.); displ., as of a joint (surg.; v. v.).

Dislodge, dis-lŏj', vt. 35. To remove or drive from any place; to remove an army to other quarters (mil.):—vi. To go away (as from a place of rest). H., &c. 89.

Disloy'al, dis-, a. 35.‖ H., &c. 91.

Dismal, diz'-măl, a. 35. Productive of horror or distress; dark, dreary, gloomy; sorrowful, mournf., unhappy; melancholy. H., *dis'mally*, 63, ad.; *dis'malness*†, s. 91.

Dismantle, dis-măn'tl, vt. 35, 45. To strip or divest; to break down anything external; to unrig (nav.); to destr. or deprive of outworks, forts, or defences (mil.). H., &c. 89.

Dismast', diz-, vt. 35.‖

Dismast', diz-, vt. To deprive of masts. H., *dismast'ed*, pp., a.; *dismast'ment*, s.; &c. 89.

Dismay, diz-mā', s. 35. The depres. or loss of courage, firmness, or self-poss., occ. by fear or terror; fear comb. with discouragement and confusion. H., *dismay'ful*†, a. 90.

Dismay', vt. To strike with dismay; to terrify and dishearten; to discourage; to depress. H., *dismay'ing*, p.; *dismayed'*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Dismayed, -mād', pp., a. Filled with dismay. H., *dismayedness*†, -mā'-ĕd-, s. 91.

Dime, dīme, s. 99. A dime. (old Fr.)

Dismem'ber, diz-, vt. 35. To divide limb from limb; to sep. a member or part from the main body; to disjoint, maim, dilacerate. H., *dismem'bering*, p.; *dismem'bered*, pp., a.; *dismem'bering*, *dismem'berment*, s. 89.

Dismiss, dis-mis', vt. 35. Prim., to give leave to depart; (more us.) to send away (as with auth.); to discharge or discard (as from an office or place); to send in haste, to despatch*. H., *dismiss'ing*, p.; *dismissed'*, pp., a.; *dismissal*, *dismiss'al*, -ăl, *dismission*, -mish'-ŭn, *dismiss'ive*, -iv, a. 45. Giv. dismission. [s. 89.

Dismortgage, diz-mor'-gāje, vt. 35. To redeem from mortgage (q. v.).

Dismount', diz-, vt. 35. To unhorse; to throw or bring down (as from an elev. or place of honour); to throw cannon from their carriages, or to render them useless:—vi. To alight (as from horseback); to descend from an elevation. H., &c. 89.

Dismount'enance, diz-, vt. 60. To make alien.

*Disnatured**, diz-, a. 35. Deprived of natural qualities.‖ [*disobe"dience*, s.; &c. 91.

Disobe'dient, dis-, a. 35. That disobeys. H., *disobey'*, vt. Not to obey (q. v.); to neglect or refuse obedience. H., &c. 89. [obligation.

Disobligatory, diz-, a. Not oblig.; releasing

Disoblige', diz-, vt. To offend by something contrary to what was exp. or desired; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure slightly; to release from an obligation†. H., &c. 89.

Disorbed, diz-orbd', a. Thrown from its orbit.

Disor'der, diz-, s. 35, 26. Want of order or reg. disposition; confusion, irregularity, tumult; breach of the peace or the laws; disease (either of body or mind).‖

Disor'der, vt. To break order; to throw out of order or into confusion; to disturb, disarrange, ruffle; to cause disease of (app. to both body and mind). H., &c. 89.

Disor'dered, -dĕrd, a. Disorderly; irregular; diseased. H., *disor'deredness**§, s. 91.

Disor'derly, -le, a. Not orderly (q. v.); contr. to order, rule, or law. H., &c. 91. (gularly.

Disor'dinate†, diz-, a. Disorderly; living irre-

Disor'ganise, diz-, vt. 35, 60. To destroy the structure or order of; to dissolve the union of parts; to confuse or disorder (as soc., or an army). H., &c. 89. [from the east; reversed.

*Disorientated**, diz-ōre'-e-ĕnt-ā-tĕd, a. Turned

Disown, diz-ōn', vt. 35. Not to own (q. v.); to disclaim, deny, renounce. H., *disown'ment*, s.; &c. 89. [*Decoridate*, &c.

*Disoxydate**, *disoxygenate**, &c., dis-, vt. See

*Dispair**, dis-pâre', vt. To uncouple.‖

Disparage, dis-păr'-āje, vt. 26, 45. Prim., to dishonour by an unequal marriage†; h., to match or unite unequ. and injuriously; (more us.) to injure by comparison with something inferior, or of less value; to depreciate, reproach, undervalue. H., *dispar'aging*, p., a.; *dispar'aged*, -ājd, pp., a.; *dispar'ager*, s.; *dispar'agement*, s.; &c. 89, 91.

Disparate, dis'-păr-āte, a. Unequal; dissimilar.

Dis'parata, -ātes, s. pl. = *disparā'ta*, L. Words or things so dissimilar that they cannot be compared. (log.)

Disparity, -păr'-ĭt-e, s. 26. Difference in degree; inequality; dissimilitude. [sure.

Dispark', vt. To throw open a park or enclo-

Dis'part, s. The difference between the thickness of metal at the mouth and breech. (gun.)

Dispart', vt., vi. To divide or separate.‖

Dispassion, dis-păsh'-ŭn, s. 35. Freedom from passion; mental quietude; apathy.

Dispassionate, -păsh'-ŭn-āte, a. = *dispas"sioned**. Free from passion, or from pers. feeling; cool, collected, temperate; impartial. H., &c. 91. [a cert. newspaper.

Dispatch, dis-păch', s. Despatch (q. v.); also

Dispatch', v. To despatch (q. v.). [The latter is the correct orthog. of both the s. and v.]

Dispathy, dis'-pă-thē, s. Absence of passion.

*Dispau'per**, vt. = *dispau'perise*, 60. To raise from pauperism; to deprive of the privilege of suing, &c., as a pauper (leg.).‖

Dispel, dis-pĕl', vt. To drive away by scattering (lit. or fig.); to disperse; to dissipate. H., *dispell'ing*, p.; *dispelled'*, pp.

Dispensable, dis-pĕns'-ăbl, a. 35, 45. That may be dispensed with. H., *dispens'ably*, 43, ad.; *dispens'ableness*, s. 91.

Dispens'ary, -ăr-e, s. 25. A place where medicines are dispensed; appr., a place where med. advice, &c., are given to the poor.

Dispensation, -pĕn-sā'-shŭn, s. = *dispense'*†. Prim., distribution; also that which is dispensed or bestowed; a system of prin. and rites enjoined; exemption from law or duty, or the licence wh. grants it (eccl. law); the distrib. of good and evil, divine gov. (theol.); allowance; licence; permission. See *Dispense*.

Dispensative, -pĕns'-ă-tĭv, a. 45. = *dispens'atory*. Granting or able to grant dispensation. H., *dispens'atively*, ad. (v. i.) 91.

Dispensator, dĭs'-pĕn-sā-tŏr, -sā'—Wa., We., s. 25. A distributor.

Dispens'atory, -ă-tŏr-e, s. 9, 25. A book descr. the hist., comp., and prep. of medicines.

Dispense, dis-pĕnse', vt. 35. To deal out or

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distribute; to administer (as laws or jus.); to make up and distr. medicines for imm. use. H., *dispens'ing*, p., a.; *dispensed'*, pp., a.†; *dispens'er* (a distributor; also one who prep. med.), s.; *dispensa'tion* (act, &c.), s. 89.—To *dispense' with*, is to neglect or pass over; to excuse from; to do without.

Dispens'ing, -ing, s. The prep. of medicines in appr. forms for administration.

Dispeople, -pē'pl, vt. 45. To depopulate.‖

Dispermous, dī-spĕrm'-ŭs, dis-pĕr'—K., S., a. Containing only two seeds. (bot.)

Disperse, dis-pĕrs', vt. 35. To drive asunder, or into diff. parts; to scatter, dissipate, dispel; to diffuse; to distribute:—vi. To be scattered; to vanish (as fog or vapours). H., *dispers'ing*, p.; *dispersed'*, pp., a.; *dispers'er*, s.; *disper'sion* (act or state), s. (v. i.) 89.

Dispersed, -pĕrsd', a. Scattered, &c. H., *dispers'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *dispers'edness*, -ĕd-, *dispers'edness**, s. 91.

Dispersion, -pĕr'-shŭn, s. Removal of local infiam. (med.); the sep. of light into its diff. coloured rays (opt.); the scattering, &c., at Babel (theol.). See *Disperse*.

Dispersive, -pĕrs'-iv, a. 45. Tend. to disperse.

Dispirit, dis-spĭr'-it, vt. 26. To discourage, dishearten, or depress; to exhaust the spirits*.

Displace, dis-plās', vt. 35. To put out of the usual or proper place; to dismiss or remove from any office, state, or cond.; to disarrange; to disorder. H., *displace'ment*, s.; &c. 89.

*Displacency**, -plā'-sĕn-se, s. Incivility, &c.

Displant', vt. To root up, to transplant; fig., to drive from an abode; to dispeople.‖

Displat', vt. To unplat; to untwist.‖

Display, dis-plā', s. 35. An opening or unfolding (either to view or thought); exhibition; show. (v. v.)

Display', vt. Lit., to unfold; fig., to open, spread wide, or expand; to spread before the eyes or the mind; to show or exhibit; to discover†; to set out ostentatiously:—vi. To talk fluently and pompously†. H., *display'ing*, p.; *displayed'*, pp.; *display'er*, s.; *display'*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Displease, dis-plēz', vt. 35. To offend slightly; to make angry; to dissatisfy; to be disagreeable to:—vi. To disgust; to raise aversion. H., *displeased'*, pp., a.; &c. 89, 91.

Displeasing, -plēz'-ing, a. Giving offence; disagreeable. H., &c. 91.

Displeasure, -plĕzh'-ŭr, s. Irritation or uneasiness of mind occ. by something contrary to our desire, command, or sense of right; also its cause; state of disgrace or disfavour; anger, dissatisf., disapprob.; dislike; indig.

Displeas'ure†, vt. To displease, &c.‖ [nation.

Displode'†, vt., vi. To explode (q. v.). H.,

Displume', vt.‖ [*displo'sion*†, s.; &c. 89.

Dispondee, dī-spŏn'-dē, s. A double spondee.

*Disport**, dis-pōrt', s. 35. Sport; pastime.

Disport', vt. To divert or amuse*; to remove a ship from port:—vi. To play, sport, wanton; to move in gaiety or sport. H., *disport'ing*, p.; *disport'ed*, pp.; *disport'ment**, s. 89. See *Dis-* (3).

Disposal, dis-pōz'-al, s. = *dispo'sure*†, -zhŭr. 35. The act of disposing; order, reg., management.; power or right of bestowing; &c. (v. v.)

Dispose, -pōz', vt. To place or set in order; to adjust, distrib., or arrange; to apply to, set to, or form for a par. purp.; to adapt; give or bestow; to incline the mind (fol. *to*); to make fit (fol. by *for*); to regulate:—vi. To bargain†; &c. H., *dispō'sing*, p.; *dispōsed'*, pp.; *dispō'ser*, s.; *dispō'sable*, a.; *dispose'*†, *dispō'sal* (v. su.), *dispos'i'tion* (act, state, &c.; v. i.), s. 89.—To *dispose* is to apply to any purp.; to part with, as alienate; to put into another's hands power; to give away or transf. (as by auth to direct or conduct; to place in any con to put away by any means; &c.

Disposition, -po-zĭsh'-ŭn, s. Order or mann of arrangem.; natural fitness or tendenc temper or frame of mind; predom. incli tion; a giv. away or giv. over to another. (v.

Dispositional, -ăl, a. Pert. to disposition.

*Dispositive**, -pōz'-it-iv, a. 45. That impl disposal.

Dispossess', vt. To put out of possession.‖

Dispraise', s. Blame; censure; dishono H., (to) *dispraise'*, vt.; &c. 89.

Dispread, dis-prĕd', vt. 35. To spread in d ways:—vi. To expand; to extend or extended. See *Dis-* (3).

*Disprison**, -priz'n, vt. To liberate &c.‖

*Dispris'ilege**, vt.‖

Disprise', vt. To undervalue.

Disprofess', vt. To renounce the prof. of.

*Disprof'it**, s. Loss; detriment.

Disproof', s. Confutation; refutation.‖

Disproportion, dis-, s. Want of proportion of symmetry; unsuitableness of one thing part to another; disparity; inequality.

Disproportion, vt. To mismatch; to join suitably.‖ H., &c. 89.

Disproportionable, a. Disproportional (wi the proper word—We.). H., &c. 91.

Disproportional, a. Not in due proport to something else; unequal; inadequa unsuitable. H., &c. 91.

Disproportionate, a. Not proportioned; symmetrical; unsuitable in bulk, figure value; disproportional. H., &c. 91.

Disprove', vt. To prove to be false or u neous; to confute; to refute; to disappro H., &c. 89.

Dispunge'†, vt. = *dispunge'*†. To

Disputable, dis'-pu-tăbl—Bu., E., Js., S., Sh., Wa., We., Wo., -pūt'—A., Bl., K., Ke., P., a. 18, 45. That may be disput controvertible; of doubtful certainty. *dis'putably*, ad.; *dis'putableness*, s. 91.

Disputacity†, -tăs'-it-e, s. Proneness to disp

Disputant, dis'-pu-tănt, a. 18. Disputing; troversial. (one prone to disputation.)

Dis'putant, s. One who disputes or argues;

Disputation, -tā'-shŭn, s. Controver words; argumental contest. (v. v.)

Disputatious, -shŭs, a. = *dispu'tative**, -a 36, 45. Prone to dispute; cavillous. *disputa'tiousness*, s. 91.

Dispute, dis-pūt', s. 35. Verbal contest controversy; debate; argumentation; sibility of being controverted. H., *dispu lest*† (indisputable), a. 90.

Dispute', vt. To attempt to disprove by ar or statements; to contend for, either words or actions; to oppose by reasons to discuss; to strive to maintain†; to trovert, doubt, question:—vi. To con in argum.; to debate. H., *dispū'ting*,

‖ *Dis-* (3) reversing the sense of the primitive word. See p. 161.

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***disputā'tol**, pp., a.; **disputā'or**, **dis'putant**, s.; **disputā'ing**, **dispute'tion**, s. (v. su.) 89.

Disqual'ify, vt. To make unfit; to disable; &c.‖ H., **disqual'ified**, pp., a.; **disqualifica'tion**, s.; &c. 89.

Disquiet*, -kwī'-ĕt, a. Unquiet.‖ H., &c. 91.

Disqui'et, s. Uneasiness, &c.‖ H., **disqui'etful***, a. 89. [**disqui'etment***, s.; &c. 90.

Disqui'et, vt. To disturb, vex, or harass.‖ H., **Disqui'etive**, -ĭv, a. 45. Tending to disquiet.

Disqui'etude, -ē-tūde, s. 18. Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety.‖

Disquisition, dis-kwe-zish'-ŭn, s. 35. A formal or syst. inquiry into a subject by argument and exam.; a written treatise. [sition.

Disquisitionary, -ĭr-e, a. 25. Pert. to a disqui-

Disregard', s. Neglect; contempt; slight.‖

Disregard', vt. To omit or neglect to notice or observe; to slight as unworthy. H., &c. 89.

Disregard'ful, a.‖ H., &c. 91.

Disrel'ish, s. Distaste or dislike; nauseousness. H., (to) **disrel'ish**‖, vt.; &c. 89.

Disrepair', s. State of being out of repair.

Disrep'utable, a. Discreditable; low, mean, disgraceful. H., &c. 91.

Disrepute, dis-re-pūt', s. = **disrepūta'tion**. ¶. Loss or want of reputation; ill character; discredit.‖ H., (to) **disrepute'**†, vt.; &c. 89.

Disrespect', s. Want of respect; incivility; rudeness.‖ [to. H., &c. 89.

Disrespect', vt. To shew or to feel disrespect

Disrespect'ful, a. (v. s.)‖ H., &c. 91. [of.‖

Disrobe', dis-, vt. 35. To undress; to divest

Disroot', dis-, vt. To root up, &c.‖

Disrupt*, dis-rŭpt', a. = **disrupt'ed***. Rent from; rent or torn asunder.

Disruption, -rŭp'-shŭn, s. The act of sud. rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating; breach; rent; dilaceration.

Dissatisfaction, dis-, s. 35. State of being dissatisfied.

Dissatisfactory, a. Unable to give content; caus. discontent; displeasing. H., &c. 91.

Dissatisfied, -fīde, a. Discontented; not satisfied.‖ [please, or fail to please. H., &c. 89.

Dissatisfy, vt. To render discontented; to dis-

Dissect, -sĕkt', vt.‖

Dissect, dis-sĕkt', vt. To cut in pieces; to anatomise; to divide into parts for the purp. of minute exam. (lit. or ment.). H., **dissect'ing**, p., s.; **dissect'ed**, pp., a.; **dissect'or**, 25 (appr., an anatomist), s.; **dissect'ible**, a.; **dissection**, s. (v. i.) 89.

Dissection, -sĕk'-shŭn, s. 36. The act or art of dissecting; prac. anatomy.

Disseize, dis-sēze', vt. To dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of seizin or possession (foll. by *of*). H., &c. (leg.) 89.

Disseizin, s. The act of disseizing.

Dissemblance, dis-sĕm'-blănse, s. 35. Want of resemblance.

Dissemble, -bl, vt. 45. To hide under a false appearance, to pretend that not to be which really is; to simulate, or to pretend that to be wh. is not*:—vi. To play the hypocrite; to assume a false appear.; &c. H., **dissem'bling**, p., s.; **dissem'bled**, pp.; **dissem'bler**, s. (v. su.) 89. [**blingly**, ad. 91.

Dissem'bling, -bling, a. (v. v.) H., **dissem'blingness**, vt. Lit., to sow or seminate†; fig., to scatter for growth and propagation, the seed (par. app. to knowledge, information, &c.); to spread abroad or in every way; to circulate, diffuse, propagate, disperse. H., **dissem'inating**, p.; **dissem'inated**, pp.; **dissem'inator**, 25, s.; **dissemina'tion**, 36, s. 89. See *Dis-* (1), (3).

Dissension, dis-sĕn'-shŭn, s. 35. Disagreement in opinion; discord; strife, contention, quarrel. (v. i.) [some.

Dissen'sious*, -sh'ŭs, a. Contentious; quarrel-

Dissent, dis-sĕnt', s. Diff. of opinion, also the declaration of the same; diff. of relig. opin. or separation from the estab. church. (v. v.)

Dissent', vi. To disagree in opin.; to differ; to think differently (fol. by *from*); to diff. in doctr., rites, or gov., from an est. church (eccl.); to be of a contrary or opp. nature or qual.†. H., **dissent'ing**, p., a.; **dissent'ed**, pp.; **dissenta'tion**, 36 (act of), s. 89.

Dissentaneous*, -tāne'-yŭs, a. 45. = **dissentaneyt**. Disagreeable; contrary; inconsistent.

Dissenter, -sĕnt'-ĕr, s. One who dissents; appr., one who dissents in religion, one who sep. from the service and worship of the established church; a nonconformist.

Dissentient, -sĕn'-sh'ĕnt, a. 35-6. Disagreeing.

Dissen'tient, s. One who disagrees; appr., one who formally declares or records his dissent.

Dissen'tious*, -sh'ŭs, a. 27. Dissensious.

Dissep'iment, s. A certain partition found in ovaries. (bot.) [sertation.

Dissertate*, dis'-ĕr-tāte, vi. To deal in dis-

Dissertation, -tā'-shŭn, s. A formal discourse (either oral or wr.); a treatise or disquisition. H., **diss'ertātor**, 25 (one who writes dissertations; also a debater*), s. 90.

Disserve', vt. To injure; &c.‖

Disserv'ice, s. Injury; &c.‖

Disserv'iceable, a. Injurious.‖ H., &c. 91.

Disset'tle†, vt. To unsettle.

Disset'or, vt. To part in two; to break or disunite; to sever (absol. or emphat.). H., **dissev'erance**, s.; &c. 89. See *Dis-* (3).

Dissident, dis'-e-dĕnt, a. 35. Not agreeing; discordant. H., **diss'identness**, 93, ad.; **diss'idence**, -dĕnse (discord; disagreem.), s. 91.

Diss'ident*, s. A dissenter.

Dissilient, dis-sĭl'-yĕnt, a. 45. Starting asunder; bursting and opening with elastic force (bot.). H., **dissil'ience**, -yĕnse (state of), **dissilition**, -lish'-ŭn (act, &c.), s. 91.

Dissim'ilar, a. Unlike; heterogeneous.‖ H., &c. 91. [by contraries. (L.)

Dissimile*, -sĭm'-e-le, s. 99. Compar. or illustr.

Dissimil'itude, s. Unlikeness.‖

Dissimula'tion, s. The act of dissembling or of concealing something; false pretension; hypocrisy.

Dissipate, dis'-e-pāte, vt. To scatter every way; to drive off or asunder; to disperse; to waste, squander, consume; to scatter the attention:—vi. To scatter; to disperse; to sep. into parts and disappear; to waste away; &c. H., **diss'ipating**, p.; **diss'ipated**, pp., a.; **diss'ipable**, a.; **dissipa'tion** (act; state; &c.), s. (v. i.) 89. [figate; extravagant. (v. v.)

Diss'ipated, -pāte-ĕd, a. Loose; irreg.; pro-

Dissipation, -pā'-shŭn, s. Dispersion; a dissolute, irreg., or profl. life; scattered attention; the gradual or insensible loss or waste of the particles of bodies by volatilisation, dispersion, &c. (chem.; physics; v. v.)

Disso'ciability†, s.‖

‖ *Dis-* (2) reversing the sense of the primitive word. See p. 154.

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Disso'ciable, a. Ill associated; incongruous.
Disso'cial, a. Not social; unfriendly to society.‖
Dissociate, dis-sō'-sh'āte, vt. 35, 28. To sep. or dismite.‖ H., *disso'ciating*, p.; *disso'ciated*, pp.; *dissociation*, -se-ā'-shūn (she-ā'—S., Wa.), s. 89.
Dissoluble, dis'-o-l'ōō-bl, a. 35, 45. Dissolvable. H., *dissolubility*, -bil'-it-e (-sōl—S., Wa.), s. 89.
Dissolute, dis'-o-l'ōōt, a. 35, 18. Loose or degraded in behav. and morals; addicted to pleas. and dissipation; disorderly; unrestrained; luxurious, vicious, profligate, debauched. H., *diss'olutely*, 43, ad.; *diss'oluteness*, s. 91.
Dissolution, -l'ōō-shūn, s. 18, 36. The act of liquefying or dissolving, or the state of being liquefied; also the resul. liq. or solution†; the destruc. of anything by the sep. of its parts (as by putrefac., &c.); death; destruc. (as by the sep. of any comn. system or body); the sep. or breaking up of an assembly; the termin. of a partnership; dissolunteness†. (v.i.)
Dissolve, dis-zōlv', vt. 35. Lit., to loosen, disunite, or sep., in any manner; appr., to melt or liquefy; to change from a solid to a fluid state by means of either heat or moisture, or by immer. in a liq.; to loose or break the ties or bonds of anything; to destroy a comn. system; to break up or cause to sep. (as an assembly); to solve, clear up, dissipate, explain; to break or destroy (as a charm); to loosen, relax, or make languid; to consume or waste away; to annul or rescind (leg.):—vi. To become liq.; to sink or waste away; to crumble or fall asunder; to suffer dissolution; to perish; fig., to lose strength or firmness; to melt away (as in pleasure). H., *dissolv'ing*, p.; *dissolved*, -zōlvd', pp., a.; *dissolv'able*, *dissolv'ible**, a.; *dissolv'er**, *dissolv'ent*, a. (v.i.) 89.
Dissolvent, -zōlv'-ĕnt, a. Hav. power to melt or dissolve. H., *dissolv'ent* (a solvent), s. 91.
Dissonant, dis'-o-nānt, a. 35. Discordant, harsh, inharmonious; fig., incongruous (fol. by *from*). H., *diss'onance*, -ānse (discord), s. 91.
Dissuade, dis-swād', vt. 35, 39. To advise or exhort against; to divert (*from*) by reason or importunity. H., *dissuad'ing*, p.; *dissuad'ed*, pp., a.; *dissuad'er*, s.; *dissuasion*, -swā'-shūn, s. 89.
Dissuasive, -swā'-sĭv, a. 45. Tending to dissuade; dehortatory. H., *dissua'sively*, 43, ad.; *dissua'siveness*, s. (v. v.) 91.
Dissua'sive, s. A dissuasive argument.
*Dissun'der**, vt. To rend, &c. See *Dis-* (3).
Dissyllab'ic, a. Cons. of two syllables. [syl.
Dissyll'able, -ăbl, dĭs'—K., Wa., s. A word of two
Distaff, dĭs'-tăf, s. The staff from which the flax or yarn is drawn in spinning; fig., the female sex; feminine industry. [*Dis-* (3).
Distain, -tān', vt. To stain; to sully. See
Distance, dĭs'-tāns, s. 35, 28. The interval or space (regar. in length only) bet. two objects, events, or periods; remoteness (either in place or time, or in succes. or relation); ideal disjunc. or sep.; contrariety, oppos.; the remoteness wh. respect req., and h., respect; suitable or proper space bet. (prec. by a poss. pro.); reserve, coldness, alienation; space marked on the course for a race; interval between two notes (mus.).
Dis'tance, vt. To place remotely; to throw off from the view; to leave behind (as in a race, &c.). H., *dis'tancing*, p.; *dis'tanced*, -tānst, pp.
Distant, dĭs'-tānt, a. 35. Lit., standing apart, separate; appr., remote (in place, time, connec., rel., or nature); not obvious; indistinct; reserved, cool; somewhat haughty. H., *dis'tantly*, 43, ad.; *dis'tance*, s. (v. su.) 91.
Distaste', s. Lit., aversion of the palate, disrelish; fig., aversion of the mind; dislike; disgust; disinclination. H., *distaste'ful*, a.; &c. 91.
Distaste', vt. To disrelish, dislike, loathe; to offend, to disgust*; to displease or vex*. H., &c. 89. [(a) *distast'ive*†, s. 91.
*Distastive**, -tāst'-ĭv, a. Causing disrelish. H.,
Distemper, dĭs-tĕm'-pĕr, s. Lit., a wrong or dispropor. mixture of ingred. or parts; h., any morbid state of body; a disease, a malady; bad constitution of mind; uneasiness; ill-humour; depravity of inclination*; disorder, tumult*; a certain disease of the dog (far.); destemper (pa.).
Distem'per, vt. To disease; to disorder; to deprive of temper or moder.*; to make disaffected†; to paint in destemper‡. H., &c. 89.‖
Distem'pered, -pĕrd, pp., a. Diseased; disordered; disturbed; biassed, prejudiced, perverted; immoderate. (v. v.)
*Distem'perate**, a. Intemperate (q. v.).‖
*Distem'perature**, s. = *distem'peranct*†. Intemperateness (in any of its senses); perturbation of mind; commixture of contrarieties; confusion; slight illness.
Distend, dĭs-tĕnd', vt. 35. To stretch or spread out in all direc. (as by internal force); to dilate, expand, swell. H., *distend'ing*, p.; *distend'ed*, pp., a.; *disten'tion*, 36, or *disten'sion*, 35, (also space occupied), s. 89.
Distensible, -tĕn'-sĭbl, a. 45. That may be distended or dilated. H., *distensibil'ity*, s. 91.
Disten'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Tending to distend; causing distension. [lines.
Distich, dĭs'-tĭk, s. 29. A couplet; two poetic
Dis'tichous, -tĭs,a. Hav. or arr. in two rows. (bot.)
Distil, dĭs-tĭl', vt. 53. Lit., to let fall or throw down in drops*; appr., to extract by heat and subseq. condensation, to draw over by distillation:—vi. To give itself out or fall in drops; to flow gently and silently; to prac. distillation (comm.). H., *distill'ing*, p.; *distilled'*, pp., a.; *distill'er* (appr., one who manufac. ardent spirit), s.; *distill'able**, s.; *distilla'tion* (act; state; product), s. (v. i.) 89.
Distillation, -lā'-shūn, s. = *distill'ing*. The evaporation of a liq., or a part of it, and the subseq. condensation of its vapour, by means of a still or retort, and a refrigeratory or receiver (chem.); the manuf. of ardent spirit from grain, &c. (comm.).—*Dry distilla'tion* is that in which a subs. is dist. without the addit. of a liq.; *destructive do.*, is the same at a heat suff. high to destroy it. (chem.)
Distill'atory, -ă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Of, for, or bel. to distillation. [manufac. and distilled. (comm.)
Distill'ery, -ĕr-e, s. The place where spirits are
Distil'ment, -mĕnt, s. 55. That which distils or drops. (poet.)
Distinct, dĭs-tingkt', a. 45. Lit., having the diff. pointed or marked out, separated by a visible sign; appr., diff. in number or kind; separate, clear, unconfused; plain, obvious; specified; marked, variegated*. H., *distinct'ly*, 43, ad.; *distinct'ness*, s. 91.

‖ *Dis-* (3) reversing the sense of the primitive word. See p. 154.

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Distinction, -tingk'-shŭn, s. 45, 36. The act of discriminating†; note or mark of diff.*; that by wh. one person or thing differs from another; diff. regarded; sep., division; note of eminence or superiority, also that which confers it; elevation, honourable estimation, office, rank; discernment†.

Distinct'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. That marks distinction or difference; able to distinguish*. H., *distinct'ively*, 42, ad.; *distinct'iveness*, s. 91.

Distinguish, dis-ting'-gwish, vt. 30, 18. To note distinctly; to ascer. or perceive diff. or distinc. (as by the senses), also to indic. the same by some note or mark; to sep. or divide by any mark or qual. which constitutes diff.; to discern critically; to judge; to discriminate; to sep. from others by some mark of honour, distinction, or preference; to make eminent or known:—vi. To make or shew distinction or diff. H., *distin'guishing*, p., a.; *distin'guished*, pp., a.; *distin'guisher*†, s.; *distin'guishable*, 45, a.; *distin'guishment**, s. 89. [ordinary; celebrated; illustrious.

Distin'guished, -gwisht, a. Eminent; extra-

Distin'guishing, -ing, a. Constituting diff.; peculiar. H., *distin'guishingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Distitle, vt. To deprive of right.‖

Distort, dis-tort', vt. 35, 26. To turn or twist out of the nat. or reg. shape; to put out of the true posture; fig., to turn aside or wrest from the true meaning; to pervert (as the sense). H., *distort'ing*, p.; *distort'ed* (*distort'*†, a.), pp., a.; *distor'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Distor'tion, -shŭn, s. 26. Visible deformity; grimace; &c. (v. v.)

Distract, dis-trăkt', vt. Lit., to draw apart, or in diff. directions (app. only to the mind or the atten.); to divide or sep.; to confuse, divert from, perplex; to confound or harass; to derange or make mad. H., *distract'ing*, p., a.; *distract'ed*, *distraught*†, -trâwt', pp., a.; *distract'er*, s.; *distrac'tion*, 36 (act; state; result), s. 89. See *Dis-* (1).

Distract'ed, -ĕd, a. = *distract'*†. Disordered in mind; confused‖; perplexed; frantic; mad. H., *distract'edly*, 43, ad.; *distract'edness*, s. 91.

*Distract'ive**, -ĭv, a. 45. Causing perplexity, &c.

Distrain, dis-trān', vt. 35. Prim., to bind hard†; appr., to seize (as goods) for debt (par. app. to pers. chattels); to tear or rend†:—vi. To seize the goods of a debtor; to make seuret†. H., *distrain'ing*, p.; *distrained'*, pp.; *distrain'or*, s.; *distrain'able*, a.; (a) *distrain'ing* or *distraint'*, -trānt' (seizure), s. 89.

Distress, dis-trĕs', s. 35. The act of distraining, or the things seized; extreme pain (phys. or ment.); gen. affliction; a state of danger or destitution; adversity, calamity, misery, misfortune.

Distress', vt. To afflict with pain or anguish (either of mind or body); to oppress with calamity; to grieve, harass, or make miserable; to distrain (leg.). H., *distress'ing*, p., a.; *distressed'*, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Distressed, -trĕsd', a. (v. v.) H., *distress'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *distress'edness*, -ĕd-, s. 91.

Distress'ful, -fŏol, a. 21. Inflic. or bringing distress; calamitous. H., *distress'fully*, ad. 91.

Distress'ing, -ing, a. Very afflicting or painful. (v. v.) H., &c. 91.

Distribute, dis-trĭb'-ūte, vt. 35, 18. To divide among two or more; to give or bestow in appr. parts or portions; to divide, sep., or arr. (as into classes, orders, or species); to deal out; to administer (as jus. or charity); to sep. types and replace them in the cases (typ.). H., *distrib'uting*, p.; *distrib'uted*, pp.; *distrib'uter*, s.; *distrib'utable*, 45, a.; *distribu'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Distribution, -tre-bū'-shŭn, s. 18, 36. Systematic div. and disposition of parts (arch.); division and enumeration of the qualities of a subject. (rhet.; v. v.)

Distrib'utive, -ū-tĭv, a. 18, 45. That distrib., assigns, or divides. H., *distrib'utively*, 42, ad.; *distrib'utiveness*, s. 91. ((gr.)

Distrib'utive, a. A word wh. distrib. or divides.

District, dis'-trĭkt, s. 35, 28. Prim., a circuit or lim. extent of country within wh. power, right, or auth. may be exer.; a portion of territory within given lines; a por. of ter. indefinitely; a province. [*trioting*, p.; &c. 89.

Dis'trict, vt. To divide into districts. H., *dis'-*

Distringas, dis-tring'-gas, s. 30. A writ to the sheriff commanding him to distrain. (L.)

Distrust, dis-trŭst', s. 35. Doubt or suspicion; want of faith or confidence; loss of credit.‖ H., *distrust'ful*, *distrust'less*, a. (v. i.) 90.

Distrust', vt. To doubt or suspect; to regard with diffidence.‖ H., &c. 89.

Distrust'ful, -fŏol, a. 21. Apt to distrust; suspicious.‖ H., &c. 91.

Disturb, dis-tŭrb', vt. 35. To excite from a state of rest or tranq.; to put into irregular motions; to agitate; to perplex or disquiet; to discompose or ruffle; to interrupt; to hinder; to turn off from any direc.* (fol. by *from*); to displace (geol.). H., *disturb'ing*, p., a.; *disturbed'*, pp., a.; *disturb'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Disturb'ance, -ănse, s. = *disturb'*†. Interruption of tranq.; confusion, disorder, tumult; violation of the peace (leg.).

Dis'uniform, dis-, a. 35.‖

Disu'nion, s. Disjunc.; separation; fig., breach of concord, contention. H., (a) *disin'ionist*, a. 90.

Dis'unite, vt. To sep. or disjoin:—vi. To become sep.; to fall asunder. H., &c. 89.

Dis'unity, s. State of disunion.‖

Disuse, dis-ūse', s. 35, 18. Cessation or neglect of use, practice, or custom; desuetude. H., *disusage*, -ū'-zĭje (gradual disuse), s. 90.

Disuse, dis-ūze', vt. 35. To cease or neglect to use or practise.‖ H., &c. 89.

Disvalue, dis-văl'-ū, vt. 35, 18. To undervalue; to disesteem; &c.‖ H., *disvalu'er*, s. 89.

Disvouch', dis-, vt., vi. 35. To discredit, disavow, &c.‖

Disvitt'ed, -ĭd, dis-, a. Deprived of wits, &c.‖

Disvow'†, dis-, vt. To wean from or dissocuse-

Disvow'shipt, dis-, s. Cause of disgrace. [com.‖

Ditation†, dĭ-tā'-shŭn, s. The act of enriching.

Ditch, dĭtch [illegible] ch formed by digg[illegible] (as b[illegible] fields); any long narr[illegible] receptacle for water; a moat (fort.).

Ditch, vt. To dig a ditch in; to surround with or drain by a ditch or ditches:—vi. To form ditches. H., *ditch'ing*, p.; *ditched*, pp., a.; *ditch'er*, s. 89.

Ditheism, dī'-the-ĭzm, s. The doctrine of there being two gods. H., *ditheist'ic* or *ditheist'ical* (pert. to), a. 90.

Dithyramb, dĭth'-e-răm, -rămb—S., We., s. = *dithyram'bus*, L. 87. A wild hymn in honour of Bacchus; any short poem of like character.

‖ *Dis-* (2) reversing the sense of the primitive word. See p. 154.

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Dithyramb'ic, -bĭk, a. Wild; enthusiastic. [(mus.)

Ditone, dī'-tōne, s. An interval of two tones.

Ditrochee, dī-trō'-ke, s. 29. A double trochee.

Dittander, dĭt-tăn'-dĕr, s. Pepperwort. [(pros.)

Dittany, dĭt'-ă-ne, s. A cert. aromatic herb.

Ditted, dĭt'-ĭd, a. Sung, or to be sung.

Ditto, dĭt'-o, ad. = *do*. (by contr.). As said, or aforesaid; the same.

Ditty, dĭt'-e, s. A song; a little tune (us. of an humble, dom., or plaintive char.). H., *dĭtt'y**; (to sing or warble), vi. 90. [of urine. (path.)

Diuresis, dī-ū-rē'-sĭs, s. 18. An excess. secretion

Diuretic, -rĕt'-ĭk, a. That promotes the flow of urine. H., (a) *diurĕt'ic*, s. (med.) 90-1.

Diurnal, dī-ŭrn'-ăl, a. Rel. to or performed in a day; daily; quotidian (path.). H., *diurn'ally*, ad. 91.

Diurn'al, s. A day-book; any daily publication; a journal; a breviary arr. in daily services (Ro. Cath.). H., (a) *diurn'alist*†, s. 90.

Disturnal, dĭ-ŭ-tŭrn'-ăl, a. 18. Lasting; of long continuance. H., *dĭstŭrn'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Div-, pfx. See *Dis-*.

Divan, de-văn', s. A sonnell of state, an audience-chamber, a court of justice, a saloon hav. cushioned seats against the walls (Tur., Pers., &c.); a sofa, a coffee or smoking saloon (Eur.); fig., a council generally.

Divaricate, dī-văr'-e-kāte, -văr'—S., a. 14. Forked downwards. (bot.)

Divar'icate (v. sn.), vt. To divide into two branches:—vi. To part into two; to open, fork, stride. H., *divar'icating*, p.; *divar'icated*, pp., a.; *dĭvarica'tion*, 36 (also div. of opinion), s. 89.

Dive, dīve, vt. To explore by diving*:—vi. To desc. or plunge voluntarily into or under water; to go deep into any ques. or subject; to plunge into any business or comd.; to sink, to penetrate*. H., *dīv'ing*, p., a.; *dived*, pp.; *dīv'er* (also the common name of cert. birds), s.; *dīv'ing* (act or art), s. 89.—A *dīv'ing-bell* is a machine in which to descend and remain under water.

Divellent, dē-vĕl'-ĕnt, a. Drawing asunder; severing. H., *divell'ence*, s. 91. [*Dis-*.

Divell'icate, -e-kāte, vt. To pull in pieces. See

*Diverberation**, dī-vĕr-bĕr-ā'-shŭn, s. A sounding through.

Diverge, de-vĕrje', vi. 30, 45. To tend various ways from one point; to proceed from one point in lines wh. are not parallel, or which constantly recede from each other. H., *diver''ging*, p., a.; *divergĕn'*, pp.; *divergĕn'ce**, s. 89.

Divergent, -vĕr'j-ĕnt, a. Tend. to var. parts from one point; depar. or receding from each other (as lines). H., *diver''gence*, -ĕnse, s. 91.

Diver''ging, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *diver''gingly*, ad. 91. [more than one; diverse†.

*Diverse**, dī'-vĕrs, a. 14, 35. Several, sundry,

Diverse, dī'-vĕrse, dĭv-ĕrs'—K., a. Prim., turned in diff. or opp. direc. or ways*; h., different, various, multiform; different from itself or from each other. H., *dĭ'versely*, 43, ad.; *dĭ'verseness**, s. (v. i.) 91. [diff. forms.

Diversiform, de-vĕrs'-e-form, a. 26. Of var. or

Divers'ify, -fī, vt. 43. To make diff. or various in form or qual.; to give variety or diversity to; to vary a subject by amplif., or by the addition of new ideas, &c. (rhet.). H., *divers'ifying*, p.; *divers'ified*, pp., a.; *divers'ifier*, s.; *diversification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Diversion, de-vĕr'-shŭn, s. 35. The act of diverting (in any of its senses); also that wh. diverts; amusement, pastime, recreation, sport; a drawing of the atten. and force of an enemy from the main point of attack (mil.). See *Divert*.

Diversity, -vĕrs'-ĭt-e, s. Difference; dissimilitude; variety; distinct being; diverseness.

Divert, de-vĕrt', vt. = *divert'ise*†, -ĭz, 60. Lit., to turn aside, to lead out of the common course or way*; appr., to turn or draw the mind or atten. from bus., study, or serious occup. (as by the attrac. of something agreeable); to please, amuse, exhil., delight; to cause a diversion (mil.). H., *divert'ing*, p., a.; *divert'ed*, pp.; *divert'er* (he or that), s.; *divert'isement**, *diver'sion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Divert'icle†, -ĭkl, s. A turning; a by-way.

Divert'ing, -ĭng, a. Pleasing; amusing; entertaining. H., *divert'ingly*, ad. 91.

Divert'isement, -ĭz-mong, s. = *divertissement*, Fr. 99. A short ballet or trifle between the acts of an opera or play. See *Divert*.

Divert'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Amusing. (v. v.)

Divest, de-vĕst', vt. Prim., to strip of clothes, arms, or equipage; to strip or deprive (*of*) gen.; to make bare or naked; to alienate or disentitle (log.):—vi. To devest (q. v.). H., *divest'ing*, p.; *divest'ed*, pp.; *divest'ible**, a.; *divest'ure*, *divest'iture**, 18, s. 89.

Divide, de-vīde', vt. To part or separate; to cause to be sep.; to keep apart; to disunite; to make discordant or unfriendly; to deal out, to distrib.; to give in shares; to make or declare dividends; to sep. into two bodies (as in voting):—vi. To part or open; to come asunder; to become unfriendly; to vote by sep., &c. H., *divid'ing*, p., a.; *divid'ed*, pp., a.; *divid'er*, s.; *divid'ible**†, a.; *divid'ing*, *divi''sion* (v. i.), s. 89.

Divi''ded, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *divi''dedly*, ad. 91.

Dividend, dĭv'-e-dĕnd, s. A part or share; appr., the share of the int. or profit from any fund, capital, or stock in trade, due to each proprietor; the part or share due to a Cr. in bankruptcy; the number to be div. (arith.).

Dividers, de-vīd'-ĕrz, s. pl. Compasses. (v. v.)

Divi''ding, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *divid'ingly*, ad. 91.

Dividual†, de-vĭd'-ū-ăl, a. 18. Shared in com. with others. H., *divid'ually*†, ad. 91

Divination, dĭv-ĭn-ā'-shŭn, s. Prediction; conjecture. See *Divine*. [See *Divine*.

Div'inator, -ā-tŏr, s. 25. (f., *div'inatrix*, 40.)

Div'inatory, -tŏr-e, -vĭn'—K., Sh., We., a. Relating to or professing divination.

Divine, de-vīne', a. 14-5. Pert. to, proc. from, or partaking of the nature of God, or devoted to his service; holy, sacred; excellent in the highest degree; extraord., godlike, superhuman; inspired*; presageful†. H., *divin'ity*, 42, ad.; *divin'ness* (divinity*; appr., supreme excell.), s. 91.

Divine', s. A minister of the gospel; appr., one skilled in divinity; a theologian.

Divine', vt. To foretell or predict; to comprehend or conjecture†; to deify†:—vi. To prof. or prac. divination; to feel presages; to guess or conjecture†. H., *divin'ing*, p., a.; *divined'*, pp.; *divin'er* (f., *divin'eress*†), *div'inator*, s.; *divin'ing†*, *divina'tion*, s. (v. sn.) 89.

Divinity, de-vĭn'-ĭt-e, s. The nature or essence of God, deity, Godhead; the Deity, God; a

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celestial being; divineness*; the science of divine things; theology.

Divisible, de-vīz'-ibl, a. 35, 45. That may be divided; separable. H., *divis'ibly*, ad.; *divis'iblness**, *divisibility*, -e-bil'-it-e, s. 91.

Division, -vizh'-un, s. 35. Separation; partition; the part. sep. (either lit. or fig.); a section; a compartment; a share or portion; parts of a discourse; discord, disunion; state of oppos. or contrariety; distinction*; a sep. body of men; part of an army or a fleet under a sep. commander (nav.; mil.); space bet. the notes, just time (mus.); sep. of members in voting (legis.); the rule by wh. we find how many times one number or quan. is cont. in another (arith.). H., *divī'sionart* (one who divides), s. 90. See *Divide*.

Divisional, de-vizh'-un-al, a. = *divī"sionary*, -ar-e, 25. Pert. to division or a div.; noting or making division.

Divisive, de-vī'-siv, a. 45. Forming div. or distrib.; creating div. or discord.

Divisor, de-vī'-zor, s. 25. The number or quan. by which the dividend is divided. (arith.)

Divorce, de-vōrs', s. The sep. of husband and wife by decree of the spir. court (*divorce a mens'a et to'ro*—leg.); dissolution of marriage, as by act of parl. (*divorce a vin"culo matrimo'nii*—leg.); also the sentence, or the document cont. it; separ., disunion (as of things closely united); the cause of any penal separation*. H., *divorce'less**, a. 90.

Divorce', vt. To sep. as by divorce; to sep. or disunite things closely conn.; to force asunder; to take or put away. H., *divōr''cing*, p.; *divorced'*, pp., a.; *divōr''cer*, s.; *divorce'-able*, a.; *divorce'ment** (divorce), s. (v. s.) 89.

*Divorcive**, -vōrs'-iv, a. 45. Able or tending to divorce.

Divulgate†, de-vūl'-gāte, a. Published.

Divulge, de-vūlj', vt. 30. To publish; to tell or make known something bef. priv. or secret; to disclose or reveal; to proclaim*. H., *divul'ging*, p.; *divulged'*, pp.; *divul''ger*, s.; *divulgation*, dīv-ul-gā'-shun (de-vūl—We.), s. 89. [ing away or of rending asunder.

Divulsion, de-vūl'-shun, s. 35. The act of pluck-

Divul'sive, -siv, a. That rends or plucks away.

Dizen†§, dī'zn, dīz'n—We., J. & M., vt. To dress gaily; to deck; to make fine. H., *dī'zening*, p.; *dī'zened*, pp., a. 89.

Dizzard†, dīz'-ard, s. 35. A blockhead.

Dizzy, dīz'-e, a. Giddy, vertiginous; causing giddiness; thoughtless, heedless. H., *diz'zily*, 43, ad.; *diz'ziness*, s. 91.

Diz'zy†, vt. To whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse. H., *diz'zying*†, p., a.; *diz'zied*‡, -id, pp.; &c. 89.

Djerrid, jēr'-rēde, s. A blunt javelin. (Tur.)

Do, dō, s. 16. In Italian mus. = *ut* (q. v.).

Do, dōō, s. 20. = *doe*†, dōō. A catch or fraud§; a feat or deed†.

Do, dōō, vt. (I *do*; thou *do'est*; he *does*, dūz, or *do'eth**: as an aux. v.—thou *dost*, dūst; he *does*, dūz, or *doth*†, dūth.) To act or practise; to perform, achieve, execute; to transact; to perform for the benefit or inj. of another (with *to* or *for*, expr. or und.); to execute or discharge; to prac., to observe; to exert or put forth; to produce any effect; to finish, concl., settle; to have recourse to (as in an exigency); to answer the purp.; —vi. To act or behave (in any way); to make an end; to fare, to get on (par. as reg. health); to succeed; to fulfil a purp.; to fit, be adapted, answer (fol. by *for*); to deal with. (In the *imp.* it expr. urgency either of request or command; as an *aux.* v. it is used in asking ques., and to give emphasis. It is also used for any other v. to save repeating it; as an expletive it is either * or †.) H., *doing*, dōō'-, p.; *did* (then *didst*), prt.; *done*, dūn, pp., a.‡§; *doer*, dōō'-ėr, s. (v. 1.) 89. [The apper. num. senses expr. by *do* in comb. with the pr.—*away*, *away-with*, *by*, *for*, *with*, &c., either prec. or not by *to have* or *what*, depend on these add., or on the context, and are either self-expln., or ‡ and well-known; the radical meaning of the v. being retained in all of them.]

Doat, vt., vi. See *Dote*.

*Docible**, dōs'-ibl, dō'—P., We., a. Docile. 45. H., *docibleness**, dōs'-, *docibil'ity**, dōs-, s. 91.

Docile, dōs'-il, dō'-ėl—Bu., P., We., a. 28. Easily instructed; ready to learn; teachable; pliant; tractable. H., *docility*, do-sil'-it-e, s. 91.

Docimacy, dōs'-e-mās-e, do-sim'-ās-e—K., s. 28. The art of assaying ores and metals. H., *docimas'tic* (pert. to), a. 90.

Dock, dōk, s. An artif. basin for the building or recep. of ships; the water-spaces between wharfs (No. Amer.); the place of the accused in a crim. court; a cert. broad-leaved weed; the clipped tail of a horse, also the leather wh. cov. it. H., *dock'master*, *dock'yard*, &c., s. 90.

Dock, vt. To cut or lop off (as the end or excess of anything, par. a horse's tail); to clip; to shorten, lessen, curtail (lit. or fig.); to place or lay up (a ship) in dock. H., *dock'ing*, p., s.; *docked*, pp., a. 89.

Docket, dōk'-ėt, s. = *docq'uet**, -ėt. An abridged entry of an instr. or proc. on a small piece of paper or parchm. (chan.; bankr.; &c.); a ticket or direc. tied to goods; a register of cases in a court.

Dock'et, vt. To abstract or form into a docket; to enter in a docket, or in a book; to mark or indorse (as papers on the back); to mark with a ticket or docket. H., *dock'eting*, p.; *dock'eted*, pp.

Doctor, dōk'-tūr, s. = *Dr.* by abbr. (f., *doc'toress* or *doc'tress*.) 28, 25. Lit., a teacher; appr., one who has received from his university the highest degree in his resp. faculty (divinity, law, or physic), or in the science of mus. (Eng.; or philosophy—Cont. Eur.); pop., a physician; any one who pretends to cure diseases§; cert. fathers of the church held as auth. (eccl.; &c.); a thin steel scraper (cal. prin.). H., *doc'toröte* or *doc'torship**§, s. 90.—*Doc'tors' Commons* = the courts and offices of the college of civilians, London, embracing the Eccl. and Admiralty Courts.

Doc'tor†§, vt. To admin. remedies, &c.:—vi. To practise physic. H., *doc'toring*†§, p., s.; *doc'tored*†§, pp., a. 89. [H., *doc'torally*, ad. 91.

Doc'toral, -al, a. Of or rel. to a Dr. or his degree.

Doc'torate, -āte, vt. = *doc'tor*§. To confer a doctor's degrees. (v. su.)

Doc'torly, -le, ad. Like a Dr.; learnedly.

Doctrinaire, dōk'-trin-ār, s. A pol. theorist; appr., one of a party, in France, favourable to limited monarchy.

Doc'trinal, -al, a. Rel. to or cont. doctrine;

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pert. to the act or means of teaching. H., *doc'trinally*, ad. 91. [doctrine.

*Doc'trinal**, s. Anything which is a part of

Doctrine, dŏk'-trĭn, s. 28, 45. In a gen. sense, whatever is taught, either of faith or prac.; appr., a prin., position, or theory, laid down as true by any sect or master (phil.; relig.; &c.); dogma, opin., tenet; the truths of the gospel (relig.); also the act of teaching or confirming them (scrip.).

Document, dŏk'-ū-mĕnt, s. 18. Precept, instruction†; a written instr. cont. instruc., auth., evidence, or proof (leg.). [cuments*.

Doc'ument, vt. To teach†; to furn. with do-

Document'ary, -dr-e, a. 25. = *document'al*, -ăl. Of or rel. to written evidence; cons. in or derived from documents.

Dodder, dŏd'-ĕr, s. A certain parasitical plant often found on flax. H., *dodd'ered* (overgrown with), a. 90.

Dodecagon, do-dĕk'-ă-gŏn, s. A solid figure having 12 equal sides and angles. (geom.)

Dodecagyn'ian, a. = *dodecagynous*, do-de-kăj'-. Having 12 styles, as in plants of the order *dodecagyn'ia*. (bot.)

Dodecahe'dron, s. A solid figure bounded by 12 eq. and reg. pentagons. H., *dodecahe'dral*, a. 90. (geom.)

Dodecandrian, -kăn'-, a. = *dodecan'drous*. Having 12 (or 12 to 19) stamens, as in plants of the class *dodecan'dria*. (bot.)

Dodec'astyle, s. A structure with 12 columns on a front or flank. (arch.)

Dodge†, dŏj, s. 22. A trick; a quibble. (v. v.)

Dodge†, vt. To evade by a sudden shift of place:—vi. To start sud. aside; to shift place at another's approach; to follow a person (persev. or unobserv.); to play tricks; to be evasive; to quibble; &c. H., *dod'ging*†, p.; *dodged*†, pp.; *dod'ger*†, s. 89.

*Dodkin**, dŏd'-kĭn, s. = *doit'kin*†. A little doit.

Dod'man, -măn, s. A certain shell-fish.

Dodo, dō'-do, s. An extinct genus of Indian birds. [and rabbit. See *Do.*

Doe, dō, s. (m., *buck.*) The female of the deer

Doe'skin, s. The skin of a doe, or leather prepared from it; also a compact tweeled cloth.

*Doff**†, vt. To put off (as a dress or orn.); to strip or divest; to get rid of. H., *doff'ing**†, p.; *doffed**†, pp. [machine.

Doff'er, -ĕr, s. The 'stripper' in a carding-

Dog, dŏg, s. 30. Male (app. ch. to foxes and hounds); dog-like†; barbarous†:—ad. Very, very much, extremely†§.

Dog, s. A well-known dom. quadruped of num. species; a man (in reproach); the dog-star, or the constellation cont. it (naut.); an andiron†; an iron hook or bar for holding or draw. logs of timber; a gay or mischiev. young fellow†. H., *dogg'ish*, *dog'ly*†, a. 90. Among its comp. are—*dog'-cheap*§, *dog'-hearted* (pitiless; cruel), *dog'-mad*, *dog'-sick*, *dog'-skin* (made of), *dog'-weary* (extremely w.), &c., a.; *dog'-belt* (leather waist-belt used for drawing the dans—co. mi.); *dog'-fancier*, *dog'-fight*, *dog'-fish* (the shark), *dog'-fly* (a cert. vorac. biting one), *dog'-hole* (a place fit only for dogs), *dog'-house*, *dog'-keeper* (manag. of), *dog'-kennel*, *dog'-latin* (barbarous L.), *dog'-leech* (a dog-doctor), *dog'-louse*, *dog'-skin* (v. su.), *dog'-sleep* (pretended), *dog'-trick* (a currish or brutal one), *dog'-trot* (a gentle trot), &c., s.; *dog'-bane*, *dog'-berry* (that of dog-wood), *dog'-briar* (dog-rose), *dog'-cabbage*, *dog'-grass* (couch-do.), *dog'-rose* (the hip), *dog'-stones*, *dog'-wood* (Cornelian cherry), *dog's-bane*, dogs'-, *dog's'-ear*, *dog's'-eye*, *dog's'-tooth*, &c., names of plants, s.—To *give* or *send to the dogs*†, is to throw away or abandon; to *go to the dogs*†, to be ruined†. (v. i.)

Dog, dŏg, vt. 30. To hunt with dogs*; to follow and watch constantly and insidiously†; to worry with importunity. H., *dogg'ing*, p.; *dogged*, dŏgd, pp.; *dogg'er*, s. 89.

Dog'-day, -dā, s. One of those when Sirius or the dog-star rises and sets with the sun (ast.); appr., one of those bet. July 3, and Aug. 11 (alm.).

Dog'-draw, s. Seizure of an offender whilst tracking deer with a led hound†.

Dog'-star, s. A star of the first magn., situate in the constellation of Canis Major.

Dog'-tooth, s. One of the pointed teeth growing bet. the incisors and molars; an eye-tooth.

Dog'-vane, s. A small light vane formed of cork, thread, and feathers. (naut.)

Dog'-watch, s. One of the two-hour watches falling bet. 4 and 8 P.M. (naut.)

Dog's'-ear†, s. The corner of a leaf folded down or crumpled. H., (to) *dog's'-ear*†, vt.; *dog's'-eared*†, a. 89, 90.

Dog's-meat, dŏgz'-mēte, s. Horse-flesh; offal.

Doge, dōje, s. 30-2. The chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa. H., *do'gal*, -găl (pert. to), a.; *do'gate* (office or dig. of), s. 90.

Dogged, dŏg'-ĕd, a. 30. Sullen, sour, morose; ill-humoured; obstinate. H., *dogg'edly*, 42, ad.; *dogg'edness*, s. 91.

Dogg'er, -ĕr, s. A Dutch herring-vessel. H., *dogg'erman* (a sailor of), s. (v. su.) 90.

Dogg'erel, -ĕl, a. = *dogg'rel*, -rĕl. Mean, loose, irreg. (app. to verse). H., (a) *dogg'erel* or *dogg'rel*, s. 90. [stone. (tech.)

Dogg'ers, -ĕrz, s. pl. Inferior or spurious alum-

Doggish, dŏg'-ĭsh, a. 30. Like a dog; churlish; growling; brutal. H., *dogg'ishly*, 43, ad.; *dogg'ishness*, s. 91.

Dogma, dŏg'-mă, s. (pl., *dog'mas*, E.; *dog'mata**, L.) 30. Lit., a conclus. founded on experience, a settled opin.; a prin., maxim, or tenet; a doctrinal notion (relig.; phil.); an authorised and fundamental article of belief (theol.).

Dogmatic, -măt'-ĭk, a. = *dogmat'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to a dogma or to settled opin.; authoritative, magisterial, positive; overbearing in discourse or argum.; arrogant. H., *dogmat'ically*, 42, ad.; *dogmat'icalness*, s. 91.

Dogmat'ic, s. One of an anc. sect of physicians.

Dogmat'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. Doctrinal theology.

Dogmatize, dŏg'-mă-tīze, vi. 35, 60. To assert positively without proving; to advance or discourse with arrogance; to teach magisterially. H., *dog'matizing*, p., s.; *dog'matized*, pp.; *dog'matizer*, *dog'matist*, s. 89.

Dog'matism, -tĭzm, s. Positive or dogmatical assertion or discourse. (v. su.)

Doily, doy'-le, s. 22. A kind of woollen stuff†; a small napkin used with the fruit and wine at dessert.

Doings, dōō'-ĭngz, s. pl. 35. Things done; events, feats, transac.; behav., conduct; stir, bustle. See *Do.* [(=½d.); h., a trifle†.

Doit, doyt, s. 22. A small Dutch copper coin

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Dolabriform, do-lăb'-re-form, a. 26. Axe or hatchet shaped. (bot.) [(mus.) [It.]
Dolce, dōl'-chē, ad. 99. Softly and sweetly.
Dole[*], dōle, s. The act of doling†; also that wh. is dealt or distrib. (par. in charity); a share, portion, lot, or gratuity; grief, sorrow†.
Dole†, vt. To deal or distrib. (com. with *out*; v. s.). H., *dōl'ing*†, p.; *doled*†, pp.
Dole'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Expr., feeling, or prod. grief; piteous, gloomy, sorrowful. H., *dole'fully*, ad.; *dole'fulness*, s. 91.
Dole'some[*], -sŭm, a. 25. Doleful. H., *dole'somely*[*], ad.; *dole'someness*†, s. 91.
Doll, dŏl, s. A child's puppet or toy-baby.
Dollar, dŏl'-lăr, s. 25. A cert. silver coin (= 100 cents or 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*—U. S., Sp.).
Dalmam, dŏl'-măn, s. A long cassock or robe worn by the Turks.
Dolomite, dŏl'-o-mīte, s. A magnesian limestone res. and often used for white marble. H., *dolomit'ic* (pert. to or like), a. 90.
Dolor, dō'-lŭr, dōl'†—Bu., E., Na., s. = *do'lour*†. 25, 56. Pain, grief, complaint; lamentation†. (L.) [pain.
Dolorif'erous, dō-lŏr-lf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Producing
Dolorific, -lf-lk, a. = *dolorif'ical*[*]. 25. That causes or expresses pain or grief.
Dolorous, -rō'-ŭs, ad. 99. Pathetically. (mus.)
Dolorous, dōl'-ŭr-ŭs, a. 25. Sorrowful, grievous, painful; doleful. H., *dol'orously*, ad. 91.
Dolphin, dŏl'-fĭn, s. 45. (*t.*, *dol'phinet.*) A cert. cetaceous mammal (d. of the anc.); also a cert. fish celebr. for the bril. and beau. hues it assumes whilst dying (d. of poets and navig.).
Dolt, dōlt, s. A heavy, stupid fellow; a block-
Dolt[*]†, vi. To fool or waste time. [head.
Dolt'ish, -lsh, a. Dull; stupid. H., *dolt'ishly*, ad.; *dolt'ishness*, s. 91. [or qual. of. 88.
-dom, dŭm, afx. 26. Jurisdiction of; state, cond.,
Dom, dŏm, s. 17. An obs. eccl. title. (v. i.)
Domable[*], dōm'-ăbl, dō'-măbl—K., a. 45. Tamable.
Domain, do-māne', s. Dominion, empire, territory; possession, estate; demesne (often used in the pl.).
Domal, dō'-măl, a. Pert. to an astr. house.
Dome, dōme, s. 16. A house, a building or fabric (poet.); a cathedral[*] (prop. *dom*—Ger.); a hemispherical or other figured convex roof raised over the centre of a building, a cupola (arch.); the top of a furnace of like shape (chem.). H., *dō'med* (hav. a), a. 90.
Domestic, do-mĕs'-tĭk, a. = *domes'tical*†, -ăl. Of or bel. to the house, or to one's home or family; private; done at home; rem. much at home; inhab. the house or homestead; tame, domesticated (as animals); pert. to or made in one's own country, intestine; not foreign. H., *domes'tically*, 49, ad.; *domesticity*, -tĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [family.
Domestic, s. A servant who resides with a
Domes'ticant, -ănt, a. Forming part of a family.
Domes'ticate, -āte, vt. To make domestic; to make familiar (as if at home); to reclaim from wildness, to tame. H., *domes'ticating*, p.; *domes'ticated*, pp., a.; *domestica'tion*, 86, s. 89. [residence.
Domicile, dŏm'-e-sĭl, s. 45. A house, abode, or
Dom'icile, vt. To est. a fixed residence or habitancy. H., *dom'iciling*, p.; *dom'iciled*, pp., a. 89.
Domiciliary, -sĭl'-yăr-e, a. Pert. to an abode or residence; intruding into a private dwelling.
Domicil'iate, -y[*]ĭte, vt. 45. To domicile. H., *domicil'iating*, p.; *domicil'iated*, pp., a.; *domicilia'tion*, 86, s. 89.
Dom'ify†, -e-fĭ, vt. To tame; to divide the heavens into 12 div. or houses (astr.).
Dominant, dŏm'-ĭn-ănt, a. Hav. the rule or ascendancy; predominant; prevailing. [(mus.)
Dom'inant, s. The fifth note from the tonic.
Dominate, dŏm'-ĭn-āte, vt. To govern; to rule absolutely; to predominate over:—vi. To rule or predominate[*]. H., *dom'inating*, p., a.; *dom'inated*, pp.; *dom'inātor*, 25 (ruler or ruling power), s.; *domina'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.
Domination, -ĭ'-shŭn, s. Power, dominion; tyranny; absolute authority; insolent do.; one highly exalted in power† (par. in the celes. hierarchy). [trary, imperious[*].
Dom'inative, -tĭv, a. 45. Governing; arbi-
Domine, dŏm'-e-ne, s. A schoolmaster[*]; a clergyman (Hol.).
Domineer, -ĭn-ēre', vt. To govern[*]:—vi. To rule arbitrarily or with insolence; to hector; to bluster. H., *domineer'ing*, p., a.; *domineered*, -ērd', pp. 89. [day or Sunday.
Dominical, do-mĭn'-ĭk-ĭl, a. Noting the Lord's
Domin'ical[*], s. The Sabbath:—pl. A Sabbath or minister's rate. (eccl.)
Domin'ican, -e-kăn, s. A monk of the order of St Dominic; a Black friar† (Eng.), a Jacobin (Fr.). H., *domin'icon*, s. 90.
Dominicide[*], dŏm'-e-ne-sĭde, s. One who kills his master. [gogue. (Sco.)
Dom'inie, -e-ne, s. A schoolmaster; a peda-
Dominion, do-mĭn'-yŭn, s. 45. Sovereign auth.; supreme right of governing, or of poss. or use; sovereignty, control, rule; district governed or belonging to; territory; persons gov. (scrip.); predominance, ascendant; an order of angels (scrip.).
Domino, dŏm'-ĭn-o, s. A kind of hood†; a masquerade cloak furnished with a movable hood:—pl., *dom'inoes*, -ōze, a game played with dotted pieces of bone called dominoes.
Don, dŏn, s. (*t.*, *donn'a.*) Orig., a noble or knight; now, a gentleman (applied to all classes); a person of wealth or impor.† (Sp.; Port.) H., *don'ship*†, s. 90.
Don[*]§, vt. Lit., to do (put) on; to assume; to invest with. H., *donn'ing*, p.; *dŏnned*, pp., a. 89.
Donable, dō'-năbl, a. That may be given. [uses.
Do'nary[*], -năr-e, s. 25. A thing giv. to sacred
Donation, do-nā'-shŭn, s. The act of giving, also that which is given or bestowed; a gift, grant, benefaction; the contract or instrument of transfer (leg.).
Donative, dŏn'-e-tĭv, dō'—E., K., Sh., a. 45. Vested or vesting by donation.
Don'ative, s. A gift, largess, gratuity[*]; a benefice given and collated by the founder or patron, without ref. to the bishop (can. l.).
Done, dŭn, pp., a.§ Performed, &c.; agreed, accepted†. See *Do*.
Donee, do-nē', s. One to whom a gift is made.
Doniferous, -nĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing gifts.
Donjon, dŭnje'-ŭn, s. The central tower or keep of an anc. castle. [for the saddle).
Donkey†, dŏng'-ke, s. 45. An ass (par. one
Donna, dŏn'-ă, s. See *Don*. [ness.(Oxf.; Camb.)
Donn'ish†§, -lsh, s. 35. Self-impor., haughti-
Donor, dō'-nŏr, -nŭr—K., s. 17. One who gives.
Doodle†, dōō'-dl, s. 45. A trifler; a simpleton.
Doom, dōōm, s. 90 Judic. sentence, judgment;

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condemnation; determ. declared; destined state; fate, lot, destiny; ruin, destruc.; final judgm. H., *doom'ful**, a. 90.—*Dooms'day**† (dōōms'-) is that of the f. judgment; *dooms'-day-book* or *domes'day-book* (dōōmz'), one prepared by ord. of William the Conq., containing a survey of all lands in Eng.

Doom, vt. Prim., to judge*; to condemn, to sentence; to command judic. or auth.; to decree or destine; to tax at discretion (N. E.). H., *doom'ing*, p.; *doomed*, pp., a. 89.

Doom'age, -āj, s. 45. A fine for neglect. (N. E.)

Doomsman†, dōōmz'-, s. = *domesman*†, dōōmz'-. A judge; an umpire.

Door, dōr, s. 26. The opening into a house or other building, or into a room or closet; also the mov. frame of boards wh. closes it; fig., house, or the house† (com. in the pl.); entrance; us. means of approach or access; avenue; passage. H., *door'-case* (door-way frame), *door'-keeper*, *door'-nail* (that on wh. the knocker form. struck), *door'-post*, *door'-sill*, *door'-stead*, stĕd (*door'-place*), *door'-stone*, *door'-way*, &c., s. 90.—To *lie at the door of* = to be imputable to.

Doquet, dŏk'-ĕt, s. See *Docket*.

Dorado, do-rä'-do, s. The sword-fish; also a so. constellation (ast.). [yellow colour. (Fr.)

Dorse, do-rē', dōr'-ĕt, s. A sea-fish of a golden

Dorian, dōr'-e-ăn, dŏ'—We., a. Doric:—s. An inhabitant of ancient *Do'ris*.

Doric, dŏr'-ĭk, s. 17, 26. Of or bel. to Doris, or the Dorians; Grecian; rustic. H., *Dor'ic order*. (arch.) [phrase; a provincialism.

Dor'icism, -e-sizm, s. = *do'rism*. 35. A Doric

Dormant, dor'-mănt, a. 26. Sleeping; at rest, inactive; in a sleeping posture; neglected, disused; concealed, not divulged*; leaning, inclining (arch.).—A *dor'mant partner* = sleeping do. (comm.). [A beam or sleeper.

Dor'mant, s. = *dor'mar*, -mär, *dor'mer* (v. i.).

Dor'mer, -mĕr, s. = *dor'mar*, *dor'mer-window*. 25. A vertical window placed in a small gable on a sloping roof. [(med.)

*Dormitive**, dor'-mĭt-ĭv, a. 26, 45. An opiate.

Dor'mitory, -ŭr-e, s. 25. = *dor'mitŏr*†. A place to sleep in; a large sleeping apartment cont. many beds (arch.); fig., a burial-place.

Dor'mouse, -mowse, s. (pl., *dor'mice*.) A cert. small quadruped.

Dorn, dorn or dăwrn, s. 17, 26. The thornback.

Dornock, dor'-nŏk, s. 26. Stout fig. linen, orig. from *Dornock*, Scotland. [(D.; Ger.)

Dorp, dorp, s. = *dorf*. 26. A small village.

Dorr, dor, s. 26. The dorr-beetle or hedge-

Dor'sal, -săl, a. Pert. to the back. [chafer.

Dorset†, dorse or dăwrse, s. 26. A canopy. [(prov.)

Dorsel, dor'-sĕl, s. = *dor'ser*. 26. A pannier.

Dorsiferous, -sĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. = *dorsiparous*, -sĭp'-ăr-ŭs. Bearing seeds on the back of the leaves. (bot.) [a hill*. (L.)

Dor'sum, -sŭm, s. Lit., the back†; the ridge of

Dory†, dōr'-e, s. The dorse.

Dose, dōse, s. 35. The quan. taken or prescribed at one time (app. to med.); a quan., a portion; anything nauseous that one is obliged to take or swallow†; as much strong liquor as a man can swallow†§.

Dose, vt. To order, form, or give in suitable doses; to give anything nauseous. (v. s.) H., *dōs'ing*, p.; *dosed*, pp. [lint. (sarg.)

Dossil, dŏs'-ĭl, s. A small pledget or roll of

Dost, dŭst, v. See *Do*.

Dot, dŏt, s. A small circular speck or spot made with a pen, pencil, or other pointed instrument.

Dot, vt. To mark with dots; to speckle; to diversify with small detached objects:—vi. To form dots. H., *dott'ing*, p.; *dott'ed*, pp., a.; *dott'er* (par. a certain instr.), s. 89.

Dotage, dōt'-ăj, s. The imbecility or childishness of age; excessive fondness*; delirious-

Do"tal, -ăl, s. Of or pert. to dower. [ness†.

Do"tard, -ărd, s. 25. = *dŏt'ant*†. A man in his dotage; one foolishly fond*. H., *dŏt'ardly* (like a d.; weak), s. 90.

Dotation, do-tā'-shŭn, s. The act of giving a dowry; also endowment.

Dote, dōte, vi. = *doat*, dōte. 16. To have the intellect impaired by age; to regard with excessive fondness (fol. by *on* or *upon*); to decay or wither*. H., *dōt'ing* or *doat'ing*, p., a.; *dōt'ed* or *doat'ed*, pp.; *dōt'er* (a dotard*; a weak or fond lover), s. 89.

Doth, dŭth, v. See *Do*.

Doting, dōt'-ĭng, a. Excessively fond. H., *dōt'ingly*, ad.; *dōt'ingness*†, s. 91. [pruning.

*Dottard**, dŏt'-ărd, s. 25. A tree kept low by

Dott'erel, -ĕr-ĕl, s. = *dott'rel*. A bird of the plover genus; h., a silly fellow or imitator†.

Douanier, dōō-ă-nēr', dwăn'-e-ā or dōō-ăn'-e-ā—Fr. s. 99. A custom-house officer.

Douay, dōō'-ā, s. 99. Of or from *Douay*; noting the Ro. Cath. Eng. version of the Bible.

Double, dŭb'l or dŭb'-bl, a. 45. Two of a sort tog.; twice as much; twofold; of two kinds; two in no.; hav. the power of two; acting two parts† (one openly, the other secr.); deceitful†. H., *doub'ly*, -le, ad.; *doub'leness*, s. 91. A *double-entendre* (dōō'bl-ong-tong'dr, 99.) is a word or phrase of double meaning (Fr.).

*Doub'le**†, ad. Twice; doubly.

Double, dŭb'l, pfx. 45. In two ways, or having twice the number or quan.; h. also fig., deceitful. Its comp. are mostly self-expl.:—*doub'le-banked* (hav. 2 tiers of oars or guns —naut.), *doub'le-barrel*ed, *doub'le-edged*, *doub'le-faced*† (deceitf.; hypocrit.), *doub'le-fronted*, *doub'le-handed*, *doub'le-headed*, *doub'le-hearted*† (deceitful, treacherous), *doub'le-minded*, *doub'le-meaning* (cont. two m.), *doub'le-minded* (deceitf., unstable, &c.), *doub'le-tongued*†, tĭngd (deceitf.), &c., s.; *doub'le-dealer*† (a trickster, a shuffler), *doub'le-dealing* (fraud, cunning, deceit, duplicity), *doub'le-entry* (an entry on both the Dr. and Cr. side for each transac.), *doub'le-face*† (duplicity), *doub'le-plea* (two pleas in bar of action—leg.), *doub'le-quarrel* (compl. of a clerk to the archbishop against an inf. ordinary for delay of jus.—eccl.), *doub'le-star* (one resolved by the telescope into two—ast.), &c., &c., s.; *doub'le-charge*, *doub'le-dye*, *doub'le-look* (to shoot the bolt twice), &c., &c., v. (v. t.)

Double, dŭb'l, s. Twice the quan. or number; a turn in running to escape pursuers; a trick or shift; a fold or plait†; a counterpart or resemblance†.

Double, dŭb'l, vt. 45. To make double; to fold; to repeat†; to pass round a headland or cape (naut.):—vi. To increase to twice the quan. or no.; to enlarge a wager to twice its orig. amount; to turn or wind in running; to play

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tricks, &c.†. H., *doub'ling*, p.; *doub'led*, -ld, pp., a.; *doub'ler* (he or that), s.; (s) *doub'lings*†, s. 89.

Doub'le-bass, -bās, s. The largest and lowest toned instr. of the violin class, the contrabasso; harmony or counterpoint (mus.).

Doub'le-octave, s. An interval = a diatonic fifteenth. (mus.)

Doublet, dŭb'-lĕt, s. A man's vest or waistcoat*; two, a pair; a word or phrase unintent. repeated (typ.):—pl. A cert. game with dice; the same number on both dice.

Doubloon, dŭb-lōōn', s. 20. A certain gold coin = 2 pistoles. (Sp.; Port.)

Doubt, dowt, s. 23. Uncertainty of mind or opinion; suspense; question, point unsettled; scruple; perplexity; suspicion, fear, apprehens.; difficulty objected; dread†. H., *doubt'less*† (fearless; secure), a. (v. l.) 90.

Doubt, vt. To ques., or hold questionable; to fear or suspect; to distrust:—vi. To be in suspense or uncer. resp. the truth of; to be undetermined; to suspect; to hesitate; to be apprehensive. H., *doubt'ing*, p., s.; *doubt'ed*, pp., a.†; *doubt'er*, s.; *doubt'able*†, a. 89.

Doubt'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Involv. doubt; ambiguous, ques., obscure, uncertain; suspicious; not clear, obvious, or defined. H., *doubt'fully*, 42, ad.; *doubt'fulness*, s. 91.

Doubt'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *doubt'ingly*, ad. 91.

Doubt'less, -lĕs, ad. = *doubt'lessly*. Without doubt; unquestionably.

Doucet†, dōō'-sĕt, s. A little custard.

Douceur, dōō-sĕr', dōō-stir'†, s. 99. A present or gift; a lure, a bribe. (Fr.)

Douche, dōōsh, s. 99. A shower-bath; appr., a jet or stream of water directed with force on to some diseased part (med.). [Fr.]

Doucine, dōō-sēn', s. 99. A waved moulding, concave above and convex below; a cyma.

Douc'ker, dŭk'-ĕr, s. A diving bird. [(arch.) [Fr.]

Dough, dō, s. 45. The unbaked paste of bread, &c.; fig., immaturity, miscarriage*†. H., *dough'y* (soft, dough-like), a.; *dough'-nut* (a small round cake boiled in lard), &c., s. 90.

Doughty, dow'-te, a. 23. Brave; noble; valiant. († or ironic.) H., *doughti'ly*††, ad.; *doughti'ness*†, s. 91.

Douse†, dowz, vt. 23. To thrust or plunge into water; to strike, lower, or slacken, snd. or in haste(naut.); to extinguish§:—vi. To fall snd. into water. H., *dous'ing*†, p., s.; *doused*†, pp.

Dout†§, dowt, vt. Lit., to do out; to extinguish. H., *dout'er*†§ (an exting.), s.; &c. 89.

Dozenese, dŭz'-zēve, s. 20. A scale of twelve degrees. (mus.)

Dove, dŭv, s. 17. A wild pigeon; a pigeon gen.; fig., innocence; also a word of endearment. H., *dŭv'-like*, *dŭv'ish*†, a.; *dŭv'ship** (qual. of), s. 90. Other comp. are—*dŭv'cot*, *dŭv'cōte*, or *dŭv'house*, *dŭv's'foot* (a cert. plant), *dŭv'-tail* (a kind of joint), &c., s. (v. l.)

Dove'let, -lĕt, s. A young dove.

Dove'tail, -tāle, vt. To join by tenons and mortises of the form of wedges reversed. (carp.; &c.) H., *dŭv'tailing*, p.; *dŭv'tailed*, pp., a.; *dŭv'tailing* (the act; the junc. formed), s. 89.

Dowable, dow'-ăbl, a. 23, 45. That may be endowed; entitled to dower.

Dow'ager, -ă-jĕr, s. 30. A widow with a jointure or dower; a widow lady gen.‡; appr., an addit. title given, when necess., to the widow of a king, prince, or noble, to disting. her from the wife of her late husband's heir (stiq.). [or stag. (cook.)

Dow'cets, -sĕts, s. pl. The testicles of a hart

Dow'dy†§, s. 23. Awkward; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking (app. to females). H., *dow'dyish*†§, a.; (s) *dow'dy**†, s. 91.

Dow'el, -ĕl, vt. To fasten boards tog. by means of pins inserted in their edges (carp.; scop.; &c.). H., *dow'eling*, p.; *dow'eled*, -ăld, pp., a.; (s) *dow'el-pin*, s. 89, 90.

Dower, dow'-ĕr, s. = *dow'r*†. 23, 57. Prim., a gift or endowm.; appr., that portion of her deceased husband's real estate wh. a widow enjoys dur. her lifetime (leg.); dowry*. H., *dow'ered* (hav.), *dow'erless*, &c., a. 90.

Dow'las, -lăs, s. A coarse kind of linen.

Dow'ly, -le, a. Melancholy; sad; lonely. († or prov.) [mean; sullen.

Down‡, down, a. 23. Downcast, dejected; *Down*, ad. In a descen. direc.; tend. from a higher to a lower level or place; on the ground, or at the bottom, or tend. to it; out of sight, below the horizon; fig., from former to latter times; from a higher to a lo. state or cond.; into disrepute or disgrace; into subjection; into due consistence; at length, extended, prostrate; towards the sea‡; away from Lond. or other capital‡.—*Up and down*‡ = here and there; ramblingly.

Down‡, imp. or int. Lie down; away! pull (him) down, take or haul (it) down, lay in the dust or destroy (fol. by *with*).

Down-, pfx. (v. ad., and below.)

Down, pr. Along a descent; from a higher to a lo. place or level, state, or cond. (lit. or fig.); towards the mouth or termination (as of a river, stream, or course).

Down, down, s. 23. The fine soft feathers under the larger ones (par. in the duck kind); also anything like it; very fine hair or wool; the pubescence of plants; the pappus or crown of cert. seeds; fig., anything wh. soothes, or which gives or invites repose. H., *down'y* or *down'-like*, *downed** (cov. or stuffed with), a.; *down'-bed* (one of), s., &c. 90.

Down, s. An open plain or flat (par. on the top of a hill):—pl., *downs*, downs, tracts of poor, naked, hilly land, used for pasturage; also submerged sand-banks or ridges on the coast; appr., the well-known roadstead near Deal.

Downcast, down'-kăst, s. 23. Bent or directed downward; bashful; dejected.

Down'fall, -fĕwl, s. 53. Ruin; calamity; snd. fall, overthrow. H., *down'fallen*‡ (fallen; ruined), a. 90-1.

Down'hearted, a. Dejected; spiritless.

Down'hill, a. Declivous; sloping. H., *down'hilly*, s. 91. [gloomy looking.

Down'looking†, a. = *down'looked*†. Downcast;

Down'lying, -lī'—Wa., s. Near accouchement*†:—a. Bedtimeof.

Down'right, -rīte, a. Plain, open, undisguised; straight, right down, direct; artless, blunt, unceremonious; without palliation. H., *down'right* (-right'—Wa.) or *down'rightly*, ad.; *down'rightness*†, s. 91.

*Down'sitting**, -sit'—Wa., s. The act or time of sitting down, or of repose. [or fig.).

*Down'trodden**, -trŏdn, a. Trampled on (lit.

Downward, down'-wŭrd, a. 23, 25. Leading, moving, or tending down (in any sense);

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descending; declivous, bending; depressed, dejected.

Down'ward, ad. = *down'wards*, -wŭrdz. Towards a lower place, state, or cond. (lit. or fig.); in a desc. course or direction; in successive or lineal descent. (v. su.)

Down'weed, s. Cotton-weed.

Downy, down'-e, a. 23. Of or like down; soft; calm; soothing. H., *down'iness*, s. 91.

Dowress, dow'-rĕs, s. 23. A female entitled to dower. [by a wife to her husband; dower†§.

Dow'ry, -re, s. The marriage-portion brought

Dowse§, dowz, s. 23. A blow on the face. H., (to) *dowse*§, vt. 89. [glory to God. H., &c. 89.

*Doxologise**, dŏks-ŏl'-o-jīz, vt. 40, 60. To give

Doxol'ogy, -je, s. 32. A form of praise or glorification; appr., two hymns in the liturgy (ch. of E.). H., *doxological*, -lŏj'-ĭk-ăl (pert. to), a. 90.

Doxy§, dŏks'-e, s. A man's wench; a loose girl.

Doze†, dōz, s. 44. A short, light nap or sleep.

Doze, vt. To pass or spend (one's time) in sleep; to stupify† :—vi. To slumber; to sleep lightly; to live in a drowsy state; to be dull and stupid. H., *dōz'ing*, p.; *dozed*, pp.; *dōz'er*, s.; (a) *dōz'ing* (state of), s. 89.

Dozen, dŭz'n, s. 17, 45. Twelve (app. to things of a like kind). H., (a) *dozen*, s. 91.

Dozy†, dōz'-e, a. Drowsy; sleepy; sluggish. H., *dōz'ily*†, ad.; *dōz'iness*†, s. 91.

Drab, drăb, a. Of a pale dull brown colour.

Drab, s. A thick woollen cloth of a drab colour; a low sluttish woman†; a prostitute§.

Drabble, drăb'l, vt. 45. To draggle (prov.) :—vi. To fish for barbels with a line. H., *drabb'ling*, p., s., s.; &c. 89.

Drachm, drăm, s. = *dram**§. A weight = $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. (Troy; avoir.—Ph. D.); the $\frac{1}{7\frac{1}{2}}$ oz. avoir.†; a drachma.

Drachma, drăk'-md, s. 99. An anc. Gr. silver coin (= 7$\frac{1}{2}$d.); also a mod. Gr. coin; a drachm.

Dracine, drā'-sĭn, s. = *draco'nine*. 58. The red resinous alkaloid of dragon's blood.

Draff, drăf, drâft—We., s. = *draught*†. 9. Refuse; lees, dregs, sweepings; the 'wash' given to pigs, or the 'grains' to cows. H., *draff'ish* or *draff'y* (dreggy; worthless), a. 90.

Draft, drăft, drâft—Wa., drĕft—K., We., s. 9. That which is drawn from or upon; a portion of men taken from an army, a reg., or a district; a cheque, or the money drawn by it; a bill of exchange; the drawing of lines for a plan, also the plan or picture so drawn; anything delineated, sketched, or described roughly or in outline, whether pictorial or wr.; a first or rough copy (leg.). See *Draught*.

Draft, vt. To delineate; to draw out; to compose and write; to draw men from &c. (v. s.). H., *draft'ing*, p.; *draft'ed*, pp., a. 89. See *Draught*. [designs.

Drafts'man, -măn, s. One who draws plans or

Drag, drăg, s. 30. Something dragged, as a net or hook; a kind of harrow; a low hand-car or cart; a priv. four-in-hand coach†; the piece of iron used to lock a carriage-wheel; whatever is drawn, or wh. serves to retard progress (lit. or fig.) H., *drag'-net*, &c., s. 90.

Drag, vt. To pull or draw along the ground by main force or with labour; to draw along in contempt (as unworthy to be car.); to pull about with violence and ignominy; to pull roughly and forcibly; to explore with a drag (as a pond or river); to harrow (as land) :—vi. To hang so as to trail or grate on the ground; to fish with a drag-net; to be forcibly drawn along (as an anchor—naut.); to move slowly or heavily. H., *drag'ging*, p., s.; *dragged*, pp. 89.

Draggle†, drăg'l, vt. 30, 45. To make wet or dirty by dragging on the ground :—vi. To grow wet or dirty by dragging. H., *drag'ling*†, p.; *drag'led*†, pp., s. 89. A *drag'le-tail*†§ is a dirty, sluttish woman. [drag-net.

Drag'net, -nĕt, s. A fisherman who uses a

Dragoman, drăg'-o-măn, s. (pl., *drag'omans*, -mănz.) An interpreter. (the Levant, Tur., &c.)

Dragon, drăg'-ŭn, s. 25. A fabled winged-serpent; fig., any fierce, violent person†; the constellation *Dra'co* (ast.); a large marine animal of uncer. kind (scrip.); a cert. spec. of lizard (zool.); a paper kite† (Sco.). H., *drag'onish* or *drag'on-like*, a. 90. Its prin. comp. (which are mostly †) are—*drag'on-beam* (a horiz. one supp. the hip or angle rafters of a roof—arch.), *drag'on-fish* (the dragonet), *drag'on-fly*, *drag'on-shell* (the limpet), *drag'on-tree* (a kind of palm), *drag'on's-blood*, -ŭnz-blŭd (a veg. resin of a rich red colour), &c., s.; *drag'ons*, -ŭnz, *drag'on's-head*, *drag'on's-water*, *drag'on's-wort*, &c. (names of plants), s. [of gudgeon†.

Drag'onet, -ĕt, s. A little dragon; also a kind

Dragonnade, -nād', s. 99. Certain mil. persecutions of Protestants in France.

Dragoon, dră-gōōn', s. 30, 20. A horse soldier who is trained and armed to act either on horseback or on foot, as occ. may require.

Dragoon', vt. To give up to the rage of soldiers; to enslave, reduce, or harass by mil. force; fig. (and more gen.), to coerce, to compel submission by violent mess. H., *dragoon'ing*, p.; *dragooned*', pp., s. 89. [of soldiers.

Dragoonade, -ād', s. Abandonm. to the rage

Drain, drānz, s. A channel into wh. a liquid runs, or through wh. it flows off; appr., a trench, ditch, or water-course (agr.); a gutter, sink, or small sewer.

Drain, vt. To strain or draw off grad.; to empty or clear of water or other liquid by means of drains; to make dry :—vi. To flow or run off, or out of, gradually. H., *drain'ing*, p.; *drained*, pp., a.; *drain'er* (also a cert. utensil), s.; *drain'able*, a.; *drain'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Drain'age, -ĭj, s. 32. A draining; also the mode in wh. the surf. waters of a country or district pass off by its rivers or streams.

Drain'ing, -ĭng, s. The act or art of freeing the surface of the soil from superfl. water. (agr.; civ. eng.; v. su.) [small piece of artillery†.

Drake, drāk, s. The male of the duck kind; a

Dram, drăm, s. A small quan. of raw spirit (such as is drunk at once); also the liq. so taken; a drachm*. H., *dram'-drinker*, s. 90.

Dram§, vt. To drink raw spirit.

Drama, drăm'-ă, drâ'-mă—K., Sh., We., drē'—Wa., Wo., s. A poem or composition exh. a picture of human life, and accom. to action; or one in wh. the action or narrative is not related, but repres.; a play.

Dramatic, dră-măt'-ĭk, a. = *dramat'ical*. Of or rel. to the drama. H., *dramat'ically*, ad. 91.—*Dram'atis perso'næ*, -nē, are the actors in a drama (L.).

Dramatise, drăm'-ă-tīz, vt. 35, 60. To com-

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pose in the form of a drama. H., *dram'atis-ing*, p.; *dram'atised*, pp., a.; *dram'atiser*, s. (v. 1.) 89.

Dram'atist, -tist, s. A dramatic author.

Dramatur'gy, -tŭr-ja, s. 90. The science and art of dramatic poetry and representation.

Drank, drănk, s. Wild oats. See *Drink*.

Draped, drāpt, a. Hav. on drapery; clothed.

Draper, drā'-pĕr, s. One who deals in cloth.

Dra'pery, -e, s. The trade of making or selling cloth; cloth goods, stuffs made of wool; hangings, curtains, tapestry, &c.; the repr. of the clothing or dresses (pa.; sculp.).

Drastic, drăs'-tĭk, a. 2. Powerful and rapid in action (eh. app. to purgatives). H., (a) *drastic*, s. (med.) 91.

Draught, drăft, drâft—J. & M., Wa., s. 9, 7. The act of drawing or pulling, or the qual. or nature of it; the act of drinking, also the quan. of liq. swallowed at once; a cert. form of liq. med.; the act of dragging a net, or the whole quan. of the fish caught at one haul; the depth which a ship draws when laden, or to which it sinks in the water; a continued current of air; the up-current of a chimney; a small allowance on weighbable goods to insure full weight; a place for *draff*, a sink or drain*. H., *draught'-hooks* come on each side a carriage), *draught'-horse*, *draught'-house* (a place for *draugh* or fish), *draughts'man* (a draftsman; also a tippler†), &c., s. 90. See *Draff*, *Draft*, &c.

Draughts, drăfts, s. pl. A cert. game played on a chequered board, also the round pieces (*draughts'men*†) used at it. H., *draught'-board*, &c., s. 90.

Draw, drâw, s. 8. The act of drawing; also anything drawn (as a lot, chance, &c.); a trick, lure, or bait§. H., *draw'bridge* (one wh. may be either raised or turned aside), *draw'-net* (a net used for fowling), *draw'-well* (one from which water is drawn by a rope), &c. s. (v. v.) 90.

Draw, vt. *Prim.*, to cause to move forward by force or power app. in the front, or in advance of the thing moved; to compel or cause to approach, or to come or move after; a sense, or senses, which it carries, either lit. or fig., into all its num. appl.: as—to drag, haul, or pull along; to pull forcibly; to pull up or out, to raise (as from a depth); to extend (as a line) by the motion of a pen, pencil, or point; to extend lengthwise (by any means); to attract; to suck; to inhale; to extract; to obtain from; to distil; to pull or take from; to let out (as a liq.); to unsheathe; to delineate, depicture, describe, image; to frame, compose, or write; to derive; to have, receive, or take (as from some source, cause, or donor); to deduce; to win, gain, allure, entice; to inveigle; to lead (as a motive); to induce or persuade; to induce or extort (as tears, &c.); to produce or bring (com. fol. by *down* or on); to extend, to form by extension (as wire); to lengthen; to protract; to eviscerate; to sink into the water (as a ship); to slide, or cause to slide along (as a curtain); to close or unclose; to bend (as a bow); to make equal (as a game or battle); to utter lingeringly†; to withdraw†; &c.; &c.:—vi. To pull; to exert strength in drawing; to shrink or contract; to move, advance, approach; to be filled or inflated with wind, or with a current of wind†; to have draught†; to prac. delineation or composition; to excite suppuration; &c.; &c. H., *draw'ing*, p.; *drew*, drōō, prt.; *drawn*, drâwn, pp., a.; *draw'er* (pers. or thing), s.; *draw'able**, a.; *drew*, *draw'ing*, s. (v. su. et i.) 89. [The phrases or comp. formed by *draw* with the pr. and ad.—*back*, *in*, *near*, *nigh*, *off*, *on*, *out*, *over*, *together*, *up*, &c., are either self-expl. or †, and h., well known.]

Drawback, drâw'-bāk, s. 8. Any loss of advantage, or decline from profit; a return of some part of the duty on goods on their exportation (comm.).

Drawee, -ē', s. The person drawn on.

Draw'er, -ĕr, s. He who or that wh. draws; also that wh. is drawn out; a sliding tray or box in a case or table; a barman, a waiter†:—pl. A kind of light under-breeches.

Drawing, drâw'-ing, s. Delineation; the art of repr. any object by means of lines circumscribing its boundaries (fine arts); taking lots, the distrib. of prizes and blanks (as in a lottery; v. i.).

Draw'ing-master, s. A teacher of drawing.

Draw'ing-room, s. Prim., a withdr. room (as from the dinner table); h., a room for the reception of company; appr., the formal recep. of evening comp. at a court, also those assembled there. [ance.

Drawl, drâwl, s. A protracted style of utter-

Drawl, vt. To utter words in a tiresome lingering tone:—vi. To speak with a drawl. H., *drawl'ing*, p., a.; *drawled*, pp.; (a) *drawl'er*†, s. 89. [91.

Drawl'ing, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *drawl'ingly*, ad.

Drawplate, drâw'-plāte, s. A perforated steel plate used in drawing wire.

Dray, drā, s. 43. That which is dragged; appr., a low, strong cart or carriage for heavy goods (par. such as is used by brewers); a sled. H., *dray'-cart*, *dray'-horse*, *dray'-man*, *dray'-plough*, &c., s. 90. [(pseov.)

Drazel, drăz'l, drōz'l, s. 45. A slut or drab.

Dread, drĕd, a. Exciting dread; terrible; awful; venerable in the highest degree.

Dread, s. Great fear or appreh.; fear united with awe or respect; also the person or thing which excites it.

Dread, vt. To fear in a high degree; to feel dread of:—vi. To feel or be in dread. H., *dread'ing*, p.; *dread'ed*, pp., a.; *dread'er*†, s.; *dread'able*†, a. (v. su.) 89.

Dread'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Inspiring dread; awful; terrible. H., *dread'fully*, 43, ad.; *dread'fulness*, s. 91.

Dread'less, -lĕs, a. Fearless; dauntless; intrepid. H., *dread'lessly*, ad.; *dread'lessness*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Dream, drēme, s. A train of ideas or thoughts wh. occupy the mind during sleep; fig., any vain fancy or conceit†; an unfounded suspicion†. H., *dream'y*, *dream'ful**, *dream'less*, a.; &c. 90.

Dream, vt. To see in, or as in a dream:—vi. To have dreams; fig., to imagine; to think idly; to be idle or sluggish†. H., *dream'ing*, p., a.; *dreamed** or *dreamt*, drĕmt, prt., pp.; (a) *dream'er*, s.; *dream'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Dream'ing, -ing, s. The operations of the mind

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during sleep :—a. (v. v.) H., *dream'ingly*, ad. 91.

Drear, drēre, a. = *drear'y*, -e. Dismal; mournful; gloomy with solitude. H., *drear'ily*, 43, ad.; *drear'iness*, s. 91.

Drear†, s. = *drear'iment*†. Dread; dreariness.

Dredge, drĕj, s. 32. A drag-net for taking oysters, &c.; oats and barley sown tog. (prov.).

Dredge, vt. To take or catch with a dredge; to deepen with a dredging-machine; to sprinkle flour on from a dredger (cook.). H., *dredg'ing*, p., a.; *dredged*, pp.; *dredg'er* (one who dr.; also a tin box for sprinkling flour; a dr. mach.), s.; *dredg'ing*, s. 89.—A *dredg'ing-box* is a flour-dredger; a *dredg'ing-machine* (-mă-shēne), a floating engine for deepening or clearing out rivers, docks, &c.

Dreggy, drĕg'-e, a. = *dregg'ish**, -lsh. 30. Containing dregs or lees; foul; muddy. H., *dregg'iness*, *dregg'ishness*, s. 91.

Dregs, drĕgz, s. pl. That which remains after draining; appr., the sediment of liq., lees, grounds; waste or refuse matter; fig., the most vile and despicable part. (v. su.)

Drench, drĕnch, s. 31. A draught, a swill; a dose of liquid medicine for a horse or beast (far.); h., any strong dose forcibly given.

Drench, vt. To wet thoroughly; to soak or saturate with moisture; to fill with drink or liq.; to physic by violence. H., *drench'ing*, p., a.; *drenched*, pp., a.; *drench'er* (he who; that wh.‡), s.; (a) *drench'ing*†, s. 89.

Dress, drĕs, s. That wh. is used as a cov. or orn. for the body; clothes; apparel, clothing, raiment; a suit of clothes; a lady's gown; par. style or quality of dress; habit of ceremony, place, or office; skill in adjusting dress. H., *dress'maker*, s.; &c. (v. v.) 90.

Dress, vt. Prim., to make straight, to adjust to a right line, to put in order; h., to prep. generally; to clothe or attire; to invest with clothes or clothing; to deck, embellish, adorn; to clothe or surround (lit. or fig.); to till or cultivate (agr.); to cook or prep. food for the table; to rub, curry, &c. (man.); to rig or trim (naut.); to cleanse, medicate, and cover up (surg.) :—vi. To arrange in a line (mil.; &c.); to pay par. regard to dress. H., *dress'ing*, p.; *dressed* or *drest*†, prt. and pp.; *dress'er*, s.; *dress'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Dresser, drĕs'-ĕr, s. One who dresses; appr., one empl. to dress or adorn another; a kitchen sideboard or table, where food is prep., with shelves for plates, dishes, &c.

Dress'ing, -ĭng, s. (v. v.) Appr., matter appl. to land, manure (agr.); matter used to impart stiffness or gloss (cal. pr.; dy.; &c.); stuffing (cook.); the appl. made to a wound or ulcer (surg.); correction, chastisement‡§; dress, raiment†:—pl. Mouldings round doors, windows, &c. (arch.). H., *dress'ing-gown*, *dress'ing-room*, *dress'ing-table*, &c., s. 90.

Dress'y†, -e, a. Showy in dress. [steal.

*Drib**§, drĭb, vt. To crop or cut off; to filch or

Dribblet†, drĭb'l, vt. 45. To throw down in drops* :—vi. To fall in drops; to fall or proc. weakly and slowly; to slaver or drivel. H., *dribb'ling*, p., a., s.; *dribb'ler*, s.; *dribb'led*, pp. 89. [part; a petty sum.

Driblet†, drĭb'-lĕt, s. A small piece, quan., or

Drier, drī'-ĕr, s. A subs. added to paint to cause it to dry or harden; a desiccative (dom. med.). See *Dry*.

Drift, drift, s. A driving; the course of anything; main force; impulse, tend., scope, direc., aim; any thing driven at random; any thing driven or borne along in a body (par. by the wind or water), or wh. by being driven collects; storm, shower, matter collected, increasing heap; horiz. force of an arch against the piers (arch.); diluvium (geol.); a horiz. passage, par. one bet. shaft and shaft (mi.); lee-way when drifting with the broadside to the wind (naut.). H., *drift'less* (without object), a.; *drift'-sail* (naut.), *drift'-way* (cattle-path), *drift'-wind*, *drift'-wood*, &c., s. 90.

Drift, vt. To drive or urge along; to drive into heaps :—vi. To accum. in heaps by drifting (as in the wind); to float or be driven or borne along by a current (as of water). H., *drift'ing*, p., a.; *drift'ed*, pp., a.; *drift*, *drift'ing*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Drill, dril, s. A cert. instr. for boring holes; tuition and training in the mil. exercise; a row of grain sowed with a drill-plough (agr.); a kind of strong linen trousering; an ape* (lit. or fig.); a rill†. H., *drill'-bow* (one used to turn a drill), *drill'-box* (that used in sowing), *drill'-harrow*, *drill'-hole*, *drill-hus'-bandry*, *drill'-plough*, &c., s. 90.

Drill, vt. To pierce with a drill; to bore or perforate by the contin. circular motion of anything; to draw through; to drain; to teach or train by freq. exercise (par. app. to recruits—mil.; nav.); to sow seed or grain in small furrows or drills (agr.); to entice*; to amuse and put off* :—vi. To flow gently*; to sow in drills; to muster for exer. (mil.). H., *drill'ing*, p., s.; *drilled*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Drink, dringk, s. 45. Any liquid to be swallowed; liquor of any par. kind (esp. an intox. one); a beverage; a potion; a gulp, a swill§. H., *drink'less*, a.; *drink'-money*, &c., s. 90.

Drink, vt. To swallow (as a liq.); fig., to suck in, absorb, imbibe; to take in by any inlet; to hear, see, inhale :—vi. To swallow liquor; to be entertained with liquors; to be intemperate, to take intox. liq. habitually. H., *drink'ing*, p., s.; *drank*, drängk, or *drunk*†, drŭngk, prt.; *drunk*, *drunk*† († as an *a.*), or *drunk'en*† (now only used as an *a.*), pp., a.; *drink'er* (appr., a tippler, a drunkard), s.; *drink'ing* (the act; the habit of intem. dr.), s. (v. i.) 89.—To *drink to*, is to salute in drinking.

Drinkable, dringk'-ăbl, a. 45. That may be drank; potable. H., *drink'ableness*, s.; (a) *drink'able*, s. 90-1.

Drink'ing, -ĭng, s. Of or rel. to strong drink; using strong liq. freq. H., *drink'ing*, s. (v. v.) 91.—A *drink'ing-horn* = a horn cup; a *drink'ing-house* = a low ale-house; a cider shop.

Drip, drĭp, s. That which falls in drops; the edge of a roof; the corona or larmier (arch.). H., *drip'-stone* (a projecting slab or moulding to throw off the rain), s. 90.

Drip, vt. To let fall in drops :—vi. To fall in drops; to have liq. falling from it in drops. H., *dripp'ing*, p., s.; *dripped*, pp.; *dripp'-ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Dripp'ing, -ĭng, s. Anything wh. drips; appr., the fat from roasting meat (cook.). H., *dripp'-ing-pan*, s. (v. v.) 90.

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Dripple†, drĭp'l, a. 45. Weak or rare:—s. A driblet*§.

Drive, drīve, s. 14. An excursion in a carriage, for exercise or pleasure; also the course or road passed over.

Drive, vt. To impel, to urge forward or away, either by phys. force, or by other means (as neces., moral infl., argum., &c.); to force or urge in any direc.; to force, constrain, or compel generally; to chase, hunt, pursue; to guide and direct whilst impelling (as a carriage); to take on a drive or in a carr.; to expel or clear off by force; to make animals proc. along under guidance; to distress or straighten; to urge or carry on briskly† (as a trade); to impel to greater speed; to hurry on inconsiderately (fol. by *on*); to purify or make light by motion or agitation:—vi. To go or be forced along, as by external agency or impulse; to rush or press with violence; to pass or move forward in a carriage; to tend to (as the ultimate design); to aim, to strike at violently. (In all its appl. *drive* is the reverse of *lead*, the direc. or nature of the action being com. developed by the add. of some particle as—*away*, *forward*, *off*, *on*, *out*, &c.) H., *drīv'ing*, p., a.; *drōve*, *drunct*, prt.; *driven*, drĭv'n, *drōv'en*†, pp.; *drīv'er* (he or that), s.; (a) *drīv'ing*, s. 89.

Drivel, drĭv'l, s. Slaver; a driveller†.

Driv'el, vi. To let the saliva drop or flow from the mouth (as an infant or idiot); to slaver; to be weak, foolish, or doting. H., *driv'elling*, p., a.; *driv'elled*, -ld, pp.; *driv'eller*, s.; *driv'elling* (appr., a weak, contemptuous cond.), s. 48, 89. [H., *drizz'ly*, a. 90.

Drizzle†, drĭz'l, s. 45. A small or light rain.

Drizz'le, vt. To shed gently in small drops or particles*:—vi. To fall as fine rain. H., *drizz'ling*, p., a.; *drizz'led*, pp.; (a) *drizz'ling*, s. 89. [s. 89.

Droil†§, droyl, vi. To drudge. H., (a) *droil'*§, *Droit*, droyt, drwâ—Fr., s. 99. Right; privil.; perquisite. H., *droits* (*of Admiralty*), s. pl. 90.

Droll, drōle, a. 16. Caus. mirth or laughter; comical, diverting, facetious, funny. H., *drōll'ish*† (rather droll), a.; *drōll'ery*, s. 90.

Droll, s. One who raises mirth or laughter; a jester or buffoon; a comic farce* (thea.).

Droll, vt. To cajole; to cheat by drollery:—vi. To prac. or occas. drollery. H., *drōll'ing*, p., s.; *drōlled*, pp.; (a) *drōll'er*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Dromedary, drŭm'-e-dār-e, s. 17, 25. The Arabian or one-hump camel; appr., a camel kept for speed, not for draught.

Drone, drōne, s. A low, dull, humming sound, or that which makes it; h., the male of the honey-bee; the largest tube of the bagpipe; h. also, a sluggard or idler.

Drone, vi. To emit a drone, or a dull lingering sound; to live in idleness. H., *drōn'ing*, p., s., a.; *droned*, pp. 89.

Dronish, drōn'-ĭsh, a. Idle; lazy; sluggish. H., *drōn'ishly*, ad.; *drōn'ishness*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Drool†, drōōl, vi. = *drivel*, drōōl. To drivel or slaver. H., *drool'ing*†, p., a., s.; &c. 89.

Droop, drōōp, vi. 20. To sink or hang down, to lean forward (as from loss of former strength); to languish with sorrow; to faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited. H., *droop'ing*, p., a.; *drooped*, pp. 89. [ad. 91.

Droop'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *droop'ingly*,

Drop, drŏp, s. The small globule of any liquid which is pendent, or which falls at one time; any thing hanging like a drop†; an ear-ring†; one of the pieces of cut crystal of a chandelier†; any very small quan. of liq.†; a cert. part of a gallows:—pl. A form of med. given in doses of a few drops. H., *drop'-scēne* (the painted curtain dropped in front of the stage —thea.), *drop-serēne* (amaurosis), *drop'-stone* (quartz-spar), *drop'-wort* (a plant), s., &c. 90.

Drop, vt. To pour out in drops (app. to liq.); to let fall or let go (app. to any subs.); to cease, dismiss, or lay aside (as a subj.); to utter slightly or casually; to insert indirectly or incidentally; to leave† (as a parcel); to set down† (as a passenger); to quit, give up, or abandon† (as a scheme or habit, or an acquain.); to sink or lower (as a sound, &c.); to bedrop, speckle, variegate*:—vi. To distil or fall in drops; to let drops fall; to fall; to die, or to die suddenly; to end, to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing†; to sink or fall lower† (in any sense); to sink into silence; to alight (on) or meet with† (fol. by *on*); to come unexpectedly† (fol. by *in* or *into*). H., *dropp'ing*, p., s.; *dropped*, pp.; *dropp'er*† (pers. or thing), s.; (a) *dropp'ing* (act; prod.), s. (v. su.) 89.

Drop'let, -lĕt, s. A little drop.

Dropsical, drŏp'-sĭk-ăl, a. Pert. to, affected with, or inclined to dropsy.

*Drop'sied**†, -sĭd, a. Having dropsy.

Drop'sy, -se, s. An unnat. collec. of water in any part of the body. (path.)

Drosky, drŏs'-ke, s. A rude low four-wheeled open carriage. (Rus.)

Drosometer, dro-sŏm'-e-tĕr, s. 57. An instr. for measuring the quantity of dew.

Dross, drŏs, s. The scum or extran. matter which metals throw off when melted; any waste, refuse, or worthless matter†; rust; impurity. H., *dross'less* (pure), &c., s. 90.

Dross'y, -e, a. Of or like dross; full of dross; foul, impure, worthless. H., *dross'iness*, s. 91.

Drought, drowt, s. = *drouth**, drowth. 23. Dryness; appr., long absence of rain, aridity; dryness, thirst.

Drought'y, -e, a. = *drouth'y**. Extr. dry, arid; dry, thirsty. H., *drought'iness*, *drouth'iness**, s. (v. s.) 91.

Drove, drōve, s. 16. A numb. of animals (par. cattle or sheep) driven in a body; h., any moving collec. of animals; a mov. crowd of people (in contempt). See *Drive*.

Dro"ver, -ĕr, s. One whose trade is to drive cattle, &c., to market.

Drown, drown, vt. 23. To overwhelm in water; appr., to suspend animation or to destr. life by submersion; fig., to inundate; to plunge in and lose; to overpower:—vi. To be suffocated or to perish in water or other fluid. H., *drown'ing*, p., s.; *drowned*, pp., s.; *drown'er**, s.; *drown'ing* (act; state), s. 89.

Drowse†, drowz, vt. 23. To make heavy with sleep*:—vi. To doze or slumber; to be heavy with sleep; to look heavy or dull. H., *drows'ying*†, p.; *drows'ied*†, -ĭd, pp.

Drowsy, drowz'-e, a. 23. Sleepy; lethargic; comatose; dull, sluggish; lulling, hypnotic. H., *drows'ily*, 43, ad.; *drows'iness* or *drows'i-hed*†, s. (v. i.) 91.

Drows'y-head†, -hĕd, s. A sleepy dull person;

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a dolt, sluggard, or drone. H., *drowd'y-headed*† (sleepy, dull), a. 90-1.

Drub†§, drŭb, s. A thump or blow. (v. v.)

Drub†§, vt. To beat with a stick; to beat soundly; to cudgel. H., *drubb'ing*†§, p.; *drubbed*†§, pp.; (a) *drubb'ing*†§, s. 89.

Drudge, drŭj, s. 32. A person who works hard; one employed in mean labour.

Drudge, vi. To work hard; to perform mean labour; to slave. H., *drudg'ing*, p.; *drudged*, pp.; *drudg'er**§ (a drudge; a dredger), s. 89.

Drud'gery, -ĕr-e, s. 32. Hard labour; ignoble toil. [ad. 91.

Drud'ging†, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *drudg'ingly*†, *Drug*, drŭg, s. 30. Any medicinal subs. (par. one of those sold by druggists); a dye-stuff*; h., any article slow of sale or in little demand†; any thing of little value†; a poison*; a drudge* (Sco.).

Drug, vt. To season or mix with med. ingr., or with something offensive; to dose to excess:—vi. To prescribe or admin. drugs or med. H., *drugg'ing*, p.; *drugged*, pp., a.; *drugg'er**, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Drugg'erman§, -ĕr-măn, s. A dragoman.

Druggat, drŭg'-ĕt, s. 30. A coarse printed woollen cloth used in lieu of or to protect a carpet.

Drugg'ist, -ist, s. = *drug'ster*†§, -stĕr. One who deals in drugs and dispenses medicines.

Druid, drōō'-id, s. (f., *dru'idess.*) 20, 18. A priest among the anc. Celts of Gaul and Britain. H., *Dru'idism*, -ĭzm (their doctr., rites, &c.), s. 90. [pert. to the Druids.

Druidical, -id'-ĭk-ăl, a. = *Dru'idish**. Of or

Drum, drŭm, s. An instr. of martial music; any thing drum-shaped†; a cylindrical box, or its contents (as of figs); the upright part of a cupola (arch.); a revolving short cylinder impar. motion by a strap or belt (mech.); an assembly or rout*. H., *drum'-fish* (of No. Amer.), *drum-ma'jor* (first or ch. drummer), *drum'-maker*, *drum'-stick* (that used to beat a drum, or any thing like it), &c., s. 90.

Drum, vt. To expel ignominiously (com. fol. by *out*.—mil.):—vi. To beat or play a drum; to beat with the fingers, &c.; to beat or pulsate†§; to assemble or collect by beat of drum (fol. by *up*.—mil.). H., *drumm'ing*, p.; *drummed*, pp.; *drumm'er*, s.; (a) *drumm'ing*†, s. 89.

Drum'ly§, -le, a. Turbid; stagnant. (Sco.)

Drunk, drŭngk, pp., a. Overcome with liquor; inebriated; intoxicated; drenched†. (v. i.)

Drunk'ard, s. One given to drink.

Drunken, drŭngk'n, a. 45. Drunk*; given to habitual intemperance or inebriety; proc. from or done in a state of intoxication. H., *drunk'enly**, ad.; *drunk'enness* (intoxication, habitual intemperance), s. 90. See *Drink*.

Drupaceous, drōō-pā'-shŭs, a. 18, 28. Prod., pert. to, or cons. of drupes.

Drupe, drōōp, s. 18, 34. = *drype**. A one-celled fleshy fruit containing a stone, as the peach, plum, cherry, &c. (bot.)

Druse, drōōz, s. 18. A cavity in a rock lined with crystals or containing water. H., *dru'sy* or *druzed*, a. (mi.) 90.

Dry, drī, a. 43. Free from water or moisture; arid, not moist; without rain, mist, or damp; not juicy; tearless; not giv. milk; thirsty; barren, unembellished, void of interest; quietly humorous; severe, sarcastic, sneering; given to or exciting drink†§; sharp, frigid, precise (pa.; sculp.). H., *dri'ly*, ad.; *dry'ness*, s. 91. Among its comp. are—*dry'-boned*† (lean; skinny), *dry'-eyed*† (tearless), *dry'-shod* (without wetting the feet), &c., s.; *dry'-goods* (drapery, &c., as opp. to groceries—comm.), *dry'-nurse* (one who brings up a child without the breast), *dry'-rot* (the rapid decay of timber from minute fungi or worms), *dry'-salter* (a dealer in dry or salted meats, pickles, sauces, &c.), *dry-salt'ery* (the bus. of or the articles sold by a drysalter), *dry'-stove* (one for plants), *dry'-wines* (those free from undecomposed sugar), &c., &c., s.; (to) *dry'-nurse*, *dry'-rub*, &c., vt.

Dry, drī, vt. 43. To free from water or moisture (in any way); to scorch or parch (com. fol. by *up*); to drain, to exhaust:—vi. To grow dry or drier; to exhale (oft. with *up*). H., *dry'ing*, p., a.; *dried*, drīde, pp., a.; *dri'er* (he or that), s.; (a) *dry'ing*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Dryad, drī'-ăd, s. (pl., *dry'ads*, E.; *dry'ades*, -ă-dēz, L.) 15. A wood-nymph. (myth.)

Dry'ite, -ĭte, s. Petrified wood.

Duad, dū'-ăd, s. 18. A union of two.

Du'al, -ăl, a. Expr. two. [H., (a) *du'alist*, s. 90.

Du'alism, -ĭzm, s. 35. The doctrine of two Gods.

Dualistic, dū-ăl-ĭst'-ĭk, a. 18. Cons. of two.

Dual'ity, -ĭt-e, s. That which expr. two; the state of being two. [persons.

Du'archy, -ĭr-ke, s. 29. A government of two

Dub†§, dŭb, s. A blow.

*Dub**§, vt. Lit., to strike; appr., to confer knighthood; to confer any new dignity or char.:—vi. To tap or drum. H., *dubb'ing**§, p.; *dubbed**§, pp.—*Dubb'ing-out* = bringing an uneven surface to a level, by pieces of wood, slate, &c. (plast. w.)

Dubious, dū'-be-ŭs, dūb'-yŭs—K., s. 18, 45. Doubtful; unsettled in opin.; unascer., undetermined; ambiguous; not clear or obvious; of uncertain event or issue. H., *du'biously*, 43, ad.; *du'biousness*, *dubi'ety*†, -e-te, *dubiosity*, -ŏs'-ĭt-e (also a thing doubtful), s. 91. [certain. H., *du'bitably**, ad. 91.

*Dubitable**, dū'-bĭt-ăbl, a. 18, 45. Doubtful; un-

*Du'bitancy**, -ăn-se, s. Doubt; uncertainty.

*Dubitation**, -ā'-shŭn, s. The act of doubting; doubt. [causing doubt.

Du'bitative, -ăte-ĭv, a. 45. Tending to or

Ducal, dū'-kăl, a. 18. Pertaining to a duke.

Ducat, dŭk'-ăt, s. Orig., a coin struck by a duke; a cert. foreign coin in silver (= about 4*s.* 6*d.*) or in gold (= 2 silver ones).

Ducatoon, dŭk-ă-tōōn', s. A cert. silv. coin (= 4*s.* 8*d.*—Venice; 5*s.* 6*d.*—Holl.). [of a duke.

Duchess, dŭtch'-ĕs, s. 29. The consort or widow

Duch'y, -e, s. The territory of a duke.

Duck, dŭk, s. A kind of canvas; a cert. waterfowl, of many species; a sud. inclination of the head†; a dip under†; a flat stone thrown obliquely on the water, so as to rebound or glide along its surf.†; a term of petty endearment†§. H., *duck'-billed*, *duck'-legged*, &c., a.; *duck'-bill* (a cert. curious duck-billed quadruped—Australia), s.; *duck'-meat*, *duck'-weed*, *duck's'-foot* (names of plants), s. 90.—To *play at ducks and drakes*† is to squander idly or unprofitably.

Duck, vt., vi. To dip or plunge in water and then withdraw; to put under water; to dip

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or dive; to bow, stoop, or nod‡§. H., *duck'ing*, p.; *ducked*, pp.; *duck'er*†, s.; (a) *duck'ing*, s. 89.

Duck'ing, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *duck'ing-stool*† (a chair in wh. scolds were formerly tied, and then ducked), s. 90.

Duck'ling, -ling, s. A young duck.

Duct, dŭkt, s. Any passage, tube, or canal, through wh. subs. are conveyed (par. app. to the vessels of an anim. body); direction, guidance†.

Ductile, dŭk'-tĭl, a. 45. That may be led; easy to be extended or drawn; appr., that may be drawn out or extended in length (as into wire) without loss of continuity (chem.; physics); docile, pliable, tractable (* or poet.). H., *duc'tĭlely**, ad.; *duc'tĭleness*†, *ductil'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Duc'tion†, -shŭn, s. = *duct'ŭre*†. Conveyance; guidance. [noise.

Dudder§, dŭd'-ĕr, vt. To deafen or confuse with

Dudgeon†, dŭj'-ŭn, s. 89. Inward anger or resentm.; sullenness; ill-will; a small dagger†.

Duds§, dŭds, s. pl. Old or worthless clothes (par. app. to linen).

Due, dū, a. 18. Owed; that ought to be paid or done to another; fit, proper, appro.; seasonable; exact; occasioned by†; that ought to have arrived. H., *du'ly*, 45, ad.; *due'ness*†, s. 91.—*Over due* = behind either in time or paym. (comm.).

Due, ad. Directly; exactly.

Due, s. That wh. is owed or belongs to one, or wh. may be justly claimed; right, title, privilege; perquisite; fee, tribute, toll. H., *due'full*†, s. 90.

Duel, dū'-ĕl, s. 18. = *duel'lo**, It. 99. Lit., a conflict bet. two persons; appr., a premeditated single combat, in wh. the party provoking it, seeks to settle a diff., or revenge an insult, by murdering his adversary; also the 'rules' of duelling.

Duel, vt., vi. To fight singly, as in a duel. H., *du'elling*, p., s.; *du'elled**, pp.; *du'eller* or *du'ellist*, s.; *du'elling* (act or practice of), s. (v. su.) 43, 89.

Duenna, dū-ĕn'-ă, s. An old woman kept to guard a younger one; a governess*.

Duet, dū-ĕt', du'-ĕt—8., s. = *duetto*, dōō-ĕt'-to, It., 99. A song or piece of music for two performers. [cloth.

Duffel, dŭf'-ĕl, s. A kind of coarse woollen

Dug, dŭg, s. The nipple or teat (app. only to brutes). See *Dig*.

Duke, dūkc, s. 18. (*f.*, *duch'ess*, q. v.) The highest title of secular nobility (G. B.); occ., a sovereign prince without the title of king (Ger.; It.). H., *duke'dom*, -dŭm (title; dignity; territory), s. 90.

Dull-brained‡, dŭl'-brānd, a. Stupid. See *Dull*.

Dulcet, dŭl'-sĕt, a. Sweet to the taste, or to the ear; luscious; melodious; harmonious.

Dulciluous, -dĭl'-lōō-ŭs, a. 18. Flowing sweetly.

Dulcify, dŭl'-se-fī, vt. 28, 43. To sweeten. H., *dul'cifying*, p.; *dul'cified*, pp., s.; *dul'cifier**, s.; *dulcifica'tion*, 36, s. 89. [instr.†.

Dulcimer, dŭl'-se-mĕr, s. A cert. mus. stringed

Dul'cinest†, -nĕs, s. Sweetness of temper.

*Dulcitude**, dŭl'-se-tūde, s. 18. Sweetness.

Dul'corate†, -ko-rāte, vt. To sweeten; to edulcorate (q. v.). H., *dulcora'tion**, 36, s.; &c. 89.

*Dulia**, dū'-le-ă, dūle'-yă—K., s. 18, 45. Inferior worship (as that of saints and demigods).

Dull, dŭl, a. Stupid, doltish; heavy, sluggish, lifeless; slow of motion, or of hearing, seeing, or learning; sleepy, drowsy; sad, melancholy; downcast, dejected; gross; insensible; not exhilarating, cheerless; not lively or animated; not bright or clear; clouded, tarnished; not bright or vivid; not burning briskly; dim, obscure; cloudy, overcast; blunt, obtuse; having a thick edge; calm (naut.). H., *dull'y*, ad.; *dul'ness*, s. 48, 91. Among its comp. are—*dull'-brained* (stupid), *dull'-eyed*, *dull'-sighted*, *dull'-witted*, &c., s.; *dull'-head* (a dolt), &c., s.

Dull, vt. To make dull (in any sense):—vi. To grow dull. H., *dull'ing*, p.; *dulled*, pp.; *dull'er*†, s. (v. s.) 89.

Dull'ard†, -ărd, s. 25. Stupid; doltish. H., *dull'ard** (a dolt; a blockhead), s. 91.

Dulocracy, dū-lŏk'-rā-se, s. 18, 25. Predominance or gov. of slaves.

Du'ly, ad. See *Due*.

Dumb, dŭm, a. 45. Mute; silent; speechless; unable to speak; without the power of speech, or deprived of it; unaccom. with speech; automatic (mach.). H., *dumb'ly*, ad.; *dumb'ness*, s. 91. Among its comp. are —*dumb'-bells* (weights swung in the hands for exerc.), *dumb'-show* (gesture without words), *dumb-waiter* (a mov. frame to convey food meeh. between the kitchen and dining-room),

Dumb†, vt. To silence. [&c., s.

Dumfound§, dŭm'-fownd, vt. = *dumfound'er*§. To confuse; to strike dumb. H., *dum'founded*‡§ or *dumfound'ered*‡§, pp., s.; &c. 89.

Dumm'y, -e, s. A dumb person*§; the fourth or exposed hand when only three play at whist‡.

Dumose, dū-mōsc', a. = *du'mous*. 45. Full of bushes or briars. ‡ [only used in the pl.).

Dump‡§, dŭmp, s. 45. Gloominess of mind (now

Dump'ish‡§, -ish, a. Depressed in spirit; dull; sullen. H., *dump'ishly*‡§, ad.; *dump'ishness*‡§, s. 91. [(cook.)

Dump'ling, -ling, s. A small round pudding.

Dump'y‡§, -e, a. Short and thick.

Dun, dŭn, a. Of a dun colour; dull; gloomy.

Dun, s. A colour bet. brown and black; an importunate creditor or visitor†; an eminence or mound*. H., *dunn'ish*, a. (v. i.) 91.

Dun, vt. To cure by dunning; to colour dun: —vi. To claim or urge importunately†. H., *dunn'ing*, p.; *dunned*, pp.; *dunn'er** (a dun), s.; (a) *dunn'ing*, a. (v. i.) 89.

Dunce, dŭnse, s. 28. A person of dull comprehension, or of weak intellect; a dolt; a thick skull. H., *dun"cish** or *dunce'-like*, a. 90.

Dun"cery†, -ĕr-e, s. Dulness; stupidity.

*Dun"cify**‡, -e-fī, vt. To make stupid or dunce-like. [—W. I.).

Dunder, dŭn'-dĕr, s. Lees, dregs (par. of rum.

Dun'derhead‡§, -hĕd, s. = *dun'derpate*‡§. A dunce or dolt. H., *dun'derheaded*‡§, a. 90.

Dune, dūne, s. One of those low hills of movable sand which occur on the sea-coast.

Dung, dŭng, s. 45. The excrement of animals; also refuse litter mixed with it; fig., anything filthy or rotten. H., *dung'y*, a.; *dung'-fork*, *dung'-yard*, &c., s. 90.

Dung, vt. To manure with dung:—vi. To void excrement. H., *dung'ing*, p., s.; *dunged*, pp., s. 89. [hill; fig., mean, low, vile‡§.

Dung'hill, s. = *dung'hil*†. Sprung from a dung-

Dung'hill, s. A heap of dung; h., anything dirty, mean, low, or degraded‡§.

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Dungeon, dŭnj'-ŭn, s. 30, 26. Prim., a donjon; a close, dark prison (com. underground).
Dun'geon°, vt. To confine in a dungeon. H., *dun'geoned*, -ŭnd, pp., a. 89.
Dunkers, dŭngk'-ŭrz, s. pl. 45. A certain sect of Christian fanatics. (U. S.)
Dunlin, dŭn'-lin, s. A kind of sandpiper.
Dunnage, dŭn'-âj, s. 83. Any loose subs. laid on a ship's bottom as a bed for heavy goods.
Dunn'ing, -ing, s. A mode of curing fish wh. gives them a peculiar colour and quality. H., *dun'-fish* (cured cod), s. 90.
Dunn'y°, -e, a. Deaf; doltish. (prov.)
Duo, dū'-o, s. Lit., two; a duet (mus.).
Duodecaha'dral, &c. See *Dodecahedral*, &c.
Duodecimal, dū-o-dĕs'-im-ăl, a. 18, 26. Proc. or computed by twelves. H., &c. 91.
Duode'simals, -ălz, s. pl. Numbers proc. by twelves; a cert. rule of arith.; cross-multiplication. [every twelve years.
Duodecennial, -de-sĕn'-y'ăl, a. 18, 45. Occ.
Duodesimfid, -dēs'-im-fĭd, a. 26. Div. into 12 parts or divisions.
Duode'simo, -e-mo, s. Hav. twelve leaves to a sheet (app. to the size of books). H., (a) *duode'simo*, s. 91.
Duodecuple, -dŭk'-ū-pl, s. Coms. of twelves.
Duodenum, -dē'-nŭm, s. The first of the small
Duolit'eral, a. Bilitteral. [intestines. (anat.)
Dup§, dūp, vt. To open.
Dupe, dūpe, s. 18. A person who is deceived; also one easily led astray.
Dupe, vt. To deceive, trick, or cheat (as by imposing on one's credulity). H., *dūp'ing*, p., a.; *duped*, pp., a.; *dūp'ablet*, a.; *dūp'ery*°; (act; prac.), s. 89.
Dupion, dūpe'-yŭn, s. 45. A double cocoon.
Duple, dū'-pl, s. 18, 45. = *du'plex*, L. Double; duplicate.
Duplicate, dū'-ple-kāte, a. Double; twofold.
Du'plicate, s. A second thing of the same kind; h., a copy or transcript; a pawnbroker's ticket†.
Du'plicate, vt. To double or make double; to fold. H., *du'plicating*, p.; *du'plicated*, pp., a.; *duplica'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 66.
Du'plicature, -ūre, s. 18. A fold; any thing doubled; the fold of a membrane or vessel (anat.).
Duplicity, dū-plĭs'-ĭ-e, s. Lit., doubleness; the number two; agar., doubleness of heart or tongue; dissimulation; deceit; holding two or more single pleas (leg.).
Dupper, dŭp'-ĕr, s. = *dŭb'er*. A large globular bottle made of a buffalo's hide, used for ghee, oil, &c. (E. I.)
Durable, dū'-răbl, a. 18, 45. Hav. the qual. of existing a long time without change or deterioration; lasting, permanent, stable. H., *du'rably*, 45, ad.; *du'rableness*†, *durability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [heart-wood of a tree. (L.)
Duramen, dū-rā'-mĕn, s. The central layers or
Du'ra-ma'ter, s. The outer membrane which enwraps the brain. (L.)
Durance, dū'-rănse or dūre'-ănse, s. 18. Imprisonment; duresse; endurance° (q. v.).
Durant°, -rănt', a. A cert. glazed woollen staff; everlasting.
Duration, dū-rā'-shŭn, s. 18, 36. Continuance in time; length or power of existence; permanency. [(E. I.)
Durbar, dŭr'-bär, s. An audience-room.

Duresse, dū'-rĕs, -rĕs'—We., s. = *du'ress*. 99 Lit., hardship; h., imprisonment; con straint; constraint, either actual or threat ened, compelling to some act (leg.).
During, dūre'-ing, p. (com., but incor., classe with *pr.*—We.) Continuing; lasting; hold ing on for.
Du'rity°, -it-e, s. Hardness; firmness.
Durmast†, dŭr'-răst, s. 26. = *durnut*°. Hard.
Durra, dŭr'-ră, s. 26. A kind of millet fro
Durst, dŭrst, prt. See *Dare*. [No. Af
Dusk, dŭsk, a. Tend. to darkness, or to a dar colour; partially dark. H., *dusk'ly*°, ad. *dusk'ness*°, s. 91.
Dusk, s. A tend. to darkness; incipient partial obscurity; darkness of colour.
Dusk'ish, -ĭsh, a. Rather dusky. H., *dusk ishly*, ad.; *dusk'ishness*, s. 91.
Dusk'y, -e, a. Partially dark, obscure, or black dark-coloured; gloomy, sad, overcast (lit. fig.). H., *dusk'ily*, 45, ad.; *dusk'iness*, s. 9
Dust, dŭst, s. Fine, dry particles of matter, attenuated as to be easily raised and waft by the wind; fine powder; fig., earth, unor ganised earthy matter; the grave; a mea or low cond. (scrip.). H., *dust'-brush*, *dus man*, *dust'pan*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.
Dust, vt. To free from dust; also to sprink with dust or powder; to levigate†. H., *dus ing*, p.; *dust'ed*, pp., a.; *dust'er* (appr., a clo or brush for; a sieve), s.; (a) *dust'ing*, s. 8
Dust'y, -e, a. Cont. dust; filled, cov., or cloud with dust; like dust. H., *dust'iness*, s. (v. su.)
Dutch, dŭtch, a. 29. Of or from Holland.
Dutch, s. The lang. of Holland:—pl. (th
Dutch, the people or inhab. of Holland.
Dutiful, dū'-te-fŭl, dūte'-fŭl—K., a. 18, Rightly obedient; obedient, obsequious, joined by duty°. H., *du'tifully*, ad.; *tifulness*, s. 91. (as good
Du'tiable†, -ăbl, a. 45. Liable to tax or du
Du'tied†, -tĭd, s. Taxed. (v. su.)
Dutiful, dū'-te-fŏol, a. 18, 21. Rightly perfor ing one's duties or oblig.; expressive resp., or of a sense of duty; obedient; missive; respectful; duteous. H., *du'tifu* 43, ad.; *du'tifulness*, s. 91.
Duty, dū'-te, s. 18. That to wh. a person bound (nat., mor., pruden., or leg.); mo forbearance req. by relig., mor., prudic or law; rightful obedience or submission; of reverence or resp.; the business of a dier or marine on guard; service, busine tax, impost, customs, toll; lifting pa (pr. eng.; v. su.).
Duumvir, dū-dim'-vĭr, s. (pl., *duum'viri*, -vi 99. One of a duumvirate. (L.)
Duum'virate, -ve-răte, s. Supreme gov. by t (anc. Roma.) H., *duum'viral* (pert. to), a.
Dwale, dwāle, s. The deadly nightshade sable or black colour (her.).
Dwarf, dwŏrf, a. 26. Below the usual size app. to anim. and plants); dwarfish.
Dwarf, s. Any animal or plant much be the usual size of its spec. or kind; appr man under 3 feet in height; a page or tendant in old romances.
Dwarf, vt. To hinder or stop the growth to make or keep small. (hort.; &c.)
dwarf'ing, p.; *dwarfed*, pp., a.; *dwarf* s. (v. su.) 89.
Dwarf'ish, -ĭsh, a. = *dwarf'y*°, -e. E.

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dwarf; very small, minute; fig., low, petty, despicable. H., *dwarf'ishly*, 42, ad.; *dwarf'ishness*, s. 81.

Dwell, dwĕl, vi. To reside or live in; to inhabit; to be in any state or cond.; to be suspended with attention, or with care, fondness, or delight; to draw the attention, to continue long (fol. by *on* or *upon*). H., *dwell'ing*, p.; *dwelled* or *dwelt*, prt. and pp.; *dwell'er*, s.; (a) *dwell'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Dwell'ing, -ing, s. Habitation; continuance; place of residence; state of life*. (v. v.) H., *dwelling-house*, *dwelling-place*, &c., s. 90.

Dwindle, dwin'-dl or dwind'l, vt. 45. To make least†:—vi. To diminish; to become little or less; to waste or consume away; to degenerate; to grow feeble; to lose health. H., *dwindling*, p.; *dwindled*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Dye, dī, s. Colour; stain; tinge; appr., a colouring liq.; a dye-stuff. H., *dye'-house* (place for dyeing), *dye'-stuff* (material for), *dye'-wood*, &c., s. 90.

Dye, vt. To stain or tinge; to give new and permanent colour to by dyeing. H., *dye'ing*, p.; *dyed*, dīde, pp., a.; *dy'er* (par. one whose trade is to dye cloth, &c.), s.; *dye'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Dye'ing, -ing, s. The art, prac., or trade of fixing appro. colouring matter uniformly and permanently in the fibres of wool, silk, cotton, &c.

Dying, dī'-ing, p., a. Expiring; mortal; given or occur. just bef. death; pert. to death; &c.:—s. Death (scrip.). See *Die*.

Dyke, s. See *Dike*.

Dynam, dīn'-ăm, s. A dynamical unit.

Dynamometer, dē-năm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for meas. the magnif. power of a telescope; a dynamometer. H., *dynamet'rical*, dīn- (pert. to s), a. 90.

Dynamic, dē-năm'-īk, a. = *dynam'ical*. 15. Of or pert. to strength or power, or to dynamics.

Dynamics, -īks, s. pl. 64. Lit., the science of force or power, appr., restricted to the motions of bodies open to impulses whilst moving. See *Mechanics*.

Dynamometer, dīn-ăm-ŏm'-e-tĕr, s. = *dynom'eter*. An instr. for meas. the power of anything (par. the strength of animals).

Dynastic, dē-năs'-tĭk, a. 15. Rel. to a dynasty.

Dynasty, dĭ'-năs-te, (pref., but less us.) dīn'-ăs-te—*E.*, Ja., S., Wa., s. 14-5. A race or family of sovereigns in succession.

Dys-, dĭs, pfx. Bad or difficult. (Gr.) [of touch.

Dysæsthesia, dĭs-ēs-thē'-zh'ă, s. Impaired sense

Dys'crasy, -krā-se, s. Bad state of the blood or humours. (med.) [to dysentery.

Dysenteric, -en-tĕr'-ĭk, a. Aff. with or pert.

Dysentery, dĭs'-en-tĕr-e, dĭs-sĕn'*†—*A.*, Bu., Jo., Ke., s. A cert. disease of the bowels.

*Dys'nomy**, -no-me, s. Bad legislation.

Dyspepsy, -dĭp'-se, s. Dimness of sight. [petite.

Dys'orexy, -o-rĕks-e, s. 40. A bad or depraved ap-

Dyspepsy, dĭs-pĕp'-se, dĭs'—Ja, K., Wa., s. = *dyspep'sia*, -zh'ă, L. Indigestion.

Dyspeptic, -pĕp'-tĭk, a. Afflic. with, pert. to, or arising from dyspepsia.

Dyspep'tic, s. A person afflicted with dyspepsia.

Dys'phagy, -fā-je, s. = *dysphag'ia*, -je-ă, L. 30. Difficulty of swallowing.

Dys'phony, -fo-ne, s. Difficulty in speaking.

*Dysphoria**, -fō'-re-ă, s. Impatience under affliction.

Dyspnœa, dĭsp-nē'-ă, s. Diff. of breathing.

Dysthetic, dĭs-thĕt'-ĭk, a. Rel. to non-febrile cachexy dep. on the circulation.

Dystocia, -tō'-sh-ă, s. A difficult birth.

Dys'ury, -ū-re, dish'—Wa., s. = *dysu'ria*, L. 18. Diff. in urinating. H., *dysu'ric* (pert. to &c.), a. 90.

E

E, ē. The second vowel, and the fifth letter of the Eng. alphabet. When final it is gen. silent, and then, with a few exs., serves to indicate that the prec. vowel has its long sound; and also, after *c* and *g*, that the first of these is pron. as *s*, and the other as *j*. In mus., it is equiv. to *mi* (q. v.). 12-3, 14.

E-, pfx. See *Ex-*.

Each, ēch, a., pro. 29. Every one of any number sep. considered or treated. H., *each'-where*† (everywhere), ad. 91.

Eager, ē'-gĕr, a. 30. Keenly or briskly desirous; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; earnest; forward; vehement; hot of disposition, impetuous; quick, busy, zealous; sharp, sour, acid†; keen, biting, severe†. H., *ea'gerly*, 42, ad.; *ea'gerness*, s. 91.

Eagle, ē'-gl, s. 45. (*L., as'picer**.) A cert. bird of prey; fig., the 'king of birds'; the mil. standard of ane. Rome, and of Fr.; the symbol of power and royalty (her.); a gold coin = 10 dollars (U. S.). H., *ea'gle-eyed* (sharp-sighted), &c., a.; *ea'gle-stone* (glob. clay-ironstone; astites), *ea'gle-wood* (a frag. wood), &c., s. 90.

Ea'glet, -glĕt, s. A young eagle. [another tide.

Eagre, ē'-gĕr, s. 45. A tide swelling above

Ear, ēr or ēre, s. 26. The whole organ of hearing, or the external porch. part of it only; fig., the sense of hearing; the faculty of disting. sounds, their relations and qual.; a favourable or atten. hearing; attention, heed, regard; the proj. part of anything like an ear; the spike of corn. H., *eared* (hav. ears), *ear'less*, a. 90. Among its comp. are—*ear'-bored* (perforated), *ear'-piercing* (shrill), &c., a.; *ear'-robe* (-ākz), *ear'-cap*†, *ear'-lap*† (tip or top of the ear), *ear'-lock*† (that over the ear), *ear'-mark* (of sheep, &c.), *ear'-pick*, *ear'-shot*† (reach of the ear), *ear'-ring* (an orn. ring or pendant for), *ear-trump'et* (an instr. to aid in hearing), *ear'-wax* (the secretion of the outer ear; cerumen), *ear'-wig* (a cert. insect; a whisperer†), *ear-wit'ness* (one who speaks from his own hearing), &c., s.; (to) *ear'-mark* (as sheep), *ear'-wig*† (to gain the ear by stealth), &c., vt. (v. i.)

Ear, vt. To plough or till†:—vi. To form ears (as corn). H., *ear'ing*, p.; *eared*, ērd, pp., a. (v. su.) 89.

Ear'ing, -ing, s. A rope attached to the cringle of a sail (naut.); a ploughing of land† (scrip.).

Earl, ĕrl, s. 26. (f., *coun'tess*, q. v.) A title of nobility bet. that of marquis and viscount. (G. B.) H., *earl'dom* (dignity, &c., of), s. 90.—*Earl-mar'shal*, an officer who has the superintendence of all matters rel. to honour and mil. solemnities (G. B.).

Early, ĕr'-le, a. Soon with resp. to something else; prior in time; in good season; first;

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forward; timely. H., *ear'ly* (soon; betimes), ad.; *ear'liness*, s. 91.

Earn, ĕrn, vt. 26. To gain by labour; to merit or deserve by any service, conduct, or performance; to acquire, obtain, win:—vi. To curdle* (prov.); to yearn†. H., *earn'ing*, p.; *earned*, ĕrnd, pp.; &c. (v. 1.) 89.

Earnest, ĕrn'-ĕst, a. 26. Ardent in pursuit of an object; eager to obtain or realise some wish; intent; fixed; sincere, warm, zealous; fervent; serious, not trifling or jesting. H., *earn'estly*, 43, ad.; *earn'estness*, s. 91.

Earn'est, s. Seriousness; reality; a real or serious event; first-fruits of a desired obj.; pledge; assurance; handsel; money paid to ratify a bargain†.

Earn'ing, -ing, s. (gen. used in the pl.) That wh. is earned; wages; reward. [(v. 1.)

Earth, ĕrth, s., ad. 34, 37. Earthen; earthly.

Earth, s. Prim., the planet wh. we inhabit, or the mass wh. composes it; appr., the fine mould or soil on its surface, or any indef. portion of it; pop., that wh. from its obvious qual. is distinct from fire, air, and water; the ground, the surf. of the earth; dry land (as opp. to the sea); fig., this world (as disting. from other scenes of existence), also its inhab.; disintegrated earthy matter without organic mixture (agr.); one of a class of metallic oxides (as alumina, lime, silica, &c.) forming the basis of rocks and soils (chem.); the hole of a fox or badger (sport.). Among its comp. are—*earth'-born* (earthly; human), *earth'-bound* (as a tree), *earth'-bred* (low; abject), &c., s.; *earth'-bag* (used as a mil. defence), *earth'-bank*, *earth'-board* (of a plough), *earth'-flax* (asbestos), *earth'-nut* (app. to var. subterranean pods and tubers; the pig-nut, pea-nut, &c.), *earth'-work* (a cutting, embankm., &c.—civ. eng.; fort.), *earth'-worm*, &c., s. 90.

Earth, vt. To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth; to inter:—vi. To retire under ground; to burrow. H., *earth'ing*, p.; *earthed*, pp.

Earthen, ĕrth'n, a. 45. Made of earth, or of clay; fig., frail, weak, earthly. H., *earth'enware* (utensils made of clay; crockery), &c., s. 91. [frail creature.

Earth'ling, -ling, s. One born of earth; fig., a

Earth'ly, -le, a. Of or bel. to the earth, or to this world; corporeal, not ment. or spiritual; base, carnal, mean, sordid, vile. H., *earth'liness*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Earthquake, ĕrth'-kwāke, s. 38. = *earth'-dĭn*†. Tremor or convulsion of the earth, com. accom. with a deep rumbling noise.

Earth'y, -e, a. Cons. of, partaking of, or res. earth; inhab. the earth; rel. to earth; terrestrial; gross, unrefined; rough, earth-like (min.). H., *earth'iness*, s. 91.

Ease, ēze, s. 35. An undisturbed state; quiet, rest, tranquillity; freedom from pain, exciteм., anxiety, or solicitude; facility; unconstraint; unaffectedness. H., *ease'full*, *ease'less*†, &c., a. (v. 1.) 90.

Ease, vt. To free from pain, disquiet, or annoyance, or the cause of it; to give ease, relief, or rest to; to remove or lessen a burden (bod. or ment.); to alleviate, tranquillise, pacify; to cause to act easily†. H., *eas'ing*, p.; *eased*, ēzd, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Easel, ēz'l or ē'zl, s. 35, 45. Of a size to be painted on an easel. [pictures.

Eas'el, s. The frame on wh. painters rest their

Easement, ēzz'-mĕnt, s. 35. That wh. gives ease; assistance; support; relief by evacuation; any service or conven. wh. one man has of another by charter or prescription, as a way, or a sewer, &c., through another's

*Eas'ied**, -ĭd, a. Made easy. [land (leg.).

East, ēst, a. From or towards the East.

East, s. The point of the horizon at wh. the sun rises at the time of the equinoxes; one of the four cardinal points.—The *East*, eastern regions; appr., Asia, and its territories.

Easter, ēst'-ĕr, s. The day (*East'er-sunday*) observed in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection; the time about Easter†.

East'erling, -ling, s. A native of a country eastward of another; a cert. water-fowl.

East'erly, -le, a. Coming from the eastward; looking or lying towards the East. H., *east'erly*, ad. 91.

East'ern, -ĕrn, a. Being or dwelling in the East; oriental; going or situated towards the East. [(the) *East'ward*, s. 92.

East'ward, -wŭrd, ad. Towards the East. H.,

Easy, ēzz'-e, ē'-ze, a. 35. Being at ease (q. v.); quiet; not difficult, laborious, or burdensome; smooth, even; gentle, moderate; ready, complying, yielding; unresisting, credulous; contented, satisfied; giving ease; comfortable; affluent; smooth, flowing; not constrained, harsh, stiff, or formal. H., *eas'ily*, 43, ad.; *eas'iness*, s. 91.

Eat, ēte, vt. To take and consume with the mouth (as food); to wear away; to corrode:—vi. To feed or take food; to taste or relish; to gnaw, to make way by corroding (oft. fol. by *in*, *into*, or *away*). H., *eat'ing*, p.; *eat* or *ate**, ĕt, prt.; *eat*, ēt, *eaten*, ēt'n, pp.; *eat'er*, s.; *eat'able*, a.; *eat'ing* (act of), s. (v. 1.) 89.

Eat'able, -ăbl, s. 45. Fit to be eaten; esculent. H., (an) *eat'able*, s. (v. v.) 91. [(agr.)

Eat'age, -āj, s. 45. Food from the aftermath.

Eat'ing, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *eat'ing-house* (place where ready-dressed food is sold), s. 90.

Eau, ō, s. 99. Water. H., *eau de Cologne*, ō-dē-ko-lōne' (a cert. perfumed spirit), *eau de luce*, -lōōse' (a med. ammoniacal sp.), &c., s. (Fr.) [edge of a roof; the drip (tech.).

Eaves, ēvez, s. pl. 35. The lower overhanging

Eaves'-drop, vi. To listen under eaves or windows. H., *eaves'-dropper* (an insidious listener), s.; *eaves'-dropping* (act of), s.; &c. 89.

Ebb, ĕb, s. The reflux of the tide towards the sea; fig., declension, decay, waste. H., *ebb'-tide*, &c., s. 90.

Ebb, vi. To flow back (as the tide); fig., to sink, decline, decay. H., *ebb'ing*, p., a., s.; *ebbed*, pp. 89. [black:—s. Ebony†.

Ebon, ĕb'-ŭn, a. 25. = *eb'on*†. Of or like ebony;

Eb'onise, -īse, vt. 60. To make black or tawny.

Ebony, ĕb'-ŭn-e, s. 25. A hard, heavy, black wood; also the tree wh. prod. it. (v. su.)

Ebracteate, e-brāk'-, a. Without a bract or floral leaf. (bot.)

*Ebriety**, e-brī'-e-te, s. Inebriety (q. v.).

Ebrillade, e-brĭl'-yād, s. 99. A check or sud. jerk of one rein. (man.) [Fr.] [ness.

Ebriosity†, e-bre-ŏs'-ĭt-e, s. Habitual drunken-

*Ebrious**, ē'-bre-ŭs, a. Drunken.

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Ebullient, e-bŭl'-yĕnt, -bŏŏl'—K., a. Boiling over. H., *ebull'iency*, s. 91.

Ebullition, ĕb-ŭl-lish'-ŭn, s. State of boiling; the agitation of a liq. arising from its rapid conversion into vapour by heat; fig., any intestine motion, any sud. or violent outbreak (phys., ment., or pol.); effervescence†§.

Eburneus, e-bŭr'-ne-ŭs, a. 45. Made of ivory.

Ec-, pfx. See *Ex-*. [(bot.)

Ecaudate, e-kâW'-, a. Without a tail or spur.

Ecbasis, ĕk'-bă-sĭs, s. A fig. in wh. things are treated acc. to their events or conseq. (rhet.)

Ecbatic, -băt'-ĭk, a. Denoting merely a result or conseq. (gr.) [sion. (rhet.)

Ecbole, ĕk'-bo-le, s. 99. A species of digres-

Eccaleobion, ĕk-ă-le-ō'-be-ŏn, -ōbe'-yŭn†, s. 99. Lit., a calling into life; appr., a contrivance for hatching eggs artif.; a cert. pub. exhib. (Gr.)

Eccentric, ĕk-sĕn'-trĭk, a. = *eccen'trical*, -ăl. 23. Deviating from the centre; not hav. the same centre (geom.); fig., out of the usual course or prac.; irreg., anomalous; odd, singular, whimsical. H., *eccen'trically*, ad.; *eccentric'ity* (v. i.), s.; (an) *eccen'tric* (he or that), s. 91. See *Excentric*.

Eccentricity, -trĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 28. State of being eccentric; the dist. of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun (ast.); excursion from the proper sphere. (v. su.)

Ecchymosis, ĕk-e-mō'-sĭs, s. Livid spots or blotches from extravasated blood. (med.)

Ecclesiarch, ĕk-klē'-ze-ârk, s. 29. A ruler of the church.

Ecclesiastes, ĕk-kle-ze-ăs'-tēz, s. 35, 99. The preacher†; appr., a cert. canonical book. (Gr.)

Ecclesiastic, -ze-ăs'-tĭk, -she—Wa., a. = *ecclesias'tical*, -ăl; *eccle'sial**, -zh'ăl. Of or rel. to the church. H., *ecclesias'tically*, *eccle'sially**, *Ecclesias'tic*, s. A person in holy orders. [ad. 91.

Ecclesias'ticus, -tĭs-kŭs, s. A book of the Apocrypha.

Ecclesiology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. The science of building and decorating churches. H., *ecclesiological*, -lŏj'- (pert. to), a.; (an) *ecclesiol'ogist*, -jĭst, s. 90. [H., (an) *ecoprot'ic*, s. (med.) 91.

Ecoprotic, ĕk-o-prŏt'-ĭk, a. Gently aperient.

Echelon, ĕsh'-e-lŭn, -lŏng—S., ăsh'-lŏng—Fr., s. 99. The position (of an army) in the form of steps, or of lines one behind another. (Fr.) H., *ech'eloned*, a. 90.

Echinate, ĕk'-ĭn-ăte, e-kī'-năte—S., a. = *ech'inated* (e-kī'—S.) 29. Set with prickles; bristled. (bot.; zool.)

Echinoderm, ĕk-ĭn'-o-dĕrm, s. (pl., *echinoder'mata*.) 29. Any hard rough-skinned animal (as the sea-urchin). H., *echinoderm'atous*, -ă-tŭs (hav. a), a. 90.

Echinus, ĕk-ī'-nŭs, e-kī'—S., s. (pl., *echi'ni*, -nĭ.) 99. Lit., a hedgehog; appr., the generic name of cert. radiate animals (zool.); an orn. or moulding res. the prickly rind of a chestnut (arch.); the prickly head or top of a plant (bot.). [L.]

Echo, ĕk'-o, s. 29. The return or repercussion of sound from a distant surface, and its distinct repetition to the ear; also the sound so reflected; a vault or place yielding an echo (arch.). H., *ech'oless*, a. 90.

Ech'o, vt. To send back a sound; to return or repeat what has been uttered‡ (as an alarm, report, &c.):—vi. To give an echo; to be sounded back or repeated. H., *ech'oing*, p., a.; *ech'oed*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Echometry, e-kŏm'-e-tre, s. The art of meas. the length of sounds (mus.); the art of constr. vaults to prod. echoes (arch.). H., *echom'eter* (an instr. for), s. 90.

Eclaircissement, ĕk-lâr'-sĭs-mŏng, s. 99. Explanation; elucidation; the act of clearing up an affair. (Fr.) [(as in epilepsy).

Eclampsy, ĕk-lămp'-se, s. A flashing of light

Eclat, a-klă', e-klâW'—Wa., s. 99. Striking effect; brilliancy, applause, show, lustre. (Fr.)

Eclectic, ĕk-lĕk'-tĭk, a. Selecting, choosing. H., *eclec'tically*, ad. 91.

Eclec'ticism, -sĭzm, s. The act or prac. of selecting; the doctrines of the eclectics.

Eclec'tics, -tĭks, s. pl. A sect of philosophers who based their system on selections from that of others; also a cert. sect of Christians and physicians; eclecticism. [syrups. (med.)

*Eclegm**, ĕk-lĕm', s. A comp. of oils with

Eclispareon, e-klĭp-ăâr'-e-ŏn, s. 25. An instr. for illustr. the phenomena of eclipses.

Eclipse, e-klĭpse', ĕk-lĭpse'—S., s. Lit., a defect or failure; appr., the interception or obscuration of the light of one celestial body by another (ast.); darkness; obscuration.

Eclipse', vt. To hide or intercept the rays of a luminous body, either wholly or in part; fig., to cloud or darken; to exting.; to obscure; to surpass vastly‡; to disgrace:—vi. To suffer an eclipse*. H., *eclips'ing*, p.; *eclipsed'*, pp., a. 89.

Ecliptic, e-klĭp'-tĭk, ĕk—S., a. Pert. to or described by the ecliptic; suffering an eclipse†.

Eclip'tic, s. The great circle of the heavens wh. the sun appears to describe in his annual revolution (ast.); a great circle on the earth corresp. to the preceding (geog.).

Eclogue, ĕk'-lŏg, s. = *eglogue**, ĕg'-lŏg, (Fr.) 30. Lit., a select piece; appr., a pastoral poem.

Economic, ĕk-o-nŏm'-ĭk, e-ko—We., a. = *econom'ical*. Rel. to household affairs; careful, frugal, thrifty. H., *econom'ically*, ad. 91.

Econom'ics, -ĭks (v. s.), s. pl. 64. The science of household affairs.

Economise†, e-kŏn'-o-mĭze, vt. 60. To use with prudence; to spend with frugality:—vi. To act with economy. H., *econ'omising†*, p., a.; *econ'omiser†*, s.; *econ'omised†*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Econ'omist, -mĭst, s. One who manages, &c., prudently; one who studies, writes on, or teaches political economy.

Econ'omy, -me, s. Prim., the due manag. or regulation of a family or household; h., the manag. of pecuniary affairs generally; a frugal and judicious use of money; laudable parsimony; frugality; h. also, political economy (q. v.); system; the disposition and arrangem. of any work; system of manag., or of rules, rites, ceremonies, &c.; reg. operations (as of nature); distribution or due order of things. [ation. (Gr.)

Ecphasis, ĕk'-fă-sĭs, s. 45. An explicit declar-

Ecphonesis, -fo-nē'-sĭs, s. A passionate exclamation. (rhet.)

Ecphractic, -frăk'-tĭk, a. 45. Attenuating; deobstruent. H., (an) *ecphrac'tic*, s. (med.) 91.

Ecstasy, ĕks'-tă-se, s. A state, us. of delight, in wh. the functions of the senses are suspended, and the mind arrested and fixed, or, as we say, lost; trance; the var. of catalepsy

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in wh. the thoughts are subseq. remembd. (med.); excessive joy or delight; rapture; enthusiasm; excessive anx. or grief†; madness, distraction†. H., *ecs'tasied*, -sid (filled with ecst.; enraptured), a. 90.

Ecstatic, -tăt'-ĭk, a. = *ecstat'ical*, -ăl. Entrancing; rapturous; transporting; elevated to ecstasy; in the highest degree delightful. H., *ecstat'ically*, ad. (v. s.) 91. [long. (rhet.)

Ectasis, ĕk'-tă-sĭs, s. The making a short syl.

Ecthyma, -thĭ'-mă, s. A var. of pustular eruption. (path.) [sion of the eyelids.

Ectropium, -trŏ'-pe-ŭm, s. 45. A morbid ever-

Ed'typal, -te-păl, a. Taken from the original; copied.

Ecumenic, ĕk-ŭ-mĕn'-ĭk, a. = *ecumen'ical*, -ăl. General, universal (app. eh. to councils of the

Ecurie, ĕk'-u-re, s. 99. A stable. (Fr.) [church).

Eczema, -zē'-mă, s. A cert. vesicular eruption.

Edacious, e-dā'-sh'ŭs, a. 28. Eating; greedy; voracious. H., *eda'ciously*, ad.; *edacity*, -dăs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Edder, ĕd'-ĕr, s. Flexible green wood used for binding, in hedge-work, &c. (hus.); a viper*. (prov.) [H., *edd'ered**, pp., a.; &c. (v. s.) 89.

*Edd'er**, vt. To bind or strengthen with edder.

*Edd'ish**, -ĭsh, s. The aftermath. (prov.)

Eddy, ĕd'-e, s. Whirling.

Edd'y, s. A current of water thrown backward and running contrary to the main stream; a whirling or circular motion caused by the meeting of two opp. currents of either air or water; a whirlpool; a whiriwind. H., *edd'y-water*, *edd'y-wind*, &c., s. 90.

Edd'y†, vt. To force into an eddy:—vi. To move as an eddy. H., *edd'ying**, p., a.; *edd'ied**, -id, pp. 89.

Edematous, e-dĕm'-ă-tŭs, a. = *edematose'*. 45. Swelling with or full of humour; dropsical.

Eden, ē'-dĕn, s. The paradise given by God to Adam. [into Eden.

E'denised, -ĭzd, a. 60. Admitted or formed

Edentate, e-dĕn'-tāte, a. = *eden'tated*, -ĕd. Without teeth, or deprived of them; without front teeth, as in the order *eden'tata* or *edenta'ta* (zool.).

*Edentation**, -tā'-shŭn, s. A depriving of teeth.

Edge, ĕj, s. 32. The extreme border or point of anything; the margin, brink, or verge; a narrow part rising from a broader; the thin cutting part of a blade; fig., sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness, intenseness, acrimony. H., *edge'less*, a. 90.

Edge, vt. To furnish with an edge; to sharpen; to border or fringe; to embitter or exasperate; to incite, to goad or urge on (eom., but erron. wr. *egg*—We.); to move sideways or little by little:—vi. To move sideways, grad. or indirectly; to move so as to reach at each effort only the edge of the former position; to sail close to the wind (naut.). H., *edg'ing*, p., a.; *edged*, pp., a.; (an) *edg'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Edge'-rail, s. The ord. iron rail of a railway.

Edge'-tool, s. A cutting tool.

Edg'wise, -wīze, ad. With the edge turned forward; in the direc. of the edge; sideways.

Edg'ing, -ĭng, s. That wh. is added to form the edge; a border; narrow lace; an outside row of small plants (gard.). [(an) *edg'ĭblĕ*, s. 91.

Edible, ĕd'-ĭbl, a. 45. Eatable; fit for food. H.,

Edict, ē'-dĭkt, ēd'-ĭkt—Bu., Ke., P., s. A proclamation of command or prohibition; an

instr. signed and sealed by a despotic prince to serve as law to his subjects.

Edificant†, e-dĭf'-e-kănt, ēd'-e—K., S., a. Constructing; building. [struction. (v. i.)

Edification, -kā'-shŭn, s. Improvement; in-

Ed'ificatory, -kă-tŭr-e, a. 25. Tend. to edify.

Edifice, ĕd'-e-fĭs, s. 23, 45. A building; appr., a large or splendid one. [er to structure.

*Edificial**, -fĭsh'-ăl, a. 27-8. Pert. to edifices

Edify, ĕd'-e-fī, vt. Lit., to build or erect†; appr., to build up in a moral and relig. sense; to instruct and improve the mind; to teach or persuade†. H., *ed'ifying*, p., a.; *ed'ified*, pp., a.; *ed'ifier*, s.; *edifica'tion*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Ed'ifying, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *ed'ifyingly*, ad.; *ed'ifyingness*†, s. 91.

Edile, ē'-dĭle, s. 45. A magistrate whose ch. duty was to superintend buildings. (anc. Rome.) H., *e'dileship*, s. 90.

Edit, ĕd'-ĭt, vt. Prim., to publish†; appr., to revise and prepare for publication. H., *ed'iting*, p.; *ed'ited*, pp., a.; *ed'itor*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Edition, e-dĭsh'-ŭn, s. 36. Publication; republication; the whole number of copies of a book printed at once.

Editor, ĕd'-e-tŭr, ēd'-ĭt-ŭr†—K., s. 25. (f., *ed'itress*.) One who superintends the publication of a newspaper or periodical, and writes its 'leaders.' H., *ed'itorship*, s. 90. See *Edit*.

Editorial, -tōrs'-e-ăl, a. Of or rel. to an editor or his office.

Educate, ĕd'-ŭ-kāte, ĕd'-ju—Wa., vt. 18. To bring up and train (as a child); to inform and expand the mind; to teach or instruct; to indoctrinate. H., *ed'ucating*, p.; *ed'ucated*, pp., a.; *ed'ucator*, 25, s.; *ed'ucable†*, a.; *educa'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Education, -kā'-shŭn, s. Formation of manners in youth; instruction; tuition. (v. v.)

Educa'tional, -ăl, a. Pert. to education, or derived from it.

Educe, e-dūse', vt. 28. To bring or draw out; to extract; to elicit; to bring to light. H., *educ'ing*, p.; *educed'*, pp.

Educt, ē'-dŭkt, s. That wh. is educed.

Eduction, -dŭk'-shŭn, s. The act of educing.

Educ'tor, -tŏr, s. 25. That wh. educes.

Edulcorate, e-dŭl'-ko-rāte, vt. Lit., to sweeten†; appr., to cleanse from soluble matter by the repeated effusion of water (chem.). H., *edul'corating*, p.; *edul'corated*, pp., a.; *edulcora'tion*, 36, s. (chem.) 89. [effusion. (v. v.)

Edul'corative, -rā-tĭv, a. 45. Cleansing by

Eel, ēl, s. A cert. slimy, soft-finned fish, of sev. species. H., *eel'-like*, a.; *eel'-pot* (a kind of basket-trap for), *eel'-pout* (a small eel-like fish; the burbot), *eel'-shin*, *eel'-spear* or *eel'-F'en*, *e'er*. See *Even* and *Ever*. [*fork*, &c., s. 90.

Ef-, pfx. See *Ex-*.

Eft, ĕft, s. A small lizard. (prov.)

Effable†, ĕf'-ăbl, a. 45. Expressible; utterable.

Efface, ĕf-fāse', vt. 28. To destroy that wh. is painted or carved on the surface of anything; to strike or rub out, so as to render illegible or indisting.; fig., to remove or wear away (as mental impressions). H., *eff'acing*, p., a.; *effaced'*, pp., a.; *effac'ement*, s. 89.

Effect, ĕf-fĕkt', s. That wh. is prod. by an operating cause; that wh. follows; conseq., result, event; purpose; meaning; utility, profit; force, validity; completion; reality; truthful

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imitation heightened by artifice (fine arts):—pl. Goods, movables. H., *effect'less*, a. 90.

Effect', vt. To produce or bring to pass; to accomplish, fulfil, realise, achieve. H., *effect'ing*, p., s.; *effect'ed*, pp.; *effect'or*, s.; *effect'ible*†, a.; *effec'tion* (creation; produc.; &c.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Effection, ĕf-fĭk'-shŭn, s. The construc. of a proposition, or the effect of some gen. one. (geom.; v. su.)

Effective, -fĕkt'-Iv, a. 45. Hav. power to effect; able, active, operative; efficient; efficacious; energetic. H., *effect'ively*, 43, ad.; *effect'iveness*, s. 91.

Effect'ual, -ū-ăl, a. 18. = *effect'uous*†, -ŭs. Powerful; efficacious; adequate to the occasion; complete; veracious†. H., *effect'ually*, ad.; *effect'ualness*†, s. 91. [p.; &c. 89.

Effect'uate†, vt. To effect. H., *effect'uating**†, p.,

Effeminate, ĕf-fĕm'-e-nāte, -în-āte—K., a. Hav. the qual. of or res. the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; weak, tender, woman-like; feminine*; voluptuous; lascivious. H., *effem'inately*, ad.; *effem'inateness*, *effem'inacy*, -nă-se, s. 91.

Effem'inate†, s. An effeminate person.

Effem'inate, vt. To make womanish; to unman; to emasculate:—vi. To become effeminate; to soften; to melt into weakness. H., *effem'inating*, p., a.; *effem'inated*, pp., a.; *effemina'tion*, 36 (act; resul. state*), s.

Effendi, ĕf-fĕn'-de, s. Master, lord, superior; a com. addition to the names of leg., eccl., and other civil functionaries. (Tur.)

Effervesce, ĕf-ĕr-vĕs', vi. 45. Lit., to give out heat, to boil up†; appr., to bubble and hiss from the rapid escape of gas (app. to liquids); to froth up; to ferment. H., *efferves'cing*, -îng, p., a.; *effervesced*, -vĕst', pp., a.; *efferves'cible*, a. (v. i.) 89.

Effervescent, -ĕnt, a. Effervescing. H., *efferves'cence*, -ĕnse (state of), s. (v. v.) 91.

Effete, ĕf-fēt', a. Barren from loss of produc. power; exhausted; worn out (as with age).

Efficacious, ĕf-e-kā'-shŭs, a. 27-8. Effectual; calculated to prod. the effect or conseq. intended. H., *effica'ciously*, 43, ad.; *efficacy*, -ă-se, s. (v. i.) 91. [force, energy.

Efficacy, ĕf-e-kă-se, s. Efficaciousness; virtue,

Efficient, ĕf-fish'-ĕnt, a. 27-8. Causing effects; able, competent, effective. H., *effi'ciently*, -fish'-, ad.; *effi'cience*, *effi'ciency*, -fish'-ĕn-se, s. 91.

Effi'cient, s. He or that wh. causes, prod., or effects; the effector. [an effigy.

Effigial, ĕf-fĭj'-y'-ăl, a. 30. Pert. to or exhib.

Effi'giate†, -e-āte, vt. To form in resemblance; to image.

Effigy, ĕf'-e-je, s. = *effigies**, -fĭj'-e-ēz, -fĭj'-ēz—Wa. 32, 99. An image, figure, or likeness; resemblance; the head or fig. on a coin (numis.).

Efflate, ĕf-flāte', vt. To inflate (q. v.). H., *effla'tion**, 36 (also a belching), s.; &c. 89.

Effloresce, ĕf-flo-rĕs', vi. 45. Lit., to blossom†; appr., to spontaneously crumble down, or become pulverulent on the surface, from loss of the water of cryst. (chem.); to throw out or become cov. with minute spicular crystals res. flowers (min.). H., *efflores'cing*, -îng, a.; *efflo'resced*, -rĕst', pp., a. 89. See *Deliquesce*.

Efflores'cent, -ĕnt, a. That lose water or effloresce in the air. H., *efflores'cence*, -ĕnse (also morbid redness of the skin; rash.—med.), s. (v. v.) 91.

Effluent, ĕf'-flŏŏ-ĕnt, a. 18. Flowing out. H., *eff'luence* (also that wh. issues), s. 91.

Effluvium, ef-fl'ŏŏ'-ve-ŭm, -flūv'-yŭm.—K., s. (pl., *effu'via*, -y'ă.) 18, 45. The invisible exhalations from terrestrial bodies; (more us.) the vapours or gases arising from putrefying matter. (L.)

Efflux, ĕf'-flŭks, s. = *effusion**, -flŭk'-shŭn. 40. A flowing out or forth; effusion; also that wh. flows out. H., (to) *effluxt*, vt.; &c. 89.

Effort, ĕf'-ŏrt, -ŭrt†—K., s. 16. An exertion of strength (phys. or ment.); strenuous exertion; endeavour; attempt. H., *eff'ortless*, a. 90.

Effrontery, ĕf-frŭnt'-er-e, s. 17. Shameless boldness; impudence; audacity.

Effulge, ĕf-fŭlj', vi. 39. To shine with splendour. H., *efful'ging*, p.; *effulged'*, pp.

Effulgent, -jĕnt, a. Extremely bright or shining; splendid. H., *efful'gently*, ad.; *efful'gence*, -jĕnse, s. 91. [loosely (nat. hist.).

Effuse, ĕf-fūse', a. 18. Profuse†; spreading

Effuse, -fūze', vt. 35. To pour out (as a fluid); to pour forth (as words); to spill, to shed (as blood). H., *effus'ing*, p.; *effused'*, pp.; *effu'sion* (act; result), s. (v. i.) 89.

Effu'sion, -zhŭn, s. 35. That wh. is poured out or forth (lit. or fig., phys. or ment.); the escape of a fluid from the vessel nat. cont. it (surg.; v. v.).

Effu'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Pouring out; flowing abundantly. H., *effu'sively*, ad. 91.

Eft, ĕft, s. A newt; a lizard. (prov.)

Egad§, e-găd', int. Good-fortune! excellent!

Egeria, e-jē'-re-a, s. One of the newly discov. minor planets.

Eger'minate†, vi. To germinate (q. v.).

Egest†, e-jĕst', vt. To cast or throw out; to void (as excrement). H., *egest'ion*, -yŭn (-jĕs'-chŭn—Wa., We.), s.; &c. 89.

Egg, ĕg, s. 30. That wh. is laid by fowls and cert. other animals, and from wh. their young is prod.; the ovum of oviparous animals (comp. anat.); the spawn or sperm of fishes, frogs, &c.; any thing egg-shaped†. H., *egg'y*§, *egg'-like*, a.; *egg'-bird* (a kind of tern), *egg'-cup*, *egg'-flip* and *egg'-nog* (cert. intox. drinks cont. eggs), *egg'-plant* (yielding an egg-like fruit), *egg'-shell*, &c., a. 90.

Egg*†, vt. To incite, &c. H., *egg'ing**†, p., s.; *egged**†, pp. 89. See *Edge*.

Eglandulous, e-, a. Without glands (q. v.).

Eglantine, ĕg'-lăn-tīne, -tĭn—J. & M., Wa., s. 30, 45. The sweet-brier rose.

Eglom'erate, vt. To unwind. See *Glomerate*.

Egoism, ĕg'-o-ĭzm, ē'-go—K., Wa., We., s. 30, 35. The doctrine of those (the *eg'oists*) who believe all things to be uncertain but their own existence. [H., *eg'oising*, p.; &c. 89.

Eg'otise, -tīze, vi. 35, 60. To prac. egotism.

Eg'otism, -tĭzm, s. Prim., the exces. use of the word *I*; appr., the act or prac. of too freq. talking of one's self; self-exaltation. H., *eg'otist* (one who &c.), s. 90.

Egotistic, -tĭst'-Ik, a. = *egotist'ical*, -ăl. Addicted to or cont. egotism; self-conceited; opinionated. H., *egotist'ically*, ad. 91.

Egregious, e-grē'-j'ŭs, -je-ŭs—S., Wa., a. Standing out prominently; extraord., unusual, remarkable; (used only in a bad sense;) monstrous; enormous. H., *egre'giously*, ad.; *egre'giousness*, s. 91.

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Egress, ē'-grĕs, s. The power or act of going out; exit; departure. [out.

Egression, -grĕsh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of going

Egret, ē'-grĕt, s. The sm. ıler white heron; the light hairy crown of seeds (bot.).

Egrette, e-grĕt', ē'—K., s. An orn. tuft of feathers, or of ribbons, &c.

Egriot, ē'-grē-ŏt, s. 25. A kind of sour cherry.

Egyptian, e-jĭp'-sh'ăn, a. 36. Of or rel. to *E'gypt* or to its people.

Egyptian, s. A native of Egypt; also a gipsy†.

Eh†, ā, int. It den. surprise, enquiry, or doubt; and par. a desire for explan. or repetition.

Eider, ī'-dĕr, s. = *ei'der-duck*. A species of sea-duck wh. yields a very soft and val. down (*ei'der-down*). [of pentagraph.

Eidograph, ī'-do-grăf, s. 45. An improved kind

Eidouranion, ī-dow-rā'-ne-ŏn, s. 23. A repr. of the heavens.

Eight†, āt, int. An expr. of sud. delight.

Eight, āt, a. 45. Twice four. H., *eight'-fōld*, a.; *eight'score*, a., s.; &c. 91. [ten united.

Eighteen, ā'-tēne, a., s. 3. Twice nine; eight and

Eighteen'mo†, -mo, a., s. Octodecimo (q. v.).

Eighteenth, ā'-tēenth, a., s. Next or the next in order after the seventeenth.

Eighth, āt'th or āt'th, a., s. That or that wh. fol. the seventh. H., *eighth'ly* (in the 8th place), ad. 91. [two semitones. (mus.)

Eighth, s. An interval cont. five tones and

Eightieth, ā'-te-ĕth, a. The eighth-tenth.

Eight'y, -e, a., s. Eight times ten; fourscore.

Eigne, ăne'-e, ăne†, a. Eldest. (leg.)

Either, ē'-thĕr, ī'-thĕr, a., com., pro. 38. One or the other; one of two; each†.

Ejaculate, e-jăk'-ū-lāte, vt. 32, 18. To dart or throw out*; to utter (impl. sud. and energy). H., *ejac'ulating*, p.; *ejac'ulated*, pp.; *ejacula'tion*, 36 (also that wh. is uttered), s. 89.

Ejac'ulatory, -tŭr-e, a. 25. Suddenly thrown out or uttered; sudden; ejecting.

Eject, e-jĕkt', vt. To throw out, cast forth, or void; to discharge or evacuate; to dismiss; to dispossess of; to drive away; to expel. H., *ject'ing*, p.; *ject'ed*, pp., a.; *ject'or*, s.; *ject'ion*, 36 (also that wh. is discharged), s. (v. i.) 89.

Ejectment, -mĕnt, s. Ejection; dispossession; a writ or action for the recovery of land from a tenant (leg.). [cry; lamentation.

Ejulation, ĕj-ū-lā'-shŭn, e-j'ōō—S., s. 18. Out-

Eke†, ēke, vt. To increase; to enlarge by addition; to supply deficiencies; (more com.) to lengthen, prolong, or protract (us. fol. by *out*). H., *ek'ing*, p., s.; *eked*, pp. 89.

Elaborate, e-lăb'-o-rāte, a. Wrought with labour; studied; highly finished; complicated; diffuse. H., *elab'orately*, 43, ad.; *elab'orateness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Elab'orate, vt. To produce with labour; to refine or improve by successive operations and endeavours. H., *elab'orating*, p.; *elab'orated*, pp., a.; *elab'orator*, 25, s.; *elabora'tion*, 36, s. 89. [s. A laboratory† (q. v.).

Elab'oratory, -rā-tŭr-e, s. 25. Elaborating:—

Elaidic, e-lā-ĭd'-ĭk, a. Noting a cert. acid.

Elaidine, -lā'-ĭd-ĭn, s. 58. A pec. fatty subs. obt. from castor-oil.

Elain, e-lā'-ĭn, -lāne'—Br., K., S., s. 58. Oleine.

Elaiometer, -e-ŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An elœometer.

Elaoptene, -ŏp'-tēne, s. The fluid, uncrystallisable portion of the volatile oils. (chem.)

Elapse, -lăpse', vi. To pass or glide away silently (as time); to lapse (q. v.).

Elastic, e-lăs'-tĭk, a. = *elas'tical**, -ăl. Hav. the qual. of imm. returning to its usual form on the cause of the distortion being withdrawn; springy; rebounding. H., *elas'tically*, ad.; *elasticity*, -tĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Elate, e-lāte', a. Elevated in mind; flushed (as with success); proud; exalted.

Elate', vt. To raise or swell (as the mind or spirits); to elevate (as with prosp. or succ.); to exalt. H., *elāt'ing*, p.; *elāt'ed*, pp., a.; *elāt'or**, 25, s.; *ela'tion*, 36, s. (v. a.) 89.

Ela'ted, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *elāt'edly*, ad. 91.

Elaterine, e-lăt'-ĕr-ĭn, s. 58. The active prin. of elaterium.

Elaterium, -lă-tēr'-e-ŭm, s. The fecula deposited by the juice of the wild cucumber.

Elbow, ĕl'-bō, s. The joint or outer curvature of the arm below the shoulder; also any like flexure or angle; a sud. turn in the sea-coast or a river. H., *el'bow-chair* (arm-chair), *el'bow-room*, &c., s. 90.

El'bow, vt. To push with the elbow; to push; to encroach on:—vi. To jut out into an angle; to jostle. H., *el'bowing*, p.; *el'bowed*, pp., a. (v. a.) 89.

Eld†, ĕld, s. Old age; old folks; old times.

Elder, ĕld'-ĕr, a. Surpassing another in years; older; senior.

Eld'er, s. An older person; an ancestor; a person who claims resp., or who is advanced to office, on account of his age, experience, &c. (com. in the pl.; v. i.); the name of a cert. tree. H., *eld'est* (oldest), a.; *eld'ership* (seniority; office of; order of), s. 90. [old age.

Eld'erly, -le, a. Somewhat old; approaching

Eld'ers, -dĕrz, s. pl. Rulers of the people (anc. Jews); rulers in the church (New Test.); ordained ministers (Bapt.); laymen introd. into the Kirk polity (Presb.).

Elding, ĕld'-ĭng, s. Fuel. (prov.) [(Sco.)

Eldritch, ĕl'-drĭtch, a. Hideous; demoniacal.

Eleatic, e-le-ăt'-ĭk, a. Noting a cert. sect of philosophers and their doctrines. [plant.

Elecampane, ĕl-e-kăm-pāne', s. A cert. med.

Elect, e-lĕkt', a. Chosen; chosen, but not yet installed in office; designated to eternal life (theol.). H., (the) *elect'*, s. 91.

Elect', vt. To select or pick out; to choose for any office, use, or purpose; to decide in favour of (as bet. two alternatives); to select as an object of eternal mercy (theol.). H., *elect'ing*, p.; *elect'ed*, pp., a.; *elect'or*, s.; *elec'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Electary, e-lĕkt'-ăr-e, s. An electuary.

Elect'icism, -e-sĭzm, s. 35. Eclecticism (q. v.).

Election, e-lĕk'-shŭn, s. The pub. choice of officers or delegates (par. of M.P.); also the day or time of choice, as well as those who are elected. (v. v.)

Electioneering†, -ēr'-ĭng, s. The arts and prac. used at parliamentary elections. H., (to) *electioneer'*, vi.; &c. 89.

Elective, e-lĕkt'-ĭv, a. 45. Dep. on, part. to, or exerting the power of choice. H., *elect'ively*, ad. 91.

Elect'or, -tĭr, s. (f., *elect'oress*, *elect'ress*.) 25. One who elects (v. v.); one of those princes of the old Ger. empire who elected the emperor; a title of the sovereign of Hesse Cassel. H., *elect'orate* (dignity or territory), s. 90

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Elect'oral, -ŏr-ăl, a. 25. Pert. to elections or electors.

Electric, e-lĕk'-trĭk, a. = *elec'trical*, -ăl. Exhib. electricity when excited by friction; pert. to, der. from, or prod. by electr.; commun. a shock like electr. H., *elec'trically*, ad. 91.—The *elec'tric-ĕel* is the gymnotus; the *elec'tric fluid*, the supposed matter of electr.

Elec'tric, s. Any electric subs. or non-conductor of electr. (as amber, glass, resin, &c.).

Electrician, -trĭsh'-ăn, s. 35, 27. One who studies or is versed in electr.

Electricity, e-lĕk-trĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 35. The subtile agent or power wh. is developed by the friction of dry glass or resin, and wh. is the cause of lightning; the electric fluid; also the phenomena exh. by it, as well as the science wh. investigates them.

Elec'trify, -tre-fī, vt. 43. To commun. electr. to; to charge, affect, or give a shock to, with electr.; fig., to excite and., to astonish:—vi. To become electric*. H., *elec'trifying*, p., a.; *elec'trified*, pp., a.; *elec'trifiable*, a.; *electrification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s. (v. i.) 89.

Elec'trine, -trin, a. 45. Of or rel. to amber.

Elec'trize, -trīze, vt. 60. To electrify. H., *elec'trizing*, p.; &c. (v. su.) 89.

Electro-chem'istry, e-lĕk-tro-, s. That branch of chem. science wh. treats of the agency of electr. (either frictional or voltaic) in eff. chem. changes. H., *electro-chem'ical*, a.—Other like comp. are—*electro-biol'ogy* (cert. mental phenomena said to be prod. by mesmerism), *electro-dynam'ics* (rel. to electr. in motion), *electro-mag'netism* (magn. imparted by electr. and galv.), *electro-met'allurgy* (electrotype), *electro-mo'tion* (motion or passage of electr.), *elec'tro-mŏtor* (a mover of electr.; a cert. instr. or apparatus), *electrotel'egraph*, &c., s.; also their corresp. adj.—*electro-dynam'ic*, *electro-magnet'ic*, *electromo'tive*, &c. (v. i.)

Electro-neg'ative, a. That tends to the anode or positive pole. H., (an) *electro-neg'ative*, s. 91. [faces pos. and negative.

Electro-po'lar, a. Hav. the opp. ends or sur-

Electro-pos'itive, a. That tends to the cathode or negative pole. H., (an) *electro-pos'itive*, s. 91.

Electrode, e-lĕk'-trōde, s. Either of the surfaces (poles) by wh. electr. passes into or out of other media; the anode or cathode. (galv.)

Elec'trolyse, -tro-līze, vt. 60. To decompose a comp. by an electric or voltaic current. H., *elec'trolysing*, p.; &c. 89.

Electrolysis, -trŏl'-e-sĭs, s. 42. Electro-chemical decomposition. H., *electrŏlĭt'ic* (pert. to), a. 90. [of electrolysis.

Elec'trolyte, -tro-līte, s. A body wh. admits

Electrometer, e-lĕk-trŏm'-e-ter, s. An instr. for meas. the quan. or intensity of electr.; also an electroscope. H., *electrom'etry* (art of), s.; *electromet'rical* (pert. to or made by an), a. 90. [instr.

Electrophorus, -trŏf'-o-rŭs, s. A cert. electr.

Elec'troscope, -tro-skōpe, s. An instr. for rendering electr. excitation apparent by its effects.

Electrotype, e-lĕk'-tro-tīpe, s. The act or art of causing the deposit of metals from their solutions, for artistic or manufac. purp., by means of voltaic electr.; also the objects so formed or coated.

Elec'trum, -trŭm, s. = *elec'tron*, Gr. Amber; also a cert. alloy of gold with silver.

Electuary, e-lĕk'-tū-ăr-e, s. 18. (pref., but less us., *elec'tary*.) A mixture of med. powders with honey, syrup, or sugar.

Eleemosynary, ĕl-e-mŏz'-e-năr-e, a. 42. Given in charity; rel. to char. donations or institutions; living on charity*. H., (an) *eleemos'ynary* (one liv. on char.), s. 91.

Elegance, ĕl'-e-gănse, s. = *el'egancy*, -găn-se. (v. a.) That wh. pleases by being elegant (in this sense, pl., *el'egancĭes*). 91.

Elegant, ĕl'-e-gănt, a. 30. Prim., choice, select; appr., pleasing to good taste; pleasing by minor beauties (as those of symmetry, propriety, &c.); beautiful without grandeur; polished, graceful, refined, polite; nice, critical, discriminating; pure, perspicuous, choice, correct. H., *el'egantly*, ad.; *el'egance*, *el'egancy*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Elegiac, e-lē'-je-ăk—Pe., We., ĕl-e-jī'-ăk—Ja., K., S., Wa., Wo., a. = *ĕlegi'acal*. 32. Of or bel. to elegy; plaintive; mournful.

Ele'giac, s. Elegiac verse. [writer of elegies.

Elegist, ĕl'-e-jĭst, s. = *ele'giast*, -je-ăst. A

Elegit, e-lē'-jĭt, s. A cert. writ of execution directed to the sheriff. (L.) [mournful poem.

Elegy, ĕl'-e-je, s. 32. A funeral song; a short

Element, ĕl'-e-mĕnt, s. The first or constituent principle or minutest part of anything; a simple or undecompounded body (chem.); an ingredient, a constit. part; that wh. forms the nat. or most suitable habitation of an animal; the proper state or sphere of any thing or being; the state or occup. suited to one's capacity, temper, or habits; the air†; —pl. The rudiments of any thing (par. of knowledge); the letters or sounds of a lang.; the essen. points in any design; the bread and wine of the eucharist (theol.); the powers of nature; earth, air, fire, and water† (the *El'ĕmĕnts*, vt. To constitute. [*four el'ements*†).

Elemental, ĕl-e-mĕnt'-ăl, a. Of, bel. to, or prod. by elements, or the elements; pert. to first principles. H., *element'ally*, ad.; *elemental'ity**, s. 91.

Element'ary, -ăr-e, a. 25. Primary, simple, uncompounded; rudimental; educational. H., *element'ariness**, *elementar'ity†*, s. 91.

Elemi, ĕl'-e-me, s. A cert. odorif. resin.

Elench, e-lĕngk', s. = *elench'us*, L. 45. A sophism. H., *elench'ical* (pert. to an), a. 90.

Elephant, ĕl'-e-fănt, s. 45. The largest of existing quadrupeds; ivory*§. [disease.

Elephantiasis, -făn-tī'-ă-sĭs, s. A cert. skin

Elephantine, -făn'-tĭn, a. 45. Pert. to the elephant; h., huge; vast. [Elephant-shaped.

Elephant'oid, -oyd, a. 22. = *elephantoid'al*, -ăl.

Eleusinian, ĕl-ū-sĭn'-yăn, a. 45. Rel. to *Eleu'sis*, Greece; or to the rites in honour of Ceres celebr. there.

Elevate, ĕl'-e-vāte, a. Raised; exalted.

El'evate, vt. To raise; to raise from a low place or state to a higher; to exalt; to improve, refine, or dignify; to raise in mind and feelings. H., *el'evating*, p., a.; *el'evated*, pp., a.; *el'evator*, 25, s.; *eleva'tion* (act; state), s. (v. i.) 89.

Elevation, -vā'-shŭn, s. Exaltation; height; an elevated place or station; high or rising ground; a hill or mountain; a geom. view or draft of the face or prin. side of a building

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(arch.); altitude (ast.); angle of the style with the substylar line (dial.); the angle wh. the line of direc. makes with the plane of the horizon (gun.; v. v.).

El'evator, -tŏr, s. 25. A muscle wh. raises; also a cert. surg. instr. (v. v.)

El'evatory, -tŏr-e, a. 25. Able or tend. to raise. H., *el'evatory* (an instr. used in trepanning), s. 91. [protégé. (Fr.)

Elève, ā-lāv', s. 99. A pupil or disciple; a

Eleven, e-lĕv'n, a., s. 45. Ten and one. [tenth.

Eleventh, e-lĕv'nth, a., s. The next one after the

Elf, ĕlf, s. (pl., *elves*, ĕlvz, *elfs*†.) A fairy; a dwarf. [elves were said to do).

Elf†, vt. To entangle hair inextricably (as

Elfen, ĕlf'-in, a. Of or rel. to elves.

Elf'inª, s. A little urchin. [secret; disguised.

Elf'ish, -ish, a. = *el'vish*ª. Res. an elf or elves;

Elicitª, e-lis'-it, a. 25. Brought into action or existence.

Eli''cit, vt. = *eli''citate*ª, -āte. To draw or fetch out (as by labour or art); to deduce; to bring to light; to strike out. H., *eli''citing*, -lis'-, p.; *eli''cited*, pp., a.; *elicita'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Elide, e-līd', vt. To crush†; to cut off or suppress a vowel or syl. (par. a final one). H., *elid'ing*, p.; *elid'ed*, pp. (v. i.) 89.

Eligible, ĕl'-e-jibl, -ij-ibl—K., a. 22, 45. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; proper, suitable, desirable; legally qualified. H., *el'igibly*, -jib-le, ad.; *el'igibleness*, *eligibility*, -bil'-it-e, s. 91.

Eliminate, e-lim'-in-āte, vt. Lit., to thrust out of doors; appr., to release or set at liberty; to free from preliminary difficulty; to cause a quan., to disappear from an equation (alg.). H., *elim'inating*, p.; *elim'inated*, pp., a.; *elimina'tion*, 36, s. 89. [unable to speak.

Elinguid, e-ling'-gwid, a. 30, 45. Tongue-tied;

Elliquation, ĕl-e-kwā'-shŭn, s. The sep. of two metals by fusion. (chem.)

Elision, e-lizh'-in, s. An eliding. (gr.)

Elisor, e-lī'-zŏr, s. 25. A sheriff's substitute for returning a jury. (leg.)

Elite, ā-lēt', s. 90. A chosen or select part; the flower of any thing. (Fr.)

Elixate†, e-lik's'-āte, vt. To extract by boiling or digestion. H., *elixa'tion*ª, 36, s. 89.

Elixir, e-lik's'-ĕr, s. 40, 26. That wh. was supposed to cont. the quintessence of any subs.; a liq. for transmuting metals (alch.); a strong comp. tincture* (pharm.); any liq. cordial†.

Elizabethan, e-liz-ā-bēth'-ăn, -liz'—S., a. = *Elizabethe'an*. Pert. to Q. Eliz. or her times.

Elk, ĕlk, s. A large animal of the stag kind.

Ell, ĕl, s. A cloth-measure (= 1¼ yard).

Ellagic, ĕl-lāj'-ik, a. 32. Noting a cert. acid.

Ellipse, ĕl-lips', s. (pl., *ellip'ses*.) A geom. fig. prod. by the section of a cone by a plane passing obliquely through its sides; an oval. (v. i.)

Ellipsis, el-lip'-sis, s. (pl., *ellip'ses*, -sēz.) 99. Lit., defect or omission; appr., the omission of a word or part of a sentence, wh. is then implied or understood (gr.; rhet.); the ellipse. (L.) [ing ellipses.

Ellip'sograph, -so-grăf, s. An instr. for draw-

Ellipsoid, -lips'-oyd, s. 22. A solid fig. whose every section prod. an ellipse (geom.). H., *ellipsoi'dal* (pert. to), a. 90.—*Ellipsoid of revolution* = spheroid (q. v.).

Elliptic, ĕl-lip'-tik, a. = *ellip'tical*, -ăl. Pert. to an ellipse or ellipsis; oval; hav. a part understood. H., *ellip'tically*, ad.; *ellipti''city*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Ellipticity, -tis'-it-e, s. 35. Deviation from the form of a sphere (geog.; geom.; v. a.).

Elm, ĕlm, s. A cert. forest tree prized for its wood. H., *elm'en* (pert. to), *elm'y* (abounding with), a. 90. [parture from; ecstasy.

Elocationª, ĕl-o-kā'-shŭn, s. A removal or de-

Elocution, ĕl-o-kū'-shŭn, s. 18. Prim., eloquence; (more us.) style or man. of speaking; the art of oral expression; fluency of speech; delivery.

Elocu'tionary, -dr-e, a. Of or rel. to elocution.

Elocu'tionist, -ist, s. One who is versed in or who treats of elocution.

Elocutiveª, ĕl'-o-kū-tiv, -kū'—We., a. 45. Gifted with eloquence.

Elogy, ā-lōzhe', s. 99. Eulogy; appr., a panegyrical oration pron. in honour of an illustr. deceased person (par. by his succ. in the Academy, &c.). [Fr.]

Eloign, e-loyn', vt. = *eloin'*, *eloin'ate*. 22. To remove or put at a distance. H., *eloigned'*, *eloined'*, pp., a.; *eloin'ment*, s.; &c. (leg.) 89.

Elongate, e-lŏng'-gāte, vt. 30. To lengthen, extend, or draw out; to remove further off*: —vi. To recede or depart from. H., *elon''gating*, p.; *elon''gated*, pp., a.; *elonga'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Elongation, -gā'-shŭn, s. Distance; departure; extension; continuation; the apparent dist. of a planet from the sun (ast.); an imperf. kind of luxation (surg.; v. v.).

Elope, e-lōpe', vi. To run away; to escape privately; appr., to priv. abandon the house of a father, husb., or guardian, without permiss., with a gallant or paramour (leg.). H., *elop'ing*, p.; *eloped'*, pp.; *elope'ment*, s. 89.

Elope, ē'-lōpe, s. A cert. W. I. fish.

Eloquence, ĕl'-o-kwĕnse, s. 33. Prim., beauty, propriety, and vigour, comb. with fluency, in pub. speaking; also the art wh. prod. it; persuasive speech; oratory; (less freq.) the like as app. to wr. language.

El'oquent, -kwĕnt, a. Hav. the power of oratory; cont. eloquence; fluent; persuasive. H., *el'oquently*, ad. 91.

Else, ĕlse, a. (oft. called a pro.) Other; different; besides. [mentioned.

Else, ad. Otherwise; besides; except that

Elsewhere, ĕlse'-hwĕre, ad. 31. In any or in some other place; in other places (indef.

Elsinª, ĕl'-sin, s. A shoemaker's awl. [nitely).

Elucidate, e-lū'-se-dāte, vt. 18. To throw light upon; to make clear or intelligible; to illustr. or explain. H., *elu'cidating*, p.; *elu'cidated*, pp., a.; *elu'cidator*, 25, s.; *elucida'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Elu'cidative, -tiv, a. 45. = *elu'cidatory*, -tŏr-e, 25. Tend. to elucidate; explanatory.

Elucubrationª, ĕl-lū-kū-brā'-shŭn, s. A bursting forth; escape.

Elude, e-lūde', vt. 18. To escape or avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity; to remain unseen or undiscov.; to mock, evade, or escape. H., *elud'ing*, p.; *elud'ed*, pp.; *elud'er*†, s.; *elud'ible*†, a.; *elu'sion*, -shŭn, s. 89.

Elusive, e-lū'-siv, a. 45. Pres. or cont. elusion; deceptive. H., *elu'sively*, ad. 91.

Elu'sory, -sŏr-e, a. 25. Tend. to elude or deceive; evasive; fraudulent. H., *elu'soriness*†, s. 91.

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Elutriate, e-lū'-tre-āte, vt. = *elute'*†. 18. To cleanse by washing; to sep. the finer particles of an insoluable powder by agitation with water, subseq. decantation, and repose (chem.; pharm.); to wash over (tech.). H., *elu'triating*, p.; *elu'triated*, pp., a.; *elutrie'-*

Eluxateᵉ, vt. To luxate (q.v.). [*tion*, 36, s. 89.

Elvan, ĕlv'-ăn, a. Elfish (q. v.).—*Elvan courses* are porphyritic and other veins and masses wh. cross and derange the metallic veins (mi.).

Elver, -ĕr, s. A young sea-eel or conger.

Elydoric, ĕl-e-dŏr'-ĭk, a. 26. Noting a cert. style of painting in wh. the vehicle for the colours is a comp. of oil and water.

Elysian, e-lĭzh'-yăn, -lēz'ᵉ—K., s. 35, 45. Pert. to Elysium; h., exquisitely soothing or delightful.

Elysium, -lĭzh'-yŭm, -lēzh'ᵉ—K., s. 35, 45. The paradise assigned to departed souls (mythy.); h., any place exquis. delightful. [elytrum.

Elytriform, e-lĭt'-re-form, a. 26. In form of an

Elytrum, ĕl'-e-trŭm, s. = *el'ytron*, Gr. (pl., *el'ytra*.) 42. The wing-sheath, or outer horny wing of the true beetles. (L.)

Em-, pfx. See *En-*.

Emaciateᵉ, e-mā'-sh'āte, -she-āte—S., Wa., -se—K., s. 27-8. Thin; wasted.

Emaciate, vt. = *emaceratet*, -mās'-ĕr-āte. To waste; to deprive of flesh grad.; to grow or become lean; to pine or waste away. H., *ema'ciating*, p.; *ema'ciated*, pp., a.; *emaciation*, -mā-se-ā'-shŭn (-she-ā'—S., Wa.), s. 89.

Emaculateᵉ, e-măk'-ū-lāte, vt. 18. To cleanse from spots. H., *emaculation*ᵉ, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Emanant†, ĕm'-ā-năn̆t, a. Flowing from something else.

Emanate, ĕm'-ā-nāte, vi. To flow or issue from something else; to proc. from a source or fountain; to arise or flow from. H., *em'anating*, p.; *em'anated*, pp.; *emana'tion* (also that wh. issues or flows from; effluvium, &c.), s. 89.

Em'anative, -ĭv, a. 45. Issuing from another.

Emancipateᵉ, e-măn'-se-pāte, a. Set free. (v. v.)

Eman'cipate, vt. To set free from servitude or slavery, or from civil restriction; to restore from bondage to freedom; to set free generally. H., *eman'cipating*, p.; *eman'cipated*, pp., a.; *eman'cipator*, 25, s.; *emancipa'tion*, 36, s. (v. l.) 89. [emancipation of slaves.

Emancipa'tionist, -shŭn-ĭst, s. One fav. to the

Eman'cipist, -pĭst, s. A convict who has been set free. (New Hol.)

Emarginate, e-mār'-jĭn-āte, a. 32. = *emar'ginated*. Notched at the apex or margin. (bot.)

Emasculate, e-măs'-kū-lāte, vt. To deprive of virility; to geld or castrate; to render effeminate (in any way). H., *emas'culating*, p.; *emas'culated*, pp., a.; *emascula'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Embale, ĕm-bāle, vt. To make up (as into a bale); to bind or enclose.‖ H., &c. 89.

Embalm, -bâm', vt. To prepare a dead body with aromatics, &c., so that it may resist putrefaction; to fill with sweet scent; to preserve carefully and affec. (as the memory of a friend). H., *embalm'ing*, p., s.; *embalmed'*, pp., a.; *embalm'er*, s.; *embalm'ing* (also the art of), *embalm'ment*, s. 89.

Embank, -băngk', vt. 48. To enclose, surround, or defend with a bank, mound, or dikes.‖ H., *embank'ment* (the act of; also that wh. is raised; a mound, bank, or raised way), s.; &c. 89. [H., &c. 89.

Embar'ᵉ, vt. To shut in; to hinder or stop.‖

Embargo, ĕm-bār'-go, s. A prohibition of ships to leave a port; a stop to trade, by authority, for a limited time.

Embar'go, vt. To lay an embargo on. H., *embar'going*, p.; *embar'goed*, pp.

Embark, ĕm-bârk', vt. To put on board a ship or ves.; to engage a person in any affair;—vi. To go on shipboard; to engage or undertake. H., *embark'ing*, p.; *embarked'*, pp.; *embarka'tion* or *embarca'tion*, 36 (also that wh. is embarked), s. 89. See *Debark*, &c.

Embarrass, ĕm-băr'-răs, vt. 26. Lit., to put a bar or diff. in the way of; appr., to involve in diff. (par. in money affairs); to perplex, distress, entangle; to clog or encumber; to confuse or abash. H., *embar'rassing*, p., a.; *embar'rassed*, pp., a.; *embar'rassment*, s. 89.

Embaseᵉ, vt. To lower in value; to deprave.¶ H., *embase'ment*ᵉ, s.; &c. 89.

Embassy, ĕm'-bās-e, s. = *em'bassâdet*†; *em'bassage*ᵉ, -ăj'e. The charge or function of an ambassador (q. v.) or envoy; also he or those intrusted with it; a solemn message; an

Embathe', vt. To bathe.† [errand‡ (ironically).

Embattle, -băt'l, vt., vi. 45. To arrange, be ranged, or be formed in order of battle; to farn. with battlements. H., &c. 89.

Embay', vt. To bathe†; to enclose in a bay or inlet; to landlock.‖

Embed', vt. To lay or place (as in a bed or in surr. matter).‖ H., *embed'ment*, s.; &c. 89.

Embellish, ĕm-bĕl'-ĭsh, vt. To beautify or enrich with ornaments; to make graceful or eleg. (as manners); to pictorially illustrate (as a book); to decorate or adorn. H., *embell'ishing*, p.; *embell'ished*, pp., a.; *embell'isher* (he who), s.; *embell'ishment* (the act; also that wh. emb.; adventitious beauty; eleg., grace, orn.), s.; &c. 89.

Ember, ĕm'-bĕr, s. Lit., returning at the proper seasons, spp. to cert. days (*em'ber-days*) in the calendar. H., *em'ber-fast* or *em'bertide*, *em'ber-goose* (a large var. of), *em'ber-weeks* (those cont. ember-days), &c., s. 91.

Em'bers, -bĕrz, s. pl. (no sing.) Lit., ashes; (more us.) hot or unexting. ashes or cinders.

Embezzle, ĕm-bĕz'l, vt. 45. To fraudulently appropriate by breach of trust (as a clerk or serv., by virtue of his office); to waste or dissipate. H., *embezz'ling*, p.; *embezz'led*, pp., a.; *embezz'ler*, s.; *embezz'lement* (a form of felony—leg.), s. 89.

Emblason, ĕm-blā'zn, vt. 45. = *emblāze*ᵛᵉ. To adorn with heraldic figures; to blazon; to deck in glaring colours.‖ H., *embla'soning*, p., s.; *embla'sonment*, s.; &c. 89. [(q. v.).‖

Embla'sonry, -re, s. Devices on shields; blazonry

Emblem, ĕm'-blĕm, s. Lit., something inserted or inlaid; appr., a fig. representation wh., by assoc., suggests to the mind some idea not expr. to the senses; a pictorial enigma; an allusive picture; a type, a symbol.

Emblematic, -ăt'-ĭk, a. = *emblemat'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to or cont. emblems; allusive. H., *emblemat'ically*, ad.; *emblemat'icalness*†, s. 91.

Emblements, ĕm'-blĕ-mĕnts, s. pl. The prod. of land wh. bel. to a tenant even though his holding may cease before harvest. (leg.)

‖ *Em-* equiv. to *in* or *into*. See *En-* (1), p. 128. ¶ *Em-*, intensive or explet. See *En-* (3), p. 128. 185

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Emblemise†, ĕm'-blĕm-ĭze, vt. 60. = *em'blem*†; *emblem'atise*†. To repr. by emblems. H., *em'blemising*†, p.; *em'blemised*†, pp.; *em'blemiser*†, *emblem'atist**, s. 89.

Embloom', vt. To cover or enrich with bloom.‖

Embody, ĕm-bŏd'-e, vt. To form into a mass or body; to make corporeal; to incorporate; to give tangible existence to:—vi. To unite into a body or mass; to coalesce. H., *embod'ying*, p.; *embod'ied*, -id, pp., a.; *embod'ier*, s.; *embod'iment* (act; state), s. 89.

Emboguing, ĕm-bōg'-ĭng, s. = *emboguement*, -bōg'-. 80. The mouth of a river.

Embolden, ĕm-bōld'n, vt. 45. To give boldness or courage to. H., *embold'ening*, p.; *embold'ened*, -nd, pp., a. 89.

Embolism, ĕm'-bo-lĭzm, s. 35. Intercalation; intercalated time. [Intercalary.

Embolismal, -lĭz'-măl, a. = *embolis'mic*, -mĭk.

Embolus, ĕm'-bo-lŭs, s. Any thing inserted and acting in another (as a piston). [L.]

Embonpoint, ŏng-bōng-pwĕ', s. 99. Stoutness; *Embor'der*, vt. To border.¶ [corpulence.(Fr.)

Embosom, ĕm-bŏŏz'-ŭm, vt. 21, 25. To hold in the bosom; to admit to the heart or affec.; to caress; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to enclose in the midst; to surround.‖ H., *embo"soming*, p.; *embo"somed*, pp., a. 89. See *Bosom*.

Emboss, ĕm-bŏs', vt. To form or cover, as with bosses or protuberances; to engrave with relief or raised work; to over-run or drive hard in hunting*; to include or cover†; to imboak†. H., *embos'ing*, p.; *embossed*, -bŏst', pp.,a.; *embos'er*, s.; *embos'ing* or *embos'ment* (act; art; also the result; figures in relief; *Embott'le**, vt. To bottle.¶ [raised work), s. 89.

Embouchure, ŏng-bōō-shŏŏr', s. 99. The mouth of a river, a cannon, &c.; the mouth-hole of a wind-instr. (Fr.)

Embow, ĕm-bō', vt., vi. To bow or arch.¶

Embowed, -bō'-ĕd, a. Arched. 65.

Embowel, ĕm-bow'-ĕl, vt. 23. To remove the entrails from, to eviscerate (= *en-* [3]); to enclose in another subs.‖ H., *embow'elling*, p.; *embow'elled*, pp.,a.; *embow'elment*, s. 89, 48.

Embow'er, vt. To place in or shelter with a bower:—vi. To lodge or rest in a bower. H., *embow'ering*, p.; *embow'ered*, pp., a. 89.

Embrace, ĕm-brās', s. The act of embracing; clasp or fond pressure with the arms; sexual intercourse. (v. i.)

Embrace', vt. To hold or squeeze fondly in the arms; to press to the bosom in token of affec.; to seize eagerly; to accept willingly; to compreh. within limits; to take in or comprise; to enclose or contain; to admit (as a convert); to meet or submit to* (as an event); to meet sexually:—vi. To join in an embrace. H., *embra"cing*, p.; *embraced'*, pp.; *embra"cer*, s.; *embrace'ment**§(embrace), s. 89.

Embra"cery, -ĕr-e, s. The attempt to infl. a jury corruptly. H., (an) *embrace'or*, s. 90.

Embrasure, ĕm-brā-zhŏŏr', -brā'—Ja., Wa., We., s. 99. An opening in a wall or parapet for cannon; the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside (arch.).

Embrocate, ĕm'-bro-kāte, vt. To moisten and rub a diseased part with a liq. medicine. H., *em'brocating*, p.; *em'brocated*, pp.; *embroca'tion*, 36 (the act; also the liq. app.), s. 89.

Embroider, ĕm-broyd'-ĕr, vt. 22. To border or to adorn with orn. designs in needlework. H., *embroid'ering*, p.; *embroid'ered*, pp., a.; *embroid'erer*, s.; *embroid'ery*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Embroid'ery, -ĕr-e, s. The act or art of embroidering, also its productions; fig., variegation or diversity; artif. ornament.

Embroil, ĕm-broyl', vt. 22. To involve in trouble or perplexities by discord; to confuse by intermixture; to entangle, disturb, distract. H., *embroil'ing*, p.; *embroiled'*, pp.; *embroil'ment*, s. 89.

Em'bryo (v. s.), a. = *em'bryon*, *em'bryonāte*, *embryonic*, -ŏn'-ĭk. Of or rel. to an embryo, or the state of one; rudimentary.

Embryo, ĕm'-bre-o, s. = *em'bryon*, -bre-ŏn, L. 42. The rudiments of an animal bef. it assumes a distinct form (phys.); the human fœtus bef. the fifth month of preg., or the time of quickening (leg.); the part of a seed wh. forms the future plant (bot.); any thing bef. assuming a distinct form.

Embryology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. 32. The doctr. of the development of the fœtus, or a discourse on it. H., *embryol'ogist*, -jĭst (one versed in), s. 90.

Embryotomy, -ŏt'-o-me, s. The extrac. of the embryo or fœtus by incision. (surg.)

Emend†, e-mĕnd', vt. To correct or improve. H., *emend'able*, a. (v. i.) 89.

Emendation, ĕm-ĕn-dā'-shŭn, s. Correction (ch. app. to verbal criticism, as *amend*, &c., is to life and manners); removal of an error or fault. H., *em'endator*, -dā-tŏr, -mĕnd'*—K. (one who), s. 90. [emendation.

Emendatory, -mĕnd'-ă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Contrib. to

Emerald, ĕm'-ĕr-ăld, -e-rălld—Wa., We., s. A green-coloured gem; a small printing type.

Emerge, e-mĕrj', vi. 32. To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surr. subs.; to issue or proc. from; to reappear aft. being eclipsed or obscured; to rise into view (as from depres. or obscurity). H., *emer"ging*, p.; *emerged'*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Emer"gent, -ĕnt, a. Emerging; coming suddenly; casual; unexpected, pressing, urgent. H., *emer"gently*, 43, ad.; *emer"gence*, -ĕnse, *emer"gency*, -ĕn-se, s. 91.

*Emerited**, e-mĕr'-ĭt-ĕd, a. 26. Honourably discharged aft. sufficient pub. service.

Emersion, e-mĕr'-shŭn, s. 13, 35. The act of emerging; the reappearance of a heavenly body aft. an eclipse or aft. being hid by the effulgence of the sun (ast.).

Emery, ĕm'-ĕr-e, s. An extr. hard var. of corundum; also its powder.

Emesis, ĕm'-e-sĭs, s. Vomiting. (med.)

Emetic, e-mĕt'-ĭk, a. = *emet'ical*†. That induces vomiting. H., *emet'ically*, ad.; (an) *emet'ic*, s. (med.) 91. [ipecacuanha.

Emetine, ĕm'-e-tĭn, s. 58. The emetic prin. of

Emeu, ē'-mū, s. = *ē'meo*, *-mŭ*. The cassowary of Australia. [insurrection. (Fr.)

Emeute, ā-mute' or -mūt', s. 99. A riot; an

Emication, ĕm-e-kā'-shŭn, s. A sparkling (as that from heated iron or fermented liq.).

Emiction, e-mĭk'-shŭn, s. Micturition; also that wh. is voided; urine. [emigrated. (v. v.)

Emigrant, ĕm'-e-grănt, a. Emigrating, or hav.

Em'igrate, -grāte, vi. To abandon one's native country or home in order to settle and reside in another. H., *em'igrating*, p.; *em'igrated*, pp.; *em'igrant* (he or she that), s.; *emigra'tion*, -shŭn, s. 89.

‖ *Em-* equiv. to *in* or *into*. See *En-* (1), p. 188.

¶ *Em-*, intensive or explet. See *En-* (2), p. 188.

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Eminence, ĕm'-e-nĕnse, s. = *em'inency**, -nĕnse. The qual. of being eminent; elevation; height; rising ground; a hill; a title of honour given to cardinals and others.

Eminent, ĕm'-e-nĕnt, a. Rising above others; conspicuous; remarkable; high in rank, office, or pub. estimation; exalted; dignified; lofty. H., *em'inently*, ad. (v. su.) 91.

Emir, ĕ'-mĕr, ĕm'-ĭr—J. & M., s. = *é'mĕr*. Lit., chief or lord; a title giv. to viziers, pashas, &c.; and also, par., to the descen. of Mahommed. (Ar.; Tur.)

Emissary, ĕm'-ĭs-sĕr-e, s. 25. A secret agent; a spy; a missionary*.

Emission, e-mĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of emitting; also that wh. is emitted or issued.

Emit, e-mĭt', vt. To send forth; to throw or give out; to discharge; to issue judicially; to issue or send abroad. H., *emitt'ing*, p.; *emitt'ed*, pp.; *emis'sion*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Emmenagogue, ĕm-mĕn'-á-gŏg, s. 30. A subs. wh. promotes menstruation. (med.)

Emmet, ĕm'-ĕt, s. A cert. small insect; the ant.

Emmew', vt. To mew or coop up.¶

Emollescence, ĕm-ŏl-lĕs'-ĕnse, s. Softening from incipient fusion. (met.)

Emollíate, e-mŏl'-y'ĭte, vt. 45. To soften; to render effeminate. H., *emoll'iating*, p.; *emoll'iated*, pp.

Emoll'ient, -yĕnt, a. 45. Softening; making supple. H., (an) *emoll'ient*, s. (med.) 91.

Emollition, ĕm-ŏl-lĭsh'-ŭn, s. 36. The act of softening or relaxing.

Emolument, e-mŏl'-ŭ-mĕnt, s. 18. Profit arising from office or employm.; gain in gen.; profit; advantage. [age.

Emolument'al, -ăl, s. Prod. profit or advant-

Emotion, e-mŏ'-shŭn, s. A moving or agitation of the mind without desire; vehemence of feeling.

Emo'tional, -ăl, s. Pert. to emotion. [tion.

Emo'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Attended or char. by emo-

Empale, ĕm-pāl', vt. To fence in with pales or stakes; fig., to enclose or shut in; to put to death by spitting on an upright stake. H., *empāl'ing*, p.; *empaled'*, pp., a.; *empale'ment*, s. (v. i.) 89.‖

Empale'ment, -mĕnt, s. The calyx (bot.); a conjunction of coats of arms pale-wise (her.;

Empann'el, vt. To impannel.¶ [v. v.).

Empark', vt. To impark (q. v.).¶

Empar'lance, -lănse, s. Parley; imparlance (q. v.). [powder for sprinkling the body.

Empasm, ĕm'-pāsm, -pāsm'—We., s. 35. A

Emperor, ĕm'-pĕr-ŭr, s. (*l.*, *em'press.*) Lit., the commander of an army†; a mil. sovereign*; appr., the sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire.

Emphasis, ĕm'-fá-sĭs, s. (pl., *em'phases*, -sēz.) The stress laid on par. syl. or words to increase their significance; impressiveness of expression, weight of thought. (rhet.)

Em'phasize, -sīze, vt. 60. To utter with emphasis. H., *em'phasizing*, p.; *em'phasized*, pp., a. 89.

Emphatic, -făt'-ĭk, a. 45. = *emphat'ical*, -ăl. Requiring or char. by emphasis; forcible; earnest; impressive. H., *emphat'ically*, 43, ad.; *emphat'icalness**†, s. 91.

Emphysema, ĕm-fe-sē'-mă, s. 42. An accumulation of air in the cellular membrane, prod. tenseness wh. yields to pressure only whilst under it.

Emphysematous, -sĕm'-ă-tŭs, a. Pert. to emphysema.

Empire, ĕm'-pīre, s. 14. = *em'pĕry*†. Prim., the territory of an emperor†; appr., any large extent of dominion under one sov. (par. when embr. sev. nations); fig., imperial power; dominion; supreme control; gov. influence; any region, state, or cond. over wh. dom. is extended; command over any thing.

Empiric, ĕm-pĭr'-ĭk, s. = *empir'ical*, -ăl. 26. Pert. to or resting on experience; *der.* only from experiment. H., *empir'ically*, ad. 91.

Empiric, ĕm'-pĭr-ĭk, -pĭr'—Br., Ja., S., Wo., s. 26. One whose knowl. is founded only on experience; appr., a med. pretender, a quack. (v. s.)

Empir'icism, -e-sĭzm, s. 35. Quackery. (v. su.)

Emplas'ter*, vt. To plaster.¶ [(q. v.).

Emplas'tic, a. Glutinous; adhesive; plastic

Employ, ĕm-ploy', s. = *employ'ment*. 22. Business; object of study or industry; occupation; office. (v. v.)

Employ', vt. To occupy the time, atten., and labour of; to busy or keep at work; to use (as an instr., means, or materials); to engage in one's service; to intrust with something; to app. or devote to an obj.; to fill up with, to pass or spend in business (as time). H., *employ'ing*, p.; *employed'*, pp.; *employ'er*, s.; *employ'able*†, a.; *employ'ment* (act; also that wh. empl.), s. (v. su.) 89.

Employé, ăm-ploy-ā', ŏng-plwă-yā'—J. & M., s. 99. One who is employed; a clerk. (Fr.)

Empoi'son†, vt. To poison (q. v.).¶ H., *empoi'sonment**, s.; &c. 89.

Emporetic, ĕm-po-rĕt'-ĭk, a. Used at market.

Emporium, -pōr'-e-ŭm, -pŏ'-re—S., Wa., s. 34. A mart; a city or town of exten. commerce.

Empov'erish*, vt. To impoverish (q. v.).

Empower, ĕm-pow'-ĕr, vt. To give power to; to authorise, commis., enable. H., *empow'ering*, p.; *empow'ered*, pp., s.; &c. 89.

Em'press, s. See *Emperor*.

Empriset, ĕm-prīze', s. An enterprise.

Emption*, ĕmp'-shŭn, ĕm'—S., Wa., s. 45. A purchase or purchasing. H., *emp'tional** (pert. to a), a. 90.

Empty, ĕmp'-te, ĕm'—S., Wa., a. 45. Void, hav. nothing in it; destitute of solid matter; evacuated; unfurnished; unfreighted; without force or eff.; unsubstantial; unsatisfac.; hungry; ignorant; unfruitful; wanting subs. or solidity; vain. H., *emp'tiness*, s. 91.

Emp'ty, vt. To deprive of contents; to exhaust; to evacuate:—vi. To discharge its contents; to become empty. H., *emp'tying*, p.; *emp'tied*, -tĭd, pp., a.; *emp'tyings*† (pl., the lees of beer, &c.; yeast.—U. S.), s. 89.

Empur'ple, vt. To purple (q. v.).¶

Empyema, ĕm-pĭ-ē'-mă, -pe—K., Sh., s. 42. A collec. of purulent matter in the cavity of the pleura. (path.)

Empyreal, ĕm-pĭr'-e-ăl, a. = *empÿ'rean*, -rē'-ăn. (-pĭr'—A., E., P.). 14-5. Formed of pure fire or light; pert. to the highest and purest region of heaven; pure; vital; ethereal.

Empyre'an, s. The highest or empyreal heaven.

Empyreuma, ĕm-pe-rōō'-mă, s. 18. A scorched or burnt odour or taste. (chem.)

Empyreumatic, -măt'-ĭk, a. = *empyreumat'ical*, -ăl. Hav. empyreuma.

Empyrical*, ĕm-pĭr'-ĭk-ăl, a. 15. Cont. the combus. prin. of coal; hydro-carbonaceous.

‖ *Em-* equiv. to *in* or *into*. See *In-* (1), p. 188. ¶ *Em-*, intensive or expletive. See *In-* (2), p. 188. 137

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*Empyrosis**, -pe-rō'-sis, s. A gen. fire.
Emulate†, ĕm'-ū-lāte, a. 18. Ambitious.
Em'ulate, vt. = *e'mule*†. To strive to equal or excel (gen. in a good sense); to rival; to rise to equality with; to imitate; to resemble*. H., *em'ulating*, p.; *em'ulated*, pp.; *em'ulator* (f., *em'ulatress*.), s.; *emula'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Em'ulative, -tiv, a. 45. Inclined to emulation or rivalry. H., *em'ulatively*, ad. 91.
Emulge†, e-mŭlj', vt. To milk out.
Emul'gent, -ent, a. Milking or draining out(app. to cert. vessels).H., (an)*emul'gent*,s.(anat.)91.
Emulous, ĕm'-ū-lŭs, a. 18. Eager to imitate or excel; desirous of like excellence with another (*fol. by of*); rivalling; competitory. H., *em'ulously*, ad. 91.
Emulsion, e-mŭl'-shŭn, s. 35. A milky liq. formed by the mech. admix. of oil with water.
Emul'sive, -siv, a. 45. Milk-like; softening.
Emunctory, e-mŭngk'-tŏr-e, s. 25. An excretory duct. (anat.) [s. A freeing from moss.
*Emunction**, ĕm-ŭs-kā'-shŭn, e-mŭs—K., S.,
En-, pfx. It is either (1) equiv. to *in* or *into*, or (2) it is intended to augment the force of the word of wh. it forms a part. In both cases, however, it is somet. expletive and useless. For the sake of euphony, bef. b and p, it assumes the form of *em-*. It ch. occurs in words rec. through the Fr., or borrowed direct. from the Gr. It corresp. to the *L. in-*; but, unlike that particle, it very seldom (2) acts as a negative. Some words are wr. indif. with *en-* or *in-*. See *Dis-*, *In-*, &c. [For formatives not found below, refer to the prim. word.]
En, pr. 99. In.—*En-passant*, ŏng-pās'-sŏng (in passing; by the way), ad. (Fr.)
Enable, ĕn-ā'bl, vt. 45. To make able; to supply with suff. power, means, ability, or competency; to empower; to authorise. H., *ena'bling*, p.; *ena'bled*, pp.; *ena'blement**, s. 89.
Enact, ĕn-ăkt', vt. Prim., to act or perform*; appr., to make (as a law); to estab. by auth.; to decree. H., *enact'ing*, p., a.; *enact'ment* (also the resul. law), s.; &c. 89.
Enact'ive, -iv, a. 45. Hav. power to enact.
Enallage, ĕn-ăl'-ā-je, e-năl'—We., s. 2, 32. Interchange, as when one case, mood, or tense, is put for another. (gr.)
Enamel, ĕn-ăm'-ĕl, s. = *am'el*†. A kind of semi-opaque fusible glass, oft. var. coloured; any thing enamelled; any smooth hard coating (par. that of the teeth).‖ H., *enam'elpainting*, &c., s. 90.
Enam'el, vt. To coat with or paint in enamel; to form a hard glossy surface on; :—vi. To prac. enamelling. H., *enam'elling*, p.; *enam'elled*, pp., a.; *enam'eller*, s.; *enam'elling* (act or art of), s. (v. s.) 43, 89.
Enamour, ĕn-ăm'-ŭr, vt. 25, 56. To inflame with love or fondness; to charm or captivate. H., *enam'ouring*, p.; *enam'oured*, pp., a. 89.
Enarmed, -ărmd', a. Hav. the horns, beak, hoofs, &c., of a dif. colour to the body. (her.)
*Enarration**, ĕn-ăr-rā'-shŭn, s. Explanation; recital. [joint. (anat.)
Enarthrosis, -thrō'-sis, s. A ball-and-socket
*Enatation**, e-nă-tā'-shŭn, s. A swimming out
Enate, e-nāte', a. Growing out of. [or away.
Encage', en-, vt. To cage (q. v.).‖
Encamp', vt. To form (an army) into a camp: —vi. To pitch tents; to rest for a time on a march. H., *encamp'ment* (the act; the place;
Encase', vt. To case.‖ [a camp), s.; &c. 89.
Encashment, ĕn-kāsh'-mĕnt, s. Paym. of notes, bills, &c., in cash. (bank.) [by heat.
Encaustic, ĕn-kăw'-stĭk, a. Burnt in or done
Encaus'tic, s. Enamelling*; an ana. method of painting in melted wax.
Encave', vt. To hide in, or as in a cave.‖
Enceinte, ŏng-săngt', a. 99. = *enceint*, ĕnsānt'—leg. Pregnant. (Fr.)
Enceinte', s. The surr. wall or rampart. (fort.
Encenia, ĕn-sēn'-y'a, s. pl. 45. Festivals anc kept to commem. the foundation of a city o dedication of a temple. [head or brain
Encephalic, ĕn-se-făl'-ĭk, a. Of or rel. to th
Encephalon, -sĕf'-a-lŏn, s. 45. The cerebrum also the whole brain. (Gr.)
Enchafe', en-, vt. To chafe or fret.¶
Enchain', vt. To chain; to concatenate.‖ H *enchain'ment* (act or state), s.; &c. 89.
Enchant, ĕn-chānt', -chānt'—S., Wa.; -chănt —We., vt. 9. To act on by songs of sorcery to subdue by charms or spells; to delight in high degree; to charm, fascinate, enrapture H., *enchant'ing*, p., a.; *enchant'ed*, pp., a. *enchant'er* (f., *enchant'ress*), s.; *enchant ment* (the act; incantation; spell; magic s. (v. i.) 89. (witches, or spirits. (v. v.
Enchant'ed, -ĕd, a. Inhab. or poss. by elve
Enchant'ing, -ing, a. Highly delightful; ra ishing. H., *enchant'ingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.
Enchase, ĕn-chāse', vt. To infix and set off an orn. case; (more us.) to adorn with raise or embossed work; to enrich with infixe gems; to engrave in relief. H., *enchās'in* p.; *enchased'*, pp., a.; *enchās'ing* (the act art), s. 89. [or handbook. (bibl
Enchiridion, ĕng-kĭ-rĭd'-e-ŏn, s. 29. A manua
Enchis'el, ĕn-, vt. To chisel (q. v.).¶
Enchorial, ĕn-kō'-re-ăl, a. 45. Domestic; us by the people.
Encir'cle, vt. To enclose with a ring or circle to go round; to gather around (as a crowd to embrace.‖ H., &c. 89.
Enclitic, ĕn-klĭt'-ĭk, a. = *enclit'ical*, -ăl. Th inclines or leans upon; appr., throwing hi its accent upon the last syl. of the word wh. it is affixed. H., *enclit'ically*, ad. 91.
Enclit'ic, s. An enclitic word or particle.
Enclose, ĕn-klōz', vt. 35. To shut in bet. oth things; to fence in; to encircle or surroun to include; to cover with a wrapper or e velope; to cover and forward under seal (a letter). H., *enclo'sure*, -shŭr (the ac the state of; also that wh. encloses or is e
Encof'in, vt.‖ [closed, par. land), s.; &c.
Encomiast, ĕn-kō'-me-ăst, s. 13. One w praises another; a panegyrist.
Encomiastic, -ăst'-ĭk, a. = *encomiast'ical*, Bestowing praise; laudatory. H., *encom ast'ically*, ad. 91.
Encomium, -kō'-me-ŭm, -kōme'-yŭm—K., (pl., *enco'miums*, E.; *enco'mia**, L.) Hi commendation; eulogy; panegyric; prai
Encompass, -kŭm'-, vt. To compass; to close; to shut in; to invest or surround; environ.‖ H., *encom'passment*, s.; &c. 89. [(R
Encore, ŏng-kōr', ad. 99. Again; once mo
Encore', vt. To call for the repetition of a so or some performance. H., *encōr'ing*, ŏn p.; *encored'*, pp., s. 89.
Encounter, ĕn-kown'-tĕr, s. 23. A meeting (p

‖ *En-* (1) = *in* or *into*. See above. ¶ *En-* (2) intensive or expletive. See above.

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a sud. or accidental one); a sud. and unexp. fight bet. a small number of men; a skirmish; a rencounter; a duel; eager and warm conversation or embrace; a sud. accosting; a casual incident*.

Encoun'ter, vt. To meet face to face (par. sud. or unexp.); to meet hostilely; to rush against in conflict; to meet and strive to surmount or to confute; to meet and oppose; to resist:—vi. To meet &c.; to conflict; to engage. H., *encoun'tering*, p.; *encoun'tered*, pp.; *encoun'terer*‡, s. (v. s.) 89.

Encourage, ĕn-kŭr'-āj, vt. 26, 45. To give courage to; to animate or embolden; to make confident; to incite or inspirit. H., *encour'aging*, p., a.; *encour'aged*, pp., a.; *encour'ager*, s.; *encour'agement* (also that wh. serves to incite, &c.), s. 89.

Encour'agingly, -ing, a. Inspiring hope of success. H., *encour'agingly*, ad. 91.

Encra'dle, vt. To cradle (q. v.).‖

*Encrin'ase**, -ăs, vt.¶

Encrinite, ĕng'-krĭ-nīte, s. The stone-lily, a fossilised var. of star-fish. H., *encrinit'ic* or *encrin'ital* (const. or rel. to), a. 90.

Encrispa†, -krĭspt', a. Curled.¶

Encroach, ĕn-krōch', vt. 29. To enter or seize on the rights or possessions of another, by grad. advances or by stealth (fol. by upon); to intrude; to pass the proper bounds. H., *encroach'ing*, p., a.; *encroached'*, pp.; *encroach'ment* (also that wh.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Encroach'ing, -ing, a. Tend. or apt to encroach. H., *encroach'ingly*, ad. 91.

Encumber, ĕn-kŭm'-bĕr, vt. To clog or impede motion, action, or progress, as with a burthen (lit. or fig.); to embarrass; to load with debts.¶ H., *encum'bered*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Encum'brance, -brĕnse, s. Any thing wh. encumbers; a legal claim on an estate (leg.). H., *encum'brancer* (the beneficial holder of an encs.), s. 90.

Encyclical, ĕn-sĭk'-lo-kĭl, a. 42. Circular; sent to many persons or places (as a letter.—eccl.).

Encyclopæ'dia, s. A cyclopædia (q. v.). H., *encyclopæ'dial*, -pē'd'- (part. to), a.; *encyclopæ'dist* or *epclopæ'dist* (a writer of), s. 90-1.

Encyclopæ'dian, -pē'd'-yăn, a. 45. Embracing the whole circle of knowledge.

Encysted, ĕn-sĭst'-ĕd, a. 42. Enclosed in a sac or cyst. (anat.; path.)

End, ĕnd, s. The extr. point or part of any thing wh. has more length than breadth; the extremity or last part, in gen.; close, conclus., cessation; ultimate state or cond.; final doom; limit; termination; death, or its cause; const., issue, result; purp. intended; scope, aim, drift; a fragment or broken piece‡. —*The ends* = the remotest parts (scrip.).

End, vt. To bring to an end; to termin., conclude, finish; to destroy:—vi. To come to an end or conclus.; to cease; to die. H., *end'ing*, p., s., a.; *end'ed*, pp.; *end'er*‡, s. (v. s.) 89. [*agement*‡, s.; &c. 89.

*Endam'age**, vt. To damage.¶ H., *endam'-*

Endanger, ĕn-dānj'-jĕr, vt. 89. To place in danger; to peril or hazard. H., *endan'gering*, p.; *endan'gered*, pp., a.; *endan'germent**, s. 89.

Endear, ĕn-dēr', vt. To make dear or more beloved; to raise the price of. H., *endear'ing*, p., a.; *endeared'*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Endear'ment, -mĕnt, s. The cause of love; that wh. incites or increases affec.; the state of being beloved; tender affection:—pl. Caresses.

Endeavour, ĕn-dĕv'-dr, s. 56, 25. Labour (phys. or ment.) directed to some cert. end; effort; attempt; exertion.

Endeav'our, vt. To attempt:—vi. To exert strength (either of body or mind) to accomp. a definite purpose; to attempt, essay, strive, try. H., *endeav'ouring*, p.; *endeav'oured*, pp.; (an) *endeav'ourer*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Endecagon, ĕn-dĕk'-, s. A plane figure hav. eleven sides and angles.

*Endeictic**, -dīktʻ-tĭk, a. Exhibiting.

Endemic, ĕn-dĕm'-ĭk, a. = *endem'ical*, -ĭl; *endemial*, -dēm'-yăl. Pec. to a cert. class of persons, or to a cert. district (as a disease); inborn; native to the soil.‖ H., *endem'ically*, ad.; (an) *endem'ic*, s. 90-1.

Endive, ĕn'-dĭv, s. 45. A cert. salad herb.

Endless, ĕnd'-lĕs, a. Without end (either as to length or duration); eternal; perpetually recurring; incessant; continual. H., *end'lessly*, ad.; *end'lessness*, s. 91. [forward.

*End'long**¶, -lŏng, ad. In a line; with the end

Endmost†, ĕnd'-mōst, a. Farthest; remotest.

Endocarp, ĕn'-do-kārp, s. The inner coat or shell of a fruit. (bot.)

En'dogen, -jĕn, s. 32. An endogenous plant.

Endogenous, -dŏj'-ĕn-ŭs, a. Lit., within-growing; increasing by succes. additions to the inside of the stem. (bot.)‖

Endophyllous, ĕn-dŏf'-fĭl-ŭs, a. 42. Evolved within a leaf or sheath. (bot.)

Endoplcura, -do-pl'ūr'-rĭ, s. 18. The internal integument of a seed.

Endorse', vt. To indorse (q. v.).

Endosmose, ĕn-dŏs-mōse', ĕn'—We., s. The passage of fluids inwards through organic membrane.

Endow, ĕn-dow', vt. 28. = *endow'er**. To furnish with a dower; (more us.) to settle a permanent provision or fund on (as a charity); fig., to enrich or provide with any gift, qual., or faculty. H., *endow'ing*, p.; *endowed'*, pp., a.; *endow'er*, s.; *endow'ment* (the act; also that wh. is bestowed or settled on; a gift of nature), s. 89.

Endue', vt. To invest or clothe with; to supply with mental excellences; to endow. H., *endu'ing*, p.; *endued'*, pp.; *endue'ment**, s. 89.

Endurable, ĕn-dūr'-ă-bl, a. 45. That may be borne or suffered. H., *endur'ably*, ad. 91.

Endu'rance, -ănse, s. Continuance*; a bearing or suffering patiently or without sinking.

Endure, ĕn-dūr', vt. 18. To bear or undergo; to bear with patience, or without opp. or sinking; to abide or sustain; to continue in†:—vi. To last; to continue in the same state without perishing; to suffer without resistance or yielding; to bear, brook, submit. H., *endur'ing*, p., a.; *endured'*, pp.; *endur'er*, s.; (an) *endur'ing**, s. (v. su.) 89.

Endwise, ĕnd'-wīze, ad. 35. = *end'ways*§. On the end; with the end forward.

Eneid, e-nē'-ĭd, s. = *Æne'id*. A celebr. epic poem by Virgil.

Enema, e-nē'-mă, s. = *en'ema*, L. (pl., *ene'mas*, E.; *enem'ata*, L.) A liq. med. injected into the rectum; a clyster.

Enemy, ĕn'-e-me, s. One who is hostile or

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‖ *En-* (1) = *in* or *into*. See p. 188.

¶ *En-* (2) intensive or expletive. See p. 188.

unfriendly to another; one who hates or dislikes (app. to either pers. or things); a foe, adversary, or opponent; the opposing armed force (mil.); the devil (theol.).

Energetic, ĕn-ĕr-jĕt'-ĭk, a. = *energet'ical*, -ăl; *ener'gic*†. 32. Poss. energy; vigorous; forcible; effective. H., *energet'ically*, ad. 91.

*En'ergize**, -jīze, vt. 60. To give strength or active force to:—vi. To act with force or energy. H., *en'ergising**, p.; *en'ergised**, pp.; *en'ergiser**, s. 89.

Energy, ĕn'-ĕr-je, s. 32. Internal or inherent power or activity (phys. or ment.); power exerted; vigorous operation; force, vigour, efficacy; spirit, life.

Enervate, e-nĕrv'-āte, a. Weakened. (v. v.)

Enerv'ate, vt. = *enerve*†. To take nerve from; to deprive of strength or energy; to weaken, enfeeble, effeminate. H., *enerv'ating*, p., a.; *enerv'ated*, pp., a.; *enervation*, ĕn-ĕr-vā'-shŭn*, vt.¶ [shŭn, s. 89.

Enfeeble, ĕn-fē'bl, vt. 45. To make feeble; to weaken.¶ H., *enfee'bling*, p., a.; *enfee'bled*, pp., a.; *enfee'blement* (act; state), s. 89.

Enfeoff, -fĕf', vt. To feoff (q. v.).¶

*Enfett'er**, vt. To fetter.‖

Enfilade, ĕn-fe-lād', ŏng-fe-lād'—S., s. 99. A line or straight passage; a situation open from end to end. (Fr.)

Enfilade', vt. To scour or rake a line or work with shot, in a direc. parallel to its length. (mil.) H., *enfilād'ing*, p., a.; *enfilād'ed*, pp., a.; &c. (v. s.) 89.

Enforce, ĕn-fōrse', vt. 26. To strengthen or invigorate; to make or gain by force; to instigate; to compel; to urge with energy (as an argum.); to put into execution; to cause to take effect; to prove†:—vi. To attempt by force†. H., *enforce'ment*, s.; &c. 89.

Enfranchise, ĕn-frăn'-chīz, vt. 35. To set free (as from slavery)*; to admit to civil and (par.) pol. privileges; to naturalise*. H., *enfran'chising*, p.; *enfran'chised*, -chist, pp., a.; *enfran'chiser*, s.; *enfran'chisement*, s. 89.¶

Engage, ĕn-gāje', vt. 30, 45. To make one's self liable for (as a debt); to unite or bind by contract; to pawn or stake as a pledge; to enlist; to embark in (as an affair); to gain, to win and attach (as the affec.); to attract and fix, to draw to (as the atten.); to occupy (as one's time); to appr. or bespeak (as a seat); to employ; to encounter; to attach or betroth†:—vi. To attack in conflict; to embark in any business; to undertake; to become responsible; to pledge one's word. H., *enga'ging*, p., a.; *engaged'*, pp., a.; *enga"ger*†, s.; *engage'ment* (par. a fight, a battle, or an appointm.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Engaged, -gājd', pp., a. 32. (v. v.) H., *enga"gedly**, -ĕd-le, ad.; *enga"gedness**, s. 91.

Enga'ging, -ing, a. Winning; attractive. H., *enga'gingly*†, ad. (v. v.) 91.

*Engaol**, vt. = *enjail**. To imprison.‖

Engar'land, vt. To garland.‖

Engender, ĕn-jĕn'-dĕr, vt. 32. To beget; to form in embryo; to produce or generate (lit. or fig.); to cause, occasion, or call forth:—vi. To be caused or prod.; to copulate. H., *engen'dering*, p.; *engen'dered*, pp.; *engen'derer*, s.; *engen'dering*†, *engen'derment**, s. 89.

Engine, ĕn'-jĭn, s. 13, 45. Any complicated mech. contrivance; a machine in wh. two or more of the simple powers are combine (mech.); a mil. machine; a fire-engine; fig., any thing wh. effects; means to a end; an agent for another (in an ill sense) H., *en'gine-man*, &c. s. 90.

Engineering, -ĕre'-ing, s. Prim., the bus., ar or prac. of construc. or manag. engines; i a larger sense, the art of designing, and con structing pub. works, as bridges, canal railroads, harbours, &c. (= *civil enginee ing*), or fortifications, mil. buildings, &c (= *military enginee'ing*). H., *enginee* (one who &c.), s. 90.

En'ginery, -ĕr-e, s. Act or bus. of workin engines; engines collec.; artillery.

*Engird**, vt. = *engirt*†. To gird.‖ [scop

*Engiscope**, ĕn'-je-skōpe, s. 32. A comp. micr

English, ing'-glish, a. 30. Of or bel. to Eng land or its people. [guag

En'glish, s. The inhab. of Eng.; also their lar

En'glish†, vt. To turn into English; to angl

*Engloom**, vt. To make gloomy (q. v.).‖ [cla

*Engorge**, vt. To gorge.¶ H., *engorg'ment*, s.

*Engraft**, vt. To ingraft (q. v.). [&c. 8

Engrailment, ĕn-grāl'-mĕnt, s. Indentatio in curved lines (her.); the ring of do round the edge of a medal (numis.).

Engrave, ĕn-grāve', vt. To form letters designs on a level surface, by cutting out portion of the subs. with a chisel or grave to mark or depict by incisions; to imprint to impress deeply (as on the mind); to bu or inter†:—vi. To prac. engr. H., *engrā ing*, p.; *engraved'*, prt.; *engraved'*, *engrā'ed* pp., a.; *engrāv'er* (he who), s.; *engrāv'in engrave'ment*†, s. (v. i.) 89. [an engrave

*Engra"very**, -ĕr-e, s. The trade or work

Engra'ving, -ing, s. The art of prod. desig by incision or corrosion; also a copy or pri of the same on paper, &c.; the trade of engraver†.

Engross, ĕn-grōse', vt. Prim., to thicken†; enlarge†; appr., to seize in the gross; take or occupy the whole (as the thought &c.); to take or assume in undue propor to absorb or swallow up; to forestall; copy in a bold large hand. H., *engrōss'in* p.; *engrōssed'*, pp., a.; *engrōss'er*, s.; *grōss'ing*, *engrōss'ment*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Engross'ing, -ing, s. The 'fair-copying' any writing or deed (par. on parchm. stamped paper); forestalling. (leg.; v. v.

*Engulf**, vt. To ingulf (q. v.).‖

Enhance, ĕn-hănse', -hŏnse'—We., vt. 9. L to lift, to raise on high†; appr., to advan raise, heighten (app. to prices, value, teem, qualities, and enjoym.); to increas to aggravate:—vi. To be raised, &c. *enhan'cing*, p.; *enhanced*, -hănst', pp.; *han"cer*, s.; *enhance'ment*, s. 89.

Enharmon'ic, a. Proc. by intervals small than semi-tones. (mus.)

Enigma, e-nĭg'-md, s. 90. A riddle; an obscu ques.; fig., any thing very obscure or a biguous.

Enigmatic, -măt'-ĭk, a. = *enigmat'ical*, - Rel. to or cont. an enigma; obscure; a biguous. H., *enigmat'ically*, ad. 91.

Enig'matise, -md-tīze, vt. 60. To utter or d in enigmas. H., *enig'matising*, p., a.; *enig matised*, pp.; *enig'matist* (one who), s. 8

Enigmatography, -tŏg'-răf-e, s. = *enigmat*

‖ En- (1) = in or into. See p. 188. ¶ En- (2) intensive or expletive. See p. 188.

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ogy, -tŏl'-o-je. The art of making and solving enigmas.

Enjoin, ĕn-joyn', vt. 22. To order or direct with urgency; to prescribe. H., *enjoin'ing*, p.; *enjoined'*, pp.; *enjoin'er*, s.; *enjoin'ment*†, s. 89.

Enjoy, ĕn-joy', vt. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to possess with satisfaction; to exhilarate or delight (fol. by a recip. pro.): —vi. To live in happiness†. H., *enjoy'ing*, p.; *enjoyed'*, pp.; *enjoy'er*, s.; *enjoy'able*†, a.; *enjoy'ment* (act or state; pleas., gratifi-

Enkindle, vt.¶ [cation), s. 89.

Enlarge, ĕn-lärje', vt. 32. To make greater in quan., bulk, or appearance; to extend in limits (mat. or ment.); to augment; to dilate, expand, amplify; to magnify (to the eye); to set free or release:—vi. To grow large or larger; to be diffuse, to expatiate. H., *enlar'ging*, p.; *enlarged'*, pp., a.; *enlarg'er*, s.; *enlarg'ment*, s. 89.

Enlighten, ĕn-lītn, vt. 45. To supply with light†; to shed light on; to illuminate with knowl.; to inform or instruct; to cheer. H.,

Enlink', vt. To link; to chain to.¶ [&c. 89.

Enlist, ĕn-list', vt. To enrol or register; to engage in the pub. service (v. i.); to unite firmly to a cause:—vi. To engage volun. to serve as a priv. soldier or sailor; to enter heartily into any cause. H., *enlist'ing*, p.; *enlist'ed*, pp.; *enlist'ing†*, *enlist'ment*, s. 89.

Enliven, ĕn-līv'n, vt. To make alive, to animate*; to make vigorous or active, sprightly or cheerful; to cheer or gladden. H., *enliv'ening*, p., a.; *enliv'ened*, -nd, pp.; *enliv'ener*, s.; *enliv'enment**, s. 89.

*Enmesh**, ĕn-mĕsh', vt. To net or entangle.‖

Enmity, ĕn'-me-te, -mīt-e—K., s. The qual. of being an enemy; unfriendliness; hostility; ill-will; malevolence. [nine.

Ennead, ĕn'-e-ăd, s. That wh. is made up of

Ennegagon, -ă-gŭn, s. A polygon with nine sides. (geom.)

Ennecandrian, -ăn'-dre-ăn, a. = *enneandrous*, -drŭs. Hav. nine stamens, as in plants of the class *enneandria*. (bot.)

Enneapetalous, ĕn-e-ă-l-, a. Hav. nine petals.

Ennestic, -ĕt'-ĭk, a. = *enneatical*, -ăl. Ninth.

Ennoble, ĕn-nō'bl, vt. To make noble; to raise to nobility; to elevate, dignify, exalt; to make illustrious.¶ H., *ennobling*, p., a.; *ennobled*, pp.; *ennoblement*, s. 89.

Ennui, ŏng-wē', ăn-wē'—S., ŏn'-wē—J. & M., s. 99. The uneasiness or languor arising from the absence of due mental excitement. (Fr.)

Enodation, ĕn-o-dā'-shŭn, s. A remov. or untying of knots; h., the solution of a difficulty*.

Enode, e-nōd', a. Without knots or joints. (bot.)

Enormity, e-nor'-mĭt-e, s. 26. Deviation from order or right*; appr., an atrocious crime; excessive villany. (v. a.)

Enormous, e-norm'-ŭs, a. 26. Lit., out of rule, irregular†; appr., going beyond the us. rule or measure; huge, vast, excessive; prodigious; heinous. H., *enormously*, 43, ad.; *enormousness*, *enormity* (v. su.), s. 91.

Enough, e-nŭf', a. 45. (pl., *enow*†, 23.) That satisfies desire, or that gives content; suf-

Enough', ad. In a sufficient degree. [ficient.

Enough', int. or imp. Noting sufficiency.

Enough', s. A sufficiency. (v. a.)

*Enounce**, e-nownse', vt. To enunciate. H., *enounc'ing**, p.; *enounced'**, pp.

Enquire, ĕn-kwīr', vt. To seek out by asking: —vi. To ask a ques. (fol. by *of*); to seek for truth or information (fol. by *for* or *after*); to seek by exam. or investigation (fol. by *into*). H., *enquir'ing*, p., a.; *enquired'*, pp.; *enquir'er*, s.; *enquir'able*, a.; *enqui'ry*, -re (the act; also a ques. or query; investigation, research), s. 89. See *Inquire*.

*Enqui'rent**, -ĕnt, a. Making enquiry. (v. v.)

Enqui'ring, -ĭng, a. Given to enquiry; eager for information. H., *enquir'ingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Enrage, ĕn-rāje', vt. To excite rage in; to irritate. H., *enrag'ing*, p.; *enraged'*, pp.

Enrapt, ĕn-răpt', pp., a. Borne away with emotion or ecstasy.‖ (poet.)

Enrapt'ure, -dre, vt. 18. To throw into rapture; to transport with pleas. or delight. H., *enrapt'uring*, p., a.; *enrapt'ured*, pp., a. 89.

*Enravish**, vt. To enrapture.¶ (poet.) H., &c. 89.

Enrich, ĕn-rĭtch', vt. 29. To make rich or opulent; to fertilise; to supply with any desirable or orn. augmentation or addition. H., *enrich'ing*, p.; *enriched'*, pp., a.; *enrich'er*, s.; *enrich'ment*, s. 89.

Enrobe', vt.¶ [a.; *enrich'ment*, s. 89.

Enrockment, ĕn-rŏk'-mĕnt, s. A mass of large stones deposited at random to form the basis of submarine structures. (civ. eng.)

Enroll, ĕn-rōl', vt. 53. To insert in a roll or register; to record.‖ H., *enroll'ing*, p.; *enrolled'*, pp., a.; *enroll'er*, s.; *enroll'ment* (also

Enroot', vt.‖ [a register or record), s. 89.

Ens†, ĕnz, s. 35. A being; entity; existence; that part of a subs. from wh. all its qual. flow (metaph.; chem.).

*Ensanguine**, ĕn-săng'-gwĭn, vt. To stain or smear with gore. H., *ensanguined'**, pp., a.; &c. 89.

*Ensconce**†, ĕn-skŏnse', vt. To cover or shelter (as in a sconce or fort); to secure or hide.¶ H., *enscon'cing*†, p.; *ensconced'*†, pp., a. 89.

Ensemble, ŏng-săm'bl, s. 99. Masses and details viewed or consid. with rel. to each other.

*Enshield'**, vt. To shield.¶ [(fine arts.) [Fr.]

Enshrine, ĕn-shrīne', vt. To enclose in or as in a shrine; to preserve as sacred (lit. or fig.). H., *enshrin'ing*, p.; *enshrined'*, pp.

Enshroud', vt. To enclose in a shroud.‖

Ensiferous, ĕn-sĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing a sword.

En'siform, -se-form, a. 26. Shaped like a sword.

Ensign, ĕn'-sīne, s. 45. The flag or banner of a regiment, also the officer in each company of infantry who carries it; the national flag car. by a ship. H., *en'sign-bearer*, &c., s. 90.

En'signcy, -sĭn-se, -sīne—We., s. The rank and office of an ensign.

Enslave, ĕn-slāve', vt. To reduce to slavery or bondage; to hold in subjection (phys. or ment.). H., *enslav'ing*, p.; *enslaved'*, pp., a.; *enslav'er*, s.; *enslave'ment*, s. 89. [enslaved.

*Enslavedness**, -slāv'-ĕd-nĕs, s. State of being

Ensnare', vt. To snare (q. v.).¶

Ensphere, ĕn-sfēre', vt. 45. To place in or form into a sphere.‖ H., *ensphēr'ing*, p.; *ensphered'*, pp.

Ensue, ĕn-sū', vt. 18. To follow or pursue†:—vi. To follow as a conseq. of premises; to fol. in a train of events or course of time; to succeed or come after. H., *ensu'ing*, p., a.; *ensued'*, pp. [to secure. See *Insure*.

Ensure, ĕn-sh'ōōr', vt. 35. To make certain; *Entablature*, ĕn-tăb'-lĕ-tūre, s. 9, 18. = *entab'lement* (-tăb'l—K.). The whole of the

‖ *En-* (1) = *in* or *into*. See p. 188.

¶ *En-* (2) intensive or expletive. See p. 188.

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parts of an order above the column, incl. the architrave, frieze, and cornice. (arch.)

Entail, ĕn-tāl′, s. An estate or fee entailed; the rule of descent of an estate. (leg.)

Entail′, vt. Lit., to curtail or limit; appr., to unalterably fix the succession to an estate in a cert. line of descendants (leg.); to cause or bring on as an inevitable consequ.‖ H., *entail′ing*, p.; *entailed′*, pp., a.; *entail′ment*, s. 89.

Entangle, ĕn-tăng′-gl, vt. 30, 45. To complicate by twisting or interweaving (as a thread); to involve in any thing complicated or from wh. escape is diff.; to confuse, embarrass, bewilder; to ensnare by artful talk. H., *entan′gling*, p.; *entan′gled*, pp., a.; *entan′glert*, s.; *entan′glement*, s. 89.

Entasis, ĕn′-tă-sĭs, s. The scarcely perceptible swelling of the shaft of a column. (arch.)

Entastic, -tăs′-tĭk, a. Rel. to diseases marked by tonic spasms. (path.)

Entelechy*, -tĕl′-e-kē, s. 29. The occ. developed energy of a latent power. (metaph.)

Enter'der*, vt. To treat with tenderness.‖

En'ter-, pfx. = *inter-* (q. v.). [Fr.]

Enter, ĕn′-tĕr, vt. To go or come in; to move or pass into a place (in any man.); to advance into (lit. or fig.); to begin or commence; to initiate in; to join or become a member of; to set down in writing (as in a book or register):—vi. To come, go, or flow in; to pierce or penetrate (as a sword or ball); to proc. to exam. or investigate; to engage in; to take the first step in. H., *en'tering*, p., s.; *en'tered*, pp., a.; *en'terer*†, s.; *ent'ering* (entrance; entry), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Enteritis, ĕn-tĕr-ī′-tĭs, s. 14. Inflam. of the bowels. (path.)

Enter'ocele, -o-sēl, -ŏs′-sĭl-e*—K., s. 99. A rupture in the groin. [the bowels.

Enterology, -ŏl′-o-je, s. An anat. treatise on

Enteromphalos, -ŏm′-fă-lŭs, s. Umbilical hernia.

Enterprise, ĕn′-tĕr-prīze, s. 35. An undertaking or attempt, par. one wh. is bold, arduous, or hazardous (phys., mor., or mental); an adventure.

En'terprise†, vt. To undertake or attempt; to assay boldly. H., *en'terpriser**, s.; &c. 89.

En'terprising, -prīze-ĭng, a. Bold; resolute; adventurous. H., *en'terprisingly*, ad. 91.

Entertain, ĕn-tĕr-tān′, vt. To receive and treat hospitably; to treat with agreeable conversation, to amuse or instruct by discourse; to hold, reserve, harbour, or cherish in the mind; to receive and admit (as a proposal); to keep in one's service*; to supply with provisions, liq., &c. (as an innkeeper); to please, amuse, or divert. H., *entertain'ing*, p., a.; *entertained′*, pp.; *entertain'er†*, s.; *entertain'ment*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Entertain'ing, -ĭng, a. Amusing, &c. H., *entertain'ingly*, ad.; *entertain'ingness**, s. 91.

Entertain'ment, -mĕnt, s. The act of entertaining; provisions for the table; a feast; a repast; that wh. entertains; a short farce given aft. the play or ch. piece (thea.); amusement or recreation gen. (v. v.)

Entertissued†, ĕn-tĕr-tĭsh′-ūōd, a. Interwoven with var. colours.

Entheastic*, -the-ăs′-tĭk, a. = *en'theal†*. Divinely inspired; enthusiastic.‖

Enthrone, ĕn-thrōn′, vt. 27. To place on a throne; to invest with sovereign auth.; to induct or instal a bishop (eccl.).¶ H., *enthrōn'ing*, p.; *enthroned′*, pp., a.; *enthrone'ment*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Enthronisation, -zā′-shŭn, s. Enthronement or installation of a bishop. (eccl.)

Enthusiasm, ĕn-thū′-ze-ăzm, -she*—Wa., s. 18, 35. Lit., inspiration; the belief or conceit of private revelation; appr., extr. heat of imagination; exaltation of ideas; elevation of fancy; intense mental excitement. [siasm.

Enthu'siast, -ĭst, s. One elevated with enthu-

Enthusiastic, -ăst′-ĭk, a. = *enthusiast'ical*, -ăl. Filled with enthusiasm; ardent; zealous; visionary; fanatical. H., *enthusiast'ically*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Enthymeme, ĕn′-the-mēme, s. 42. An argum. cons. of only an antecedent and its conseq. (rhet.) H., *enthymematical*, -me-măt′-(pert. to or cont.), s. 90.

Entice, ĕn-tīs′, vt. 28. To incite or draw by blandishments, or by exciting hope or desire; to urge or lead astray; to allure, attract, decoy; to indnce. H., *enti"cing*, p., a.; *enticed′*, pp.; *enti"cer*, s.; *enti"cing†*, *entice'ment* (also the means or obj. wh.), s. 89.

Enti"cing, -ĭng, a. Hav. qualities wh. entice; attractive. H., *enti"cingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Entierty†, -tīr′-te, s. Entirety (q. v.).

Entire, ĕn-tīr′, a. 14. Whole, undivided, unbroken; complete in all its parts; full, complete in itself; in full strength; hearty, sincere, honest; faithful*; wholly devoted; firm, solid, fixed; unmingled; unalloyed; impartial†. H., *entire'ly*, ad.; *entire'ness*, *entire'ty*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Entire, s. That wh. is whole and unmingled; appr., beer drawn from one tap, porter (= *entire'-butt*†). [pleteness. (v. su.) 91.

Entire'ty, -te, s. The whole; wholeness; com-

Entitle, ĕn-tī′tl, vt. 45. To grace or dignify with a title*; to give or prefix a name to; to name or designate; to give a claim or right to; to assign or dispose of by giving a title; to qualify. H., *enti"tling*, -ĭlng, p.; *enti'tled*, -tld, pp. [ence; a real being; a reality.

Entity, ĕn′-te-te, s. Being; essence; exist-

Entoil, vt. To ensnare.‖

Entomb, ĕn-tōōm′, vt. 20, 45. To deposit in a tomb; to inter.‖ H., *entombing*, -tōōm′-, p.; *entombed*, -tōōmd′, pp., a.; *entomb'ment*, s. 89.

Entomolite, ĕn-tŏm′-o-līte, s. A fossil insect.

Entomology, -to-mŏl′-o-je, s. = *entomatography**, -tŏg′-ră-fe. 32, 45. That part of zool. or nat. hist. wh. treats of insects. H., *entomological*, -lŏj′-ĭk-kl (pert. to), a.; *entomol'ogist*, -jĭst (one versed in), s.; &c. 90-1.

Enton'ic, a. Marked by a morbid strength of the circulating system. (path.) [into a circle.

Entortilation†, ĕn-tŏr-tĭl-ā′-shŭn, s. A turning

Entozoon, ĕn-to-zō′-ŏn, s. (pl., *entoza*.) Any animal wh. is parasitic on some internal organ of another animal; an intestinal worm.

Entrails, ĕn′-trālz, s. pl. The bowels.

Entrammel, vt. To trammel (q. v.).¶

Entrance, ĕn′-trănse, s. The act, the power, or the right of entering; the way in (as the door, gate, &c.); commencement; initiation; beginning; the act of entering on or taking poss.; registry; entry (q. v.).

Entrance, ĕn-trănse′, -trănse′—We., vt. 9. To put into a trance; fig., to raise to ecstasy; to ravish with delight or wonder. H., *entran"-*

‖ *En-* (1) = *in* or *into*. See p. 188. ¶ *En-* (2) intensive or expletive. See p. 188.

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ding, p., s.; *entrenced'*, pp., a.; *entrenc'ment*, s. 89. [tangle.¶

Entrap', vt. To trap; to ensnare; to entangle.

Entreat', *ën-trēt'*, vt. To ask earnestly; to solicit, beseech, importune; to beg or implore; to yield to entreaty; to use or manage†:—vi. To make an earnest petition or request*; to treat†. H., &c. 89. [91.

Entreat'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *entreat'ingly*, ad.

Entreat'ur, -ĭv, s. 45. Cont. entreaty; pleading; treating†.

Entre'y, -e, s. = *entreat'ance*†, -*ănce*. Earnest prayer or request; solicitation; importunity.

Entrée, *ing-trē'*, s. 99. Entry; freedom of access; a course of dishes at table. (Fr.)

Entremets, *ŏng'tr-mā*, s. 99. A side-dish, a relish; appr., one of the small dishes set bet. the prin. ones at table. (Fr.)

Entrepot, *ŏng'tr-pō*, s. A store-house, a bonding warehouse; a seaport through wh. the imports and exports of a large district pass†.

Entry, *in'-tre*, s. The passage by wh. a place is entered; the act of entering (in any of its senses); ingress; entrance; registry of a ship or goods at the Cust.-ho. (comm.); a taking poss. of lands and other estates (leg.).

Entwine', vt.¶ [or obscurity.

Inubilous, e-nū'-bil-ŭs, a. Free from clouds

Inucleate, e-nū'-kle-āt, vt. 18. Lit., to extract the kernel or stone; to clear from knots or lumps; to extract by raising, or by sep. the adhering surfaces (surg.); fig., to free from intricacy or obscurity; to disentangle or explain. H., *enu'cleating*, p.; *enu'cleated*, pp.; *enucle'ation*, 36, s. 89.

Enumerate, e-nū'-mĕr-āt, vt. 18. To count or reckon up singly; to mention or repeat sep.; to particularise. H., *enu'merating*, p.; *enu'merated*, pp.; *enu'merator**, 25, s.; *enumera'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Enu'merative, -ĭv, a. Counting singly. (v. v.)

Enunciate, e-nŭn'-se-āte *or* e-nūn'-sh'āt, -she-āte—S., Wa., vt. 28. To utter or proclaim; to declare (as from auth.); to enounce. H., *enun'ciating*, p.; *enun'ciated*, pp.; *enunciation*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Enunciation, -se-ā'-shŭn, -she-ā'—S., Wa., s. 28. Declaration; the act or the manner of uttering; expression; intelligence; information.

Enunciative, -se-ā-tĭv *or* -sh'ā-tĭv (v. v.), a. = *enun'ciatory*, -tŭr-e, 25. Cont. utterance; declarative. H., *enun'ciatively*, ad. 91.

Envelop, ĕn-vĕl'-ŭp, vt. 25. To cover by wrapping and folding; to enclose in an envelope; to surround entirely; to involve; to hide; to line*. H., *envel'oping*, p.; *envel'oped*, -ŭpt, pp.; *envel'opment*, s. 89.

Envelope, *ĕn'-vĕl-ōpe*, ŏn-ve-lōpe'—Wa., *ŏng'v'-lōp—Fr., s. 99. = *envelop*, ĕn-vĕl'-ŭp. A cover or wrapper (par. of a letter); any investing integument; a mound of earth raised to cover some weak part (fort.).

Envenom, ĕn-vĕn'-ŭm, vt. 25. To taint or impregnate with venom; to poison; to make odious; to enrage or exasperate. H., *envenoming*, p.; *envenomed*, -ŭmd, pp., a. 89.

Enviable, ĕn'-ve-ĭăbl, a. 45. That excites or is deserving envy. H., *en'viably*, ad. 91.

Envious, -ŭs, a. Feeling envy; tinctured with envy (as feelings); excited or directed by envy (as remarks). H., *en'viously*, 43, ad.; *enviousness*, s. 91.

Environ, ĕn-vī'-rŭn, vt. To encompass or surround; to involve; to besiege or hem in; to invest. H., *envi'roning*, p.; *envi'roned*, -rŭnd, pp.; *envi'ronment*, s. 89.

Environs, ĕn'-ve-rŭns, ĕn-vī'-rŭns—J. & M., We., Wo., ŏn-ve-rŭns'—Anglo-Fr., Wa. (all in nearly eq. use), s. pl. 99. The places or parts lying round or adjacent to (par. of a town or city). [Fr.]

Envoy, ĕn'-voy, s. 22. A minister sent on a special and temporary mission to a foreign prince or governm.; a messenger†. H., *en'voyship*, s. 90.

Envy, vt. To feel envy towards; to hate on account of the excel. or success of its object; to begrudge:—vi. To feel envy. H., *en'vying*, p.; *en'vied*, -vĭd, pp., a.; *en'vier*, s.; *en'viable*, a.; (an) *en'vying**, s. (v. su.) 88.

*Enwomb**, ĕn-wōōm', vt. 45. To make pregnant†; to bury; to hide (as in some deep gulf).‖ H., *enwombed*, -wōōmd', pp.; &c. 89.

Enwrap', vt. To inwrap.¶

Eocene, ē'-o-sēne, s. App. to the earlier tertiary strata or formations. (geol.)

Eo'lian, *Eol'ic*. See *Æolian*, &c.

Eolipile, e-ŏl'-e-pīle, s. A phil. toy for illustr. the force of steam.

Eon, ē'-ŏn, s. = *Æ'on*. A virtue, attribute, or perfection existing from eternity. (Pla. phil.)

Epact, ē'-pākt, s. The moon's age at the end of the year. (chron.)

Eparch, ĕp'-ārk, s. 29. The ruler of a province. H., *ep'archy* (a province), s. 99.

Epaulet, ĕp'-ăw-lĕt, -ŭl-lĕt'—K., s. A shoulder-knot; appr., the orn. badge worn on the shoulder by mil. men.

Epenetic, ĕp-e-nĕt'-ĭk, a. Laudatory. (rhet.)

Epenthesis, e-pĕn'-the-sĭs, s. The insertion of a letter or syl. in the mid. of a word. (gr.) H., *epenthetic*, ĕp-ĕn-thet'-ĭk (inserted in &c.), a. 90. [dish in the centre of a table.

Epergne, a-pĕrn', s. An orn. stand for a large

Ephah, ē'-fä, s. = *e'phah*. A cert. Heb. meas. (= about 1½ bush.).

Ephemera, e-fĕm'-ĕr-ă, s. = *ephem'eron*, -ŭn. 45. That wh. lasts but a day; the day-fly or May-fly; also a fever of a day*.

Ephem'eral, -ăl, a. = *ephem'eric*†, -ĭk. Diurnal; lasting only a day; h., short-lived, transient.

Ephemeris, e-fĕm'-ĕr-ĭs, s. (pl., *ephemerides*, ĕf-e-mĕr'-e-dēz.) A journal or diary; an ast. almanac; a collec. name for reviews, magazines, and other periodicals.

Ephem'erist, -ĭst, s. An astrologer.

Ephesian, e-fē'-zh'ăn, a. 35. Pert. to *Eph'esus*:—s. A native of Ephesus; h., also a profligate*. [by the Heb. priests.

Ephod, ĕf'-ŏd, s. 45, 25. A kind of girdle worn

Eph'or, -ŏr, s. (pl., *eph'ors*, -ŏrz, E.; *eph'ori*, L.) One of the five supreme judges chosen annually. (anc. Sparta.) H., *eph'oralty* (his office or term of), s. 90. [or over. (Gr.)

Epi-, ĕp'-e, pfx. = *ep-* (by contr.). On, upon,

Epic, ĕp'-ĭk, a. Narrative; count. narration; heroic; exalted. H., (an) *ep'ic* or *ep'ic poem*, s. 90-1. [of the pericarp. (bot.)

Epicarp, ĕp'-e-kärp, s. 26. The outer coating

*Epicede**, ep'-e-sēde, s. = *epice'dium**, -e-dĭm, L. A funeral song or discourse.

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Epice''dial, -yăl, a. = *epice''dian*, -yăn. 45. Elegiac; mournful.

Epicene, ĕp'-e-sēne, a. Com. to both sexes; of either gender (app. to s.—gr.). H., (an) *ep'icene*, s. 90-1. [ing. (med.)

Epicerastic, -se-răs'-tĭk, a. Sensitive; assuaging.

Epictetian, ĕp-ĭk-tē'-shă'ăn, a. 36. Pert. to *Epicte'tus* the Stoic.

Epicure, ĕp'-e-kūre, s. 18. A voluptuary; appr., one devoted to the luxuries of the table; a lux. and dainty eater; an Epicurean*. H., *ep'icurism*, -rĭzm (habits, &c. of), s. 90.

Epicurean, -kū-rē'-ăn, -kū'—We., s. 18, 45. Pert. to *Epicu'rus* or his doctrines; h., luxurious; sensual; contrib. to the lux. of the table. [an epicure*.

Epicure'an (v. a.), s. A disciple of Epicarus;

Epicure'anism, -ĭzm, -kū'—S., We., s. 35. The doctrines of Epicurus, wh. make pleasure, restrained by prudence to render it more lasting, the ch. end of life, and the standard of all virtue; also an attachm. to them.

*Ep'icurise**, -rĭze, vi. 60. To feed or indulge like an epicure.

Epicycle, ĕp'-e-sĭ-kl, s. 45. A little circle hav. its centre on the circumf. of a larger one (= *def'erent*) on wh. it moves. (anc. ast.)

Epicy'cloid, -kloyd, s. 22. A cert. curve. (geom.)

Epidemic, ĕp-e-dĕm'-ĭk, a. = *epidem'ical*, -ăl. Lit., upon the people; appr., attacking many persons at the same period, and in the same country, and prevailing only for a time (as a disease); fig., widely spread, gen. prevailing (as a fashion, pop. fury, &c.). H., *epidem'ically*, 43, ad.; (an) *epidem'ic* or *epidem'y**, s. 90-1.

Epidermic, ĕp-e-dĕrm'-ĭk, a. = *epiderm'al*, -ăl; *epiderm'idal*, -e-dăl. Of or rel. to the epidermis. [true skin; the cuticle (q. v.).

Epiderm'is, -ĭs, s. Lit., that wh. lies on the

Epidictic, -dĭk'-tĭk, a. Explan.; demonstrative. (rhet.) [(anat.)

Epididymis, -dĭd'-e-mĭs, s. The upper testicle.

Epidote, ĕp'-e-dōte, s. A cert. mineral. H., *epidōt'ic* (cont. or pert. to), a. 90. [(bot.)

Epigæus, -jē'-ŭs, a. Growing close to the earth.

Epigastric, -găs'-trĭk, a. Pert. to the *epigas'trium* (-tre-ŭm) or the part of the abdomen over the stomach.

Epigee, ĕp'-e-je, s. = *epige'um*, -ŭm. 32. That point of the moon's orbit nearest to the earth. (ast.) [the surf. of the earth. (geol.)

Ep'igene, -jēne, a. Formed or originating on

Epiglottis, -glŏt'-ĭs, s. A cartilage of the larynx wh. covers the glottis dur. deglutition. H., *epiglott'ic* (pert. to), a. 90.

Epigram, ĕp'-e-grăm, s. Prim., an inscription†; appr., a short poem, on one subj., concl. by a witty or piquant turn of thought.

Epigrammatic, -măt'-ĭk, a. = *epigrammat'ical*, -ăl. Of or rel. to epigrams; concise; piquant. H., *epigrammat'ically*, ad. 91.

Epigramm'atist, -ă-tĭst, s. A writer or dealer in epigrams.

Epigraph, ĕp'-e-grăf, s. A short inscription, par. on a building (ant.); a citation or motto at the commencem. of a book or its parts (liter.).

Epigynous, e-pĭj'-ĭn-ŭs, a. Hav. any organ growing over or upon the ovarium. (bot.)

Epilepsy, ĕp-e-lĕp'-se, s. A cert. disease marked by sud. fits of convulsive stupor, and frothing at the mouth; the falling sickness†.

Epilep'tic, -tĭk, a. = *epilep'tical*, -ăl. Pert. to, affec. with, or cons. of epilepsy; convulsed. H., *epilep'tic* (one affec. with), s. 91.

Epilogise, ĕp'-e-lo-jĭze, e-pĭl'—S., vt. = *ep'iloguise**, -lōg-ĭze, 30. 60. To add to, as or like an epilogue:—vi. To speak an epilogue.

*Epilogism**, e-pĭl'-o-jĭzm, s. 35. A computation added to another; enumeration. H., *epilogis'tic* (of or like), s. 90.

Epilogistic, -jĭst'-ĭk, a. Of or like epilogue.

Epilogue, ĕp'-e-lŏg, s. 30. The peroration (orat.); a short speech or poem addressed to the audience at the end of a play (thea.).

Epiphany, e-pĭf'-ă-ne, s. 45. The festival in commem. of the manifes. of Christ (= 6 Jan.).

Epiphonema, ĕp-e-pho-nē'-mă, e-pĭf-o—S., s. An exclam. sentence or striking reflection. (orat.) [tion of a final word or phrase. (rhet.)

Epiphora, e-pĭf'-o-ră, s. The emphatic repeti-

Epiphyllospermous, ĕp-e-fĭl-o-spĕrm'-ŭs, a. Bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves. (bot.) [leaf. (bot.)

Epiphyllous, e-pĭf'-ĭl-ŭs, a. Inserted upon the

Epiph'ysis, e-sĭs, s. That wh. grows on someth. else; an accretion; a cert. process of bone (anat.). H., *epiphyseal*, ĕp-e-fĭz'-e-ăl, a. 90-1.

Epiphyte, ĕp'-e-fīte, s. A plant wh. grows on another, but wh. does not der. its food from it; an air-plant. H., *epiphytic*, -fĭt'-ĭk, or *epiphytal*, e-pĭf'-e-tăl (pert. to or res.), a. 90-1.

Epiploce, e-plp'-lo-se, s. 28. The piling up of circumstances so as to aggravate their force. (rhet.) [trusion of the omentum.

Epip'locele, -sēle, s. A hernia formed by pro-

Epiploic, ĕp-e-plō'-ĭk, a. Pert. to the *epiploön* (e-plp'-lo-ŏn) or omentum. (anat.)

Episcopacy, e-pĭs'-ko-păs-e, s. Lit., oversight, superintendence; appr., church governm. by bishops; also the order of bishops.

Epis'copal, -ko-păl, a. Bel. to, vested in, or gov. by bishops; noting the est. church of Eng. H., *epis'copally*, ad. 91.

Episcopalian, -pāle'-yăn, a. Episcopal.

Episcopa''lian, s. Appr., an adherent to the ch. of Eng. H., *episcopa''lianism*, -ĭzm (gov. and doctr. of), s. 90. [order of bishops.

Episcopate, e-pĭs'-ko-pāte, s. A bishopric; the

Epis'copy, -pe, s. 43. Survey; superintendence.

Episode, ĕp'-e-sōde, s. Prim., that wh. is added whilst proc. on the way; appr., an incidental narrative or digression in a poem.

Episodic, -sŏd'-ĭk, a. = *episod'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to, res., or contained in an episode. H., *episod'ically*, ad. 91.

Epispastic, ĕp-e-spăs'-tĭk, a. Drawing; blistering. H., *epispas'tic* (a blister or vesicatory), s. (med.) 90-1. [a seed. (bot.)

Ep'isperm, -spĕrm, s. The outer integument of

Episthotonos, e-pĭs-thŏt'-o-nŏs, s. Spasm in wh. the whole body is bent forwards. (path.)

Epistle, e-pĭs'l or e-pĭs'-al, s. 45. A letter; a letter-missive. [read the epistles† (eccl.).

Epis'tler, -lĕr, s. A writer of epistles*; he who

Epistolary, e-pĭs'-to-lăr-e, s. Pert. or suitable to, or cont. in letters; familiar.

Epistolic, -tŏl'-ĭk, a. = *epistol'ical*, -ăl. Epistolary; noting the repr. of ideas by letters and words. [H., *epis'tolise**, s.; &c. 89.

Epis'tolise†, -to-lĭze, vi. 60. To write letters.

Epistolography, -lŏg'-răf-e, s. The art or prac. of letter-writing. H., *epistolographic*, -grăf'-ĭk (pert. to), a. 90.

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Epistrophe, e-plś'-tro-*fe*, s. 45. The repetition of the same word or phrase at the end of sev. successive sentences. (rhet.)

Epistylet, ĕp'-e-stīle, s. The architave.

Ep'itaph, -*tăf*, s. An inscription on a tomb.

Epitaphian, -tā'-fe-ăn, -tăf'-yĭn—K., s. = *epitaphic*, -tăf'-ĭk. 45. Pert. to an epitaph.

Epitasis, e-plt'-*ă*-sis, ĕp-e-tā'—S., s. That wh. violently tends to some point; the paroxysm of fever; the progress of the plot (anc. dr.); a strong appeal to the passions (orat.).

Epithalamium, ĕp-e-thă-lām*e*'-yŭm, s. = *epithal'amy**, E. A nuptial song; a poem on marriage. (L.)

Epithelium, -thēle'-yŭm, s. (pl., *epithe"lia*, -y'ă.) The thin delicate cuticle wh. covers the mucous membranes. (anat.)

*Ep'ithem**, -thĕm, s. A lotion or embrocation.

Epithet, ĕp'-e-thĕt, s. That wh. is joined to someth. else; appr., a word or term, used adjectively, to expr. some qual. or attribute (rhet.); title, name*§. H., *epithet'ic* (pert. or cons. of), s. 90-1.

Epithumetic, -thu-mĕt'-ĭk, a. Lustful; sensual.

Epitome, e-plt'-o-me, s. 99. An abridgment; a work in wh. all the essen. contents of a former work are red. to a smaller compass. (Gr.)

Epit'omize, -mīze, vt. 60. To shorten or abridge. H., *epit'omizing*, p.; *epit'omized*, pp., a.; *epit'omizer*, *epit'omist*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Epitrite, ĕp'-e-trīte, s. A cert. comp. poet. foot.

Epitrope, e-plt'-ro-pe, s. 99. Concession, with a view to advantage. (rhet.)

Epizeuxis, ĕp-e-zŭks'-ĭs, s. 18, 40. Repetition of a word with vehemence. (rhet.)

Epizoan, -zō'-ăn, s. = *epizo'on*. (pl., *epizo'ans*, E.; *epizo'a*, Gr.) An external parasitic animal (par. one of those on fishes).

Epizootic, -zo-ŏt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to epizoa; cont. fossil remains (geol.); epidemic, as app. to animals (path.).

Epoch, ĕp'-ŏk, ē'-pŏk—Ke., P., s. = *ep'ocha*, -o-kă, L. (pl., *ep'ochs*, E.; *ep'ochæ*, -kē, L.) A fixed point of time from wh. dates are numbered, or wh. is rend. remarkable by some historic event; the commencem. of an era. (chron.)

Epode, ĕp'-ōde, ē'-pōde—Ke., s. The third or last part of an ode; a little verse or verses fol. one or more great ones†.

Epodic, -ŏd'-ĭk, a. Of or res. an epode.

Epopee, ĕp-o-pē', ĕp'—K., s. 99. = *ep'os*, L. An epic poem, or (rather) its fable or subject. (Fr.) [prover. (gun.) [Fr.]

Eprouvette, ā-prōō-vĕt', s. 99. A gunpowder

*Epulary**, ĕp'-ū-lĭr-e, a. 18, 25. Pert. to a feast or banquet. [(an) *epulot'ic*, s. (med.) 91.

*Epulotic**, -lŏt'-ĭk, a. Healing; cicatrising. H.,

Equable, ē'-kwă-bl, ĕk'-wă—S., a. 33. Equal and uniform; smooth; even. H., *e'quably*, 43, ad.; *e'quableness**, *equability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Equal, ē'-kwăl, ē'-kwĭl}, a. 33. Hav. the same bulk, value, or any other qual. wh. admits of comparison; even; uniform; in just proportion; adequate to; impartial, neutral, indifferent; equitable; upon the same terms. H., *e'qually*, 43, ad.; *e'qualness**, *equality*, -kwŏl'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [as another; equality.

Equal, s. One of the same age, rank, or cond.

Equal, vt. To make equal; to raise or rise to equality with; to be equal to; to answer in full proportion. H., *e'qualling*, p.; *e'qualled*, pp.

Equalise, -ĭze, vt. 60. To make equal. H., *e'qualising*, p.; *e'qualised*, pp.; *e'qualiser*, s.; *equalisation*, -le-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

*Equangular**, -kwang'-gu-, a. Equiangular.

Equanimity, e-kwă-nĭm'-ĭt-e, s. 33. Evenness of mind.

*Equanimous**, -kwăn'-e-mŭs, a. Even-minded.

Equation, e-kwā'-shŭn, s. 33. Lit., a making equal; appr., the reduc. of extremes to a mean proportion; the expression of the same quan. in dissimilar terms, but of eq. value, with the sign = bet. them (as cx + b = o; 1*l.* = 240*d.* — alg.; &c.).

Equator, e-kwā'-tŏr, s. 25. The great circle of the celestial sphere, of wh. the plane is perpendicular to the axis of the earth's diurnal motion (= *celestial equa'tor*—ast.); the great circle of the terrestrial sphere wh. is every where equally dist. from the poles, and divides the earth into two hemispheres (= *equa'tor* or *terrestrial do.*—geog.).

Equatorial, -tōre'-e-ăl, a. Pert. to the equator.

Equato"rial, s. A telescope so mounted as to keep a celestial obj. in view whilst above the horizon. H., *equatōr'ially*, ad. 90.

Equery, ĕk'-wĕr-e, e-kwĕr'-e—K., Wa., s. = *eq'uerry*. One who has the care of horses; an officer under the master of the horse (G. B.); a lodge for horses.

Equestrian, e-kwĕs'-tre-ăn, a. 33. Of or rel. to horses or horsemanship; on horseback; of or rel. to knights.

Equi-, ē'-kwe, ĕk'-we—S., pfx. Equal. Its comp. are mostly self-expl.:—*equian'gular* (hav. eq. angles), a.:—*equibal'ance* (eq. weight), s.; (to) *equibal'ance*, vt.:—*equicrur'al* or *equicrur'e** (equal-legged; isosceles), a.:—*equidist'ant*, a.; *equidist'antly*, ad.; *equidist'ance*, *equidist'tant*, s.:—*e'quiform* (of like form), a.; *equiform'ity* (uniform equality), s.:—*equilat'eral* (equal-sided), a.; *equilat'eral* (an eq. side), s.:—*equilib'brate* (to balance eq.), vt.; *equilibration*, -le-brā'-(equipoise), s.:—*equilib'rious** (equally poised), a.; *equilib'riously**, ad.; *equilib'rity**, s., 91:—*equipon'dency* (a hanging in equipoise), s.:—*equipon'derant* (of eq. weight), a.; *equipon'derance*, *equipon'derancy*, s.; *equipon'derate* (to be of eq. w.), vi.:—*equisonance*, -kwĭs'- (an eq. sounding), s.:—*equitangen'tial*, -sh'ăl (hav. its tangent eq. to a constant line), a.:—*e'quivalve* (app. to cert. bivalves), a.; (an) *e'quivalve*, s.: &c., &c. (See below.)

Equilibrist, e-kwĭl'-e-brĭst, s. A balancer.

Equilibrium, e-kwe-lĭb'-re-tĭm, ĕk-we—S., s. 33, 45. Equipoise; equality of weight or force, or of evidence, motives, or powers; a state of rest, from the disturbing forces mut. counteracting each other (statics); just poise of figures and effects (fine arts); balance of power (pol.).

Equimul'tiple, a. App. to a quan. wh. has been mult. by the same number as another quan. H., (an) *equimul'tiple*, s. (math.) 89.

Equine, e'-kwīne, a. = *equi'nal*, -năl. 45. Of or rel. to a horse or horses.

Equinoctial, ek-we-nŏk'-sh'ăl, ē-kwe—K., Wa., We., a. Pert. to or occurring at the time of the equinoxes; equatorial. H., *equinoc'tially*, ad. (v. i.) 91. The (two) *equinoc'tial points* are those where the ecliptic and the equator intersect each other. (ast.)

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Equinoc'tial, s. The celestial equator. (ast.)

Equinox, e'-kwe-nŏks, ĕk'-we—S., s. 40. Lit., equal night; the time (21 Mar.; 22 Sept.) when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, making the nights and days equal all over the world; equinoctial wind.

Equip, e-kwip', vt. 33. Prim., to dress or fit out; appr., to completely furn. with arms, &c., for mil. service; to fit out for sea (as a ship). H., *equip'ing*, p.; *equipped'*, pp., a.; *equip'ment* (also the things used; necessary adjuncts—civ. eng.), s. 39.

Equipage, ĕk'-we-pĭje, s. 33, 45. The furniture of a mil. man (par. accoutrements) or of an official traveller; the furn. of an army, or of an armed ship incl. the crew; carriage of state, attendances, retinue (as horses, liveries, &c.). H., *eq'uipaged* (hav. or attem. by), a. 90.

Equipoise, ĕ'-kwe-poyze, ĕk'-we—S., s. 22, 85. Equality of weight or force; equilibrium.

E'quipoise†, vt. To balance or poise tog. (par. two opinions). H., &c. 89.

Equipollent, -pŏl'-ĕnt, a. Hav. eq. power or force; equivalent. H., *equipoll'ence*, *equipoll'ency*, -ĕn-ce, s. 91.

Equirotal, -rō'-tăl, a. Hav. equal wheels.

Equisetum, ĕk-we-sē'-tĭm, s. (pl., *equise'ta.*) The plant horse-tail or Dutch-rush. (L.)

Equitable, ĕk'-we-tăbl, -wĭt-ăbl—K., s. 45. Equal or impartial in regard to the rights of others; giv. to each his due; fair, just, upright; loving or doing justice; held or exerc. in equity (leg.). H., *eq'uitably*, 43, ad.; *eq'uitableness*, *eq'uity*, s. (v. i.) 91. [leaves. (bot.)

Eq'uitant, -tănt, a. App. to the vernation of

Equity, ĕk'-we-te, s. Justice, or its imper. distrib.; right; an equitable claim (leg.); the exten. of laws to cases not expr. but implied in them (juris.).

Equivalent, e-kwĭv'-ă-lĕnt, a. 33. Equal in value, excellence, power, or effect; eq. in cogency; of the same meaning. H., *equiv'alently*, ad.; *equiv'alence*, -lĕnse, *equiv'alency*, -lĕn-ce, s. 91.

Equiv'alent, s. That wh. is equal or equiv. to another; the definite proportion in wh. a subs. combines with others, forming new comp., ref. to some com. standard of unity (chem.); a rock, or strata, sep. situated but contemporaneous in origin (geol.).

Equivocal, e-kwĭv'-o-kăl, a. 33. Equally significant on either side; of doubtful or double meaning; uncertain, ambiguous, dubious. H., *equiv'ocally*, 42, ad.; *equiv'ocalness*, *equiv'ocacy**, -kăs-e, s. (v. i.) 91.

Equiv'ocal, s. A word or term of doubtful or double meaning.

Equivocate, e-kwĭv'-o-kāte, vt. To render equivocal:—vi. To use words of double meaning; to prevaricate; to shuffle in speech. H., *equiv'ocating*, p., a.; *equiv'ocated*, pp.; *equiv'ocator*, s.; *equivoca'tion*, 36, s. (v. s.) 89. [vouring of equivocation.

Equiv'ocatory, -ka-tŏr-e, a. 25. Const. or sa-

Equivoque, e-kwe-vōke', ā-ke—Fr., S., s. = *equivoke**, ĕk'-we-. Equivocation; a quibble.

Equivorous, e-kwĭv'-ŏr-ŭs, a. Feeding on horseflesh.

-er, ĕr, afx. In verbals it den. the agent (either pers. or thing). Added to the names of places it signifies an inhab. of the place. 88.

Era, ēr'-ă, ĕ'-ră—K., Wa., We., s. = *æ'ra*, L. 26. A period of time commencing at any par. date or epoch; an epoch*.

*Eradiate**, e-rā'-de-āte, vi. 45. To emit radiance. H., *era'diating**, p.; *era'diated**, pp.; *eradia'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Eradicate, e-răd'-e-kāte, vt. To pull up or out by the root; to destroy thoroughly (as bad habits); to extirpate. H., *erad'icating*, p.; *erad'icated*, pp.; *erad'icator*, 25, s.; *erad'icable*, 45, a.; *eradica'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Erad'icative, -ĭv, a. Curing radically. H., (an) *erad'icative*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Erase, e-rāze', vt. To rub or scrape out (as let. or words); to obliterate or expunge; to remove or efface (as from the memory); to destroy; to raze†. H., *eras'ing*, p.; *erased'*, pp., a.; *eras'er* (he or that wh.), s.; *eras'able*, a.; *erasement*, *era'sion**, -zhŭn, *era'sure*, -zh'ŏor, s. 89.

Erastian, e-răst'-yăn, s. 45. A follower of Erastus. H., *erast'ianism*, -ĭzm (tenets of), s. 90.

Erbium, ĕr'-be-ŭm, s. A rec. discov. metal.

Ere, āre, ad. 26. Before; sooner than. († or poet.) H., *ere'long**†, *erewon'**†, *erewhile**† or *erewhiles†*, -hwīles' (some time ago; bef.

Ere†, pr. Before. [long), ad. 92.

Erebus, ĕr'-e-bŭs, s. Darkness; gloom; the region of the dead; hell. (myth.)

Erect, e-rĕkt', a. 28. Upright; perpendicular; directed upwards; fig., firm, bold, unshaken; vigorous. H., *erect'ly*, 43, ad.; *erect'ness*, s. 91.

Erect', vt. To place or set upright or perpendicularly; to construct or raise (as a building); to set up or estab.; to elevate or exalt; to raise or lift up; to encourage or animate:—vi. To rise upright†. H., *erect'ing*, p.; *erect'ed*, pp.; *erect'or*, *erect'or*, 25 (he or that; appr., a muscle—anat.), s.; *erect'able*, a.; *erec'tion*, 36 (act; state; also that wh. is raised; a structure or building), s. 89.

Erectile, e-rĕk'-tĭl, a. 45. That may be erected.

Erective, -rĕkt'-ĭv, a. 45. Able or tend. to erect.

*Eremite**, ĕr'-e-mīte, a. 26. A hermit (q. v.). H., *er'emitage**, s.; *er'emitism**, s. 90.

Eremitical, -mĭt'-ĭk-ăl, a. Hermitical.

*Ereption**†, e-rĕp'-shŭn, s. A snatching from.

Erethism, ĕr'-e-thĭsm, s. Morbid functional energy or perfection. (med.) H., *erethis'tic* (pert. to), s. 90-1. [(logical inference), s. 90-2.

Ergo†, ĕr'-go, ad. Therefore. H., *er'gotism*†

Er'got, -gŏt, s. A cert. parasitical fungus (par. that on rye). H., *er'gotism*, -ĭzm (morbid eff. of—med.), s. 90.

Eriometer, ĕr-e-ŏm'-e-tŏr, e-re—We., s. An optical instr. for meas. the fibres of wool, &c.

Eristic†, e-rĭst'-ĭk, a. Controversial.

Erke†§, ĕrk, a. Idle; lazy.

Ermine, ĕr'-mĭn, s. 45. A spec. of stoat or weasel, also its val. white fur; fig., the office or dign. of a judge. H., *er'mined* (adorned with),

Ern, ĕrn, s. The sea-eagle. (prov.) [a. 90.

Erode, e-rōde', vt. To gnaw or eat into, from, or away; to canker or corrode. H., *erod'ing*, p., a.; *erod'ed*, pp., a.; *ero'sion*, -zhŭn, s. 89.

Eros, e-rōs', a. 35. Marked on the margin, as if gnawed. (bot.)

Erosive, -rō'-sĭv, a. 45. That erodes. [to love.

Erotic, e-rŏt'-ĭk, a. = *erot'ical*, -ăl. Of or rel.

*Erot'ic**, s. An amorous poem. [madness.

Erotema'nia, ĕr-o-to-, s. = *erotom'any**. Love-

Erpetol'ogy, s. Herpetology (q. v.).

Err, ĕr, vt. 13, 24. To mislead†:—vi. Lit., to

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rumble or stray; appr., to deviate from the true course or purp.; to miss the right way in science, morals, relig., or duty; to commit or fall into error; to mistake. H., *err'ing*, p., a.; *err'ed*, pp.; *err'or* (q. v.), *errs'tion†*, s. 89. [*err'ableness**†, s. 91.

*Err'able**†, -ăbl, a. Prone to err; fallible. H.,

Errand, ĕr'-rănd, ĕr'-rănd†—Wa., s. 26. A verbal message; anything to be told or done by a messenger. [erant; arrant†.

Er'rane, -rănt, a. Wandering; roving; itin-

Er'rantry, -re, s. An errant state*; the empl. of a knight-errant.

Errat'ic, ĕr-răt'-ĭk, a. = *errat'ical*, -ăl. Wandering, or hav. wandered; have no cert. course; irregular; hav. been transported from the orig. location (geol.). H., *errat'-Errat'ist*†, s. A vagabond. [*ically*, ad. 91.

Errat'um, ĕr-rā'-tŭm, s. (pl., *errā'ta*). An error or mistake wh. appears in a book.

Err'hine, ĕr'-rīne, a. 26. That is snuffed up the nose, or that induces discharge from it. H., (an) *er'rhine*, s. (med.) 91.

Err'ing, -ĭng, s. See *Err.* H., *err'ingly*, ad. 91.

Erroneous, ĕr-rō'-ne-ŭs, -rōn'-yŭs—K., a. Lit., roving, unsettled†; irregular*; deviating, by mistake, from truth; founded on error; wrong, false, mistaken. H., *erro'neously*, 43, ad.; *erro'neousness*, s. 91.

Error, ĕr'-rŏr, s. 26-6, 56. A wandering from the truth; a mistake in judgment; a deviation from law, justice, or right; a blunder or mistake (in any sense); a mistake in pleading or in judgm. (leg.); sin, iniquity (scrip.; theol.)

*Err'orist**, -ĭst, s. One who errs. [See *Err.*

Ers, ĕrse, s. The bitter vetch. (prov.)

Erse, ĕrse, s. The dialect of the Celtic spoken by the Highlanders of Scotland. [(prov.)

Ersh, ĕrsh, s. = *kersh*. The stubble of grain.

Erst, ĕrst, ad. First; at first; before; formerly. († or poet.) H., *erst'whilet*, ad. 92.

Erubescent, ĕr-rŭ-bĕs'-ĕnt, a. 18. Red or reddish; growing red; blushing. H., *erubes'cence*, -ĕnse, *erubes'ency*, -ĕn-se, s. 91.

*Eruct'ate**, e-rŭk'-tāte, vt. = *eruct'*†. To belch. H., *eructa'tion*, 86, s. 89.

Erudite, ĕr'-rŭ-dīte, a. 34, 16. Freed from rudeness†; instructed; learned. H., *er'uditely*, ad. 91. [study; learning (par. in literature).

Erudition, -dish'-ŭn, s. Knowledge gained by

Eruginous, a. See *Aeruginous.*

Erupted, e-rŭpt'-ĕd, pp., a. Snd. and forcibly thrown out (as lava).

Eruption, -rŭp'-shŭn, s. A bursting forth from inclosure or confinement; sud. and violent emission; a sud. excursion (as of armed men); efflorescence, pustules, &c., on the skin (path.).

Eruptive, -rŭpt'-ĭv, a. Bursting forth; attended with or prod. by eruption (path.; geol.).

Erysipe, e-rĭng'-go, s. = *erin'go*. 30. The seaholly.

Erysipelas, ĕr-e-sĭp'-e-lăs, s. A cert. inflam. eruptive disease; St Anthony's fire†. (Gr.)

Erysipelatous, -se-pĕl'-ă-tŭs, a. = *erysip'elous**. Eruptive; of or res. erysipelas.

Erythema, -thē'-mă, s. A name app. to rashes or *erythe'matā*. (path.) H., *erythemat'ic* (pert. to), a. 90.

Escalade, ĕs-kă-lād', ĕs'—Br., s. 99. The scaling of a fortification by means of ladders. (Fr.) H., (to) *escalade'*, vt.; &c. 89.

Escalop, ĕs-kŏl'-ŭp, skŏl'-ŭp†, s. See *Scallop.*

Escapade, ĕs-kă-pād', s. The fling of a horse; an impropriety of speech or behav. of wh. an indiv. is unconscious. (Fr.)

Escape, ĕs-kāpe', e-skāpe'—S., Wa., s. Flight; an avoiding of injury; a getting out of danger; excuse, evasion, subterfuge; sally (lit. or fig.); an oversight or mistake; an escapade. (v. v.)

Escape', vt. To avoid, shun, or flee from (as danger or injury); to pass unobserved or unharmed; to evade:—vi. To flee or shun; to get out of danger; to avoid an evil (par. punishm.); to be passed without harm. H., *escāp'ing*, p.; *escaped'*, pp., a.; *escāp'er*†, s.; *escāp'ingly**, *escape'*, s. (v. ss.) 89.

Escape'ment, -mĕnt, s. That part of a clock or watch by wh. the circular motion of the wheels is converted into a vibratory one. (hor.)

Escargatoire, ĕs-kăr-gă-twor', s. 26, 90. A nursery of snails. (Fr.)

Escarp, ĕs-kărp', s. Any thing high and precipitous; the side of the ditch next the rampart. (fort.) [*escarpe'*, pp., a.; &c. (v. s.) 89.

Escarp', vt., vi. To slope down suddenly. H., *Escarp'ment*, -mĕnt, s. The precipitous face of a hill or rock from the 'cropping out' of the under strata. (geol.) [(q. v.).

Eschalot, ĕsh-ă-lŏt', shă-lŏt'†, s. The shalot

Eschar, ĕs'-kăr, s. 22. The scab or crust occ. by burns and escharotics. (surg.) [chafing-dish.

Escharoidal, -kă-royd'-ăl, a. 22. Shaped like a

Escharotic, -rŏt'-ĭk, a. That sears or forms an eschar. H., (an) *escharot'ic*, s. (surg.) 91.

Eschatology, ĕs-kă-tŏl'-o-je, s. The doctrine of final things.

Escheat, ĕs-chēte', s. 20. Any lands or tenements wh. fall or lapse to the orig. proprietor through failure of heirs or by forfeiture; also the place or circuit in wh. the king or lord is entitled to escheats, as well as a writ to recover them. (leg.)

Escheat', vt. To forfeit†:—vi. To revert, as land, &c., in escheat. H., *escheat'ing*, p.; *escheat'ed*, pp., a.; *escheat'or*, 25 (par. a cert. officer), s.; *escheat'able*, a.; *escheat'ment*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Escheat'age, -ăje, s. 45. Right to an escheat.

*Eschew**, ĕs-chŏŏ', vt. 20. To flee from; to shun or avoid. H., *eschew'ing**, p.; *eschewed'**, pp.

Escort, ĕs'-kŏrt, s. 26. A mil. guard from place to place; protec. or safeguard on a journey.

Escort', vt. To accom. as an escort. H., *escort'ing*, p.; *escort'ed*, pp.

Escritoir, ĕs-kre-twor', skrŏŏ-tor'§, s. 26, 99. A case or bureau arranged for writing.

Escritorial, -tōre'-e-ăl, a. Pert. to an escritoir, or to secretaryship. [service.

Escuage†, ĕs'-ku-ăje, s. 45. Tenure by knight

Esculapian, ĕs-kū-lāpe'-yăn, a. 45. Pert. to *Æsculapius*, or to the healing art; medical.

Esculent, ĕs'-ku-lĕnt, a. Eatable; good for food. H., (an) *es'culent*, s. 91.

Escutcheon, ĕs-kŭtch'-ŭn, -ĭn—Wa., s. = *escock'eon*†. 17. The shield on wh. arms are emblazoned, the emigns armorial (her.); fig., family honour, char., or position; the part of a ship's stern wh. bears her name (naut.). H., *escutch'eoned* (hav. a), a. 90-1.

Esopian, e-sōpe'-yăn, a. 45. Pert. to *Æsop* or to his fables.

Esoteric, ĕs-o-tĕr'-ĭk, a. = *esoter'ical*, -ăl. Pri-

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vate, secret, abstruse (app. to anc. phil. instruc. and doctrines). H., *esoter'ically*, ad. 91.

Es'otery†, -e, s. Mystery; secrecy.

Espalier, ĕs-păl'-yĕr, s. 99. A frame or lattice-work on wh. a tree is flattened and trained so as to form a line with others; also the tree itself. (hort.) H., (to) *espal'ier*†, vt.; &c. 89.

Especial, ĕs-pĕsh'-ăl, e-spĕsh'—S., Wa., a. 28. Particular; prin.; chief; leading. H., *espe'cially*, 43, ad.; *espe'cialness*, s. 91.

Espial, ĕs-pī'-ăl, e-spī'—S., Wa., s. The act of espying; a spy†.

Espionage, ĕs'-pe-ŏn-ăje, -āzhe—Anglo-Fr.,-pē'—J. & M., K., s. The prac. of spies, or the system of employing them.

Esplanade, ĕs-plă-nād', s. The glacis of the counterscarp (fort.); any flat void space near a fortification†; a large grass-plat (gar.).

Espousal, ĕs-powz'-ăl, e-spow'-zăl—S., Wa., a. 23. Used in or rel. to the act of espousal.

Espous'als, -ălz, s. pl. Espousal; the act of espousing or betrothing; a contract or mut. promise of marriage.

Espouse, ĕs-pouze', e-spowze'—S., Wa., vt. 23. To betroth or affiance (fol. by *to* or *with*); to marry or wed; to adopt or embrace (as an opin. or cause). H., *espous'ing*, p.; *espoused'*, pp.; *espous'er*, s.; *espous'al*, *espouse'ment**, s. (v. su.) 89. [genius; wit. (Fr.)

Esprit, ĕs-prē', s. 99. Spirit, essence, soul;

Espy, ĕs-pī', e-spī'—S., Wa., vt. To see (a thing) at a distance; to descry; to find out; to perceive unexpectedly; to discover as a spy:—vi. To look about*; to watch*. H., *espy'ing*, p.; *espied'*, pp.; *espi'er*, s.; *espi'al*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Esquimaux, ĕs'-ke-mō, s. (sing. and pl.) A nation of Indians inhab. the north-western part of No. Amer.

Esquire, ĕs-kwīre', e-skwīre'—S., Wa., s. = *squire*†. 33. Orig., the shield-bearer or attendant on a knight; h., a title of dignity above that of gentleman and next below a knight; an expr. of respect in addressing letters, app. to independent and profes. men gen., when not direc. conn. with business.

Esquire', vt. To attend or address as an esq.

Esquisse, ĕs-kēs', s. 99. The first sketch or model. (pa.; sculp.) [Fr.]

Essay, ĕs'-ā, s. An attempt, effort, endeavour; a trial or experiment; a wr. composition, similar in object, but less formal and elaborate than a treatise or disquisition; an essay†.

Essay, ĕs-sā', vt. To attempt, try, endeavour; to assay†. H., *essay'ing*, p.; *essayed'*, pp.; *essay'er*, s. (v. i.) 89. [writer of essays.

Essayist, ĕs'-ā-ĭst, ĕs-sā'-ĭst—Wa., We., s. A

Essence, ĕs'-ĕnse, s. 28. Existence; the species or qual. of being, or its cause; a being, an existent person or subs.; constituent subs.; the characteristic qual. or virtues of any thing sep. from grosser matter; a volatile or essential oil, or (loosely) any concentrated prep. (chem.; pharm.); perfume, or the volatile matter constituting it.

Es'ence*, vt. = *essentiate**, -sĕn'-sh'ĭte. To perfume or scent. H., *ess'encing**, p.; *ess'enced**, pp., a., &c. 89.

Essential, ĕs-sĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 36, 27. Absolutely necessary; indispensable; impor. in the highest degree; inseparable from; the same in essence; pure; obt. by distillation (chem.; pharm.). H., *essen'tially*, 43, ad.; *essen'tialness*, *essentiality*, -ăl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Essen'tial, s. Existence, being†; first or constit. element; the chief point.

Essoin, ĕs-soyn', s. = *essoign*'. 22. Excuse; exemption; also the party exempted. (leg.)

Establish, ĕs-tăb'-lĭsh, e-stăb'—S., Wa., vt. To settle or to found permanently; to fix unalterably; to enact or decree; to fix or confirm; to ratify; to set up. H., *estab'lishing*, p.; *estab'lished*, pp., a.; *estab'lisher*, s.; *estab'lishment* (also that wh. is est.; a place of resid. or bus.), s. 89. [courier*; an express.

Estafet, ĕs-tă-fĕt', s. = *estafette*', Fr. A mil.

Estate, ĕs-tāte', s. Fixedness, state†; condition or circumst., rank or qual.; an order or class in the body politic; landed property held by indiv. (leg.); h., fortune†; property in gen.†:—pl. Dominions†; possessions.

Estate'†, vt. To settle (as a fortune); to establish. H., &c. 89. [value; reverential regard.

Esteem, ĕs-tēme', e-stēme'—S., Wa., s. High

Esteem', vt. To set a value on (high or low); to set a high value on; to prize; to regard with rever., resp., or friendship; to hold in opin.; to think:—vi. To consider as to value*. H., *esteem'ing*, p.; *esteemed'*, pp., a.; *esteem'er*†, s.; *esteem'able*†, a. (v. i.) 89.

Es'thetic, a. See *Æsthetic*. [summer).

Estiferous, ĕs-tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bringing heat (as

Estimable, ĕs'-te-măbl, a. 45. That may be valued; worthy of esteem or honour; highly valuable. H., *es'timably*, 43, ad.; *es'timableness*, s. 91. [tion; value; opinion.

Estimate, ĕs'-te-māte, s. Computation; value-

Es'timate, vt. To rate; to rate or value in the mind, without precise data; to judge of by comparison; to calculate or compute; to appreciate. H., *es'timating*, p.; *es'timated*, pp., a.; *es'timator*, 25, s.; *es'timable*, a.; *estima'tion* (act; result), s. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Estimation, -mā'-shŭn, s. Estimate; opin. or judgm. formed; fav. opin.; honour; regard. (v. v.) [or judge.

Es'timative, -māte-ĭv, a. 45. Able to estimate

Estival, ĕs'-te-văl, a. Pert. to summer; continuing for the summer.

Es'tivate*, -vāte, vi. To pass, or to last the summer. H., *estiva'tion*, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Estop, e-stŏp', ĕs-tŏp'—We., vt. To impede or bar by one's own act. (leg.) H., &c. 89.

Estopp'el, -ĕl, s. An act that bars a leg. process; also a plea thereon.

Estovers, ĕs-tō'-vĕrz, s. pl. Necessary supplies; also the allowance for them. (leg.)

Estrade, ĕs-trāde', -trăd'—S., s. 99. A level place; the raised part of a chamber. (Fr.)

Estrange, ĕs-trānje', e-strānje'—S., Wa., vt. 45. To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to divert from; to alienate; to withdraw the heart or the affections. H., *estran'ging*, p.; *estranged'*, pp.; *estrange'ment*, s. 89.

Estrapade, ĕs-tră-pāde', s. 99. The action of a horse to throw his rider when he rises before and yerks behind. (Fr.)

Estray, -trā', s., vi. See *Stray*. (leg.)

Estreat, ĕs-trēte', e-strēte'—S., Wa., s. A true extract or copy (par. of fines and amercements.—leg.).

Estreat', vt. To take from by way of fine:—vi. To copy. H., *estreat'ing*, p.; *estreat'ed*, pp.

Estrepement, -trēpe'-mĕnt, s. A stripping of

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land by a life tenant to the proj. of the owner. (leg.) [down. (comm.)

Estrich, ĕs'-trĭtch, s. = *es'tridge*. Ostrich

Estuary, ĕs'-tū-ăr-e, s. 18, 25. An arm of the sea; the tidal part of a river in wh. there is little or no current.

*Es'tuate**, -āte, vi. To boil; to be agitated. H., *estua'tion*, 36, s.; &c. 48, 89.

*Esurient**, e-zū'-re-ĕnt, -sū'—We., s. 35, 18. Hungry; voracious. [roding; eating.

Esurine†, ĕzh'-ū-rīne, -rĭn—K., We., s. Cor-

Et, ĕt, con. And.—*Etc.* or *&c.* = *et-cætera*, -ēt'-ĕr-ă, ad. And so of the rest, or others of the like kind; and so forth. (L.)

Etch, ĕtch, vt. To form designs on metal plates by 'eating out' the lines with an acid:—vi. To prac. etching. H., *etch'ing*, p., a.; *etched*, pp., a.; *etch'er*, s.; *etch'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Etch'ing, -ĭng, s. The act or art of etching; also an etched plate, and an impression taken from it on paper.

Eternal, e-tĕr'-năl, a. = *eterne'*†. Without beginning or end of existence, or without end only; everlasting, endless, immortal; ceaseless; perpetual; unchangeable; continued without interruption; interminable. H., *eter'nally*, 42, ad.; *eter'nity*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Eter'nal, s. An immortal being; appr., God.

Eter'nalist, -ĭst, s. One who holds the past exis. of this world to be infinite.

Eternize, e-tĕr'-nīze, vt. 60. = *eter'nalise**, *eter'nify*†. To make eternal; to immortalise. H., *eter'nising*, p.; *eter'nized*, pp.

Eter'nity, -nĭt-e, s. Duration or existence without beg. or end; endless future existence; the state we enter on at death (theol.).

Etesian, e-tē*'-zhʼăn, e-tēz'-yăn—K., s. 35. Periodical (app. ch. to cert. winds).

Ethal, ĕ'-thăl, s. A pec. oily subs. obt. from spermaceti.

Ether, ĕ'-thĕr, s. 37. The highly attenuated matter supposed to occupy the heavenly space above our atmosphere; the pure air; a cert. extr. light, vol., inflam. liquid (chem.).

Ethereal, -thēre'-e-ăl, a. = *ethe''reous**, -ŭs. 45. Formed of, cont., or res. ether; heavenly, celestial. H., *ethēr'eally*, ad.; *ethereal'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Ethe''realise, -īze, vt. = *e'therize*. 60. To convert into ether; to make ethereal or spiritual. H., *ethēr'ialising* or *e'therising*, p.; *ethēr'ealised*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Etheriform, ē'-thĕr-e-form, a. 26. = *e'thervid*, -oyd. Hav. the form of ether.

E'therine, -ĭn, s. 58. Carburetted hydrogen.

Ethic, ĕth'-ĭk, a. = *eth'ical*, -ăl. 37. Moral; rel. to teaching, or treating of manners, morals, or morality. H., *eth'ically*, ad. 91.

Eth'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The doctrine of morality; moral philosophy.

Ethiop, ē'-the-ŏp, s. 17. = *Ethiopian*, -ōpē'-yăn. Of or from *Æthio''pia*; h., black†:—s. A native of *Æthiopia*; a blackamoor†.—*E'thiops-martial*† is black oxide of iron; *E'thiops-mineral*, a black powder formed by rubbing mercury and sulphur together.

Ethmoid, ĕth'-moyd, a. = *ethmoid'al*, -ăl. Sieve-like. H., *eth'moid* or *eth'moid-bone* (of the nose), s. 90.

Ethnic, ĕth'-nĭk, a. = *eth'nical*, -ăl. 37. Heathen, pagan, gentile; rel. to the races or classes of mankind. H., *eth'nically*, ad. 91.

*Eth'nic**, s. A heathen. H., *eth'nicism**, -sĭzm (heathenism), s. 90.

Ethnography, ĕth-nŏg'-răf-e, s. = *ethnology*, -nŏl'-o-je. 30, 32. That branch of geog. and hist. wh. treats of the distrib. and particularities of nations and the diff. races of men. H., *ethnographic*, -grăf'-, or *ethnological*, -lŏj'- (pert. to), a.; *ethnog'rapher* or *ethnol'ogist*, -jĭst (one who writes on), s. 90-1.

*Ethology**, e-thŏl'-o-je, s. A discourse on ethics.

Ethyle, ē'-thĭl, s. = *e'thĕl*; *e'thăl*†. 42. A cert. gaseous subs., the hypothetical radical of ether and its comp. (chem.)

Etiolate, ē'-te-o-lāte, vt. To blanch (as plants) by excl. the sun's rays:—vi. To grow white or whiter. H., *e'tiolating*, p.; *e'tiolated*, pp., a.; *etiola'tion* (absence of green colour; chlorosis), s. 89.

Etiology, e-te-ŏl'-o-je, s. = *ætiol'ogy*. 32. The doctrine of causes (appr., those of diseases).

Etiquette, ĕt-e-kĕt', ēt'—S., s. 99. The ceremonial code of polite life; the forms of manners and behav. estab. by usage and good-breeding.

Etneam, ĕt-nē'-ăn, a. Pert. to *Ætna*.

Etui, ēt-wē', s. 99. = *etwee'*. A case or sheath for pocket instruments. (Fr.)

Etymological, ĕt-e-mo-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl, a. 42, 32. Of or rel. to etymology. H., *etymolog'ically*, ad. 91.

*Etymologicon**, -lŏj'-e-kŏn, s. A treatise in wh. the etymologies of words are traced.

Etymology, -mŏl'-o-je, s. That part of philology wh. treats of the origin and deriv. of words; a descr. of the varieties and inflexions of words, acc. to their agreement (gr.). H., *etymol'ogert*, *etymol'ogist*, -jĭst (one versed in, or a writer on), s.; (to) *etymol'ogize*, 60, vt. 90.

Etymon, ĕt'-e-mŏn, s. A root or primitive word. [easy, good, happy. (Gr.)

Eu-, ū or yū, pfx. 18. Well, very; h. also,

Eucharist, yū'-kă-rĭst, s. 29. Prim., a giving of thanks; appr., the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. H., *eucharist'ic* or *eucharist'ical* (pert. to), a. 90-1. [colour. (min.)

Euchlore, yū'-klōre, a. Hav. a distinct green

Euchloric, -klōre'-ĭk, a. Euchlore. (chem.)

Euchlorine, yū'-, s. 58. Protoxide of chlorine (q. v.). [prayers; appr., the Gr. ritual.

Euchology, -kŏl'-o-je, s. A formulary of

Eu'chroite, -kro-īte, s. A cert. green mineral.

*Euchymy**, yū'-kĭm-e, s. Purity of the blood, &c.

Eu'clase, -klāse, s. A brittle kind of emerald.

Eu'crasy, -krā-se, s. A good crasis or temperament. (med.) [giving.

*Euctical**, yūkt'-tĭk-ăl, a. Cont. acts of thanks-

Eudemonism, yū-dē'-mūn-ĭzm, s. 18, 35. The doctrine wh. makes morality to dep. on the prod. of happiness.

Eudiometer, -ŏm'-e-ter, s. An instr. for ascer. the quan. of oxygen in air. (chem.) H., *eudiom'etry*, -tre (act or art of), s.; *eudiometric*, -mĕt'-rĭk, or *eudiomet'rical* (pert. to or performed by), a. 90-1.

Euharmon'ic, a. Prod. harmony.

Eulogise, yū'-lo-jīze, vt. 60. To praise or extol. H., *eu'logising*, p.; *eu'logised*, pp.

Eulogistic, -jĭst'-ĭk, a. = *eulogist'ical*, -ăl; *eulogic*, -lŏj'-ĭk; *eulog'ical*. Cont. praise; commendatory; encomiastic. H., *eulogically*, -lŏj'-, *eulogist'ically*, ad. 91.

Eulogy, yū'-lo-je, s. = *eulogium*, -lōj'e'-e-tĭm. 18, 32. Praise; encomium; panegyric; a

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speech or writing in commendation of any one, on account of his merit or virtue.

Eunomia, -nōmē'-y'ă, s. 45. One of the newly discov. small planets.

Eu'nomy, -nŏm-e, s. Good or equal law.

Eunuch, yū'-nŭk, s. 18, 29. Lit., the guard of a bed; appr., a person who has been castrated. H., *eu'nuchism*, -ĭzm (state of, &c.) s. 90.

Eu'nuchate, -āte, vt. = *eu'nuch*†. To make a eunuch. H., *eu'nuchāting*, p.; *eu'nuchated*, pp., s. 89. [(min.)

Eusteinous, yū-stī'-tĭm-tŭs, a. Easily cleavable.

Eu'pathy, -pă-thē, s. Good or right feeling.

Eupepsy, -pĕp'-se, s. A good digestion. H., *eupep'tic*, -ĭk (hsv. s), s. 90.

Eu'phemism, -fe-mĭzm, s. 35. A delicate way of expr. someth. offensive. (rhet.) H., *euphemistic*, -mist'-ĭk (of or cont.), s. 90-1.

Euphonic, yū-fŏn'-ĭk, s. = *euphon'ical*, -ăl. 18, 45. Agreeable in sound. [*euphŏn'tously*, ad. 91.

Euphonious, -fōn'-e-ŭs, a. Euphonic. H., *Eu'phonize*, -īze, vt. 60. To make euphonic. H., *eu'phonizing*, p.; *eu'phonized*, pp., s. 89.

Euphony, yū'-fo-ne, s. = *eu'phonism*°, -nĭzm. 18, 45. An agreeable sound or comb. of sounds; that pleasing qual. in language wh. results from the happy comb. of the enunciative elements. [drug.

Euphorbium, -forb'-yŭm, s. 45. A cert. acrid

Eu'phrasy, -frā-se, s. The plant eyebright.

Eu'phuism, -fū-ĭzm, s. 35. Affectedly refined or high-flown diction. H., *eu'phuist* (one who), s.; *euphuist'ic* (pert. to), s. 90-1.

Eupion, yū'-pe-ŏn, s. 18. A peo. ethereal liq. obt. from tar. (chem.)

Eupyrion, -pīr'-e-ŏn, s. 26, 25. A contrivance for obt. instantaneous light.

Eurasian, -rāsh'-yăn, s. The cross breed from a European and Asiatic. (E. I.)

Eurocly'don, -rŏk'-le-dŏn, s. 25. A tempestuous easterly wind in the Mediterranean.

European, yū-ro-pē'-ăn, a. 18. Of or bel. to Europe:—s. A native of Europe.

Eu'rus, -rŭs, s. The east wind. (L.)

Eurythmy, yū'-rĭth-me, -rĭth'—Br., S., s. Majesty and elegance resul. from the harmony or just proportion of parts. (arch.; sculp.; &c.)

Eustachian, -stā'-ke-ăn, a. 22. Noting a cert. tube or duct running bet. the ear and the mouth. (anat.) [muse *Euter'pe*, or to music.

Euterpean, yū-tĕr'-pe-ăn, a. 45. Pert. to the

Euthanasy, yū-thăn'-ă-se, yū'-thăn-ă-ze—S., We., Jo., s. = *euthana'sia*, -zh'ă. 18, 45. An easy death. [yellow.

Euxanthine, -zăn'-thĭn, s. 58. Purree or Ind.

Evacuant, e-văk'-ū-ănt, s. 18. Emptying. H., (an) *evac'uant*, s. (med.) 91.

Evac'uate, -āte, vt. = *eva'cate*†. To make empty; to empty, eject, or throw out; to void by any excretory passage; to withdraw from out of a place (par. in a mil. sense); to vacate°:—vi. To pass evacuations°. H., *evac'uating*, p.; *evac'uated*, pp., a.; *evac'uator*, 25, s.; *evacua'tion*, 26 (also that wh. is evac.; fæces), s. (v. l.) 89.

Evac'uative, -ĭv, a. 45. That evacuates.

Evade, e-vād', vt. To elude; to avoid or escape by dexterity, artifice, or stratagem; to elude by address or sophistry; to escape (as imperceptible):—vi. To escape or slip away; to equivocate. H., *evad'ing*, p.; *evad'ed*, pp.; *eva'sion* (v. l.), s. 89.

Evagation†, ĕv-ă-gā'-shŭn, s. The act of wandering. [unabsorbing.

Evagination, e-văj'-ĭn-ā'-shŭn, s. The act of

Eval†, a. Of time or duration.

Evanescent, ĕv-ăn-ĕs'-ĕnt, a. 28. Vanishing; fleeting; prone to dissipate or disappear; imperceptible°. H., *evanes'cently*, 45, ad.; *evanes'cence*, -ĕns, s. 91. [appr., the Gospel.

Evangel†, e-vĭn'-jĕl, s. 33. Lit., good angel; *Evangelic*, ĕv-ăn-jĕl'-ĭk, e—Ja., K., P., We., a. = *evangel'ical*, -ăl. Consonant to the Gospel; adhering strictly to the Gospel; orthodox; methodistical. H., *evangel'ically*, ad. 91.

Evangel'icalism†, -ĭzm, s. 35. Adherence to evangelical doctrines.

Evangelize, e-vĭn'-jĕl-īze, vt. 35, 60. To instruct in the Gospel; to convert to Christianity. H., *evan'gelizing*, p.; *evan'gelized*, pp., s.; *evangelization*, -e-zā'-shŭn, s. (v. su.) 89.

Evangelism, e-vĭn'-jĕl-ĭzm, s. Promulgation of the Gospel. [of the Gospel.

Evan'gelist, -lĭst, s. A writer or promulgator

Evan'gelistary°, -dr-e, s. 25. A selection of daily lessons from the Gospels.

Evanid°, e-vān'-ĭd, a. Faint; evanescent.

Evaporate, e-văp'-o-rāte, vt. To convert into vapour (as a liq.); to dissipate in vapour or fumes; to give vent to:—vi. To pass off in vapour or fumes; to exhale; to waste (as a liq.) grad. or insensibly. H., *evap'orating*, p., s.; *evap'orated*, pp., s.; *evap'orator*, 25 (agent or vessel), s.; *evap'orable*, a.; *evapora'tion*, 26, s. 89. [evaporation.

Evap'oration, -ĭv, s. 45. Part. to or causing

Evaporometer, -rĭm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. to meas. the rate of evaporation.

Evasion, e-vā'-zhŭn, s. 35. The act of eluding or evading; shift; subterfuge.

Eva'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Using or cont. evasion; elusive; shuffling. H., *eva'sively*, ad.; *eva'siveness*, s. 91.

Eve, ēve, s. = *even*°, ē'vn. Evening (par. the bef. a holyday or festival). H., *ē'ven-song*° (ev. worship; evening), *ē'ven-tide*° (evening), &c., s. 90.

Evection, e-vĕk'-shŭn, s. A carrying out or away; exaltation; a cert. inequality of the moon's motion (ast.).

Even, ē'vn, ē'-vn, a. 45. Level; smooth; on an equal surface; uniform; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed (as the temper); level (*with*); parallel to; not leaning; equally favourable; fair; balanced or settled (as an account); equal (as numbers or quan.); that may be div. into equal parts, not odd. H., *ē'venly*, ad.; *ē'venness*, s. 91. Among the comps. are—*ē'ven-handed* (impartial), *ē'ven-minded*, &c., a.

E'ven, ad. It den. level or equality of ratio or time, or it den. sameness or identity (thus =) exactly; the very time; vainly still; likewise; supposing that; so much as; still, notwithstanding.

E'ven, vt. To make even or level†:—vi. To be equal to†. H., *evened*†, ē'vnd, pp., a. &c. 89. [in the evening;

Evening, ē'vn-ĭng, s. 45. Of or rel. to, or

E'vening, s. The close of the day; the beg. night; fig., the decline or latter part of anything (per. of life).

Event, e-vĕnt', s. That wh. happens or comes to pass; an incident or occurrence; t

cause, of an action; issue; result. H., *event'ful*, -fōl, a. 90.

Event'uate, -ēr-āte, vt. To rip open; to disembowel. H., *event'uating**, p.; &c. 89.

Ever'blast', e-, vt. To winnow or sift out; to examine. H., &c. 89.

Eventual, e-vēnt'-ū-al, a. 18. Coming as a consq.; consequential; final; ultimate. H., *eventually*, 43, ad.; *eventuality*, -āl'-ĭt-e (also a phren. organ), s. 91.

Event'uate, -āte, vi. To issue; to come to an end; to terminate. H., *event'uating*†, p.; *event'uated*†, pp. (U. S.)

Ever, ĕv'-ĕr, ad. = *e'er*, ār̄e (by contr.—poet.). At any time or period; at all times; always; in any degree. Its num. comp. are nearly all self-expl.—*For-ev'er* = for the term of life; eternally:—*ev'er-and-anon* = now and then; at freq. times repeated (poet.).

Ever'green, -grēne, a. Always green; not deciduous, lasting beyond a single season (app. to leaves—bot.). H., (an) *ev'ergreen* (plant), s. 91.

Everlast'ing, a. Enduring for ever; eternal; perpetual; constantly recurring†. H., *everlast'ingly*, ad.; *everlast'ingness*†, s. 91.

Everlast'ing, s. Eternity‡; also pop. app. to cert. flowers wh. are little liable to change.

Evermore, -mōr', ad. Always; eternally; in all futurity.

Eversion*, e-vēr'-shŭn, s. 35. The act of everting; the state of being everted; overthrow; destruction.

Evert, e-vērt', vt. To overthrow or destroy*; to turn outwards (as the eyelids). H., *evert'ing**, p.; *evert'ed*, pp., a.; *ever'sion* (v. su.), s. 89.

Every, ĕv'-ĕr-e, a. Each one (of a number); all; one at a time. H., *ev'eryday* (fig., com., usual, freq.), a.; *ev'erywhere*, ad. 91.

Evict, e-vĭkt', vt. To dispossess of by leg. process; to evince, to prove†. H., *evict'ing*, p.; *evict'ed*, pp., a.; *evic'tion*, -shŭn, s. 89.

Evidence, ĕv'-e-dĕnse, s. 28. The state of being evident; that wh. elucidates and enables the mind to see the truth; proof; testimony; any matter of fact tend. to produce a persuasion, affirmation, or denial of the existence of some other matter of fact (leg.); also an instr. or writing cont. it; a witness.

Evidence, vt. To elucidate; to shew or prove. H., *evidencing*, p.; *ev'idenced*, pp.

Evident, ĕv'-e-dĕnt, a. Open to be seen (phys., or ment.); plain, clear, obvious; notorious. H., *ev'idently*, ad. (v. s.) 91.

Evidential, -dĕn'-sh'ăl, a. = *evident'iary*, -sh'-ĭr-e. 36, 27. Affording evidence.

Evil, ē'vĭl, a. 45. Hav. bad qual. of any kind; bad, ill; wicked, depraved, corrupt; wrong; hateful; pernicious, injurious, malignant; unhappy†; unfortunate. H., *e'villy**, ad.; *e'vilness*, s. 91.

Evil, ad. Not well, happily, or kindly; unsuitably; unfortunately; injuriously; ill.

Evil, s. That wh. is the reverse of good; injury, suffering, misfortune; depravity, wickedness, crime; malignity; sin; any deviation from rectitude or duty (civ., moral, or relig.); scrofula§. H., *evil-affect'ed* (ill-disposed), *evil-bōd'ing*†, *e'vil-eyed*† (envious; malignant), *evil-fa'voured*† (ill-favoured), *evil-mind'ed*, &c., a.; *evil-doer*, dōō'-ĕr, *e'vilness*, wĭn (Satan), *evil-speak'ing* (slander, calumny), &c., &c., s. 90.

Evince, e-vĭnse', vt. 28. Lit., to conquer†; appr., to shew clearly; to prove; to make evident; to manifest:—vi. To prove†. H., *evin'cing*, p.; *evinced'*, pp.; *evin'cible*, a.; *evince'ment*, s. (v. i.) 89. [ad. 91.

Evincible, -vĭns'-ĭbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *evin'cibly*, *Evin'cive*, -ĭv, a. 45. Tend. to prove; shewing.

Eviscerate, e-vĭs'-ĕr-āte, vt. To take out the bowels of; to deprive of viscera; to embowel. H., *evis'cerating*, p.; *evis'cerated*, pp., a.; *eviscera'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Evitable*, ĕv'-ĭt-ăbl, a. 45. That may be shunned; avoidable.

Ev'iternal†, -e-tĕr-nal, a. Eternal.

Evocate*, ĕv'-o-kāte, vt. To evoke. H., *ev'ocating**, p.; *ev'ocator*, 25, s.; *evoca'tion*, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Evoke, e-vōke', vt. To call forth; to call to another tribunal*. H., *evok'ing*, p.; *evoked'*, pp.

Evolatic, ĕv-o-lăt'-ĭk, a. Apt to fly away.

Evolation, -lā'-shŭn, s. A flying off or away.

Evolute, ĕv'-o-l'ōōte, s. 18. An orig. curve from wh. another curve (the *evolvent* or *involute*) is descr. by the end of a thread grad. unwound. (geom.)

Evolution, -l'ōō'-shŭn, s. 18, 20. The act of unfolding or evolving, also any series unfolded; the extraction of roots (alg.; arith.); the unfolding or opening of a curve (geom.); the movement by wh. a body of troops change their arr. or disposition (mil.).

Evolut'ionary, -ār-e, a. 25. Pert. to evolution.

Evolve, e-vŏlve', vt. To unfold or unrol (lit. or fig.); to open and expand; to disentangle; to throw out; to emit:—vi. To open or disclose itself. H., *evolv'ing*, p.; *evolved'*, pp.; *evolve'ment**, *evolu'tion*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Evolv'ent*, -ĕnt, s. See *Evolute*.

Evom'tion†, ĕv-, s. A vomiting out.

Evulgation*, ĕv-ŭl-gā'-shŭn, s. A divulging; publication. [out.

Evulsion, e-vŭl'-shŭn, s. 35. The act of plucking

Ewe, ū or yū, yōō, s. 18. A female sheep.

Ewer, ū'-ĕr, s. The jug or pitcher bel. to a wash-hand basin. [hold. (Eng.)

Ew'ry, -re, s. A sert. office in the royal house-

Ex-, ĕks or ĕgz, pfx. Out of; off, from, out; beyond; (occ.) without. In many cases it is merely intensive; and in others, it has little effect on the signification. Its other forms are *e-*, *ec-*, *ef-*. When joined to names of office, it has the force of an *a.*, and shews that the person ref. to, has ceased to hold it. Of this class are—*ex-may'or*, *ex-min'ister*, *ex-pres'ident*, &c., &c. In *ex officio*, -of-fĭsh'-e-o (by virtue of office), *ex par'te* (partial; of the one part; from one side or party only), &c., the *ex* is a sep. pr. (L.) 49. [For formatives, omitted below, see the prim. word.]

Exacerbate, ĕgz-ăs'-ĕr-bāte—P., S., Wa., Wo., (pref., but less us.) ĕks-ă-sĕr'—Ja., K., We., vt. 40. To irritate; to exasperate; to embitter; to increase the severity of:—vi. To increase in violence (as symptoms). H., *exacerbating*, -ăs'-, p.; *exac'erbated*, pp., a.; *exacerba'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Exacerbation, -ăs-ĕr-bā'-shŭn, s. = *exacerbescence*, -ăs-ĕr-bĕs'-ĕnse. Augmented force or severity of symptoms, par. of fever. (v. v.)

Exacerva'tion*, -ăs-ĕr-, s. A heaping up.

Exact, ĕgz-ăkt', a. 40. Lit., pressed out to a mark or standard†; appr., closely correct or

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regular; conformed to rule; accurate; nice, methodical, careful; strict; punctual; honest. H., *exact'ly*, 43, ad.; *exact'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Exact', vt. To force or compel (*from*); to demand or require auth.; to demand of right; to extort:—vi. To prac. extortion. H., *exact'ing*, p., a.; *exact'ed*, pp.; *exact'er*, *exact'or* (f., *exact'ress*), s.; *exaction*, ĕgz-ăk'-

Exact'itude*, -e-tūde, s. Exactness. [shŭn, s. 89.

Exac'uate†, ĕgz-, vt. To whet or sharpen. H., *exacua'tion**, s.; &c. 89.

Exaggerate, ĕgz-ăj'-ĕr-āte, vt. 40, 32. To heap up or on; to heighten by repr.; to enlarge beyond the truth. H., *exaggerating*, -ăj'-, p.; *exaggerated*, -ăj'-, pp., a.; *exaggerator*†, -ăj'-, s.; *exaggera'tion*, 36, s. 89. [exaggeration.

Exaggeratory, -ăj'-ĕr-ă-tŏr-e, a. 32, 25. Cont.

Exalt, ĕgz-ăwlt', vt. 40, 8. To raise high, or on high; to elevate in power, dignity, wealth, or fame; to elevate with joy or confidence; to raise with pride; to magnify, praise, extol; to raise (as the voice); to elevate in diction or sentiment (rhet.); to purify, to refine (physics). H., *exalt'ing*, p.; *exalt'ed*, pp., a.; *exalt'er*, s.; *exaltation*, -tā'-shŭn (-ăl—Wa.), s. 89. [*alt'edness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Exalt'ed, -ĕd, pp., a. Elevated; &c. H., *ex-*

Examen*, ĕgz-ā'-mĕn, s. Scrutiny; examination. [The person examined.

Examinant*, -ăm'-in-ănt, s. = *exam'inate*†.

Examination, ĕgz-ăm-in-ā'-shŭn, s. The act of exam. by ques. or experiment; mental inquiry; trial; search; inspection; investigation. (v. v.)

Examine, ĕgz-ăm'-in, vt. 40, 45. To inspect carefully; to scrutinise, sift, or scan; to search or inquire into by interrogatories (as a witness or a scholar); to try or weigh by thought and reflection; to try by experiment; to test or assay; to try by rule or law. H., *exam'ining*, p., a.; *exam'ined*, pp.; *exam'iner*, *exam'inator*†, 25, s.; *exam'inable*†, a.; *examina'tion*, a. (v. su.) 89.

Example, ĕgz-ăm'pl, s. 40, 45. A copy, pattern, or model; any thing offered for imitation, or worthy of it, or liable to it; a precedent, a former instance (either good or bad); one who is punished for the admonition of others; instance, specimen, sample; an illustr. of a rule or precept; induction of what may happen from what has happened

Exan"gulous, ĕgz-, a. Without corners. [(rhet.).

Exan'imate*, ĕgz-, a. = *exan'imous*†, -mŭs. Lifeless; spiritless; depressed. H., &c. 89.

Exanthema, ĕks-ăn-thē'-mă, s. (pl., *exanthem'ăta*.) 37. Efflorescence; eruption; an eruptive disorder atten. with fever (path.).

Exanthematous, -thĕm'-ă-tŭs, a. = *exanthematic**, -măt'-ĭk. Eruptive; pert. to exanthema. [tion. (path.)

Exan'thesis, -the-sĭs, s. An efflorescent erup-

Exantlation*, -ănt-lā'-shŭn, -ăn—S., s. The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

Exarch, ĕks'-ārk, s. 29. A viceroy†; a bishop†, an eccl. inspector (Gr. ch.). H., *exarch'āte* (his office), s. 90.

Exarticula'tion, ĕks-, s. Dislocation; luxation.

Exasperate†, ĕgz-ăs'-pĕr-āte, a. 40. Exasperated.

Exas'perate, vt. To excite anger in; to enrage; to irritate, aggravate, provoke; to embitter; to exacerbate. H., *exas'perating*, p., a.; *exas'perated*, pp., a.; *exas'perater*†, s.; *exaspera'tion*, 36 (act; state), s. 89.

Exau'thorise†, ĕgz-, vt. 60. = *exauctorate*†, -ăwk'-to-rāte. 40. To deprive of auth. or office; to dismiss from a benefice (eccl.).

Excal'ceated*, ĕks-, a. Barefooted; unshod.

Excandes'cent, a. Incandescent (q. v.); growing angry. H., *excandes'cence*, -ĕnse, *excandes'cency*, -se, s. 91.

Excanta'tion†, s. Disenchantment.

Excarnate, ĕks-kär'-nāte, vt. To deprive or clear of flesh. H., *excar'nating*, p.; *excar'nated*, pp.; *excarnifica'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Excavate, ĕks'-kă-vāte, -kă'—K., Pe., Wa., vt. = *excave*†. 40. To hollow; to scoop or dig out. H., *ex'cavating*, p., a.; *ex'cavated*, pp., a.; *ex'cavator* (also a cert. mach.), s.; *excava'tion*, 36 (also the hollow or cavity formed),

Excedent*, -sēde'-ĕnt, s. Excess. [s. 89.

Exceed, ĕk-sēd', vt. 40. To pass or go beyond; to surpass; to excel:—vi. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness; to go beyond any given limit; to be more or larger. H., *exceed'ing*, p., a.; *exceed'ed*, pp.; *exceed'er**, s.; *exceed'ably*†, a. (v. i.) 89.

Exceed'ing*†, -ĭng, a. Great in extent, quan., or duration:—ad. Exceedingly:—s. Excess, superfluity†. H., *exceed'ingness*†, s. 91.

Exceed'ingly, -le, ad. To a very great degree; very; unusually.

Excel, ĕk-sĕl', vt. To go beyond in good qualities; to surpass:—vi. To possess good qual. in a great degree; to do any thing meritorious in a superior manner; to be disting. or eminent. H., *excell'ing*, p.; *excelled'*, pp.

Excellency, ĕk'-sĕl-lĕn-se, s. A title of honour giv. to viceroys, ambassadors, governors, &c.

Ex'cellent, -lĕnt, a. Of great virtue, worth, or value; disting. by good qual., or by superior attainments; highly useful; choice, prime, select; highly desirable; consummate, complete*. H., *ex'cellent*†, *ex'cellently*, 43, ad.; *ex'cellence*, -lĕnse or *ex'cellency* (state of; also any qual. or thing wh. is exc.), s. 91.

Excentric, ĕk-sĕn'-trĭk, s. A wheel of wh. the axis is removed from the centre, or of wh. the periphery is not circular. (mach.; v. i.)

Excentricity, -trĭs'-ĭt-e, s. The dist. of the foci from the centre of an elliptic orbit, the semi-axis major being reg. as unity. (ast.) See *Eccentric*, *Eccentricity*.

Except, ĕk-sĕpt', vt. To take or leave out of any number specified; to pass over:—vi. To object (fol. by *to* or *against**). H., *except'ing*, p. (oft. incor. called a *pr.*; also somet. used in the sense of except—We.); *except'ed*, pp., a.; *except'or*, 25 (*except'ioner*†), s.; *excep'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Except', pp. = *except'ed* (by contr.; oft. incor. classed with pr.—We.). Left or taken out; exclusively of:—con. Unless.

Exception, -sĕp'-shŭn, s. Exclusion; he or that wh. is excepted or excluded; cavil; objection (*to*); peevish dislike, offence taken; a saving-clause in writing; an objec. on a point of law or pleading; a stop or stay to an action. (v. v.)

Excep'tionable, -shăbl, a. 45. Liable to objection.

Excep'tional, -shăl, a. Forming an exception.

Excep'tious, -sh'ŭs, a. Full of objec.; disposed to cavil. H., *excep'tiousness*, s. 91.

Excep'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Including, making, or being an exception.

Except'less†, -lĕs, a. Omitting all exceptions.

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***Excern**, ĕk-sĕrn', vt. To excrete or strain out. H., *excern'ing*, p., a.; *excerned'*, pp., a. 89.

***Excerp'**, ĕk-sĕrp', vt. = *excerpt'*†. To pick out; to select. H., *excerped'**, pp.; *excerp'tion**, 36, s. 89. [lections from authors.

Excerpts†, -sĕrpts', s. pl. = *excerp'ta*, L. Se-

***Excess**, ĕk-sĕs', s. That wh. is beyond necessity, propriety, or wants; more than enough; superfluity; transgression of due limits; intemperance; the diff. bet. unequal things.

***Excess'ive**, -ĭv, a. 45. Being in excess. H., *excess'ively*, ad.; *excess'iveness*, s. 91.

***Exchange**, ĕks-chānje', s. 29, 32. The act of exchanging; barter; balance of money of dif. places or nations, also the transac. by wh. debts due to dist. persons are thereby paid (comm.); a bill of exchange†; the place where merchants meet. The *course of exchange* is the current price of money bet. two places.

***Exchange'**, vt. To give or quit one thing for another; to barter; to give and take reciprocally. H., *exchang'ing*, p.; *exchanged'*, pp.; *exchang'er*, s. (v. 1.) 89.

***Exchange'able**, -ăbl, a. 45. That may be exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged. H., *exchangeabil'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

***Exchequer**, ĕks-chĕk'-ĕr, s. 40, 33. = *court of exchequer*. Orig., a court charged with the coll., &c., of the king's debts and revenue; now, a court of law, hav. concurrent juris. with the other two 'superior courts,' as well as exclus. juris. in all revenue cases; pop., cash or funds in hand. The *exchequer chamber* is a court of error from wh. appeal lies only to the Ho. of Lords.

***Exchequer**, vt. To proceed against in the court of exheq., or to fine by its sentence. H., *exchequered*, -ĕrd, pp.; &c. 89.

***Excipient**, ĕk-sĭp'-e-ĕnt, s. One who excepts; a recipient*; the vehicle, or that wh. is used to give form to the other ingred. in a prescription (pharm.).

***Excise**, ĕks-sīze', s. 35. A tax levied on articles prod. and consumed in a country, and also on licences to trade in cert. commodities (= *excise'-duty*); pop., the 'board of inland revenue,' incl. its working-staff of officers, &c. (Eng.) H., *excise'man* or *excise'-officer*, s. 90.

***Excise'**, vt. Lit., to cut off*; appr., to subj. to excise duty†. H., *excis'ing*†, p.; *excised'*†, pp., a.; *excise'able*†, a.; &c. (v. 1.) 89.

***Excision**, ĕk-sĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35. A cutting out or off, amputation (surg.); extirpation, destruc. (theol.); excommunication (eccl.).

***Excitable**, ĕk-sīt'-ăbl, a. 45. Capable of being excited; easily excited. H., *excitability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e (par. a disposition to increased vital action—med.), s. 91.

***Exci"tant**, -ănt, ĕk'-se—S., a. Stimulant. H., (an) *excit'ant* (ex'—S.), s. (med.) 91. [citing.

***Excitation**, ĕk-se-tā'-shŭn, s. The act of ex-

***Excitative**, -sīt'-ă-tĭv, a. 45. = *excit'atory*, -tŏr'-e, 25. Able or tend. to excite.

***Excite**, ĕk-sīte', vt. = *ex'citate*† (-sīte'—We.). 40. To call into action; to rouse or stir up; to stimulate; to put into motion; to raise or create (as an insurrection); to elevate, to animate or inflame (as the passions); to irritate or provoke. H., *excit'ing*, p., a.; *excit'ed*, pp., a.; *excit'er*, s.; *excit'able*, a.; *excite'ment* (act; state of; also that wh. exc.; agitation), s. (v. su.) 89.

***Exci"ting**, -ĭng, a. Calling or rousing into action; interesting† :—s. Excitation*. H., *excit'ingly*, ad. 91.

***Exci"tive**, -ĭv, a. 45. Exciting; tend. to excite.

***Excito-motory**, -sīte-o-mō'-tŏr-e, a. App. to cert. nervous actions. (phys.)

***Exclaim'**†, ĕks-klām', s. Clamour; outcry.

***Exclaim'**, vi. To speak or utter loudly or emphatically; to cry out with vehemence; to declare with vociferation. H., *exclaim'ing*, p.; *exclaimed'*, pp.; *exclaim'er*, *exclaim'ant*, s.; *exclama'tion*, 36, s. (v. 1.) 89.

***Exclamation**, -klă-mā'-shŭn, s. Emphatical utterance; outcry, clamour; a sentence emphat. or passionately uttered; the note of admiration (!); an interjection (gr.; v. r.).

***Exclamative**, -klăm'-ă-tĭv, a. 45. = *exclam'atory*, -tŏr-e, 25. Using or cont. exclamation.

***Exclude**, ĕks-kl'ōōde', vt. Prim., to thrust out or eject*; appr., to shut out, to hinder from entrance; to debar, to hinder from participation or enjoym.; to prohibit; to except or not include. H., *exclūd'ing*, p.; *exclūd'ed*, pp., a.; *exclu'sion*, -zhŭn, s. (v. 1.) 89. [leges. (pol.)

***Exclu'sionist**, -lst, s. A monopolist of privi-

***Exclu'sive**, -sĭv, a. 45. = *exclu'sory*, -sŏr-e, 25. Able or tend. to exclude; excluding; exceptive. H., *exclu'sively* (also solely; entirely), ad.; *exclu'siveness*, s. 91.

***Exclu'sive**, s. One who restricts the circle of his acquaintances to a select few. H., *exclu'sivism*, -lzm, s. 90.

***Excogitate**, ĕks-kŏj'-, vt. To strike out by thinking; to invent or contrive. H., &c. 89.

***Excommu'nicate**, a. Excluded by eccl. ban. H., (an) *excommu'nicate*, s. 91.

***Excommu'nicate**, vt. = *excommune'*†. To exclude from the communion of the church by eccl. censure; to deprive of eccl. rights (Ro. Cath.). H., *excommunica'tion*, s.; &c. 89.

***Excoriate**, ĕks-kō'-re-āte, vt. 40. To flay or strip off the skin; to gall or abrade. H., *exco'riating*, p., a.; *exco'riated*, pp., a.; *excori'ation* (also the resul. injury; an abrasion), s. 89.

***Excorticate'**, -kor'-te-kāte, vt. 26. To strip off the bark. H., *excor'ticating**, p.; *excortica'tion*, 36, s.; &c. 89.

***Ex'create**†, vt., vi. To hawk and spit.

***Excrement**, ĕks'-kre-mĕnt, s. Matter excreted and ejected; appr., alvine discharges; fæces; ordure. [as excrement.

***Excrement'al**, -ăl, a. That is excreted or voided

***Excrementitious**, -mĕn-tish'-'ŭs, a. = *excrementitial**, -tish'-'ăl. Pert. to, cons. of, or cont. excrement.

***Excrescence**, ĕks-krĕs'-ĕnse, s. = *excres'cency**, -ĕn-se. 28. A morbid protuberance or growth (surg.); a superfluous and objec. part; any preternat. enlargem. or production. (v. a.)

***Excres'cent**, -ĕnt, a. Growing out of someth. else with preternat. superfluity. (v. su.)

***Excrete**, ĕks-krēte', vt. To sep. and throw off (as by vital action); to excern or strain out; to discharge. H., *excrēt'ing*, p., a.; *excrēt'ed*, pp., a.; *excretion*, -krē'-shŭn (also the matter excreted), s. 89.

***Excretive**, -krē'-tĭv, ĕks'—Wa., We., a. 45. = *excre'tory*, -tŏr-e, ĕks'—Wa., We., 25. Hav. power to excrete. [creted fluid from a gland.

***Excre'tory** (v. a.), s. A duct wh. conveys se-

***Excruciate**, ĕks-krōō'-sh'āte, -shē-āte—S., Wa., -se—K., vt. 18, 28. To torture; to torment.

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H., *excru'ciating*, p., a.; *excru'ciated*, pp.; *excru'ciablet*, a.; *excruciation*, -se-ā'-shŭn (v. su.), s. 89.

Excube'tion†, s. A watching all night.

Exculpate, ĕks-kŭl'-pāte, vt. 40. To clear by words from the imputation of a fault; to exonerate, excuse, or justify. H., *excul'pāting*, p.; *excul'pated*, pp.; *excul'pablet*, a.; *exculpa'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Excul'patory, -pă-tŭr-e, a. 25. Clearing from imputed fault; excusing.

Excur'rent, a. Hav. its ramifications regul. disposed round a central axis. (bot.)

Excursion, ĕks-kŭr'-shŭn, s. 40. A rambling; progression beyond fixed limits; deviation; digression; a hostile expedition; (more freq.) a ramble or journey from, and a return to, the same point or place; a trip or short tour of pleasure.

Excur'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Rambling; deviating. H., *excur'sively*, ad.; *excur'siveness*, s. 91.

Excusable, ĕks-kūze'-ăbl, a. 45. Pardonable; admitting of excuse. H., *excuse'ably*, ad.; *excuse'ableness*, s. 91. [makes an excuse.

*Excu'sator**, -ā-tŭr, -kū-zā'—We., s. One who

Excu'satory, -ā-tŭr-e, a. 25. Cont. excuse; apologetical.

Excuse, ĕks-kūze', s. 35. = *excusation*†, -kū-zā'-shŭn. A plea offered in extenuation or apology; that wh. excuses. H., *excuse'less*, a. 90.

Excuse, ĕks-kūze', vt. 35. To extenuate by explan. or apology; to pardon and overlook (as a fault); to disengage from an obligation; to remit; to throw off an imputation by a feigned apology; to justify, to vindicate*. H., *excūs'ing*, p.; *excused'*, pp.; *excūs'er*, s.; *excūs'able*, a. (v. su.) 89.

*Excuse**, ĕks-kūz', vt. To shake off; to seize and hold by law. H., *excussion**, -kŭsh'-ŭn, a.; &c. 89. [a priest or collegian. (L.)

Exeat, ĕks'-e-ăt, s. Leave of absence given to

Execrable, ĕks'-e-krăbl, a. 45. Deserving to be cursed; hateful; abominable. H., *ex'ecrably*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Execrate, ĕks'-e-krāte, vt. 40. To curse; to imprecate evil on; to detest utterly; to abominate. H., *ex'ecrating*, p.; *ex'ecrated*, pp., a.; *ex'ecrable*, a.; *execra'tion*, 36, s. 89.

*Ex'ecratory**, -krā-tŭr-e, a. Cont. execration: —s. A formulary of execrations.

Execute, ĕks'-e-kūte, vt. 18. To carry into complete effect; to perform; to put to death by form of law; to kill; to complete (as a leg. instr., by signing and sealing it):—vi. To perform the proper office. H., *ex'ecuting*, p.; *ex'ecuted*, pp.; *ex'ecuter*, *execu'tioner* (a hangman or headsman), s.; *execu'tion*, -shŭn (par., capital punishm.), s. 89. [execution.

Execu'tional, -ăl, a. Part. to execution, or an

Executive, ĕgz-ĕk'-ū-tĭv, a. 40, 18. Hav. the qual. of exec. or performing; not legislative, but active. H., *exec'utively*, ad. 91.

Exec'utive, s. He or those who administer the government.

Executor, ĕgz-ĕk'-ū-tor, s. (f., *exec'utress**, *exec'utrix*.) A person who is appointed by a testator to carry out his will. H., *exec'utorship*, s. (v. v.) 90. [tor; executive.

Executorial, -tŏrz'-e-ăl, a. Pert. to an executor.

Exec'utory, -tŭr-e, a. 25. Performing official duties; that must, in future, be executed (leg.).

Exegesis, ĕks-e-jē'-sĭs, s. 40, 32. Exposition; the science of interpretation (par. of scrip.). H., *ex'egēte* (one skilled in), s. 90.

Exegetic, -jĕt'-ĭk, a. = *exeget'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to exegesis; expository. H., *exeget'ically*, ad. 91.

Exemplar, ĕgz-ĕm'-plăr, s. = *exam'plar*†. 40, 25. Any thing to be copied or imitated.

Exemplary, ĕgz'-ĕm-plăr-e, -ĕm'—P., ĕks-ĕmp'-lĕr-e—K., a. = *ex'emplary*†. 40, 25. Serving for example; worthy of imitation; illustrating*. H., *ex'emplarily*, 42, ad.; *ex'emplariness*, *exemplar'ity*†, s. 91.

Exemplify, ĕgz-ĕm'-ple-fī, vt. 40, 42. To shew or illustr. by example; to transcribe; to make or to shew by an attested copy. H., *exem'plifying*, p.; *exem'plified*, pp.; *exem'plifier*, s.; *exemplification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn (also an illustr. example; a transcript; &c.), s. 89.

Exempt, ĕgz-ĕmt', ĕks-ĕmpt'—K., a. 40. Free by privilege (fol. by *from*); not subj., not liable to; not included.

*Exempt**, s. One not subject.

Exempt', vt. To grant immunity from; to privilege. H., *exempt'ing*, p.; *exempt'ed*, pp.; *exempt'iblet*, a.; *exemption*, ĕgz-ĕm'-shŭn, s.

Exemptitious†, -tĭsh'-ŭs, a. Separable. [(v.a.)89.

*Exenterate**, ĕgz-ĕn'-tĕr-āte, vt. To embowel. H., *exentera'tion**, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Exequatur, ĕks-e-kwā'-tŭr, s. 40. The writing wh. recog. a person as consul, &c. (L.)

Exequial, -ē'-kwe-ăl, ĕgz—Wa., a. Pert. to funerals. [rites or ceremonies.

Ex'equies, -kwĭz, s. pl. 40. (No sing.) Funeral

*Exercent**, ĕgz-ĕr'-sĕnt, a. 40. Practising.

Exercise, ĕks'-ĕr-sīze, -sĭze—Wa., s. 40, 35. Motion, labour, or exertion of the body, for health or phys. improvem., or for amusement; preparatory prac. in order to skill (phys. or ment.); use, practice, exertion (such as bel. to one's daily occup.); work, labour; use or practice (as of patience, &c.); use or employm. (as of the eyes); exertion or appl. of the mind; task; act of divine worship; a lesson or example for practice.

Ex'ercise, -sīze, vt. 35. To employ; to train by use; to task; to practise; to busy; to put in use; to discipline; to pain, afflict, or make uneasy:—vi. To use exercise; to labour for health, amusem., or proficiency. H., *ex'ercising*, p.; *ex'ercised*, pp.; *ex'erciser*, s.; *ex'erciseablet*, a. (v. s.) 89. [else; practice; use.

Exercitation, ĕgz-ĕr-se-tā'-shŭn, s. 40. Exer-

Exergue, ĕgz-ĕrg', s. 40, 30. That part of the face of a medal or coin, wh. is sep. from the gen. device by a line or fig., and wh. cont. the date or artist's name, &c. (numis.)

Exert, ĕgz-ĕrt', vt. 40. Lit., to thrust forth†; appr., to bring out; to put in action; to use with effort (phys. or ment.); to enforce; to do or perform. H., *exert'ing*, p.; *exert'ed*, pp.; *exer'tion*, 36, *exert'ment*†, s. 89.

*Exert'ive**, -ĭv, a. 45. Exerting. [through.

Exesion†, ĕgz-ē'-zhŭn, s. 40. An eating out or

*Exestuation**, -ĕs-tū-ā'-shun, s. Ebullition.

Exfo'liate, ĕks-, vi. To sep. and come off in leaf-like scales; to flake or shell off. (min.; surg.) H., *exfolia'tion* (desquamation, par. of dead bone; also that wh. is sep.), s.; &c. 89.

Exfo'liative, -āte-ĭv, a. 45. Prod. exfoliation. H., (an) *exfo'liatives*, s. (surg.) 91.

Exhale, ĕgz-hāle', vt. 40, 31. To emit or send out in fume or vapour (or in other like minute particles); to draw out in fume or vapour;

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to evaporate. H., *exhāl'ing*, p., a.; *exhaled'*, pp., a.; *exhala'tion*, -shŭn (also that wh. is exh.; vapour, &c.), *exhale'ment*[o] (mat. exh. only), s. 89. [matter).

Exha'lence[o], -ĕnse, s. Exhalation (act or

Exhaust[o], -gz-hâ'st', a. 40, 31. Exhausted; spent.

Exhaust', vt. 40, 31. To drain; to draw out or drain off until nothing is left; to empty by drawing out; to use or expend the whole by exertion (as one's patience or strength). H., *exhaust'ing*, p., a.; *exhaust'ed*, pp., a.; *exhaust'er* (he or that), s.; *exhaust'ible*, 48, a.; *exhaust'ion*, -yŭn, *exhaust'ment*[o], *exhaust'ūre*†, s. 89. [tend. to exhaust.

Exhaust'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Exhausting; able or

Exhaust'less, -lĕs, a. Inexhaustible.

Exheridate, ĕgz-hĕr'-e-dāte, vt. 40, 26. To disinherit. (leg.) H., *exherida'tion*, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Exhibit, ĕgz-hĭb'-ĭt, s. 40, 31. Any paper formally prod. or exhib.; a voucher (leg.); any writing sworn to, and subseq. indorsed with a certif. of the oath (chan.).

Exhib'it, vt. Lit., to have out of, or to hold out or forth; appr., to offer to view; to present for inspection; to shew or display; to present; to administer (as a med.). H., *exhib'iting*, p.; *exhib'ited*, pp.; *exhib'iter*, (or specif.) *exhib'itor*, 25, s.; *exhibi'tion*, ĕks-, s. (v. i.) 89.

Exhibition, ĕks-he-bish'-ŭn, s. 40. The act of exhib.; display; public show; an allowance (as for maintenance); a pension; a benefaction to a school out of wh. a student is sent to the university. (v. v.) [hibition.

Exhibi'tioner, -ĕr, s. A student enj. an ex-

Exhibitive, ĕgz-hĭb'-ĭt-ĭv, a. 40, 45. Serving for exhib.; representative. H., *exhib'itively*, ad. 91.

Exhib'itory, -ŏr-e, a. 25. Showing; exhibiting.

Exhilarant, ĕgz-hĭl'-ăr-ănt, a. 40, 31. Exhilarating. H., (an) *exhil'arant*, s. 91.

Exhil'arate, -ăte, vt. To make cheerful, glad, or joyous; to animate, cheer, enliven:—vi. To become cheerful or joyous. H., *exhil'arating*, p., a.; *exhil'arated*, pp.; *exhilara'tion* (act; state; animation, joyousness, gaiety), s. 89. [H., *exhil'arātingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Exhil'arating, -ĭng, a. Cheering; enlivening.

Exhort, ĕgz-hort', vt. 40, 26. To incite by words or well-meant counsel; to advise; to warn or caution:—vi. To incite to good deeds by words. H., *exhort'ing*, p.; *exhort'ed*, pp.; *exhort'er*†, s.; *exhorta'tion*, ĕks-, s. (v. i.) 89.

Exhortation, ĕks-hor-tā'-shŭn, s. 40. Formal advice; counsel. (v. v.)

Exhortative, ĕgz-hort'-ă-tĭv, a. 40, 26. = *exhort'atory*, -tor-e, 25. Tending to exhort; cont. exhortation.

Exhume, ĕgz-hūme', vt. 31, 18. To disinter. H., *exhūm'ing*, p.; *exhumed'* (or *exhu'mātod*[o]), pp., a.; *exhumation*, ĕks-hū-mā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Exicoate[o], ĕk-sĭk'-ăte, vt., &c. See *Exsiccate*, &c.

Exigent, ĕks'-e-jĕnt, s. 32. Pressing; urgent; requiring imm. aid or action. H., *exi'gence*, -jĕnse, or *exi'gency*, -jĕn-se (urgency; distress; pressing neces.), s. 91.

Exigent, s. Exigence[o]; a writ preparatory to an outlawry (leg.).

Exigenter, -ĕr, s. An officer of the court of Common Pleas, who prep. and proclaims exigents. [or demanded.

Exigible†, -gĭbl, a. 45. That may be enacted

Exiguous[o], ĕgz-ĭg'-ū-ŭs, a. 30, 18. Slender; diminutive. H., *exiguity*[o], ĕks-e-gū'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Exile†, ĕgz-īle', a. 40, 45. Small; slender; fine. H., *exil'ity*[o], s. 91.

Exile, ĕks'-īle, s. 40, 45. The state of being expelled from one's country or place of residence; banishment; proscription; (occ.) self-banishm.; also the person banished.

Exile, ĕks'-īle, (formerly) ĕg-zīle'†—J. & M., Wa., vt. To banish; to send into a state of exile. H., *exi'ling*, or *exil'ing*† (ĕg-zīle'-), p.; *exi'led*, pp., a.; *exilement*†, ĕg-zīle'-ment (act; state), s. (v. a.) 89.

Exilition[o], ĕks-e-lish'-ŭn, s. A springing or leaping out. [tion; loss.

Exinani'tion[o], s. Lit., evacuation; h., privation.

Exist, ĕgz-ĭst', vi. 40. To be; to have essence or being; to live; to endure. H., *exist'ing*, p., a.; *exist'ed*, pp. 89.

Exist'ent, -ĕnt, a. = *existen'tial*†, -sh'ăl. Having or existence. H., *exist'ence*, -ĕnse, or *exist'ency*[o], -ĕn-se (state of being; life; duration), s. 91.

Exit, ĕks'-ĭt, s. Lit., he goes out (in wh. sense, pl., *ex'eunt*); a direc. in play-books; h., departure gen.; death; decease; a way or passage out.—*Ex'eunt om'nes*, -nēz, = all go out (thea.). [L.] [Destruc.; fatal.

Exitial, ĕgz-ĭsh'-ăl, a. = *exi'tious*, -shus. 40, 27.

Exode, ĕks'-ōde, s. = *exodium*, ĕgz-ō'-, L. The concl. part or dénouement of a Gr. play.

Exodus, ĕks'-o-dŭs, s. = *ex'ody*[o], -de, *ex'ōde*†. Departure from a place (par. that of a people); the second book of the Old Testament.

Exogen, ĕks'-o-jĕn, s. 32. An exogenous plant.

Exogenous, ĕgz-ŏj'-ĕn-ŭs, a. 40. Growing by succes. external additions to a stem, wh. cons. of pith, wood, and bark; dicotyledonous. (bot.)

Ex'olete†, ĕks-, a. Obsolete (q. v.).

Exomphalos, ĕgz-ŏm'-fă-lŭs, a. 40. A navel rupture. (Gr.) [body-guard. (Eng.)

Exon, ĕks'-ŭn, s. The commander of the royal

Exonerate, ĕgz-ŏn'-ĕr-āte, vt. 40. Prim., to unload or disburthen; to free from; to cast off (as an oblig.); to clear off (as a charge or imputation); to exculpate, relieve, absolve. H., *exon'erating*, p.; *exon'erated*, pp.; *exonera'tion*, 36, s. 89. [obligation.

Exon'erative, -ă-tĭv, a. 45. Freeing from an

Exophyllous, ĕgz-ŏf'-ĭl-ŭs, a. 40, 45. Naked (spp. to the young leaves of exogens).

Exorable[o], ĕks'-o-răbl, a. 45. Movable by entreaty; persuasible. H., *ex'orably*, ad. 91.

Exorbitant, ĕgz-or'-be-tănt, a. 40, 26. Lit., departing from an orbit, or from the us. track or limit; appr., unreasonable, enormous, excessive; anomalous[o]. H., *exor'bitantly*, ad.; *exor'bitance*[o], *exor'bitancy*, -tăn-se, s. 91.

Exor'bitate[o], -tāte, vi. To deviate from an orbit or from the usual track. H., ĕn. 48, 89.

Exorcise, ĕks'-or-sīze, vt. 26, 35. To adjure by some holy name; to deliver from evil spirits; to drive away or purify from by conjurations and ceremonies. H., *ex'orcising*, p.; *ex'orcised*, pp.; *ex'orciser*, *ex'orcist*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Ex'orcism, -sĭzm, s. 35. The act of exorcising.

Exordial, ĕgz-or'-de-ăl, a. 40, 26. Introductory.

Exor'dium, -dĭm, s. The opening part of an oration; the introd. part of a written composition. (rhet.) [elongates downw. (bot.)

Exor'hizous, -o-rĭ'-zŭs, a. Hav. a radicle wh.

Exornation†, ĕks-ŏr-nā'-shŭn, s. Ornament.

Exortive, ĕgz-or'-tĭv, a. 40, 26. Rel. to the east; rising; eastern.

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Exosmose, ĕks-ŏs-mōs', s. 45. The passage outward of fluids, &c., through porous media (par. liv. animal membrane).

Exossated, ĕgz-ŏs'-ā-tĕd, a. Deprived of bones.

Exosseous, -ŏsh'-yŭs, a. 35. Without bone.

Exostosis, ĕks-ŏs-tō'-sĭs, -ōs'—A., K., Jo., Sh., s. An unnat. protuberance of bone (anat.); a morbid formation of knots (bot.).

Exoteric, -o-tĕr'-ĭk, a. = *exoter'ical*. Exterior; public; prof. or taught openly. See *Esoteric*.

*Ex'otery**, -e,s. That wh. is obvious or common.

Exotic, ĕgz-ŏt'-ĭk, a. = *exot'ical*, -ăl. 40. Foreign; introd. from a foreign country; not native. H., (an) *exot'ic*, s. 91.

Exot'icism, -e-sĭzm, s. 35. State of being exotic.

Expand, ĕks-pănd', vt. To open; to spread (as a flower its leaves); to lay open (as a net or sheet); to spread out; to enlarge in bulk or surf.; to dilate, to extend (as soul or mind):—vi. To open, dilate, enlarge. H., *expand'ing*, p., a.; *expand'ed*, pp., a.; *expan'sion* (act; state; v. i.), s. 89.

Expanse, ĕks-pănse', s. A spreading; a wide smooth extension (either of space or body).

Expans'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. That may be expanded; extendible. H., *expans'ibly*, 43, ad.; *expans'ible'ness**, *expansibility*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Expansion, ĕks-păn'-shŭn, s. 35. Enlargement; extension; extent; pure space (as bet. remote bodies); expanse; increase of circulating notes (bank.); increase of trade or liabilities (comm.).

Expansive, -păns'-ĭv, a. 45. Able or tend. to expand; widely extended. H., *expans'ively*, ad.; *expans'iveness*, s. 91.

Expatiate, ĕks-pā'-shĭ'-ăte, -she-ăte—S., Wa., -se—K., vi. 36, 27. Lit., to range at large; appr., to enlarge upon in lang.; to be copious in argum. or discussion. H., *expa'tiating*, p.; *expa'tiated*, pp.; *expa'tiator*, -she-ā-, 25, s.; *expatia'tion*, -she-ā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Expatriate, ĕks-pā'-tre-ăte, vt. To banish from one's native country. H., *expa'triating*, p.; *expa'triated*, pp., a.; *expatria'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Expect, ĕks-pĕkt', vt. To have a previous apprehension of someth. future (whether good or ill); to wait or look for; to req. or demand; to have no doubt of (as of someth. past):—vi. To wait or stay†. H., *expect'ing*, p.; *expect'ed*, pp.; *expect'er*†, *expect'ant*, s.; *expect'able*†, a.; *expecta'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Expect'ance, -ănse, s. = *expect'ancy*, -ăn-se. Expectation; something expected; hope; a state of waiting or suspension (leg.).

Expect'ant, -ănt, a. Waiting; looking for; expecting. H., (an) *expect'ant* (appr., one waiting for a perm. offic. appointm.), s. 91.

Expectation, -tā'-shŭn, s. The act or state of expecting or looking forward to; the prospect of good to come; the obj. of expec.; personal qual. wh. excite ideas in others of some future excel. or success; mean dur. of life accor. to the tables (annu.); value of a future contingency (chances).

*Expect'ative**, -ā-tĭv, a. Expecting; that may be expected. H., (an) *expect'ative*†, s. 91.

Expect'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *expect'ingly*, ad. 91.

Expectorant, ĕks-pĕk'-to-rănt, a. That promotes the secretion of tracheal and bronchial mucus. H., (an) *expect'orant*, s. (med.) 91.

Expect'orate, -rāte, vt. To eject (as phlegm, &c.) from the lungs or air-passages, by spitting or coughing:—vi. To eject phlegm, &c. H., *expect'oră'ling*, p.; *expect'orated*, pp., a.; *expectora'tion*, 36 (also that wh. is discharged), s. 89.

*Expect'orative**, -ĭv, a. 45. Expectorant.

Expedient, ĕks-pē'-de-ĕnt, -pēd'-yĕnt;—K., a. 45. Tend. to promote some good end; proper or neces. under the circumstances; fit, suitable, convenient; useful; advantageous; expeditious†; urging forward†. H., *expe'dienthy*, ad.; *expe'dience* or *expe'diency*, -se, s. 91.

Expe'dient, s. That wh. helps forward; means to an end devised or empl. in an exigence; a contrivance or shift. (v. a.)

Expeditate, -pĕd'-e-tāte, vt. To cut out the balls or claws of a dog's feet. (for. l.) H., &c. 89.

*Expedite**, ĕks'-pe-dīte, a. Quick, speedy, active; light armed†. H., *ex'peditely*, ad. 91.

Ex'pedite, vt. To quicken or hasten; to despatch; to send from; to facilitate. H., *ex'pediting*, p.; *ex'pedited*, pp.; *expedi''tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Expedition, -dĭsh'-ŭn, s. 36. Haste; speed; despatch; a march or voyage with hostile intentions; an undertaking or attempt by a number of persons (par. exploratory); also those wh. form an expedition. (v. v.)

Expedi''tionary, -ŭr-e, a. Cons. in an expedition.

Expeditious, ĕks-pe-dĭsh'-'ŭs, a. = *expedi''tive*†. 36, 45. Quick, speedy, prompt; nimble; swift. H., *expedi''tiously*, 43, ad.; *expedi''tiousness*†, s. 91.

Expel, ĕks-pĕl', vt. To drive or force out (as from an enclosed place); to eject; to banish; to exclude or turn out (as from a college or the army). H., *expell'ing*, p.; *expelled'*, pp., a.; *expell'er*†, s.; *expell'able*†, a. 89.

Expend, ĕks-pĕnd', vt. To spend (q. v.). H., *expend'ing*, p.; *expend'ed*, pp.; *expend'iture*, -ĭt-ūre (act; money exp.; expense), s. 89.

Expense, ĕks-pĕnse', s. The act or the habit of expending; money expended; cost; charges. H., *expense'ful*†, *expense'less*, a. 90.

Expens'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Requiring much expense; costly; lavish in the use of money; extravagant. H., *expens'ively*, 43, ad.; *expens'iveness* (costliness, &c.), s. 91.

Experience, ĕks-pēr'-e-ĕnse, s. 45. Practice; freq. trial; knowledge gained by experiment and prac.; knowl. from long acquain. or observation.

Expe'rience, vt. To try or prac.; to know or be taught by trial or practice. H., *expēr'iencing*, p.; *expēr'ienced*, pp., a.; *expēr'iencer**†, s. (v. s.) 89.

Expe'rienced, -ĕnst, a. = *expēr'ient*†. Taught by prac. or observation; wise; skilful.

Experiment, ĕks-pĕr'-e-mĕnt, s. A trial; appr., an act or oper. to develop some unknown fact, prin., or effect, or to est. or demonstrate it, when discovered; a trial to confirm or disprove someth. doubtful.—*Experimen'tum cru'cis*, L. = the experiment of the cross; appr., a decided one.

Exper'iment, vt. To try†:—vi. To search by trial; to make experiments. H., *exper'imenting*, p.; *exper'imented*, pp.; *exper'imenter*†, *exper'imentist*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Experiment'al, -ăl, a. Pert. to, based on, or known by experiment; taught by experience. H., *experiment'ally*, ad. 91. [riments.

Experiment'alist, -ĭst, s. One who makes expe-

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Experimentative, -ă-tĭv, a. 45. Experimenting; fond of experiments.

Expert, ĕks-pĕrt', a. Prim., experienced; appr., skilful by practice; ready, dextrous, adroit. H., *expert'ly*, 43, ad.; *expert'ness*, s. 91.

Expert', s. One who is skilled and ready in some art or science :—pl. A jury of artists (Fr.).

Expiate, ĕks'-pe-āte, vt. To remove guilt by subseq. acts of piety or of self-sacrifice; to atone for; to make reparation for; to avert the threats of prodigies (anc. pag.). H., *ex'piāting*, p.; *ex'piated*, pp.; *ex'piable*, 45, a.; *expia'tion*, 36 (also the means; atonement), s. 89. [atonement; cont. expiation.

Ex'piatory, -ă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Hav. power to make

Expilation, ĕks-pe-lā'-shŭn, -pĭ—S., s. Robbery; injury done to the property of a minor or heir. (leg.)

Expiration, ĕks-pe-rā'-shŭn, s. The act or movements by wh. the air is expelled from the lungs (phys.); evaporation, exhalation; matter expired or exhaled; cessation, conclus., end; death; termination of some limited time. (v. v.) [ration.

Expiratory, -pī'-ră-tŏr-e, a. 25. Pert. to expi-

Expire, ĕks-pīre', vt. 14, 26. To breathe or throw out (as air from the lungs); to exhale:—vi. To emit the last breath; to perish; to die; to cease; to close or conclude; to come to an end. H., *expīr'ing*, p., a.; *expired'*, pp.; *expir'ant* (one expiring), s.; *expir'able*, a.; *expira'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Expiring, -pīre'-ĭng, a. Dying. (v. v.)

Explain, ĕks-plāne', vt. To make plain or intelligible; to illustr. by words or writing; to expound or elucidate :—vi. To give explanations. H., *explain'ing*, p., a.; *explained'*, pp.; *explain'er*†, s.; *explain'able*†, a.; *explana'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Explanation, -plă-nā'-shŭn, s. The act, &c. (v. v.); the sense or illustr. given by an expounder; a mut. exposition to settle a difference; reconciliation.

Explanatory, -plăn'-ă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Serving to explain; cont. explanation. H., *explan'atoriness*†, s. 91. [fulfilment.

Explation, ĕks-plē'-shŭn, s. Accomplishm.;

Explētive, -tĭv, a. 45. Supplemental; unneces. to the sense; added for supply or euphony (as a word or syl.). H., (an) *ex'pletive*, s. (gr.; rhet.) 90-1.

Ex'pletory, -tŏr-e, a. 25. Serving to fill up.

Explicable, ĕks'-ple-kăbl, a. 45. Explainable; that may be accounted for. H., *ex'plicably**, ad. 91.

Explicate, -kāte, vt. To unfold or expand†; to explain; to interpret. H., *ex'plicāting*, p.; *ex'plicated*, pp.; *ex'plicātor*, 25, s.; *explication*, 36 (also the explan. given), s. 89.

Ex'plicative, -kāte-ĭv, -plĭk'-ă*—Sh., a. 45. = *ex'plicatory*, -tŏr-e, 25. Serving to explain.

Explicit, ĕks-plĭs'-ĭt, a. 28. Lit., unfolded†; appr., plain in lang.; clear, unambiguous; express, not implied. H., *explicitly*, -plĭs'-, ad.; *explic'itness*, s. 91.

Explode, ĕks-plōde', vt. To decry or reject with hate and contempt; to drive into disrepute; to cry down; to cause the explosion of:—vi. To burst forth with sud. and violent expansion and noise. H., *explōd'ing*, p.; *explōd'ed*, pp., a.; *explōd'er*, s.; *explo'sion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Exploit, ĕks-ploy't', s. 22. = *exploit'ūre*†. A deed, act, or achievement (par., an heroic or daring one); a successful attempt; a very wicked action (ironically).

Exploratory, ĕks-plŏr'-ă-tŏr-e, -plōre'—K., a. 25-6. Serving to explore; examining.

Explore, ĕks-plōre', vt. 16. = *explo'rāte*†. Lit., to shout or cry out†; appr., to stretch the eyes in order to discover; to search or exam. into closely; to scrutinise; to try (by any means) to find out the truth. H., *explōr'ing*, p., a.; *explored'*, pp., a.; *explōr'er*, *explo'rātor*, 25, s.; *exploration*, -plo-rā'-shŭn, *explore'ment**, s. 89.

Explosion, ĕks-plō'-zhŭn, s. 35. The act of exploding (q. v.); also the report accom. it.

Explo'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Liable to or caus. explosion. H., *explo'sively*, ad. 91.

Exponent, ĕks-pō'-nĕnt, s. The index of a power (4^3 = cube of 4), or of a root ($\sqrt[3]{8}$ = cube root of 8); also the quotient indic. the ratio of two numbers of wh. the smaller is the divisor (arith.; alg.); fig., the represen. or leader of a party.

Exponential, -nĕn'-ah'ăl, a. Pert. to exponents; noting a cert. calculus, curve, equation, &c. (alg.). [may be exported; exportation.

Export, ĕks'-pōrt, s. A commodity wh. is or

Export, -pōrt', vt. To carry out of a country (par., as goods in traffic). H., *expōrt'ing*, p.; *export'ed*, pp., a.; *export'er*, s.; *export'able*, a.; *exporta'tion*, 36 (also that wh. is exported), s. 89.

Expose, ĕks-pōze', vt. 35. To disclose or lay open; to uncover or make bare; to render liable to; to lay open to examination, censure, ridicule, or attack, or to any inconv.; to put in danger; to cast out to chance; to publish; to exhibit (as for inspection or sale). H., *expōs'ing*, p.; *exposed'*, pp., a.; *expōs'er*, s.; *expōs'able*, a.; *expo'sūre*, *expōs'al*†, s. (v. i.) 89.

Exposé, ĕks-po-zā', -pō'—S., s. 99. A laying open; a formal recital or exposition. (Fr.)

Exposed, -pōzd', a. (v. v.) H., *expōs'edness*, -ĕd-nĕs, s. 91.

Exposition, ĕks-po-zĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35-6. A laying open; a setting forth to public view; exhibition, exposure, display; explanation; interpretation.

Expositive, -pŏz'-ĭt-ĭv, a. = *expos'itory*, -e-tŏr-e. 35, 25. Explanatory; laying open.

Expostulate, ĕks-pŏs'-tū-lāte, vt. 18. To discuss or examine† :—vi. To reason earnestly (fol. by *with*); to remonstrate in a friendly manner. H., *expos'tulāting*, p.; *expos'tulated*, pp.; *expos'tulātor*, 25, s.; *expostūlā'tion*, 36, s. 89. [lation.

Expos'tulatory, -lă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Cont. expostu-

Exposure, ĕks-pō'-zh'ŏor, s. 35, 18. The act of exposing; the state of being exposed; the state or situation as to sun and air.

Expound, ĕks-pownd', vt. 22. To lay open the meaning; to make clear; to explain. H., *expound'ing*, p.; *expound'ed*, pp.; *expound'er*, s. 89.

Express, ĕks-prĕs', a. Plain; clear; explicit; given in direct terms; copied; exactly resemb.; specially, particularly, on purpose. H., *express'ly*, ad.; *express'ness**, s. 91.

Express', s. A messenger or vehicle sent on purp., also the message sent; any regular fast conveyance.

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Express', vt. Lit., to press or squeeze out; to give out or represent in words; to speak or utter; to exhibit by copy or resemblance; to repr. by any of the imitative arts; to designate or denote. H., *express'ing*, p.; *express'ed*, pp., a.; *express'ion*, *expressure*°, -prĕsh'-, s. (v. i.) 89. [H., *express'ibly*, ad. 91.

Express'ible, -ibl, a. That may be expressed.

Expression, ĕks-prĕsh'-ŭn, s. 35. = *express'ure*°. The act or power of expr. or of repr. any thing; utterance; a phrase or mode of speech; faithful and lively repr. of the various passions of the mind (fine arts); tone, grace, and modulation (mus.); elocution (rhet.); union of appro. action and effective elocution (thea.). H., *express'ionless*, a. (v. v.) 90.

Express'ive, -iv, a. 45. Serving to express; repr. with force; significant; emphatical. H., *express'ively*, 43, ad.; *express'iveness*, s. 91.

Expressivo, -sĕ'-vo, ad. 89. With expression. (mus.) [It.]

Exprobrate†, ĕks'-pro-brāte, -prŏ'—Wa., Wo., vt. To censure as reproachful; to upbraid. H., *exprobra'tion*°, 86, s.; &c. 48, 89.

Expro'brative, -brā-tiv, a. 48. Expr. reproach; upbraiding.

Expro'priate°, vt. To relinquish one's property in; to give up exclus. claim to. H., &c. 89.

Expugn, ĕks-pūnz', vt. To conquer; to take by assault. H., *expūgn'ing*, p.; *expūgned'*, pp.; *expūgn'er*, s.; *expūgn'able* (-pūg'-nābl—S., Wo.), a.; *expugnation*, -pūg-nā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Expulse†, ĕks-pŭls', vt. To expel by force or violence. H., *expulsion*, -pŭl'-shŭn (act; state), s.; &c. 89. [pel or drive out.

Expul'sive, -siv, a. 45. Able or serving to ex-

Expunction, ĕks-pŭngk'-shŭn, s. 45. The act of expunging. (v. v.)

Expunge, -pŭnj', vt. 32, 45. To blot out (as with a pen); fig., to do away with; to wipe out; to efface, remove, obliterate (mat. or ment.). H., *expun'ging*, p., a.; *expunged'*, pp., a.; *expun'ging*, *expunc'tion*, s. (v. sn.) 89.

Expurgate, ĕks-pŭr'-gāte, eks'-, vt. 30. = *expurge*†. To purge or cleanse; to purify from any thing noxious or erroneous (as a book); to chasten or expunge. H., *expur'gating*, p.; *expur'gated*, pp., a.; *expur'gator* (ĕks'-pŭr-gā—W.), 25, s.; *expurga'tion*, -shŭn, a. (v. i.) 89.

Expur'gatory, -gā-tŭr-e, a. = *expurgatō'rious*†, -e-ŭs. Cleansing; purif.; serving to expurgate.

Exquisite, ĕks'-kwĭz-ĭt, a. 33. Lit., sought out with care†; choice, select°; appr., highly finished, perfected, or refined; recherché; of extr. delicacy of perception or discrim.; existing or felt in the highest degree; accurate, delicate, nice, exact; keen, critical; matchless, complete; consummate. H., *exquisitely*, 43, ad., *ex'quisiteness*, s. 91. [fop.

Ex'quisite, s. One affectedly refined in dress; a

Exsanguious, ĕks-săng'-gwe-ŭs, a. = *exsanguin'eous*; *exsan'guinous*. 30, 45. Destitute or deficient of blood, or of red blood.

Exscind, ĕks-sĭnd', vt. To cut off. H., *exscind'ing*, p.; *exscind'ed*, pp. [part cut off.

Exsec'tion°, s. A cutting off or out; also the

Exsert, ĕks-sĕrt', a. = *exsert'ed*. Standing out; protruded from (zool.); hav. stamens longer than the corolla (bot.). [thrust out.

Exsert'ile, -il, a. 45. That may be protruded or

Exsiccant, ĕks-sĭk'-ănt, a. Drying; hav. power to dry up. H., (an) *exsiccant*, s. (med.) 91.

Exsicc'ate, -āte, vt. To deprive of moisture; to dry or dry up. H., *exsicc'ating*, p., a.; *exsicc'ated*, pp., a.; *exsicca'tion* (also dryness), 86, s. 89. [H., (an) *exsicc'ative*, a. (med.) 91.

Exsicc'ative, -d-tĭv, a. 45. Tend. to make dry.

Exspuition°, ĕks-spū-ĭsh'-ŭn, s. Expectoration.

Exstip'ulate, a. Without stipules. (bot.)

Exsuccous, ĕks-sŭk'-ŭs, a. Destitute of juice.

Exsuc'tion°, s. The act of sucking out.

Exsude'tion, ĕks-ū-, s. Exudation (q. v.).

Exsuffla'tion°, s. A blowing or blast from beneath; a kind of exorcism.

Ex'tanse†, -tănse, s. Outward existence.

Extant, ĕks'-tănt, a. Prim., standing out or above the rest†; appr., now, in being; now existing; not suppressed, destr., or lost (as a book). H., *ex'tance*†, *ex'tancy*†, a. 91.

Ex'tasy, &c. See *Ecstasy*, &c.

Extemporal†, ĕks-tĕm'-po-răl, a. Extemporaneous. H., *extem'poralty*, s. 91.

Extemporaneous, -rā'nē-o-ŭs, a. Done or uttered without premeditation. H., *extemporā'neously*, 43, ad.; *extempora'neousness*, s. 91.

Extem'porary, -rār-e, a. 25. Extemporaneous. H., *extem'porarily*, ad. 91. [ous.

Extempore†, ĕks-tĕm'-po-re, a. Extemporane-

Extem'pore, -po-re, ad. At the moment; without preparation; unpremeditatedly. H., *extem'porineous*, a. 91-2.

Extem'porize, -rize, vi. 60. To speak extempore. H., *extem'porising*, p.; *extem'porised*, pp., a.; *extem'poriser*, s. 89.

Extend, ĕks-tĕnd', vt. To stretch out or enlarge (in any direc.); to stretch forth (as the hand); fig., to spread forth on every side; to enlarge or increase (as trade); to increase in force or duration; to continue or prolong; to amplify; to communicate, to bestow on; to diffuse; to levy on lands by writ of extent (leg.):—vi. To stretch or reach to any distance; to be continuous in length or breadth. H., *extend'ing*, p.; *extend'ed*, pp., a.; *extend'er*, s.; *extend'ible*†, a. (v. i.) 89.

Extensible, ĕks-tĕn'-sĭbl, a. 45. That may be extended, prolonged, or enlarged. H., *extensibleness*†, *extensibility*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [&c.)

Exten'sile, -sĭl, a. 45. Extensible. (anat.; zool.;

Extension, ĕks-tĕn'-shŭn, s. The act of extending; the state of being extended; space; continuation, enlargem., prolongation; a wr. engagem. to give further time (comm.); the prop. of bodies by wh. they occupy a part of space (physics). See *Extend*. [great extent.

Exten'sional°, -ăl, a. Part. to extension; hav.

Extensive, ĕks-tĕn'-sĭv, a. 45. Wide; large; comprehensive; extensible†. H., *exten'sively*, 43, ad.; *exten'siveness*, s. 91.

Exten'sor, -sŏr, a. A muscle wh. extends or straightens. (anat.)

Extent, ĕks-tĕnt', s. The space or degree to wh. any thing is or may be extended; compass; communication; distribution; a writ of execution (of sev. kinds) addressed to the sheriff (leg.). [der; attenuated.

Extenuate†, ĕks-tĕn'-ū-āte, a. 18. Thin; slen-

Exten'uate, vt. Prim., to make thin, lean, or slender†; appr., to lessen, diminish, palliate (as a crime or fault); to make thin or rare°. H., *exten'uating*, p., a.; *exten'uated*, pp.; *exten'uator*, 25, s.; *extenua'tion*, 34, s. 89.

Exten'uatory, -ā-tŏr-e, a. 25. Palliative.

Exterior, ĕks-tē'r-e-ŭr, a. 25. Outward;

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external; pert. to the outside or outer surf.; extrinsic; foreign. H., *extir'ior-ly*†, ad.; *exterioriz*ᵉ, -ïz-e, s. 91.

Exte"rior, s. (oft. us. in the pl.) Outward surface or parts; outward or visible deportment; appearance.

Exterminate, ëks-tërm'-in-āt, vt. = *extirm'-inat*†, 45. Lit., to drive from its limits or place*; appr., to drive away; to destr. utterly; to extirpate; to abolish; to eradicate or root out; to eliminate (alg.). H., *extirm'-inating*, p., a.; *extirm'inated*, pp., a.; *extirm'inator*, s.; *extermina'tion*, s. 89.

Extirm'inatory, -ā-tŏr-e, a. 25. Tend. or serv. to

Extirn†, ëks-tërn', a. External. [exterminate.

Extern'al, -āl, a. Outward; exterior; extrinsic; visible, apparent; foreign. H., *extern'-ally*, 49, ad.; *externall'ity*, -ït-e, s. 91.

Extern'als, s. pl. (seldom in the sing.) The exterior; the outward parts; outward forms, rites, or ceremonies.

*Externe"ocous*ᵉ, a. Foreign. [or rubbing out.

Extersion, ëks-tër'-shŭn, s. The act of wiping

Extil'†, vt.; &c. See *Distil*, &c.

Extim'ulate†, vt. To stimulate (q. v.).

Extinct, ëks-tingkt', a. 45. Extinguished; put out; (meas.) at an end; no longer existing.

Extinction, -tingk'-shŭn, s. 45. The act of extinguishing; the state of being extinguished or extinct; destruction; excision; suppression. [of the pollen-grains. (bot.)

Extine, ëks'-tin, s. 88. The external membrane

Extinguish, ëks-ting'-gwish, vt. 30, 45. To put out (as a fire); to quench; to suffocate; to suppress; to destroy; to put an end to (as hopes or expec.); to cloud or obscure. H., *extin"guishing*, p.; *extin'guished*, pp., a.; *extin'guisher* (he or that wh.), s.; *extin"guishable*, a.; *extin'guishment*† (extinction; end to a right by consolid. or union—leg.), s. 89.

Extirpate, ëks-tër'-pāt, vt. = *extirp*†. To root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally; to exterminate; to remove completely (as a bad habit); to cut or burn out (surg.). H., *extir'pating*, p.; *extir'pated*, pp., a.; *extir'pator* (ex'tirpātor—K., Wa.), 25, s.; *extir'pable*, a.; *extirpa'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Extol, ëks-tōl', vt. To raise in words or eulogy; to praise or laud; to magnify; to celebrate. H., *extoll'ing*, p.; *extolled'*, pp.; *extoll'er*, s. 89.

Extorsive, ëks-tor'-siv, a. 28, 45. Tend. or serving to extort. H., *extor'sively*, ad. 91.

Extort, ëks-tort', vt. 28. Lit., to twist out or wrest from; to gain or draw from by violence or injustice:—vi. To practise extortion. H., *extort'ing*, p.; *extort'ed* (*extort'*†), pp., a.; *extort'er*, *extortioner*, -tor'-shŭn-ër, s.; *extor'tion* (illeg. compulsion; oppress.; exaction), s. 89. [extortion.

Extor'tionary, -shŭn-e, a. 25. Pert. to or impl.

Extor'tionate, -āt, a. = *extor'tionous*ᵉ; *extor'tious*†, -sh'ŭs. Oppressive; cont. extortion.

Extra-, ëks'-trā, pfx. Out of, not bel. to; beyond, in excess. (Its comp. with com. words are mostly self-expl.)

Ex'tra, a. Beyond what is usual or agreed on.

Extra-folia'ceous, a. Away from or beyond the leaf. (bot.) [leg. procedure. H., &c. 91.

Extra-judi'cial, a. Out of court or of ordin.

Extra-mun'dane, a. Beyond the material world. [official duty.

Extra-offi'cial, a. Not within the limits of

Extra-paro'chial, -ke-āl, a. Beyond the limits of a parish.

Extract, ëks'-trăkt, s. That wh. is drawn or extracted from something else; an abstract or epitome; extractive (chem.); a passage from a book (liter.); the matter obt. by the evap. of an infus., decoc., tincture, or expressed juice (pharm.).

Extract', vt. To draw from or out of (in any manner); to draw out by a chem. oper.; to take out or from; to select and abstract from (as a book); to find by calculation (alg.; arith.). H., *extract'ing*, p.; *extract'ed*, pp., a.; *extract'or* (appr., a cert. surg. instr.), s.; *extrac'tion*, a. (v. i.) 89.

Extraction, ëks-trăk'-shŭn, s. The act or oper. of extracting; derivation from an orig.; birth, lineage, descent; elimination; evolution. (v. us.). [tracted.

Extrac'tive, -tiv, a. 45. That is or may be ex-

Extrac'tion, s. Extractive matter; extract; a pea. brown pris. found in veg. extracts.

Extradition, ëks-trā-dish'-ŭn, s. Delivery from one governm. to another (per., of those who have fled from jus.). [an arch. (arch.)

Extrados, -trā'-dŏs, s. The exterior curve of

Extraneous, ëks-trā-jē'-n'ŭs, a. Bel. to another kind or genus. [sion.

Extramis'sion, s. A mission outwards; emis-

Extraneous, ëks-trā'-ne-'ŭs, a. That is without or beyond; foreign; of a diff. subs.; not intrinsic or a part of. H., *extra'neously*, ad. 91.

Extraor'dinaries, -iz (v. i.), s. pl. Unusual things; monstrosities.

Extraordinary, ëks-tror'-de-nār-e, a. Beyond that wh. is ordinary or usual; remarkable; uncommon; eminent. H., *extraor'dinary*, *extraor'dinarily*, -ïl-e, ad.; *extraor'dinariness*†, s. 91.

Extravagant, ëks-trăv'-ā-gānt, a. 30. Lit., wandering out of its bounds; appr., excessive; unreasonable; irregular; wild; wasteful, prodigal, vainly expensive. H., *extrav'agantly*, 42, ad.; *extrav'agantness*†, *extrav'agance*, *extrav'agancy*, -se, s. 91.

Extrav'agant, s. An extrav. person:—pl. Cert. decretal epistles of the popes (ecal. hist.).

Extravaganza, ëks-trăv-ā-gān'-zā, s. 90. A wild irreg. piece of music. (It.)

Extravasate, ëks-trăv'-ā-sāt, vt. To force or let out of the proper vessels (par., app. to the blood). H., *extrav'asating*, p.; *extrav'asated*, pp., a.; *extravasa'tion*, 36 (the act; the state; effusion), s. (med.; path.) 89.

Extravasate†, ëks-trā-vā'-nāt, -trăv'—Wa., We., s. Let out of the veins.

*Extravas'ion*ᵉ, s. The act or state of being turned or thrown out.

Extreme, ëks-trēm', a. Outermost; utmost; furthest; at the extr. point, edge, or border; greatest; most violent; highest in degree; last; most pressing; rigorous; strict. H., *extremi'ly* (very much†; greatly†), ad.; *extrem'ity*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Extreme', s. The utmost point or verge; the highest degree; extremity:—pl. Such points, things, or qual., wh. are at the greatest distance from each other; the predicate and subject (log.); the first and last terms (math.). H., *extreme'less* (infinite; boundless), a. 90.

Extremity, -trĕm'-ït-e, s. An extreme; the utmost point; the highest degree; necessity;

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emergency; utmost violence, rigour, or distress. (v. s.)

Extricable, ĕks'-tre-kĭbl, a. 45. That may be extricated. H., *ex'tricably*, ad.; *ex'tricable-ness**, s. 91.

Extricate, ĕks'-tre-kāte, vt. To free from diff. or perplexities; to disentangle; to disembarrass; to emit, evolve, or set free (as a gas or smell). H., *ex'tricating*, p.; *ex'tricated*, pp.; *ex'tricable*, a.; *extrica'tion*, 36, s. (v. su.) 89.

Extrinsic, ĕks-trĭn'-sĭk, a. = *extrin'sical*, -ăl. Outward; external; not intrinsic. H., *extrin'sically*, ad. 91. [axis. (bot.)

Extrorsal, -tror'-săl, a. 36. Turned from its

Extroversion, -tro-vĕr'-shŭn, s. The state of a part being turned 'wrong side outwards.' (surg.) [a building; constructive.

Extructive*, ĕks-trŭk't'-ĭv, a. 45. Forming into

Extrude, ĕks-trōōde', vt. 18. To thrust or press out; to drive off or away. H., *extrūd'ing*, p.; *extrūd'ed*, pp., a.; *extrusion*, -trōō'-zhŭn, s. 89.

Extuberant*, a. Protuberant (q. v.). H., *extuberance*†, s. 91. [faction.

Extumescence*, -ĕnse, s. A rising up; tume-

Exuberant, ĕgz-ū'-bĕr-ănt, a. 40, 18. Overflowing; over-abundant; luxuriant or plenteous in a high degree. H., *exu'berantly*, 49, ad.; *exu'berance*, *exu'berancy*, -ee, s. 91.

Exuberate*, -āte, vi. To abound; to be exuberant. H., *exu'berating**, p.; *exu'berated**, pp.

Exude, ĕks-ūde', vt. = *exu'dāte** (ex'—S.). 18. To discharge the moisture, &c., of an animal or plant, through the pores of its skin or surface:—vi. To pass out of a living animal or a plant by the pores; to issue by sweat. H., *exūd'ing*, p.; *exūd'ed*, pp., a.; *exuda'tion*, 36 (also that wh. is ex.) s. 89.

Exul'cerate*, vt. To ulcerate (q. v.).

Exul'ceratory*, a. Tend. to form ulcers.

Exult, ĕgz-ŭlt', vi. 40. Prim., to leap with joy†; appr., to rejoice exceedingly; to triumph. H., *exult'ing*, p., a.; *exult'ed*, pp.; *exultation*, -ăl-tā'-shŭn (the act; the state), a. (v. i.) 89.

Exult'ant, -ănt, a. Rejoicing triumphantly. H., *exult'tance*†, *exult'tancy*†, s. 91.

Exult'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *exult'ingly*, ad. 91.

Exundation*, ĕks-ŭn-dā'-shŭn, s. Overflowing abundance.

Exun"guate*, ĕgz-, vt. 40. To deprive of nails.

Exuperance*, ĕks-ū'-pĕr-ănse, s. 40. Overbalance; excess. [suming by fire.

Exustion, ĕgz-ŭst'-yŭn, s. 40. The act of con-

Exuviable, ĕgz-ū'-ve-ăbl, a. 40, 18. That may be cast off as exuviæ.

Exu'viæ, -ve-ē, s. pl. 99. Whatever is cast off and left; appr., the cast-off skins, shells, or other cov. of animals (zool.); fossil shells, &c. (geol.). [L.] [unfledged hawk*.

Eyas, ĭ'-ăs, a. Unfledged†:—s.

Eye, I, s. (pl., *eyes*, Ize; ey'nes†.) 14. The organ of sight or vision, or (more cor.) the globe or movable part of it; sight; view; power of perception; aspect, regard; notice, observation; oversight, inspection; any thing formed like an eye; a small hole or perforation; a small loop or ring used for a hook or catch; the bud of a plant, fruit, or bulb; a slight shade of colour†; a brood (as of birds). H., *eye'less*, a. 90. Among its comp. are—*eye'beam** (a glance of), *eye'-bōlt* (for ropes—naut.), *eye'-bright* (a cert. plant), *eye'-drop*† (a tear), *eye'-glass*, *eye'-piece* (eye-glass of a telescope, &c.), *eye'-servant* (one who works only when watched), *eye'-service* (that perf. only under inspection), *eye'-string*† (tendon of the eye), *eye'-tōōth*† (the pointed teeth of the upper jaw next to the molars), *eye'-water* (a lotion for), *eye-wit'ness* (one who has ocular view), &c., &c. s.

Eye†, I, vt. To fix the eyes on; to watch or keep in view:—vi. To appear†; to have an appearance†. H., *eye'ing*†, p.; *eyed*†, Ide, pp., a.; *ey'er*†, s. 89. [the eye.

Eyeball, ĭ'-bâwl, s. 8. The globe or ball of

Eye'brow, -brow, s. 23. One of the hairy arches over the eyes.

Eyed, Ide, a. Hav. eyes (used ch. in comp.).

Eye'lash, -lăsh, s. The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

Eye'let, -lĕt, s. = *eye'let-hōle*. A small hole or perforation to receive a lace, rope, &c., or to admit light.

Eye'lid, -lĭd, s. The movable fold of membrane wh. opens and closes the eye. [the eye.

Eye'shot*†, -shŏt, s. Sight; glance or reach of

Eye'sight, -sīte, s. View; sense of seeing.

Eye'sore†, -sōre, s. Something offending by its

Eyot†, ĭ'-ŭt, s. 25. A little isle. [presence.

Eyre†, âre, s. A journey or circuit; an anc. court of itinerant justices.

Eyry, ĕ'-re or ēr'-e, ĭ'-re—K., Wa., We., s. = *ey'rie*. An aerie (q. v.).

F

F, ĕf. The sixth letter of the Eng. alphabet. It has only one sound, wh. is formed by appl. the middle of the under lip to the upper teeth, and emitting the breath. 1, 45.

Fa, făh, s. = *F*. See *Ut*.

Fabaceous, fă-bā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Bean-like; pert. to the *faba'ceæ* (-she-ē), or bean-tribe.

Fabian, fābe'-yăn, a. 45. Like Fabius M.; avoiding battle; cautious; wary.

Fable, fā'bl, s. 45. A feigned tale or narrative intended to enforce some moral precept†; fiction in gen.; the plot, or the contexture of events wh. form a poem; an idle or vicious story (scrip.); falsehood, deception†.

Fa'ble, vt., vi. To feign; to speak falsely; to write or relate fiction. H., *fa'bling*, p., s.; *fa'bled*, pp., a.; *fa'bler*, s.; (a) *fa'bling*†, s. (v. s.) 89.

Fa'bled, -bld, a. Told or celebr. in fable.

Fabric, făb'-rĭk, fā'-brĭk—A., Bu., E., S., s. The structure of any thing; workmanship; texture; construction; a building, an edifice; any system or whole composed of conn. parts; a manufacture (par. cloth, &c.).

Fab'ricate, -re-kāte, vt. = *fab'ric*†. To construct (as a building); to prod. by art and labour (as cloth); to forge (as a docum.); to invent or devise falsely (as a tale or lie). H., *fab'ricating*, p.; *fab'ricated*, pp., a.; *fab'ricator*, 25, s.; *fabrica'tion*, 36 (also that wh. is fabr.), s. 89. [artisans.

Fab'rile*, -rĭl, a. 45. Pert. to handicrafts or to

Fabulize, făb'-ū-lize, vt., vi. 18, 60. To compose, write, or relate fables, or in fable. H., *fab'ulizing*, p.; *fab'ulized*, pp., a.; (a) *fab'ulist*, s. 89.

Fab'ulous, -lŭs, a. Feigned; fictitious; related in fable. H., *fab'ulously*, 49, ad.; *fab'ulousness*†, *fabulosity*†, -lŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

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***Façade*, fă-sād′, -ädd′—S., s. 99.** The front of a building. (Fr.)

***Face*, fās, s. 28.** In a gen. sense, the surface, or that wh. first presents itself to the view; the front or fore part of any thing; a side or superficies; appr., the visible fore part of the head; the visage, the countenance; cast of features; fig., appearance, condition, turn, look; state of affairs; confidence, boldness; presence, sight†; a grimace†; anger, favour (escrip.). H., *face'less*, a. 90. To *set one's face against*†, is to oppose. Among its comp. are—*face'-cloth* (that over a corpse), *face'-guard* (a mask), *face'-painter* (an artist), *face'-painting* (portrait p.), &c., s.

***Face*, vt.** To meet in front; to meet or oppose with confidence, with firmness, or with impudence; to stand opp. to; to cover with an addit. superficies; to turn up the front parts of a garment of a diff. colour: —vi. To turn the face in front; to carry a false appearance. H., *fā'cing*, p.; *faced*, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

***Facet*, făs'-ĕt, s. 28.** A little face; any small well-defined surface (as one of those of a diamond). H., *fā'ceted* (hav.), a. 90.

***Facete*†, fă-sēt′, a.** Facetious. H., *facete'ly*†, ad.; *facete'ness*†, s. 91.

***Facetiæ*, fă-sē'-shē-ē, s. pl. 99.** Witticisms. (L.)

***Facetious*, -sh'ŭs, a. 36.** Gay, sportive, jocular; sprightly with wit and good-humour; exciting laughter. H., *face'tiously*, 43, ad.; *face'tiousness*, s. 91.

***Facial*, fā'-sh'ăl, a. 27-8.** Of or rel. to the face. The *fa'cial angle* is that one wh. den. the elevation of the forehead. H., *fa'cially**, ad. 91.

***Facile*, făs'-ĭl, a. 28, 45.** Easy; performable or attainable with little labour; easy of access or converse; easily persuaded; pliant, flexible, docile. H., *fā'cilely**, ad.; *fā'cileness*, *facil'ity*, s. (v. i.) 91.

***Facilitate*, fă-sĭl'-e-tāte, vt.** To make easy or less difficult. H., *facil'itating*, p.; *facil'itated*, pp.; *facilita'tion*, 36, s. 89.

***Facil'ity*, -it-e, s.** Facileness; ease or readiness in performing; dexterity; vicious ductility; affability:—pl. The means by wh. performance is rend. easy; conv. advantages or opportunities. [covering. (v. v.)

***Facing*, fās'-ĭng, s.** An orn. or defensive

***Facinorous**, fă-sin'-o-rŭs, a.** = *facine'riousness*†. Atrociously wicked. H., *facin'orousness**, s. 91. [or likeness. (L.)

***Fac-simile*, făk-sĭm'-e-le, s. 99.** An exact copy

***Fact*, făkt, s.** Any thing already done; an act or deed; an event; reality, truth, verity (as opp. to doubt or falsehood).

***Faction*, făk'-shŭn, s.** A party or combin. in oppos. to the gov. or dominant power; discord, dissension, tumult. H., *fac'tioner*†, *fac'tionary**, or *fac'tionist* (one of a), s. 90.

***Factious*, -sh'ŭs, a. 36, 27.** Given or pert. to faction; turbulent; disloyal. H., *fac'tiously*, ă, ad.; *fac'tiousness*, s. 91.

***Factitious*, făk-tish'-'ŭs, a. 36, 27.** Made by art (in distinc. from that prod. by nature); artificial. H., *factĭ''tiously*, ad.; *factĭ''tiousness*, s. 91.

***Factive**, -tĭv, a. 45.** Making. [ness, s. 91.

***Factor*, făk'-tŭr, s. 25.** An agent who is intrusted with the poss. of the goods wh. he is commis. to dispose of (comm.); a steward (Sc.); either the multiplier or the multiplicand (alg.; arith.). H., *fac'torage*, -ăj*e* (fees or commis. of a), *fac'torship*† (bus. of a), s. 90.

***Factorial*, -tōr'-e-ăl, a.** Pert. to a factory.

***Facto''rials*, s. pl.** Cert. symb. expressions.(Arab.)

***Factory*, făk'-tŏr-e, s. 25.** Stores or place of residence of factors; a manufactory (by contr.).

***Facto'tum*†, -tŭm, s.** A handy deputy of all work. [of making.

***Fac'ture*†, -tŭr*e*, s. 18.** The act or the manner

***Fac'ulæ*, -ŭ-lē, s. pl.** Cert. bright spots wh. somet. appear on the sun's disc. (ast.) [L.]

***Faculty*, făk'-ŭl-te, s.** That power of the mind wh. enables it to receive, revive, and modify perceptions; the power of doing or perfor. any thing (phys. or ment.); ability; facility of performance, dexterity, knack; personal qual., disposition, endowment; privilege, official auth.; mechan. power†; virtue, efficacy†; the persons collec. forming a scientif. profession, or a branch of one (appr. that of med.); the masters and professors constit. a departm. in a university.

***Facund**, făk'-ŭnd, *fă-kŭnd′*—K., Pe., Jo., Sh., a.** = *facund'ious*†. Eloquent. H., *facund'ity** (eloquence), s. 91.

***Faddle*†§, făd'l, vi. 45.** To trifle.

***Fade*, fāde, vt.** To cause to wither; to deprive of freshness or vigour:—vi. To lose lustre, colour, or distinctness; to lose freshness or vigour; to wither or decay; to die away grad.; to vanish; to be transient. H., *fād'ing*, p., a.; *fād'ed*, pp., a.; (a) *fād'ing*, s. *Fade'less*, -lĕs, a. Unfading. [(v. i.) 89.

***Fadge*†§, făj, vi. 32.** To suit or fit; to agree tog.; to answer the purpose.

***Fa''ding*, -ĭng, s.** Subj. to decay; transient. H., *fād'ingly*, ad.; *fād'ingness*†, s. (v. v.) 91.

***Fady**†, fād'-e, a.** Decaying; faded. [crement.

***Fæcal*, fē'-kăl, a.** = *fe'cal*. Rel. to fæces or ex-

***Fæces*, -sēz, s. pl. 99.** Lit., dregs or lees; appr., the sediment of liquors (chem.; pharm.); excrement; the solid matter evacuated from the

***Faery*†, fārē'-e, s.,a.** See *Fairy*. [bowels (phys.).

***Faffel*, făf'-ĕl, vi.** To stammer. († or prov.)

***Fag*†, făg, s. 30.** A laborious drudge; a schoolboy who is the forced slave or drudge of a senior scholar; a knot or like defect in cloth.

***Fag*†, vt.** To make a fag or drudge of§:—vi. To drudge; to labour to weariness; to become weary. H., *fagg'ing*†, p.; *fagged*†, pp., a.; (a) *fagg'ing*† (par., the slavery of junior boys in pub. schools.—Eng.), s. 89.

***Fag-end*, -ĕnd′, s.** The end of a web of cloth; h., the refuse or meaner part of any thing†; the untwisted end of a rope (naut.). [loose. (naut.)

***Fagged*, făgd, pp., a.** = *fagged' out*. Untwisted;

***Fagot*, făg'-ŭt, s. 25.** A bundle of sticks bound tog.; also any thing like it†; a low female§ (in contempt); a person hired to appear at musters (mil.). [p.; *fag'oted*, pp., a. 89.

***Fag'ot*, vt.** To form into fagots. H., *fag'oting*, *Faience*, *fā-yŏnse′*, s.** A rich kind of painted pottery, orig. made at *Faen'za*.

***Fail**, fāle, s.** Failure; deficiency†; death†.

***Fail*, vt.** To desert, disappoint, omit; to neglect to aid or supply; to be wanting to; to deceive†:—vi. To be or to become deficient (in any sense); to fall short; to decay, decline, sink; to be extinct or entirely wanting; to cease; to perish or be lost; to die (scrip.); to miss or to miscarry; to omit or neglect (as duty); to be neglected (as a promise); to

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become insolvent or bankrupt (comm.). H., *fail'ing*, p., a.; *failed*, pp.; *fail'ing*, *fail'ure*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Fail'ing, -Ing, s. A fault, weakness, or defect (com. in pl.); imperfec.; deficiency. (v. v.)

Fail'ure, -ūre, s. 18. A failing; deficiency; omission; non-performance; decay; insolvency (comm.); a lapse; a slight fault*. (v. v.)

Fain, fān, a. Orig., glad, pleased; appr., glad in taking a cert. course, as the best one open; obliged, compelled. H., *fain*, ad. 91.

Faint†, vi. To desire fondly.

Faint, fānt, a. Languid; exhausted; inclined to swoon; not bright or loud; not striking (as a resemb.); not active or vigorous; timorous; dejected; spiritless. H., *faint'y*§ (faintish), a.; *faint'ly*, ad.; *faint'ness*, s. 91.

Faint, vt. To deject, depress, weaken† :—vi. To swoon; to decline in force or courage; to become feeble; to decay or waste away quickly; to disappear; to sink into dejection. H., *faint'ing*, p., a.; *faint'ed*, pp.; (a) *faint'ing* (par., swooning, syncope), s. (v. i.) 89.

Faint-heart'ed, a. Cowardly; timorous. H., *faint-heart'edly*, ad.; *faint-heart'edness*, s. 91.

Faint'ish†, -Ish, a. Slightly faint. H., *faint'-Faint'ling*†, -lIng, a. Timorous. [*ishness*†, s. 91.

Faints, fānts, s. pl. The impure first and last 'runnings' of the whisky-still. (tech.)

Fair, fāre, a. 6, 34. Clear, white, spotless; pleasing to the eye, handsome, beautiful; pure, transparent; *free from dirt or fouluncle*; not cloudy or overcast; not foul or tempestuous; blowing direct; favourable, prosperous; happy, successf.; open, direct; unobstructed; unsullied (as reput.); honest, just, equitable; frank, candid, honourable; civil, pleasing, complaisant; liberal; plain, legible; reasonable; being on good terms (as a bargain); of medium qual. (comm.). H., *fair'ish*† (rather fair), a.; *fair*, ad.; *fair'ly* (also commodiously, conven., completely), ad.; *fair'ness*, s. 91.

Fair, fāre, s. 6. A fair woman† (by ellipsis); honesty, fair dealing*. H., *fair'hood**, s. 90. —*The fair*† = the female sex.

Fair, s. A periodical market of large resort; a sale of needle-work, &c., by ladies (= *fan'cy fair*). [at a fair.

Fair'ing, -Ing, s. A present given or bought

Fairy, fāre'-e, a. 6, 34. Of or rel. to the fairies.

Fair'y, s. = *faer'y*† (q. v.). One of those imag. diminutive aërial beings wh. are said to occas. assume the human form, and to play a var. of pranks, in gen. humorous, but somet. mischievous (Eng. and Sco. myth.); an enchantress. H., *fair'y-like*, a.; *fair'y-land* (the abode of), *fair'y-ring* (a circle somet. found in fields), *fair'y-stone* (found in gravel-pits; echinite), &c., s. 90.

Faith†, fāthe, int. 37. On my faith; in truth.

Faith, s. = *fay*†, fā. Prim., persuasion†; h., belief, trust, confidence; the assent of the mind to the truth of that wh. is advanced or declared by another; belief in revealed relig., confidence and trust in God (theol.); the obj. of belief; tenets or doctrine held; fidelity; faithfulness; constancy; social confidence; honesty, sincerity, veracity; promise given; credibility*.

Faithed†, fātht, a. Honest; credited.

Faith'ful, -fōol, a. 21. True; exact; loyal; constant; trusty; &c. (v. s.) H., *faith'fully*, 43, ad.; *faith'fulness*, s. 90-1.

Faith'less, -lēs, a. (v. s.) H., *faith'lessly*, ad.; *faith'lessness*, s. 91.

Fake, fāke, s. A single turn or coil of a cable.

Fakir, *fā-kēre'*, fā'-kēr—S., We., s. = *faquir*, -kēre'. A Mohammedan monk or hermit. (E. I.) [in eurvoting. (naun.)

Falcade, fāl-kād', s. A falling on the haunches

Falcate, fāl'-kāte, a. Curved, with the apex acute. (zool.) [the moon. (ast.)

Fal'cated, -ĕd, a. Crescent or sickle shaped, as

*Falcation**, -kā'-shūn, s. Crookedness; curvity.

*Falchion**, *fāwl'*-shūn, -chūn—P., S., We., s. A short crooked sword; a cimeter.

Falciferous, fāl-sĭf'-ĕr-ūs, a. Sickle-bearing; falciform. [(anat.; bot.)

Fal'ciform, -se-form, a. 26. Sickle-shaped.

Falcon, *fāwl'*-kn, *fāwl'*—K., P., (pref., but less us.) fāl'-kn, s. 8, 45. A hawk; a female hawk; appr., a hawk trained for sporting*; a subdiv. of the Linn. genus *fāl'co* (orn.); a small cannon*.

Fal'coner, -ĕr (v. su.), s. One who sports with, or who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowl.

*Falconet**, fāl'-ko-nĕt, s. 9. A small cannon.

Fal'conry, -re (v. su.), s. The art or sport of the falconer; hawking.

Faldstool, *fāwld'*-stōōl, s. 8. A folding-stool; appr., a stool for the king to kneel on at his coronation; the chair of a bishop within the altar. [*sus.*—s. Falernian wine.

Falernian, *fā-lĕr'*-ne-ăn, a. Of or from *Faler'-Fall*, *fāwl*, s. 8. The act of falling (in any of its appl.); death, destruc., overthrow; downfall; degradation; diminution, depreciation (as of prices); declination of sound, cadence; slope, declivity; descent of water; a cascade, a cataract; extent of descent; distance descended; that wh. falls; a falling, also the place, time, or season of it; the fall of the leaf, autumn†; a small veil†; the rope part of hoisting-tackle (naut.).—The *Fall*, the transgression wh. lost Eden; also the apostasy of the rebel angels (theol.).

Fall, vt. To drop or let fall*§; to sink, depress, lower*§:—vi. To drop; to come down sud., as by the force of gravity alone; to come to the earth; to drop from an erect to a prone posture; to descend, to come down, to pass from a higher or better, to a lower or a worse state, position, or cond. (lit. or fig., in a var. of senses, in all of wh. the prim. force of the verb is, however, retained: as—); to flow out (as a river); to ebb, to become lower (as a tide); to sink after rising; to depart from the faith, or from duty, rectitude, or virtue; to apostatise; to die (par. by viol.); to vanish; to perish; to sink into disrepute or disgrace, or into weakness, misery, oblivion, &c.; to be degraded; to be overthrown or ruined; to decline; to decrease in value or price; to pass from violence to calmness or remission (as the wind); to pass into a new state of body or mind (as sleep or love); to become; to assume an air of dejection, &c. (app. to the countenance); to come, happen, befall; to light upon; to descend or rush on; to arrive; to come unexpectedly; to attack with haste or ardour (as food); to pass or be transferred by chance, lot,

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inheritance, &c.; to belong or appertain to; to be dropped or uttered carelessly†; to be born†; to issue, to terminate†. H., *fall'ing*, p., s.; *fell*, prt.; *fallen*, *fâwl'n*, pp.; *fall'er**†, s.; (a) *fall'ings*†, s. (v. i.) 89. [The num. comb. of this v. with pr., us. giv. in dictionaries, are mostly self-expl.; the majority being †, and many teeth.]

Fallacious, fâl-lâ'-sh'us, a. 2, 27-6. Deceptive; misleading; prod. error or mistake; not well founded; mocking expectation; inconclusive; sophistical. H., *falla'ciously*, ad.; *falla'ciousness*, *fal'lacy*, s. (v. i.) 89. [(log.).

Fallacy, fâl'-â-se, s. False appearance; sophism

Fallible, fâl'-ibl, a. 45. Liable to mistake or error. H., *fal'libly*, 42, ad.; *fallibility*, -bil'-i-t-e, s. 91.

Falling, fâwl'-ing, s. 8. (v. v.) H., *falling sick'ness*† (epilepsy), *falling-star'*† (a small meteor), *falling-stone*† (an aërolite), &c., s. —*fall'ing-away* is apostasy:—*fall'ing-in*, a hollow or indentation:—*fall'ing-off*, departure from; declension:—*fall'ing-down*, fall; prostration.

Fallopian, fâl-lô'-pe-ân, a. 45. Discov. by *Fallopius*: dem. sert. ducts or tubes (anat.).

Fallow, fâl'-o, a. Orig., failing in colour†; withering*; appr., obscure or pale red, or pale yellow; unsowed, left to rest after repeated tillage (agr.); unploughed, neglected†. H., *fal'lowness*, s.; h. also *fal'low crop*, *fal'low-deer* (a smaller kind of), *fal'low-finch* (the wheat-ear, a bird), &c., s. 91.

Fal'low, s. Fallow land.

Fal'low, vt. To break up land without seeding it:—vi. To fade†; to grow yellow†. H., *fal'lowing*, p., s.; *fal'lowed*, pp. 89.

False, fâwls, a. 8. Not true; not conformable to fact; contrary to that wh. exists, or wh. is done, said, or thought; not well founded; not agreeable to rule or propriety; not accordant to the lawful standard; not genuine or real; substituted for another; succedaneous; counterfeit; deceptive; dishonest, treacherous, unfaithful; hypocritical, feigned; not wise or judicious. H., *false*, *fals'ly*, ad.; *fals'ness*, *False-heart'ed*, a. Treacherous; deceitful. [s. 91.

False'hood, -hûd, s. 21. Speaking that wh. is not thought; want of truth or veracity; an untrue assertion, a lie; treachery; deceitfulness; falsity*.

Falsetto, fâwl-sèt'-o, s. 99. That part of the voice wh. lies above its nat. compass. (mus.)

Falsify, fâwls'-e-fl, vt. 8, 43. To forge or counterfeit; to prove to be false; to violate (by falsehood):—vi. To tell lies. H., *fals'ifying*, p.; *fals'ified*, pp., a.; *fals'ifier*, *fals'ificator**, -fi, s.; *fals'ifiable*, a.; *falsification*, -e-fe-kâ'-shin, s. 89.

Falsity, fâwls'-it-e, s. 8. An assertion, from ignorance or mistake, of that wh. is not; contrariety or inconformity to truth; falseness*; a falsehood*†.

Falter, fâwl'-tèr, vt. 8. To sift†:—vi. To hesitate in speaking; to fail or tremble; to be feeble or unsteady; to be irresolute. H., *fal'tering*, p., s., a.; *fal'tered*, pp.; *fal'terer*†, s. 89.

Fal'tering, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *fal'teringly*, ad. 91.

Fame, fâme, s. Public report; rumour; celebrity, reputation, renown. H., *famed* (renowned), pp., a.; *fame'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Familiar, fâ-mil'-yâr, a. 45. Domestic; well known, intimate; affable; accustomed, habituated; well acquainted (*with*); easy unconstrained, unceremonious; common, freq.; sexually intimate. H., *famil'iarly*, ad.; *familiarity*, *-y'âr'-it-e*, s. 91.

Familiar, s. An intimate; one long acquainted; an attendant spirit or demon; an officer of the inquisition who arrests the accused.

Famil'iarize, -îze, vt. 90. To make familiar (in any sense). H., *famil'iarizing*, p.; *famil'iarized*, pp.

Familist, fâm'-e-list, s. One of an extinct sect called the 'family of love.' H., *familist'ic* (pert. to), a.; *fam'ilism*, -izm (tenets of), s. 90.

Famille, s. 99. Family†. H., *en-famille*†, ông-fâ-mêl' (domestically), ad. (Fr.)

Family, fâm'-e-le, -il-e—K., s. A household; those who descend from one comm. progenitor; a race or generation; kindred, lineage; genealogy, line of ancestors; honourable descent; a union of nations, states, or peoples; a group of analogous genera (zool.); a class, tribe, or species†. H., *fam'ily*†, s. 90.

Famine, fâm'-in, s. 45. Scarcity of food; dearth; want, destitution; death*. H., *fam'ine* (pert. to), a. 90.

Famish, fâm'-ish, vt. To starve; to kill or to distress with hunger or thirst:—vi. To die of or to suffer extr. hunger or thirst; to suffer from want, exposure, or destitution. H., *fam'ishing*, p., a.; *fam'ished*, pp., a.; *fam'ishment*, s. 89.

Famous, fâ'-mûs, a. Known to fame; noted, celebr., renowned; notorious*. H., *fa'mously*, 42, ad.; *fa'mousness**†, *famosi'ty*†, -mô'-, s. 91.

Fan, fân, s. A well-known instr. used by ladies to agitate the air, and cool themselves; any thing in the form, or answering the purp. of a fan; the blower of a furnace or a winnowing machine. H., *fan*, *fan'-like*, a.; *fan'-light* (a fan-shaped window), &c., s. 90.

Fan, vt. To cool and refresh by the use of a fan; to affect by air artif. set in motion; to move, as a fan; to winnow; &c. H., *fann'ing*, p.; *fanned*, pp.; *fann'er* (he or that wh.), s. 89.

Fanatic, fâ-nât'-îk, a. = *fanat'ical*, -îl. Wild and extravagant in opinions (per. in relig.); excess. enthusiastic; superstitious. H., *fanat'ically*, ad.; *fanat'icalness*†, s. 91.

Fanat'ic, s. A person phrenzied with wild notions; an enthusiast; a visionary. (v. s.)

Fanat'icism, -e-sizm, s. 85. Relig. phrensy; wild enthusiasm.

Fancied, fân'-sid, pp., a. See *Fancy*.

Fan'ciful, -se-fûl, a. 21. Imaginative; full of wild images; capricious; whimsical; fantastical. H., *fan'cifully*, ad.; *fan'cifulness*, s. 91.

Fancy†, fân'-se, s. 28. Pleas. to or guided by fancy, whim, or caprice. H., *fan'cy-framed* (created by the f.), *fan'cy-free** (free from love), *fan'cy-sick*† (unsound in mind; hypochondriacal), &c., s.; *fan'cy-ball* (one at wh. fancy dresses are admitted), *fan'cy-monger*, -mûng-, &c., s. 91.

Fan'cy, s. The faculty by wh. the mind forms images and representations in an order uncontrolled by reason; a single image or concep. in a series bel. to fancy; an opin. bred rather by the imag. than the reason; taste, conception; inclination, liking; caprice, whim, conceit; a false notion; love*§.—The *fan'cy* = sporting characters collectively.

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Fan'cy, vt. To portray in the mind; to imagine; to like; to be pleased with:—vi. To figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof or reason. H., *fan'cying*, p.; *fan'cied*, pp., a.; *fan'cier*, s. (v. su.) 89. [dance.
Fandango, făn-dăng'-go, s. 30. A lively Sp.
Fane, fāne, s. A church; a temple. († or poet.)
Fanfare, făn'-fāre, -fār—S., s. A flourish of trumpets on entering the lists, &c. (Fr.)
Fan'faron, -fă-rŭn, -rōne'—Wa., -rŭng—K., s. 99. A bully; a blusterer. (Fr.) [ing.
Fanfaronade, -ād', s. Ostentation; swagger-
Fang, făng, s. 30. The pointed tusk or tooth of an animal of prey; a claw or talon. H., *fanged* (hav. f.), *fang'less*, a. 90.
Fang†, vt. To seize, gripe, or clutch.
Fangle†, făng'-gl, s. 30, 45. A silly attempt or scheme. H., *fan'gled*† (contrived; showy), a. 90. [the baggage (mil.).
Fanion, făn'-yŭn, s. 45. A small flag car. with
Fannel, făn'-ĕl, s. = *fan'on*, 35. A scarf-like orn., worn on the left arm by a priest at mass. (Ro. Cath.)
Fantasie, făn-tă'-ze-ĭ, -tă'—We., -tăz'-yă—K., s. 99. An extempore mus. composition avowedly fantastic. (It.) [whimsical.
*Fantasied**, făn'-tă-zĭd, a. Filled with fancies;
Fantastic, -tăs'-tĭk, a. = *fantas'tical*, -ăl. Fanciful; imaginary; apparent only, not real; unsteady, uncer., irreg.; capricious; whimsical. H., *fantas'tically*, *fantas'ticly**, 43, ad.; *fantas'ticalness*, *fantas'ticness**, s. 91.
Fan'tasy†, -tă-se, s. Fancy.
Fantoccini, făn-to-chē'-ne, s. pl. 99. Puppets; (sing. or pl.) a dram. performance of pup-
Fanquin', s. See *Fakir*. [pets. (It.)
Far, fär, a. 7. Distant; sep. by a wide space; remote (lit. or fig.); more or most distant; (as of two). H., *far'ness*†, s. 91.
Far, ad. To a great extent or distance; remotely; in a great part or propor.; very much; to a great height; to a cert. point, degree, or distance. Among its comp. are—*far'-beaming*, *far'-famed* (widely celebr.), *far'-fetched* (fig., forced, strained, unnat.), *far'-sighted* (lit. or fig.), &c., a. 90-2.—*By far* = very much:—*far from* = at a distance:—*far' other* = very different. [(prov.)
Far, s. The young of swine; a litter of pigs.
Farce, färs, s. 28. Lit., any thing stuffed with high seasoning†; appr., a short dramatic piece full of exaggeration and humour; h. also, any thing absurdly exag., deceptive, or nonsensical†.
Farce, vt. To stuff or fill with 'forced meat.' (cook.) H., *far''cing*, p.; *farced*, pp., a. (-ĕd, as an *a.*); &c. 89.
Far''cical, -e-kăl, a. Of or rel. to farce or a farce; droll; ludicrous; illusory. H., *far''cically*, ad.; *far''cicalness*† (farce), s. 91.
Farcin, fär'-sĭn, s. = *far'cy*, -se. 28. A contagious disease in horses, allied to the glanders.
Farcing, färs'-ĭng, s. Stuffing (cook.) [(bot.)
Farctate, färk'-tāte, a. Full; without vacuities.
Fard, färd, s. Paint; fig., pretence. (Fr.) H., *fard*† (to paint), vt.; &c. 89. [fig., a burthen.
Fardel†, fär'-dĕl, fărd'-l—K., s. A bundle, a pack;
Fare, fāre, s. Prim., a journey†; appr., the price of passage or conveyance; also the person who passes or is conveyed; food prep. for the table; provisions.
Fare, vi. To pass, to travel†; to be in any state (good or bad); to proceed in a train of conseq.; to feed, to be entertained; to happen (impers., with it). H., *fār'ing*, p.; *fared*, [pp.
Farewell, fāre'-wĕl, s. Leave-taking.
Farewell', imp. or int. (ad.—Jo.; this also app. to adieu). May you fare well; adieu; good-bye.
Fare'well, s. A leave taking; the parting compliment. (When prec. by an *a.* it is gen. acc. on the last syl.—Wa.)
Farina, fă-rē'-nă, s. 14. Meal, flour; pollen (bot.); starch or fecula (chem.; pharm.).
Farinaceous, făr-e-nā'-sh'ŭs, a. 26-8. Cons. of, cont., or pert. to meal; mealy.
Farinose, -nōse', a. 45. Mealy; cov. with scurf or meal. (nat. hist.)
Farm, färm, s. 26. A portion of land, with suitable building, &c., employed for agr. purposes; appr., the same let or leased for culture, on rent (Eng.); a lease or holding. H., *farm'-house*, *farm'-office*, *farm'-yard*, &c., s. 90.
Farm, vt. To let or lease at a cert. rent (as land; or as rates, tolls, &c.); to take or hire at a rent; to reside on and cultivate a farm; to cult. land gen. H., *farm'ing*, p., a.; *farmed*, pp.; *farm'er*, s.; *farm'able*, a.; *farm'ing* (the act of; the bus. of the farmer), s. (v. 1.) 89. [attached to a farm.
Farm'ery, -ĕr-e, s. The buildings and yards
Farmost†, fär'-mōst, a. Farthest.
Faro, fāre'-o, s. A cert. game at cards. [fused.
*Farraginous**, făr-rāj'-in-ŭs, a. 32. Mixed; con-
Farrago, -rā'-go, s. 30. A confused mixture; a medley. [' doctors' horses.
Farrier, făr'-re-ĕr, s. 25-6. One who shoes and
Far'riery, -ĕr-e, s. The trade or place of bus. of a farrier; the veterinary art.
Farrow, făr'-ro, s. 28. A litter of pigs.
Far'row, vt., vi. To bring forth (app. to pigs.). H., *far'rowing*, p.; *far'rowed*, pp.
Farther, fär'-thĕr, a. (co. of *far*.) 36. More distant or remote. H., *far'thĕst*, a. (v. su.) 91.
Far'ther, ad. (co. of *far*.) At or to a greater distance; more remotely; moreover. H., *far'thest*, ad. (v. su.) 92. See *Further*.
Farthing, fär'-thĭng, s. 38, 45. A small copper coin (= ¼d.); 30 acres of land†. H., *far'things-worth*, s. 90. [or that wh. spreads it.
Far'thingale, -thĭng-gāl, s. A hooped petticoat,
Fasces, făs'-ēz, s. pl. A bundle of birchen rods, with an axe in the middle, borne bef. magistrates in anc. Rome. (L.)
Fascia, făsh'-y'ă, s. (pl., *fas''ciæ*, -e-ē.) 35, 28. A band, sash, or fillet; the tendinous expansion of a muscle (anat.); any flat member with a small projecture (arch.) [L.]
Fas''cial, -y'ăl, a. 45. Pert. to the fasces.
Fas'ciated, -e-ā-tĕd, a. Bound with a fillet or bandage.
Fasciation, -ā'-shŭn, s. A bandage or bandaging.
Fascicle, făs'-ĭkl, s. 45. A little bunch; a cluster of fastigiate flowers (bot.).
Fascicular, făs-sĭk'-ū-lăr, a. = *fascic'ulate*. 18. United, as in a bundle. H., *fascic'ularly*, ad. 91.
Fascic'ulus, -lŭs, s. A fascicle or little bundle; a div. of a book; a nosegay. (L.)
Fascinate, făs'-in-āte, vt. To enchant or bewitch by the eye or glance; to act on by some secret influence; to captivate, charm, enrapture. H., *fas'cinating*, p., a.; *fas'cinated*, pp., a.; *fascina'tion* (act; state), s. 89.
Fascine, făs-sēne', făs'—Br., s. A fagot; a

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bavin:—pl. Bundles of wood, with earth, used to fill ditches, form parapets, &c. (mil.)

Fascinous†, *făs'-ə-nŭs*, a. Fascinating.

Fash§, *făsh*, vt. To vex or tease.

Fashion, *făsh'-ŭn*, s. Make, form, cut, workmanship; appr., the prevailing mode or taste of a country (par. in dress, orn., and manners); custom, gen. practice; way est. by precedent; gen. approbation; genteel society, rank; any thing fashionable. H., *fash'ionless*, a. (v. i.) 90.

Fash'ion, vt. To form, mould, or figure; to fit or adapt (fol. by *to*); to make accor. to the fashion. H., *fash'ioning*, p.; *fash'ioned*, -ŭnd, pp.; *fash'ioner*, s. 89.

Fash'ionable, -ăbl, a. 45. Accor. to the mode or fashion; estab., current; observant of the mode; genteel, well-bred; mingling with high society. H., *fash'ionably*, 43, ad.; *fash'ionableness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Fash'ionablet, s. A fashionable person.

Fash'ionist, -ĭst, s. A fop.

Fast, făst, fâst—S., We., fâst—K., We., a. 9. Lit., set or pressed close; appr., close, tight; firm, immovable; strong, secure; firmly fixed; firm; sure; deep, sound, complete. H., *fast*, *fast'ly*, ad.; *fast'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91.—*Fast and loose*† = changeable; inconstant:—*fast by*† = close or near to. [sd. (v. i.) 91.

Fast, a. Swift; rapid; quick in motion. H., *fast*, *Fast*, s. That wh. fastens or holds, as a rope.

Fast, s. Abstinence from food; volun. relig. abstinence; the time of fasting. H., *fast'-day*, &c. 90.

Fast, vi. To abstain from food; to mortify the body by relig. abstinence. H., *fast'ing*, p., a.; *fast'ed*, pp.; *fast'er*, s.; *fast'ing* (the act), s. (v. su.) 89.

Fasten, *fâs'n*—K., We., vt. 9, 45. To make fast, firm, or secure; to fix or hold tog.; to cement or link; to affix; to bolt, bar, or lock:—vi. To fix itself. H., *fastening*, *fâs'-ning*, p.; *fastened*, *fâs'nd*, pp.; *fastener*, *fâs'-nĕr*, s.; (a) *fas'tening* (also that wh. f.), s. 89.

Fastidious, *făs-tĭd'-ə-ŭs*, -tĭd'-yŭs—K., a. 45. Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a fault; difficult to please. H., *fastid'iously*, ad.; *fastid'iousness*, *fastidiŏs'ity*†, s. 91.

Fastigiate, *făs-tĭj'-ə-ăt*, *ĕ*, a. = *fastil'giated*, -ĕd. 32. Lit., rooked†; hav. the branches or pedunules of an equal height (bot.).

Fasti'gium, -ə-tĭm, s. A pediment. (L.)

Fastness, *fâst'-nĕs*, s. State of being fast; firmness, security; a stronghold, a fortress.

Fastuous†, *făs'-tū-ŭs*, a. Proud; haughty.

Fat, *făt*, a. 9. Hav. fat, or much fat; full-fed, fleshy, corpulent; coarse, gross, dull†; rich, wealthy; fertile; hav. many blank spaces (typ.). H., *fat'ly*, ad.; *fat'ness*, s.; *fatt'y* (greasy), *fatt'ish* (rather fat), &c., a. 90-1.

Fat, s. The concrete unctuous part of animals; *fig.*, the best or richest part.—*Fat'-kidneyed*§, -nĭd, = fat; gross:—*fat'-brained* or *fat'-witted* = heavy, dull, stupid. [pp., a. 89.

Fat†, vt., vi. To fatten. H., *fatt'ing*†, *fatt'ed*†,

Fatal, *fā'-tăl*, a. Appointed by fate or destiny*; inevitable, necessary, predestined*; caus. death or destruction; deadly, mortal, destructive. H., *fa'tally*, ad.; *fa'talness*, *fatal'ity*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Fa'talism, -ĭzm, s. 35. The doctrine of an overruling fate or destiny, annihilating the free agency of man. H., (a) *fa'talist*, s. 90.

Fatality, -tăl'-ĭt-e, s. Inevitable necessity; decree of fate; (more us.) tendency to danger or disaster; mortality. (v. s.)

Fate, *fāt*, s. Lit., that wh. is spoken or decreed; destiny; inevitable necessity, dep. on a superior cause; the will of God, providence (theol.); course of nature (mat.); event predetermined; final event; death; destruc.; cause of death; lot; fortune:—pl., (the) *Fates*, the three 'destinies' or goddesses (*par'ce*, L.) who sev. held the distaff, drew the thread of life, and cut it off, and who also foretold fut. events (myth.). [doomed.

Fa'ted, -ĕd, a. Decreed by fate; destined; *Fate'ful**, -fōōl, a. 21. Bearing fatal power. H., *fate'fully*, ad.; *fate'fulness**, s. 91.

Father, *fâ'-thĕr*, *fădh'-ĕr*—S., s. 7, 38. He by whom a child is begotten; the first ancestor; an ancestor either near or distant; fig., one who exercises paternal care; an old man (in resp., or §, in contempt); one of the early eccl. writers; he who creates or originates any thing; an author, founder, or instructor; God, the Creator; an abbé, abbot, or confessor (Ro. Cath.). H., *fa'therhood*, -hŏŏd, or *fa'thership*† (state of), s. 90.—*Fa'ther-land*, is that of one's fathers or ancestors; *fa'therlasher*†, a cert. sea-fish:—a *fa'ther-in-law*, is the father of one's husb. or wife; a step-father*§.

Fa'ther, vt. To adopt; to ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or produc. (fol. by *on*). H., *fa'thering*, p.; *fa'thered*, pp. [s. 91.

Fa'therless, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *fa'therlessness*†, *Fa'therly*, -le, a. Of or like a father; paternal. H., *fa'therly**†, ad.; *fa'therliness*, s. 91.

Fathom, *fădh'-ŭm*, s. 25, 38. A naut. meas. = to 6 feet; reach, penetr., depth of thought*. H., *fath'omless* (bottomless; incompreh.), a. 90.

Fath'om, vt. Prim., to encompass with the arms extended; fig., to reach, master, compreh.; to penetrate; to try the depth, to sound. H., *fath'oming*, p.; *fath'omed*, -ŭmd, pp.; *fath'omer*†, s.; *fath'omable*, a. (v. s.) 89.

Fatidical, *fă-tĭd'-ĭk-ăl*, a. Prophetic. [mortal.

Fatiferous, -tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Destruc.; deadly; *Fatigable**, *făt'-ə-găbl*, a. 45. That may be wearied; easily tired.

Fatigue, *fă-tēg'*, s. 30. Weariness from exertion or labour (bod. or ment.); also the cause of it, lassitude, exhaustion; labour, toil; the labours of soldiers distinct from the use of arms. (mil.)

Fatigue', vt. = *fat'igate*†. To tire; to become weary. H., *fatiguing*, -tēg'-ĭng, p., a.; *fatigued*, -tēgd', pp., a. 89.

*Fatiloquist**, *fă-tĭl'-ə-kwĭst*, s. A fortune-teller.

*Fatiscence**, *-tĭs'-ĕnse*, s. An opening; a chinkiness. [slaughter.

Fatling, *făt'-lĭng*, s. An animal fattened for

Fat'ner, s. See *Fatten*.

Fatten, *făt'n*, vt. 45. To make fat or fleshy; to feed for slaughter; to make fertile; to feed grossly:—vi. To grow fat or fleshy; to be pampered. H., *fatt'ening*, p., a., s.†; *fatt'ened*, -nd, pp., a.; *fatt'ener* or *fat'ner* (agent or thing), s. 89.

Fatt'y, -e, a. See *Fat*. H., *fatt'iness*, s. 91.

Fatuous, *făt'-ū-ŭs*, *fătch'**—Wa., a. 18. Feeble in mind; silly, foolish, stupid; impotent, senseless; illusory. H., *fatuity*, *fă-tū'-ĭt-e*, s. 91.

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Faubourg, fō'-bōōr, -bōōrg†, s. 99. A suburb. (Fr.)
Fauces, fâw'-sēz, s. pl. 8, 99. The posterior part of the mouth. (L.) [liquor.
Fau'cet, -sĕt, s. A short pipe for drawing off
Fau'fel, -fĕl, s. The fruit of a kind of palm.
Faugh, fâw, int. Expr. contempt or abhorrence.
Fault, fâwlt, fâwt*—Sh., s. 8. A deviation from or a neglect of propriety or duty; something liable to censure; an offence; a slight crime; whatever impairs qual. or excellence (app. to things); error, blemish, defect; puzzle; difficulty; dislocation of the continuity of strata (mi.). H., *fault'ful*†, *fault'less*, &c., a.; *fault'-finder*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.—*At fault*† = puzzled. [*lessly*, ad.; *fault'lessness*, s. 91.
Fault'less, -lĕs, a. Without fault. H., *fault'-*
Fault'y, -e, a. Comt. faults; blamable; defective. H., *fault'ily*, ad.; *fault'iness*, s. (v. su.) 91.
Faun, fâwn, s. 8. A woodland deity; a satyr.
Faun'a, -d, s. The animals pec. to a country.
Faun'ist, -ĭst, s. A naturalist. [res. ashes.
Fawillous, fâ-vĭl'-ŭs, a. Cons. of, pert. to, or
Favose, fā-vōs', a. 45. Honey-combed; cellular. (bot.)
Favour, fā'-vŭr, s. 25, 56. Kind regard; kindness; countenance, support, patronage; leave, good-will; partiality, bias; lenity; vindication; a kind act or office; the object of regard or favour*; feature, countenance†; someth. worn as a gift or token†. H., *favourless*, a. 90.
Fa'vour, vt. To regard or treat with kindness or favour; to assist, to facilitate; to resemble in features†; to ease, to spare†. H., *fa'vouring*, p., a.; *fa'voured*, pp., a.; *fa'vourer* (f., *fa'vouress**), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.
Favourable, fā'-vŭr-ăbl, a. 56, 45. Kind; propitious; palliative; conducive to; &c. (v. s. et v.) H., *fa'vourably*, 43, ad.; *fa'vourableness*, s. 91.
Fa'voured, -vŭrd, a. Treated with favour; featured (prec. by *well* or *ill*). H., *fa'vouredly** (or -ĕd-lē), ad.; *fa'vouredness** (or -ĕd-), s. 91. [ad. 91.
Fa'vouring, -lng, a. (v. v.) H., *fa'vouringly*, ad.
Favourite, fā'-vŭr-ĭt, a. 25, 56. Esteemed; beloved; preferred. H., (a) *fa'vourite* (person or thing), s. 91.
Fa'vouritism, -ĭzm, s. The act or prac. of fav.; exerc. of power by favourites.
Fawn, fâwn, s. 8. A young deer; a servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.
Fawn, vi. To bring forth a fawn; to court favour or shew attachm., as by the tricks and caresses of a dog; to flatter or court servilely (fol. by *on* or *upon*). H., *fawn'ing*, p., a.; *fawned*, pp.; *fawn'er*, s.; *fawn'ing*, s. 89.
Fawn'ing, -lng, a. (v. v.) H., *fawn'ingly*, ad. 91.
Fay†, fā, s. A fairy.
Fealty, fē'-ăl-tē, fēl'-tē—E., Ja., Sh., s. Duty of a tenant or vassal to his lord; fidelity; loyalty.
Fear, fēre, s. The uneasy or painful emotion excited by the expec. of evil or a sense of impending danger; slight dread; appreh., anxiety, solicitude; the cause or object of fear; someth. set up to scare wild animals*; reverence; duty owed; due regard.
Fear, vt. To feel fear towards; to be afraid of; to appreh.; to reverence; to affright†:—vi. To live in fear; to be afraid; to be anxious or solicitous. H., *fear'ing*, p.; *feared*, pp. (v. s.) 89.

Fear'ful, fēre'-fŏl, fēr'—† or thes., a. 21. Affec. with fear; timorous; impressing fear or awe; shocking, terrible. H., *fear'fully*, 43, ad.; *fear'fulness*, s. 91.
Fear'less, -lĕs, a. Without fear; bold; courageous. H., *fear'lessly*, a.; *fear'lessness*, s. 91.
Fear'nought, -nâwt, s. A stout woollen cloth; a dreadnought.
Feasible, fēz'-ĭbl, a. 35, 45. That may be done; practicable; that may be entertained†. H., *feasibly*, ad.; *feasibleness*†, *feasibility*, -ĕ-bĭl'-ĭt-ē, s. 91.
Feast, fēst, s. An entertainm. of the table; a sumptuous repast for many guests; a banquet; someth. delicious or delightful (either to the palate, or to the soul or mind); an anniversary, a festival. H., *feast'ful*†, (festive) a.; *feast'-rite*, &c., s. 90.
Feast, vt. To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to pamper; to delight:—vi. To eat sumptuously; to be highly gratified or delighted. H., *feast'ing*, p.; *feast'ed*, pp., a.; *feast'er*, s.; (a) *feast'ing*† (feast), s. 89.
Feat†, fēt, a. = *feat'ous*†, -y*ŭs. Ready; skilful; dextrous. H., *feat'ly**, ad.; *feat'ness**, s. 91.
Feat, s. A deed or exploit; (more com.) an extraord. act of strength, skill, or cunning.
Feather, fĕth'-ĕr, s. 26. The plume of a bird; feathers collec.; kind or species†§; an orn.; an empty honour or title†; a nat. frizzling of the hair†. H., *feath'er* (made of), *feath'ered* (clothed or cov. with; fledged), *feath'erless* (unfledged), *feath'ery* (feathered; like or light as f.); *feath'ering*† (res.), &c., a. 90-1. Among its comp. are—*feath'er-edged* (tapering and overlapping at the edges), a.; *feath'er-bed*, *feath'er-driver* (one who beats and cleanses f.), *feath'er-edge* (v. su.), *feath'er-fowl*§ (fowler few), *feath'er-grass*, &c., s.—*High feath'er*† = high spirits.
Feath'er, vt. To dress in, or cov. or adorn with feathers; to fledge; to give wings to; to tread; to use with feathery action. H., *feath'ering*, p., a.; *feath'ered*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.—To *feath'er one's nest*†, is to accum. wealth (par. in office or place).
Feature, fēt'-ūre, -ch'ōōr—S., -chūre—Wa., s. 18. Lineament; outline; prom. part:—pl. The make or cast of the face; characteristics of the form or surface (as of a country). H., *feat'ured* (hav. f.), *feat'ureless* (without distinct f.), a. 90. [(L.)
Febricula, fe-brĭk'-ū-lă, s. 28. A slight fever.
*Febriculose**, -lōs', a. 45. Feverish. H., *febriculosity**, -lŏs'-ĭt-ē, s. 91.
Febrifacient, fĕb'-re-fā-shĕnt, a. 28. = *febrific*, -brĭf'-ĭk. Caus. fever. H., (a) *feb'rifacient*, s. 91.
Febrifuge, fĕb'-re-fūje, a. 32. = *febrif'ugal**, -ū-găl, 30. That relieves fever; antifebrile. H., (a) *feb'rifuge*, s. (med.) 91.
Febrile, fēb'-rĭl, fē'—K., P., We., a. 45. Pert. to, indic., or der. from fever.
February, fĕb'-rōō-ĕr-ē, s. 34, 18. The second month of the year. [by the gentiles).
Februation, -ā'-shŭn, s. Purification (as prac.
Fe'cal, *fe'ces*. See *Fæcal*, &c. [heralds.
Fecial, fē'-shăl, a. Pert. to or performed by
Feait, fē'-ĕt, v. Lit., he made (this); done by. (L.)
*Feckless**, fĕk'-lĕs, a. Spiritless; effectless. (Sco.)
Fecula, fĕk'-ū-lă, s. = *fæc'ula*; *fec'ulum*. 12,

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13. The green purulent matter wh. subsides from veg. juices, &c.; starch; farina.

Fec'ulent, -lent, a. Comt. fecula; dreggy; foul, muddy, turbid. H., *fec'ulence* or *fec'ulency*, -se (muddiness; lees, dregs), s. 91.

Fecund, fēk'-kund—K., P., We., a. Fruitful, prolific (app. to animals). H., *fecundity*, fē-k'und'-it-e (fruitfulness; also fertility gen.), s. 91.

Fec'undate, -din-dāte, fēk'-k'din—K., We., vt. = *fecund'ify't*, -e-fī. To make fruitful; to impregnate. H., *fec'undating*, p., a.; *fec'undated*, pp.; *fecundat'ion*, 26, s. (v. a.) 89.

Fed, prt., pp. See *Feed*.

Federal, fēd'-er-ăl, a. Pert. to a league or contract; formed by league or confederacy.

Fed'eralise, -liz, vt., vi. 69. To confederate; to league tog. H., *fed'eralising*, p.; *fed'eralised*, pp.

Fed'eralist, -list, s. = *fed'eral*. A leaguer (appr., in the Amer. war). H., *fed'eralism*, -lizm (cause or tenets of), s. 90. [leagued.

Federate, fēd'-er-āte, a. Joined in confederacy; *Federation*, -ā'-shŭn, s. The act of leaguing; a confederacy. [ing a league.

Fed'eration, -ā-shŭn, s. 45. Joining in or forming

Fee, fē, s. Price paid for services (par. to lawyers and physicians); recompense, perquisite.

Fee, s. Prim., any land or tenement held of the prince or lord on cert. cond. (par. mil. serv.); appr., an estate of inheritance either simd. free or at the entire disposal of the owner (= *fee-simp'le*), or wh. is entailed, and must descend in a par. line (= *fee'-tail*).

Fee, vt. To pay a fee to; to engage by a fee; to keep in hire†; to bribe†. H., *fee'ing*, p.; *feed*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Feeble, fē'bl, a. 45. Weak, infirm, debilitated (par. by age); wanting force or vigour; low, dull (as sound); faint, imperfect (as light). H., *fee'bly*, 49, ad.; *fee'bleness*, s. 91.

Feed, fēde, s. Food taken by a beast; an allow. of provender; a meal, the act of eating"§. A *feed'-pipe*, is the supply-pipe of a boiler or cistern (eng.).

Feed, vt. To supply with food or provisions; to supply or furn. with any thing constantly req. (as a fire or stream); to nourish; to graze; to fatten; fig., to keep in hope; to delight or entertain; to excite:—vi. To take food; to subsist by eating; to prey; to pasture or fatten; to grow fat†. H., *feed'ing*, p., a.; *fēd*, prt., pp.; *feed'er* (he or that), s.; *feed'ing†* (the act; also that wh. is eaten), s. 89.

Feel, fēle, s. 12. The sense of feeling; the touch.

Feel, vt. To perceive by the touch; to have the sense of (corpor. or ment.); to experience; to suffer or enjoy; to be affected by; to know; to touch or handle:—vi. To have perception by the touch; to search by feeling; to appear to the touch; fig., to have the sensibility or passions excited; to have mental perception. H., *feel'ing*, p., a.; *felt*, prt., pp.; *feel'er* (he or that), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Feeler, fēle'-er, s. Fig., a remark, appar. casual, inten. to ascer. the views of others†:—pl. The antennæ and palpi of insects and mollusks†.

Feeling, -ing, a. Expr. of great sensibility or tenderness; affecting; easily affec. or moved; deeply felt. H., *feel'ingly*, ad. 91.

Feeling, s. The sense of touch; sensation (corp. or ment.); emotion; sensibility; tenderness (oft. in the pl.).

Feet, s. pl. See *Foot*. [derness (oft. in the pl.).

Feign, fāne, vt. 45. To invent or imag.; to assume; to pretend; to dissemble*:—vi. To relate falsely; to imagine*. H., *feign'ing*, p., a.; *feigned*, pp., a.; *feign'er*, s.; (a) *feign'ingt*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Feigned, fāned, a. (v. v.) H., *feign'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *feign'edness*, -ĕd-, s. 91.

Feign'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *feign'ingly*, ad. 91.

Feint, fānt, s. A false appearance; a pretense; a mock attack.

Felicitate, fe-lis'-e-tāte, vt. 28. To make happy*; to congratulate. H., *felt''citating*, p.; *felt''citated*, pp.; *felicitat'ion*, 26, s. 89.

Felt''citative, -ĭv, a. 45. Tend. to make happy.

Felicitous, fe-lis'-e-tŭs, a. 28, 45. Very happy; prosperous; delightful; highly appropriate†. H., *felt''citously*, ad.; *felt''citousness**, *felicity*, -lis'-it-e (great happiness; bliss; beatitude), s. 91. [cat-kind.

Feline, fī'-line, a. 45. Like a cat; pert. to the

Fell, fĕl, a. Cruel; inhuman; savage. (poet.) H., *fell'y**, ad.; *fell'ness**, s. 91. [gall, anger†.

Fell, s. A skin or hide*; a barren hill (prov.);

Fell, vt. To prostrate; to knock, hew, or cut down. H., *fell'ing*, p., s.; *felled*, pp.; *fell'er*, s. 89. See *Full*. [hides.

Fell'-monger, -mŭng-gĕr, s. 30. A dealer in

Fellic, fĕl'-lik, *fellinic*, -lin'-ik, a. Noting acids obt. from gall. [gall.

Fellifluous, fĕl-lif'-l'ōō-ŭs, a. 18. Flowing with

Fell'oe, -o, s. See *Felly*.

Fellow, fĕl'-o, s. He or that wh. is joined or assoc. with another; a companion; one of the same kind; an equal; one of a pair; a term of fam. or fondness†, or of reproach or contempt†; a low ignoble man; one of the world at large; a memb. of a college who shares its revenues, or of a learned assd. or soc. (Eng.). H., *fell'ow, fell'ow-like, fell'owly*, a.; *fell'owship*, s. (v. i.) 90-1. In comp. it den. commun. of nature, feeling, station, or employm.:—*fellow-comm'oner* (appr., a comn. who dines with the fellows—Camb.), *fellow-coun'tryman* (one of the same c.), *fellow-creat'ure* (one of the same race; appr., a human b.), *fellow-feel'ing* (sympathy), *fellow-la'bourer*, *fellow-suff'erer*, &c., &c.

Fell'ow†, vt. To suit or pair with; to match. H., *fell'owing*, p.; *fell'owed*, pp.

Fell'owship, -ship, s. Companionship; partnership; familiarity; social pleasure; fitness and fondness for festal enjoym. (pass. by *good*); adjustm. of propor. to partners (arith.); the collegiate advan. enjoyed by a fellow (Eng.).

Felly, fĕl'-e, s. = *fell'oe* (q. v.). The outer rim of a wheel. [cruel, traitorous, inhuman.

Felon, fĕl'-lŭn, a. 25. Pert. to a felon or to felony;

Fel'on, s. One who has committed felony; a whitlow. H., *fel'on-court*, s. 90.

Felonious, fe-lō'-ne-ŭs, -lōne'-yŭs—K., a. = *fel'onous**. 45. Malignant, depraved, traitorous; done with the delib. intention to commit crime (leg.). H., *felo'niously*, 42, ad. 91.

Felony, fĕl'-ŭn-e, s. 25. A crime wh. incurs the forfeiture of lands or goods, or both, to wh. capital or other punishm. is us. added. (leg.) A *fe'lo de se*, is a sane person who commits felony by suicide (L.).

Feldspar, fĕl'-spār, s. = *feld'spar; fel'spath*, -spăth, Ger. A sort. siliceous mineral.

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Felspath'ic, -ĭk, a. Of or rel. to felspar.
Felt, fĕlt, s. Stuff made by felting; also a hat formed of it; a hide or skin. H., *felt'-maker*, &c. s. 90.
Felt, vt. To cause fur, wool, or hair to mat tog. into a compact cloth or stuff, by agitation, pressure, &c., without weaving. H., *felt'ing*, p.; *felt'ed*, pp., a.; *felt'ing* (art or process), s. 89. [tog. like felt.
*Felt'er**, -ĕr, vt. = *felt'er*†. To clot or mat
Felucca, fe-lŭk'-ă, -kō̆k'-kă—S., s. 99. A small vessel propelled by oars and sails, com. in the Mediterranean.
Female, fē'-māle, a. Noting the sex wh. prod. offspring; pert. to females; feminine; hav. a pistil (as a flower) or prod. fruit (bot.). H., (a) *fe'male*, s. 91. A *fe'male-screw* is a spiral-threaded cavity into wh. another screw turns; the nut (tech.).
Feminine, fĕm'-e-nĭn, -ĭn-ĭn—K., a. 45. Female; soft, tender, delicate; effeminate*†; refer. to the fem. sex (gr.). H., *fem'ininely*, ad.; *femininity*, -ă'-ĭt-e (the fem. nature), *fem'inism*, -ĭzm, or *fĕmin'ity*† (fem. qual.), s.; (a) *fem'inine*† (a female), s. 91.
Fem'iniset†, -nīze, s. 60. To effeminate.
Femme, fĕm, făm—Fr., s. A woman. H., *femme-cō̆v'ert* or *feme-cō̆v'ert* (-kŭv'-; a married w.), *femme-sōle'* or *feme-sōle'* (a single w.), s. (leg.)
Femoral, fĕm'-o-răl, a. Bel. to the thigh.
Femur, fē'-mŭr, s. The thigh-bone. (anat.)
Fen, fĕn, s. Low moist ground; a moor; a marsh. H., *fenn'y* (of or bel. to), a.; *fen'-berry*, *fen'-cress*, *fenn'y-stones*, &c. (names of plants), s.; *fen'-cricket* (an insect), *fen'-duck*, *fen'-fowl*, *fen'-land*, &c., s. 90.
Fence, fĕnse, s. 28. That wh. defends or guards; outwork, enclosure, wall, hedge (par. one of posts and rails or boards); the art of fencing. H., *fence'ful**, *fence'less*, a. (v. i.) 90.—*Fence'-month* is that one in wh. hunting is prohibited.
Fence, vt. To enclose with a fence; to secure by enclosure; to guard or fortify:—vi. To prac. the art of fencing; to raise a fence; to defend or guard. H., *fen"cing*, p.; *fenced*, pp., a.; *fen"cer*, s.; *fen"cible*, a.; *fen"cing*, s. (v. i.) 89. [for home service only.
Fencibles, fĕnse'-ĭbls, s. pl. 45. Soldiers enlisted
Fen"cing, -ĭng, s. The art of attack and defence with the small sword; fences gen., or the materials used to form them. H., *fen"cing-master* (one who teaches), *fen"cing-school*, &c., s. 90.
Fend, fĕnd, vt. To keep or ward off, to shut out (us. fol. by *off*):—vi. To resist; to dispute; to parry or keep off. H., *fend'ing*, p.; *fend'ed*, pp.; *fend'er* (he† or that wh.), s. 89.
Fend'er, -ĕr, s. A guard; appr., the metal guard bef. a fire; someth. hung against a ship's side to lessen the force of collision; the shutter of a flood-gate; &c. (v. v.).
Fenerate†, fĕn'-ĕr-āte, vi. To lend money on interest or usury. H., *fenera'tion**, s.; &c. 48, 89. [holes in the osseous tissue. (anat.)
Fenestra, fe-nĕs'-trā, s. A term app. to cert.
Fenes'tral, -trăl, a. Pert. to windows.
Fenes'trate, -trāte, a. Den. the naked transp. spots on the wings of butterflies, &c. (entom.)
Fennel, fĕn'-ĕl, s. A cert. arom. plant. H., *fenn'el-flower* (a nigella), s. 90.

Fenugreek, fĕn'-ū-grēke, s. 18. A cert. med. plant.
*Feod**, fūde, *feodal*, fū'-, &c. See *Feud*, &c.
Feoff, fĕf, fĕfe—Ja., K., s. A fief or fee.
Feoff, vt. To invest with a fee or fief. H., *feoff'ment*, s.; &c. 89. [holds a feoff.
Feoffee, fĕf-fē', s. The person who receives or
Feoff'or, -ŭr, s. = *feoff'er*. The granter of a feoff. [*feracity*, -răs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.
Feracious, fe-rā'-sh'ŭs, a. 28. Fruitful. H.,
*Feral**, fē'-răl, *fē're'-ăl—S., a. Funereal.
Feretory, fĕr'-e-tŭr-e, s. 25. The place in a church for a bier.
Ferial, fēre'-e-ăl, a. Pert. to holidays. [holidays.
*Feriation**, fĕr-e-ā'-shŭn, s. Act of keeping
Ferine, fē'-rīne, *fēre'-īne—S., a. 45. Wild; untamed; savage; barbarous. H., *ferine'ly*, ad.; *ferine'ness*, *fer'ity**, s. 91.
Ferment, fer'-mĕnt, s. Intestine motion; tumult; agitation; fermentation*; also that wh. causes it (in the last sense com. pron. *ferment'*; v. i.).
Ferment, fĕr-mĕnt', vt. To set in motion; to excite intestine motion in; to cause to undergo fermentation:—vi. To be in motion; to suffer fermentation. H., *ferment'ing*, p., a.; *ferment'ed*, pp., a.; *ferment'er*† (he that), *ferment'* (that wh.), s.; *ferment'able*, a. &c. (v. i.) 89.
Ferment'able, -ăbl, a. 45. Liable to ferment. H., *fermentability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. (v. v.) 89.
Fermentation, -mĕn-tā'-shŭn, s. The spontaneous decomp. wh. non-nitrogenised subs. (as sugar, &c.) undergo, under the joint infl. of warmth, air, and moisture, and the reunion of their elem. into new comp. (as alcohol, vinegar, &c.).
Fermen'tative, -tă-tĭv, a. 45. = *ferment'al**, -ăl. Caus. or tend. to cause fermen.; cons. in fermentation. H., *fermen'tativeness*, s. 91.
Fern, fĕrn, s. 26. A wild cryptogamic plant of many species. H., *fern'y* (full of), a. 90.—*Fern'-owl*, is the (bird) night-jar.
Ferocious, fe-rō'-sh'ŭs, a. Fierce, savage, wild; barbarous; ravenous, rapacious; indicating cruelty (as the features). H., *fero'ciously*, 48, ad.; *fero'ciousness*, *ferocity*, -rŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.
Ferreous, fĕr'-re-ŭs, a. = *ferrŭs'*. 26. Of, like, or cont. iron.
Ferret, fĕr'-rĕt, s. 26. An animal of the weasel kind, used to catch rabbits; a kind of narrow silk or woollen tape; a cert. iron tool (glass-m.).
Ferr'et, vt. To drive out of a lurking-place (like a f. does):—vi. To employ ferrets. H., *ferr'eting*, p.; *ferr'eted*, pp.; *ferr'eter*, s.; *ferr'eting* (act or prac. of), s. 89.
Ferretto, fĕr-rĕt'-o, s. A cert. prep. of copper.
Ferriage, fĕr'-re-āje, s. 26, 32. Fare paid by a ferry. [iron.
Ferric, fĕr'-rĭk, a. 26. Pert. to or obt. from
Ferridcyan'ogen, fĕr-rĭd-, s. The pec. salt-radical wh. exists in red prussiate of potash and the other *ferridcy'anides*. 58. [iron.
Ferriferous, -rĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Cont. or yielding
Fer'ro-, pfx. Noting the presence of iron.
Ferrocyan'ogen, s. 42. The bibasic salt radical wh. exists in yellow prussiate of potash and the other *ferrocy'anides*. 58.
Ferruginated, fĕr-rōō'-jĭn-āte-ĕd, a. 26, 18. Hav. the colour or prop. of iron-rust.
Ferru'ginous, -ŭs, a. = *ferrugin'eous*, -e-ŭs. Cont. iron; chalybeate; of a rusty iron colour.
Ferrule, fĕr'-rōōle, s. 26, 18. A ring of metal to keep any thing from cracking.

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Ferry, fĕr'-re, a. 26. Of or bel. to a *ferry*.

Fer'ry, s. A boat or small ves. kept to convey passengers over a river or other nar. piece of water; also the place of passage, and the right of transport. H., *fer'ry-boat*, *fer'ryman*, &c. 90-1.

Fer'ry, vt., vi. To carry or pass over in a boat. H., *fer'rying*, p.; *fer'ried*, -rid, pp.

Fertile, fĕr'-til, a. 45. Fruitful; rich; abundant; productive (oft. with *in*). H., *fer'tilely*, 43, ad.; *fer'tileness**, *fertility*, -til'-it-e, s. (v. i.) 91.

Fer'tilize, -iz, vt. 60. To enrich (as a soil); to render fruitful or productive. H., *fer'tilizing*, p., a.; *fer'tilized*, pp.; *fer'tilizer* (appr., a rich manure), s. 89.

Ferula, fĕr'-ōō-lĭd, s. 26, 18. A ferule. (L.)

Ferulaceous, -lā'-sh'us, a. 28. Pert. to or res. reeds or canes.

Fer'ule, -ōōle, s. A hand-clapper; a reed or cane. H., *fer'ule* (to punish with), vt. 48, 89.

Fervent, fĕr'-vĕnt, a. Hot, boiling; fig., hasty, vehement; ardent, earnest, animated, zealous. H., *fer'vently*, ad.; *fer'ventness**, *fer'vency*, -se (fervour), s. 91. [*ferves'cence*, -ĕnse, s. 91.

Fervescent, -vĕs'-ĕnt, a. 28. Growing hot. H.,

Fervid, fĕr'-vid, a. Very hot; burning; fig., vehement, eager, zealous; glowing. H., *fer'vidly*, ad.; *fer'vidness* or *fervid'ity** (fervour), s. 91.

Fervour, fĕr'-vŭr, s. 56, 25. Heat or warmth; fig., heat of mind; ardour, zeal, earnestness; passion; impetuosity.

Fescennine, fĕs'-ĕn-nīne, a. Pert. to anc. *Fescenn'ium*; rude, obscene (app. to songs or verses). H., (a) *Fes'cennine*, s. 91.

Fescue*, fĕs'-kū, s. A pointer used in teaching children.—*Fes'cue-grass* is the festuca pratensis, Linn.

Fesse, fĕs, s. One of the 9 hon. ordinaries, cons. of a band or girdle poss. the 1-3d part of the escutcheon. (her.) H., *fesse'-point* (the exact centre of the esc.), s. 90.

Festal, fĕs'-tăl, a. Pert. to a feast; joyous; mirthful. H., *fes'tally*, ad. 91.

Fester, fĕs'-tĕr, vt. To rankle; to gather or suppurate (as a sore). H., *fes'tering*, p., a.; *fes'tered*, pp.; *fes'terment**, s. 89.

Festival*, fĕs'-te-văl, a. Festive.

Fes'tival, s. The time of feasting; an annual rejoicing (civ. or relig.).

Festive, fĕs'-tĭv, a. 45. = *fes'tivous*†. Of or rel. to a feast; festal; joyous. H., *fes'tively*, ad.; *festiv'ity*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Festivity, -tĭv'-it-e, s. Prim., the mirth at a feast; h., joyfulness, gaiety; a festival†.

Festoon, fĕs-tōōn', s. 20. A garland, or someth. in imitation of it, falling archwise bet. its extremities.

Festoon', vt. To form in, or to adorn with festoons. H., *festoon'ing*, p.; *festooned'*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Festucine*, fĕs'-tū-sĭn, s. 45. Straw-coloured.

Fes'tucous*, -kŭs, a. Formed of straw.

Fe'tal, *fe'tus*. See *Foetal*, &c.

Fetch§, fĕtch, s. 29. A stratagem by wh. any thing is indirectly performed; a trick; a lie.

Fetch, vt. = *fĕt*†. To go and bring, or, simply, to bring; to derive or draw* (*from*); to strike at a distance; to cause or perform; to draw, to heave (as a sigh); to reach or attain to; to obtain as its price:—vi. To move with a quick return*; to reach or attain (naut.). H., *fetch'ing*, p., s.‡; *fetched*, pp.; *fetch'er*, s. 89.

Fête, fāte, s. 99. A festival or holiday; festivity.—*Fête-champêtre*, -shām-pā'tr, a festival in the open air. (Fr.)

Fetich, fĕ'-tĭsh, s. (pl., *fe'tiches*.) 29. A material object selected for temporary worship. (Afr.) H., *fe'tichism*, -te-shĭzm, or *fe'ticism*, -sizm (prac. of), s. 90.

Fetid, fĕt'-ĭd, fē'-tĭd—P., a. = *fœtid*, fĕt'-. Hav. an offensive smell; stinking; rancid. H., *fet'idness*, s. 91. See *Fœtor*. [*Fœtus*.

Fetiferous, fe-tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Viviparous. See

Fetlock, fĕt'-lŏk, s. The tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of a horse.

Fetter, fĕt'-ĕr, s. (us. in the pl.) A chain or shackle for the feet; fig., any thing wh. confines or restrains. H., *fett'erless*, a. 90.

Fett'er, vt. To put fetters on; to restrain, shackle, confine, or limit. H., *fett'ering*, p.; *fett'ered*, pp., s. 89. [trifling business.(prov.)

Fettle*, fĕt'l, vt. 45. To set in order; to do any

Fe'tus, s. See *Fœtus*. [money. (Sco. l.)

Feu, fū, s. 18. Tenure by duty in grain or

Feud, fūde, s. 18. A deadly or inveterate quarrel (par. bet. families, clans, or factions); intestine quarrel or contention.

Feud, s. = *feod* (q. v.). A fief or fee.

Feud'al, -ăl, a. Pert. to or cons. of feuds or fiefs; embr. tenure by mil. service. H., *feudal'ity*, -it-e (state of being f.), s. 91.

Feudalize, fūde'-ăl-īze, vt. 18, 60. To reduce to feudal tenure. H., *feud'alizing*, p.; *feud'alized*, pp.; *feudalization*, -e-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Feud'alism, -izm, s. The feudal system.

Feud'ary, -dr-e, a. = *feud'atory*, -dă-tŏr-e. 25. Held or holding lands in fee. [ant of a feud.

Feud'ary, s. = *feud'atary*, -tăr-e. 25. The ten-

Feud'ist, -ist, s. A writer on feuds.

Feuille-morte, fōō-lĭ-mor', fu'—We., s. The colour of a faded leaf. (dye.; &c.)

Fever, fē'-vĕr, s. A disease, of many var., gen. marked by increased heat of body, accel. pulse, thirst, &c.; fig., heat, agitation, excitement. H., *fe'very**‡ (feverish), *fe'verly** or *fe'ver-like*, &c., a. 90.

Fe'ver, vt. To put into a fever:—vi. To become fevered. H., *fe'vering*, p.; *fe'vered*, pp., a. 89.

Fe'veret*, -ĕt, s. A slight fever.

Fe'verfew, -fū, s. 18. A cert. febrifuge herb.

Feverish, fē'-vĕr-ĭsh, a. Affec. with slight fever; tend. to fever; hot, fervid, ardent; uncert., inconstant, fickle. H., *fe'verishly*, 43, ad.; *fe'verishness*, s. 91.

Fe'verous*, -tŭs, a. Feverish; aff. with fever or ague. H., *fe'verously**, ad. 91.

Few, fū, a. 18. Small in number; not many. H., *few'ness*, s. 91.

Fiat, fī'-ăt, s. Lit., let it be done; appr., a decree, a command; a commission in bankruptcy; a short order or warrant of a judge

Fib†, fĭb, s. A falsehood. (chi.) [(leg.).

Fib†, vi. To lie; to speak falsely. H., *fibb'ing*†, p., s.; *fibbed*†, pp.; *fibb'er*†, s. (v. s.) 89.

Fibre, fī'-bŭr, s. 57. The microscopic thread-like subs. found in animal and veg. structures; a filament; any fine slender thread:—pl. The finer div. of roots. H., *fi'bred*, -bŭrd (hav.), *fi'breless* (without), a. 90.

Fibril, fī'-brĭl, s. A small fibre.

Fibrillæ, -brĭl'-ē, s. pl. The minute internal subdiv. of a root. (bot.)

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Fibrill'ous, -ăs, a. Pert. to fibres.
Fibrine, fī'-brīn, s. = *fibrin*. 58. The var. of albumen wh. forms muscular fibre and the coagulum of the blood.
Fibrinous, -ăs, a. Of or like fibrine.
Fibrous, fī'-brŭs, a. Cons. of or cont. fibres.
Fibula, fĭb'-ū-lă, s. 18. The outer and smaller bone of the leg; a clasp or buckle†. (L.)
Fib'ulated, -lāte-ĕd, a. Res. a brooch.
Fickle, fĭk'l, s. 45. Of a changeable mind; wavering, inconstant, unsteady; variable. H., *fickl'ly**, ad.; *fickl'ness*, s. 91.
*Fico**, *fī'*-ko, s. A contemptuous use of the fingers expr. 'a fig for you.'
Fictile, fĭk'-tīl, a. 45. Moulded into form by art; made by the potter; pert. to pottery.
Fiction, fĭk'-shŭn, s. The act of feigning or inventing, also that wh. results; fictitious literature; a fable, novel, or romance; a falsehood. H., *fict'ionist* (a writer of), s. 90.
Fictitious, -tish'-'ŭs, a. = *fict'icous*†, -sh'ŭs; *fict'itest*. 27, 45. Feigned, imag., not real; false; counterfeit. H., *fictit'iously*, 42, ad.; *fictit'iousness*, s. 92.
Fictor, fĭk'-tŭr, s. A modeller in clay.
Fid, fĭd, s. The square bar wh. supports the topmast; also a marline spike. (naut.)
Fiddle†, fĭd'l, fīd'-dl, s. 45. A violin. H., *fid'dle-stick*† (bow), *fid'dle-string*†, &c., s. 90.
Fidd'le†, vt., vi. To play on a fiddle; to shift the hands often and do nothing; to trifle. H., *fidd'ling*†, p., a.; *fidd'led*†, pp.; *fidd'ler*†, s.; (a) *fidd'ling*†, s. 89.
Fidd'le-faddle†§, -fĭd'l, s. Trifling. H., *fidd'le-faddle*†§ (a trifle; trifling talk), s. 91.
Fidelity, fi-dĕl'-ĭt-e, s. Faithfulness in duty or obligations; firm adherence to one's friend, patron, or party; loyalty; honesty, integrity, veracity.
Fidget†, fĭj'-ĕt, s. 32. Irreg. motion; a fidgety person:—pl. Restlessness†.
Fid'get†, vi. = *fidget*†, fĭj, 32. To move about uneasily and irreg. H., *fid'getingt*, p.; *fid'getedt*, pp. 48.
Fid'gety†, -e, a. Restless; uneasy; crochety.
Fiducial, fe-dū'-sh'ăl, a. 27-8. Confident, undoubting; unwavering, firm. H., *fiduc'ially*, ad. 91. [fiducial.
Fidu'ciary, -sh'ăr-e, a. 25. Held in trust; *Fidu'ciary*, s. A trustee; one who relies on faith alone for salvation (theol.). [like.
Fie, fī, int. Den. contempt, disappro., or dis-
Fief, fēfs, s. Land held of a superior on cond. of mil. service; a fee; a feud.
Field, fēld, s. 12. A piece of land enclosed or set apart for pasture or tillage; ground where trees have been felled; the open country (as opp. to town or to mil. quarters); the ground of battle, or, simply, that wh. is occu. by an army; a battle; a wide expanse; room, space, open space (as for action or oper., phys. or ment.); reach, compass, extent; the ground or blank space on wh. fig. are drawn; the whole surf. of a shield (her.); any large expanse†. H., *field'y** (open like a), *field'ed** (in the f.), &c., s. 90. Among its comp. are—*field-basil* (a plant), *field'-bed* (a portable b.), *field'-book* (used in surv.), *field'-colours* (mil.), *field'-day* (on wh. troops are brought out for exer. and evolutions), *field'-duck* (a kind of bustard), *field-mar'shal* (the com. of an army; the highest mil. title—Eng.), *field'-mouse*, *field-of'icer* (major, lieut.-col., or colonel), *field'-piece* (a cannon for the f.), *field'-room* (open space), *field'-sports*, *field'-works* (those thrown up in besieg. or def. a place—mil.), &c., s.—*Field of view* = space within wh. obj. are visible:—to *keep the field* = to continue the campaign or active oper. (mil.).
Fieldfare, fēld'-fāre, s. The winter-thrush.
Field'-vole, -vōle, s. The short-tailed field-mouse.
Fiend, fēnd, s. 12. An enemy; a deadly or implacable foe; any infernal being; the devil. H., *fiend'ful*, *fiend'ish* or *fiend'-like*, *fiend'-hearted*, &c., a. 90. [91.
Fiend'ful, -fŏol, a. (v. s.) H., *fiend'fully*, ad.
Fiend'ish, -ish, a. (v. s.) H., *fiend'ishly*, ad.; *fiend'ishness*, s. 91.
Fierce, fērse, fērse—* or thes., a. 24. Vehement, furious, impetuous; savage, ravenous, ferocious; violent, passionate, unrestrainable; very eager or ardent. H., *fierc'ly*, 42, ad.; *fierc'ness*, s. 91.
Fieri-facias, fī-ĕr-e-fī'-she-ăs, s. 99. A writ to the sheriff to levy for debt or damages. (L.)
Fiery, fīr'-e, fī'-ĕr-e, a. = *fir'y*. Cons. of or like fire; fig., ardent, impetuous, passionate, irritable. H., *fi'erinest*, s. 91. [class.
Fife, fīfe, s. A shrill mus. instr. of the flute
Fife, vi. To play the fife. H., *fif'ing*, p., a.†; *fif'ed*, pp.; *fif'er*, s. 89.—*Fife-maj'or* = head fifer of a regiment.
Fifteen, fĭf'-tēne, a., s. Five and ten.
Fif'teenth, -tēenth, a., s. 37. Fifth or the fifth aft. the tenth; cont. or being one part of fifteen. (v. i.) [octave (mus.).
Fif'teenth, s. A fifteenth part; the double
Fifth, fifth, a., s. 37. Next or the next aft. the fourth; cont. or being one part of five. H., *fifth'ly*, ad. (v. i.) 91.
Fifth, s. A fifth part; an interval of three tones and a semitone (mus.).
Fifty, fĭf'-te, a., s. Five times ten; five tens. H., *fif'tieth*, -te-ĕth, a., s. (v. su.) 90-1.
Fig, fĭg, s. The fruit of the *fig'-tree*, or the tree itself. H., *fig'-leaf*, *fig'-pecker* (a bird), *fig'-wort*, &c., s. 90. [sud. and quickly†.
Fig, vt. To insult with fisces*§:—vi. To move
Fight, fīte, s. 14. A struggle for victory; a battle or combat; an encounter or engagem.; a screen or guard (naut.).
Fight, vt. To combat or war against; to meet in conflict:—vi. To contend for victory; to contend or strive; to make war. H., *fight'ing*, p., a.; *fought*, fŏŏt, prt., pp.; *fight'er*, s.; *fight'ing* (contention; conflict), s. 89.
Figment, fig'-ment, s. An invention; a fiction.
*Fig'ulate**, -ū-lāte, a. 18. Fictile.
Fig'urable, -rā-bl, a. 45. That may be shaped or figured. H., *figurability*, -rā-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.
Fig'ural, -rāl, a. Rel. to figures; repr. by delineation; figurate.
Figurante, fig-gō-rănte', fig'—We., s. 99. A female ballet-dancer. (Fr.)
Figurate, fig'-ū-rāte, a. = *fig'urated*. 18. Of a determinate form, or res. someth. wh. has it; ornamental; figurative*. H., *fig'uratly*, ad. 91.—*Fig'urate numbers* are deduced series hav. pec. relations to cert. geom. figures (math.).
Fig'urative, -rā-tĭv, a. 45. Repr. someth. else; repr. by resemb.; typical; not real; not literal or direct; cont. figures or tropes

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(rhet.). H., *fig'uratively*, ad.; *fig'urative-ness*, s. 91.

Figure, fig'-ūre, s. 18. The form of any thing as expr. by the outline; shape, form, person; appearance; disting. do.; eminence, distinction; magnificence, splendour; an image, a statue; repr. in painting; arrangem., modification; a numerical char., a digit (arith.); the horoscope (astr.); steps in order and cadence (dane.); an inscribed space, also a diagram (geom.); any dev. from analogy or rule (gr.); a design or repr. on goods (manuf.); a sentence or a mode of expr. in wh. words are deflected from their lit. or prim. sense (rhet.); a trope (q. v.); a type, an emblem (theol.). H., *fig'ure-head* (that projec. over the bow of a ship), *fig'ure-stone* (agalmatolite), &c., s. 90.

Fig'ure, vt. To form or shape; to represent; to shew by a resemblance; to cover or adorn with figures; to image in the mind; to use figuratively*; to note by fig. or char.:—vi. To make figures; to cipher*; to appear as a disting. person. H., *fig'ured*, pp., a.; *fig'ur'able*, 45, a.; *fig'uring*†, (act; also figures formed), s. (v. su.) 89. [threads.

Filaceous, fe-lā'-sh'us, a. 27-8. Composed of

Filacer, fil'-a-sēr, s. An officer who files writs. (com. pleas.) [fibre (anat.; bot.).

Fil'amenā, -mēnt, s. A slender thread; a

Filament'ous, -tus, a. Thread-like.

Filanders, fil'-an-dērz, s. pl. A disease in hawks. [thread.

Filatory, fil'-a-tōr-e, s. 25. A mach. to form

Fil'ature, -tūre, s. 18. A minute filament; the reeling of silk from the cocoons, also the place where it is done. [cultiv. hasel.

Filbert, fil'-bērt, s. The fruit or nut of the

Filch, filch, s. 29. To pilfer. H., *filch'ing*, p., s.; *filched*, pp., a.; *filch'er*, s. 89.

File, file, s. A string or wire on wh. papers are placed, also the papers so preserved; any bundle of indorsed papers; a roll, list, or catalogue; a row of soldiers one behind the other; a steel instr. for smoothing and cutting metals, &c. H., *file'-cutter* (a maker of), &c., s. 90.

File, vt. To put upon a file; to place offic. among the records of a court; to smooth, &c., with a file; to foul or to defile†:—vi. To march in a file. H., *fil'ing*, p.; *filed*, pp., a.; *fil'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Filemot†, fil'-e-mōt, a. Feuille-morte.

Filial, fil'-y'āl, a. 45. Pert. to a son or daughter; related as a son. H., *fil'ially*, ad. 91.

Fil'iate, -e-āte, vt. To affiliate (q. v.).

Filiation, -ē'-shūn, s. The rel. of a child to a father (correlative to paternity); affiliation (q.v.). [form, 26. Fern-like; fern-shaped. (bot.)

Filicoid, fil'-e-koyd, a. 22. = *filicoform*, -la'-e-

Fil'icoid, a. A fern-like plant. (mentous. (zool.)

Filiform, fil'-e-form, a. 26. Thread-like; fila-

Filigree, fil'-e-grē, s. = *fil'igrēne**. Extr. fine orn. work formed with gold or silver wire. (sculp.; &c.) H., *fil'igree*, *fil'igreed*, *fil'e-greened** (orn. with), a. 90.

Filings, fil'-ingz, s. pl. Particles rubbed off with a file. [satisfies.

Fill, fil, s. Fulness; as much as fills or quits

Fill, vt. To put or pour in till no more can be held; to make full; to store abundantly; to content or satisfy; to glut, to surfeit; to extend in bulk; to supply; to hold or occupy; to brace a yard wh. has been laid aback (naut.):—vi. To fill a glass or cup; to grow full; to be of a satiating quality. H., *fill'ing*, p.; *filled*, pp.; *fill'er*, s.; *fill'ing*†, s. (v. i.) 89.

Fillet, fil'-ēt, s. A little band (as that round the head; someth. tied with a fillet or any thing like it; the fleshy part of the thigh (app. to veal); a listel (arch.); a kind of orle or bordure (her.).

Fill'et, vt. To bind with a fillet; to adorn with an astragal (arch.). H., *fill'eting*, p.; *fill'eted*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Fillibeg, fil'-e-bēg, s. = *phil'ibeg*. The pouch worn in front of the kilt. (Sco. Hi.)

Fill'ibuster, -bus-tēr, s. = *filibustier*, fe-bis-tēr', Fr. One who attacks a friendly neighbouring state for the purp. of plunder or conquest; a freebooter; a marauder. (U. S.)

Fill'ing, -ing, s. Supply; the woof. (v. v.)

Fillip, fil'-ip, fipt, s. A jerk of the finger sud. let go from the thumb. [p., &c. 89.

Fill'ip, vt. To strike with a fillip. H., *fill'iping*, *Filly*, fil'-e, s. A mare colt; fig., a flirt.

Film, film, s. A thin skin; a pellicle. H., *film'y*, a. (v. i.) 91. [a film.

Film†, vt., vi. To cover or become cov. with *Film'y*, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *film'iness*, s. 91.

Filose, fī'-lōse', s. 45. Ending in a thread-like process. (zool.)

Filter, fil'-tēr, s. Orig., a twist of thread used as a syphon†; appr., a strainer for liquids (par. one of paper or fine cloth).

Fil'ter, vt. = *fil'trate**. To purify (a liq.) by means of a filter:—vi. To percolate (as through a f.). H., *fil'tering*, p.; *fil'tered*, pp., a.; *fil'tering*†, *filtra'tion*, 36 (act; art; proc.), s. 89.

Filth, filth, s. Dirt; corruption; defilement.

Filth'y, -e, a. Dirty, foul, nasty; unclean, polluted; morally impure; obscene; vulgar. H., *filth'ily*, 42, ad.; *fil'thiness*, s. 91.

Fil'trate, -trāte, s. Liq. wh. has passed a filter (q. v.). [cesses. (anat.) [L.]

Fimbria, fim'-bre-e, s. pl. Cert. jagged pro-

Fim'briate, -āte, a. Fringed; jagged.

Fim'briate, vt. To fringe. H., *fim'briating*, p.; *fim'briated*, pp., a.; *fimbria'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Fin, fin, s. The flat projec. organ of locomotion in fishes. H., *finned* (finny; hav. fin-like projec.), *finn'y* (hav. or like), *fin'-like*, *fin'less*, *fin'-footed* or *fin'-toed* (palmiped),

Fine†, vt. To carve a chub. [&c., s. 90.

Final, fī'-nal, a. Last; ultimate; conclusive, decisive; mortal; resp. the end or motive. H., *fi'nally*, ad.; *finality*, fe-nal'-ē-te (final state), s. 91. [part; close; termination. (It.)

Finale, fe-nā'-lā, s. 99. The concl. scene or

Finance, fe-nānse', s. 28. The science of pub. revenue:—pl. Revenue; income; available funds. [revenue. H., *finan'cially*, ad. 91.

Financial, -nān'-sh'al, a. 27-8. Pert. to pub.

Financier, fin-an-sēr', s. 99. A treasurer; a capitalist; one skilled in finance or banking. (Fr.) [ironworks.

Finery, fīne'-ēr-e, s. 25. The second forge in

Finch, finch, s. 29. A family of small singing-birds. (orn.)

Find, find, vt. 14. Lit., to come or meet; appr., to come to or light upon; to discover by the eye or by observ., study, experiment, or

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trial; to obtain by seeking; to obt. someth. lost; to discov. by experience; to have or poss. (as time for &c.); to perceive, observe, learn; to catch, discov., detect (us. fol. by *out*); to have or experience (as pleasure); to choose, select, point out; to come to, to determine (ment. or judic.); to obt. for; to furn. or supply. H., *find'ing*, p.; *found*, fownd, prt., pp.; *find'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.—To *find in*† = to supply:—to *find one's self*; = to be; to fare (par. in health):—to *find out* = to invent, discov., solve, ascer.:—to *find fault with*† = to blame or censure. A *find'-fault*† is a caviller.

Find'ing, -ing, s. Discovery; a verdict (leg.):—pl. Tools and minor materials found by a worker. (v. v.) [heavy, substantial.

Findy†, fin'-de, a. Capacious; roomy; full,

Fine, fine, a. 14. Thin, slender, minute; of small diameter; subtile, tenuous; keen, smoothly sharp; made of fine threads (as cloth); clear, pure, pellucid; refined*; nice, delicate; critical; artful, dextrous†; sly, fraudulent†; elegant, beautiful in thought, expres., or dignity; very handsome; accomplished; excellent; amiable, noble, ingenuous; showy; splendid; contemptible, wretched, &c. (ironically). H., *fine'ly*, ad.; *fine'ness*, s. 91. Among its comp. are—*fine'-fingered* (nice in workm.), *fine'-grained*, *fine'-spoken* (us. fine phrases), &c., &c., a.; *fine'-stuff* (plaster used for walls and ceilings), &c., s. The *fine arts* are those wh. dep. ch. on the imag., taste, and ingen. of man (as arch., mus., pa., poet., sculp., &c.).

Fine, fine, s. Orig., a spec. of conveyance, or a final agreem. concerning lands and rents; also money paid to the lord in resp. thereof; (more us.) a sum paid for privilege or exemption; a pecuniary punishm.; a mulct; a penalty. H., *fine'less** (also endless; boundless), a. 90.—*In fine* = in conclus.; finally.

Fine, vt. To clarify; to render pellucid; to refine or purify†; to punish by a fine; to impose a penalty on. H., *fin'ing*, p.; *fined*, pp.; *fin'er*†, s.; *fin'able*, a. (v. i.) 89.

Fine'-draw, -drâw, vt. To sew up a rent, so that it may not be perceived. H., *fine'-drawing*, p., s.; *fine'-drawer*, s.; &c. 89.

Fine'-spun, a. Finely spun; minute; subtile.

Fine'still, vt. To distil spirit from saccharine matter. H., &c. 89.

Finery, fine'-êr-e, s. Show; splendour; showy dress, trinkets, &c. See *Finary*.

Finesse, fe-nês', s. Subtility of manners; artifice; stratagem. H., *finesse'* (to use or prac.), vi.; &c. 89.

Finger, fing'-gêr, s. 30. One of the five extreme parts of the hand, or one of the four distinct from the thumb; a finger's breadth; fig., the hand, the instr. of work and power. H., *fin"ger-board* (of a mus. instr.), *fin"ger-glass* (a gl. cont. water for the f. at table), *fin"ger-post* (a directing p.), &c., s. 90.

Fin"ger, vt. To handle with the fingers; to touch lightly; to try or meddle with†; to touch a mus. instr.; to pilfer†:—vi. To dispose or use the fingers aptly (mus.). H., *fin"gering*, p., s.; *fin"gered*, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [(bot.; v. v.).

Fin"gered, -gêrd, a. 30. Hav. fingers; digitate

Fin"gering, -ing, s. The manner of touching a mus. instr. (v. v.) [trifle.

Fingle-fangle"§, fing'gl-, a. 30. A fancy; a

Finial, fin'-e-âl, s. The bunch of foliage, &c., at the top of a pinnacle; also, somet., the pinnacle itself*. (arch.)

Finical†, fin'-e-kâl, a. Affectedly nice or precise in trifles; foppish; showy. H., *fin'ically*†, ad.; *fin'icalness*†, s. 91.

Fin'iking†, -kin, a. Finical; idly busy.

Fining, fine'-ing, s. Clarification:—pl. Any clarifier (par. a sol. of gelatine—tesh.).

Finis, fi'-nis, s. End; conclusion. (L.)

Finish, fin'-ish, s. Completion; last touch; last hard smooth coat of plaster (arch.).

Fin'ish, vt. To bring to the proposed end; to accompl., complete, perfect; to put an end to; to close or terminate; to give the last touches to:—vi. To come to an end. H., *fin'ishing*, p., a.; *fin'ished*, pp., a.; *fin'isher*, s.; *fin'ishing* (completion; finish), s. 89.

Finite, fi'-nite, a. Hav. limits; bounded; circumscribed. H., *fi'nitely*, ad.; *fi'niteness* or *fin'itude*†, -e-tûde, s.

Finn, fin, s. A native of *Finn'land*. [a. 90-1.

Finn'ikin, -e-kin, s. A var. of crested pigeon.

Finochio, fin-ôtch'-yo, fe-nî'-she-o—Wa., s. 99. Fennel. (It.) [wool. (Sp.)

Finos, fî'-nôzz, s. 99. The sec. qual. of Merino

Fiord, fe-ord', s. 26. An inlet; a bay. (Sw.)

Fipple", fip'l, s. 45. The stopple of a mus. instr.

Fir, fêr, s. 15. The name of sev. coniferous trees, also their wood; deal.

Fire, fire, s. 14. Pop., the element wh. burns, or the effect of burning; appr., the heat and light simul. extricated dur. combustion; flame; light, lustre, splendour; any thing burning; the burning fuel in a grate; a conflagration; torture by burning; the punishm. of the damned (theol.); fig., any thing wh. inflames the passions; ardour, violence; vigour of fancy; intellec. activity; spirit; sexual love; tumult, rage, contem.; inflammation§; a red eruption, a rash†; &c. Among its comp. are—*fire'-arms*, -ârms (guns), *fire'-ball* (a grenade; a fiery meteor†), *fire'-beacon*† (a beacon), *fire'-bevin* (mil.), *fire'-blast* (a disease of plants), *fire'-board* (chimney-board), *fire'-bôte** (tenant's allow. of fuel), *fire'-brand* (a piece of burning wood; fig., an incendiary, a factionist), *fire'-brick*, *fire'-bucket* (used by fire-men), *fire'-clay* (used for bricks exposed to a great heat), *fire'-cock* (street water-c.), *fire'-damp* (the explos. gas of mines), *fire'-drake*§ (a meteor), *fire'-eater* (also a duellist†), *fire'-engine* (used to extg. fires), *fire'-escape* (a mach. for rescuing persons from fires), *fire'-fly* (a cert. luminous insect), *fire'-guard* (of a fireplace), *fire'-irons*, -i-ûrnz (poker, shov., and tongs), *fire'-office* (that assures against fire), *fire'-plugs*, *fire'-plug* (street water-plug), *fire'-ship* (one full of combustibles, &c., us. in war), *fire'-stone* (a s. that bears a high temp.), *fire'-weed* (of No. Amer.), *fire'-wood* (fuel), *fire'-work* (prep. of gunpowder, &c., used for display and rejoicing), *fire'-worship*, *fire'-worshipper*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Fire, fire, vt. To set on fire, to kindle (either lit. or fig.); to inflame; to animate; to cause the explosion of; to discharge; to cauterize (fur.):—vi. To take fire; to be or to become

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irritated or inflamed; to discharge firearms, &c. H., *fir'ing*, p.; *fired*, pp.; *fir'er*, s.; *fir'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Fire'lock, -lŏk, s. A gun with a flint lock.

Fire'man, -măn, s. A man paid to exting. fires; one who tends the fire of an engine. [home.

Fire'side, -sīde, s. The domestic hearth; fig.,

Fi"ring, -ĭng, s. Fuel; fire-wood. (v. v.) H., *fir'ing-iron* (cautery—far.), s. 90.

Firk†§, fĕrk, vt. To whip or beat.

Firkin, fĕr'-kĭn, s. A meas. (= ¼ barrel); a small cask of like size (us. for butter, &c.).

Firm, fĕrm, a. 26. Closely compressed; hard, compact, solid; constant, steady, unshaken; staneh; resolute; strong. H., *firm'ly*, ad.; *firm'ness*, *firm'ity*†, *firm'itūdc*†, s. 91.

Firm, s. A partnership, or the name under wh. it transacts business. (comm.)

Firm, vt. To confirm. († or poet.)

Firm'-footed†, a. Safe and steady on the feet.

Firmament, fĕr'-mă-mĕnt, fĕrm'-ă—We., s. The sky, the heavens; an expanse (scrip.).

Firmament'al, -ăl, a. Pert. to the firm.; celestial.

Firman, fĕr'-măn, (prop.) fĕr-măn', s. 99. A sov. decree; a passport or licence. (the East.)

Firmless", fĕrm'-lĕss, a. Detached from substanee; baseless.

First, fĕrst, a. 15, 26. The ordinal of one; foremost in place or progr.; earliest in time; highest in degree or excellence; primary, chief, principal. H., (the) *first*, s. 91.

First, ad. = *first'ly*, -le. Before any thing else; at the beginning; at first. The comp. are self-expl.:—*first'-born* (eldest; the eldest child), a., s.; *first'-rate* (of highest excel.; of largest size, or that wh. is so—nav.), a., s.; *first'-floor* (that next above the ground-floor), *first'-fruits* (fig., the first profits or effects of any thing), &c., s. 90-1. [(app. to beasts).

First'ling, -lĭng, a., s. First or the first-born

Firth, fĕrth, s. A frith.

Fisc, fĭsk, s. Lit., a basket†; appr., the treasury of a prince or state. [revenue.

Fisc'al, -ăl, a. Pert. to the public treasury or

Fisc'al, s. Exchequer; revenue; a treasurer.

Fish, fĭsh, s. An animal wh. inhabits the water, and breathes through gills; fishes collectively; the flesh of fish; a counter; a piece of wood secured to another to strengthen it (arch.); a mach. to hoist up the flukes of the anchor (naut.). H., *fish*, *fish'y*, *fish'-like*, *fish'ful*", &c., s.; *fish'-basket*, *fish'-beam* (arch.); *fish'-glue* (made from f.), *fish'-fag*§ (a low fish-woman), *fish'-gig* (a kind of harpoon), *fish'-hook*, *fish'-kettle*, *fish'-market*, *fish'-meal* (par. one dur. a fast), *fish'-monger* (one who sells f.), *fish'-pond*, *fish'-spear*, *fish'-wife*" or *fish'-woman* (one who hawks or cries f.), &c., &c., s. 90.

Fish, vt. To search water in quest of fish; to search by raking or sweeping; to draw up or out:—vi. To employ one's self in catching fish; to seek to obt. or draw forth by artifice†. H., *fish'ing*, p., s.; *fished*, pp.; *fish'er*, s.; *fish'ing* (art, prac., or trade of; a fishery"), a. (v. i.) 89.

Fisher, fĭsh'-ĕr, s. One who fishes; an animal of the weasel kind. H., *fish'er-town*† (a fishing town), &c., s. (v. i.) 90. [catch fish.

Fish'erman, -măn, s. One whose occup. is to

Fish'ery, -ĕr-e, s. The trade of fishing; a place for catching fish.

Fish'ify§, -e-fī, vt. To turn to fish.

Fish'ing, -ĭng, a. Used in or resorted to for fishing. H., *fish'ing-frog* (the frog-fish), *fish'ing-place*, &c., s. (v. v.) 90-1.

Fish'y, -e, a. Cons. of, inhab. by, res., or tasting like fish. H., *fish'iness*†, s. 91.

Fisk†, fĭsk, vi. To run about. (prov.)

Fissicos'tate, fĭs-e-, a. Hav. div. ribs.

Fissile, fĭs'-īl, a. 45. That may be split or cleft in the direc. of the grain. H., *fissil'ity*, s. 91.

Fission, fĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35. A breaking up into parts. (v. i.)

Fissiparous, fĭs-sĭp'-ăr-ŭs, a. Propagating by spontaneous fission, as in the *fissip'ara*. (bot.; zool.) H., *fissip'arism* (fission), s. 91.

Fissirostral, -se-rŏs'-trăl, a. Hav. a wide or gaping beak. (orn.) [H., (a) *fissiped*, s. 91.

Fissiped, fĭs'-e-pĕd, a. Hav. sep. toes. (zool.)

Fissure, fĭsh'-ŭre, -'ōōr—S., s. 35, 18. A crack or cleft; a narrow chasm formed by the parting of any substance.

Fis"sure, vt., vi. To crack or divide"; to open as a fissure. H., *fis'sured*, p., a.; &c. 89.

Fist, fĭst, s. The clenched hand.

Fist§, vt. To strike with the fist.

Fist'ic†, -ĭk, a. Pert. to the fists; pugilistic. —*Fist'icuffs*†, -e-kŭfs, s. pl. = boxing.

Fistula, fĭs'-tū-lă, s. 18. Lit., a reed or pipe"; appr., a deep, narrow, sinuous ulcer (surg.).

Fis'tular, -lăr, a. = *fis'tūliform*, -le-form, 26. Hollow; reed-like.

Fis'tulate, -lāte, vt. To make hollow or pipe-like:—vi. To become hollow or fistulous.

Fis'tulous, -lŭs, a. Of the nature of a fistula; fistulated.

Fit, fĭt, a. Qualified, proper, suitable; appropriate; convenient, meet, right. H., *fit'ly*, ad.; *fit'ness*, s. 91.

Fit, s. A sudden attack of disease, or the sud. exacerbation of the symptoms of one; a sud. attack marked by convulsions or senselessness, or both; any short return aft. intermission; a turn; a period or interval; a temporary affec. or attack; a song, canto, chapter†; close and easy setting of dress‡. H., *fit'ful*, *fit'less*, a. (v. i.) 90.

Fit, vt. To suit one thing to another; to adapt, to make suitable; to accommodate to; to prepare, to put in order for; to be adapted to; to qualify, to prep. (fol. by *for*):—vi. To be adapted, becoming, proper, or suitable. H., *fitt'ing*, p., a.; *fitt'ed*, pp.; *fitt'er*, s.; *fitt'ableß*, a. (v. i.) 89.—To *fit out* = to furnish or equip:—to *fit up* = to furn.; to prep. for recep. or use. [fitchet‡.

Fitch, fĭtch, s. 29. A chick-pea; a vetch; a

Fitch'et, -ĕt, s. = *fitch'ew*, -ōō. A polecat.

Fitful, fĭt'-fōōl, a. Varied or marked by sud. impulses. H., *fit'fully*, ad.; *fit'fulness*, s. 91.

Fit'ment†, -mĕnt, s. Someth. fitted to an end.

Fitt'ing, -ĭng, a. Fit; appropriate. H., *fitt'-Fitz-*, fĭts, pfx. Son of. [*ingly*†, ad. 91.

Five, fīve, a. Four and one:—pfx. Hav. five. H., *five'-barred* (app. to gates), *five'-cleft* (quinquefid), *five'-leafed*, *five'-lobed*, &c., a.; *five'-finger*† or *five'-leaf*† (cinquefoil), &c., s. 91.

Five'fold, -fōld, a. Five times repeated. [(far.).

Fives, fīvez, s. A cert. game with a ball; vives

Fix§, fĭks, s. 40. A difficulty; a predicament.

Fix, vt. To make firm or stable; to settle, determ., or appoint; to estab.; to fasten, to attach firmly; to set or direct steadily (as

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the eye, or the atten.); to deprive of volatility; to withhold from motion; to transfix*; to arrange or put in order (U. S.):—vi. To rest; to settle or remain permanent; to become firm or solid; to congeal; to lose volatility. H., *fix'ing*, p.; *fixed*, pp., a.; *fix'able*†, a.; *fixa'tion*, 36 (the act of; stability; fixity), s. (v. i.) 89.

Fixed, fikst, a. 40. Stable; firm; not volatile; &c. (v. v.) H., *fix'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *fix'edness*, -ĕd-, s. (v. i.) 91.—*Fixed air** is carbonic acid; the *fixed al'kalies*, potassa and soda; *fixed bodies*, those not vol.; *fixed oils*, the fatty oils; *fixed stars*†, those beyond our system.

Fixity, fiks'-it-e, s. = *fixid'ity*†. Fixedness.

Fix'ture, -tūre, s. 18. Any article of a personal nature affixed to land, or to any thing permanently attached to it (leg.); any fixed art. of furn. or fittings; fixure*.

*Fix'ure**, -ūre, fik'-sh'ōor—S., Wa., s. 40, 18. Stability; position; firmness.

Fizgig, fiz'-gig, s. 30. A fish-gig; a sort of firework; a gadding flirt.

Fizz†, fiz, vi. = *fiss'le*†, 45. To make a hissing sound (as a squib). H., *fizz'ing*†, p., a.; *fizzed*, pp. 89.

Flabby, flăb'-e, a. Unmat. soft and yielding; flaccid; flagging. H., *flabb'ily*, ad.; *flabb'iness*, s. 91. [Fan-shaped. (bot.)

Flabellate, flă-bĕl'-āte, a. = *flabell'iform*, 26.

*Flabile**, flăb'-il, a. Subj. to be blown; airy.

Flaccid, flăk'-sĭd, a. Soft and weak; limber, not stiff; lax, not tense; easily yielding to pressure; flagging, drooping. H., *flac'cidly*, ad.; *flac'cidness**, *flaccid'ity*, -it-e, s. 91.

*Flack'er**, -ĕr, vi. To flutter, as a bird. (prov.)

Flag, flăg, s. 30. An aquatic plant with a large bladed leaf; a piece of cloth or bunting set up to wave or flag in the wind; the colours or ensign of a ship or troops; a flat stone (= *flag'-stone*) used for paving.—A *flag'-officer* is an admiral or a commodore (nav.); a *flag'-ship*, one wh. carr. a flag-officer; a *flag'-staff*, the staff or pole that bears a flag.

Flag, vt. To suffer to droop or to become feeble*; to lay with flagstones:—vi. To hang loose without stiffness or tension; to grow spiritless or dejected, or feeble or languid; to droop; to lose vigour. H., *flagg'ing*, p., a.; *flagged*, pp.; *flagg'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Flagellant, flăj'-ĕl-lănt, s. 32. One of a relig. sect that employed flagellation†.

Flagellate, flăj'-ĕl-lāte, vt. To whip or scourge. H., *flāt'gellating*, p.; *flāt'gellated*, pp.; *flagella'tion*, 36 (a flogging), s. 89. [shaped. (bot.).

Flagelliform, flă-jĕl'-e-form, a. 26. Whip-

Flageolet, flăj'-o-lĕt, s. = *flāt'golet*, -e-lĕt. 32. A kind of flute played with a mouth-piece at one end. [stones. (v. v.)

Flagging, flăg'-ing, s. 30. Pavement of flag-

Flagg'y†, -e, a. (v. s. et v.) H., *flagg'iness*, s. 91.

Flagitious, flă-jish'-'us, a. 32. Grossly wicked; atrocious; flagrant; heinous; villainous. H., *flagit'iously*, 42, ad.; *flagit'iousness*, s. 91.

Flagon, flăg'-un, s. 25. A large drinking ves. with a nar. mouth.

Flagrant, flā'-grănt, a. Prim., ardent, burning, glowing*; appr., glaring, notorious, enormous. H., *flā'grantly*, ad.; *flā'grance**, *flā'grancy*, -grăn-se, s. 91.

Flagrate†, -grāte, vt. To burn. H., *flagra'tion*†, 36, s.; &c. 89. [thresh corn.

Flail, flāle, s. The wooden instr. used to

Flake, flāke, s. A small collec. of any thing held loosely tog. (as snow, fire, or wool); any easily matter in small layers; a striped carnation of two colours (flor.). H., *flāk'y*, a. (v. i.) 90.—*Flake'-white* is the purest white lead (pa.).

Flake, vt. To form into flakes:—vi. To sep. in flakes or layers; to peel or scale off. H., *flāk'ing*, p.; *flaked*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Fla''ky, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *flāk'iness*, s. 91.

Flam§, flăm, s. A lie; an illusory pretext. H., (to) *flam*§, vt. [A lighted torch. (Fr.)

Flambeau, flăm'-bo, s. (pl., *flam'beaux*, -bō.)

Flame, flāme, s. A blaze; inflam. vapour or gas in a state of combustion; fire in gen.†; fig., heat of passion; ardour of temper or imag.; warmth of affec.; love; one beloved†. H., *flame'less*, *flām'y*†, *flame'-coloured*, &c., a. 90.

Flame, vt. To inflame†:—vi. To burn as flame; to blaze; to break out in violence of passion. H., *flām'ing*, p., a.; *flamed*, pp.; *flām'ing*†, s. (v. i.) 89. [(L.)

Flamen, flā'-mĕn, s. A priest. (anc. Rome.)

Flaming, flăm'-ing, a. Bright; luminous; fig., violent, vehement, startling†. H., *flām'ingly*†, ad. 91. [bird.

Flamingo, flă-ming'-go, s. 30. A cert. tropical

Flaminical, -min'-ik-ăl, a. Pert. to a flamen or priest. [*flammabil'ity**, s. 91.

*Flamm'able**, a. Inflammable (q. v.). H.,

Flamma'tion†, s. Inflammation (q. v.). (flame.

Flammeous, flăm'-e-ŭs, a. Coms. of or like

Flammiferous, -mif'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. flame.

Flammivomous, -miv'-o-mŭs, a. Vomiting flame. [screwed to someth. else. (mech.)

Flanch, flănch, s. 9. A piece of wood or metal

Flange, flănje, s. 32. The raised edge of a wheel or rail.

Flank, flăngk, s. 45. The side of an animal bet. the ribs and hip; the side of any thing (par. of an army, fleet, or bastion).

Flank, vt. To attack, command, threaten, be posted on, or pass round the side or flank:—vi. To be posted on the side; to border. (mil.) H., *flank'ing*, p., a.; *flanked*, pp. 89.

Flank'er, -ĕr, s. A fortification wh. proj. so as to flank an assailing force. H., (to) *flank'er*, vt.; &c. 42, 89.

Flannel, flăn'-ĕl, s. A soft woollen cloth of loose texture. H., *flann'elled*† (cov. with), a. 90.

Flap, flăp, s. Any thing broad and flexible wh. hangs loose; also the motion of it, or a stroke with it, or the noise made by it; the tail of a coat:—pl. A disease in the lips of horses. H., *flap'-eared*§, *flap'-mouthed*§, &c., a.; *flap'-dragon*† (snap-dragon), *flag'-jack*† (a coarse pancake; also an apple fritter), &c., s. 90.

Flap, vt. To beat or move with a flap:—vi. To move as wings; to move or fall as someth. broad and loose. H., *flapp'ing*, p., a.; *flapped*, pp., a.; *flapp'er*, s. 89. [light.

Flare†, flāre, s. An unsteady, broad, offensive

Flare, vi. To burn with a flare; to flutter with splendid show; to glitter with transient or offensive lustre; to be in too much light; to spread outward. H., *flār'ing*, p., a.; *flared*, pp. 89.

Flash, flăsh, s. A sud. flood of light of momentary duration; a sud. and transitory blaze; a sud. burst (as of wit or merriment); any transient state; a sheet of water raised by sud. violence†; a fiery mixture used to adult.

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spirits (tech.); the slang lang. of thieves, &c.†—A *flash'-house*† = a resort for bad characters.

Flash, vt. To cause to flash; to throw in flashes:—vi. To exh. or throw out a sud. and transitory flood of light; to break out into wit or intellec. brilliancy; to burst out into any kind of violence. H., *flash'ing*, p., a.; *flashed*, pp.; *flash'er* (appr., a shallow witling; a rower†), s. 89.

Flash'y, -e, a. Dazzling for a moment; showy, but empty†; gay, dashing†; insipid, spiritless†. H., *flash'ily*, ad.; *flash'iness*, s. 91.

Flask, flăsk, s. A portable ves. or bottle for drink, powder, &c.

Flask'et, -ĕt, s. A long shallow basket.

Flat, flăt, a. Hav. an even surface; smooth; horizontal; level; prostrate; level with the ground; fig., tasteless, vapid, insipid†; unanimated, lifeless†; spiritless, dejected†; dull, unpleasing†; positive, peremptory, downright†; low† (as prices); dull or depressed† (as trade); low, grave, not acute or sharp (mus.); without gloss, without relief, or prom. (pa.). H., *flat'ish*, a.; *flat'ly*, ad.; *flat'ness*, s. 91. Among the comp. are—*flat'-bottomed*, -dĭmd, *flat'-nosed*†, -nōzd, *flat'-roofed*, &c., a.; *flat'-fish*, *flat'-iron* (for linen), &c., s. (v. i.)

Flat, s. A level or extended plain; smooth low ground; a shoal or shallow place; any smooth and even surface; the flat part of any thing†; a story or floor let out as a distinct abode; a flat-bottomed boat; a sign (♭) wh. depresses the fol. note a semitone (mus.); one easily duped§. [a. &c. 89.

Flat[v], vt. To flatten (q. v.). H., *flat'ed*, pp.,

Flative[v], flă'-tĭv, a. 45. Prod. wind; flatulent.

Flatten, flăt'n, vt. 45. To make flat (in any sense):—vi. To become flat. H., *flatt'ening*, p.; *flatt'ened*, -nd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Flatter, flăt'-ĕr, vt. To soothe with praise or blandishments; to praise falsely or servilely; to raise false hopes in; to please or delight. H., *flatt'ering*, p., a.; *flatt'ered*, pp., a.†; *flatt'erer*, s. (v. i.) 89. [ad. 91.

Flatt'ering, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *flatt'eringly*,

Flatt'ery, -ĕr-e, s. False praise; adulation; sycophancy. [dries without gloss.

Flatt'ing, -ĭng, s. Painting so that the surf.

Flatulent, flăt'-ū-lĕnt, a. 18. Affec. with a morbid collec. of gas in the stomach and bowels (med.); windy; fig., turgid, empty, vain. H., *flat'ulently*, ad.; *flat'ulence*, *flat'ulency*, -lĕn-se, s. 91. [ity†, s. 91.

Flat'uous†, -ŭs, a. Flatulent. H., *flatuos'-*

Flatus, flă'-tŭs, s. A breath; appr., wind gathered in any cavity of the body (med.). [L.]

Flatwise[v], flăt'-wīze, a., ad. = *flat long*†. Not edgewise. [displayed merely for show.

Flaunt[v], flănt, flâwnt—K., P., s. 7. Any thing

Flaunt†, vi. To throw or spread out; to make an ostentatious display in dress; to carry a part or saucy appearance. H., *flaunt'ing*, p., a.; *flaunt'ed*, pp.; &c. 89.

Flautist, flâw'-tĭst, s. 8. A flute player.

Fla'vorous, -ŭs, a. Of a pleasant flavour.

Flavour, flā'-vŭr, s. 17, 43. That qual. of bodies wh. affects the palate or the smell (par. the former); taste; odour. H., *fla'vourless*, &c., a. 90.

Fla'vour, vt. To impart flavour to. H., *fla'vouring*, p., a.†; *fla'voured*, pp., a.; *fla'vouring* (the act; also that wh. gives fl.), s. 89.

Flaw, flâw, s. 8. A slight breach of continuity; a crack; a blemish, imperfection, or defect. H., *flaw'y* (hav.), *flaw'less*, a. 90.

Flaw, vt. To crack or break; to violate[v]. H., *flaw'ing*, p.; *flawed*, pp., a. (v. su.) 89.

Flaw'ter[v], -tĕr, vt. To scrape and pare a skin.

Flax, flăks, s. 40. The prep. fibre of a plant of this name, and of wh. linen is made. H., *flax'y*[v] (res.), &c., a.; *flax'-comb*, *flax'-dresser*, *flax'-dressing*, &c., s. 90.

Flaxen, flăks'n, a. 45. Made of or res. flax; fair, long, flowing.

Flay, flā, vt. To skin (as an animal). H., *flay'ing*, p.; *flayed*, pp.; *flay'er*, s. 89.

Flea, flē, s. A cert. nimble little insect. H., *flea'-bitten*† (fig., mean, low, vulg.§), a.; *flea'-bite* (fig., a trifling pain or wound†), *flea'-bane*, *flea'-wort* (plants), &c., s. 90.

Fleak†, flēks, s. A small lock; a twist. [(far.)

Fleam, flēme, s. An instr. for bleeding cattle.

Flèche, flăshe, s. A simple redan at the foot of a glacis. (fort.) [or variegate.

Fleck†, flĕk, vt. =*fleck'er*[v]. To speckle, streak,

Flec'tion, s. Flexion.

Fledge, flĕj, vt. 32. To furn. with feathers and wings (as a bird). H., *fledg'ing*, p.; *fledged*, pp., a. (*fledget*, a.); *fledg'ing* (also a cov. of fl.†), s. (v. i.) 89.

Fledg'ling, -lĭng, a. A bird just fledged.

Flee, flē, vi. To run with rapidity (as from danger or evil); to hasten away; to avoid; to have recourse to shelter. H., *flee'ing*, p.; *fled*, prt., pp. 89.

Fleece, flēse, s. The coat of a sheep, or the wool shorn from it at one time. H., *fleeced* (hav. a), *fleece'less*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Fleece, vt. To shear or clip wool from (as a sheep); to cover with wool; to render fleecy; fig., to strip or plunder. H., *flee'cing*, p.; *fleecod*, pp., a.; *flee'cer*, s. (v. a.) 89.

Flee'cy, -se, a. Cov. with wool; woolly.

Fleer†, flēre, s. Derision; mockery; a deceitful grin of civility.

Fleer†, vt. To mock, flout at, deride:—vi. To mock; to jest with insolence and contempt; to leer†. H., *fleer'ing*†, p., a.; *fleered*†, pp.; *fleer'er*†, s.; &c. 89.

Fleet, flēte, a. Swift of pace; nimble, active; fig., fleeting, transient; light, superficial, thin†; skimming the surface†. H., *fleet'ly*, 43, ad.; *fleet'ness*, s. 91.

Fleet, s. A creek, inlet, or river (now used only in comp.); a number of ships in company.

Fleet, vt. To skim the surface[v]; to pass away lightly or joyfully†; to skim milk (prov.):—vi. To fly or pass swiftly; to be in a transient state; to float†. H., *fleet'ing*, p., a.; *fleet'ed*, *flĕt*†, pp. (v. i.) 89.

Fleet'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *fleet'ingly*, ad. 91. A *fleet'ing-dish*† is a skimming bowl (prov.).

Fleming, flĕm'-ĭng, s. A native of *Flan'ders*.

Flem'ish, -ĭsh, a. Of or from Flanders.

Flense, flĕnse, vt. To cut up a whale for its blubber. (tech.) H., *flĕns'ing*, p., s.; &c. 89.

Flesh, flĕsh, a. Of, for, or like flesh, or the flesh. H., *flesh'-coloured*, &c., a.; *flesh'-brush* (a br. to excite the skin), *flesh'-diet*, *flesh'-fly* (the com. 'blow-fly'), *flesh'monger* (fig., a procurer, a pimp[v]), *flesh'-pot* (one for dressing fl.; fig., plenty—scrip.), &c., s. 90-1.

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Flesh, s. The softer solid portion of animals (as disting. from the bones and fluids); animal food (as dist. from veg.); the bodies of beasts and birds (as d. from fish); the body (as d. from the soul); the fleshy eatable portion of fruits and roots; fig., animal nature; animals gen.; mankind; human nature; carnality, corporeal appetite; the present life, worldly existence; kindred, family, near relation; the outward or lit. sense of a scrip. passage (theol.). H., *flesh'-less*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Flesh, vt. To initiate (as a dog or hawk—sport.); to accustom; to glut or satiate*. H., *flesh'ing*, p.; *fleshed*, pp.; *flesh'ment** (also engerness fol. initiation†), s. (v. i.) 89.

Fleshed, flĕsht, a. Fat; fleshy.

*Fleshling**, flĕsh'-lĭng, s. One wholly devoted to sensuality. [human. H., *flesh'liness*, s. 91.

Flesh'ly, -le, a. Corporeal; carnal; animal;

Flesh'y, -e, a. Full of flesh; fat, corpulent; pulpous; corporeal. H., *flesh'ily*, ad.; *flesh'iness*, s. 91.

Fletcher†, flĕtch'-ĕr, s. 22. An arrow-maker.

*Fletiferous**, flē-tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. tears.

*Flew**, fl'ōō, s. 20. The chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. H., *flewed** (deep-mouthed), a. 90. See *Fly*. [*flex'ing**, p.; *flexed**, pp. (v. i.) 89.

*Flex**, flĕks, 40. To bend (as a joint). H.,

*Flexanimous**, -ăn'-ĕ-mŭs, a. Pliant of mind.

Flexible, flĕks'-ĭbl, a. 40, 45. That may be bent; pliant; complying; obsequious; docile. H., *flex'ibly*, 43, ad.; *flex'ibleness*, *flexibility*, *Flex'ile*, -īl, a. Flexible. [-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 90.

Flexion, flĕk'-shŭn, s. 40. The act of bending; the part bent; a double, a fold.

Flexor, flĕks'-ŏr, s. A muscle wh. bends or contracts a joint. H., *flex'or*, a. 90.

Flexuous, flĕk'-sh'ōō-ŭs, flĕks'-ū-ŭs—K., a. = *flexuose*, -ū-ōs¿. 40, 18. Winding; tortuous; unsteady, variable.

Flexure, flĕk'-sh'ōōr (v. su.), s. Flexion; the form or the direc. in wh. any thing is bent; the part bent, a joint; the bending of the body (as in salutation).

Flicker, flĭk'-ĕr, vi. To flutter (as the wings); to waver, fluctuate, twinkle (as a light). H., *flick'ering*, p., a.; *flick'ered*, pp.; (a) *flick'ering*, a. 89.—A *flick'er-mouse*† is a bat.

Fli'er, s. See *Fly*.

Flight, flīt¿, s. 14. The act of flying or of fleeing; also the manner of flying, and the space passed over; hasty removal; a flock of birds flying tog.; the birds prod. in the same season; a volley, a shower; excursion, elevation, sally (as of soul or fancy); a series (as of stairs) from floor to floor:—pl. The husks of oats†.

Flight'y, -e, a. Fleeting, swift*; wild, fanciful; disordered in mind. H., *flight'ily*, ad.; *flight'i-*

Flim'flam§, s. A freak; a trick. [*ness*, s. 91.

Flimsy, flĭm'-ze, s. 35. Without solidity, strength, or force; spiritless; thin, of loose texture. H., *flim'sily*, ad.; *flim'siness*, s. 90.

Flinch, flĭnch, vi. 29. To shrink or draw back (as from want of power or courage to encounter); to fail. H., *flinch'ing*, p., a., s.; *flinched*, pp.; *flinch'er*, s. 89.

Flinch'ing, a. (v. v.) H., *flinch'ingly*, ad. 91.

*Flinder**, flĭn'-dĕr, s. A fragment; a splinter. (prov.) [or sneer§.

Fling, flĭng, s. 45. A cast; a throw; a gibe

Fling, vt. To cast from the hand; to throw or hurl; to dart, to send forth; to emit, to scatter; to baffle or defeat†:—vi. To flounce or wince; to throw in the teeth, to upbraid‡. H., *fling'ing*, p.; *fling*, *flung*†, prt.; *flung*, *flung*†, pp.; *fling'er*, s. 89.—To *fling off*† is to baffle in chase or contest; to *fling out*‡, to utter unceremoniously; to grow unruly; to *fling up*‡, to relinquish.

Flint, flĭnt, s. A hard sub-species of quartz, also a piece of it used to strike fire; any thing proverbially hard. H., *flint'-hearted*, &c., a. 90-1.

Flint'y, -e, a. Of or res. flint; fig., hard, senseless, obdurate. H., *flint'iness*, s. (v. s.) 90.

Flip, flĭp, s. A mixture of beer and spirit, sweetened and warmed.—*Flip'-dog*, an iron used to warm flip.

Flip'flap§, n., ad. Flapping or in a fl. manner.

Flippant, flĭp'-ănt, a. Nimble of speech; loquacious, pert, thoughtless. H., *flipp'antly*, 43, ad.; *flipp'antness*, *flipp'ancy*, -ăn-se, s. 91.

Flipp'er, -ĕr, s. A large fin; the paddle of a sea-turtle.

*Flirt**, flĕrt, a. 26. Pert, giddy, wanton.

Flirt, s. A throw with a jerk‡; a sud. trick‡; a pert giddy girl; a coquette.

Flirt, vt. To throw with a jerk or sud. effort‡; to move sud. and quickly* (as a fan):—vi. To run and dart about*; to be unsteady and fluttering†; to act with giddiness, to coquette. H., *flirt'ing*, p., a.; *flirt'ed*, pp.; *flirta'tion* (coquetry, &c.), s. 89.

Flirt'igig‡§, -e-gĭg, s. 30. A flirt.

Flirt'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *flirt'ingly*, ad. 91.

Flit, flĭt, vt. To dispossess†:—vi. To fly away with rapid motion; to flutter or rove on the wing; to remove; to be unstable. H., *flitt'ing*, p., a.; *flitt'ed*, pp.; (a) *flitt'ing* (also removal of habitation—Sco.), a. (v. i.) 89.

Flitch, flĭtch, s. 29. A side (of bacon).

Flitter†, flĭt'-ĕr, vi. To flutter (q. v.). A *flitt'er-mouse*‡ is a bat.

Flitt'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *flitt'ingly*, ad. 91.

Flitt'y†, -e, a. Light, unstable, fluttering. H., *flitt'iness*‡, s. 91.

Flix§, flĭks, s. Flax; soft hair; the dysentery.

Float, flōt, s. The act of flowing†; any thing wh. swims, or wh. is used to buoy up someth. else; the cork or quill used by anglers; a life-buoy or life-belt; a raft*; a float-board; a wave*; a wooden tool or trowel used by plasterers; a single-cut file (tech.). H., *float'y*, a.; *float'-board* (the fan of an undershot water-wheel), *float'-stone* (spongiform quartz), &c., s. 90.

Float, vt. To cause to pass by swimming; to inundate; to cover with water; to smooth or finish off plaster with a float and water (tech.):—vi. To be borne on or at the surf. of water or other liq.; to swim; to be buoyed up and moved in a fluid (as in the air); fig., to move lightly and irreg. (as bef. the mind); to fleet or flit. H., *float'ing*, p., a.; *float'ed*, pp., a.; *float'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Float'age, s. Flotage (q. v.).

Float'ing, -ĭng, a. Swimming; circulating. H., *float'ingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.—*Float'ing-bridge* = a br. of rafts or boats; a large horse or steam ferry-boat:—*float'ing-light* = a moored ship bearing a light or beacon.

Floccillation, flŏk-sĭl-lā'-shŭn, s. 28. Picking the bed-clothes (an alarming symp.—med.).

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Flocculent, flŏk'-ū-lĕnt, a. 18. Adhering in flocks. H., *flocc'ulence*, -lĕnse, s. 91.

Flock, flŏk, s. A company or collec. (app. to sheep or other sm. animals, or to birds not on the wing); a crowd of people*†; a lock or flake of wool. H., *flock'y*, a.; *flock'-bed* (filled with), *flock'-paper* (hav. patterns formed of powdered fl.), &c., s. 90.

Flock, vi. To gather in flocks or in crowds. H., *flock'ing*, p.; *flocked*, pp. [(naut.)

Floe, flō, s. A large collec. of floating ice.

Floetz, flĕtz, a. = *fletz*. App. to the secondary strata. (geol.) [Ger.]

Flog, flŏg, vt. 30. To lash or whip; to chastise with repeated blows. H., *flogg'ing*, p.; *flogged*, pp.; (a) *flogg'ing*, s. 89.

Flood, flŭd, s. 17. A great flow of water; an inundation; a river, the sea (poet.); the rise or flow of the tide; any great body or stream. H., *flood'-gate*, *flood'-mark*, &c., s. 90.—The *flood* = the great deluge.

Flood, vt. To cover with water; to inundate. H., *flood'ing*, p.; *flood'ed*, pp., a.; *flood'ing* (uterine hæmorrhage—med.), s. (v. su.) 89.

Flooking, flōōk'-ĭng, s. 21. A breach of continuity in a lode of ore. (mi.)

Floor, flōre, s. That part of a building or room on wh. we stand; a platform of boards; a story, a series of rooms on the same level; the lower surf. of any thing; the lower part of a ship's bottom. H., *floor'less*, a.; *floor'-cloth* (painted el. for), *floor'-timbers*, &c., s. 90.

Floor, vt. To lay or furn. with a floor; to strike down‡; to silence§. H., *floor'ing*, p., s.; *floored*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89. [floors. (v. v.)

Floor'ing, -ĭng, s. A platform; material for

Flop†§, flŏp, vi. To flap (q. v.).

Flora, flōre'-d, flō'-rd, s. 16. The goddess of flowers (myth.); appr., a catalogue or descr. of flowers; the plants pec. to a country; one of the rec. discov. minor planets.

Flo'ral, -ăl (v. su.), a. Pert. to Flora or to flowers; cont. the flower (bot.).

Floralia, flo-rāl'-y'd, s. 45. A festival in honour of Flora. (anc. Rome.)

Florence, flŏr'-ĕnse, s. 28. A cert. gold coin†; a kind of cloth; also wine from *Flor'ence*.

Flor'entine, -ĕn-tēne, s. 14. A native of Florence; a var. of silk cloth.

Florescence, flo-rĕs'-ĕnse, s. A flowering; the season when plants flower (bot.).

Floret, flōre'-ĕt, flŏ'-rĕt, s. A little flower; an imperf. do.; a sep. member of an aggregate flower. (bot.)

*Flo'riage**, -e-ĭje (v. su.), s. Blossom.

Florid, flŏr'-ĭd, a. 26. Lit., flowery*; appr., bright in colour, finished with red; highly embellished (either rhet. or pictor.); showy, brilliant. H., *flor'idly*, ad.; *flor'idness*, *floridity**, flo-rĭd'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Floriferous, flo-rĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. flowers.

*Florification**, flŏr-e-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. The act or the time of flowering. [shaped.

Floriform, flōre'-e-form (v. su.), a. 26. Flower-

Florin, flŏr'-ĭn, s. 26. A silver coin = 2*s.* (Eng.).

Florist, flŏre'-ĭst, flŏ'-rĭst, s. A cultivator of flowers(=*floricul'turist*); a writer on flowers.

Florulent†, flŏr'-ōō-lĕnt, a. 26. Flowery.

Floscular, flŏs'-kū-lăr, a. = *flŏs'culous*, -lŭs. 13. Composed of florets hav. funnel-shaped petals. (bot.) [of an aggregate flower. (bot.)

Flos'cule, -kūle, s. The partial or lesser floret

Floss, flŏs, s. The downy fibrous subs. in the husks of cert. plants; also the untwisted filaments of silk. H., *floss'y*, a. 90.—*Floss'-silk* is a loose inferior kind. [florescense.

*Flossification**, -se-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. A flowering;

Flota, flō'-tă, s. A fleet†; appr., the Sp. fleet wh. formerly sailed annually to Mexico.

Flotage, flōte'-ăje, s. 45. Things found floating on rivers or the sea.

Flotation, -tā'-shŭn, s. The act of floating.

Flotet†, flōte, vt. To fleet or skim.

Flotilla, flo-tĭl'-ă, s. Lit., a little fleet†; appr., a fleet of small vessels.

Flotsam, flŏt'-săm, s. = *flot'son*. Goods cast from a ship, and subseq. found floating in the sea. (leg.)

Flounce, flownse, s. 23. A dash (as in the water); a loose piece sewed to the skirt of a gown or dress to increase its bulk. (v. v.)

Flounce†, vt. To adorn with flounces:—vi. To plunge and struggle (as a horse in the mire); to move with a throwing swinging motion, or with bustle and tumult. H., *floun"cing*†, p., s.; *flounced*†, pp., a.; *floun"cer*†, s. 89. [flat-fish.

Flounder, flown'-dĕr, s. 23. A cert. small

Floun'der, vi. To struggle irreg. (as with efforts to move or progress in the mire). H., *floun'dering*, p.; *floun'dered*, pp.

Flour, flow'-ĕr, 23. Ground corn or grain from wh. the bran has been sifted; the finer part of meal; the fine powder of any thing†.

Flour†, vt. To reduce into or sprinkle with flour. H., *flour'ing*, p.; *floured*, pp., a. 89.

Flourish, flŭr'-ĭsh, s. Beauty, vigour, prosperity; showy splendour; ostentatious embellishm.; triumphant sounding of mus. instr.; parade of words; a fig. or line formed by circular motion; a brandishing or waving (as of a weapon).

Flour'ish, vt. To adorn with flowers or with flourishes; to wave or brandish; to embellish:—vi. To thrive; to prosper or be prosperous; to use florid lang.; to boast or brag; to make bold strokes with a pen or pencil; to play as for orn. or prelude (mus.). H., *flour'ishing*, p., a.; *flour'ished*, pp.; *flour'isher*, s. (v. i.) 89. [ad. 91.

Flour'ishing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *flour'ishingly*, *Flout*§, flowt, s. 23. A mock; an insult.

Flout§, vt. To mock or insult:—vi. To prac. mockery; to behave with contempt. H., *flout'ing*§, p., s.; *flout'ed*§, pp.; *flout'er*§, s. 89.

Flow, flō, s. A stream or rise of water or other fluid; fig., sud. abundance; copiousness; volubility; free expression.

Flow, vt. To overflow; to inundate:—vi. To move along grad. descen. ground (as a fluid); to run (as water); to melt; to rise (as the tide); fig., to proceed, to issue (as from a cause or source); to abound; to be full or copious (as cups or goblets); to be smooth, to glide along smoothly (as notes, lang., &c.); to circulate (as the blood); to move in a stream (as air); to hang loose and waving. H., *flow'ing*, p., a.; *flowed*, pp.; (a) *flow'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Flower, flow'-ĕr, s. 23. A blossom, an expanded flower-bud; the part of a plant cont. the organs of fructification, with their coverings (bot.); fig., the early part or the prime of life; the best, choicest, or most val. part

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of any thing; he or that wh. is most distinguished; flour†:—pl. Fine and light particles raised by sublimation* (chem.); orn. expres. in speech or writing (rhet.); the catamenia§. H., *flow'erfull*†, *flow'erless*, &c., a. (v. 1.) 90. Among its comp. are—*flow'er-bearing*, *flow'er-kirtled** (dressed with garlands of), &c., a.; *flow'er-fence* (a trop. plant), *flow'er-garden*, *flow'er-gentle* (the amaranth), *flow'er-stalk*, *-stǎwk* (flower-stem; the peduncle —bot.), &c., s.

Flow'er, vt. To adorn with fig. of flowers, or with imitation flowers:—vi. To blossom or bloom; to flourish; to froth or mantle†; to appear on the surface† (as cream). H., *flow'ering*, p., a.; *flow'ered*, pp., a.; *flow'ering* (act of; also florescence), s. (v. s.) 89.

Flowerage†, flow'-ĕr-ĕj, s. 23, 45. Flowers coll.; state of flowering.

Flow'eret, s. A little flower; a floret.

Flow'erless, -lĕs, a. Hav. neither flowers nor sexes. (bot.; v. s.) H., *flow'erlessness*, s. 91.

Flow'ery, -ĕr-e, a. Full of or adorned with flowers; abounding with rhet. fig., florid (as speech). H., *flow'eriness*, s. 91.

Flowing, flō'-ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *flow'ingly*, ad.;

Flowk§, flōōk, s. A flounder. [*flow'ingness*, s. 91.

Flown, flōne, pp. See *Fly*.

Fluate, fl'ōō'-ăte, s. A fluoride.

*Fluctuant**, flŭk'-tū-ănt, a. 18. Fluctuating.

Fluc'tuate, -ăte, vi. To roll hither and thither (as a wave); to float backw. and forw.; to rise and fall; to be wavering or unsteady; to be irresolute or undetermin.; to waver or vacillate. H., *fluc'tuating*, p., a.; *fluc'tuated*, pp.; *fluctua'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Flue, fl'ōō, s. 18. A smoke-pipe or small chimney; light down (such as gathers under beds); soft down or fur.

Fluent, fl'ōō'-ĕnt, a. 18. Liquid; flowing; smooth; ready in speech, voluble. H., *flu'enthy*, 43, ad.; *flu'ency*†, *flu'ency*, -ĕn-se (also affluence, abundance†), s. 91. [(math.).

Flu'ent, s. A stream*; a variable or integral

Flugelman, fl'ōō'gl-măn, s. 18, 45. The leader of a file; also one who gives the motions to the rest at drill. (mil.)

Fluid, fl'ōō'-ĭd, a. 18. Hav. parts freely mobile, sep., and penetrable (as water, vapour, and air); pop., liquid (as opp. to solid or gaseous). H., *flu'idness*, *fluid'ity*, s. (v. 1.) 91.

Fluid, s. Pop., a liq. (as opp. to a solid); any fluid subs. (physics.).—*Elastic fluids* are vapours and gases; *non-elastic fluids*, ordinary liquids.

Fluidity, -ĭd'-ĭt-e, s. Fluidness; liq. state; appr., the cond. of non-elastic fluids; the state in wh. bodies tend to flow, or to form drops (as opp. to solidity, pulverulence, or gaseity).

Fluke, fl'ōōk, s. 18. The part of an anchor wh. catches the ground; a flowk§; the *fluke'-worm* of sheep.

Flume, fl'ōōm, s. 18. A stream or river†; appr., the channel for the water wh. drives a mill. [or pert. to rivers.

Fluminous, fl'ōō'-mĭn-ŭs, a. Abounding with

Flummery, flŭm'-ĕr-e, s. A spe. of thick hasty-pudding or flour-jelly; fig., senseless, big language, flattery§.

Flunkie§, flŭng'-ke, s. = *flun"ky*§. 45. A livery servant; a mean low-spirited fellow (in contempt). H., *flun"kyism*†, -ĭzm, s. 90. [*acid*.

Fluobo'rate, fl'ōō-o-, s. 18. A salt of *fluobor'ic*

Fluor, fl'ōō'-ŏr, s. 25. A fluid state†; a stream or flux; fluor-spar.—*Flu'or albus* = leucorrhœa; the whites§:—*flu'or-spar* = native fluoride of calcium. [or from fluor-spar.

Fluoric, -ŏr'-ĭk, a. 26. = *flu'orous*, -ŏr-ŭs, 25. Of

Fluorine, fl'ōō'-ŏr-ĭn, s. 58. A gaseous elem. subs., the electro-negative elem. of hydrofluoric acid and the *flu'orides*.

Fluosil'icate, s. A comp. of *fluosil"cic acid* or (*fluoride of silicon*) with a base.

Flurry, flŭr'-re, s. 26. A sud. blast or gust*; a sud. passing shower*; violent agitation, hurry, bustle†.

Flur'ry†, vt. To put or keep in a flurry; to excite or alarm. H., *flur'rying*†, p.; *flur'ried*†, -rĭd, pp. 89.

Flush, flŭsh, a. Fresh, full of vigour; affluent, abounding; free to spend, prodigal†; conceited†; even or level with (mech.). H., *flush*, ad.; *flush'ness*, s. (v. 1.) 91.

Flush, s. The redness of the face wh. proc. from afflux of blood; sud. impulse or excitem.; sud. glow; bloom, growth, abundance; a run of cards of the same suit†.

Flush, vt. To cause redness; to elate or elevate; to flood or inundate:—vi. To flow and spread sud.; to come or appear in haste; to redden, glow, blush; to be splendid†. H., *flush'ing*, p.; *flushed*, pp., a.; (a) *flush'ing*, s. (v. su.) 89. [sud. impulse; hurry.

Fluster†, flŭs'-tĕr, s. Heat, agitation, confusion;

Flus'ter†, vt. To make hot and flushed with drink; to heat, hurry, agitate, confuse:—vi. To be in a fluster. H., *flus'tered*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Flute, fl'ōōte, s. 18. A mus. wooden pipe played laterally with the mouth and fingers; a channel or furrow (as in a pillar or a ruffle = *flût'ing*). H., *flût'y*, a. 90.

Flute, vt. To form flutes in; to channel or furrow:—vi. To play the flute. H., *flût'ing*, p.; *flût'ed*, pp., a.; *flût'er*, *flût'ist*† (a flautist), s.; *flût'ing* (also fluted work), s. 89.

Flutter, flŭt'-ĕr, s. Quick irreg. motion; vibration; agitation of mind; hurry, confusion, tumult. (v. v.)

Flutt'er, vt. To drive in disorder* (like birds sud. roused); to hurry or agitate; to confuse or disorder:—vi. To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with only short flights; to move about with great bustle and show; to move or be moved quickly and irreg.; to fluctuate, palpitate, vibrate. H., *flutt'ering*, p., a.; *flutt'ered*, pp., a.; *flutt'erer*†, s.; (a) *flutt'er*, *flutt'ering*, a. (v. s.) 89.

Flutt'ering, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *flutt'eringly*, ad. 91. [18, 45. Fluviatic.

Fluvial, fl'ōō'-y'ăl, a. = *flu'viatile**, -y'ă-tĭl.

Fluviatic, fl'ōō-ve-ăt'-ĭk, a. 18. Of or bel. to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds.

Flux†, flŭks, a. 40. Flowing; inconstant; variable.

Flux, s. The act of flowing; a moving or passing in continued succession; the state of giving place by passing away; any flow or issue of matter; matter discharged; fusion; a subs. added to accelerate fusion (chem.; met.); the flow of the tide (hydr.); morbid evacuation, diarrhœa (path.); concourse, confluence†.

Flux, vt. To melt or fuse; to cause to flow away*; to salivate†. H., *flux'ing*, p.; *fluxed*, flŭkst, pp.; *flux'ion*, *fluxa'tion*, 36, s. (v. 1.) 89.

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Fluc'tible, -tibl, a. (v. v.) H., *fluctibil'ity*, *fluxibil'ity*†, s. 91.

Fluxion, fŭk'-shŭn, s. 40. The act of flowing; the matter wh. flows; a differential (math.):—pl. The differential calculus (exc. in notation; v. v.). [Pert. to fluxions.

Flux'ional, -ăl, a. = *flux'ionary*, -dr-e, 25.

Flux'ionist, -ist, s. One skilled in fluxions.

Flux'ive†, -iv, a. 45. Flowing.

Fly, fl, s. 42. A small insect, of var. spe., with transparent wings (zool.); the house-fly†; a fly-wheel or its equiv. (mach.); a light double-seated carriage for hire; he who catches the sheets from the press (typ.). It has many comp.:—*fly'-bitten*, *fly'-blown* (tainted by the flesh-fly), &c., a.; *fly'-bane* (an herb), *fly'-blow* (egg of the flesh-fly), *fly'-boat* (a light, swift b.), *fly'-catcher* (also a sort. bird), *fly'-fishing* (v. i.), *fly'-flap*† (to keep off fl.), *fly'-leaf* (a blank leaf at the beg. and end of a book), *fly'-powder* (a sub-oxide of arsenic, used with sugar to kill f.), *fly'-speck* (excrementitious stain of), *fly'-trap* (also a plant), &c., s.; *fly'-blow* (to taint flesh with eggs or maggots), *fly'-fish* (to angle with flies for bait), &c., v. (v. i.)

Fly, fl, vt. 43. To cause to float in the air†:—vi. To move through the air with wings (as birds); to move or pass through the air, or to float or rise in it; to move with velocity (in any manner); fig., to pass on or away, to depart (imply. haste or swiftness); to change or pass sud.† (as into a passion); to part or break sud. or with violence; to burst (as a bottle); to flutter or vibrate (as a flag in the wind); also fig., to flee, to avoid (when by the ellipsis of *from* it oft. appears transitive). H., *fly'ing*, p., a.; *flew*, fl'oo, *flēd*† (bur. from to flee), prt.; *flown*, flōne, *flēd*† (bor. fr. to flee), pp.; *fli'er* (*fly'er*—We.), s.; *fly'ing* (flight), s. (v. i.) 89.—To *fly at* = to spring towards; to rush on sud.: —to *fly in the face*† = to insult; to defy; &c.:—to *fly off*† = to volatilise:—to *fly out*†§ = to break into a passion or viol.:—to *let fly*† = to discharge or throw; to let go sud. (naut.). [increase motive power. (mech.)

Fly'-wheel, s. A wheel inten. to equalise or *flyer*, fl'-er, s. = *fli'er*. 43. A fly or fly-wheel: —pl. Stairs that do not wind (arch.; v. v.).

Flying, -ing, a. Moving; light; suited for prompt action. (v. v.) H., *flying-artill'ery*, *flying-bridge* (a br. of pontoons; a var. of *floating* br.), *flying-butt'ress* (v. *Buttress*), *flying-camp*, *fly'ing-fish* (those hav. wing-like pectoral fins), *flying-pa'rty* (mil.), &c., s. 90-1.

Foal, fōle, s. The young of a mare or she-ass; a colt or filly. H., *foal* (to bring forth &c.), vt., vi. 43, 89. [(frothy), *foam'less*, a. 90.

Foam, fōme, s. 16. Froth; spume. H., *foam'y*

Foam, vt. To throw out with rage (with *out*): —vi. To froth, to gather foam; to be in a rage or violently agitated. H., *foam'ing*, p., a.; *foamed*, pp. 89.

Fob, fŏb, s. A small pocket. [*fobbed'*, pp.

Fob, vt. To cheat or trick. H., *fobb'ing*, p.;

Focal, fō'-kăl, a. Of or bel. to a focus.—*Focal distance*, is that bet. a lens or mirror and its focus (opt.).

Fo'cile, -sil, s. 45. The greater or the less bone of either the fore arm or the leg. (Fr.)

Focillation†, fŏs-il-lā'-shŭn, s. 28. Comfort; support.

Focus, fō'-kŭs, s. (pl., *fo'cuses*, E.; *fo'ci*, -sī, L.) Prim., a fireplace†; appr., the point in wh. the rays of light meet after being reflected or refracted (opt.); cert. points in conic sections where rays reflected from all parts of these curves meet (geom.); any central point†.

Fodder, fŏd'-ĕr, s. The com. stored or dry food of cattle (excl. of corn, beans, &c.—*agr.*); a fother (q. v.).

Fodd'er, vt. To feed with dry food or fodder. H., *fodd'ering*, p.; *fodd'ered*, pp.; *fodd'erer*, s. 89.

Foe, fō, s. An enemy (in any sense); an ill-wisher. H., *foe'-like*, *foe'less*, a.; *foe'hood* (enmity), *foe'man*° (an enemy in war), s. 90-1.

Fœtal, fē'-tăl, a. = *fe'tal*. Pert. to a fœtus.

Fœticide, fēt'-e-sīde, s. = *fet'icide*. The act of prod. crim. abortion. (leg.)

Fœtif'erous, fe-, a. See *Fetiferous*. [smell. (L.)

Fœtor, fē'-tŏr, s. = *fe'tor*. A strong offen.

Fœtus, fē'-tŭs, s. = *fe'tus*. The young of animals in the womb, or in the egg, aft. assuming a perf. form; appr., the child after quickening (or about the 5th month of preg.) until birth (phys.; leg.). [L.]

Fog, fŏg, s. 20. Dense aqueous vapour rising from either land or water, or generated near it. H., *fog'-bank* (dist. fog wh. appears like land), *fog'-ring* (a bank of fog of a ring-like form), s. 90.

Fog°, s. = *foggs*°. After-grass; long grass left in pasture through the winter. (prov.)

Fog°, vt. To overcast or darken:—vi. To prac. or officiate†. 48. [unmown. (prov.)

Fogg'age°, -āj, s. 45. Long coarse grass left

Fogg'y, -e, a. Hav. fog; cloudy, damp, misty; fig., clouded in mind; dull, stupid. H., *fogg'ily*, ad.; *fogg'iness*, s. 91.

Foh, fō, int. Expr. abhorrence or contempt.

Foible†, foy'-bl, a. 22, 45. Weak. [or failing.

Foi'ble, s. A weak point in char.; an infirmity

Foil, foyl, s. 22. Defeat, frustration; metal in very thin leaves; the amalgam at the back of a mirror; leaf-metal placed under jewels to increase their lustre; any thing wh. serves to adorn†; a light sword with a button at the point (fenc.); the track or trail of game (sport.).

Foil, vt. To defeat, frustrate, disappoint; to turn off; to puzzle. H., *foil'ing*, p.; *foiled*, pp.; *foil'er*, s.; *foil'able*, a.; *foil'ing* (also the slight mark of a passing deer—sport.), s. 89. [(to) *foin*, vi.; &c. 48, 89.

Foin, foyn, s. 22. A push or thrust. (fenc.) H.,

Foist, foyst, vt. 22. To insert by forgery or fraud, or without auth.:—vi. To stink or be fusty†. H., *foist'ing*, p.; *foist'ed*, pp.; *foist'er*, s. 89. [*foist'iness*°, s. 91.

Foist'y°, -e, a. = *foist'ied*°, -id. Fusty. H.,

Fold, fōld, s. A limit†; a pen or enclosure for sheep; a flock of sheep; a flock or body gen.; fig., the church of Christ. H., *fold'less*, a. 90.

Fold, s. The doubling of any flexible subs., or the mark of folding; a plait; (in comp.) the increase of a quan. by itself folded or repeated.

Fold, fōld, vt. To double, to complicate; to pen sheep; to enclose, include, shut in:—vi. To close over another part or thing. H., *fold'ing*, p., a.; *fold'ed*, pp., a.; *fold'er* (he or that wh.), s.; *fold'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

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Fold'age, -āj, s. 45. Right of folding sheep.
Fold'ing, -ing, a. That may be folded or doubled. H., *fold'ing-doors* (two doors wh. meet in the middle), &c., s. 91. [sheep in folds(agr.).
Fold'ing, s. A fold or plait; the keeping of
Foliaceous, fō-le-ā'-sh'ŭs, a. Leafy; pert. to or cons. of leaves or laminæ.
Fo'liage, -āj, fōl'-yāj—K., s. 45. Leaves collectively; a cluster of leaves. H., *fo'liaged* (hav. f.), s. 90.
Fo'liaget, vt. To orn. with repr. of leaves.
Foliate, fō'-le-āte (v. su.), a. Leafy. (bot.)
Fo'liate, vt. To beat into a leaf or lamina; to cover with leaf-metal or foil. H., *fo'liating*, p.; *fo'liated*, pp., a.; *folia'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.
Fo'liated, -ĕd, a. Lamellar. (min.)
Foliation, -ā'-shŭn, s. The leafing of plants; vernation. (bot.) [lamellar or in foil.
Foliature, fōl'-yă-tūre, s. 45, 18. State of being
Folier, fōl'-yĕr, s. Goldsmith's foil.
Foliferous, fo-lif'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. leaves.
Folio, fō'-le-o, fōl'-yo†—K., s. 45. Pert. to or cont. paper only once folded.
Fo'lio, s. Lit., a leaf (app. to paper); appr., a book in folio, or one of the largest size; a folio leaf; a page; the right and left hand pages when both bear the same number (book-k.); a cert. number of words (= 72, in com.-law; 90, in exchcq.; 90, in chanc.).
Fo'liole, -ōl, s. A leaflet. (bot.) [morte.
Foliomort, fōle'-yo-mort, -mōrt—K., a. Feuille-
Folious, fō'-le-ŭs, a. Leafy; thin; hav. leaves intermixed with the flowers (bot.).
Folk†, fōks, s. (pl., *folk†*, *folks*.) People in gen.; cert. people (as young or old). H., *folk'land†* (copyhold l.), *folk'mote†* (a meeting of people), &c., s. 90.
Folliole, fōl'-lĭl, s. 45. A little bag; a folding; a simple hollow gland with its excretory duct (anat.); a univalvular pericarp (bot.).
Folliculous, -lik'-ū-lŭs, a. = *follic'ulated*, -lāte-ĕd. 18. Hav. or prod. follicles. (anat.; bot.)
Follow, fōl'-o, vt. To go after or behind; to pursue; to accompany; to attend; to succeed in order of time; to result from; to follow with the eye or mind; to imitate or copy; to adopt or embrace (as an opin. or doctr.); to adhere to, to become the disciple of; to pursue (as an obj. of desire, &c.); to use or prac.; to be guided by:—vi. To come after another (either in place or time); to be consequential; to result or ensue; to continue endeavours. H., *foll'owing*, p., a.; *foll'owed*, pp.; *foll'ower* (appr., a disciple; a copier; a lover†), s. 89.
Folly, fŏl'-e, s. Weakness of intellect; a weak, absurd, or imprudent act; crim. weakness or indulg.; sin (scrip.). H., *foll'iful**, a. (prov.); *foll'ily†* (foolishly), ad. 90.
Foment, fo-mĕnt', vt. To cherish with heat†; to bathe with warm lotions; to abet, encourage, promote (as discord or discontent). H., *foment'ing*, p.; *foment'ed*, pp.; *foment'er*, s.; *fomenta'tion*, s. 89. [app. bot. (v. v.)
Fomentation, -mĕn-tā'-shŭn, s. A med. lotion
Fomes, fō'-mēz, s. (pl., *fo'mites*, -tz.) Porous subs. wh. absorb and retain contag. effluvia. (med.) [L.]
Fond, fŏnd, a. Prim., foolish, silly, weak*; appr., doting; weakly indulgent; loving ardently; extr. partial to (fol. by *of*); relishing highly. H., *fond'ly*, 43, ad.; *fond'ness*, s. 91.

Fondle, fŏnd'l, vt. 45. = *fond†*. To treat with tenderness; to caress. H., *fond'ling*, p.; *fond'led*, -ld, pp.; *fond'ler*, s.; *fond'ling* (also the pers. or thing f.), s. 89.
Fondus, fŏn'-dŭs, s. 99. A rainbow-like arr. o colours. (cal. pr.; &c.)
Font, fŏnt, s. The basin or ves. in church fo cont. the water used in the rite of baptism a compl. assortm. (of types) of one sort, with all that is neces. for printing in that letter.
Font'al, -ăl, a. Pert. to a font or fount.
Font'anel, -ă-nĕl, s. The vacancy or 'mould in the infant cranium; a small issue (med.)
Food, fōōd, s. 20. In a gen. sense, whatever nouriahes or supplies nutriment to organi bodies; appr., provisions for the mouth victuals; aliment. H., *food'y†* (eatable) *food'ful**, *food'less*, a. 90.
Fool, fōōl, s. 20. A person void of reason, a idiot; a person of weak mind; one who i extr. stupid, or who acts absurdly; a de praved or wicked person (scrip.); a buffoo or jester; one who has been fooled‡; boile fruit crushed with cream, or with milk, an sweetened (cook.). H., *fool'-born* (f. fro birth; aris. from folly), *fool'-hardy* (foolish bold; venturesome), &c., a.; *fool'-hardi* ad.; *fool'-hardiness*, *fool'-trap* (lit. or fig. *fool'-stone*, *fool's'-parsley* (plants), *fool's-co* (also a cert. size of paper), *fool's-errar* (pursuit of what can not be found), &c., s. 9
Fool, vt. To treat with contempt; to deceiv or disappoint; to cheat:—vi. To trifle; t toy; to spend in idleness or folly. H., *foo ing*, p.; *fooled*, pp.; *fool'ing†*, s. 89.
Foolery, fōōl'-ĕr-e, s. 20. Habitual folly; act of folly; someth. foolish; absurdity.
Fool'ish, -ish, a. Weak in intellect or judgm marked with folly; deserv. ridicule or co tempt; absurd; silly; indiscreet, impr dent; irrational; wicked, sinful (scrip H., *fool'ishly*, 43, ad.; *fool'ishness*, s. 91.
Foot, fōōt, s. 21. (pl., *feet*, fēte.) The part on w an animal stands; the like part of any thin the lower part, the base, the bottom (a indef.); posture of action, readiness‡; infl try (no pl.); a meas. = 12 inches; st pace; a cert. rhythmical div. of a line (poet a part of any thing wh. covers the foot:— The 'bottoms' and 'scrapings' of a hhd sugar (teoh.). H., *foot'less*, a. 90. Its eom are mostly self-expl.:—*foot'-hot* (immediat —sport.), &c., ad.; *foot'-ball* (a large b. kicking), *foot'-band‡* (of infantry), *foot'-* (a menial), *foot'-breadth*, *foot'-bridge* (foot-passengers), *foot'-cloth* (under saddle), *foot'-guards*, *foot'-halt* (a disease sheep), *foot'-licker‡* (a low flatterer), *fo muff*, *foot'-pace* (a slow step), *foot'-pas* highwayman), *foot'-passenger* (one v passes on foot), *foot'-path*, *foot'-rope* stand on), *foot'-rot* (in sheep), *foot'-rule* inch meas.), *foot'-soldier*, *foot'-stalk* (stem of a leaf; a petiole—bot.), *foot'-s* (woman's stirrup), *foot'-stool*, *foot'-wa* (inside planking of a ship), *foot'-warm* &c., &c., s.—To *set on foot‡*, is to orig set in motion.
Foot, fōōt, vt. 21. To kick, to spurn; to tr to add a foot to:—vi. To dance; to tri music; to walk‡§ (fol. by *it*). H., *foot* p.; *foot'ed*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

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Foot'fall, -fâwl, s. 8. A footstep; a stumble.
Foot'hold, -hōld, s. Space for the feet.
Foot'ing, -ing, s. Ground for the feet; fig., support; basis, foundation; stable position; entrance; settlement; tread, step, dance; plain cotton lace; the broad foundations of a wall (arch.); entrance-fee, drink-money†§.
Foot'man, -măn, s. A foot-soldier*; a runner; a servant or attendant in livery. H., *foot'manship*, s. 90. [mark of a foot.
Foot'mark, -mârk, s. = *foot'print*. A track;
Foot'step, -stĕp, s. A track; mark or impres. of the foot; fig., trace, vestige, visible sign: —pl., *foot'steps*, example, course, way.
Fop, fŏp, s. A vain, conceited, silly fellow; a man excess. ostentatious in dress; a coxcomb; a dandy.—*Fop'-doodle*†§ = a simple-
Fop'ling, -ling, s. A petty fop. [ton.
Fopp'ery, -ĕr-e, s. Showy folly; excess. fondness of dress; idle affectation.
Fopp'ish, -ĭsh, a. Ostentatious in dress; dandyish; finical; affec. refined in manners. H., *fopp'ishly*, 43, ad.; *fopp'ishness*, s. 91.
For, fŏr, fẽr, con. 26. A word by wh. a reason is introd. of someth. bef. advanced; because; on this account that; in consideration of.
For, pr. Because of; on account of; with respect or reg. to (oft. prec. by *as*); in place of; instead of; in the char. or nature of; in advantage of, on account of; conducive to; in favour of; on the part or side of; against, in opp. to (as disease); to be used in; through, during; after, in quest of; as far as; notwithstanding; of or with tendency to; in recompense of; by means of; by want of. It also notes arrival, meeting, coming, waiting, reception, &c., accor. to the context. After *Oh* it expr. desire.
For-, pfx. When joined to v. it is gen. equiv. to *not* or *against*; somet. (but very seldom) it is intensive. See *Fore-*.
Forage, fŏr'-ăj, s. 26, 45. Food for horses and cattle; provisions in gen.; the act of foraging. (v. v.)
For'age, vt. = *forray*†. To plunder or strip: —vi. To wander†; to forcibly collect food for horses and cattle. (mil.) H., *for'aging*, p., a.; *for'aged*, pp.; *for'ager*, s.; (a) *for'aging*, s. 89.
Foramen, fo-rā'-mĕn, s. (pl., *foram'ina*.) A small opening. (anat.; bot.) [L.]
Foraminated, -răm'-ĭn-ā-tĕd, a. = *foram'inous*, -ŭs. Full of little holes; porous.
For'asmuch, -ăz-mŭtch, con. 29. In consideration of; because that. [in border warfare.
Foray, fŏ'-rā, s. An irreg. and sud. excursion
Forbear, fôr-bâr', vt. 25. To avoid volun.; to abstain from; to spare, to withhold (scrip.): —vi. To hold from proceeding; to stop or cease; to pause; to abstain; to refuse or decline; to be patient. H., *forbear'ing*, p., a.; *forbŏrn'*, prt.; *forbŏrne'*, pp.; *forbear'er*†, s.; (a) *forbear'ing*†, s. (v. i.) 89.
Forbear'ance, -ânse, s. The act of forbearing; command of temper; restr. of passion; exer. of patience; lenity; abstinence; long-suffering. [ad. 91.
Forbear'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *forbear'ingly*,
Forbid, for-bĭd', vt. 26. To prohibit; to command not to do:—vi. To utter a prohibition. H., &c. 89. See *Bid*.
Forbidd'ance*, -ânse, s. Prohibition. (v. v.)
Forbidden, -bĭd'n, pp., a. Prohibited; unlawful. H., *forbidd'enly*, ad.; *forbidd'enness**, s. 91.
Forbidd'ing, -ing, a. Repelling approach; raising dislike; repulsive. H., *forbidd'ingly*, ad. 91.
Force, fōrse, s. 16, 28. Power; active power; momentum; pressure; that wh. prod. motion, or a change of motion (mech.); moral power, cogency; compulsion; violence; strength, vigour, might; virtue, efficacy; validity, power of law; mil. or naval strength (oft. in pl.); an armament; internal power, energy; stress; vehemence; a waterfall* (prov.). H., *force'ful*, *force'less*, &c., a.; *force'-pump*‡, s. (v. i.) 90.
Force, vt. To cause to do or to forbear; to compel; to coerce; to constrain; to overpower; to draw or push by main strength; to enforce; to urge; to compel by strength of evidence; to take by violence; to ravish; to overstrain, to distort; to re-enforce*; to extort; to get at by art and diff. (as thoughts); to force or stuff (cook.); to cause to grow or ripen prematurely (hort.):—vi. To lay a stress†; to use violence†; to endeavour†. H., *fôr'cing*, p., a.; *forced*, pp., a.; *fôr'cer*, s.; *fôr'cingly*‡, s. (v. i.) 89.
Forced, fōrst, a. Affected; overstrained; unnatural. (v. v.) H., *fôr'cedly**, -ĕd-le, ad.; *fôr'cedness**, -ĕd-, s. 91. [*fully*, ad. 91.
Forceful, fōrse'-fōōl, a. 21. (v. v.) H., *force'-*
Force'meat, -mēte, s. Stuffing. (cook.)
Forceps, for'-sĕps, s. 26. A kind of pliers or small tongs used in dressing wounds, &c. (surg.) [v. v.)
Forcer, fōrse'-ĕr, s. A solid piston. (mech.;
Forcible, fōrse'-ĭbl, a. 26, 45. Hav. force or efficacy; impetuous; active, efficacious, powerful; weighty, cogent (as an argum.); done by force or viol.; valid, binding*. H., *fôr'cibly*, 43, ad.; *fôr'cibleness*, s. 91.
For'cing, -ing, s. The art of urging on the growth and maturation of fruits, flowers, &c.; also the 'quick-fining' of wines. H., *fôr'cing-pit* (for plants), *fôr'cing-pump* (a p. with a solid piston), s.; &c. 90.
Forcipated, for'-se-pā-tĕd, a. Formed and opening like a pair of pincers.
Forcipation, -shŭn, s. Torture with pincers†.
Ford, fōrd, s. 16. A river or stream†; a shallow or fordable part of a river or other water.
Ford, vt. To pass through water by walking or wading. H., *fôrd'ing*, p.; *fôrd'ed*, pp.; *fôrd'able*, a. (v. s.) 89. [*For* and *Do*.
Fordo†, for-dōō', vt. To destroy; to undo. See
Fore, fōre, a. Advanced; coming or going first; anterior; prior.
Fore, ad. Anteriorly; &c. (v. s.)—*Fore-and-aft* means lengthwise of a ves. (naut.).
Fore-, pfx. It gen. den. priority of time; less freq., advance in place, order, or importance. In a few cases, *fore-* and *for-* are used for each other. Its comp. are mostly † and self-expl.:—*fore-advise'*, vt.:—*fore-allege'*, -lĕj', vt., &c.:—*fore-appoint'*, vt.; *fore-appoint'ment*, s.; &c.:—*fore'arm* (part bet. the elbow and wrist), s.:—*forearm'* (to arm or prep. beforeh.), vt.; *forearmed'*, a.; &c.:—*fore-belief'* (prev. b.), s.:—*foreboad'* (to predict, to presage), vt.; *foreboad'ing*, *foreboad'ment*, s.; &c.:—*fore'-brace* (a cert. rope —naut.), s.:—*fore-by*† (near), ad.; pr.:—*fore'cast*, -kâst (prev. contriv.; foresight),

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s.; *forecast'* (to foresee; to provide against; to contrive beforeh.), vt., vi.; &c. :—*fore'-castle*, -kăs'l (forepart of a ship), s. :—*fore-chosen*, -chōz'n (pre-elected), a. :—*forecit'ed* (*fore'*—S.; bef. quoted), a. :—*foreclose*, -klōz' (to shut up, preclude, stop; to cut off from equity of redemption—leg.), vt. ; *fore-closure*, -klō'-zh'ōōr, s. ; &c. :—*fore-conceive**, vt. :—*fore-date'*, vt. :—*fore'-deck* (of a ship), s. :—*fore-design'*, vt :—*fore-determ'ĭne*‡, vt. :—*foredo'*† (to undo), vt. :—*fore'-doom* (prev. d.), s. ; *foredoom'* (to d. beforeh.), vt. ; &c. :—*fore'door*, -dōre, s. :—*fore-el'der* (an ancestor), s. :—*fore'-end*‡, s. :—*fore'father* (-fä'—K., Wa.; an ancestor), s. :—*fore-fĭel'ing*‡, s. :—*forefend'*† (to hinder, avert, defend), vt. ; &c. :—*fore'finger* (-fing'—K., We.; that next the thumb), s. :—*fore'-foot*‡, -fōōt, s. :—*fore'front*, -frŭnt (extr. f.), s. :—*fore'-gamet*‡ (first or prev. g.), s. :—*forego'* (to forbear to poss. or enjoy; to give up; to lose; to go bef.*), vt. ; &c. :—*fore'-ground* (the part of a picture wh. seems to lie nearest to the eye), s. :—*fore'hand** (in hand; done too early), a. ; *fore'hand** (ch. hand, power, or part), s. :—*fore'handed*‡ (early, timely, seasonable; well to do), a. : —*forehead*, for'-hĕd, -ĕd‡ (the part from the eyes to the hair; confid., impud., assurance*), s. :—*forehear'**, vi. :—*forehend'*† (to seize), vt. :—*fore-hew'* (to cut in front), vt. :—*fore-hold'ing*† (prediction), s. :—*fore'-hook*, -hōōk (a cert. timber—naut.), s. :—*fore'horse*, s. :—*fore-imă'gine*, vt. ; &c. :—*forejudge'* (to prejudge; to expel from a court for non-app.—leg.), vt. ; &c. :—*foreknow*, -nō' (to know prev.; to anticipate), vt. ; *foreknowledge*, -nō'-ĕj (prescience), s. ; &c. :—*fore'land* (a promontory, headland, or cape), s. :—*forelay'* (to entrap by ambush†; to contrive beforeh.‡), vt. :—*forelead'er*, s. :—*forelend'** (to give or l. beforeh.), vt. :—*forelĭft'*† (to l. any anterior part), vt. :—*fore'look* (the l. of hair over the forehead), s. :—*fore'look'*†, -lōōk' (to see beforeh.), vt. :—*fore'man* (chief juryman; overlooker or ch. workman), s. :—*fore'mast* (of a ship), s. :—*foremen'tioned*, -shŭnd (*fore'*—S.), a. :—*fore'mŏst* (first in place or in rank), a. :—*fore'named*, a. :—*fore'noon* (time bet. the morning and noon), s. :—*fore-no'tice*, s. :—*foreordain'* (to preordain), vt. ; &c. :—*fore'part* (front or first p.; the beginning‡), s. :—*forepassed'** or *forepast'** (*fore'*—K., Wa.; passed bef. a cert. time), a. : —*fore'-plane* (the first p. used aft. the saw or axe—carp.), s. :—*fore-possessed**, -pōz-sĕst' (held formerly; prepossessed), a. :—*foreprize'**, vt. ; &c. :—*fore-promised*‡, vt. : —*forequŏt'ed*, a. :—*fore'-rank* (first r.; the front), s. :—*forereach'* (to gain or advance [*upon*] in prog.—naut.), vt. :—*forerecit'ed*, a. :—*fore'right* (ready; forward; onward), a., ad. :—*forerun'* (to run or come bef.; to precede), vt. ; *forerunn'er* (fig., a harbinger, a precursor; a prognostic), s. ; &c. :—*fore'said*, -sĕd (aforesaid), a. :—*fore'sail* (the s. on the foreyard), s. :—*foresay'*† (to predict), vt. :—*foresee'* (to see or know beforeh.; to anticipate), vt. ; &c. :—*foreseize'*, vt. :—*foreshad'ow* (to sh. or typify beforeh.), vt :—*foreshew*, -shō', vt. :—*fore'ship* (forepart of), s. :—*foreshort'en* (to repr. figures as they appear when viewed obliquely—pa.), vt. ; *foreshort'ening* (act; art; state of), s. ; &c. :—*foreshow'* (to pre-represent; to predict or foretoken), vt. ; &c. :—*fore'shrouds* (of a ship), s. pl. :—*fore'side* (front side; outside*), s. :—*fore'sight* (prescience, foreknowledge; provident care of futurity, forethought), s. ; *foresight'ed*, a. :—*foresight'fully*, vt. :—*fore'-skin* (the prepuce), s. :—*fore'skirt* (of a coat), s. :—*forespeak'** (to foretell; to bewitch†), vt. :—*forespent'** (wasted; exhausted; past†), a. :—*fore'spŏk'en* (prev. sp.), a. :—*fore-spurr'er** (one who rides bef.), s. :—*fore'staff* (an old instr. for taking altitudes at sea), s. :—*forestal* or *forestall*, -stăwl' (to anticipate; to buy or bargain for goods bef. they reach the market—leg.), vt. ; *forestall'ing*, p., s. ; *forestall'er*, s. ; &c. :—*fore'-stay* (rope in a ship), s. :—*fore'tăste* (anticipation, pre-enjoym.), s. ; *foretaste'* (to t. bef. poss. ; to anticipate), vt. ; &c. :—*fore'-tackle* (that on the foremast), s. :—*fore-teach'*, vt. ; *foretaught*, -tăwt', pp., a. ; &c. : —*foretell'* or *foretell'* (to predict; to foreshew), vt. ; &c. :—*forethink*, -thingk', vt., vi. ; &c. :—*fore'thought* (prescience; anticip., foresight, provid. care), s. :—*fore'token* (-tō'—Wa., We.; an omen or prognostic), s. :—*foretŏk'en* (to foreshew; to presignify), vt. ; &c. :—*fore'tooth* (an incisor), s. :—*fore'top* (top part in front; the platform at the foremast head—naut.), s. :—*foretop'mast* (naut.), s. :—*forevouched'*, pp., a. :—*fore'ward*‡ (the van or front), s. :—*forewarn*, -wărn', vt. ; *forewarn'ing*, pp., s. ; &c. :—*fore'wind* (a fav. w.), s. :—*forewĭsh'*, vt. :—*fore'woman*, -wōōm-ăn (head workwoman; fem. overlooker), s. :—*forewŏrn'*† (worn out), a. : &c. ; &c. (For fig. pron. omitted above, see the prin. words.)

Foreign, fŏr'-ĭn, a. 26, 45. Bel. to another nation or country; not native or domestic; exotic; not bel. to, unconnected; remote, impertinent, not pertaining (fol. by *to* or *from*); exoluded; adventitious; extraneous. H., *for'eignness*‡, s. 91. [country.

For'eigner, -ĕr, s. A native of a foreign

Forel, for'-ĕl, s. 26. Parchment for binding; h., also the cover of a book.

Forensic, fo-rĕn'-sĭk, a. = *foren'sal**, -săl. Of or bel. to courts of law.—*Foren'sic medicine* is the app. of med. science to the elucidation of leg. questions. [van; rustic.

Forest, for'-ĕst, s. 26. Pert. to forests; sylvan.

For'est, s. A large uncult. tract of land with trees and underwood; a forest, wood, or native growth; woody ground and rude pasture preserved as chase and warren (Eng.).

For'estage, -ăje, s. Anc. service rend. by foresters; also the right of foresters.

For'ester, -ĕr, s. An officer of a forest; an inhab. of a forest, or of the wild country.

Forever, for-ĕv'-ĕr, ad. At all times; constantly; unceasingly; eternally.

Forfeit, for'-fĭt, s. 26. That wh. is forfeited; a fine, a penalty; someth. deposited and redeemable‡ (dom. sport).

For'feit, vt. To lose or render confiscable by some breach of cond., or by some neglect, fault, or crime. H., *for'feiting*, p. ; *for'feited* (*for'feit**), pp., a. ; *for'feiter*, s. ; *for'feitable*, 45, a. ; *for'feiture* (act of; also that wh. is f.), s. 89.

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Forfend†, for-fĕnd', vt. To forefend.

For'fex°, -fĭks, s. A pair of scissors. (L.)

Forge, fôrj, s. 32. A furnace (par. one where iron is heated and hammered into form); a large smithy; fig., a place where any thing is made or shaped; the act of working iron.

Forge, vt. To form by heat and hammering; to form gen.; to make by any means; to frame, fabricate; to falsify; to counterfeit. H., *for''ging*, p., a.; *forged*, pp., a.; *for''ger*, s.; *for''ging*, *for''gery*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Forgery, fôrj'-ĕr-e, s. = *for''ging*†. 32. The framd. making or altering of any deed, instr., record, note, or writing, to the prej. of another. (leg.; v. v.)

Forget, fĕr-gĕt', vt. 25, 30. To lose the memory of; to alight; to neglect. H., *forgett'ing*, p.; *forgŏt'*, prt.; *forgott'en*, *forgot'*, pp., a.; *forgett'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.—*Forget'-me-not'* is a small flowering plant; also a keepsake or souvenir.

Forgetful, -fŏl, a. 21. Apt to forget; inattentive; negligent; oblivious°. H., *forget'fully*, 43, ad.; *forget'fulness*, s. 91. (formative.

Forgetive†, fôrj'-e-tĭv, a. 32, 45. Inventive;

Forgive, fĕr-giv', vt. 25. To pardon; to remit (as an offence or debt). H., &c. 89. See *Give*.

Forgiveness, -nĕs, s. The act of forgiving; pardon; remission; disposition to pardon.

Forgiving, -ĭng, a. Disposed to forgive; merciful; compassionate. (v. v.)

Forinsecal°, fo-rĭn'-se-kăl, a. Foreign.

Foriafamiliate, fo-rĭs-fă-mĭl'-y'ăt, vt. 45. To renounce a title to a further share of the paternal estate. (leg.) H., *foriafamiliation*, -e-ă'-shŭn, s.; &c. 89.

Fork, fork or fôrk, s. 8, 26. An instr. hav. two or more metal prongs at the end; one of the points or div. of any thing fork-like; the point where a road or river divides, or where two of them unite (com. in the pl.), also one of the branches; the centre part of trousers where the four seams meet (tai.). H., *fork'y*, *fork'less*, a.; *fork'headed* (point of an arrow), *fork'tail* (a salmon in his fourth year—prov.), s. 90.

Fork, vt. To raise, pitch, or work with a fork; to form as a fork:—vi. To shoot into blades or div. (as corn); to divide into parts (as a fork). H., *fork'ing*, p.; *forked*, pp., a. 89.

Fork'ed, -ĕd, forkt', a. 26. (v. v.) H., *fork'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *fork'edness*, -ĕd-, s. 91.

Forlay†, vt. To forelay.

Forlorn, fĕr-lorn', a. 8, 26. = *forlŏrn*†. Deserted, destitute, forsaken; hopeless, helpless, wretched; pitiable; solitary; small, despicable (in a ludicrous sense). H., *forlorn'ly*, ad.; *forlorn'ness*, s. 91. H. also, (a) *forlorn*†, s. 90.—*Forlorn' hope*, is a desperate case; also a body of men selec. to lead in an assault (mil.).

Form, form or fôrm, s. 8, 26. The shape, figure, or external appearance of a body; the bounding line of a material obj. (fine arts); the man. and mode in wh. any thing is pres. to our conceptions (log.); that wh. has shape, or wh. gives it; a mould; par. model or modification; determinate shape; beauty or eleg. dep. on shape; mode of arrangem.; regularity, method, order; empty show, semblance; stated method, estab. prac.; external rites; ceremony; manner, system, cond.; likeness. (v. i.) H., *form'ful*† (creative), *form'less* (void of), a. 90.—*In for'ma pau'pĕris* = as a poor man (leg.).

Form, fôrm, (pref., but less us.) form—J. & M., K., We., s. 16, 8. A long seat or bench without a back; a class or rank of students (scho.); the seat or bed of a hare; type set up and locked in a chase ready for printing. (v. su.) H., (to) *fôrm* (as a hare), vi.; &c. 89.

Form, form, vt. 8. 26. To make or create; (strictly) to make out of materials; to give shape or form to; to mould, fashion, construct; to plan; to contrive or invent; to make up; to settle by deduction of reason (as an opin.); to model by education; to combine, to unite (as a coll. body); to estab.; to compile; to constitute; to enact; to make by derivation (gr.):—vi. To assume a form. (v. su.) H., *form'ing*, p.; *formed*, pp.; *form'er*, s.; *forma'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Formal, form'-ăl, a. 26. Accor. to form; agreeable to est. mode; strictly ceremonious, affec. exact; solemn, precise, punctilious; done in due form; regular, methodical°; hav. form or appearance only; external, outward; dep. on cust. forms; constituent, essential; proper. H., *form'ally*, 43, ad.; *formal'ity*, -ĭt-e (also the formal nature or concep. of an obj.—log.), s. 91.

Formalise, -ĭze, vt. 60. To model or modify:—vi. To affect formality°. H., *form'alising*, p.; *form'alised*, pp., a. 89.

Form'alism, -ĭzm, s. 35. Preference of the form of any thing to the thing itself; dep. on external forms (relig.). H., (a) *form'alist*, s. 90.

Formate, for'-măte, s. = *for'miate*, -me-ăte. 26. A salt of *for'mic acid*.

Formation, -mā'-shŭn, s. The act or man. of forming; generation, produc.; a group of strata referable to a com. origin or period (geol.); a forming of one word from another or others (gr.; v. v.).

Formative, form'-ă-tĭv, a. 26, 45. Giving form; plastic; derivative, not radical (gr.).

Form'ative, s. A word formed from another accor. to usage or analogy; a derivative. (gr.)

Formedon, for'-me-dŏn, s. 25-6. A cert. writ for the recov. of lands. (leg.)

Former, for'-mĕr or fôrm'-mĕr, a. 8, 26. Bef. another or someth. else in time or order (opp. to *latter*); mentioned bef. another; past; long past; prior, preceding. [anciently.

For'merly, -le, ad. In times past; heretofore;

Formicate, for'-me-kăte, a. 26. Ant-like.

Formication, -me-kā'-shŭn, s. A sensation res. that of ants creeping on the skin. (path.)

Formidable, for'-mĭd-ăbl, a. 26, 45. Powerful, adapted to excite fear; dreadful, tremend., terrible. H., *for'midably*, -ăb-le, ad.; *for'midableness*, s. 91. [*formĭs'tĭyt*, s. 91.

Formose°, -mōsʹ, a. 45. Fair; beautiful. H.,

Formula, form'-ū-lă, s. (pl., *form'ulæ*, -lē. 26, 18. A prescribed form; a rule; a symbol or symbols expr. the comp. of a body, used in lieu of its name (chem.); an expr. of faith (eccl.); a gen. expr. for resolv. problems (math.); a recipe or prescription (med.; pharm.). [L.] [prescribed; ritual.

Form'ular, -lăr, a. = *for'mulary* (v. i.). Stated;

Form'ulary, -e, s. A formula; a book cont. formulæ or precedents; a breviary, a ritual

Form'ule, -ūle, s. A formula. (Fr.) [(eccl.).

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For'myle, -mīl, s. = *for'mȳl*; *for'mūle**. 58. The hypoth. radical of formic acid. (chem.)

Fornicate, for'-ne-kāte, form'—We., a. = *for'nicated*, -ĕd. 26. Arched; vaulted.

For'nicate, vi. Prim., to be arched†; appr., to commit lewdness (v. i.). H., *for'nicating*, p., a.; *for'nicated*, pp.; *for'nicātor*, 25 (male or f.; *for'nicātress*, f.), s.; *fornica'tion*, s. 89.

Fornication, -kā'-shŭn, s. Incontinence or sexual commerce bet. unmar. persons (can. l.), or where the fem. only is unmar.†; adultery, incest, idolatry (scrip.).

Forray', s., vt. See *Forage*, *Foray*.

Forsake, fŏr-sāke', vt. 25. To leave in resentm. or dislike; to leave entirely, to abandon; to depart or withdraw from; to desert, to fail. H., *forsāk'ing*, p.; *forsook*, -sōōk', prt.; *forsaken*, -sāk'n, *forsook*†, pp.; *forsāk'er*, s.; *forsāk'ing*† (act of), s. 89.

Forsooth, fŏr-sōōth', ad. 20. In truth; certainly; very well. (Now only used in irony or contempt.)

Forswear, fŏr-swāre', vt. 25. To deny or to renounce upon oath. H., &c. 89. See *Swear*.

Fort, fŏrt, s. 16. A castle or small fortress; a strong side or point (opp. to a weak one or foible), that in wh. one excels (com., but improp. sp. *forte*). H., *fort'ed** (guarded by), *Fort'alice*, -ăl-ĭs, s. A fortilage. (mil.) [a. 90.

Forte, for'-tā, ad. 99. With force; loudly. (mus.)

Forth, fŏrth or fŏrth, ad. 16, 37. Forward in place or order; onward in time; out, abroad, away; out, beyond the boundary of a place*; out into public view; thoroughly†; to the end†. H., *forthcoming*, -kŭm'- (about or ready to appear), *forth'going* (going forth), a.; *forthright*‡, -rīte' (straightforward), *forth'ward** (forward), *forthwith*, -wĭth' (immediately), ad.; (a) *forth'going*, *forthright*† (a straight path), &c., s. 91-2.

Forth, pr. Out of.

Forth†, s. A way.

Fortieth, for'-te-ĕth, a., s. 26. The fourth tenth.

Fortification, for-te-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. A place construc. to resist the assaults of a superior force; the science of mil. architecture. (v. v.)

Fortify, for'-te-fī, vt. 26, 43. To make strong or stronger; appr., to secure against attack by walls, forts, and other works (mil.); to add strength to (phys. or ment.); to invigorate; to confirm; to est. in resolution:—vi. To raise defences*. H., *for'tifying*, p.; *for'tified*, pp., a.; *for'tifier* (he or that wh.), s.; *for'tifying*†, *fortifica'tion*, s. (v. su.) 89.

*Fortilage**, for'-tĭl-āj, s. 26. = *fortin**, fŏrt'-ĭn. A small fort; a block-house; a fortlet.

Fortissimo, -tĭs'-e-mo, ad. 99. Very strongly or loudly. (mus.)

Fortitude, for'-te-tūde, s. 26, 18. The strength of mind wh. enables one to encounter danger with calmness, or to endure pain or adversity, without murmuring or despondency; resolution, endurance, courage*†. [fort.

Fortlet, fŏrt'-lĕt, s. 16. A little fort; a field-

Fortnight, fort'-nīte (fāwrt'), -nīt—K., P., s. 26. The space of fourteen days.

Fort'nightly†, -le, ad. One a fortnight.

Fortress, for'-trĕs, s. 26. A fortified place; a stronghold; fig., defence, security*. H., *for'tressed*† (def. by a f.), a.; (to) *for'tress*†, vt.; &c. 89.

Fortuitous, fŏr-tū'-ĭt-ŭs, a. 18. Happening by chance; accidental; casual. H., *fortu'itously*, 43, ad.; *fortu'itousness*, *fortu'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Fortunate, fort'-ū-nāte, for'-chū—S., Wa., fort'-yŭn-ĕt—K., a. 26, 18. Auspicious; happy; lucky; successful. H., *for'tunately*, 43, ad.; *for'tunateness*‡, s. 91.

Fort'une, -ūne, for'-chūne—S., Wa., fort'-yŭn—K., s. 26, 18. The arrival of someth. sud. and unexpectedly; chance, accident, luck; the goddess that arbitrarily distrib. the lots of life (myth.); the good or evil that befalls man; progress, event; lot, chance of life; success (good or bad); estate, possessions; large estate, wealth; a portion; future state or events, fate, destiny. H., *fort'unate** (suppl. by), *fort'uneless* (luckless; poor), a.;—*fort'une-hunter* (one who seeks to enrich himself by marriage), *fort'une-hunting*, *fort'une-teller* (one who pretends to foretell the events of one's life), *fort'une-telling*, &c., s. 90.

Fort'une, vt. To make fortunate†; to presage†:—vi. To happen or befall*; to light upon†.

Forty, for'-te, a., s. 26. Four times ten.

Forum, fōre'-ŭm, fō'-rŭm—K., Wa., We., s. A public place of meeting; a tribunal, a court; a market-place. (anc. Rome.) [L.]

Forward, for'-wŭrd, -wŭrd†—K., a. = *fore'ward*†. Near or at the fore part; in advance of someth. else; premature, early ripe; ready, prompt; warm, ardent, earnest; eager; quick, hasty; too ready; confident, presumptuous. H., *for'wardly*, ad.; *for'wardness*, s. 91.

For'ward, ad. = *for'wards*, -wŭrds. Towards the front or fore part; onward; progressively.

For'ward, vt. To advance, promote, patronise; to help onward; to quicken or hasten; to send forward; to transmit or despatch (as letters or goods). H., *for'warding*, p., a.; *for'warded*, pp.; *for'warder*, s. 89.

Forzando, fort-sän'-do, ad. 99. Boldly and well sustained. (mus.) [It.]

Fossa, fŏs'-ă, s. A kind of cavity in a bone (anat.); a depres. on the external surface (zool.). [L.]

Fosse, fŏs, s. 35. A ditch or moat. (fort.) H., *fosse'road* or *fosse'way* (of the anc. Romans in Eng.), s. 90.

Fossil, fŏs'-ĭl, a. Dug out of the earth; mineral; appr., petrified; fossilised.

Foss'il, s. Any thing fossil; appr., an organic remain or petrifaction.

Fossiliferous, -lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Cont. fossils. (geol.)

Foss'ilise, -īze, vt. 60. To convert into a fossil:—vi. To become petrified. H., *foss'ilising*, p.; *foss'ilised*, pp., a. 89.

Fossilogy, -ĭl'-o-je, s. 32. The science of fossils, or a treatise on it. H., *foss'ilist* or *fossil'ogist*, -o-jĭst (one versed in), s. 90.

Fossorial, fŏs-sōre'-e-ăl, a. Digging; burrowing. (zool.) H., (a) *fossōr'ial*, s. 91.

Fossulate, fŏs'-ū-lāte, a. 18. Hav. small trench-like depressions.

Foster, fŏs'-tĕr, vt. To nurse, to bring up; to cherish, harbour, encourage:—vi. To be nourished or trained up tog. H., *fos'tering*, p., a.; *fos'tered*, pp.; *fos'terer* (f., *fos'tress**), s.; (a) *fos'tering*, *fos'terment*† (also food, nourishm.), s. (v. i.) 89. Among its comp. are—*fos'ter-brother*, *fos'ter-sister* (nursed tog., but not of the same parent), *fos'ter-child* (one nursed or bred by a person not

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its parent), *fos'ter-son*, -sŭn, *fos'ter-daughter*, *fos'ter-dau*† (a nurse), *fos'ter-earth* (not the native soil), *fos'ter-father*, *fos'ter-mother* (v. i.), *fos'ter-nurse*†, *fos'ter-parent* (one who nurses or brings up a child not its own), &c., s. See *Forester*. [or office of nursing.

Fos'terage, -āje, s. 45. = *fos'tership*. Charge

Fos'tering, -lĭng, s. A foster-child.

Fother, fŏth'-ĕr, s. 38. = *fodd'er*. A weight for lead = 2400 lb. (mi.)

Foth'er, vt. To stop or lessen a leak in a ship's bottom whilst afloat by means of a sail, &c. H., *foth'ering*, p., a.; &c. 89. [mine. (mil.) [Fr.]

Fougade, fōō-gădd', s. = *fougasse*'. 99. A little

Foul, fowl, a. 23. Cov. with or cont. offen. extraneous matter; filthy, dirty; impure; turbid, muddy; coarse, loathsome, polluted (mat. or mor.); scurrilous, obscene; cloudy, stormy, unfavourable (as weather or wind); unfair, dishonest, illegal; hateful, ugly, loathsome; wicked, disgracef., detestable; entangled (as a rope—naut.). H., *foull'y*, ad.; *foul'ness*, s. 91. H. also—*foul'-faced*† (ugly), *foul'-mouthed* or *foul'-spoken* (obscene in lang.; scurrilous), &c., a.

Foul, vt. To make filthy:—vi. To be or to fall foul of (naut.). H., *foul'ing*, p.; *fouled*, pp. —To *fall foul of* = to assail; to run against; to meet unexpec. (naut. or §). [pole-cat.

Foumart, fōō'-mărt, s. 29. = *foule'mart*. A

Found, prt., pp. See *Find*.

Found, fownd, vt. 23. To lay the basis of; to build or raise; to set up; to establish (as on soneth. solid and durable); to institute, to endow (as an order or college); to orig. or give birth to (as an art or family); to estab., to raise upon (as on prin. or data); to fix firmaly; to form by casting in moulds (as obj. in metal). H., *found'ing*, p.; *found'ed*, pp.; *found'er* (I., *found'ress*.), s.; *found'ing* (act; art of), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Foundation, fown-dā'-shŭn, s. The base of an edifice, also the act of laying it; the basis, ground work, or origin of any thing; endowment (par. of a charity); establishm.; institution. H., *founda'tionless*, a. 90.

Founda'tioner†, -ĕr, s. A scholar supported by a foundation.

Founder, fownd'-ĕr, s. 23. One who founds; a cert. disease of the hoof of horses. (v. v.)

Found'er, vt. To cause soreness and lameness in a horse's foot:—vi. To fail or miscarry*†; to trip†; to fill and sink (as a ship—naut.). H., *found'ering*, p.; *found'ered*, pp., a. 89.

*Found'ress**, -dĕs, s. Failing; ruinous; full of ruts or bogs. [child found by strangers.

Found'ling, -lĭng, s. A deserted or exposed

Found'ry, -re, s. = *found'ery*, -ŭr-e. The act, art, or trade of founding or casting metals; also the building or works devoted to it.

Fount, fownt, s. 23. A fountain; a font (q. v.).

Fount'ain, -ăne, -ĭn*†—K., Wa., s. 45. A source or head of springing water (nat. or artif.); a well, a spring; a jet of water or other liq.; the head or source of a river; fig., original; first prin. or cause; the source of any thing. H., *fount'ainless*, &c., a.; *fount'ain-head* (primary source), &c., s. 90.

Four, fōre, a., s. 16. Twice two. H., *four'-edged*, *four'-footed* (quadruped), *four'-square* (quadrangular), *four'-wheeled*, &c., a.; *four'-score*, a., s.; &c. 90-1.

Four'fold, -fōld, a. Four times told; quadruple. H., *four'fold*, s.; (to) *four'fold**, vt.; *Four'teen*, -tēne, a., s. Four and ten. [&c. 89.

Four'teenth, -tēenth, a., s. 37. Fourth or the fourth after the tenth. [(mus.)

Four'teenth, s. The octave of the seventh.

Fourth, fōrth, a., s. Next or the next after the third. H., *fourth'ly*, ad. 91. [tone. (mus.)

Fourth, s. An interval of two tones and a semi-

Foutyȝ, fōō'-te, a. Despicable.

Foveolated, fō'-ve-o-lā-tĕd, a. Hav. little pits or depressions. [from pollen.

Fovilla, -vĭl'-ă, s. A microscopic subs. emitted

Fowl, fowl, s. 23. Prim., a winged animal; a bird; appr., the com. dom. or barn-door fowl; also the latter collec.

Fowl, vi. To take or kill birds for food or game (in any way). H., *fowl'ing*, p.; *fowled*, pp.; *fow'ler*, s.; *fow'ling* (act, art, or prac.; also falconry), s. 89.—A *fowl'ing-piece* is a light gun for small shot.

Fox, fŏks, s. 40. A cert. wild animal of the dog kind remarkable for its cunning; fig., a sly knavish fellow†. H., *fox'y*†, *fox'like*, *fox'ly*†, *fox'ish*, a.; *fox'ship*† or *fox'ery** (wiliness), s. 90. H. also—*fox'-chase* (pursuit of), *fox'-evil* (a morbid falling off of the hair), *fox'-hound*, *fox'-hunt*, *fox'-hunter*, *fox'-hunting* (s., a.), *fox'-trap*, &c., s. (v. i.)

Fox, vt. To intoxicate†; to cover the feet of boots with new leather (U. S.):—vi. To turn sour dur. fermentation (brew.). H., *fox'ing*, p.; *foxed*, pp., a. 89.

Fox'glove, -glŭv, s. 17. A cert. narcotic plant; digitalis (Ph. L., E., & D.).

Fox'tail, s. A cert. spec. of grass.

Fox'y, -e, a. Wily*†; turning too much on the reddish-brown (pa.).

Foy†, foy, s. 22. A farewell feast bef. departure.

Fracas, frā-kă', s. 99. A noisy quarrel; a brawl. (Fr.)

Fraction, frăk'-shŭn, s. The act of breaking or the state of being broken; a broken part of a whole; an aliquot part of a whole number or unity (arith.; alg.). [fraction or fractions.

Fractional, -ăl, a. Bel. to or comprising a

Fractious, frăk'-shŭs, a. 36. Apt to exh. ill-humour; passionate; quarrelsome; cross-grained, peevish, snappish. H., *fractiously*, ad.; *fractiousness*, s. 91.

Fracture, frăkt'-ūre, frăk'-chūre—S., Wa., s. 18. A breach, a sep. of continuity (par. by viol.); the irreg. and uneven surface exhib. after being broken (as distinct from the smooth reg. one termed *cleavage*—min.); a broken bone (surg.).

Fract'ure, vt. = *fract*†. To break; to crack; to violently sep. continuous parts. H., *fract'uring*, p.; *fract'ured*, pp., a.; *fract'ure* (act; broken part), s. (v. su.) 89.

Frænum, frē'-nŭm, s. (pl., *frę'na*.) Lit., a bridle or check; appr., that wh. ties the under part of the prepuce to the glans. (anat.) [L.]

Fragile, frăj'-īl, a. 32. Easily broken; brittle; weak; frail. H., *frăl'gilely*, ad.; *fragility*, frā-jĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Fragment, frăg'-mĕnt, s. A part broken off; a small detached portion; an imperfect part. H., *frag'mented* (broken into fr.), a. 90.

Frag'mentary, -ŭr-e, a. Composed of fragments; composed of the agglutinated frag. of other rocks (geol.).

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Fragor, frā'-gŏr, s. 30. A crashing sound. (L.)
Fragrant, frā'-grănt, a. That smells agreeably; sweet-scented; odorous. H., *fra'grantly*, ad.; *fra'grance*, -grănse, or *fra'grancy*, -grăn-se (sweetness of smell; odour; perfume), s. 91.
Frail, frāle, a. Weak, infirm, fragile; easily injured or destroyed; fig., weak in mind or resolution; liable to error or seduction. H., *frail'ly*, ad.; *frail'ness**, *frail'ty*, s. (v. i.) 91.
Frail, s. A rush; also a basket made of rushes.
Frail'ties, -tĭz, s. pl. Faults or sins of weakness or infirmity; errors; foibles. (v. a.)
Fraise, frāze, s. A crisped pancake cont. bacon (cook.); a defence cons. of a line of pointed stakes (fort.). H., *fraised*, a. 90.
Frame, frāme, s. A fabric or structure formed of united parts; any thing made to enclose, surround, or support someth. else, or on wh. it is held or stretched; fig., order, regul.; form, scheme, system; contrivance; par. state (esp. of mind); shape; a spec. of loom or stretcher; the stand wh. supports the cases (typ.). H., *frame'work* (frame), &c., s. 90.
Frame, vt. To form; to fit or prep. and unite into a whole; to fabricate by orderly construc.; to adjust; to make, to compose (as laws); to shape or regul. (as conduct); to form and digest (as ideas); to plan or contrive (as a scheme); to invent or fabricate (as falsehood):—vi. To contrive† (scrip.). H., *frām'ing*, p.; *framed*, pp., a.; *frām'er*, s.; *frām'able*, 45, a.; *frām'ing* (act of; also the frame made; the rough timber-work of a house—arch.), s. 89. [grained.
Frampold†§, frăm'-pōld, a. Peeviah; cross-
Franc, frăngk, s. 45. A Fr. silver coin (= 9½*d.* nearly).
Franchise, frăn'-chīz, s. 35. Lit., freedom†; exemption, privilege, right granted; also the district to wh. the same extends; appr., the priv. of voting for M.P. (= *elective* or *electoral fran'chise*).
Fran'chise, vt. To enfranchise (q. v.). [French.
*Francic**, frăn'-sĭk, a. Pert. to the Franks or
Franciscan, -sĭs'-kăn, a. 35. Bel. to the order of St Francis. H., (s) *Francis'can* (also called a *gray friar*), s. 90-1. [tridge.
Francolin, frăng'-ko-lĭn, s. 45. A spe. of par-
Frangible, frăn'-jĭbl, s. 32, 45. Easily broken; fragile; brittle. H., *frangibil'ity*, -it-e, s. 91.
Fran'gipane, -je-pāne, s. = *fran'gipanni*, -ne. A cert. Fr. perfume; also a kind of pastry.
Frank, frăngk, a. 45. Free and open in expression; unreserved, candid, ingenuous, sincere; liberal*; free, without paym. or condition. H., *frank'ly*, ad.; *frank'ness*, s. 91. It occurs in many law-terms—*frank-almoigne*, -moyn' (tenure by spiritual service), *frank'-chase* (right of free ch.), *frank'-fee* or *frank'-tenement* (a freehold), *frank'-foldage*, *frank'-law* (com. l.), *frank'-marriage* (tenure in tail special), *frank'-pledge* (a friburgh; also that given by a Saxon tything for the good behav. of its freemen), &c., s.
Frank, s. One of those from Franconia (anc. Ger.) who conq. and settled in Fr.; the name of a native of Western Europe in the East; a letter exempted from postage, or the endorsem. wh. frees it; a franc*; a pigsty†.
Frank, vt. To exempt by endorsem. from toll or postage (as a letter); to shut up in a sty†; to cram or fatten†. H., *frank'ing*, p.; *franked*, pp., a.; *frank'er*, s. 89.
Frank'-hearted†, a. Of a frank disposition. H., *frank'-heartedness*†, s. 91.
Frankincense, frăngk'-ĭn-sĕnse, -ĭn'—We., s. 45. Olibanum (perf.); thus, or pine resin (pharm.). [or bailiff
Frank'lin†, -lĭn, s. A freeholder; a steward
Frantic, frăn'-tĭk, a. Frenzied; distracted mad, furious, outrageous; transported by passion. H., *fran'tically**, 45 ad.; *fran'ticness*, s. 91.
Frap, frăp, vt. To draw tog. by ropes cross ing each other. (naut.) H., *frapp'ing*, p. *frapped*, pp.
Fraternal, frā-tĕr'-năl, a. Brotherly; pert. to becoming brothers. H., *frater'nally*, 45, ad. *frater'nity*, -it-e (brotherhood or a br.), s. 9
Fraternise, frăt'-ĕr-nīze, frā-tĕr'—K., S., We. vt. 35, 60. To associate or hold fellowship brothers. H., *frat'ernising*, p.; *frat'ernised* pp.; *frat'erniser*, s.; *fraternisation*, -ne-zā shŭn, s. (v. su.) 89.
Frat'ricidal, -sī-dăl, a. Pert. to fratricide.
Frat'ricide, -sīde, frăt'-tre—P., s. 35. Th murder or the murderer of a brother.
Fraud, frâwd, s. 8. Artifice by wh. the rig or interest of another is injured; decei trick, cheat; imposition; stratagem; dece in contracts (leg.).
Fraud'ful, a. (v. s.) H., *fraud'fully*, ad. 91.
Fraud'less, a. (v. s.) H., *fraud'lessly*, ad *fraud'lessness*, s. 91.
Fraud'ulent, -ū-lĕnt, a. 18. Cont., founded o or obt. by fraud; trickish, deceitf., unfai dishonest. H., *fraud'ulently*, 43, ad.; *fraud ulence*, *fraud'ulency*, -lĕn-se, s. 91.
Fraught, frâwt, pp., a. Freighted (poet. filled, stored; full (fol. by *with*). See *Freight*
Fray, frā, s. An affray (q. v.); a frayed pla in cloth†.
Fray, vt. To fright†; to wear away by ru bing (as cloth). H., *fray'ing*, p.; *frayed* pp., a. 89.
*Fray'ing**, -ĭng, s. The peel of a deer's hor
Freak, frēke, s. A sud. causeless change turn of mind; a whim, caprice, frolic, pran
Freak†, vt. To variegate; to checker.
Freak'ish, -ĭsh, a. Whimsical; capricious; f licsome. H., *freak'ishly*, a.; *freak'ishness*, s.
Freckle, frĕk'l, s. 45. A yellowish spot on t skin caused by the sun; any small spot discoloration. H., *freck'ly* (cov. with), a.
Freck'le, vt. To prod. freckles on:—vi. acquire freckles. H., *freck'ling*, p.; *freck'led* pp., a. 89.
Free, frē, a. Being at liberty; not under straint (phys. or mor.); not enslaved, not vassalage or dependence; enjoying civ. pol. rights; uncompelled; uncontrolle permitted, allowed; not obstructed; op frank, unreserved; affable; assuming much liberty; licentious, unrestrain liberal, generous; gratuitous; open to clear, unembroiled, guiltless; exempt by *from*); invested with some franchise by *of*); liberated from control or guardi ship; ready, eager, spirited (as a horse); an uncombined state (chem.). H., *free* ad.; *free'ness*, s. 91. It has many comp *free'-born*, *free'-footed** (active and str of foot), *free'-minded* (without constrain

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cast), *fre'-spoken* or *fre'-tongued*, tlingd (open and frank in speech), &c., a.; *fre'-bench* (a widow's dower in a copyhold), *fre'-chapel* (a ch. not under the juris. of the ordinary), *fre'-city* or *fre'-town* (as Frankfort or Hamburg), *fre'-liver*, *fre'-living*, *fre'-martin* (one of the twins of a cow imperf. female), *fre'-port* (a p. open to ships of all nations; or a port enj. some par. license or privn.), *fre'-school*, *fre'-states* (those s. in wh. slavery has been abol., or in wh. it never existed), *fre'-woman*, &c., &c., s. (v. i.)

Free, vt. To set or render free; to disengage from; to set at liberty; to emancipate; to rescue, release, deliver; to disentangle; to disengage; to exempt; to clear from; to release from; to rid (fol. by *from* or *of*). H., *fre'ing*, p.; *freed*, pp., a.; *fre'er*†, s. 89.

Free-a'gency, s. A state uninfluenced by neces. or constraint of will. H., (a) *fre'-agent*, s. 90.

Free'-hearted, -härt'—We., We., a. Open, frank; liberal, generous. H., *fre'-heartedly*, ad.; *fre'-heartedness*†, s. 91.

Free'-thinker, s. One who rejects the ordin. mode of thinking in relig.; a deist or incipient deist; also a libertine†.

Free'-thinking, a. Sceptical; deistical:—s. looseness of thought in matters of relig.; *Free'-will*, s. Spontaneous. [scepticism; deism.

Free'-will, s. Liberty of choice; appr., power to direct our actions without restraint by neces. or fate (theol.); voluntariness. (v. su.)

Freebooter, frē'-bōōt-ĕr, s. 20. One who roves about for plunder; a robber; a plunderer. H., *fre'booting*, s. 90.

Freedman, frēd'-măn, s. A manumitted slave.

Freedom, frē'-dŭm, s. 17. The state of being free; liberty; independence; franchise; immunity; unrestraint; ease or facility of action or illustr.; frankness; baldness; license; improper familiarity (oft. in the pl.); &c. See *Free*.

Freehold, frē'-hōld, s. Landed estate held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life (not copyhold.—Eng.); an estate wh. a man holds in his own right, subj. to no superior nor conditions (U. S.). H., *fre'hold*, a.; *fre'holder* (the poss. of a), s. 90-1.

Free'man, -măn, s. One who enjoys liberty; appr., one who holds a par. franchise or privilege.

Free'mason, -mā-sn, s. 17, 45. One of a cert. well-known anc. and secret fraternity. H., *freema'sonry* (the institution, rites, &c., of), s. 90. [from grain.

Free'stone, -stōne, s. A var. of sandstone free

Freeze, frēze, vt. To congeal; to solidify (as a liq.) by cold; to chill; to kill by cold:—vi. To be congealed by cold; to become solid by loss of heat; to be of the temperature at wh. water freezes (app. to the weather); to chill or be chilled; to stagnate; to die of cold. H., *freez'ing*, p., a.; frōze, prt.; *frōze*ⁿ, *frozen*, frōz'n, pp., a.; *freez'ing* (act; process; state), s. 89. The *freez'ing-point* is that at wh. ice begins to form (= 32° Fahr.).

Freight, frāte, s. 45. The cargo of a ship or ves., or any part of it; lading; any thing with wh. a ship is loaded; the hire of a ship, or the charge for transporting goods by water (= *freight'age*ⁿ). H., *freight'less*, a. 90.

Freight, vt. To load with goods for transport (as a ves.); to engage or hire for freighting; to load. H., *freight'ing*, p., a.; *freight'ed*, pp.; *freight'er*, s.; *freight'ing*†, s. (v. s.) 89.

French, frĕnch, a. 29. Of or from France. H., *French'-like*†, a.; *French-ber'ry* (Avignon b., a cert. yellow dye-stuff), *French-chalk*, ch*lŭck'* (a var. of hardened talc), *French-horn'*, 26, *French-pol'ish* (a furniture varnish app. by friction), *French-white'* (finely pulverised talc), &c., s. 90-1.

French, s. The lang. or the people of France.

French'ify†, -e-fi, vt. To make Fr. or French-like. H., *French'ified*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

French'man, -măn, s. 25. A native of France.

Frenet'icᵒ, a.; *fren'sy*, s.; &c. See *Phrenetic*, *Phrensy*, &c.

Frequent, frē'-kwĕnt, a. 33. Often seen, done, or occurring; happening at short intervals; used often to act or prac.; full, crowded†. H., *fre'quently*, 43, ad.; *fre'quentness*†, *frequenceᵒ*, *fre'quency*, -kwĕn-se (com. occurrence; repetition; &c.), s. 91.

Frequent, fre-kwĕnt', vt. To visit often; to resort to often or habitually. H., *frequent'ing*, p.; *frequent'ed*, pp., a.; *frequent'er*, s.; *frequent'ableᵒ* (conversable; accessible), a.; *frequent'ing*, *frequenta'tion*, 36 (appr., the habit of freq.; resort), s. 89.

Frequent'ative, -d-tĭv, a. 45. Den. the freq. repetition of an action. (gr.) H., *frequent'atives* (a freq. verb), s. 91.

Fresco, frĕs'-ko, s. 99. Fresh. (It.) H., *fres'co*, or *fres'co-painting*, a method of pa. on fresh-laid plaster, s. (v. i.) 90.

Fres'co, s. Coolness, shade, duskiness; freshness; a picture drawn as in the dusk; a cool, refreshing drink. (v. su.)

Fresh, frĕsh, a. Brisk or mov. quickly; cool, lively; healthy in look or feeling; florid, ruddy; recently grown or gathered; rec. made or obt.; recent; sweet, not stale; not salt; not impaired by time; not forgotten or obliterated; hav. renewed vigour; not bef. employed; unpractised. H., *fresh-* (used only in comp.), *fresh'ly*, ad.; *fresh'ness*, s. 91.

Fresh†, s. A freshet. (v. i.)

Freshen, frĕsh'n, vt. To make fresh (in any sense):—vi. To grow fresh or fresher. H., *fresh'ening*, p., s.; *fresh'ened*, -nd, pp.; *fresh'ener*† (a refresher), s. 89.

Fresh'es, -ĕz, s. 35. The mingling of fresh with salt water in rivers and bays.

Fresh'et, -ĕt, s. A pool or stream of fresh water; the sud. overflow of a river from rain or melted snow.

Fresh'man†, -măn, s. (pl., *fresh'men*.) A novice; a university student dur. his first year (Eng.); one of the lowest form or class (U. S.). H., *fresh'man*†, a.; *fresh'manship*†, s. 90-1.

Fret, frĕt, s. Agitation of the surf. of a liq.; rippling of water; bubbling from fermentation; fig., agitation of mind; ment. irritation with anxiety; ill-humour; a kind of stop in the lute and guitar; an orn. cons. of one or more small fillets arr. or interlaced vertically and horiz. (arah.); bars crossed and interlaced (her.); a frith or strait†. H., *fretf'y* (orn. with), *fretf'ish*† (fretful), a.; *fret'work* (w. cons. of frets), s. (v. i.) 90-1.

Fret, vt. To rub; to wear away by friction; to corrode; to tease, irritate, or vex; to furn. with frets; to variegate or diversify:—vi.

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To suffer from friction or corrosion; to be in a fret; to be peevish and irritable. H., *fretting*, p., a.; *fretted*, *fret*†, *fretten*†, pp., a.; (a) *fretting*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Fretful, -fŏl, a. 21. Disposed to fret; peevish. H., *fretfully*, ad.; *fretfulness*, s. 91.

Fretti, frĕt, s. The worn side of the bank of a river. (mil.)

Friable, frī'-ăbl, a. 45. Easily crumbled or pulverised. H., *friableness*‡, *friability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Friar, frī'-ăr, s. 25. A monk (appr., of one of the mendicant orders); restric., a monk who is not a priest or father; a part of a page wh. has not taken the ink (typ.). H., *friary*, *friar-like*, *friarly*, a. 90.—*Friar's-cowl*, also means a cert. plant; *friar's-lantern*‡, the ignis fatuus. [friary. (v. su.)

Friary, -ăr-e, s. 25. Pert. to friars, or to a *Friary*, s. A monastery of friars.

*Friation**, frī-ā'-shŭn, s. The act of crumbling.

*Fribble**‡, frĭb'l, s. 45. Frivolous; silly:—s. A fribbler*‡.

Fribble‡, vi. To trifle; to waste by trifling; to totter†. H., *fribbling*‡, p., a.; *fribbler*‡, s.; &c. 89. [free burg or tithing (q. v.).

Friburgh, frĭ'-bŭrg, s. = *friduburgh*. A Saxon

Fricandeau, frĭk-ăn-dō', s. 99. A fricassee of veal. (Fr.)

Fricassee, -ăs-ē', -ă-sē'—K., Wa., s. 99. = *fricace*†, -ās. A dish made by cutting poultry or meat in pieces, and stewing or frying them with strong sauce. (Fr.)

Fricassee', vt. To dress as a fricassee. H., *fricasseeing*, p., s.; *fricasseed**, pp., a. 89.

Friction, frĭk'-shŭn, s. = *frication*†, -kā'-. The act of rubbing; attrition; the resistance prod. by the rubbing of the surf. of solid bodies against each other (mech.). H., *frictionless*, a.—*Friction-wheels*, those to lessen fr.

Friday, frī'-dā, s. The sixth day of the week.

Friend, frĕnd, s. One who is attached to another by affec. and intimacy (opp. to enemy); one who is not hostile; one reconciled after enmity; a companion‡; a favourer; a favourite; a com. term of salutation or fam. address; a Quaker‡; a enstomer (comm.); a paramour*§. H., *friend-like*, *friendless*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

*Friend**, vt. To befriend (q. v.). [s. 90.

Friendless, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *friendlessness*,

Friendly, -le, a. Disposed toward, as a friend; amicable, sociable, neighbourly; favourable; salutary. H., *friendly**, ad.; *friendliness*, s. 91.

Friendship, frĕnd'-shĭp, s. Intimacy or attachm. dep. on mut. respect and esteem; corresp. of sentiments without intim.; favour, pers. kindness; friendly aid, assistance, help.

Frieze, frēze, s. = *frise*, frēzz. Prim., the nap on cloth*; appr., a kind of coarse woollen cloth friezed on one side; the part of the entablature bet. the architrave and cornice (arch.). H., *friezed*, *friezed* (napped; shaggy), a. 90.

Frigate, frĭg'-ăt, -ĕt‡—K., s. 30, 45. A ship of war with one cov. gun-deck, and car. from 24 to 48 guns. [rig bet. a brig and schooner.

Frigatoon, -ă-tōōn', s. 20. A Venetian vessel in

*Frigefaction**, frĭj-e-făk'-shŭn, s. 32. Refrigeration. [*frightful*ness, a. (v. i.) 90.

Fright, frīte, s. Sud. terror; affright. H.,

Frighten, frīt'n, vt. 45. = *fright**. To disturb with fear; to sud. alarm and confuse with a feeling of danger or appro. evil; to scare, terrify, dismay; to affright. H., *frightening*, *frightingly**, p.; *frightened*, -nd, *frightedness*, pp.; &c. 89.

Frightful, frīte'-fōōl, a. 21. Exciting alarm or terror; horrible, shocking, disgusting. H., *frightfully*, ad.; *frightfulness*, s. 91.

Frigid, frĭj'-ĭd, a. Cold; without warmth; without affection; dull, unanimated; stiff, formal; lifeless. H., *frigidly*, 43, ad.; *frigidness*, *frigidity*, fre-jĭd'-ĭt-e, s. 91.—The *Frigid zone* is the space reaching from the poles of the earth to 76½° of latitude.

Frigorific, frĭg-o-rĭf'-ĭk, frī—S., Wa., a. 30. That prod. cold. H., (a) *frigorific*, s. 90.

Frill, frĭl, s. A ruffled or crimped edging of linen; a ruffle.

Frill, vt. To attach a frill to:—vi. To ruffle (as a hawk her feathers) with cold; to shiver. H., *frilling*, p., a., s.; *frilled*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Fringe, frĭnje, s. An orn. hanging border or edging of loose threads or open work; fig., the edge, margin, extremity. H., *fringy* (orn. with), *fringeless*, a.; *fringe-maker*, &c., s. 90-1.

Fringe, vt. To adorn with fringe; to border. H., *fringing*, p.; *fringed*, frĭnjd, pp., a. 89.

Fringillaceous, frĭn-jĭl-lā'-sh'shŭs, a. Pert. to the finches or *fringill'idæ* (dē). [in frippery.

Fripper†, frĭp'-ĕr, s. = *fripperer*†. A dealer

*Fripp'ery**, -e, a. Trifling; contemptible.

Fripp'ery, s. Old clothes; cast-off articles; waste trifles; also the trade in them, and the place where they are sold.

Friseur, fre-zŭr', -zūre—S., Wa., We., s. 99. A hair-dresser. (Fr.)

Frisk‡, frĭsk, a. Brisk; lively; blithe.

Frisk, s. A frolic. H., *frisk'ful**, a. 90.

Frisk, vi. To leap; to skip; to gambol in frolic and gaiety. H., *frisking*, p.; *frisked*, pp.; *frisker*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Frisk'al†, -ăl, s. A leap or caper.

Frisket, -ĕt, s. The light frame wh. holds the sheet of paper on the tympan. (typ.)

Frisky, frĭsk'-e, a. Jumping with gaiety; brisk, lively, frolicsome. H., *frisk'ily*, ad.; *frisk'iness*, s. 91.

Frith, frĭth, s. = *firth*. A nar. and deep inlet of the sea (par. upon a river); a strait; a fishing weir, also a kind of net*; a woody place†; a small field enclosed out of a common (prov.). [imperial.

Fritillary, frĭt'-ĭl-ăr-e, s. 25. The plant crown-

Fritt, frĭt, s. = *frit*. The mixed materials of wh. glass is made after being heated until they coalesce, without melting. (tech.)

Fritter, frĭt'-ĕr, s. A pancake cont. chopped fruit, poultry, fish, &c.; also a small piece of meat fried (cook.); a fragment, a shred‡.

Fritter, vt. To cut or break into small pieces; to reduce or waste by degrees‡ (fol. by *away*). H., *frittering*, p.; *frittered*, pp.

Frivolous, frĭv'-o-lŭs, a. Of little weight, value, or impor.; not worth notice; slight; trifling; worthless. H., *frivolously*, 43, ad.; *frivolousness*, *frivolity* (-vŏl'-), s. 91.

Friz‡, frĭz, s. = *frizz*‡. A curl; a lock of hair frizzed; a rough confused mass of curls or tangles§.

Friz‡, vt. = *frizz*‡. To render rough and

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tangled or curly; to frizzle. H., *friz'ing*†, p.; *frized*†, pp., a. 89.

Frizzle, frĭz'l, vt. 45. To curl or crisp in small short curls or bars (like the nap of frieze). H., *friz'ling*, p.; *friz'zled*, pp., a.; *friz'zler*†,

Fro, frō, ad. From; away; backward. [s. 89.

Frock, frŏk, s. A monk's upper dress; a kind of gown opening behind, worn by children and females; a frock-coat or surtout†; a smock-frock†. H., *frocked* (clothed in), *frock'less*, &c., a. 90.

Frog, frŏg, s. 20. A well-known nimble amphibious reptile; the middle tender part of the sole of a horse's foot (far.); an orn. cloak button, swelled in the middle. H., *frogg'y*† (harv.), a.; *frog'-fish* (a rapacious spiny-finned fish), *frog'-grass*, *frog'-hopper* (an insect), *frog'-bit* (a plant), &c., s. 90.

Frolic, frŏl'-ĭk, a. Frolicsome. H., *frol'icly*†, ad.; *frol'icness*†, s. 91.

Frolic, s. A wild prank; a flight of levity; a gambol; a freak; gaiety and mirth. H., *frol'icky*†, *frol'icful*†, a. 90.

Frolic, vi. = *frol'ick*. To play wild pranks; to gambol; &c. (v. s.) H., *frol'icking*, p., a.; *frol'icked*, pp.; &c. 89.

Frolicsome, frŏl'-ĭk-sŭm, a. 25, 45. Given to frolic; full of gaiety and mirth. H., *frol'icsomely*, ad.; *frol'icsomeness*, s. 91.

From, frŭm, frŭm†, pr. 17. Away; out of; because of; not near to; contrary to; &c. It uniformly den. source or beginning with departure or distance (either lit. or fig.), and its sense may be cor. expr. by the s. *distance*, by the a. *distant*, or by the p. *departing* (remov. to a distance). It is freq. used elliptically with adverbs: as—*from above* (from a place above), *from below* (from a pl. b.), &c.,

*From'ward**, -wŭrd, ad. Away from. [&c. 69.

Frond, frŏnd, s. A combination of leaf and stem in one organ. (bot.)

Frondescence, frŏn-dĕs'-ĕnse, s. The precise time or season of putting forth leaves. (bot.)

Frondiferous, -dĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. fronds.

Frondous, frŏnd'-ŭs, a. Bearing leafy flowers. (bot.) [the front.

Front, frŭnt, frŏnt*—K., Sh., a. 17. Being in

Front, s. Prim., the forehead†; h., the face, or the whole face; the fore part of any thing (par. of an army or of a building); the part or place before the face or opp. to it; the most conspicuous part or particular; fig., boldness, impudence. H., *front'less* (also void of shame or modesty*), a. 90.

Front, vt. To oppose face to face; to stand opposed or opposite; to have the face or front towards:—vi. To stand foremost. H., *front'ing*, p., a.; *front'ed*, pp., a. 89. [ing.

Front'age, -ĭje, s. 32. The front part of a build-

Frontal, frŭnt'-ăl, a. 17. Pert. to the forehead.

Frontal, s. An exter. med. for the forehead*; a small pediment over a window or door; a frontlet (Jew.). [broader (as a leaf).

Front'ated, -āte-ĕd, a. Growing broader and

Fronted, frŭnt'-ĕd, a. 17. Formed with a front.

Frontier, frŏn'-tēre, -chēre*—J. & M., Wa., frŭnt-ēre'—We., a. 17. Lying on or near the frontier; bordering; conterminous.

Frontier (v. a.), s. The border; appr., the boundary of a state; also the parts adjacent to this boun. (com. in the pl.). H., *frontierd*†, -tērd' (guarded on the), a. 90.

Frontignac, frŏn-tēne-yăk', frŏng—Fr., s. 99. Wine from Frontignac.

Frontispiece, frŏn'-tĭs-pēse, s. The part wh. first meets the eye; appr., the orn. first page of a book, or that opposite the title-page; the prin. face of a building (arch.).

Frontlet, frŭnt'-lĕt, s. A fillet or band worn on the forehead.

Froppish†§, frŏp'-ĭsh, a. Peevish.

Frore, frōre, a. = *frōrne*†. Frozen; frosty. († or poet.) H., *frōr'y*† (frozen; cov. with hoar-frost), a. 91.

Frost, frŏst or frawst, frăwst‡—K., s. 17. Frozen dew (= *hoar-frost*, *white frost*); the power, act, or state of freezing (app. to the weather or atmos. temperature; when no frozen dew is deposited = *black frost*†). H., *frost'less*, *frost'y*, *frost'like*, &c., a. H. also —*frost'-bitten*, *frost'-bound*, *frost'-nipped*, &c., a.; *frost'-nail* (of a horse's shoe), *frost'-work* (w. res. hoar-f.), &c., s. 90-1.

Frost, vt. To cover or adorn in a manner res. hoar-frost. H., *frost'ing*, p.; *frost'ed*, pp., a.; *frost'ing* (appr., the comp. used on cakes, &c.), s. 89.

Frost'y, -e, a. Prod. or cont. frost; freezing; very cold; chill in affec.; frost-like; white. H., *frost'ily*, a.; *frost'iness*, s. 91.

Froth, frŏth or frawth, frăwth§—K., s. 17. The collec. of small bubbles formed by fermentation, or by agitating a liq.; spume; foam; fig., empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence; any light unsubstan. matter. H., *froth'less*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Froth, vt. To cause froth on:—vi. To foam; to throw up froth or bubbles. H., *froth'ing*, p., a.†; *frothed*, pp. (v. i.) 89.

Froth'y, -e, a. Cov. with froth; foaming; vain; empty; unsubstantial. H., *froth'ily*, ad.; *froth'iness*, s. 91.

Frounce, frownse, s. 23. A wrinkle, plait, curl, or fringe†; a disease of the mouth of horses and hawks.

Prounce†, vt. To gather into plaits or wrinkles; to curl or frizzle (as the hair). H., *froun"cing*, p.; *frounced*, pp., a. 89.

Frowsy§, frow'-ze, a. = *frow'zy*§; *frow'y*†, -e. 23. Strong and ill-scented; musty, rank, fœtid.

Froward, frō'-wărd, -wŭrd†, a. 25. Peevish; perverse; refractory. H., *frō'wardly*, 43, ad.; *frō'wardness*, s. 91. [tool for laths.

Frower, frō'-ĕr, -wĕr—K., S., s. A cleaving

Frown, frown, s. 23. Contraction of the brow in anger or displeasure; a stern or angry look. (v. v.)

Frown, vt. To repel by a frown; to rebuke:—vi. To expr. displeasure by a frown; to look angry, stern, or threatening; to scowl (fol. by *on* or *at*). H., *frown'ing*, p., a.; *frowned*, pp. 89. [ad. 91.

Frown'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *frown'ingly*,

Frozen, frōz'n, pp., a. See *Freeze*. H., *frōz'enness*†, s. 91.

Fructed, frŭkt'-ĕd, a. Bearing fruits. (her.)

Fructescence, frŭk-tĕs'-ĕnse, s. 35. The season

Fructicose, -te-kōse', a. Fructuous. [of fruiting.

Fructiferous, -tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing fruit.

Fructify, frŭk'-te-fī, vt. 43. To render fruitful or produc.:—vi. To flourish†; to bear fruit†. H., *fruc'tifying*, p., a.; *fruc'tified*, pp.; *fructifica'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Fructification, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s. The temporary

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part of a plant empl. in reproduction (bot.; v. v.). [Fruition.

Fructuation†, -tu-ā'-shŭn, s. = *fructūrc*†.

Fructuous, frŭk'-ū-ŭs, frŭk'-shū-ŭs—S., Wa., a. 18, 36. Fruitful; fruit-like; impregnating with fertility. H., *fructuously*, ad.; *fructuousness*, s. 91.

Frugal, frōō'-gŭl, a. 34, 18. Economical in living, expenditure, &c.; sparing; thrifty; parsimonious. H., *frugally*, ad.; *frugalness**, *frugality*, -găl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Fruggin, frŭg'-ĭn, s. An oven fork or pole.

Frugiferous, frōō-jĭf'-ēr-ŭs, a. 18, 32. Prod. fruit or corn. [or seeds.

Frugivorous, -jĭv'-o-rŭs, a. Feeding on fruit

Fruit, frōōt, s. 34, 18. In a gen. sense, whatever the earth produces for food, clothing, or profit; the prod. of a plant wh. cont. the seed; the ovarium or the pistillum arrived at maturity, the seed either with or without the pericarp (bot.); production gen., also that wh. is prod.; produce of the womb, offspring; fig., effect, conseq., result; advantage, profit. H., *fruit'-bearing*, &c., a.; *fruit'-bearer*, *fruit'-bud*, *fruit'-loft*, *fruit'-tree*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

*Fruit**, vi. To bear or prod. fruit. H., *fruit'-ing*†, p., a., s.; *fruit'ed**, pp. 89.

Fruitage, frōōt'-ăj, s. 45. Fruit collec.; the fruit of one season.

Fruit'erer, -ēr-ēr, s. One who deals in fruit.

Fruit'ery, -ēr-e, s. A place for keeping fruit.

Fruitful, frōōt'-fōōl, a. 18, 20. Prod. fruit; fertile, prolific, abund. produc. (app. to animals, veg., and the intellect); not sterile or barren; plenteous. H., *fruit'fully*, 43, ad.; *fruit'fulness*, s. 91.

Fruition, frōō-ĭsh'-ŭn, s. 18. Use accom. with pleasure; enjoym.; possession.

*Fruitive**, -ĭt'-ĭv, a. 45. Enjoying.

Fruitless, frōōt'-lĕs, a. 34, 18. Barren; unprofitable; ineffectual. H., *fruit'lessly*, ad.; *fruit'lessness*, s. 91.

Fruit'y, -e, a. Like fruit. H., *fruit'iness*, s. 91.

Frumentaceous, frōō-mĕn-tā'-ah'-shŭs, a. 18, 28. Made of or res. wheat or grain. [or like grain.

*Frumentarious**, -tăr'-e-ŭs, a. Pert. to wheat

Frumentation, -tā'-shŭn, s. A largess of grain to the mob. (anc. Rome.) [boiled in milk.

Frumenty, frōō'-mĕn-te, fŭr'-ĕ, s. 18. Wheat

Frump†, frŭmp, s. A peevish, old-fashioned female. H., *frump'ish*†, a. 90.

Frush†, frŭsh, s. The frog of a horse's foot; also a disease affec. it.

Frustrate†, frŭs'-trāte, a. Vain; frustrated.

Frus'trate, vt. Lit., to break or interrupt; appr., to defeat, disappoint, balk; to make null; to nullify. H., *frus'trating*, p.; *frus'trated*, pp., a.; *frus'trater*†, s.; *frus'trable**, a.; *frustra'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

*Frus'trative**, -trā-tĭv, a. 45. = *frus'tratory*, -tŏr-e. 25. Tend. to defeat, or to make void; fallacious.

Frustrum, frŭs'-trŭm, s. = *frust**. A piece cut off from a reg. figure (arch.); the part of a solid next the base formed by cutting off the top, also the part of any solid body bet. two planes (geom.). [L.]

Frutescent, frōō-tĕs'-ĕnt, a. 18, 35. From herbaceous becoming shrubby. (bot.)

Fruticous, -te-kŭs, a. = *fruticose*. Shrub-like. (bot.) [a small shrub.

Fruticulose, -tĭk-ū-lōs*c*', a. 45. Branching like

Fry, frī, s. 42. A swarm of fishes just hatched; a dish of any thing fried†; the 'liver and lights' of a pig†.

Fry, vt. To dress with oil or fat in a pan over the fire; to cook in a *fry'ing-pan*:—vi. To be roasted or suffer the action of heat, as meat, &c., in frying; to suffer from extreme heat†. H., *fry'ing*, p., s.; *fried*, pp., s. 89.

Fub†§, fŭb, s. A plump, chubby boy. H., *fubb'y*§ (chubby), a. 90. [disguised.

Fucate, fū'-kāte, a. = *fu'cated*. 18. Painted; *Fuchsia*, fū'-sh'*d*, -she-ă—S., s. A flowering plant of many species.

Fu'coid, -koyd, a. 22. Res. sea-weed.

Fu'coid, s. Fossil sea-weed.

Fucoid'al, -ăl, a. Cont. fucoids.

Fucus, fū'-kŭs, s. 18. Paint for the face; appr., sea-weed (pl., *fu'ci*, -sī.); a genus of the *fucoid'eæ* (-e-ē), an extensive sub-div. of the algæ (bot.).

Fuddle§, fŭd'l, s. 45. A drunken bout.

Fudd'le†§, vt. To confuse with liquor; to intoxicate:—vi. To drink habitually or to excess. H., *fudd'ling*†§, p., s.; *fudd'led*†§, -ld (drunk), pp., a. 89. [nonsense.

Fudge‡§, fŭj, s. 32. A made-up story; stuff;

Fuel, fū'-ĕl, s. 18. Matter used to prod. heat by burning; appr., the subs. com. burned in stoves, grates, and furnaces; fig., any thing that serves to support or increase heat, excitem., or energy (phys., civ., pol., or ment.).

*Fu'el**, vt. To supply or feed with fuel. H., *fu'elling** (also fuel in gen.‡), p., s.; &c. 89.

Fugacious, fū-gā'-sh'ŭs, a. 18, 28. Volatile; fleeting; unstable. H., *fuga'ciousness*, *fu-*

Fugh, fŭ, int. Foh! [*gacity*, -găs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Fugitive, fū'-jĭt-ĭv, a. 18, 45. Volatile, fugacious, unstable, perishable; vagabond; fleeing; hasty, occas., temporary, not formally published (app. to liter. comp.). H., *fu'gitively*, ad.; *fu'gitiveness*, s. 91.

Fu'gitive, s. One who flees or has fled from his station, duty, or country; a runaway; a deserter; an exile†.

Fugleman, fū'-gl-măn, s. See *Flugelman*.

Fugue, fūg or fūeg, s. 30. A piece in wh. the parts follow each other, each repeating the subj. at a cert. interval above or below the prec. part. (mus.) H., *fug'ist* (one who composes f.), s. 90.

Fulcrate, fŭl'-krāte, a. Hav. fulcrums; hav. branches desc. to the earth (bot.).

Fulcrum, fŭl'-krŭm, s. (pl., *fulcrums*†, E.; *fulcra*, L.) = *fulcre**. A prop, support, or rest; appr., the fixed point on wh. a lever moves (mech.); any thing by wh. a plant supports itself upon another plant* (bot.).

Fulfil, fōōl-fĭl', vt. (*fulfill'*—We.) 21, 53. Lit., to fill fully; appr., to accompl., complete, or carry into effect; to perform what is intended, promised, expected, or foretold; to answer in purp., design, execution, or event; to answer by obedience (as law). H., *fulfil'ing*, p.; *fulfilled'*, pp., a.†; *fulfil'er*, s.; *fulfil'ing*†, *fulfil'ment*, s. (v. i.) 48, 89.

Fulfraught', a. See *Full-fraught*.

Fulgent, fŭl'-jĕnt, a. 32. Bright; shining; dazzling; effulgent (q. v.). H., *ful'gently*, ad.; *ful'gency*, -jĕn-se, s. 91. [-jĭd'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Ful'gid†, -jĭd, a. Effulgent. H., *fulgidity**, *Fulgurate**, fŭl'-gū-rāte, vi. 18. To flash (as lightning). H., *fulgura'tion*, 36 (also the

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snd. and final brightening of the fused globule—assay.), s. 89.

Fuliginous, fū-lĭj'-ĭn-ŭs, a. 18, 32. Pert. to or res. smoke or soot; sooty; smoky; dusky. H., *full"ginously*, ad.; *fuliginosity**, -nŏs'-ĭt-e, *Fu'limart*, -le-mȧrt, s. 18. The polecat. [s. 90-1.

Full, fŏŏl, a. 21. Replete; hav. no void space; abounding with; supplied, occupied (as a seat or throne); well-supplied; stored; saturated, sated; crowded (lit. or ment.); stuffed; complete, entire, perfect; cont. or expr. the whole matter; expr. much; strong; loud, clear, distinct (as sound); mature, perfect; exhib. the whole face or disc; adequate, suffic.; copious, ample; well-fed, supplied, or furn.; hav. no vacancy. H., *full'y*, 42, ad.; *ful'ness*, s. 48, 91.

Full, ad. Quite; to the same degree; with the whole effect; exactly; directly; fully; very, completely (par. bef. other ad.). In its num. comb. with *a.* and *s.* (most of wh. are †), it den. the utmost extent or degree: as—*full-a'cornad*, *full-bloomed**, *full-blŏwn'* (as a flower), *full-bott'omed* (as a wig), *full-dressed** (in evening costume), *full-drive'*† (at full speed), *full-eared** (as wheat), *full-faced**, *full-fleshed** (corpulent), *full-formed** (hav. full f.), *full-fraught*, -frȧwt' (fully stored), *full-grŏwn'* (of mature size), *full-heart'ed* (full of courage or confid.; elated), *full-hot'* (hotter than is agreeable or proper), *full-manned** (hav. a full crew), *full-mouthed** (hav. a full, deep voice), *full-spread'* (extended to the utmost), *full-winged** (as a young bird), &c., s.; *full-butt'*§ (face to face; directly and with violence), ad.; *full-bott'om**, -ŭm (a wig), &c., s.

Full, fŏŏl, s. 21. Complete measure; utmost extent; highest state or degree; the whole, the total; satiety; the time of full-moon. (v. s.)

Full, fŏŏl, vt. 21. To scour, cleanse, and thicken and strengthen cloth by the action of a falling-mill. H., *full'ing*, p., a.; *fulled*, pp., a.; *full'er* (one whose trade is to), s.; *full'ing* (act; art; trade), s. 89.—*Full'er's-earth*, is a soft friable clay used in fulling; *fuller's thist'le* or *full'er's-weed*, the teasel.

Fullage, fŏŏl'-ĭj, s. 45. Money paid for fulling cloth. [(orig. made at Fulham).

Full'am§, -ăm, s. = *ful'ham*§. False dice

Full'ery, -ĕr-e, s. A fulling-mill.

Fulmar, fŭl'-mȧr, s. 25. An arctic spe. of petrel; a polecat.

Fulminant, fŭl'-me-nănt, a. 19. Thundering.

Ful'minate, -nāte, s. A salt of *fulmin'ic acid*.

Ful'minate, vt. = *ful'mine*†, 45. To utter or send out (as denunciation or censure); to cause to fulminate:—vi. Lit., to thunder; appr., to explode with intense violence and noise; to detonate; to issue eccl. denun. and censures. H., *ful'minating*, p., a.; *ful'minated*, pp.; *fulmina'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Ful'minatory, -nā-tŏr-e, a. 25. Thundering; striking terror.

Fulmin'ic, -ĭk, a. Noting a cert. explosive acid known only in its compounds.

Fulsome, fŭl'-sŭm, a. 17, 45. Nauseous, offensive (now app. only to the mind); disgustingly fawning or obsequious; lecherous, obscene†. H., *ful'somely*, ad.; *ful'someness*, s. 91. [yellow; tawny.

Fulvid, fŭl'-vĭd, a. = *ful'vous*, -vŭs. Dull

*Fumado**, fū-mā'-do, s. 18. A smoked fish.

Fu'mage, -māje, s. 45. A smoke tax; hearth-money. [obt. from fumitory.

Fumario, -mȧr'-ĭk, a. 26. Noting an acid

Fu'maroles, -mȧ-rōlez, s. pl. 26. The smoke-holes of a sulphur mine or a volcano.

Fumble†, fŭm'bl, fŭmb'l, vt. 45. To manage awkwardly*:—vi. To feel or grope about; to attempt, seek, or handle awkwardly or perplexedly; to handle much; to play childishly. H., *fumb'ling*†, p., a.; *fumb'led*†, pp.; *fumb'ler*†, s. 89.

Fumb'lingly†, a. (v. v.) H., *fumb'lingly*†, ad. 91.

Fume, fūme, s. 18. Smoke; vapour prod. by combustion; any vol. matter emitted in a visible or offen. form; exhalation from the stomach (in all the prec., com. used in the pl.); heat of mind; choler, rage, passion; any thing unsubstan. or fleeting; an idle or vain conceit. H., *fūm'y*, *fūm'ish**, *fume'less*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Fume, vt. To smoke or dry in smoke; to fumigate:—vi. To smoke; to yield vapour or visible exhalations; to pass off in vapour; to be in a rage. H., *fūm'ing*, p., a.; *fumed*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Fumet, fōō'-mā, s. 99. = *fu'mette**, fŭ-mĕt'—Wa., We. Lit., flavour; appr., the smell of over-kept venison or game; the dung of deer.

Fumid, fū'-mĭd, a. 18. Smoky; vaporous. H., *fumid'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91. [fumes.

Fumiferous, -mĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Pred. smoke or

*Fu'migant**, -me-gănt, a. Fuming; disinfecting. H., (a) *fu'migant**, s. 90-1.

Fumigate, fū'-me-gāte, vt. 18, 30. To smoke; to perfume; to apply smoke to; to expose to the action of disinfecting fumes, vapours, or gases. H., *fu'migating*, p., a.; *fu'migated*, pp., a.; *fumiga'tion*, 36 (the act; also the vapours, &c., empl.), s. 89. [fumes or vapour.

Fu'migatory, -gā-tŏr-e, a. 26. That purify by

Fuming, fūme'-ĭng, a. Smoking; &c. (v. v.) H., *fūm'ingly*, ad. 91. [A cert. herb.

Fumitory, fū'-me-tŏr-e, s. 18, 26. = *fu'matory*.

Fu'mous, -mŭs, a. Fumy.

Fumy, -fūme'-e, a. 18. Emitting fumes; smoky. H., *fūm'ily*, ad.; *fūm'iness*, s. 91.

Fun†, fŭn, s. Sport; drollery; merriment. (v. i.)

Funambulate, fū-năm'-bu-lāte, vt. 18. To walk or dance on a rope. H., *funam'bulating*, p., a.; *funam'bulist* (appr., a rope-dancer), s.; *funambula'tion*, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Function, fŭngk'-shŭn, s. 45. Performance; office, employm., occup.; duty; single set of duty or office; the office or operation of any organ or bodily member (phys.); power, faculty (animal or intel.); an expr. into wh. a variable enters (alg.).

Func'tional, -ăl, a. Pert. to or performed by functions. H., *func'tionally*, ad. 91.

Func'tionary, -ĭt-e, s. 26. One who holds an office or trust; an official.

Fund, fŭnd, s. Stock or capital; that out of wh. supplies are drawn; stock or money whose income is set apart for some permanent obj.; a stock or bank of money; abundance, ample store:—pl. Permanent debts due by a governm. paying interest; public stocks. H., *fund'less*, a.; *fund'holder*, &c., s. 90.

Fund, vt. To place money in a fund; to form a debt into a stock charged with interest (mon.). H., *fund'ing*, p.; *fund'ed*, pp., a. 89.

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Fundament, fŭn'-dă-mĕnt, s. Prim., foundation†; appr., the seat of the body†; the rectum*§.

Fundamental, -ăl, a. Pert. to or serving for the foundation or basis; primary, leading, impor., neces., essential. H., *fundament'ally*, ad. 91.—*Fundament'al bass*, the lowest note or root of a chord (mus.).

Fundamental, s. That wh. serves as the groundwork of what follows; an essential.

Fundus, fŭn'-dŭs, s. The base of any coniform organ. (anat.) [L.] [-ŭs. Funereal.

Funebrial*, fū-nē'-brē-ăl, a. = *funebrious*†.

Funeral, fū'-nĕr-ăl, a. 18. Pert. to or used at a funeral.

Fu'neral, s. Burial; interment; also the procession, ceremonies, &c., attending it.

Funereal, -nē'-re-ăl, a. Pert. to or suiting a funeral; fig., dark, solemn, mournful. H., *fune'really*, ad. 91. [acid.

Fungate, fŭng'-gāte, a. 45, 30. A salt of fungic

Fungia, fŭn'-je-ă, s. 32. A mushroom-like genus of corals. [noting a cert. acid.

Fun'gic, -jĭk, a. 32. Of or from mushrooms; ***Fun'giform***, -je-form, a. 26. Headed like a mushroom. (min.)

Fun'gine, -jĭn, s. 58. The fleshy portion of mushrooms deprived of soluble matter.

Fun'gite, -jīte, s. A fossil fungus or coral.

Fungivorous, -jĭv'-o-rŭs, a. Feeding on mushrooms or fungus. [room; fungiform.

Fungoid, fŭng'-goyd, a. 45, 22. Res. a mush-

Fungous, fŭng'-gŭs, a. 45. Of or res. fungus; soft, excrescent, spongy; growing sud.; ephemeral. H., *fungosity*, -gŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Fungus, fŭng'-gŭs, s. (pl., *fun'guses*, E.; *fun'gi*, -jī, L.), 45. A mushroom; a toadstool; any spongy excrescence on plants or animals; proud flesh†:—pl. A large nat. order of plants of low organisation (bot.).

Funicle, fū'-nĭkl, s. 45. A small cord or ligature; a fibre. [funicle.

Funicular, -nĭk'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Cons. of a

Funk§, fŭngk, s. 45. A stink.

Funk§, vt. To envelop with a funk or stink:—vi. To stink through fear; to suddenly lose courage.

Funnel, fŭn'-ĕl, s. A tube or passage for liquids and gases; a trumpet-shaped ves. for conveying fluids into close vessels without spilling them; the smoke shaft or hollow channel of a chimney (arch.). H., *funn'el-shaped*, &c.,

Funny†, fŭn'-e, a. Droll; comical. [a. 90.

Funn'y, s. A light wherry sharp at both ends.

Fur, fŭr, s. The short, soft, finer hair of cert. animals; the skins of cert. animals with the fur, also the same prep. for orn. or wear; a coating of morbid matter (as on the tongue in fever); an incrustation (as on a kettle or boiler). H., *fur* (made of), *furr'y* (of or res.;

Fur†§, ad. Far. [cov. with.), &c., a. (v. 1.) 90.

Fur, vt., vi. To line or orn. with fur; to cover or become cov. with morbid or foreign matter. H., *furr'ing*, p.; *furred*, pp., a. 89.

Furacious*, fū-rā'-sh'ŭs, a. 18, 28. Thievish. H., *furacity**, -răs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Furbelow†, fŭr'-be-lo, s. The fringed, plaited, or puckered border of a gown or petticoat; a kind of flounce. H., (to) *fur'below†*, vt.; &c. 89.

Furbish†, fŭr'-bĭsh, vt. To rub up; to polish or burnish. H., *fur'bishing†*, p.; *fur'bished†*, pp., a.; *fur'bisher†*, s. 89.

Furcate, fŭr'-kāte, a. = *fur'cated*, -ĕd. Forked.

Furcation, -kā'-shŭn, s. A forking. [(bot.)

Fur'cula, -kū-lă, s. 18. A little fork.

Furfuraceous, fŭr-fū-rā'-sh'ŭs, a. 18, 28. Branny; scurfy. (path.)

Furious, fū'-re-ŭs or fūre'-e-ŭs, a. 18, 26. Impetuous, raging, turbulent; transported by passion bey. reason; phrensied; mad. H., *fu'riously*, ad.; *fu'riousness*, s. 91.

Furl, fŭrl, vt. To draw or roll up into a long bundle (as a sail—naut.). H., *furl'ing*, p.; *furled*, pp., a. 89.

Furlong, fŭr'-lŏng, s. The 1-8th of a mile. (Eng.)

Fur'lough, -lo, s. Leave of absence. (mil.) H., (to) *fur'lough*, vt.; &c. 89.

Fur'menty§, s. Frumenty (q. v.).

Furnace, fŭr'-nāse, s. 28. An enclosed fireplace for obt. a high degree of heat; a place of temporal or of endless afflic. or torment (scrip.).

Furnish, fŭr'-nĭsh, vt. To provide with things neces.; to fit up (as with furniture); to supply, to store (as with knowl.); to equip, &c. H., *fur'nishing*, p., a.; *fur'nished*, pp., a.; *fur'nisher*, s.; *fur'nishing*, *fur'nishment**, s. (v. 1.) 89.

Furniture, fŭr'-ne-tūre, -chūre—S., Wa., s. 18. The goods, utensils, and other movables of a house; neces. appendages (as of a trade or art); equipage; ornaments; decoration.

Furor, fū'-rŏr, s. 18. Fury; rage. (L.)

Furrier, fŭr'-re-ĕr, s. 26. A dealer in furs, and fur goods. [trade of a furrier.

Fur'riery, -ĕr-e, s. Furs in gen.; also the

Furrow, fŭr'-ro, s. 26. The small trench made by a plough; any nar. trench or channel; a groove; the hollow made by wrinkles.

Fur'row, vt. To cut or form furrows in; to groove; to wrinkle. (v. s.) H., *fur'rowing*, p.; *fur'rowed*, pp., a. 89.

Further, fŭr'-thĕr, a. comp. 38. More distant; additional; beyond this. (The best usage appears to restrict *farther*, to distance; and *further*, to quan. and degree, ment. remoteness, &c.) [(v. s.)

Fur'ther, ad. To a greater extent or degree.

Fur'ther†, vt. To help forward; to promote; to assist. H., *fur'thering†*, p.; *fur'thered†*, pp.; *fur'therer†*, s.; *fur'therance†*, -ănse (promotion; advancem.). s. 89.

Fur'thermore, -mōre, ad. Moreover; besides.

Fur'thermost, -mōst, a. Most remote. (v. su.)

Furtive, fŭr'-tĭv, a. 45. Stolen. H., *fur'tively*, ad. 91. [(path.)

Furuncle, fū'-rŭngkl, fŭr'—S., s. 18, 45. A boil.

Furry, fŭr'-e or fŭ'-re, a. 18, 26. Impetuosity; rage; madness; exaltation of fancy; enthusiasm; a turbulent violent woman:—pl., *Fu'ries*, -ēz, the three avenging deities (myth.). H., *fur'y-like*, a. (v. su.) 89.

Furze, fŭrze, s. A cert. prickly evergreen bush; gorse. H., *furz'y* (full of), a. 90. [security.

Fuscation*, fŭs-kā'-shŭn, s. A darkening; ob-

Fuscous, fŭs'-kŭs, a. Brown; dingy.

Fuse, fūze, s. 18, 35. = *fuze**. A small tube filled with combustible matter used to fire mines, shells, &c.

Fuse, vt. To melt; to liquefy by heat:—vi. To be melted. H., *fūs'ing*, p., a.; *fused*, pp., a.; *fu'sure**, -zh'ŏor, *fusion*, fū'-zhŭn (act; state), s. 89.

Fusee, fū-zē', s. A steel, a tinder-box*; tinder;

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a match, a cigar light; a fuse; a fusil; the cone or spindle round wh. the chain is wound (hor.).

Fusel, fōō'-zĕl, a. = *fou'sel*. Noting the fœtid oil (*fu'sel-oil*) of corn and grain spirit.

Fusible, fūz'-ĭbl, fū'-se-bl—Wa., a. 35, 45. That may be fused. H., *fusibility*, -bll'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Fusiform, fū'-se-form, a. 18, 26. Spindle-shaped.

*Fu'sil**, -zĭl, a. = *fu'sile**. Fusible.

Fusil, fŭ'-zĭl, fōō-zē'—S., Wa., Fr., -zĭl'—K., a. 99. A light musket; a fusee*; a fuse*; a bearing someth. like a spindle (her.).

Fusilier, -zĭl-ēr', s. A foot soldier who orig. carried a fusil. [ters. H., *fuss'y*†, a. 90.

Fuss†, fŭs, s. A bustle or tumult in small matters.

Fust, fŭst, s. A fusty smell†; the shaft of a column or pilaster (arch.).

Fustet, fŭs'-tĕt, s. Young fustic, the wood of the Venice sumach, a dye-stuff.

Fustian, fŭst'-yăn, s. 45. Made of fustian; fig., absur. pompous; bombastic.

Fus'tian, s. A kind of thick tweeled cotton cloth; h., fig., an inflated and unnat. style of speech or writing; bombast. H., *fus'tianist** (a writer of), s. 90.

Fustic, fŭs'-tĭk, s. The wood of a W. I. tree used as a dye-stuff (= *old fus'tic*).

Fustigation, -te-gā'-shŭn, s. A penance†; also the pun. of cudgelling (anc. Rome). [fellow.

Fustilarian†§, -te-lār'-e-ăn, s. A low, fusty

Fus'tilug†§, -lŭg, s. A gross unwieldy person.

Fusty†, fŭst'-e, a. Ill-smelling; rank; musty. H., *fust'iness*†, s. 91.

Futile, fū'-tĭl, a. = *fu'tilous**, -tĭs. 18, 45. Prim., talkative, loquacious†; appr., of no weight, impor., or effect; trifling; useless; worthless. H., *fu'tilely*, 43, ad.; *futil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Futtocks, fŭt'-ŭks, s. pl. The lower middle timbers of a ship. (naut.)

Future, fūtd'-ūre, fū'-eh'-ōōr—S., -shūre—Wa., a. 18, 36. That is to come; that expr. what is to be (gr.). H., *fu'turely*†, ad.; *futurity*, -tū'-rĭt-e (future time, state of being, or event), s. 91.

Fu'ture, s. Time to come; futurity.

Fuzz†, fŭz, s. Dusty volatile matter. H., *fuzz'y*† (light, spongy, dusty), a.; *fuzz'-ball*† (a kind of fungus wh. bursts on being pressed), s. 90. [scatter dust.

Fuzz§, vt. To fuzzle†:—vi. To explode and

Fuzzle§, fŭz'l, vt., vi. To fuddle. H., *fuss'led*§ (intoxicated), pp., a.; &c. 89.

Fy, fī, int. 42. Fie! for shame!

G

G, je. The seventh letter of the Eng. alphabet. It has two sounds—one, com. called *g hard*, formed like *k*, but less forcibly, with a gentler sep. of the organs—the other, *g soft*, res. *j*. In mus., it is used to den. the treble clef. 30, 32. [talk. H., (to) *gab*§, vi. 90.

Gab§, găb, s. Cant; loquacity; low, deceitf.

Gabardine†, găb-ăr-dēn', găb'-ĕr-dĭn—J. & M., K., s. A coarse loose upper garment, form. worn by men; h., fig., a mean dress.

Gabble, găb'l, s. 45. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered (as of geese or turkeys); h., prate, tattle†.

Gabb'le, vi. To utter gabble; to cackle; to prate. H., *gabb'ling*, p., s.; *gabb'led*, pp.; *gabb'ler*, s. 89.

Gabelle, gă-bĕl', s. 99. A tax or duty (appr., that on salt). [Fr.]

Gabion, gā'-be-ŭn, s. 25. A large basket filled with earth, used for shelter. (fort.)

Gable, gā'bl, s. 45. The vertical, triangular piece of wall at the end of a house, bet. the cornice or eaves and the summit. (arch.)

Ga'blet, -blĕt, s. A small, orn., gable-like canopy. (arch.)

Gaby†, gā'-be, s. A silly, foolish person.

Gad, găd, s. A goad†; the point of a spear or arrow-head†; an ingot of steel; a stile or graver.

Gad†, vi. To ramble about idly or without fixed purpose. H., *gadd'ing*†, p., s.; *gadd'ed*†, pp.; *gadd'er*† (= *gad'about*†, -bowt), s. 89.

Gad'fly, -flī, s. = *gad'bee*. A fly wh. stings cattle; the œstrus or breeze.

Gaelic, gā'-lĭk, -ĕl-ĭk—S., s. Pert. to the *Gaels* or Sco. Highlanders. H., *Gae'lic* (their lang.), s. 90-1.

Gaff, găf, s. A fool†; a light harpoon; fishing-tackle (prov.); the boom wh. extends the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail (naut.).

Gaf'fer, -ĕr, s. (f., *gamm'er*.) A word of resp. addressed to an aged man†; (now only occ. app. to) an old rustic*†.

Gaffle, găf'l, s. 45. A steel lever used to bend cross-bows:—pl. Artif. spurs put on fighting cocks.

*Gaf'ty**, -te, a. Doubtful; suspected. (prov.)

Gag, găg, s. 30. Someth. thrust into the mouth to hinder speech.

Gag, vt. To apply a gag to; to hinder freedom of speech in any way†. H., *gagg'ing*, p.; *gagged*, pp.; *gagg'er*†, s. 48, 89.

Gage, gāj, s. 90, 32. A pledge, pawn, or deposit†; someth. thrown down as a challenge to combat†; gauge*; any instr. for appar. used to meas. or adjust; the length of a slate or tile below the lap (arch.); a tool to strike a line parallel to a straight edge (carp.; join.); the draught of a ship expr. in feet, also the position of a vee. to windw. (= *weath'er-gage*) or to leeward (= *lee'-gage*) of another (naut.); the propor. of plaster of Paris in a mixed plaster (plast.-w.); a piece of hard-wood var. notched, used in adjus. (typ.).

Gage, vt. To pledge or impawn† (as a wager); to bind by a pledge†; to engage†; to gauge* (q.v.). H., *gāj'ing*, p.; *gaged*, pp.; *gāj'er*, s. 89.

Gaggle†, găg'l, vi. 45. To cackle like a goose.

Gai'ety, *gai'ly*, s., ad. See *Gay*.

Gain†, gān, a. = *gain'ly*†, -le. Ready; handy; dextrous. H., *gain'ly*†, ad. 91.

Gain, s. Advantage obt.; profit; interest; overplus in comput. (opp. to *loss*); unlawf. advantage.

Gain, vt. To obt. or reach (as by industry or capital); to get (as profit or advan.); to obt. or acquire; to procure, to receive (as honour); to draw into any interest or party; to conciliate; to attain to:—vi. To have profit or advan.; to encroach, to advance nearer, to gain ground on (fol. by *on* or *upon*); to have the advan.; to obt. influence with. H., *gain'ing*, p., s.; *gained*, pp.; *gain'er*, s.; *gain'able*†, a.; *gain'ing*† (in the pl., earnings), s. 89.—To *gain' over*†, is to draw to one's interest or party.

*Gainage**, gān'-āje, s. 30, 32. Wainage; also the profit made by tillage. (leg.)

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Gain'ful, -fŏol, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *gain'fully*, ad.; *gain'fulness*, s. 91. [&c. 91.

Gain'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *gain'lessness*, s.;

Gainsay, gānz'-sā, -sā'—P., Wa., We., vt. To contradict; to deny; to dispute. H., *gain'saying*, p., a., s.; *gain'sayed*, pp.; *gain'sayer*, pr. See *Against*. [sayer, s. 89.

Gain'ish, gārr'-ĭsh, a. 34. Gaudy; showy; extrav. gay; flighty. H., *gain'ishly*, ad.; *gain'ishness*, s. 91.

Gait, gāt, s. A march, a walk†; the manner and air of walking. H., *gait'ed* (hav. a par. g.; us. only in comp.), a. 90.

Gaiters, gā'-tĕrz, s. pl. Cov. of cloth for the legs or the ankles. H., (to) *gai'ter*†, vt.; &c. 89.

Gala, gā'-lă, s. Display; splendour; holiday; festivity; a splendid entertainment. H., *ga'la-day*, s. 90.

Galactine, gă-lăk'-tĭn, s. 53. A subs. obt. from the sap of the So. Amer. cow-tree.

Galactometer, găl-ăk-tŏm'-e-tĕr, s. A lactometer. [ists on milk.

Galactophagist, -tŏf'-ă-jĭst, s. One who sub-

Galactopoietic, -to-poy-ĕt'-ĭk, a. That increases the flow of milk. H., (s) *galactopoiet'ic*, s. (med.) 91. [bitter root, from China.

Galangal, gă-lăng'-găl, s. 30, 45. An arom.

Galantine, găl-ăn-tēn', s. 99. A dainty hash; a dish of poultry or veal, boned, tied up tight, boiled, and served cold. (cook.) [*la'tia* (-sh'ă).

Galatians, gă-lā'-sh'ănz, s. pl. 36. Inhab. of *Ga-*

Galaxy, găl'-ăk-se, -lăk'*—P., s. The Milky-Way (ast.); h., any assemblage of splendid persons or things. [gum-resin.

Galbanum, găl'-bă-nŭm, s. A cert. fœtid med.

Gale, gāl, s. 30. A strong current of air; appr., a strong wind (bet. a smart breeze and a tempest); a vehement wind, a storm (naut.); a plant found in bogs.

Gale, vi. To sail, or sail fast. (naut.) 48.

Galeas, găl'-yăs, s. A large Venetian galley.

Galeate, gā'-le-āte, a. = *ga'leated*. Cov. as with a helmet; hav. helmet-like flowers (bot.).

Galena, gă-lē'-nă, s. Native sulphuret of lead. H., *galen'ic* (pert. to), a. (v. l.) 90.

Galenic, -lĕn'-ĭk, a. = *galen'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to *Ga'len* or Galenism. See *Galena*.

Galen'icals, -ĭks, s. pl. Drugs.

Ga'lenism, -ĭzm, s. 35. The doctrines of Galen. H., *Ga'lenist* (a follower of), s. 90.

Galericulate, găl-e-rĭk'-ŭ-lāte, a. Capped or tufted. (nat. hist.) [*licis* (-lish'-*ă*).

Galician, gă-lĭsh'-'ăn, s. 35. Of or from *Ga-*

Gallilean, găl-e-lē'-ăn, s. An inhab. of *Gal'ilee*.

Gal'ilee, -e-le, s. A porch or chapel at the west end of a church. (arch.)

Galimatias†, găl-e-măt'-eh'*ă*, -măt'-e-aw—S., s. 99. Nonsense; balderdash. (Fr.)

Galiot, găl'-yŭt, s. 48. A small light galley or brigantine. [on fir-trees. (v. l.)

Gal'ipot, -e-pŏt, s. A white, viscid resin found

Gall, gāwl, s. 8. The bile of animals, also that wh. cont. it; fig., any thing extr. bitter; rancour; malignity; anger. H., *gall'y*§, *gall'-less*, a.; *gall'-bladder*, *gall'-stone* (a concretion found in the g.-bl.), &c., s. 90.

Gall, s. = *gall'-nut*. One of the round excrescenses prod. by an insect on the oak. H., *gall'-fly* (the cynips), &c., s. 90.

Gall, s. An abrasion; also a thickening and induration of the skin prod. by pressure or friction.

Gall, gāwl, vt. 8. To abrade or raise galls in; to impair or wear away; fig., to tease, fret, harass, vex; to impreg. with decoc. of galls (dye.):—vi. To fret; to be teased. H., *gall'ing*, p., a.; *galled*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Gallant, găl'-ănt, a. 9. Gay, well-dressed, splendid†; high-spirited, brave, courageous; fine, noble, specious. H., *gal'lantly*, 43, ad.; *gal'lantness*†, *gal'lantry*, -re, s. (v. l.) 91.

Gallant, găl-lănt', -lănt'—S., a. 9, 7. Inclined to courtship*; polite and attentive to females. H., *gallant'ly*, -le, ad.; *gal'lantry* (refined atten. to woman; seduction; lewdness; intrigue), s. (v. su. et l.) 91.

Gallant', s. A courtly or fash. man, a wooer, a suitor; (more com.) one who pays court to women with lewd intentions. (v. su.)

Gallant', vt. To attend and wait on (as a lady). H., *gallant'ing*, p.; *gallant'ed*, pp. (v. su.)

Gallate, găl'-āte, gawl'*§—S., a. 9, 8. A salt of *gal'lic* (gāwl'*§—S.) *acid*. (v. i.)

Galleon, găl'-e-ŭn, găl-lōōn'*, s. A large four-decked treasure ship form. empl. by Spain.

Gallery, găl'-ĕr-e, s. A passage or corridor used as an ambulatory, or into wh. the doors of the adj. apartments open (arch.); a floor of seats or pews elev. on columns above the ground-floor (eccl. arch.); the cheaper upper seats in a theatre; a collec. of paintings or sculptures arr. for inspection (fine arts); a cov. passage across a ditch or moat (fort.); a nar. passage bet. two mines (mil.); a kind of balcony at the stern (naut.); any long apartment used for exerc. or sport†; a detached walk or apartm. enclosed by trees†.

Galley, găl'-e, s. (pl., *gal'leys*, -lz.) A one-decked vessel navig. with sails and oars (Medit.); a long, light, open boat (Eng.); a long reverb. furnace, with a row of retorts (chem.); the kitchen of a ship (naut.); the frame wh. receives the type from the composing-stick (typ.):—pl. A place of toil, misery, and punishment. H., *gal'ley-slave*, &c., s. 90. [See *Gallate*.

Gallic, găl'-ĭk, a. = *Gal'licism*, -e-kĭzm. French.

Gal'licise, -e-sīze, vt. 69. To render French.

Gal'licism, -sĭzm, s. 35. A Fr. idiom.

Galligaskins, găl-e-gās'-kĭnz, s. pl. Large open hose; loose breeches. († or ludic.)

Gallimatias†, -măt'-eh'*ă*, s. Galimatias (q. v.).

Gallimaufry§, -mâw'-fre, s. A hash, a hodge-podge; any incongis. or absurd medley.

Gallinaceous, găl-ĭn-ā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Of or bel. to the *gallina'cea* (-sh'*ă*) or birds of the dom. fowl and pheasant kind.

Gal'linipper§, -e-nĭp'-ŭr, s. A large musquito

Gal'linule, -nūle, s. The water-hen.

Galliot, găl'-e-ŭt, s. 17. A strong, cumbrous two-masted Dutch vessel.

Gallipoli, -lĭp'-o-le, s. Of or from *Gallip'oli*

Gallipot, găl'-e-pŏt, s. A small glazed earthen pot used for cont. medicine.

Gallon, găl'-ŭn, s. 25. A measure of 4 quart (= 277⅓ cub. inches = 10 *lb. avoir.* of pur water at 62° Fahr.).

Galloon, găl-lōōn', s. 20. A spe. of lace; al a var. of nar. barred ribbon made of silk worsted. H., *gallooned** (orn. with), s. 9

Gallop, găl'-ŭp, s. 25. The pace of a quadr ped (par. of a horse) by springs or leaps.

Gal'lop, vi. To move forward by successi leaps or bounds; to ride at a galloping pac

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to run or move at full speed†; to run hastily over any thing†. H., *gal'loping*, p., a.; *gal'loped*, pp.; *gal'loper*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Gallopade, -dāde', s. = *galopade*, -pād', Fr. 99. A cert. dance. [gun. (artil.)

Gal'loper, -ėr, s. The carriage of a very small

Galloway, gāl'-o-wā, s. A small strong horse, orig. from *Gal'loway*.

Gallows, gāl'-ōz, s. (pl., *gal'lowses*, -ĭz.) The beam, with its appendages, on wh. criminals are hanged:—pl. A pair of braces†§. H., *gal'lows§*, -ōz (enorm. wicked), s. 90.—*Gal'lows-tree*† = gallows.

Galoche, gā-lŏsh', -lōshe'—K., Wa., We., s. 99. A clog or wooden shoe; appr., an overshoe. (Fr.) [(naut.

Gaiore†§, gā-lōre', s. Plenty; abundance.

Galt, gălt, s. Chalk-marl in beds bet. the up. and lower greensand. (prov.)

Galvanic, gāl-văn'-ĭk, a. Of or rel. to *Galva'ni* or galvanism.

Galvanize, -ĭze, vt. 60. To affect with galvanism. H., *gal'vanising*, p.; *gal'vanised*, pp., a.; *gal'vaniser*, *gal'vanist*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Galvanism, -ĭzm, s. 36. Electricity resul. from chem. decomposition (par. as app. in med., and in phys. researches); voltaic electricity. H., *gal'vanist* (one who studies or prac. galv.), *galvanology*, -ŏl'-o-je (a treatise on), *galvanoplast*, -fist (one who writes on or deser.), &c., s. 99.

Galvanometer, -ăm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for meas. the force or detecting the presence of weak galvanic currents; a galvanoscope.

Galvanoscope, -văn'-o-skōpe, s. An instr. for rend. galv. excitation apparent by its effects.

Gambadoes, găm-bā'-dōze, s. pl. (sing., *gambado*.) Spatterdashes attached to stirrups.

Gambit, găm'-bĭt, s. A game opened by mov. the K. or Q. pawn, and afterw., one of the B. p., each two squares. (chess.) H., *gam'bit*, s. 90-1.

Gamble, gam'-bl, vt. 45. To squander by gaming†:—vi. To prac. gaming. H., *gam'bling*, p., a.; *gam'bled*, -bld, pp.; *gam'bler*, s.; *gam'bling* (act or prac. of gaming for money or other stakes), s. 89.

Gamboge, găm-bōōje', -bōje'—We.,-bōōzh'—K., s. 20, 32. A yellow gum-resin used as a pigment.

Gambol, găm'-bŭl, s. 25. A frisking or leaping about in joy or frolic; a skip or leap; a sportive prank.

Gam'bol, vi. To dance or frisk about in sport or frolic. H., *gam'boling*, p.; *gam'boled*, pp.

Gambrel, găm'-brĕl, s. The hind leg of a horse; a stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers. H., *gam'brel*† (bent; crooked), a. —*Gam'brel-roof*, is one in two parts wh. meet in an angle bet. the ridge and the wall-

Gam'brel§, vt. To tie by the leg. [plate (arch.).

Game, gāme, s. Sport of any kind; diversion; jest† (as opp. to earnest); sportive insult, mockery, derision†; exercise, play, or contest, for amusem., or to win a prize or stake; a single match at play; advan. in play; point wh. determines the winning; scheme pursued†; measures planned†; field-sports; cert. wild animals protec. by law (bustards, deer, grouse, hares, partridges, pheasants, &c.):—pl. Pub. contests exh. as spectacles (anc. hist.). H., *game'ful*†, a.; *game'-cock* (kept for fighting), *game'-keeper* (one who has the care of), *game'-leg*†§ (a lame or crooked leg), &c., s. 90.

Game, gāme, vi. To play at any sport or game; appr., to stake money or property on a game, throw, or event; to gamble. H., *gām'ing*, p., a.; *gamed*, pp.; *game'ster* (appr., one viciously addicted to play; a gambler), s.; *gām'ing* (act, art, or prac.; gambling), s. 89.

Game'some, -sŭm, a. 26. Gay; sportive; frolicsome. H., *game'sŏmely*, ad.; *game'some-ness*, s. 91.

Gamm'er, s. See *Gaffer*.

Gammon, găm'-ŭn, s. 25. A smoked or cured ham; backgammon*; imposition, hoax, humbug§.

Gamm'on†, vt. To defeat at backgammon; to cure (as bacon); to attach or fix a bowsprit (naut.); to impose on, to humbug§. H., *gamm'oning*†, p.; *gamm'oned*†, pp.; *gamm'oning*† (appr., the rope wh. binds the bowsprit to the cutwater—naut.), s. 89.

Gamopet'alous, găm-o-, a. Hav. the petals arr. tubulate, or cohering by their margins. (bot.)

Gamosep'alous, a. Hav. the sepals arr. tubulate. (bot.)

Gamut, găm'-ŭt, s. The lines and spaces on wh. mus. notes are written; also fig., the corresp. scale of sounds†.

Ganch, gănch, vt. = *gaunch*, gănch, gănch—K., S. 9, 7. To drop from a high place on sharp hooks or stakes (a Tur. punishm.). H., *ganch'ing*, p., s.; &c. 89.

Gander, găn'-dėr, s. The male of the goose.

Gang, găng, s. 45. A numb. of persons assoc. or selected for a par. purp. or service; a company, crew, or band (us. in a bad sense); gangue (mi.).

Gang", vi. To go; to walk. (Sco.) H., *gang'bar*" (gangue), *gang'-board* (a b. or plank to land passengers), *gang'-day* (a day of perambulation), *gang'-week* (rogation w.), &c., s. (v. i.) 89-90.

Ganglion, găng'-gle-ŏn, s. 30, 45. A nat. enlargem. in the course of a nerve; also a tumour in the sheath of a tendon. H., *gan"gliac*, *gan"glionary*, -dr-e, or *ganglionic*, -ŏn'-ĭk (pert. to or hav.), a. 90. [mortification. (surg.)

Gangrene, găng'-grēne, s. 45. Local death; *Gan'grene*, vt., vi. = *gan"grenate*", -gre-nāte. To mortify or become mortified. H., *gan'grened*, p., a.; &c. 89. [To cause to gangrene.

Gan'grenous, -gre-nŭs, a. Mortified; indic. a *Gangrenescent*, -nĕs'-ĕnt, a. Tend. to gangrene.

Gangue, găng, s. (pret., *gang*—We.) The mineral subs. in wh. veins of ore are embedded. (mi.)

Gang'way, -wā, s. A nar. passage or way (par. that part of the upper deck wh. is next a ship's side, bet. the fore and main masts; fig., the place of punishm. (naut.; v. v.)

Gannet, găn'-ĕt, s. The solan goose.

Gantlet, gănt'-lĕt, s. = *gantelope*, -lōpe. A punishm. cons. in driving a criminal bet. two files of men, who each lashes him as he runs along (us. prec. by *run the*).

Gaol, jāle, s. 30, 32. A prison.—*Gaol'-bird* is one deserv. or used to a g.; *gaol deliv'ery*, the clearing of a g. by br. its crim. to trial.

Gaol", vt. To imprison. [key.

Gaol'er, -ėr, s. The keeper of a gaol; a turn-

Gap, găp, s. An opening caused by rupture or parting; a cleft; a breach; a way of entrance

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or passage; a flaw or defect; any opening, interstice, or vacuity.

Gape, gāpe, gēpe—K., Wa., We., s. A gaping; a yawn; a stare§; the width of the mouth when opened (zool.):—pl., (the) *gapes*, a disease of poultry. (v. v.)

Gape, vi. To yawn (as with dulness or fatigue); to open the mouth (as a young bird); to open wide; to have a gap or hiatus; to open in fissures; to crave† (*for* or *after*); to stare or gaze, as in expec., astonishm., or rudeness‡ (fol. by *at*). H., *gāp'ing*, p., a., s.; *gaped*, pp.; *gāp'er*†, s. 89. [fish allied to the pike.

Gar, gär, s. = *gar'fish*. The name of sev. sea-

Garancine, gă-rän'-sīn, gär'-ăn—We., s. 58. A rich dye-stuff obt. from madder; comm. alizarine or madder red.

Garb, gärb or g'ärb, s. 7, 27. Dress; habit; exterior appearance; a sheaf of grain (her.). H., *garbed** (dressed), a. 90.

Garbage, gär'-bāje, s. = *gar'bish**; *gar'bidge*§. 45. The bowels of an animal; h., offal, refuse. [H., *gar'baged*, -bājd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

*Gar'bage**, vt. = *gar'bish**. To eviscerate.

Garbel, gär'-bĕl, s. The plank next a ship's keel.

Garble, gär'bl, vt. 7, 45. To sift, or to cleanse by picking out the refuse portions (par. app. to drugs and spices); to pick out or sep. such parts only as may serve a purpose (app. to statem., quotations, &c.). H., *gar'bling*, p.; *gar'bled*, pp., a.; *gar'bler*, s. 89.

Gar'bles, -blz, s. pl. Refuse matter 'garbled' from drugs, spices, &c.

Gar'board, s. = *gar'board-plank*. The first outside plank over the keel. (naut.)

Garden, gär'dn or g'är'dn, s. 7, 45. Of or from a garden.

Gar'den, s. An enclosed space in wh. flowers (= *flower-gar'den*), fruits (= *orchard*, &c.), culinary herbs and veg. (= *kitchen-gar'den*), or orn. shrubs (= *shrubbery*) are sep. or collec. cultivated; fig., any place par. fruitful or delightful. H., *gar'denless*, a.; *gar'den-mould*, *gar'den-plot*, *gar'den-stuff*† (veg. for the table), *gar'den-tillage*, *gar'den-ware*† (g. produce), &c., s. 90.

Gar'den, vi. To cult. a garden; to prac. gardening. H., *gar'dening*, p., s.; *gar'dened*, -dnd, pp.; *gar'dener*, (appr., one whose trade is &c.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Gar'dening, -ing, s. The act, art, or occup. of cultiv. a garden; floriculture; horticulture; arboriculture. [sheep.

Gare, gāre, s. The coarse wool on the legs of

*Gargarism**, gär'-gă-rizm, s. 7, 30. A gargle. H., *gar'garise**, -rīze (to gargle), vt. 60, 89.

Gar'get, -gĕt, s. 30. A disease in the udders of cows. [geese.

Gar'gil, -gil, s. 30. A disease in the heads of

Gargle, gär'gl, s. 7, 45. A lotion app. by gargling.

Gar'gle, vt. To medicate the top of the throat or fauces, by agitating the app. liq. by a gentle expiration; to warble in the throat†. H., *gar'gling*, p.; *gar'gled*, pp.; *gar'gling* (act of), s. 89.

Gargol, gär'-gōl, s. A disease in swine.

Garish, gāre'-ish, a. Gairish (q. v.).

Garland, gär'-länd or g'är'-länd, s. 7, 30. A wreath or chaplet of flowers or branches; h. also, a collec. of small literary pieces; a bag-net to hold provisions (naut.).

Gar'land, vt. To deck with a garland. H., &c. 48, 89.

Gar'lic, -lik, s. A strong-scented plant of the onion kind. H., *gar'licky** (like or cont.), a. —*Gar'lic-eater*† = a low fellow.

Garment, gär'-mĕnt or g'är'-mĕnt, s. 7, 30. Any article of clothing:—pl. Dress or cloth-

Gar'ner, -nĕr, s. A granary. [ing in general.

Gar'ner, vt. To store in a granary. H., *gar'nering*, p.; *gar'nered*, pp.

Garnet, gär'-nĕt or g'är'-nĕt, s. 7, 30. A siliceous mineral, also a gem of a rich deep-red colour; a hoisting tackle fixed to the main-stay (naut.).

Gar'nish, -nish, s. Orn. appendages; embellishm. set round a dish (cook.); fetters§.

Gar'nish, vt. To decorate with appendages; to furnish; to embellish a dish with someth. laid round it (cook.); to fit with fetters§; to warn, to give notice to (leg.). H., *gar'nishing*, p.; *gar'nished*, pp., a.; *gar'nisher*, s.; *gar'nishing* (also that wh. g.), *gar'nishment* (embellishm.; also a cert. leg. notice), s. (v. i.) 89.

Garnishee, -ē', s. One in whose hands the property of an absconding debtor is attached. (leg.) [18. Garnish; furniture; ornament.

Gar'niture, -nit-ūre, -ne-chūre—S., Wa., s. 36,

Garous, gāre'-ūs, gär'-ūs—S., s. 26. Pert. to or res. *ga'rum*; a fish-sauce highly prized by the ancients. [small horse; a hack.

*Garron**, gär'-rän, s. = *gar'ron**. 34, 25. A

Garret, gär'-rĕt, s. 26, 34. A room next the roof; rotten wood†. [reted (arch.).

*Gar'reted**, -ĕd, a. Located in a garret; tur-

Garreteer†, -ēre', s. An inhab. of a garret; a poor author†.

Garrison, gär'-re-sn, -ĭs-ūn—K., s. 26, 34. The body of troops stationed in a fortified place to defend it; also fig., the place itself, or the state of being garrisoned; winter-quarters*.

Gar'rison, vt. To furn. with a garrison; to defend by fortresses manned with troops. H., *gar'risoning*, -sn-ing, p.; *gar'risoned*, -snd, pp., a. 89. [lation with an iron collar. (Sp.)

Garrote, gär-rōte', s. 99. Execution by strangu-

Garrotte, gär-rōt', s. 99. Strangulation; bow-string; garrote. (Fr.)

Garrotte', vt. To strangle; to sud. render insensible by semi-strang., and then to rob (Eng.). H., *garrott'ing*, p.; *garrott'ed*, pp. (v. su.) 89.

Garrulous, gär'-rōō-lŭs, a. 26, 18. Talkative. H., *gar'rulously*, ad.; *garrulity*, -rōōl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Garter, gär'-tĕr or g'är'-tĕr, s. 7, 30. A string or band to hold up the stocking in wear; the badge of knights of the Order of the Garter, and h. fig., the order itself; the prin. king at arms; half of a bend (her.).

Gar'ter, vt. To bind or invest with a garter H., *gar'tering*, p.; *gar'tered*, pp., a. 89.

Garth, gärth, s. A fishing dam or weir*; a yard or enclosure†; girth†.

Gas, gās, s. 25. A permanently elastic or aëri form fluid (chem.); any air exc. atmospheri air†; appr., light-gas or coal-gas†. H. *gass'y*†, a.; *gas'-holder*, *gas'-light*, *gas' meter* (instr. to meas.), *gas'-works*, -wŭrks (where gas is made), &c., s. 90.

Gascon, gās'-kŭn, s. 25. A native of *Gas'cony*

Gasconade, -ād', s. A boast; a bravado bluster. H., (to) *gasconad'*, vi.; &c. 89.

Gaseous, gās'-e-ŭs, gă'-shŭs*—K., Sh., a. 35. I the form of gas. H., *gaseity*, gă-sē'-ĭt-e, s. 9

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Gash, gĭsh, s. A deep and long cut; a gaping incised wound. H., *gash'ful*† (full of; hideous), a. 90. [H., *gash'ing*, p.; *gashed*, pp. 89.

Gash, vt. To make gashes in; to cut deeply.

Gasify, găs'-e-fī, vt. 35, 43. To convert into gas. H., *gas'ifying*, p.; *gas'ified*, pp., a.; *gasification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Gasket, găs'-kĕt, s. Platted hemp used for packing pistons, &c. (mach.); a flat platted cord attached to a sail (naut.).

Gas'kins†, s. pl. Galligaskins (q. v.).

Gasometer, găs-ŏm'-e-tĕr, s. 35. Prim., a gasmeter; appr., the gas reservoir of gas-works; a gas-holder. H., *gasom'etry*, -tre (act or art of meas. g.), s. 90.

Gasp, gĭsp, gäsp—K., We., s. 9. The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath; the short catch of the breath in agony or dying.

Gasp, vt. To emit breath or words in gasps*: —vi. To open the mouth wide to catch breath; to breathe with diff. and convulsively; to long for†. H., *gasp'ing*, p., a.; *gasped*, pp.; *gasp'ing* (fig., strong aspiration or desire), s. 89.

Gastræum, găs-trē'-ŭm, s. The whole of the prone or under surf. of an animal's body. (zool.)

Gas'tric, -trĭk, a. Of or rel. to the belly or (in man) to the stomach. H., *gas'tric-juice* (the fluid secreted by the s. and empl. in digestion), s. 91.

Gastriloquist, -trĭl'-o-kwĭst, s. 33. A ventriloquist. Other like comp. are—*gastriloquy*, -kwe (ventriloquism), *gastritis*, -trī'-tĭs (inflam. of the stomach), *gas'trocele*, -sēls (hernia of the s.), *gastrŏt'omy*, -je (a treatise on the s.), *gas'tromancy*, -măn-se (divination by ventriloquism; also by glasses), *gastror'aphy*, -ă-fe (the sewing up of wounds in the belly), *gastrŏt'omy*, -me (the surg. oper. of cutting into the abdomen), &c., s. (v. l.) 90-1.

Gastronomy, găs-trŏn'-o-me, s. The art or science of good eating; epicurism. H., *gastronom'ic* (pert. to), a.; *gastron'omist*, *gastron'omer*, or *gas'tronome*, Fr. (an epicure; less freq., a glutton), s. 90.

Gastropodous, -trŏp'-ŏd-ŭs, a. Hav. the belly and feet joined, as in the *gas'tropods*, *gas'teropods*, or *gasteropŏdd* (animals of the slug kind).

Gate, gāte, s. Lit., way or going; appr., the door of a walled city, or of a castle, temple, palace, or other large building; the frame of wood, &c., wh. opens or shuts the passage into any enclosure; also the doorway or passage of either; an avenue, opening, or way. H., *gāt'ed* (hav. g.), *gate'less*, a.; *gate'way* (way through a; also the g. itself), s. 90.

Gate'vein†, -vāne, s. The large vein (*ve'na portæ*, -ē) wh. conveys the blood to the liver.

Gather, găth'-ĕr, s. 38. A pucker or plait.

Gath'er, vt. To bring tog.; to collect; to get in (as harvest); to pick up; to glean; to pluck or pick; to assemble, congregate, muster (as persons); to accumulate; to contract; to draw tog. in plaits or folds; to collec. charit. contributions; to deduce by inference or reasoning; to collect by observation; to coil:—vi. To increase; to be condensed; to grow by accretion; to assemble; to suppurate; &c. (v. su.). H., *gath'ering*, p., a.; *gath'ered*, pp., a.; *gath'erer*, s.; *gath'erable*, 45, a.; *gath'ering* (act; also that wh. g. or is g.; an assembly or crowd; sum collec.; a tumour or abscess; &c.), s. 89.

Gaud†, gâwd, s. 8. An orn.; any thing showy. H., *gaud'ful*†, -fōōl, a.; *gaud'ery**, -ĕr-e (finery), s.; &c. 90.

Gaudy, gâw'd'-e, a. 8. Showy; ostentatiously fine. H., *gaud'ily*, 43, ad.; *gaud'iness*, s. 91.

Gaud'y, s. A feast or festival. († or prov.)

Gauffering, gâw'f'-ĕr-ing, s. 8. A mode of 'getting up' frills, &c., with flute-like plaits.

Gauge, gāje, s. = *guage*†. 30, 32. A measure; a standard of meas.; content, meas., or dimensions; the dist. bet. the rails (*broad'-gauge* = 7 feet; *narr'ow-gauge* = 4 f., 8½ in.—ra. eng.). See *Gage*.

Gauge, vt. To measure; appr., to determ. the meas. or contents of a cask or ves., by calcul., from its linear dimensions; to meas. capacity or power generally. H., *gāug'ing*, p., s.; *gāuged*, pp., a.; *gāug'er* (appr., an excise-officer*), s.; *gāuge'able*, 45, a.; *gāug'ing* (act or art of), s. 89. [Fr.

*Gaulish**, gâwl'-lish, a. 8. Pert. to *Gaul* or anc.

Gault, gŏlt, s. Galt.

Gaunch, vt. See *Ganch*.

Gaunt, gânt, a. 7. Vacant; hollow; lean, meagre, slender; repulsive, scaring. H., *gaunt'ly*, 43, ad.; *gaunt'ness*, s. 91.

Gauntlet, gânt'-lĕt, s. 7. The iron glove of armour (form. thrown down in challenge). H., *gaunt'leted** (wearing s), a. 90.

Gauze, gâwze, s. 8. A thin transparent fabric of silk or linen. H., *gauze* (made of), *gauz'y*

Gave, prt. See *Give*. [or *gauz'-like*, a. 90.

Gavel, găv'-ăl, s. Toll, tribute†; gable†; ground* (prov.). [in equal propor. to all the sons.

Gav'elkind, -kĭnd, s. Tenure by wh. land desc.

Gavial, gā'vé-y'-ăl, s. 45. An Asiatic spec. of crocodile. [A cert. lively dance.

Gavot, găv'-ŭt, gă-vŏt'—S., s. = *gavotte'*, Fr.

Gawk, gâwk, s. 8. A cuckoo†; a simpleton§. (Sco.) [s. A tall, awkward, ungainly fellow.

Gawk'y§, -e, a. Awkward; clumsy; clownish:—

Gawn, gâwn, s. 8. A small tub for lading.

Gawn'tree, -trē, s. A cask-stand.

Gay, gā, a. In high spirits; airy, cheerful, light-hearted; fine, showy (as dress); sportive, frolicsome; loose in man. and habits†; fresh, tipsy§ (U. S.). H., *gai'ly* or *gay'ly*, 43, ad.; *gai'ety* or *gay'ety*, *gay'ness**, s. 89.

Gay'some, -sŭm, a. 17. Full of gaiety.

Gaze, gāze, s. The act of gazing; a fixed look; also the obj. gazed on.

Gaze, vt. To stare at†:—vi. To fix the eyes; to look earnestly and steadily. H., *gāz'ing*, p., s.; *gazed*, pp.; *gāz'er*, s.; *gaz'ement*†, s. 89. A *gaz'hound* (one that follows by sight only); a *gāz'ingstock*†, one who is gazed at with scorn or curiosity.

Gazelle, gă-zĕl', s. = *gasel'*. A small and elegant spec. of antelope, long celebr. for the lustre and soft expr. of its large dark eyes.

Gazette, gă-zĕt', s. A newspaper; appr., the official newspaper (as the *London Gazette*).

Gazett'e, vt. To announce or publish in *the* gazette; to make a bankrupt of†. H., *gazett'ing*, p.; *gazett'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Gazetteer, găz-ĕt-tēr', s. A writer for a gazette†; a book cont. a brief descr. of the cities, towns, &c., in all or any of the countries of the world, alph. arranged.

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Gazolyte, gĭz'-o-līte, s. An aërolite.

Gazon, gâ-zōon', -zōng'—Fr., s. 99. Turf (appr., that used to line parapets, &c.—mil.).

Gear, gēre, s. = *geer**. 30. Prim., apparatus†; h., accoutrements, dress, orn.*†; harness, tackle; conn. by toothed wheels, gearing (mach.); goods, riches (Sco.). See *Jeara*.

Gear, vt. To accoutre, dress, harness*†; to put in gear. H., *gear'ing*, p.; *geared*, pp., a.; *gear'ing* (appr., harness—agr.; a train of toothed wheels and pinions—mach.), s. 89.

Geck, gĕk, s. 30. A dupe; a simpleton; a bubble. († or prov.)

Gee, je, imp. or int. = *jee*. 32. To the right or 'off' side (used by prov. teamsters).

Geese, s. pl. See *Goose*. [(geol.)

Geest, gēest, s. 30. Old alluvial surface matter.

Gehenna, ge-hĕn'-*â*, s. 30. The valley of Hinnom; fig., a place of abomination, hell (Jew.).

Geine, jē'-ĭn, s. 32, 56. Humns.

Gelable, jĕl'-*â*bl, jē'—P., Sh., a. 45. Congealable; capable of forming jelly.

Gelatinate, je-lăt'-ĭn-*â*te, vt. = *gelat'inize*, -nīze, 60. To convert into gelatine or jelly: —vi. To assume the form of jelly; to become gelatinous. H., *gelat'inating*, *gelat'inizing*, p.; *gelat'inated*, *gelat'inized*, pp., a.; *gelatina'tion*, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Gelatine, jĕl'-*â*-tĭn, s. = *gel'atin*. 58. Animal jelly. H., *gel'atine* (gelatinous; made of), a. 90-1.

Gelatinous, je-lăt'-ĭn-ŭs, a. Res. or formed into jelly. [sation (ch. comp.—leg.).

Geld†, gĕld, s. 30. Money; tribute; compen-

Geld, vt. To deprive of generative power; to render imperfect (as a male); to emasculate; fig., to deprive of any essen. part; to prune obscenities. H., *geld'ing*, p.; *geld'ed* or *gĕlt*, 36, prt., pp.; *geld'er*, s.; *geld'ing* (also any g. animal, par. a young horse), s. 89.—*Geld'erroses* = guelder-rose or snowball-tree.

Gelid, jĕl'-ĭd, a. 32. Cold; very cold. H., *gel'idly*, ad.; *gel'idness*, *gelid'ity*, je-lĭd'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

*Gell'y**, -e, s. Jelly. [laughter.

Geloscopy, je-lŏs'-ko-pe, s. Divination by

Gem, jĕm, s. 32. A bud; the bud with its cov. of scales (bot.); any precious stone wh. from its rarity and beaut. is sought aft. as an obj. of dress and decoration (jew.); fig., any thing extr. beaut., recherché, or attractive. H., *gemm'y**†, a. 90.

Gem, vt. To adorn with gems (lit. or fig.); to embellish with detached beauties:—vi. To put forth the first buds; to germinate. H., *gemm'ing*, p., a.†; *gemmed*, pp., a.† 89.

Gemaric, ge-mâr'-ĭk, a. 30, 26. Pert. to *Gemar'a* or the second part of the Talmud.

Gemel, jĕm'-ĕl, s. 32. A pair. (her.)

Gemelliparous, -lĭp'-*â*r-ŭs, a. Twin-producing.

*Gem'inate**, -ĭn-*â*te, vt. To double. H., *gem'inating**, p.; *gem'inated**, *gemina'tion**, 36, s. 89. [third sign of the zodiac. (L.)

Gemini, jĕm'-e-nĭ, s. pl. 99. Twins; appr., the

Gem'inous, -nŭs, a. Double; in pairs. (bot.)

Gem'ini†, -ĭn-e, s. Twins; a pair; a couple.

*Gemm'ary**, -*â*r-e, a. *Gemm'ous**, -e-ŭs. Pert. to or res. gems. H., *gemmos'ity*†, s. 90.

Gemmate, jĕm'-*â*te, a. 32. Hav. buds. (bot.)

Gemmation, -mĭ'-shŭn, s. Budding; reproduction by buds.

Gemmiferous, -mĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. buds.

Gemmiparous, -mĭp'-*â*-rŭs, a. Multiplying by buds prod. on the body. (zool.)

Gemmule, jĕm'-ūle, s. 18. A little bud or gem. H., *gemmulif'erous*, -ŭs (bearing), a. 90.

Gemm'y, -e, a. See *Gem* and *Jemmy*.

Gendarme, zhŏng-dârm', s. 99. (pl., *gens d'armes*.) A species of mil. police (abol. aft. the revol. of 1830). [Fr.] H., *gendarm'ery* (the body of), s. 90.

Gender, jĕn'-dĕr, s. 32. Kind or sort†; sex (male or female); the designation of sex by the form of a word (gr.).

Gen'der†, vt., vi. To engender.

Genealogy, je-ne-ăl'-o-je, jēn-e—K., Sh., We., s. 32. Hist. of the desc. or succession of families; pedigree, lineage, descent. H., *genealogical*, -lŏj'-ĭk-ăl (part. to or exh.), a.; *geneal'ogise*, -e-jīze, 60 (to trace or relate), vi.; *geneal'ogist*, -jĭst (one who studies or traces), s.; &c. 90-1.

Gen'era, s. pl. See *Genus*.

General, jĕn'-ĕr-ăl. 32. Rel. to a whole class or order; compreh. many species or indiv.; not special or par.; lax in signif., not specific; ind. all things that the term can compreh.; public, common; rel. to the whole community; extensive, though not universal; usual. H., *gen'erally*, 43, ad.; *gen'eralness**†, *generality*†, *generality*, -ăl'-ĭt-e (state of being g.; the main body, bulk, greatest part), s. 90-1.—A *general-ef'fector* is one over an army, div., or brigade; a *general-issue*, -ĭsh'-, a plea wh. at once denies the whole declar. or indictm. (leg.).

Gen'eral, s. The whole; the total; the chief part; an officer hav. some wide extent of auth. and pub. duty; a mil. title second only to field-marshal; the ch. commander of an army in service; a beat of drum, the signal of an appro. march (mil.); the public, the vulgar†. H., *gen'eralship* (appr., mil. skill), s. 90.

Gen'eralise, -īze, vt. 60. To reduce to a genus; to extend from particulars to universals; to infer from the nature of one, or of a few, that of a number or the whole. H., *gen'eralising*, p.; *gen'eralised*, pp.; *gen'eralising*†, *generalisation*, -e-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Generalissimo, -ĭs'-e-mo, s. 99. The chief general of two or more armies acting tog. (it.)

Generant, jĕn'-ĕr-ănt, s. 32. The prodne. power or principle; a line, surface, or solid, gener. by the motion of a point, line, or surf. (geom.).

Generate, jĕn'-ĕr-āte, vt. 32. To beget; to procreate; to bring into life; to cause, prod., or form generally. H., *gen'erating*, p., a.; *gen'erated*, pp.; *gen'erator*, 25 (he or that wh.), s.; *gen'erable*, a.; *genera'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Generation, -ā'-shŭn, s. Produc., formation; a single succession in nat. descent; an age; people of the same period; genealogy; a family, a race; progeny, offspring. (v. v.)

Gen'erative, -ā-tĭv, a. 45. That generates or produces; genital; prolific; fruitful.

Generic, je-mĕr'-ĭk, a. = *gener'ical*, -ăl. 32. Pert. to a genus or kind; marking or comprehending the genus. H., *gener'ically*, ad.; *gener'icalness**, s. 91.

Generous, jĕn'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 32. Prim., of noble birth or origin†; noble, honourable, magnanimous*; appr., liberal, bountiful, munificent; open-hearted, warm or liberal in soul and feeling; strong, invigorating by its nature (as wine); full, overflowing†; sprightly, courageous† (as a horse). H.,

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gen'erously, 43, ad.; *gen'erousness**, *generosity*, -ŏs'-lt-e, s. 91.

Genesis, jĕn'-e-sĭs, s. Generation; appr., the first book of the Pentateuch.

Genet, jĕn'-ĕt, zhĕn'-e, s. 99. A small Sp. horse; also an animal of the weasel or civet kind. (Fr.)

Genet, je-net', s. = *genette'*, Fr. A genet; also cat-skins manuf. into muffs, tippets, &c.

*Genethliac**, je-nĕth'-le-ăk, s. 37. A birthday ode.

*Geneth'iacs**, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. = *genethlialogy**, -ăl'-o-je. The astrology of nativities. H., *geneth'liac** or *genethli'acal** (pert. to), a.; *genethliăl'ic** (one versed in), s. 90.

Genetic, je-nĕt'-lk, a. Pert. to the origin or to the mode of production.

Geneva, je-nē'-vă, s. Hollands gin. [Genevese.

Gene'van, -văn, a. Of or from Geneva:—s. A

Gene'vanism, -ĭzm, s. 35. Calvinism.

Genevese, jĕn-e-vēz', s. (sing. and pl.) = *Genevois*, zhĕn-e-vwŏ', 99. Fr. People of Geneva.

Genial, jē'-ne-ăl, jēne'-y'ăl†, a. 45. Contrib. to the produc. of life, or to its constn. and enjoym.; mild, healthful; cheering, enlivening; gay, merry; grateful, congenial; inborn†. H., *ge'nially*, ad.; *ge'nialness*, *geniality*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Geniculate, je-nĭk'-ŭ-lāte, a. 18. = *genic'ulated*, -ĕd. Bending abruptly like the knee; knotted.

Genic'ulate, -lāte, vt. To joint or knot. (v. a.) H., *genic'ulating*, p.; *genicula'tion* (act; state), 36, s. 89. [generative.

Genital, jĕn'-e-tăl, a. 32. Pert. to generation;

Gen'itals, -tălz, s. pl. 35, 64. The external organs of generation.

Gen'iting, -lt-ĭng, -ln—Wa., s. A jenneting.

Genitive, jĕn'-e-tĭv, s. 45. = *gen'itive case*. That inflection of a word wh. den. possession or the relation of property. (gr.) H., *gen'itĭve*, a. 90-1.

Gen'itor, -tŏr, s. 28. A sire or father.

Gen'iture†, -tūre, s. 18. Generation; birth.

Genius, jēn'-y'ŭs, jē'-ne-ŭs—S., Wa., s. (pl., *ge'niuses*, -ĕz.) 45. The pec. nat. bent or dispos. of mind; strength of mind, high mental powers (par. of invention); a person of exalted intellec. faculties; the pec. charac. of any thing.

Genius, jē'-ne-ŭs, s. (pl., *ge'nii*, -ne-I.) 99. One of those imag. beings, appro. to every one, and every place, as a sort of tutelar deity. (myth.) [L.] [people of *Gen'oa*.

Genoese, jĕn-o-ēzĕ', s. (sing. and pl.) 35. The

Gent†, jĕnt, a. A low fellow who by foppery apes the gentleman; a 'swell'§. H., *gent'ish*†, a. 90.

Genteel, jĕn-tēl', s. 32. = *gent*†. Easy and graceful in manners or behav.; polite, refined, well-bred; graceful in mien or form; well-dressed; free from vulgarity. H., *genteel'ly*, ad.; *genteel'ness*, *gentility*, -tĭl'-lt-e (also good birth or extrac.), s. 91.

Gentian, jĕn'-sh'ăn, s. 36. A cert. stomachic bitter root. [of blue.

Gentianella, -ăl'-ă, s. Gentian*; a cert. shade

Gentil, jĕn'-tĭl, s. A trained hawk.

Gentile, jĕn'-tīle, -tĭl*—Wa., s. 45. Of or rel. to pagans; den. race or country (gr.).

Gen'tile, -tīle, s. A pagan; a heathen. (scrip.) H., *gen'tilish** (heathenish), a.; *gen'tilism**, -ĭzm (heathenism), s. 90.

Gentilesse†, jĕn-tĭl-ĕs', s. Complaisance.

Gen'tilize†, -līzĕ, vi. 60. To live like a heathen.

Gentilitial, -te-lĭsh'-ăl, a. = *gentilitious*, -lĭsh'-ŭs. National; hereditary.

Gentil'ity, s. See *Genteel*.

Gentle, jĕn'tl or jĕnt'l, a. 45. Well-born†; befitting one well-born*; mild, amiable; meek, placid; soothing; pacific; tame, docile; not rough or violent. H., *gent'ly*, ad.; *gent'leness*, s. 91.—*Gentle-heart'ed*, a. = kind.

Gen'tle, s. A gentleman†; the maggot of the flesh-fly (angr.); a gentil* (fale.).

Gen'tle†, vt. To make gentle or genteel.

Gen'tlefolks, -fōkes, s. pl. = *gen'tlefolk*†. People above the vulgar.

Gen'tleman, -măn, s. (f., *gen'tlewoman*, -wŏom-.) 32, 25. Prim., one who is entitled to coat-armour; (more com.) one who without title bears a coat of arms; (in a larger sense) any person whose profes., income, or education, raises him above the ord. trading classes; any man of good breeding and behav. (as disting. from the vulg.); an officer or attendant (not menial) of the royal household:—pl. A word of address or complaisance. H., *gen'tleman-like* or *gen'tlemanly* (becoming a g.), a.; *gen'tlemanship*† or *gen'tlemanliness* (behav. or qual. of a g.; gentility), s. 91. A *gen'tleman-comm'oner* is a c. of the first class (Oxf.); a *gen'tleman-pen'sioner* is one of a band of 40 g. whose off. is to attend the sovereign to and from the chapel-royal.

Gentoo, jĕn-tōō', s. 20. An aboriginal inhab. of Hindostan.

Gentry, jĕn'-tre, s. 43. The class of people bet. the nobility and the vulgar; birth, condition†; civility†.

Genuflexion, jĕn-u-flĕk'-shŭn, je-nu—Wa., We., s. 18, 40. The act of bending the knee (par. in worship).

Genuine, jĕn'-ŭ-ĭn, s. 18, 45. Prim., native, of the orig. stock; appr., real, true, natural; not spurious or adulterated. H., *gen'uinely*, 43, ad.; *gen'uineness*, s. 91.

Genus, jē'-nŭs, s. (pl., *gen'era*, -ĕr-ă.) 99. Race; kind; appr., a group of allied species, us. subordinate to family, class, and order (nat. sci.); one of the predicables (log.); scale (mus.). [L.]

Geocentric, je-o-sĕn'-trĭk, a. = *geocen'trical*, -ăl. 32. Lit., hav. the earth for its centre; appr., as seen or meas. from the earth. (ast.)

Geode, jē'-ōde, s. A rounded hollow nodule of iron-stone; a pebble of like form. (min.) H., *geodif'erous*, -ĕr-ŭs (prod. g.), a. 90.

Geodesic, je-o-dĕs'-lk, a. = *geodes'ical*, -ăl. Geodetic.

Geodesy, je-ŏd'-es-e, je'-o-dēs—S., s. = *geodæsia*, -dē'-zh'ă, 35. Lit., the div. of the earth; appr., prac. geom. and trig. as app. to land surveying and mapping. [to geodesy.

Geodetic, -o-dĕt'-lk, a. = *geodet'ical*, -ăl. Pert.

Geognosy, je-ŏg'-no-se, s. 32, 30. Geology. H., *geognostic*, -nŏst'- (geological), a.; *ge'ognŏst* (a geologist), s. 90-1.

Geog'eny, -o-ne, s. The doctr. of the formation of the earth. H., *geogŏn'ic* (pert. to), a. 90.

Geographic, je-o-grăf'-lk, a. = *geograph'ical*, -ăl. 32, 45. Of or rel. to geography. H., *geograph'ically*, ad. 91.

Geography, -ŏg'-răf-e, s. Lit., a descr. of the earth (math., phys., pol.); in a restric. sense,

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a descr. of the surf. of the earth, and its sev. countries, kingdoms, states, moun., rivers, &c.; also a book cont. such descr. H., *geog'rapher*, -ĕr (one who is versed in or who writes on g.), s. 90.

Geology, je-ŏl'-o-je, s. 32. Lit., a discourse on the earth; appr., the science wh. investig. the internal structure and min. constitution of the earth, and the causes of its physical features. H., *geological*, -lŏj'-ĭk-ăl (pert. to), a.; *geol'ogist*, -jĭst, or *geologian**, -lŏje'-yăn (one versed in), s.; *geol'ogize*†, 60, (to study or pursue), vi.; &c. 90-1.

Geomancy, jĕ'-o-măn-se, s. Divination by points or circles drawn on the earth. H., *geoman'tic* (pert. to), a.; *ge'omancer* (one who), s. 90.

Geometer, je-ŏm'-e-tĕr, s. = *geometrician*, -trĭsh'-ăn. 32, 28. One skilled in geometry.

Geometric, -o-mĕt'-rĭk, a. = *geomet'rical*, -ăl; *geom'etral**, -e-trăl. Of or rel. to geometry; accor. to or done by geom. H., *geomet'rically*, a. 91.

*Geometrise**, -ŏm'-e-trīze, vt., vi. 60. To perform geometrically; to prac. geom. H., &c. 89.

Geom'etry, -tre, s. Lit., the art of meas. the earth; appr., the science wh. treats of the properties of figured space, or of magnitude and its relations.

Geoponics, je-o-pŏn'-ĭks, s. pl. 64. Agriculture. H., *geopon'ic* or *geopon'ical* (pert. to), a. 90.

Georama, je-o-rä'-mă, (pref., but less us.) -rä'-mă, s. A spherical chamber hav. the features of the earth delineated on the concave surf. (as in the G. Globe, Leicester Sq.).

George, jorj, s. 32, 26. A fig. of St George on horseback, worn by knights of the Garter; a brown loaf†.

*Georgic**, jor'-jĭk, je-or'—S., a. 32, 26. = *geor'gical*, -ăl. Rel. to agr. or rustic affairs.

Geor'gic, s. A poem on husbandry.

*Geor'gium-sidus**, -e-ŭm-sī-dŭs, s. Uranus. (L.)

Geoscopy, je-ŏs'-ko-pe, s. Knowl. of the earth obt. by inspection.

Geotic, je-ŏt'-ĭk, a. Terrestrial.

Gerah, gē'-rä, s. 30. A Heb. coin = $\frac{1}{20}$ shekel (1½d. nearly).

Geranium, je-rā'-ne-ŭm, -rănz'-yŭm†, s. 32, 45. Crane's bill, a flowering plant of many

Gerent, jĕr'ĕnt, a. Bearing. [species.

Gerfalcon, jĕr'-, s. = *gyr'falcon*. A cert. spec. of falcon (q. v.).

Germ, jĕrm, s. = *germ'in*†; *germ'en*, L. 26. A bud, a shoot; the ovary or seed-bud of a plant (bot.); h. fig., any thing in embryo; origin; first principle.

German, jĕr'-măn, a. 26. Of the same stock; of the first degree; related†. H., *german'ity*† (brotherhood), s. 91.

Ger'man, s. Of or from Germany.—*Ger'man-silver* is an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc.

Ger'man, s. A native of Germany; also the Ger. lang. H., *Ger'manism*, -ĭzm (a Ger. idiom, &c.), s. 90. [a. 25. A cert. bitter plant.

Germander, jĕr'-măn-dĕr, -măn'—Wa., We.,

Germinal, jĕrm'-ĭn-ăl, a. Pert. to a germ.

Germ'inant, -ĭnt, a. Sprouting; germinating.

Germ'inate, -ĭte, vt. To cause to sprout*:—vi. To bud or sprout; to begin to grow or vegetate (as a seed). H., *germ'inating*, p., a.; *germ'inated*, pp.; *germina'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Gerocomy, je-rŏk'-o-me, s. = *gerocomia*, -ro-kōmē'-y'ă, 45. The diet and treatm. of the aged. (med.) H., *gerocom'ical*, a. 90.

Gerund, jĕr'-ŭnd, s. 32, 26. A verbal noun poss. governm. (L. gr.) [gerund.

Gerundial, je-rŭnd'-e-ăl, a. 45. Of or like a

Gest, jĕst, s. Someth. done or acted†; a stage in travelling†; a roll or journal of stages form. prefixed to the record of a royal visit.

Gestation, jĕs-tā'-shŭn, s. 32. A bearing or carrying (appr., that of pregnancy); passive exercise. [that may be carried or worn.

Ges'tatory, -tŏr-e, a. 25. Pert. to gestation;

Gestic, jĕs'-tĭk, a. Pert. to bodily motion or action; legendary*.

Gesticulate, -tĭk'-ŭ-lāte, vt. 18. To repr. by action:—vi. To accom. words with gestures; to use gesture or postures; to play antic tricks. H., *gestic'ulating*, p.; *gestic'ulated*, pp.; *gestic'ulator*, 25, s.; *gesticula'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Gestic'ulatory, -lā-tŏr-e, a. Repr. in gestures.

Ges'tor†, -tŭr, s. 25. A relater of *gestes*. (v. su.)

Gesture, jĕst'-ŭre, jĕs'-chŭre—S., Wa., s. 32, 18. Action or posture used to expr. ideas or passions, or to enforce an argum., statem., or opin.; signif. movem. of the body and limbs. H., *gest'ureless*, a. 90.

Gest'ure†, vt., vi. To gesticulate. H., &c. 89, 48.

Get, gĕt, vt. 30. Prim., to seize; appr., to obt., to gain poss. of; to have or possess (a com., but gross abuse of this word—We.); to procure to be, or to put into some state; to beget or procreate; to learn† (as a lesson); to induce or persuade†; to earn, attain, realise:—vi. To arrive at any place, state, or cond. (by degrees, or by effort; us. fol. by some modif. word); to find the way to; to remove to; to move; to go; to take or bring; to receive advantage†. H., *gett'ing*, p.; *got*, *gat*†, gŏt, prt.; *got*, *gott'en**, pp.; *gett'er*, s.; *gett'ing* (acquisition†; gain, profit†), s. 89.—To *get off* = to dispose of; to escape:—to *get over* = to surmount:—to *get up* = to arise; to ascend. (Other like comp. of *get* with *pr.* and *ad.* are either self-expl., or † and well known.) [value.

Gewgaw†, gū'-gâw, s. 18, 8. Showy without

Gew'gaw, s. A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble.

Geyser, gī'-sĕr, s. 30. A nat. fountain of boiling water. (Icel.)

Ghastful†, gâst'-fool, gâst—K., We., a. 31, 21. Dreary; dismal; frightful; fit for walking ghosts. H., *ghastfully**, ad. 91.

Ghast'ly, -le, a. Like a ghost; extr. pale, dismal, death-like; hideous; frightful (as a wound). H., *ghast'liness*, *ghast'ness*†, s. 91.

Ghaut, gâwt, s. 31, 8. A mountain-pass; also a chain of mountains (appr., those of Central Hindostan); landing or ferry stairs. (E. I.)

Gheber, gē'-bĕr, s. 30. = *gueber* (q. v.).

Ghee, ge, s. 30. Clarified butter.

Gherkin, gĕr'-kĭn, s. 30. A small cucumber suitable for pickling.

Ghibelline, gĭb'-ĕl-lĭn, s. 30, 45. One of a cert. Ital. faction in the 13th century.

Ghost, gōst, s. 31, 16. The soul or spirit; a spirit appearing after death; an apparition or spectre. H., *ghost'less*†, *ghost'-like*, &c., a. 90.—To *give up the ghost* is to die (scrip.).

Ghost'ly, -le, a. Spiritual; rel. to the soul or to its welfare; religious; pert. to ghosts. H., *ghost'liness*, s. 91. [feeds on the dead.

Ghoul, gōōle, s. = *ghōle*. 30. A demon that

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Giant, jī'-ănt, a. 32. Gigantic.

Gi'ant, s. (f., *gi'antess*.) A man of extraordinary stature; fig., any person of extraor. strength or powers (phys. or ment.). H., *gi'antly** or *gi'ant-like*, a.; *gi'antship*, s. 90.

*Gi'antry**, -re, s. The race or the feats of giants.

Giaour, jow'r, s. 23. A dog, an unbeliever (par. a Christian); a poem by Byron. (Tur.)

Gib†, gĭb, jĭb—K., s. 30. A cat. H., *gib'-cat*†

Gib†, vi. To caterwaul. [(an old he-c.), s. 90.

Gib-staf†, jĭb'-, s. 32. A staff to gauge water or to push a boat. [animal.

Gibbe†, gĭb, jĭb—K., s. 30. An old worn-out

Gibber†, gĭb'-ĕr, vi. 30. To gabble or jabber. H., *gibb'ering*†, p.; *gibb'ered*†, pp.

Gibb'erish, -ĭsh, s. Rapid, inarticulate talk; unmeaning words. H., *gibb'erish*, a. 90.

Gibbet, jĭb'-ĕt, s. 32. A gallows; also the projec. beam of a crane (mach.).

Gibb'et, vt. To execute or expose on a gibbet. H., *gibb'etting*, p.; *gibb'eted*, pp.

*Gibble-gabble**†, gĭb'l-găb'l, s. Gibberish.

Gibbose, gĭb-bōsʹ, a. 30, 45. Humped; hav. one or more prominences (nat. hist.; v. i.).

Gibbous, gĭb'-ŭs, a. 30. Swelling, protuberant, convex (ch. app. to the moon in her sec. and third quar.); humped-back. H., *gibb'ously*, ad.; *gibb'ousness*, *gibbos'ity**, s. 91.

Gibe, jībe, s. 32. A scoff, taunt, or reproach; contempt or mockery either by words or looks.

Gibe, vt. To deride or scoff at; to taunt or ridicule; to treat with sarcastic scorn:—vi. To sneer; to cast reproaches; &c. H., *gib'ing*, p., s.; *gibed*, pp.; *gib'er*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Gi'bing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *gib'ingly*, ad. 91.

Giblets, jĭb'-lĕts, s. pl. The eatable parts of a goose rejected bef. roasting it. H., *gib'let* (made of), a. 90.

Giddy, gĭd'-e, a. 30. Hav. a confused sensation of swimming or whirling in the head; dizzy; vertiginous; that causes dizziness; rotary, whirling; exceed. rapid; inconstant, fickle; thoughtless; wild, heedless, incautious; intoxicated (as with excitem. or joy). H., *gidd'ily*, 43, ad.; *gidd'iness*, s. 91. H. also—*gidd'y-headed*† (thoughtless; incautious), *gidd'y-paced*†, -pāst, &c., s.; (a) *gidd'y-head*†, &c., s.

Gier-eagle, jēr'-ē-gl, jī'-ĕr—K., s. 45. A large var. of eagle. (Lev. xi. 18.) See *Gerfalcon*.

Gift, gift, s. 30. Any thing given or bestowed, also the act of giving; donation; a present, gratuity, benefaction; an offering or oblation; a bribe; a qual. or talent bestowed by nature.

Gift, vt. To endow with any power or faculty. H., *gift'ing*, p.; *gift'ed*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Gift'ed, -ĕd, a. Endowed by nature. H., *gift'edness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Gig, gĭg, s. 30. Prim., any thing light, swift, or whirling; a whirligig; a fish-gig; a well-known light two-wheeled carriage; a long, light boat; a lively, giddy person†:—pl. Cylinders with wire teeth, for teazling cloth.

Gigantic, jī-găn'-tĭk, a. = *giganteanʼ*, -tē'-ăn, (-găn'—K.); *gigan'ticʼ*, *gigan'ticalʼ*†.30-2,45. Giant-like; suitable to a giant; colossal; fig., huge, enormous, immense; very great, excessive (in any appr. sense). H., *gigan'tically*, ad.; *gigan'ticness*†, s. 91. [giants.

Gigantology, -tŏl'-o-je, s. An account or descr. of

Gigantomachy, -tŏm'-ă-ke, s. = *gigantomachia*, -ke-ă, L. 29. The fabled war of the giants against heaven (myth.); combats with or bet. giants (pa.).

Giggle†, gĭg'l, s. 30, 45. A kind of laugh. (v. v.)

Gigg'le†, vi. To laugh in short rapid catches; to laugh sillily; to titter. H., *gigg'ling*†, p., a., s.; *gigg'led*†, pp.; *gigg'ler*†, s. [ton girl.

*Gig'let**, -lĕt, s. = *gig'lot**, 25. A giddy, wan-

Gigot, jĭg'-ŭt, s. 32. A joint; appr., a leg of mutton (cook.).

Gild, gĭld, vt. 30. To overlay with a film of gold; to cov. with any gold-coloured matter; fig., to adorn with lustre; to brighten; to illuminate. H., *gild'ing*, p., a.; *gild'ed* or *gilt*, prt., pp., a.; *gild'er* (appr., one whose trade is to), s.; *gild'ing* (act, art, or trade of; also that wh. is laid on), s. 89.

Gill, gĭl, s. 30. The breathing organ at each side of the head or neck in fishes and other aquatics, also the part wh. covers it (com. used in the pl.); h. also, the flap below the beak of a fowl; the loose flesh on the lower part of the cheeks or under a man's chin†; a pair of wheels and frame for conveying timber (prov.); a small ravine, a woody glen, a brook (prov.). H., *gill'-bearing*, a.; *gill'-flap*, *gill'-lid* (cov. of), &c., s. 90.

Gill, jĭl, s. A meas. (= ¼ pint); a pint (mi.); ground-ivy, also beer flav. with it; a female†§ (= *gill'ian*†, -yăn); a sportive, wanton girl†§. H., *gill'-house** (where gill is sold), s. 90.

Gillyflower, jĭl'-ē-, s. A plant wh. flowers about

Gilse, gĭlse, s. 30. A young salmon. [July.

Gilt, gĭlt, s. 30. Gilded. H., *gilt'-edged*, a.; *gilt'-head* (a bird; a fish), *gilt'-tail* (a worm), &c., s. 91. See *Gild*.

Gilt, s. Gilding*; a young sow (prov.).

Gim, jĭm, s. 32. Gemmy†; neat, spruce§.

Gimbals, gĭm'-bălz, s. pl. = *gimbols*. 30. Two brass rings with axes so arr., that any thing suspended by the inner one, is always perpendicular.

Gimblet, gĭm'-blĕt, s. = *gim'let*, -lĕt. 30. A small boring tool with a screw point.

Gim'blet, vt. = *gim'let*. To turn round (an anchor) by the stock. (naut.) H., *gim'bleting* or *gim'leting*, p., s.; *gim'bleted*, pp. 89.

Gimcrack†, jĭm'-krăk, s. 32. Any trivial mechanism (in joke or irony); a slight device; a toy. [twist, interlaced with wire.

Gimp, gĭmp, s. 30. Edging formed of silk

Gin, jĭn, s. 32. (contr. from *Geneva*.) A well-known distilled spirit. H., *gin'-house*, *gin'-palace*, *gin'-shop*, &c., s. 90.

Gin, s. (contr. from *engine*.) App. to var. machines (par. one for driv. piles, hoisting, &c.); a pump worked by sails; a trap; a snare.

Gin, vt. To trap or snare; to clear cotton of its seeds by a machine. H., *ginn'ing*, p., s.; *ginned*, pp., a.†; &c. 89.

Ginger, jĭn'-jĕr, s. The root of a plant of like name. H., *gin'ger-beer* or *gin'ger-pop*§, *gin'-ger-bread*, &c., s. 90. [*gin'gerness*†, s. 92.

Gin'gerly†§, -le, ad. Nicely; cautiously. H.,

Gingham, gĭng'-hăm, s. 30. A species of plaid cotton cloth. [of a shaft. (mi.)

Ginging, jĭn'-jĭng, s. 32. The supporting lining

Gin'gival, -je-văl, a. Pert. to the gums.

Gingle, jĭng'gl, s., vt., vi. See *Jingle*.

Ginglymoid, gĭng'-gle-moyd, a. 30, 22. Hinge-like. (v. s.) [motion in only one plane. (anat.)

Gin"glymus, -mŭs, s. A joint formed for

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Gimnet, jĭn'-ĕt, s. A nag; a genet.
Ginseng, jĭn'-sĕng, s. 32. A cert. arom. root.
Gip, jĭp, vt. To 'gut' (herrings).
Gip'sy, -se, s. See *Gypsy*.
Giraffe, zhe-răf', je—J. & M., We., s. 99. The tallest known quadruped, remar. for the length of its fore-legs and neck; the cameleopard. [99. A chandelier. (Fr.)
Girandole, zhĕ'-răn-dōle, jĕr'-ăn—K., We., s.
Girasole, zhĭr'-ă-sōle, jĭr'—S., Wa., We., s. 99. Turnsole; also the opal.
Gird, g'ĕrd, s. 30, 26-7. A twig or wand†; a twitch or pang†; a blow or stroke§.
Gird, vt. To bind round with any flexible subs.; to make fast by binding; to invest; to encircle; to enclose or surround; to put on (com. with *on*); to clothe; to reproach severely* :—vi. To gibe, to sneer†. H., *gird'ing*, p.; *gird'ed* or *girt*, prt., pp.; *gird'er*, s.; *gird'ing* (also a covering†—scrip.), s. (v. i.) 89. [(arch.); a satirist†. (v. v.)
Gird'er, -ĕr, s. The prin. beam in a floor
Girdle, g'ĕrd'l, gĕr'dl, s. 30, 45. A band or belt for the waist; enclosure, circumf.; a zone; the zodiac*; a round iron plate for baking (cook.); the line wh. encompasses a stone horiz. (jew.). H., *gird'le-belt*† (waist-belt), *gird'le-stead**, -stĕd (the waist), &c., s. 90.
Girdle, vt. To bind (as with a girdle); to gird; to enclose, shut in, environ; to make a circular incision through the bark and alburnum of a tree, to kill it. H., *gird'ling*, p.; *gird'led*, pp.; *gird'ler*, s. 89.
Girl, g'ĕrl, s. 30, 26-7. A female child or youth; a young woman†; a loose woman§; a two-year old roebuck (sport.). H., *girl'hood*, -hŏŏd, s. 90. [ad.; *girl'ishness*, s. 91.
Girl'ish, -lsh, a. Of or like a girl. H., *girl'ishly*, ad.; *girl'ishness*, s. 91.
Girondist, je-rŏnd'-lst, s. = *Girond'in*. One of a once celebr. pol. party. (Fr. hist.)
Girouette, zhĭr-ōō-ĕt', s. 99. Lit., a weather-cock; fig., a pub. character who turns with every pol. breeze. (Fr.)
Girrock, gĭr'-rŭk, s. 30, 26. A var. of gar-fish.
Girt†, g'ĕrt, vt. 30, 26-7. To gird; to surround. H., *girt'ing*†, p.; *girt'ed*‡, pp.
Girt, pp. See *Gird*:—s. Girth§.
Girth, g'ĕrth, s. 30, 37. The belly-band or saddle-strap of a horse; any circular bandage; the compass meas. by the girdle.
Gist, jĭst, jĭt—Ja., s. 32. The main point, or that on wh. a ques. or action rests. (leg.)
Giusto, jŏŏs'-to, ad. 99. In just or equal time. (mus.)
Give, gĭv, vt. 30. To bestow; to confer; to grant or transfer to, without price or reward; to deliver; to impart; to communicate (as a notice or mes.); to pass or deliv. over for an equiv.; to pay; to yield, to lend (as the ear or atten.); to quit or relinq. (as place); to expose, to yield the power of; to allow, to permit; to supply or afford; to empower, to commission; to pay or render (as thanks); to pronounce (as a decision); to utter, to vent; to send (*out* or *forth*); to produce; to show or exh. (as a prod. or result); to cause or excite (as pleas. or pain); to emit; to addict, to apply (fol. by a recip. pro.); to yield (as assent); to allow or admit (as for argum.); to resign; to yield without resis. (com. with *up*); to comply; to pledge (as one's word); to present (as the hand); to conclude:—vi. To yield to pressure; to lessen in force or intensity; to grow moist; to thaw or melt†; to recede. H., *giv'ing*, p.; *gāve*, prt.; *given*, giv'n, pp.; *giv'er*, s.; (a) *giv'ing*†, s. 89.—To *give back* is to return or restore; to *give chase*, to pursue; to *give forth*, to publish, to emit; to *give in*, to yield; to *give over*, to cease, leave, abandon; to *give out*, to report, proclaim, publish; to *give up*, to resign, relinq., abandon; to *give way*, to yield, to fall back; to row, or row faster (naut.). Other like comp. are either self-expl., or become so, by suppl. the ellipsis of some accusative incl., by use, in the sense of the verb.
Gizzard, gĭz'-ărd, s. 30, 25. The muscular stomach of a fowl or bird.
Glabrous, glā'-brŭs, a. Smooth; devoid of hair. (zool.) H., *glab'rity*†, -rit-e (glā'—K., S.), s. 91.
Gla'cial, -sh'ăl, -she-ăl—S., Wa., -se—K., a. 27-8. Icy; like ice; frozen; congealed.
*Gla'ciate**, -sh'āte (v. n.), vi. To become ice. H., *glaciation**, -se-ā'-shŭn (-she—S., Wa., We.), s.; &c. 89.
Glacier, glā'-shēre, glăs'-e-ĕr—Angio-Fr., s. 99. A field of ice, such as is found in the hollows and on the slopes of lofty mountains (com. used in the pl.).
*Gla'cious**, -sh'ŭs, a. Glacial.
Glacis, glā'-sĭs, *glă-sēse'*—mil., *-sēse'*—S., s. 99. A gentle slope; a smooth sloping bank (fort.).
Glad, glăd, a. Elevated with joy (com. with *of* or *at*); pleased; cheerful; exh., expr., or exciting joy; pleasing; joyous. H., *glad'ly*, ad.; *glad'ness*, s. 91.
*Glad**, vt. To gladden:—vi. To be glad†. H., *glad'ing**, p.; *glad'ed*†, prt., pp.; *glad'er**, s. 89.
Gladden, glăd'n, vt. 45. To make glad; to cheer; to animate:—vi. To become glad; to rejoice. H., *glad'ening*, p., s.; *glad'ened*, -nd, pp.; &c. 89.
Glade, glāde, s. A lawn or green open space in a wood; a passage through a wood; an open space in the ice of a river, smooth ice (U. S.)
Gladen, glăd'n, s. 45. = *glad'er*. Sword-grass. (prov.) [H., *glad'fulness** (joy), s. 91.
Gladful†, glăd'-fool, a. 21. Full of gladness.
Glad'iate, -e-ĭte, a. Sword-shaped.
Gladiator, glăd'-e-ā-tŏr, -ĭ—Wa., s. 25. A man who fought in the arena. (anc. Rome.)
Gladiatorial, -ă-tōrd'-e-ăl, a. = *glad'iatory*, -ă-tŏr-e, 25. Pert. to gladiators or to prize-fights.
Glad'iature†, -ă-tūre, s. Sword-play.
Glad'iole, -e-ōle, s. The plant sword-lily.
*Gladsome**, glăd'-sŭm, a. 17, 25. Pleased; gay; glad; joyous. H., *glad'some'ly**, ad.; *glad'some'ness**, s. 91.
Glair, glāre, s. 30. The white of an egg, or any thing like it; a halberd*. H., *glair'y*, a. 90.
Glair, vt. To smear or varnish with the white of egg. H., *glair'ing*, p.; *glaired*, pp.
Glamour, glă'-mŭr, s. 56. A kind of witchery of the eye. (Sco.)
Glance, glănse, glānse—We., s. 9. A sud. shoot of light or splendour; a darting of the eye; a snatch of sight; a momentary view (lit. or fig.); any dark-coloured metallic sulphuret (mi.).—*Glance'-coal* is anthracite.
Glance, vt. To shoot or dart sud. or obliquely:—vi. To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendour; to fly off obliquely; to strike obliq.; to have or to snatch a momentary view;

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to censure or notice by oblique hints. H., *glan'cing*, p., a.; *glanced*, pp. 89. [ad. 91.
Glan'cing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *glan'cingly*, *Gland*, gland, s. One of the soft, fleshy, secretory or absorbent organs of the body (anat.); a like duct or ves. in plants (bot.).
Glanders, glăn'-dĕrz, s. A contag. disease of the glands and mucous membrane in horses, in wh. foul matter runs from the nose. H., *glan'ders*, -dĕrd (affec. with), a. 90. [nuts.
Glandiferous, -dĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing acorns or
Glandiform, glănd'-e-form, a. 26. Nut-shaped; res. a gland. [pert. to glands.
Gland'ular, -ŭ-lăr, a. 18. Cont., cons. of, or
Glandulation, -lā'-shŭn, s. The situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.
Gland'ule, -ūle, s. 18. A small gland. [(bot.)
Glandulif'erous, -ŭ-lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing glands.
Gland'ulous, -ŭs, a. 18. Glandular. H., *glandulosity*, -lŏs'-ĭ-te (par. a collec. of g.), s. 91.
Glare, glâre, s. A bright, dazzling light; overpowering lustre; a fierce, piercing look; *glair*.
Glare, vt. To shoot out a dazzling light:—vi. To shine or to look with a glare; to be obtrusively conspicuous. H., *glăr'ing*, p., a.; *glared*, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.
Glareous, glâre'-e-ŭs, a. Res. the white of egg.
Glaring, -ing, a. Clear; notorious; barefaced. H., *glăr'ingly*, ad.; *glăr'ingness*, s. (v. v.) 91.
Glary, glâre'-e, a. Dazzling with light or lustre. H., *glâr'iness*, s. 91. [vitreous.
Glass, glăs, glâs—We., a. 9. Made of glass; *Glass*, s. The hard, brittle, transp. subs. of wh. bottles are made, and windows glazed; any thing res. or made of glass†; a small drinking vessel of glass; a mirror; a lens; an hour-glass†; a barometer†; fig., the destined time of man's life; the quan. of liq. wh. a glass holds; &c.:—pl. Spectacles†. H., *glass'y*, *glass'-like*, a.; *glass'-blower* (one who blows and fashions g.), *glass'-coach* (a coach res. a priv. carriage, hired by the day), *glass'-furnace*, *glass'-gall*, -gâwl (sandiver), *glass'-grinder*, *glass'-house* (glass-works), *glass'-metal* (g. in fusion), *glass'man* (one who sells), *glass'-pot* (for melting g.), *glass'-works* (place where glass is made), *glass'-wort* (a plant), &c., &c., s. 90.
Glass, vt. To case in glass*; to glaze†.
Glass'ful, -fŏol, a. 21. As much as a glass holds.
Glassy, -e, a. Made of or res. glass; vitreous. H., *glass'ily*, ad.; *glass'iness*, s. 91.
Glauber, glâw'-bĕr, a. Discov. or orig. made by Glauber. H., *glau'ber-salt* or *glau'ber's salt* (sulphate of soda), &c., s. 91.
Glaucoma, glâw-ko'-mă, s. 8. A cert. disease of the eye; pearl-eye. [to glaucoma.
Glaucomatous, -kŏm'-ă-tŭs, a. Res. or pert.
Glaucous, glâw'-kŭs, a. 8. Of a sea-green colour; grayish blue; cov. with green bloom (bot.). H., *glau'cerer*§ (a flatterer), s. 89.
Glauer†, glâw'-ĕr, vi. To flatter or wheedle.
Glaze, glâze, s. = *glăz'ing*. The vitreous coating of pottery; any factitious, shining exterior. (v. i.)
Glaze, vt. To furnish with glass, or with windows of glass; to incrust or cover with glaze (as potter's ware); to overlay with any thing shining and pellucid; to give a smooth and glassy surf. to (as gunpowder). H., *glăz'ing*, p., a.; *glazed*, pp., a.; *glăz'ing* (act; also the subs. used), &c. (v. i.) 89.
Glazier, glâ'-zh'ĕr, s. 44. One whose trade is to set glass in window-frames, &c.
Gla'zing, -ing, s. Glaze; semi-transp. colours laid over other colours to modify their effect (pa.); the trade of the glazier†. (v. sa.)
Gleam, glēme, s. A small stream or shoot of light; a beam; a ray; transient lustre. H., *gleam'y*, a. 90.
Gleam, vi. To emit or shoot out (as a ray of light); to shine; to begin shining. H., *gleam'ing*, p.; *gleamed*, pp.; (a) *gleam'ing*, s. 89.
Glean, glēne, s. The act of gleaning; also the things gleaned.
Glean, vt. To gather what the harvesters leave behind; fig., to collect from things thinly scattered; to gather or pick up (as facts or par. from a statem., &c.):—vi. To gather after the reapers; &c. H., *glean'ing*, p.; *gleaned*, pp.; *glean'er* (lit. or fig.), s.; *glean'ing* (the act; that wh. is gleaned), s. 89.
Glebe, glēbe, s. Prim., turf, soil, ground†; appr., the land bel. to a benefice (eccl.); a piece of earth cont. ore (mi.). H., *glebe'less*, *glēb'y* (turfy, cloddy), &c., s. 90-1.
Gle'bous, -ŭs, a. Gleby; turfy. H., *glebŏs'ity*, s. 91.
*Glede**, glēde, s. The kite (bird). [*Hy**, s. 91.
Glee, glē, s. Joy, mirth, gaiety (par. that at a feast); a song or catch in three or more parts (mus.). H., *glee'ful*†, &c., a. 90.
Glee, vi. = *gly*. To squint. († or prov.)
*Gleesome**, glē'-sŭm, a. 17, 25. Merry; joyous. H., *glee'somely**, ad. 91.
Gleet, glēte, s. A chronic flux of thin humour from a mucous surf. (appr., that wh. com. fol. gonorrhœa). H., *gleet'y*, a. 90.
Gleet, vi. To flow or ooze (as from gleet).
Glen, glĕn, s. A depression or space bet. hills; a nar. valley or dale.
Glene, glē'-ne, glēne—K., S., s. The cavity or socket of the eye, and of the pupil; any slight cavity. (anat.) [surf. of bones. (anat.)
Glenoid, glē'-noyd, a. 22. Noting cert. articular
*Glent**, glĕnt, vi. To start aside; to look aside. (prov.) [the glinten of wheat.
Gliadine, glī'-ă-dĭn, s. 58. A subs. found in
Gliby†, glĭb, a. Smooth, slippery (as a surf.); easily moving, flippant, voluble (as the tongue). H., *glib'ly*†, ad.; *glib'ness*†, s. 91.
Glib†, s. A bush of hair hanging over the eyes.
*Glib**, vt. To make smooth; to castrate. 48, 89.
Glide, glīde, s. 14. Easy lapse or passage; the act of gliding.
Glide, vi. To flow gently; to move silently and smoothly (lit. or fig.); to pass rapidly and easily; to move or slip along† (as on a smooth surf.). H., *glīd'ing*, p., a.; *glīd'ed*, *glode*†, prt.; *glid'ed*, pp.; *glid'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.
Glid'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *glīd'ingly*, ad. 91.
Gliff, glĭf, s. A transient glance; a sud. fright. (Sco.)
Glim, glĭm, s. A light; a candle. (§ or naut.)
Glime§, glīme, vi. To glance slily.
Glimmer, glĭm'-ĕr, s. A feeble light; faint splendour; mica (min.).
Glimm'er, vi. To burn feebly; to shine or appear faintly. H., *glimm'ering*, p., a., s.; *glimm'ered*, pp. 89.
Glimpse, glĭmpse, s. 45. A weak faint light; a gleam; transient lustre; a short, transitory

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view; a glance; short, fleeting enjoym.; the exh. of a faint resemblance†.

Glimpse, vi. To appear by glimpses. H., *glimp'sing*, p.; *glimpsed*, pp.

Glissa, glĭs'-ă, s. A scaleless spec. of tunny.

Glist, glĭst, s. Mica. (prov.)

Glisten, glĭs'n, vi. 45. To shine†; to sparkle with light; to glitter. H., *glistening*, glĭs'-nĭng, p., a.; *glistened*, glĭs'nd, pp. 89.

Glis'ter†§, -tĕr, s. Glitter.

Glis'ter†§, vi. To glisten; to glitter.

Glitter, glĭt'-ĕr, s. Brilliancy; splendour; specious lustre.

Glitt'er, vi. To sparkle with light (as polished metals in the sun); fig., to be showy, specious, or striking, and h., attractive. H., *glitt'ering*, p., a.; *glitt'ered*, pp. (v. i.) 89. [91.

Glitt'ering, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *glitt'eringly*, ad.

Gloaming, glōm'-ĭng, s. Twilight. (Sco.)

Gloar†§, glōr, vi. To squint; to stare.

Gloat, glōt, vi. To gaze earnestly; to stare with admiration; to contemplate (phys. or ment.) with joy or exult. (fol. by *over*; gen. in a bad sense). H., *gloat'ing*, p., a.; *gloat'ed*, *Globard*, glō'-bărd, s. A glow-worm. [pp. 89.

Glo'bate, -bāt, a. = *glo'bated**, -ĕd. Globular; spherical.

Globe, glōb, s. A round solid body; a ball; a sphere; appr., the earth; an artif. sphere repr. either the earth (= *terrestrial globe*) or the heavens (= *celestial globe*). H., *glōb'y**

Globe†, vt. To conglobate. [(round), a. 90.

Globose, glo-bōs', a. = *glo'bous*, -bŭs. Globular. H., *globosity*, -bŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Globular, glŏb'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Round; spherical. H., *glob'ularly*, 43, ad.; *glob'ularness*†, *globular'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Glob'ule, -ūl, s. 18. A little globe.

Glob'uline, -ū-lĭn, s. 88. A spec. of albumen found in the blood-globules; also app. to the green globules of veg. cellular tissue.

*Glob'ulous**, -ū-lŭs, a. Globular. [(bot.)

Glome, glōm, s. A roundish head of flowers.

Glomerate, glŏm'-ĕr-āt, a. Growing in rounded or massive forms; conglomerate (q. v.).

Glom'erate, vt. To gather or wind into a ball; to coll. into a spherical form or mass. H., *glom'erating*, p.; *glom'erated*, pp., a.; *glomera'tion*, 36 (also the resul. mass), s. 89.

Glom'erous, -ŭs, a. Conglomerated.

Gloom, glōōm, s. 20. Obscurity; partial or total darkness; thick shade; cloudiness; fig., heaviness of mind; sadness; aspect of sorrow; darkness of prospect; sullenness, moroseness. H., *gloom'y*, a. (v. i.) 90.

*Gloom**†, vt. To obscure; to fill with gloom: —vi. To shine obscurely†; to be or to become gloomy (in any sense). H., *gloom'ing*, p.; *gloomed*, pp. (v. i.) 89.

Gloom'y, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *gloom'ily*, 43, ad.; *gloom'iness*, s. 91.

*Gloried**, glō'-rĭd (v. i.), a. Illustrious.

Glorify, glōr'-e-fī, glo'-re-fī, vt. 43. To make glorious; to praise in honour or in worship; to honour; to extol; to exalt to glory or beatitude. H., *glōr'ifying*, p.; *glōr'ified*, pp., a.; *glōr'ifier*, s.; *glorification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s. (v. i.) 89.

Glorious, glōr'-e-ŭs, glō'-re-ŭs, a. Of exalted excellence and splendour; conferring splendour or renown; noble, illustrious, exalted; resplendent with divine attributes; boastful, ostentatious†. H., *glōr'iously*, 43, ad.; *glōr'iousness*, s. 91.

Glory, glōr'-e, glō'-re, s. Brightness, lustre (as of the sun); splendour, magnif. (as of a king); praise ascribed in adoration or honour; fame, celebr., renown; distinguished honour or orn.; the divine presence or perfections (scrip.); beatitude (theol.); pride, arrogance (as in *vain glory*); generous pride; a circle of rays surr. the heads of saints, &c. (pa.).

Glo'ry, vi. To exult with joy; to boast; to be proud of (gen. fol. by *in*). H., *glōr'ying*, p., a.; *glōr'ied*, -id, pp.; *glōr'ying*†, *gloria'tion**, 36, s.; &c. (v. su.) 89.

Gloss, glŏs, s. 17, 35. Brightness proc. from smoothness of surf.; superficial lustre; fig., specious appearance or repr.; external show.

*Gloss**, s. Interpretation, explan.; a comment, an annotation. (rhet.; bibl.)

Gloss, vt. To give a gloss or superficial lustre to; to interpret, to illustr. by comments; to render specious and plausible; to palliate: —vi. To comment; to make incidental aly remarks*. H., *gloss'ing*, p.; *glossed*, pp.; *gloss'er* (also form. a commentator† = *gloss'ist**), s.; &c. (v. su.) 89. [rel. to a glossary.

Glossarial, -săr'-e-ăl, a. Cont. explanation;

Glossarist, glŏs'-ă-rĭst, s. = *glossa'tor*†, 25. A writer of glosses or comments. (v. v.)

Gloss'ary, -ăr-e, s. A dict. or vocabulary of difficult or antiquated words or phrases in any lang. or writer; a dict. in general*.

Glossography, -sŏg'-răf-e, s. 45. The art or prac. of writing glossaries and annotations. H., *glossographical*, -grăf'-ĭk-ăl (pert. to), a.; *glossog'rapher* (a glossist or commentator), s. 90.

Glossology, glŏs-sŏl'-o-je, s. 32. The definition of words or terms. H., *glossological*, -lŏj'-ĭk-ăl (pert. to), a.; *glossol'ogist*, -jĭst (one who &c.), s. 90.

Glossy, glŏs'-e, a. Hav. a smooth and shining surface; highly polished. H., *gloss'ily**, ad.; *gloss'iness*, s. 91.

Glottal, glŏt'-ăl, a. Pert. to the glottis.

Glott'is, -ĭs, s. The opening of the larynx or upper extrem. of the windpipe. [look sullen.

Gloust†§, glowt, vt. To gloat:—vi. To pout; to

Glove, glŭv, s. 17. A covering for the hand, or for the hand and fore-arm.—To *throw down the glove** = to challenge.

Glove, vt. To cover with or as with a glove. H., *glōv'ing*, p.; *glōved*, pp., a.; *glōv'er* (one whose trade is to make or sell g.), s. 89.

Glow, glo, s. Shining heat; incandescence; fig., unusual warmth; brightness or vividness of colour; vehemence of feeling or passion. (v. v.) A *glow'-worm* is an insect wh. is luminous at cert. seasons.

Glow, vt. To make glowing†:—vi. To shine with heat; to exh. incandescence; fig., to feel heat of body; to be red or flushed with heat, animation, or blushes; to be warmed with passion or with the activity of fancy; to burn or rage (as passion). H., *glow'ing*, p., a.; *glowed*, pp. (v. s.) 89.

Glow'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *glow'ingly*, ad. 91.

*Gloze**, glōz, s. = *glose*†, glōze. 35, 44. Flattery; specious repr. or show; gloss.

Gloze, vi. To flatter; to wheedle; to talk smoothly; to gloss*. H., *glōz'ing*, p.; *glozed*, pp.; *glōz'er*, s.; *glōz'ing* (also gloze), s. 89.

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Glucina, gl'ōō-ēī'-nā, s. = *glu'cine*. 18, 58. (more prop., *glycy'na*—We.) A rare earth found in the beryl, emerald, and euclase.

Glucinium, -ēin'-yūm, s. = *glu'cium*, -se-tūm, -ah'tūm*; *glucin'eum*. 45. The metallic base of glucina. (chem.)

Glucose, gl'ōō-kōs', gl'ōō'—We., s. 18, 45. The pec. form of sugar wh. exists in fruits (par. in grapes).

Glue, gl'ōō, s. 18. Coarse gelatine extracted from the refuse of skins, &c., and used for cement. H., *glu'ish**, &c., a. (v. 1.) 90.

Glue, vt. To join with glue, or with any like cement. H., *glu'ing*, p.; *glued*, pp.; *glu'er*, s. 89. [*ness*, s. 91.

Glu'ey, -e, a. Glutinous; viscous. H., *glu'ey-*

Glum†, glūm, a. Frowning; sullen; gloomy. H., *glumm'y*†§, a. 91-2. [cons. of glumes.

Glumaceous, gl'ōō-mā'-sh'ūs, a. 27-8. Hav. or

Glume, gl'ōōm, s. The husk or pec. calyx or corol of corn and grasses. [glume. (bot.)

Glu'mous, -tūs, a. = *glumose*, -mōs'. Hav. a

Glut, glūt, s. That wh. is gorged or swallowed; plenty, even to loathing; superabundance; any thing wh. obstructs a passage.

Glut, vt. To swallow greedily; to gorge; to feast or delight to satiety; to fill or supply beyond sufficiency. H., *glutt'ing*, p.; *glutt'ed*, pp. [buttocks (anat.)

Gluteal, gl'ōō'-te-ăl, a. 18. Of or rel. to the

Gluten, gl'ōō'-tĕn, s. 18. A pec. azotised subs. found in wheat and some other grains.

Glu'teus, -te-ūs, s. The large thick muscle on wh. we sit. (anat.)

Glutinant, gl'ōō'-tin-ănt, a. 18. Glutinous; glutinative. H., (a) *glu'tinant*, s. 90-1.

*Glu'tinate**, -ātz, vt. To unite, as with glue. H., *glu'tinating**, p.; *glu'tinated**, pp.; *glutina'tion**, 36, s. 89. [cementing; tenacious.

*Glu'tinative**, -ā-tiv, a. 45. Hav. the qual. of

Glutinous, gl'ōō'-tin-ūs, a. 18. Gluey; viscous; tenacious; covered with slimy moisture (bot.). H., *glu'tinousness*, *glutinosity*, -ōs'-it-e, s. 91.

Glutton, glūt'n, s. 45. One who eats to excess; one who indulges in any thing to excess; a cert. voracious quadruped.

Glutt'onize, -īz, vi. 60. To eat to excess; to play the glutton. H., *glutt'onizing*, p., a.; *glutt'onized*, pp. (v. 1.) 89.

Gluttonous, glūt'n-ūs, a. = *glutt'onish*, -ish. 45. Given to or cons. in excessive eating. H., *glutt'onously*, 42, ad.; *glutt'onousness**†, *glutt'ony*, -e, s. 91. (Wa. suppr. the *o* in ginttton, but pres. it as ŏ in its deriv.)

Glycerine, glĭs'-ĕr-in, s. 58. The sweet prin. or sugar of the fixed oils and fats. (chem.)

Glycine, glī'-sin, s. 58. Glucina; also the knobbed-rooted liquorice vetch.

Glyconian, glī-kōn'-yăn, a. 45. = *glyconic*, -kŏn'-ĭk. Noting a cert. verse. (pros.)

Glycyrrhizine, glī-sĭr'-re-zin, s. 26, 58. The saccharine matter of liquorice root.

Glyph, glĭf, s. 45. An orn. vertical sunken channel. (arch.) [a word.

Glyph'ic, -ĭk, s. A picture or figure implying

Glyphography, glī-fŏg'-rāf-e, s. A raised engr. formed by electrotyping a design scratched through the ordin. etching ground on a copper-plate. [stone, &c.; figured (min.).

Glyptic, glĭp'-tĭk, a. Of or rel. to carving on

Glypt'ics, -tĭks, s. pl. 64. The art of engr. figures (par. on gems); sculpture.

Glyp'todon, -to-dŏn, s. An extinct quad. hav. fluted teeth.

Glyptography, glĭp-tŏg'-rāf-e, s. 45. A treatise of glyptics or of sculpture. H., *glyptograph'ic* (pert. to), a. 90. [lery of sculptures.

Glyptotheca, -to-thē'-kā, s. A museum or gal-

Gnarl, nārl, vi. = *gnar*†. 30. To growl or snarl. H., *gnarl'ing*, p., a.; *gnarled*, pp. 89.

Gnarl'ed, -ĕd, nārld—K., We., a. = *gnar'by*, -le. Knotty or knotted.

Gnash, năsh, vt. 30. To strike (the teeth) tog. (as in rage or pain):—vi. To grind the teeth; to rage even to collision of the teeth. H., *gnash'ing*, p., s.; *gnashed*, pp. 89.

Gnat, năt, s. A small winged stinging insect of sev. species; any thing proverb. small.

Gnaw, nâw, vt. 30, 8. To bite off or eat by degrees; to wear away by biting; to bite in agony or rage; to corrode; to fret:—vi. To use the teeth in biting. H., *gnaw'ing*, p., a.; *gnawed*, pp., a.; *gnaw'er*, s. 89.

Gneiss, nīse, s. 99. A spec. of lamellar or slaty granite. (Ger.) H., *gneiss'oid*, -oyd (res.), *gneissose'* (hav. the struc. of), a. 90.

Gnome, nōme, s. 30. An imag. being said to inhab. and guard the inner parts of the earth. (Cab.) [maxim. (Gr.)

Gnome†, nō'-me, s. 99. A brief reflection or

*Gnomic**, nōm'-ĭk, a. = *gnom'ical**, -ĭk-ăl. Sententious; uttering or cont. maxims.

Gnomiometrical, no-me-o-mĕt'-rĭk-ăl, a. Goniometrical (q. v.).

Gnomology, no-mŏl'-o-je, s. 30. A collec. of maxims or reflections. H., *gnomologic*, -lŏj'-, or *gnomolo'gical* (pert. to), a. 90.

Gnomon, nō'-mŏn, s. 30. Prim., that wh. indicates; appr., the style or pin of a dial; a perpend. style or column for observing altitudes (ast.); a cert. complimental figure or part (geom.).

Gnomonic, -mŏn'-ĭk, a. = *gnomon'ical*, -ĭk-ăl. Pert. to dials or to dialling. H., *gnomon'ically*, ad. 91.

Gnomon'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The art of dialling.

Gnomonology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. A treatise on dialling.

Gnostic, nŏs'-tĭk, s. 30. One of a sect, who in the first four centuries of our era, attempted to unite Platonism with Christianity. H., *Gnos'tic* (pert. to), a.; *Gnos'ticism*, -te-sizm (tenets of), s. 90.

Gnu, nū, s. 18. The 'horned horse' of So. Afr.; the draft-iron of a plough-beam (prov.).

Go, go, vi. To move; to pass; to proceed from one place, state, cond., or station, to another; (a sense or senses wh. it bears, either lit. or fig., everywhere: as—) to walk; to travel; to depart from (as opp. to *come*); to be in motion from any cause or in any manner; to proc. in some course or cond.; to proc. in mant. operation; to proc. in train or consequence; to change; to advance in accompl. an end; to apply one's self; to have recourse to; to be about to do; to have weight, estim., or value, in the course moved in; to circulate; to pass in report; to pass (as in paym. or exch.); to be received; to be accounted or understood to be; to flow; to tend towards; to move by machinery; to be guided or regulated; to proc. by some rule or prin.; to take a share† (as partners); to be pregnant†; to be freed or released; to be expended; to extend; to reach; to lead in

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any direc.; to avail; to have effect; to mean or imply; to have currency or use (as opin. or manners); to contrib. or conduce; to operate; to be carried on; to proc. to final issue; to terminate; to fare; &c.; &c. H., *go'ing*, p.; *wĕnt*, prt.; *gone*, gŏn, *go'en*†, pp.; *go'er*, s.; *go'ing* (the act of moving; departure; pregnancy†; procedure; &c.), s. (v. i.) 89. The num. comb. of *go* with *ad.* and *pr.* are self-expl.; the var. of meaning resting entirely with the added particle.—A *go'-between*‡ is an intermediate agent; the *go'-by*, evasion, slip, escape by artifice; a *go'-cart*, a mach. to teach children to walk.—*Go-to*†, tōō', int. = come, come! take the right course! [oxen. (v. v.)

Goad, gōde, s. A pointed stick used in driving

Goad, vt. To drive with a goad; fig., to coerce or urge forward (in any man.); to drive, incite, stimulate. H., *goad'ing*, p.; *goad'ed*, pp.

Goal, gōle, s. The point or mark set to bound a race; h. also the starting-post; fig., the end, final purp., or aim.

Goat, gōts, s. A well-known active quad., kept for its flesh and milk. H., *goat'-chafer* (the dorr-beetle), *goat'-fish* (of the Medit.), *goat'-skin* (also leather made of it), *goat'-sucker* (a bird, the night-jar), *goat's'-bĕard*, *goat's'-rue*, *goat's'-stones*, *goat's'-thorn* (names of plants), *goat's'-milk*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Goat'herd, -hĕrd, s. One whose occup. is to tend goats.

Goat'ish, -ish, a. Goat-like; of rank smell; salacious. H., *goat'ishly*†, ad.; *goat'ishness*†, s. 91. [mouthful.

Gob§, gŏb, s. = *gobb'et*†. 30. A small lump; a

Gobb'ing, -ing, s. The refuse returned into the excavations, aft. the remov. of the coal. (mi.)

Gobble‡, gŏb'l, vt. 45. To swallow in large pieces; to swallow greedily or hastily:—vi. To make a noise in the throat (as in swallowing or like a turkey). H., *gobb'ling*‡, p.; *gobb'led*‡, pp.; *gobb'ler*‡, s. 89.

Gobelin, gŏb'-lĭn, -e-lĭn—We., s. 99. Noting cert. beaut. Fr. tapestry:—pl. (the) *Gobelins*, the royal manuf. of tapestry, near Paris.

Goblet, gŏb'-lĕt, s. A large drinking-cup without a handle.

Goby, gō'-be, s. A cert. small sea-fish.

God, gŏd, s. (*f.*, *god'ess.*) 30. The source of good; the Supreme Being; a false god, an idol; any person or thing deified, or inordin. honoured. H., *God'-ship*, *God'-speed** (success—scrip.), *God's'-penny*† (earnest penny), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

*God**, vt. To deify. 89, 48.

God'father, *-fä-*thĕr, s. (*f.*, *God'mother*, -mŭthĕr.) He who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism. H., *God'child*, *God'son*, sŭn, *God'daughter*, -dâw'-, s. 90.

God'head, -hĕd, s. Deity; divinity; divine essence or nature; a deity in person.

God'less, -lĕs, a. Living regardless of God; impious; atheistical. H., *God'lessly*, 43, ad.; *God'lessness*, s. 91. [*likeness*, s. 91.

God'like, -lĭke, a. Res. God; divine. H., *God'-*

God'ling, -lĭng, s. A little god.

God'ly, -le, a. 43. Good before God; devout; pious; righteous. H., *God'ly*, *God'lily*, ad.; *God'liness*, s. 91.

God'send, -sĕnd, s. An unexpec. acquisition.

*God'smith**, -smĭth, s. A maker of idols.

*God'ward**‡, -wŭrd, ad. Toward God.

God'wit, -wit, s. A bird allied to the snipe.

Godown‡, go-down', s. 23. A *godong'* or warehouse. (E. I.) [beading, or cabling. (arch.)

Godroon, -drōōn', s. 20. An inverted fluting,

Gog†§, gŏg, s. Haste; ardent desire to go.

Goggle§, gŏg'l, a. 45. = *gogg'led*§, -ld. Rolling; staring; prominent.

Gogg'le, s. A stare, or affected rolling of the eye§:—pl., *gogg'les*, -lz, spectacles to cure squinting or to keep off dust; blinds for 'shying' horses. H., *gogg'le-eyed*§, a.; *gogg'le-eyes*§, s. 90-1.

Gogg'le§, vi. To strain or roll the eyes.

Goitre, goy'-tŭr, gwŏ'tr—Fr., s. 99. = *goi'ter*. A large glandular tumour in the fore-part of the throat; bronchocele. H., *goi'tred*, -tĕrd, or *goi'tered* (affec. with), a. 90.

Goi'trous, -trŭs, a. Pert. to or affec. with

Gola, gŏ'-lä, s. A cyma. (arch.) [goitre.

Gold, gōld, gŏ'old*§ (this pron. was fash. in the time of Sh. & Wa.), s. 16. Made of gold; golden.

Gold, s. One of the precious metals used for coin; a bright yellow colour; fig., money, riches, wealth; someth. pleasing or valuable. H., *gōld'y**, *gold'less*, &c., s.; *gold'-beaten** (gilded), *gold'-bound*, *gold'-proof*† (incorruptible by g.), &c., s.; *gold'-beater* (one whose trade is to make leaf gold), *gold'-beater's-skin* (the thin membrane or prep. gut used by g.), *gold'-beating* (art or trade of the gold-b.), *gold'-coast* (geog.), *gold'-dust* (appr., native gold in fine particles), *gold'-finder* (a gold-digger; a nightman§), *gold'-fish* (a cert. fresh-water fish of the carp family), *gold'-hammer* (a bird), *gold'-lace* (lace wrought with gold), *gold'-leaf* (gold beaten extr. thin), *gold'-pleasure* or *gold of pleasure* (a plant), *gold'-size* (used in gilding), *gold'-stick* (a cert. officer of the Eng. court), *gold'-thread* (also a cert. small plant), *gold'-wire*, &c., &c., s. 90.

Golden, gōld'n, gōl'dn, a. 45. Made of or cons. of gold; bright, shining, splendid; of a gold colour; excellent; most valuable; happy, pure (as the *gold'en-age*); highly favourable, auspicious (as oppor. or opin.). H., *gold'enly** (splendid, &c.), ad.; *gold'en-looking*, *gold'en-tressed*, *gold'en-winged*, &c., a.; *gold'en-cloth*, *gold'en-cup*, *gold'en-rod* (plants), *gold'en-eye* (a kind of duck), *gold'en-fish* (v. su.), *gold'en-fleece* (myth.). [bird.

Gold'finch, gōld'-fĭnch, s. 29. A cert. singing

Gold'ing, -ing, s. A sort of apple.

Gold'ney, -ne, s. A fish, the gilt-head.

Gold'smith, -smĭth, s. 37. A worker in gold and silver; a banker†.

Gold'ylocks, -e-lŏks, s. A cert. plant.

Golf, gŏlf, s. 17. A game played with a ball and clubs. (Sco.)

Golosh, go-lŏsh', s. (pl., *golosh'es*, -ĕz.) = *goloe-shoe*, go-lō'-shōō. An over-shoe.

Gomet, gōme, s. The black grease or 'scum' of a wheel. [of the teeth. (path.)

Gomphiasis, gŏm-fĭ'-ä-sĭs, s. 45. A cert. disease

Gomphosis, -fō'-sis, s. An immov. junction of bone (as the teeth with the jaw).

Gomuti, go-mōō'-te, s. 99. A kind of hair obt. from a cert. Ind. palm.

Gondola, gŏn'-do-lä, s. 99. A Venetian pleasure boat; a kind of lighter or barge (U. S.).

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H., *gondolier'*, -lēr' (a man who rows a g.), s. 90.

Gone, gŏn, pp. 17. Departed; advanced; forward in progress (com. prec. by *far*); past (somet. fol. by *by*); ruined; undone; lost; dead; &c. See *Go*.

Gong, gŏng, s. 30, 45. A large spes. of cymbal or bronze drum, struck with a wooden hammer cov. with leather; a privy†.

Goniometer, go-ne-ŏm'-e-ter, gōn-e—S., s. An instr. for meas. solid angles (as those of crystals, strata, &c.).

Goniometrical, -o-mĕt'-rĭk-ăl, a. Pert. to a goniometer or to goniometry. [angles. (v. su.)

Goniometry, -ŏm'-e-tre, s. The art of meas. solid

Gonorrhœa, gŏn-ŏr-rē'-ă, s. 31. Inflammation of the urethra arising from contagion.

Good, gōōd, a. 21. (comp., *bett'er*; su., *best*.) Hav. such phys. qualities as are appr., expec., or desired; hav. the moral qual. best adapted to its design or use, or wh. are conformable to the moral law; tend. to present relief, enjoym., or happiness, unfol. by future pain or evil; (h., all its num. appl.:—) valid, legal; sound, not weak or false; virtuous; right; proper, fit, convenient; sound, undamaged, uncorrupted; wholesome; salubrious; palatable; salutary, beneficial; full, complete; useful; valuable; adequate, competent, suffic.; favourable, suitable; auspicious, opportune; safe; firm, substantial; able, skilful; ready, dextrous; sound, correct, judicious; kind, affec., benevolent; faithful; humane; merciful; honourable, fair, unblemished; agreeable, pleasant, cheering; prosperous; great, considerable; excellent; gay, eleg., polite; substantial; right, proper, commendable; wise, prudent; cheerful, festive; social; brave†; well-formed, handsome†; &c. H., *good'ly*, ad.; *good'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91.—*As good as* = the same as; as much as; tantamount to:—*in good time* = opportunely; quite early enough.

Good"†, gōōd, ad. 21. Well; much; not amiss.

Good, int. Well! right!

Good, s. The contrary of evil; that wh. contrib. to promote present happiness, enjoym., or well-being, unfol. by pain or evil; that wh. is produc. of good hereafter; benefit, advantage (temporal, mor., or spir.); prosperity; improvem.; earnest, not jest; substance, not shadow; desirable moral qual.; moral works; virtue; richness, abund.; state of being good or real:—pl. Household furniture; personal estate; movables. Among the comp. of *good* (*a.* and *ad.*) are—*good-condi''tioned*‡, a.; *good'-now*†§ (well-now! in good time), int.; *good-bŷe'* (farewell), *good-day'*, *good-mor'row*" (good-morning), &c. (terms of salutation), int., s.; *good-breed'ing* (polite manners), *Good-fri'day* (the festival or anniversary of the crucifixion), *good'man*, *good'-wife*, *good-wom'an* (fam. terms of address, or of rustic complim.), *good-man'ners* (politeness), *good'-speed*† (good success), *good-sense'* (sound judgm.), *good-will'* (benev., kind feeling; favour, custom, also the premium paid for them—comm.), &c., &c., s. (v.

Good†, vt. To manure; to improve. [L.) 90-1.

Good-fell'ow, gōōd-, s. A kind man‡; a boon-companion‡. H., *good-fell'owship* (convivialify), s. 90.

Good-hu'mour, s. A cheerful temper or state of mind. H., *good-hu'moured* (being of), a.; *good-hu'mouredly*, ad. 90-1.

Good-na'ture, s. Nat. mildness and kindness of disposition. H., *good-na'tured* (poss.), a.; *good-na'turedly*, ad. 90-1. [asking alms.

Good'ing", -Ing, s. A rustic custom of women

Goodly, gōōd'-le, a. 21. Good-looking; fine; excellent. H., *good'ly*, ad.; *good'liness*", s. 91.

Good'ness, -nĕs, s. The state of being good; desirable qual. (either moral or phys.); acts of kindness, benevolence, compassion, mercy, &c. See *Good*. [*good'yship*§, s. 90.

Good'y†§, -e, s. Goodwoman; goodwife. H.,

Goom†, gōōm, s. 20. A man. See *Groom*.

Gooroo, gōō-rōō', s. 20-1. A spiritual guide among the Hindoos. [water-fowl (v. i.).

Goos'ander, -ăn-dĕr, s. A cert. migratory

Goose, gōōse, s. 20, 35. (pl., *geese*, gēse, 30.) A well-known web-footed bird; a silly creature; a tailor's smoothing-iron. H., *goos'y*", *goose'-like*, a. (v. i.) 90. A *green goose* is one under four months old (cook.). Among the comp. are—*goose' cap*† (a silly person), *goose'-neck* (a bent piece of iron—naut.), *goose'-quill*, *goose'-foot*, *goose'-grass*, *goose'tongue* (plants), *goose'-wing* (one of the claws or lower corners of a furled foresail or mainsail—naut.), &c., s.

Gooseberry, gōōz'-bĕr-re, gōōz'—K., Wa., s. 21. The berry or fruit of a prickly shrub of the same name. H., *goose'berry-fool*, s. 90.

Goosery, gōōs'-ĕr-e, s. 20. A place for geese.

Gopher, gō'-fĕr, s. 45. The wood of wh. the ark was made; also a cert. small burrowing animal (U. S.).

Gorce†, gorse, s. 26. A fish-pool; a weir.

Gorcock, gor'-kŏk, s. 26. The moor-cock.

Gor'crow, -kro, s. The carrion crow.

Gordian, gord'-yăn, a. 26, 45. Intricate (orig. app. to a knot; now to any inextric. diff.).

Gore, gōre, s. = *goar*". Blood; (more us.) thickened or clotted blood; a wedge-shaped piece let into a garment to widen it in any par. part; a triangular piece of land; the abatem. dem. a coward (her.). H., *gōr'y*, a. 90.

Gore, vt. To stab; to pierce or wound with any thing pointed (as a spear or horns); to shape like or furnish with gores. H., *gōr'ing*, p.; *gored*, pp., a.; (a) *gōr'ing*, s. 89.

Gorge, gorje, s. 30-2, 26. The throat, the gullet; also that wh. is gorged or swallowed; a nar. passage bet. hills or mountains; a concave moulding (arch.); the entrance into a bastion or an outwork (fort.).

Gorge, vt. To swallow greedily; to glut:—vi. To feed. H., *gor'ging*, p.; *gorged*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89. [crown about the neck (her.).

Gorged, gorjd, a. 26. Hav. a gorge; bearing a

Gorgeous, gorj'-yŭs, gor-j'ŭs—S., -jŭs—Wa., We., a. 26, 45. Showy; splendid. H., *gor''geously*, 43, ad.; *gor''geousness*, s. 91.

Gor''get, -ĕt, s. A piece of armour for the throat; a small pendent mil. orn.; an old form of ruff or frill; an instr. used in lithotomy (surg.).

Gorgon, gor'-gŭn, s. 20, 26. One of three sister deities whose horrid aspect turned all who beheld them to stone (myth.); any thing very ugly or horrid. H., *Gor'gon*, *Gorgo'nĕan*, or *Gorgonian*, -gōne'-yăn (like or pert. to; very ugly or terrific), a. 90.

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Gorgoneia, -go-nē'-*yd*, -ī-*ă*, s. pl. Keystones res. Medusa's head. (arch.)

Gormand, gor'-mănd, s. 26. Gluttonous.

Gor'mand, s. = *gor'mander**. A glutton.

Gor'mandise, -īze, vi. To eat greedily; to gluttonise. H., *gor'mandising*, p., a.; *gor'mandised*, pp.; *gor'mandiser*, s.; *gor'mandising* (act or habit), s. 89.

Gorse, gorse or gǎwrse, s. = *gorse*. 26. Furze or whin, a prickly shrub bearing yellow flowers.

Goshawk, gŏs'-hǎwk, s. 35. A var. of hawk.

Gosling, gŏz'-ling, s. A young goose; a catkin on nut-trees and pines.

Gospel, gŏs'-pĕl, s. 35. Accor. to the Gospel.

Gospel, s. Lit., good tidings; appr., the Christian revelation; the four canonical histories of Christ, or one of them; (in a wider sense) the whole system of the Chr. relig.; God's word; theology; any gen. doctrine.

*Gos'pel**†, vt. = *gos'pellise*†, -ĭse, 60. To evangelise. H., *gos'pelling**, p.; *gos'pelled**, pp.

Gos'peller, -lĕr, s. An evangelist*; a Wickliffite*; he who reads the Gospel at the altar

Goss, gŏs, s. Low furze or gorse. (prov.) [(eccl.).

Gossamer, gŏs'-ă-mĕr, s. 35. The down of plants; the fine, long filaments, like cobwebs, wh. float in the air in autumn. H., *goss'amer*† or *gos'amery*† (res. g.; filmsy; unsubstan.), s. 90.

Gossip, gŏs'-ĭp, s. Orig., either sponsor†; a godmother†; a friend or neighbour†; one who runs about gossiping; a female tattler; idle talk, tattle†. H., *goss'ip-like*†, a. 90.

Goss'ip, vi. To chat; to talk much and freely; to run about tattling. H., *goss'iping*, p., a., s.; *goss'iped*, pp.; &c. (v. s.) 89.

Goss'ipry†, -re, s. Relationship by baptism.

Gossoon, gŏs-sōōn', s. 35, 20. A lad, a youth (Ir.); a servant, a footboy†.

Got'ting, -ting, s. A herb.

Got, *gott'en*, prt., pp. See *Get*.

Goth, gŏth, s. 37. One of an anc. people of Scandinavia; h., any one rude, ignor., or uncivilised; a barbarian.

Gothamist†, gŏ'-thăm-ĭst, s. A wiseacre.

Go'thamite†, -ĭte, s. A New-Yorker.

Goth'ic, -ĭk, a. Of or bel. to the Goths:—s. The lang. of the Goths.

Goth'icise, -e-sīze, vt. 60. To make Gothic; to restore to barbarism.

Goth'icism, -sĭzm, s. 35. Rudeness of manners; a Gothic idiom or style of building.

Gouge, gōōje, gowje—Pe., We., Wo., s. 20-3, 32. A curved chisel for cutting grooves.

Gouge, vt. To scoop out (as with a gouge); to force out the eye with the thumb or finger. H., *gou'ging*, p., a.; *gouged*, pp. 89.

Gougeart†, gōō'-jeərz, s. Syphilis.

Gou'land, -lănd, s. A cert. flower.

Goulard, -lărd', s. = *Goulard's-extract**. A solution of diacetate of lead (named aft. its inventor).

Gourd, gōrd or gōerd, gōōrd—Ja., K., P., Sh., s. 16, 20. A cert. plant; also its fruit, or a bottle made of its shell.

Gourd'y, -e, a. Swelled in the legs (as a horse). H., *gourd'iness*, s. 91. [glutton. (Fr.)

Gourmand, gōōr'-mănd, s. 99. An epicure; a

Gournet, gūr'-nĕt, s. A gurnet.

Gout, gowt, s. 23. Lit., a drop†; appr., arthritis, a cert. well-known disease of the joints of the extremities, com. among the higher classes and free-livers; a clot*.

Gout, gōō, s. 99. Taste; relish. (Fr.)

Gouty, gowt'-e, a. 23. Of, subj. to, or affec. with gout. H., *gout'ily*, ad.; *gout'iness*, s. 91.

Govern, gŭv'-ĕrn, vt. To rule with auth. and power; to regulate, influence, direct; to control or restrain; to command (as the feelings); to steer or pilot (as a ship); to determ. the mood, tense, or case of (gr.):—vi. To exerc. auth. or control; to admin. the laws; to hold superiority. H., *gov'erning*, p., a.; *gov'erned*, pp.; *gov'ernor*, 25 (f., *gov'erness*), s.; *gov'ernable*, a.; *gov'ernment* (act, &c.), s. (v. i.) 89. [ment.

*Gov'ernance**, -ănse, s. Governm.; manage-

Governante, -ănt', gŭv'—J. & M., P., We., s. 99. A fash. governess, a tutoress.

Gov'erness, -ĕs, s. A female who has the charge and instruction of young ladies; a tutoress.

Gov'ernment, -mĕnt, s. Direction; control; managem.; ruling power or auth.; the system or form of polity in a state; the administr. of pub. affairs; territory over wh. sov. power extends; the executive power; power of one word in determ. the form of another (gr.); manageableness*. (v. v.)

Governmental, -mĕnt'-ăl, a Of or rel. to government. [*ship*, s. 90.

Gov'ernor, -ŭr, s. 25. (v. v.) H., *govern'orship*,

Gowan, gow'-ăn, s. A kind of daisy. (prov.)

Gown, gown, s. 23. A long loose robe worn by prof. men, &c.; a woman's upper garment. H., *gowned* (dressed in), a.; *gown'man* or *gown's'man* (a divine; a lawyer; par. a univ. student), s. 90. [embankment.

Gowt, gowt, s. = *go'-out*. A tidal sluice in an

Gozmard§, gŏz'-ărd, s. A gooseherd.

Grab, grăb, s. A sud. grasp or seizure§; a vessel used on the Malabar coast.

Grab§, vt. To seize or grasp suddenly. H., *grabb'ing*§, p.; *grabbed*§, pp. [to grapple§.

Grabble, grăb'l, vt. 45. To grope†; to sprawl*;

Grace, grāse, s. (pl., *gra'ces*, -ĕz.), 28, 36. Favour, kindness, good-will (oft. used in the pl.); appr., the free, unmerited favour and love of God (whence var. deriv. relig. senses); divine influence; eternal life; final salvation; the Gospel; favour, mercy, pardon (divine or temporal); favour conferred; privilege; favourable nat. endowment; elegance with ease and dign.; nat. or acquired excellence; beauty, embellishm.; a single beauty; whatever adorns and commends to favour; eleg. of form and attitude combined (fine arts); a short prayer bef. or aft. meat; an act, vote, or decree (Eng. Univ.); the title of address of a duke or an archbishop:—pl. A play with a hoop and rods (calls.); the three sister goddesses (Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia) in whom beauty was deified (myth.).—*Grace' notes* are orn. notes attached to prin. ones (mus.):—*grace'-cup*, that of health aft. grace:—*good gra'ces* = confid., favour, friendship. See *Day*.

Grace, vt. To dignify; to adorn; to endow with elegance; to raise or mark by an act of favour; to supply with spiritual grace. H., *gra'cing*, p.; *graced*, pp., a.* (v. i.) 89.

Grace'ful, -fool, a. 21. Endowed with grace; elegantly easy; chaste, virtuous†. H., *grace'fully*, 43, ad.; *grace'fulness*, s. 91.

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Grace'less, -lĕs, a. Void of grace; coarse, rude, deformed; wicked, unregenerate; depraved; profligate. H., *grace'lessly*, 43, ad.; *grace'lessness*, s. 91.

*Gracile**, grăs'-il, a. = *grā''cilent*†. 28, 45. Slender. H., *gracility**, -ăl'-it-e, s. 91.

Gracious, grā'-shŭs, a. 27-8. Expres. of grace, kindness, or favour; merciful, benev.; proc. from divine grace; acceptable, favoured*; virtuous, good*; graceful, becoming†. H., *gra'ciously*, 43, ad.; *gra'ciousness*, s. 91.

Gradation, grā-dā'-shŭn, s. A series of ascending steps or degrees; reg. progress from one degree or state to another; reg. advance step by step; order; series; arrangem.; a diatonic succes. of chords (mus.); grad. blending of tints (pa.). H., *grada'tional* (accor. to gr.), *grada'tioned* (formed by gr.), s. 90.

*Gradatory**, grā'-dă-tŏr-e, s. 25. Proc. step by step. [into the church.

Grad'atory, s. The steps from the cloisters

Grade, grād, s. Lit., a step or degree; a degree or rank in order or dign. (civ., mil., or eccl.); a gradient (U. S.).

Grade, vt. To reduce or cut to the proper levels (as a canal or road—U. S.). H., *grā'ding*, p., s.; *grā'ded*, pp. 89. [ad. (prov.) 91.

Grad'ly, -le, s. Decent; orderly. H., *grade'ly*,

Gradient, grā'-de-ĕnt, grād'-yĕnt—K., s. 45. Moving by steps, walking†; inclined (as a gradient).

Gra'dient, s. The degree of ascent or desc. of any part of a railroad; also the part itself; an incline. (civ. eng.)

Gradual, grăd'-ū-ăl, s. 18. Proc. by steps or degrees; regular and slow. H., *grad'ually*, 43, ad.; *gradual'ity*†, s. 91. [of hymns.

Grad'ual†, s. An order of steps; an anc. book

Graduate, grĭd'-ū-āt, s. 18. One who has rec. an academical degree; a graduated glass meas. (chem.; pharm.) H., *grad'uateship*, s. 90.

Grad'uate, vt. To confer an acad. degree or a diploma on; to mark with degrees; to divide any space, instr., or ves. in small reg. intervals or parts; to advance by degrees; to temper, to proportion; to concentrate by evap. (chem.):—vi. To rec. or take an acad. degree; to pass by degrees; to proc. regularly. H., *grad'uating*, p.; *grad'uated*, pp., a.; *grad'uator* (he or that), s.; *gradua'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Grad'uator, -ā-tŏr, s. 25. A math. instr. for div. lines, &c.; any apparatus or contriv. for accel. spontaneous evap., by expos. a large surf. of liq. to a current of air. (v. v.) [(L.)

Gradus, grā'-dŭs, s. 99. A prosodial dictionary.

*Graff**, grăf, s. 9. A ditch or moat.

Graft, grăft, grăft—K., We., s. 9. = *graff*†. A small branch or scion used in grafting. (v. v.)

Graft, vt. = *graff*†. To insert a small branch or scion of one tree or plant into the stock of another, in such a way that vital union may take place bet. them (hort.); to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to insert into a place or body, so that the person or thing shall become a member or part, though not orig. bel. to it:—vi. To prac. insertion or grafting. H., *graft'ing*, p.; *graft'ed*, pp., a.; *graft'er*, s.; *graft'ing* (act, art, or prac.), s. 89.

Grail, grāle, s. Small particles of any kind; a cert. book of offices, a gradual (Ro. Cath.).

Grain, grāne, s. Any small hard mass (par. a component particle); a single seed or hard seed (par. of corn); corn in gen.; any minute particle; the disposition or char. of component particles; the veins or fibres of wood, &c., also their direc.; rough or fibrous exterior texture (as of skins or leather); form or char. of surf. with reg. to roughness or smoothness; dye or stain pervading the texture; any thing proverbially small; a very small quan. or portion (as of sense or feeling); the smallest weight (the integer of our system); fig., the heart, temper, feelings; the raw material (dye.); a tine, prong, or spike*:—pl. The husks or remains of malt after brewing. H., *grainy**, a. 90.—*Grains of paradise* are a kind of pepper used to give a false strength to wine, beer, spirits, and vinegar. See *Pound*, &c.

Grain, vt. To paint or orn. in imitation of wood; to reduce to grains; to indent or roughen:—vi. To yield fruits†. H., *grain'ing*, p.; *grained*, pp., a.; *grain'er*, s.; *grain'ing* (act; art), s. (v. i.) 89. [(v. v.)

Grained, grānd, a. Rough; dyed in grain.

Grallic, grăl'-ĭk, a. = *grallatorial*, -tŏr-e'-ē-ăl; *grall'atory*, -ā-tŏr-e. 25, 45. Stilted; of or rel. to the *grallæ* (-ē) or long-legged wading birds. (orn.)

Gram'arye†, -ăr-e, s. Necromancy. (Sco.)

Gramercy†, grā-mĕr'-se, int. Many thanks!

Graminal, grā-mĭn'-e-ăl, a. = *gramin'eous*, -e-ŭs, *graminaceous*, -ā'-sh'ŭs, 45. Grassy.

Graminifolious, grăm-in-e-fōl'-yŭs, a. Bearing leaves like grass.

Graminivorous, -ĭv'-o-rŭs, a. Feeding on grass.

Grammar, grăm'-ăr, s. The science wh. investig. the laws that regul. human language; (less widely) the art of speaking or writing any par. lang. with propriety or correctness; a system of prin. and rules rel. to a lang., also a book cont. them; propriety of speech; the elementary parts of learning; an elementary work. H., *gramm'ar*†§ (bel. to), *gramm'arless*† (uneduc.), a. 90. A *gramm'ar-school*† is one where L. and Gr. are taught.

Grammarian, -măr'-e-ăn, s. 45. One versed in or who teaches grammar; a philologist.

Grammatical, -măt'-ĭk-ăl, a. = *grammat'ic*. Bel. or accor. to grammar. H., *grammat'ically*, 43, ad.; *grammat'icalness*, *grammaticality**, -tĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

*Grammat'icaster**, -ăs-tĕr, s. A grammatist.

Grammaticise, -măt'-e-sīze, vt. 60. To make grammatical:—vi. To act the grammarian. H., *grammat'icising*, p.; *grammat'icised*, pp.

Gramm'atist†, -ă-tĭst, s. A pretender to grammar. [(= 15½ gr. troy).

Gramme, grām, s. 99. = *gram**. A Fr. weight

Grample, grăm'pl, s. 45. A crab-fish.

Gram'pus, -pŭs, s. A large cetaceous fish.

Granadilla, grăn-ă-dĭl'-ă, s. A delicious tropical dessert fruit.

Granary, grăn'-ăr-e, grā'-nă*§—Ja., P., s. A storehouse for threshed corn.

Grand, grănd, a. 9. Great (but only in a fig. sense); high in power or dign.; illustrious; splendid, magnificent; chief, principal; noble, sublime, lofty; elevated in thought, air, or mien; concerned or expr. with dign.; &c.; it also notes the second degree of parentage or descent. H., *grand'ly*, 43, ad.;

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grand'ity†, *grand'ness**†, *grand'eur*, s. (v. i.) 91. Among its comp. are—*grand-ju'ror* (one of a grand-jury), *grand-ju'ry* (a j. who decide whether there is suff. evid. to put the accused on trial), *grand-neph'ew*, *grand'-niece* (grandson or gr.-daug. of a brother or sister), *Grand-seign'ior* (the sultan of Turkey), *grand-vis'ier* (chief minister—Tur.), &c., s.

Grand'child, s. A son's or daughter's child. H., *grand'son*, -sŭn, *grand-daugh'ter*, s. 90.

Grand'father, s. = *grand'sire*. A father's father.

Grand'mother, s. = *grand'am**; *gramm'am*, *gramm'y*—§ or ludic. A mother's mother.

Grandee, grăn-dē', s. A Sp. nobleman. H., *grandee'ship*, s. 90.

Grandeur, grănd'-yŭr, grăn'-jŭr—Wa., s. 18, 45. The state or qual. of being grand; that by wh. a feeling or sentiment of greatness is conveyed; splendour of appearance; elevation of thought; loftiness; majesty; sublimity. (v. a.) [H., *grandeu'ity*†, s. 91.

Grandevous†, grăn-dē'-vŭs, a. Of great age.

*Grandifie**, -dĭf'-ĭk, a. Making great.

Grandiloquent, -dĭl'-o-kwĕnt, a. 33. = *grandil'oquous*, -kwŭs. Pompous (in lang.); bombastic. H., *grandil'oquence*, -kwĕnse, s. 91.

*Grandinous**, grăn'-de-nŭs, a. Cons. of hail.

Grange, grānje, s. 80-2. A lone farmhouse with its attached buildings; a granary*.

Granif'erous, grā-nĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing hard seeds or grains. [of corn.

Graniform, grăn'-e-form, a. 26. Res. grains

*Gran'ilite**, -e-līte, *gran'itel**, *gran'itin**, s. Indeterminate minerals res. granite.

Granite, grăn'-ĭt, s. 45. An aggregate rock composed of grains of quartz, feldspar, and mica, confusedly cryst. together. (geol.)

Granitic, grā-nĭt'-ĭk, a. = *granit'ical*, -ăl. Of, like, or pert. to granite. [mation of granite.

Granitifi'cation, -e-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. The for-

Granit'iform, -e-form, a. 26. = *granitoid*, grăn'-ĭt-oyd, 22. Res. granite.

Granivorous, grā-nĭv'-o-rŭs, a. Grain-eating.

Grant, grănt, grănt—We., s. 9. The act of granting or bestowing, also the thing granted or conferred; a conveyance in writing, also that wh. is conveyed (leg.); a concession* (as of someth. true); an allowance; a stipend.

Grant, vt. To admit as true that wh. remains unproved; to bestow someth. wh. cannot be claimed of right; to transfer by deed or writing (leg.); to concede; to give; to cede. H., *grant'ing*, p., a., s.; *grant'ed*, pp.; *grant'er*, s.; *grant'able*, 45, a. (v. i.) 89. [(leg.)

Grantee, -ē', s. One to whom a grant is made.

Grantor, -ŏr', grănt'—K., We., s. One by whom a grant is made. (leg.)

Granular, grăn'-ū-lăr, a. = *gran'ulary*, -e. 18. Cons. of or res. grains. H., *gran'ularly*, ad. 91.

Gran'ulate, -lāte, a. Hav. the surf. cov. with small elevations (like shagreen); granular.

Gran'ulate, vt. To form or break into grains or small masses; to impart a grain to:—vi. To collect or be formed in grains; to repair lost parts (as a wound). H., *gran'ulating*, *gran'ulated*, pp., a.; *granula'tion* (act, &c.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Granulation, -lā'-shŭn, s. The method of div. metals into grains by pouring them, in a melted state, into water:—pl. The small, red, granular formations, wh. form in sores whilst healing (surg.).

Granule, grăn'-ūle, s. 18. A little grain.

Gran'ulous, -ū-lŭs, a. 18. Full of granules.

Grape, grāpe, s. The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; also a single berry of it; mangy tumours on the legs of horses (far.). H., *grāp'y* (res. or made of), *grape'less* (not hav. the flavour of), a.; *grape'shot* (a cluster of small shot confined in a bag), *grape'stone* (stone or seed of the g.), *grape-sugar*, -shōōg'- (glucose), *grape'vine*, &c., s. 91. [grown.

Gra''pery, -ĕr-e, s. A place where grapes are

Graphic, grăf'-ĭk, a. = *graph'ical*, -ăl. 45. Pert. to the art of writing or of delineation; well delineated; accurately described. H., *graph'-Graph'ite*, -īte, s. Plumbago. [*ically*, ad. 91.

Graphometer, -ŏm'-e-tĕr, s. A math. instr. (= *semicircle*) used for meas. angles. H., *graphometrical*, -o-mĕt'-rĭk-ăl (pert. to or determ. by a gr.), a. 90.

Grapnel, grăp'-nĕl, s. A small anchor with four or five arms or claws (= *grap'nel*); a small shell (mil.).

Grapple, grăp'l, s. 45. A seizing; the close hug of combatants; a grappling iron (naut.).

Grapp'le, vt. To seize; to lay fast hold of (either with the hands or with hooks); to fix, to fasten†:—vi. To contend in close contest (as wrestlers). H., *grapp'ling*, p.; *grapp'led*, pp.; *grapp'lement*†, s. 89.—To *grapp'le with*, is to contend with; to struggle against boldly.—*Grapp'ling irons* are small grapnels used in action (nav.).

Grasp, grăsp, grăsp—K., We., s. 9. Gripe or seizure of the hand; possession, hold; reach of the arms; fig., power of seizing.

Grasp, vt. To seize or hold by clasping or embrac. with the fingers or arms; to seize (lit. or fig.); to catch at; to embrace; to lay hold of:—vi. To catch or seize; to endeav. to seize; to gripe; to encroach. H., *grasp'ing*, p., a.; *grasped*, pp.; *grasp'er*, s.; *grasp'able*, a. (v. i.) 89. [*grasp'ingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Grasp'ing, -ĭng, s. Avaricious; greedy. H.,

Grass, grăs, grās—S., Wa., grās—We., s. 9. The com. herbage of the field; appr., one of an order of plants hav. simple leaves, jointed tubular stems, a husky calyx (= *glume*), and the seeds single (bot.). H., *grass'less*, *grass'-green* (green with or like grass), *grass'grown*, &c., a.; *grass'hopper* (a cert. nimble field insect), *grass'plot*, *grass'-vetch* and *grass'-wrack* (plants), &c., s. 90.

Grass, vt. To cover with grass or turf:—vi. To breed grass; to become cov. with grass. H., *grass'ing**, p.; *grassed**, pp. [green.

Grass'y, -e, a. Cov. with grass; res. grass;

Grate, grāte, s. The receptacle of iron bars, &c., within wh. fires are made; a grating.

Grate, vt. To rub (as one rough surf. ag. another); to red. to small particles, by rubbing with someth. rough or indented; to fret or offend by someth. harsh or vexatious; to make a harsh sound by attrition; to furn. or fasten with grates or bars:—vi. To rub or (fig.) to act or utter so as to offend; to make a harsh sound (as by rubbing). H., *grāt'ing*, p., a., s.; *grāt'ed*, pp., a.; *grāt'er* (par., a kind of kitchen rasp), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Grateful, grāte'-fōōl, a. 21. Prim., that is received with pleasure; appr., hav. a due sense of benefits or kindness; awakening pleas. emotions; affording pleas. to the senses;

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thankful, pleasing, delightful. H., *grate'fully*, ad.; *grate'fulness* (gratitude*), s. 91.

Gratiolation, grā-tĭl-ā-lā'-shŭn, s. 18. The div. of a design or plan into squares, to facilitate its reduction. (arch. ; civ. eng.)

Gratify, grăt'-e-fī, vt. 43. To give pleasure to; to please, to delight; to please by complaisance; to indulge, humour, soothe; to requite. H., *grat'ifying*, p., a.; *grat'ified*, pp., a.; *grat'ifier*, s.; *gratification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn (the act of; also that wh. affords gr.; pleas., delight, enjoym.; reward), s. 89. [*ingly*, ad. 91.

Grating, grāt'-ĭng, s. See *Grate*. H., *grāt'-Gra'ting*, s. The harsh noise caused by friction; a partition or frame of bars; latticework used for doors and windows:—pl. The open cover of the hatches (naut.). [charge.

Gratis, grā'-tĭs, ad. For nothing; without

Gratitude, grăt'-e-tūde, s. 18. Sense of kindness or benefit received; thankfulness; gratefulness*.

Gratuitous, grā-tū'-ĭt-ŭs, a. 18. Free; voluntary; asserted or taken without ground or proof. H., *gratū'itously*, ad. 91.

Gratuity, -e, s. A gift; a present; a pecuniary acknowledgment. [tion (q. v.).

Gratulate, grăt'-ū-lāte, vt. 18. Congratula-

Grat'ulatory, -tŭr-e, s. Expr. gratulation. (*Congrat'ulatory*, app. to things, and *congrat'ulant*, app. to persons, are now more us.) H., *grat'ulatory* (an address; congratulation), s. 90-1.

Gravamen, grā-vā'-mĕn, s. 99. Grievance; cause of complaint or action (leg.). [L.]

-grave, grāve, afx. A grove; also an officer. (Sax.)

Grave, a. Prim., heavy, weighty (now only used in a fig. sense); solemn; serious; sedate; not gay, light, or trifling; important, momentous; low, depressed, not acute (mus.). H., *grave'ly*, 43, ad.; *grave'ness*, *grav'ity*, s. 91.

Grave, s. The pit or excavation in wh. a corpse is deposited; h., a sepulchre; a tomb; a place of sepulture gen.; fig., a place of slaughter or carnage; death, destruc.:—pl. Greaves. H., *grave'less*, a. 90. Among the comp. are—*grave'-looking*, a.; *grave'-clothes*, *grave'-digger*, *grave'-stone*, *grave'-yard*, &c., s.

Grave, vt. To dig†; to entomb†; to engrave (lit. or fig.); to carve; to scrape and aft. pitch a ship's bottom (naut.):—vi. To engrave or prac. engr.* H., *grāv'ing*, p., a.; *graved*, prt.; *grāv'en* or *graved*, pp., a.; *grāv'er* (appr., a cert. tool, the burine), s.; *grāv'ing*, s. 89.

Gravel, grăv'-ĕl, s. A collec. of small stones or pebbles, com. mixed with sand, clay, or other matter (geol.); sandy matter deposited from the urine (path.). H., *grav'elly*, a. 90.

Grav'el, vt. To cover with gravel; to stick in the sand*; fig., to puzzle, to embarrass†. H., *grav'elling*, p.; *grav'elled*, pp., a.; *grav'elling* (act of), s. 89.

Gravelant, grā-vē'-o-lănt, grăv'—We., grăv'—K., a. Strong-scented. H., *grave'olence*, *-lēnce*, s. 91.

Gravid, grăv'-ĭd, a. Heavy†; impregnated. H., *gravida'tion*†, -shŭn, or *gravidity*, grā-vĭd'-ĭt-e (pregnancy), s. 91.

Gravimeter, grā-vĭm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for ascer. the sp. gr. of bodies, liq. or solid.

Gravitate, grăv'-e-tāte, vi. To tend towards the centre of attraction; to desc. by nat. force. H., *grav'itating*, p., a.; *grav'itated*, pp.; *gravita'tion* (the act; the force), s. (v. i.) 89.

Gravitation, -tā'-shŭn, s. The mut. tendency wh. all bodies at liberty have to approach each other; the pec. attractive force by wh. bodies fall towards the earth's surf. or centre.

Grav'ity, -ĭt-e, s. Gravitation (appr., with ref. to any par. body or mass of matter); weight; heaviness. See *Grave*, *Specific*, &c.

Gravy, grā'-ve, s. The juice of dressed meat; sauce for gravy.

Gray, grā, a. = *grey*, grā. Of a white colour tempered with black; ash-coloured; dusky; white, hoary (as the hair); fig., mature, aged. H., *gray'ish*, *grey'ish*, a.; *gray'ness*, *grey'ness*, s. 91. H. also—*gray'-haired*, *gray'-headed*, &c., a.; *gray'beard*† (an old man), *gray'fly* (trumpet-fly), *gray'stone*, &c., s. (v. i.)

Gray, s. A gray colour; an animal of a gray colour†. [salmon tribe.

Gray'ling, -lĭng, s. The umber, a fish of the

Gray'wacke, -wăk-e, -wăkt, s. = *greywacke*, grow'-, Ger. 99. Lit., gray-rock; appr., the hard sandstones or lower secondary strata of the transition rocks. (geol.)

Graze, grāze, vt. To rub or touch lightly in passing; to tend on and furn. pasture for; to feed on (as grass):—vi. To rub or touch lightly; to feed on growing herbage; to supply grass†. H., *grāz'ing*, p., a.; *grazed*, pp., a.; *grāz'er* (animal wh. gr.), s.; *grāz'ing*† (also a pasture), s. (v. i.) 89.

Grazier, grā'-zh'ĕr, s. 44. One who pastures cattle and rears them for market.

Grazioso, grāt-se-ō'-so, ad. 99. Smoothly; gracefully. (mus.)

Grease, grēse, s. 35. Soft animal fat; unctuous matter gen. (as opp. to oil); a disease of the heels of horses marked by swelling, dryness, &c. (far.).

Grease, grēze, vt. To smear or anoint with grease; to bribe§. H., *grēas'ing*, p.; *greased*, pp.

Greas'y, -e, a. Of or like grease; smeared or defiled with grease; oily; unctuous; corpulent, gross†§; obscene*§. H., *greas'ily*, 43, ad.; *greas'iness*, s. 91.

Great, grāte, a. Large (lit. or fig.); large in bulk, superficies, or number; consid. in extent or duration; hav. any qual. in a high degree; extensive; impor., weighty; chief, principal; of high rank; of vast power or excel.; illustrious; eminent; noble; of high intellec. endowments; high-minded; dignified, exalted, sublime; magnanimous; rich; swelling, proud; superior, pre-eminent; pregnant, teeming†; familiar†; very intimate§; distant by one more generation (app. to relationship). H., *great'ly*, ad.; *great'ness*, s. 91. Among the comp. are—*great'-bellied*§ (pregn.; corpulent), *great'-coated* (wearing a), *great'-hearted* (high-sp.; noble), &c., s.; *great'coat* (an over coat), *great'-seal* (the prin. seal of a state), &c., s. 90-1.

Great, s. The whole, gross, or lump†; people of rank. [increase; to become large.

Greaten†§, grāt'n, vt., vi. 45. To enlarge or

Greaves, grēvez, s. pl. Armour for the legs.

Greaves, grāvez, s. pl. = *graves*. The sediment and refuse of tallow pressed into cakes.

Grebe, grēbe, s. A cert. water-fowl. [Greece.

Grecian, grē'-sh'ăn, a. 27-8. Of or bel. to

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Gre'cian, s. A Greek; also one versed in the Greek language.

Gre'cianise†, -ĭze, vi. 60. To speak Greek.

Gre'cise, -cĭze, vt. 60. To render Grecian; to translate into Greek:—vi. To speak Greek. H., *Gre'cising*, p.; *Gre'cised*, pp.

Gre'cism, -sĭzm, s. A Greek idiom.

Greedy, grēd'-e, a. Ravenous, voracious, gluttonous; unduly eager to obtain; avaricious; covetous. H., *greed'ily*, ad.; *greed'iness*, s. 91.—A *greed'y-gut*§ is a glutton.

Greek, grēk, s. Of or rel. to Greece.

Greek, s. A native of Greece (f., *Greek'ess**); the lang. of Greece. H., *Greek'ish** (pec. to Gr.), a.; *Greek'-fire* (a comp. said to burn under water), *Greek'-rose* (the campion), &c., s. 90-1. [in Greek.

Greek'ling, -lĭng, s. A little Greek; a beginner

Green, grēne, a. Of the us. colour of the leaves of growing plants; verdant; fresh, new, recent; flourishing, undecayed; fresh (as gathered); not dry or seasoned; raw, not roasted; immature (lit. or fig.); unripe; young, inexperienced; pale, sickly; young (app. to geese und. four months old—cook.). H., *green'ly*, a.*, ad.; *green'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91. Among the comp. are—*green'-coloured*†, -kŭl-ŭrd, *green'-eyed* (fig., jealous), *green'-mantled* (cov. with verdure), *green'wood*, &c., s.; *green'-broom* (a plant), *green'-cloth* (a board or court bel. to the royal household), *green'-crop* (a c. consumed on a farm in the unripe state—agr.), *green'-earth* (mountain green), *green'finch* (a small song-bird), *green'-fish*, *green'gage*, -gāje (a var. of plum), *green'grocer* (one who deals in veg. and fruit), *green'hand*† (one raw or inexp.), *green'horn*† (a raw youth), *green'house* (a h., hav. a roof, and one or more of its sides of glass, for tender plants), *green'-room* (actors' retiring-room —thea.), *green'sand* (cert. beds bel. to the chalk formation—geol.), *green'-sickness*† (of females; chlorosis), *green'-snake* (of the U. S.), *green'-stall* (for sale of vegetables), *green'stone* (a var. of trap-rock—geol.), *green'-sward*, -sword (grassy turf), *green-vit'riol*† (crude sulphate of iron), *green'weed*, *green'wood* (a w. in verdure; also new or wet wood), &c., &c., s. (v. i.)

Green, grēne, s. A green colour; a small grassy plain:—pl. Fresh leaves or branches; wreaths; the leaves, &c., of green vegetables dressed for food (cook.).

Green†, vt. To make green. H., &c. 89, 43.

Green'ery, -ĕr-e, s. Green plants; verdure.

*Green'hood**, -hŏŏd, s. 21. State of greenness.

Green'ing, -ĭng, s. A sort of apple.

Green'ish, -ĭsh, a. Somewhat green. H., *green'ishness*, s. 91.

Greet, grēte, vt. To salute in kindness or resp.; to address at meeting; to congratulate; to express or send kind wishes to; to meet:—vi. To meet and salute; to lament†. H., *greet'ing*, p.; *greet'ed*, pp.; *greet'er*, s.; *greet'ing* (salutation, &c.), s. 89. [(Fr.)

Greffier, grĕf'-e-ĭr, -fēr'e—K., s. 99. A registrar.

*Gregal**, grē'-găl, a. Pert. to a flock.

*Gregarian**, -gâr'-e-ăn, a. 45. Bel. to the com. herd or crowd.

Grega'rious, -e-ŭs, a. Assoc. or living in flocks or herds. H., *gregār'iously*, 43, ad.; *gregār'iousness*, s. 91.

Greggoe, grĕg'-o, s. A short jacket.

Gregorian, gre-gōr'-e-ăn, a. 45. Den. someth. invented by or bel. to *Greg'ory* (as *Gregōr'ian calendar*, *G. telescope*, &c.).

Gremial, grēme'-yăl, s. 45. Bel. to the lap or bosom. [bomb-shell, thrown by hand.

Grenade, gre-nād', s. = *grano'do*. A small

Grenadier, grĕn-ă-dēr', s. Orig., a foot-soldier who threw grenades†; now, one of the élite of a regiment who form the *grenadier' companies*. [stepping. (orn.)

Gressorial, grĕs-sōr'-e-ăl, a. 45. Formed for

Grew, prt. See *Grow*.

Grey, grā, a., s. See *Gray*. H., *grey'hound* (a tall slim dog that chases by sight), s. 90.

Grice§, grīse, s. A little pig; a flight of steps.

Griddle, grĭd'l, s. 45. A broad, shallow pan, for baking cakes.

*Gride**, grīde, vt. To cut; to grate. H., 89, 48.

Gridelin, grĭd'-e-lĭn, s. A kind of violet gray colour (like flax). H., *grid'elin*, a. 90-1. [cooks.

Grid'iron, -ĭ-ŭrn, s. A frame of bars used by

Grief, grēfe, s. Pain of mind on account of someth. past; sorrow; regret; also the cause of sorrow; afflic., trouble. H., *grief'ful*†, *grief'less*, *grief-embitt'ered*, *grief-shot**† (pierced with g.), &c., s. 90.

Grievance, grēv'-ănse, s. 35. That wh. causes grief or uneasiness; a burthen, hardship, or wrong; state of grief†.

Grieve, grēve, vt. To cause pain of mind to; to afflict; to hurt; to displease:—vi. To feel grief; to mourn or lament. H., *griev'ing*, p., a.; *grieved*, pp., a.; *griev'er* (he or that wh.), s.; *griev'able*†, a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Griev'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *griev'ingly*, ad. 91.

Grievous, grēv'-ŭs, a. Afflictive; burthensome; hard to be borne; caus. or expr. grief or sorrow; distressing; great, atrocious; harmful. H., *griev'ously*, 43, ad.; *griev'ousness*, s. 91.

Griffin, grĭf'-ĭn, s. = *griff'on*, -ŭn, 25. A fabulous animal, half eagle, half lion. (myth.) H., *griff'in-like*, a. 90. [little creature†.

Grig, grĭg, s. A small eel; h., any merry

Grill, grĭl, vt. To broil on a gridiron; fig., to burn; to harass or torment. H., *grill'ing*, p.; *grilled*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Grillade, -lād', s. Any thing broiled. (cook.)

Grill'age, -ăje, s. 32. The frame of timbers on wh. erections are formed in marshy soils.

Grim, grĭm, a. Impres. terror or alarm; ill-looking; fierce; ferocious; ugly. H., *grim'ly*, a.*, ad.; *grim'ness*, s. 91. H. also—*grim'faced*, *grim'-grinning*†, *grim'-visaged*, vĭz-ĭjd, &c., a. 91.

Grimace, gre-māse', s. 28. Temporary distortion of countenance (as in jest, affecta., or insolence); a wry-face. H., *grimaced'* (distorted &c.), a. 90. [woman†; an old cat†.

Grimalkin†, grĭm-ăl'-kĭn, s. A gray little

Grime†, grīme, s. Dirt deeply insinuated. H., *grim'y*† (foul), a.; &c. 90. [p.; *grimed*†, pp.

Grime†, vt. To dirt or soil deeply. H., *grim'ing*†, *Grin*, grĭn, s. The act of grinning; a gin or trap†.

Grin, vt. To expr. by grinning:—vi. To set the teeth tog. and withdraw the lips, or to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth (as in anguish, scorn, or laughter). H., *grinn'ing*, p., a.; *grinned*, pp.; *grinn'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

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Grind, grīnd, vt. To break and reduce to powder by friction; to triturate; to red. to fragments or pulp with the teeth; to sharpen or to polish by friction; to grate or rub tog. (as the teeth); fig., to oppress by severe exactions; to harass or afflict; to cram a student prior to exam. :—vi. To perform the act of grinding; to be moved or rubbed tog. (as in gr.). H., ***grind'ing***, p., a.; ***ground***, ground, part., pp., a.; ***grind'er*** (he or that wh.; also a double tooth), s.; ***grind'ing*** (act, &c.; also spec., 'cramming' a med. student just bef. his exam.), s. 89.

Grind'stone, -stōne, grīn'-stūn†§, s. = ***grin'dle-stone***†. A piece of hard sandstone or grit cut and mounted for grinding. [ad. 91.

Grinning, grin'-ing, a. (v. v.) H., ***grinn'ingly***, ***Grip***, grip, s. A gripe†§; a small ditch*.

Gripe, grīpe, s. Fast hold with the hand, paw, or claws, or with the arms; grasp, seizure; squeeze; oppression; pinching distress; a lever to retard a mov. wheel (mech.); the fore foot or timber of the keel (naut.):—pl. ***Ing.*** severe pain of the bowels§; the arr. of ropes, hooks, &c. wh. secure the boats on the deck (naut.). H., ***gripe'ful**** (disposed to g.), a. 90.

Gripe, vt. To seize; to grasp; to hold with the fingers closed; to clutch; to squeeze; to seize and hold in the arms; to pinch, distress, straighten; to give colicky pains to:—vi. To seize or catch by griping; to practise exactions; to feel the colic; to bring her head too close to the wind (naut.). H., ***grip'ing***, p., a.; ***griped***, pp., a.; ***grip'er***, s.; (a) ***grip'ing***, s. 89.

Grisaer'ie†, s. Ambergris (q. v.).

Grisette, gre-zĕt', s. 99. A tradesman's wife or daughter. (Fr.)

Griskin, gris'-kin, s. The spine of a hog.

Grisly, griz'-le, a. 35. Frightful; horrible; hideous. H., ***gris'liness***, s. 91. [Amer.

Grison, grī'-sŭn, s. A cert. animal of So.

Grisons, gre'-zūnz, -zōng—Fr., s. pl. 99. The people of the Ital. Alps.

Grist, grist, s. Corn for grinding, or that wh. is ground at once; also the meal it produces; h. fig., supply, provision†; gain, profit†.

Gristle, gris'l, s. 45. Cartilage. H., ***gris'tly***, -le (of or like), a. 90.

Grit, grit, s. The coarser part of meal; sand or gravel; hard sandstone (= ***grit'-stone***); —pl. Oats hulled and either coarsely ground or crushed (= ***groats***, q. v.).

Grit'y, -e, a. Cont. sand or grit, or other like hard particles. H., ***grit'tiness***, s. 91.

Grizzle, griz'l, s. 45. A gray colour.

Grizzled, -ld, a. Gray, or mixed with gray.

Grizzly, -le, a. Somewhat gray. H., ***grizz'liness***†, s. 91.

Groan, grōne, s. The act or the sound of groaning; any hoarse dull sound. H., ***groan'ful***, a. (v. v.) 90.

Groan, vi. To give forth a deep murmuring sound (as in agony or sorrow); to moan; fig., to be afflicted; to complain under oppression. H., ***groan'ing***, p., a.; ***groaned***, pp.; ***groan'ing*** (the act; groan, lamentation, complaint; the cry or voice of a buck—hun.), s. 89.

Groat, grāt, s. 8. An old silver coin (= 4*d.*); h. prover., any small sum. [gruel. See *Grits*.

Groats, grāts, grits†, s. pl. 8. Oats prep. for

Grocer, grō'-sĕr, s. Orig., a wholesale dealer†; appr., one who sells tea, coffee, sugar, spices, raisins, &c. (also liquors—U. S.).

Gro'cery, -e, s. The commodities sold by grocers (= ***gro'ceries***, -lz, s. pl.—U. S.); a grocer's shop or store (U. S.).

Grog, grŏg, s. A mix. of spirit and water, orig. without sugar. H., ***grog'-blossom***† (redness from drink), ***grog'-shop*** or ***grogg'ery***, -ĕr-e, &c., s. 90. [heels in trotting† (man.).

Grogg'y, -e, a. Tipsy†§; bearing wholly on the

Grog'ram, -răm, s. = ***grog'eram***, -ĕr-ăm. Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

Groin, groyn, s. 22. The depression bet. the abdomen and thigh; the angular line formed by the intersection of two arches (arch.); the snout of swine†. H., ***groined*** (arch.), a. 90.

Gromet, grŏm'-ĕt, s. = ***gromm'et***. A ring formed of a strand of rope. (naut.) [plant.

Grom'well, -wĕl, s. = ***grom'ill***, -il. A cert.

Groom, grōōm, s. 20. A servant man; appr., one who has the charge of horses; a stable-servant; also a title of sev. officers of the royal household (Eng.); a bridegroom (in this sense prop. ***goom***, a man—We.).

Groom, vt. To tend and clean (as a horse); to carry*. H., ***groom'ing***, p., s.; ***groomed***, pp., a. 89.

Groove, grōōve, s. 20. A furrow; a long, sunken, rectangular channel, cut with a tool (arch.; carp.; &c.); a hollow or a shaft (mi.).

Groove, vt. To cut grooves in; to furrow. H., ***groov'ing***, p.; ***grooved***, pp., a.; ***groov'er*** (sp., a miner—prov.), s.; ***groov'ing*** (act; also a groove†), s. 89.

Grope, grōpe, vt. 16. To search or attempt to find by feeling (as in the dark):—vi. To feel along; to seek blindly, or in ignor. or uncertainty. H., ***grōp'ing***, p., a.; ***groped***, pp.; ***grōp'er***, s. 89.

Gro'ping, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., ***grōp'ingly***, ad. 91.

Gros, grō, s. 99. Thick, strong (app. ch. to silks). H., ***gros de Naples***, &c., s. (Fr.)

Gross, grōse, a. 16. Thick, bulky; corpulent; large; coarse (lit. or fig.); rough; rude, inelegant; vulgar, unrefined; indelicate, obscene; great, palpable (as error); unseemly, enormous (as iniquity); dull, stupid; whole, entire. H., ***gross'ly***, 43, ad.; ***gross'ness***, s. 91. H. also—***Gross'-headed*** (stupid), a.; ***gross'-beak*** (a kind of finch), s.

Gross, s. The bulk; the mass; the whole taken tog.; the number of 12 dozen; a large quantity.

Grossular, grŏs'-ū-lăr, a. 17-8. Of or res. a gooseberry:—s. A green var. of garnet.

Grot, grŏt, s. = ***grott'o***, -o; ***grott'a***†, -d. A cave; an excavation or crypt (nat. or artif.) for coolness, pleas., or refreshment. (v. i.)

Grotesque, gro-tĕsk', a. 99. Wildly formed; whimsical, odd, extravagant. H., ***grotesque'ly***, ad.; ***grotesque'ness***, s. 91.

Grotesque', s. Whimsical figures, decor., or scenery; artif. grotto, rock, or shell work (arch.); capricious orn. wh., collec., have no type in nature (fine arts).

Grotto, grŏt'-o, s. (pl., ***grott'oes***, -ōze.) See *Grot*.

Ground, grownd, s. 23. The earth; the surf, or upper part of the earth; land; region, territory, or country; land occup. or possessed; estate, possession; the surf. of the earth; the floor, pavement, &c.; the bottom of a depth; foundation (lit. or fig.); that wh.

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supports any thing; fundamental cause; primary reason; first principles; position (lit. or fig.); field or place of action, event, or occupation; the face of the scenery or country round a building (arch.); the comp. used to protect the plate, and through wh. the design is scratched (etch.); foil (jew.); the prim. colour to wh. others are subserv. or orn. (art manuf.); a compos. in wh. the base is contin. repeated to a contin. var. melody (mus.); the first layer of colour on wh. designs are executed (pa.); the surf. from wh. the figures rise (sculp.); the pit† (thea.): —pl. Dregs, lees; pieces of wood set flush with the plastering for the attachm. of mouldings, &c. (arch.).—Among the comp. are—*ground-ant'gling* (fishing without a float near the bottom), *ground'-ash* (a ground shoot or a sapling of ash), *ground'-bait* (balls of meal thrown in to attract fish), *ground'-floor* (that level with the street or exter. ground), *ground'-grue* (ice formed at the bottom of running water), *ground'-hog*† (Amer. marmot), *ground'-l'oy*, *ground'-nut* (earth nut), *ground'-oak* (a sapling oak), *ground'-pine* (a plant), *ground'-plate* or *ground'-sill* (the lower timbers of a wooden building), *ground'-plot* (that on wh. a building stands; also the iconography of a b. = *ground'-plan*), *ground'-rent* (rent paid to the ground landlord), *ground'-swell* (the undulation of the ocean fol. a storm), *ground'-tackle* (ropes, &c., comn. with the anchors), &c., &c.—To *gain ground* = to advance (lit. or fig.); to succeed; to prevail:—to *lose ground* = to retire; to give way; to lose credit. (v. i.)

Ground, grownd, vt. 23. To lay or set on the ground; to found, rest, or base; to settle in first principles:—vi. To run aground (as a ship). H., *ground'ing*, p.; *ground'ed*, pp., a.; *ground'ingt*, s. (v. i.) 89. [in port.

Ground'age, -āj, s. 82. Toll for ground or lying

Ground'ed, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *ground'edly* or *ground'lyt*, ad. 91.

Groundless, grownd'-lĕs, a. 23. Without foundation; false. H., *ground'lessly*, ad.; *ground'lessness*, s. 91.

Ground'ling, -lĭng, s. A cert. fish; one who frequents the pit† (thea.):—pl. The vulgar*.

Groundsel, grown'-sĕl, grŭn'-sĕlt, s. A small plant.

Groundwork, grownd'-wŭrk, s. 23-5. The foundation or basis of any thing (lit. or fig.); first principles.

Group, grōōp, s. 20. A cluster; a small crowd or assemblage; an assemb. of figures hav. such rel. to each other as to prod. a unity of effect (fine arts); objects whose lighted and whose shaded parts form sep. collec. masses of light and shadow (pa.; also v. su.).

Group, vt. = *groupe* (the prop. orthog.—Wa.). To form into a group or groups. H., *group'ing*, p.; *grouped*, pp., a.; *gromp'ing* (act; art of), s. 89. [black and red heath-game.

Grouse, growse, s. 23, 25. The heathcock;

Grouset, vi. To seek or shoot grouse.

Grout, growt, s. 23. Coarse meal, grit†; a var. of wild apple; semi-fluid coarse mortar to fill up joints and holes, also a fine plaster for fin. ceilings (arch.); lees*; the last wort*.

Grout'ing, -lng, s. Filling up or fin. with grout; also the stuff so used. (arch.)

Grove, grōve, s. A wood of small extent (par. of orn. trees); a collec. of trees with a shaded avenue (gar.); a coll., as of treest. H., *grōv'yt*, a. 90.

Grovel, grŏv'l, vi. 45. To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to be low or mean; to live without dignity. H., *grov'elling*, p., a.; *grov'elled*, pp.; *grov'eller*, s. 89.

Grow, grō, vt. To cause to grow†; to cult. or raise†:—vi. To increase in size or stature by nat. or vital proces; to be in the cond. of passing from one state to another; to vegetate; to issue (as plants from the soil); to take a form whilst increasing; to increase, to become greater (lit. or fig.); to advance towards maturity; to improve, to make progress; to extend; to become; to proceed (as from a cause or reason); to result; to accrue; to come; to swell or increase (as a storm, &c.). H., *grow'ing*, p., a.; *grew*, grōō, prt.; *grown*, grōne, pp., a.; *grow'er*, s. 89. See *Growth*. [a dog.

Growl, growl, s. 23. The deep angry snarl of

Growl, vt. To expr. by growling:—vi. To snarl or murmur like an angry dog; fig., to grumble surlily. H., *growl'ing*, p., a.; *growled*, pp.; *growl'er*, s.; *growl'ing* (act; noise), s. 89.

Growth, grōth, s. The act of growing; vegetation; increase; advancement. See *Grow*.

Grub, grŭb, s. The fleshy larva of various insects; a short, thick-set man*; food§.

Grub, vt. To dig (usu. fol. by up):—vi. To dig or be occupied in digging; fig., to be occ. meanly†. H., *grubb'ing*, p., s.; *grubbed*, pp.; *grubb'er* (he or that), s. 89.

Grub'-street, s. Milton-st. (form. much inhab. by poor authors); h., any mean scribbler, or his productions. H. also, *Grub'-street*, a. 90-1.

Grubble†§, grŭb'l, vi. 45. To grope; to grabble.

Grudge, grŭj, s. 32. An old cause of quarrel; secret enmity; envy; ill-will; remorset.

Grudge, vt. = *grutch*†§. To envy another's happ., enjoym., or advantage; to give or take unwillingly:—vi. To murmur; to be envious or unwilling. H., *grud'ging*, p., a.; *grudged*, pp.; *grud'ger*, s.; *grud'gingt*, s. (v. i.) 89. [91.

Grud'ging, -lng, a. (v. v.) H., *grud'gingly*, ad.

Gruel, grōō'-ĕl, s. 34, 18. The semi-fluid mass made by boiling groats or oatmeal with water.

Gruff, grŭf, a. Rough or stern in manners or voice; harsh, surly, severe. H., *gruff'ly*, ad.; *gruff'ness*, s. 91. [ad. 91.

Grum§, grŭm, a. Morose; surly. H., *grum'ly*,

Grumble, grŭm'bl, vi. 45. To murmur with discontent; to growl; to rumble. H., *grum'bling*, p., a.; *grum'bled*, pp.; *grum'bler*, s.; (a) *grum'bling*, s. (v. i.) 89. [ad. 91.

Grum'bling, -blĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *grum'blingly*,

Grume, grōōme, s. Viscidity of a fluid; a clot (as of blood).

Grumous, grōō'-mŭs, a. Thick; viscous; clotted; hav. the form of little clustered grains (bot.). H., *gru'mousness*, s. 91.

Grumpy, grŭmp'-e, a. Surly; dissatisfied. (prov.)

Grundel, grŭn'-dĕl, s. The groundling (a fish).

Grunt, grŭnt, s. The deep voice of a hog.

Grunt, vi. = *grunt'let*, 45. To make the noise of a hog; to utter any deep grunt-like sound. H., *grunt'ing*, p., a., s.; *grunt'ed*, pp.; *grunt'er* (appr., a pig†; also a fish), s.; *grunt'ing* (act; noise), s. 89. [91.

Grunt'ing, -lng, a. (v. v.) H., *grunt'ingly*, ad.

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Grunt'ling†, -lĭng, s. A young hog.

*Gry*ª, grī, s. The 1-100th of an inch; h., any thing of little value.

Guaiacum, gwā'-yā-kŭm, gū-ā'-o-kŭm†§—K., s. 45. A med. resin; also the tree wh. prod. it. H., *gua'iacum-wood*, s. 90. [lizard.

Guana, gwā'-nā, s. An American spec. of

Guaniferous, -nĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Yielding guano.

Guano, gwā'-no, gū-ā'-no†§—K., s. A manure cons. ch. of the excrement of cert. So. Amer. and Afr. sea-fowl.

Guarantee, găr-ăn-tē', s. = *guar'anty*ª, -te, 26. An undertaking or engagem. to see stipulations performed; also the person or party who does so. (v. v.)

Guarantee', vt. = *guar'anty*†. To warrant; to engage (as a third party) that stipulations shall be performed; to undertake to secure to another, at all events; to make sure; to save harmless. H., *guarantēē'ing*, p., a.; *guarantēēd'*, *guar'anteed*†, pp.; *guarantee'*, *guar'antor*†, s. (v. s.) 89.

Guard, g'ārd or gārd, s. 7, 27. Defence; preservation or secur. against injury, loss, or attack; whoever or whatever defends or secures; a man, or a body of men, occup. in watching or guarding; a state of caution or of vigilance; limitation; wariness; caution of expression; posture of defence (box.; fen.); part of the hilt of a sword; the chain wh. suspends a watch; the orn. border of a garment†:—pl. Troops attached to the person of a sovereign. H., *guard'less*ª, *guard'ful*†, a.; *guard'ship*†§ (guardianship), s. 90. Among the comp. are—*guard'-boat*, *guard'-room* (in wh. a guard assemb.—mil.), *guard'-ship* (a ves. of war that superint. the marine affairs of a harbour), &c., s.

Guard, vt. To watch, defend, protect; to keep in safety; to secure against objections or attack; to accomp. as a guard; to preserve by caution; to gird†:—vi. To watch, &c. (as a guard); to be cautious or wary; to be prepared; &c. H., *guard'ing*, p.; *guard'ed*, pp., a.; *guard'er*†, *guard*, s.; *guard'able*†, a.; *Guard'age*†, -āj, s. Wardship. [&c. (v. i.) 89.

Guard'ant, -ănt, a. Hav. the face turned towards the beholder. (her.)

Guard'ed, -ĕd, a. Cautious; circumspect; framed or uttered with caution. H., *guard'edly*, 43, ad.; *guard'edness*, s. 91.

Guardian, g'ārd'-yăn, -je-ăn—Wa., s. 7, 27, 45. Protecting.

Guard'ian, s. (f., *guard'ianess*†.) A warden; one to whom is assigned the care or protec. of any thing or person; one who has the care of an orphan (leg.). H., *guard'ianship*, *Guaro*, gwā'-ro, s. A Braz. bird. [s. 90.

Guava, gwā'-vā, s. A cert. Amer. tree; also its fruit. [rule.

Gubernation†, gū-bĕr-nā'-shŭn, s. Governm.; *Gu'bernative*†, -tĭv, a. = *gubernatorial*ª, -tōr'-e-al. 45. Governing; pert. to governm., or to a governor.

Gudgeon, gŭj'-ŭn, s. 30-2, 45. A small river fish easily caught; h., any one easily fooled or cheated†; a bait or snare*; the iron pin on wh. a wheel turns (mach.):—pl. The eyes or clamps on wh. the rudder hangs (naut.).

Guebre, gē'br, s. 30, 99. = *gue'ber*. One of the fire-worshippers of Persia. [ball-tree.

Guelder-rose, gĕl'-dĕr-rōze, s. 30, 35. The snow-

Guelf, gwĕlf, s. = *guelph*. One of the Pope's faction, or that wh. was opp. to the Ghibellines; a for. order of knighthood.

Guerdon†, gĕr'-dŭn, g'ĕr'—S., gwĕr'—K., Sh., s. 30, 27. A reward:—vt. To recompense.

Guerrilla, gwĕr-rĭl'-ă, s. 99. Lit., a little war; appr., the plan of harassing an army by small indep. bands (par. in a moun. country); an armed mountaineer†. (Sp.) H., *guerrill'a*, a. 90.

Guess, gĕs, s. 30. Conjecture. (v. v.) H., *guess'-work*† (w. done at hazard; conjec.), s. 90.

Guess, vt. To conjecture; to hit upon by accident; to suppose; to surmise:—vi. To form an opin. or judgm. without evidence or data; to think, judge, or decide, from mere probability; to conjecture rightly; &c. H., *guess'ing*, p.; *guessed*, gĕst, pp.; *guess'er*, s.; *guess'ingly*, s. 89.

Guess'ingly†, -ĭng-le, ad. By way of conjecture.

Guest, gĕst, s. 30. A stranger; a new resident; (more us.) one who is entertained in the house of another; a visitor. H., *guest'-chamber*, *guest'-rite*ª (office due to a g.), *guest'-rope* or *guess'-rope*† (a tow-rope; a painter—naut.), &c., s. 90. See *Host*.

*Guest'wise*ª, -wīze, ad. Like a guest.

Guest†, vi. To be entertained as a guest.

Guggle, gŭg'gl, vi. 30, 45. To gurgle (q.v.). [rocks.

Guhr, gūr, s. Loose earthy deposit found in

*Guidage*ª, g'īd'-ăj, s. 30, 27. Fees paid to guides. (v. i.) [government.

Gui" dance, -ăns, s. The act of guiding; direc.;

Guide, gīde or g'īde, s. 30, 27. He or that wh. guides or directs (phys., mor., or ment.; lit. or fig.); a director; a regulator; the leading part in a canon or fugue (mus.). H., *guide'-less*, a.; *guide'-post* (direc. p.), &c., s. (v. v.) 90-1.

Guide, vt. To lead or direct (as in a course or path); to control by counsel; to influence, instruct, regulate; to superintend. H., *guid'ing*, p., a.; *guid'ed*, pp., a.; *guid'er*†, s.; *guid'able*†, a.; *guid'ance*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Guidon, gī'-dŭn or g'ī'-, s. 30, 14. The silk standard of a reg. of dragoons.

Guild, gĭld, s. = *gild*†. A fraternity, a corporation (par. of merchants); a contribution†. H., *guild'able*† (liable to a guild or tax), a.; *guild'hall*, -hăwl (the h. of a g. or corporation), s. 90-1.

Guild'er, -ĕr, s. A Dutch florin (= 1*s.* 8½*d.*).

Guile, gīle or g'īle, s. 30, 27. Craft; cunning; insidious artifice; duplicity.

Guile†, vt. To disguise craftily; to beguile. 89, 48.

Guile'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Wily; crafty; insidious. H., *guile'fully*, ad.; *guile'fulness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Guile'less, -lĕs, a. Free from guile; artless; frank; sincere. H., *guile'lessly*, 43, ad.; *guile'lessness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Guillemot, gĭl'-e-mŏt, s. 30. A cert. sea-fowl.

Guill'evat, -văt, s. A gyle-tun.

Guilloche, gĭl-lōsh', s. 99. An orn. composed of a continued series of curved fillets. (arch.)

Guilloched, -lōsht', a. Engine-turned; waved.

Guillotine, gĭl'-o-tēne, -tēn'—K., gĭl-yo-tēne'—S., s. 99. A machine for beheading at a stroke. (Fr.)

Guillotine, -tēne', gĭl'—We., vt. To execute with the guillotine. H., *guillotining*, -tēn'-, p.; *guillotined*, -tēnd', pp.

Guilt, gĭlt, s. 30, 15. Criminality; the state of being tainted with crime; crime; offence.

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***Guilt'less**, -lĕs, a. Innocent. H., ***guilt'lessly**, 42, ad.; ***guilt'lessness**, s. 91.

***Guilt'y**, -e, a. Justly chargeable with crime; criminal; wicked, sinful; conscious*†. H., ***guilt'ily**, ad.; ***guilt'iness**, s. 91.

***Guinea**, gin'-e, a. 30, 15. Of or from *Guin'ea*. H., *Guin'ea-corn* (Ind. millet), *Guin'ea-fowl* or *Guin'ea-hen*, *Guin'ea-pepper* (a var. of capsicum), *Guin'ea-pig* (a small Brax. quad.).

Guin'ea, s. An obs. gold coin (= 21*s.*). [&c., s. 91.

Guiniad, gwin'-yĭăd, s. = *gwin'iad*. The whiting.

Guise, gīze or gʷīze, s. 30, 14. External appearance; garb, dress; manner, mien, cast of behav.; custom, practice. [mer (prov.).

*Gul*ʷ*ser*, -ĕr, s. A person in disguise*; a mummer.

Guitar, ge-tär', gĭt-ăr'—K., Wa., We., s. 30. A cert. mus. instr. the strings of wh. are played on with the fingers.

Gula, gū'-lă, s. 18. The gola or cyma. (arch.)

Gu'lar, -lăr, a. Pert. to the throat.

Gulch†§, gŭlch, s. 29. A glutton; a swallowing. H., (to) *gulch*†§, vt.

Gules, gūlz, s. Red:—a. A red colour. (her.)

Gulf, gŭlf, s. = *gulph*, 45. An arm of the sea exten. more or less into the land; a bay of large extent; an abyss; a deep place in the earth; a whirlpool; fig., any thing all-absorbing or insatiable. H., *gulf'y* (full of or res.), a. 90.

Gull, gŭl, s. A cheat†; a trick or fraud†; one easily cheated†; a sea-bird of many species. H., *gull'ish*†§ (silly; stupid), a.; *gull'-catcher*§ (a cheat), s. 90.

Gull†, vt. To deceive; to cheat, trick, defraud. H., *gull'ing*†, p.; *gulled*†, pp.; *gull'er**† (an

*Gull'ery**§, -ĕr-e, s. Imposture. [impostor), s.

Gullet, gŭl'-ĕt, s. The œsophagus; the neck of a bottle†; the nar. entrance of a harbour (naut.); a stream†.

Gullible†§, gŭl'-ĭbl, a. 45. Easily deceived or gulled. H., *gullibility*†, -le-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Gully, gŭl'-e, s. A channel or hollow worn by running water; a ditch, a gutter; a large knife (Sco.). H., *gull'ied*, -id (hav. g.), pp., a.; *gull'y-hole* (the h. from the gutter to the sewer), s. 90.—A *gull'y-gut*§ is a glutton.

Gull'y, vt. To wear a channel or gully:—vi. To gurgle*§. (v. su.) [city; gluttony.

*Gulosity**, gū-lŏs'-ĭt-e, s. Greediness; vora-

Gulp†, gŭlp, s. As much as can be swallowed at once.

Gulp, vt. To swallow eagerly or in large draughts. H., *gulp'ing*, p.; *gulped*, pp.

Gum, gŭm, s. Inspissated veg. mucilage; appr., *gum-ar'abic* or *gum-aca'cia* (-ah'd); any concrete veg. juice§; the red fleshy matter surr. the teeth of either jaw (anat.). Among the comp. are—*gum'-boil* (a sore on the gum), *gum-drag'on*† or *gum-trag'acanth* (tragacanth, q. v.), *gum'-lac* (see *Lac*), *gum-Senegal*, -gĕ*we'l* (a coarse var. of g.), *gum'-tree* (of No. Amer.), &c., s. 90.

Gum, vt. To smear or to unite with gum. H., *gumm'ing*, p.; *gummed*, pp., a. 89.

Gum-res'in, s. A concrete veg. juice cons. of extractive, or mucilage, and resinous matter. (pharm.) [stewed and seasoned. (cook.)

Gumbo, gŭm'-bo, s. The young capsules of ocra

Gummi'ferous, gŭm-mĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. gum.

Gumm'ous, -ŭs, a. = *gummose'*, 45. Of the nature or qual. of gum. H., *gummos'ity**, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Gumm'y, -e, a. Cons. of or res. gum; viscous adhesive; produc. of or cov. with gum. H., *gumm'iness*, s. 91.

*Gumption**§, gŭmp'-shŭn, gŭm'—S., s. 4 Capacity; shrewdness; address.

Gun, gŭn, s. An instr. for projecting shot &c., by means of gunpowder; in a gen. sens any firearm exc. a pistol or a mortar; appr small arms (as opp. to cannon). H., *gun barrel* (the tube of a gun), *gun'-boat* (a ve strongly built to car. one or more heavy guns *gun'-carriage* (the carriage that bears a can non), *gun'-cotton* (c. rend. highly explosi by chem. means), *gun'-fire* (time of mor and even. g.), *gun'-room* (officers' mes room—nav.), *gun'stick** (ramrod), *gun'ston* (a stone shot), *gun'-tackle* (naut.), &c., s.

Gun†§, vi. To shoot or prac. shooting.

*gunn'ing**†, p., s.; &c. 89. [a ship carri

Gunnage, gŭn'-ĭj, s. The number of cann

Gunn'er, -ĕr, s. A cannonier; a petty offic hav. charge of the ordnance, ammunitio &c. (nav.). [mortars; the science of artille

Gunn'ery, -ĕr-e, s. The art of manag. guns a

Gunney, gŭn'-e, s. = *gunn'ey*. A coarse ki of sackcloth. (Beng.)

Gun'powder, -pow-dĕr, s. 23. The expl comp. used in guns, fireworks, &c.; a sup rior var. of green tea.

Gun'shot, -shŏt, s. Caused by the shot of a gu

Gun'shot, s. The point-blank range of a gu

Gun'smith, -smĭth, s. One who makes or pairs small-arms. [of a gun is mount

Gun'stock, -stŏk, s. The wood in wh. the bar

Gunwale, gŭn'-ĕl†, s. = *gunn'el*§. The up part of the solid workmanship of a shi side, or that next below the bulwarks.

*Gurge**, gŭrje, s. A gulf; a whirlpool.

Gurge†, vt. To swallow up.

Gurgle, gŭrg'l, vi. = *gugg'le*†. 45. To with a purling noise (as water from a bott to flow in an irreg., noisy current (as a ri let). H., *gurg'ling*, p., a., s.; *gurg'led*, pp. 89. [cert. sea-f

Gurnet, gŭr'-nĕt, s. = *gur'nard**, -nărd.

Gurrah, gŭr'-rd, s. 26. A coarse Ind. mus

Gush, gŭsh, s. A sud. and violent emissio liq.; also the fluid so poured forth.

Gush, vt. To emit in copious effusion*:— To issue with viol. and rapidity (as a flu to flow copiously (lit. or fig.). H., *gush'* p., a.; *gushed*, pp.; (a) *gush'ing*, s. 89.

Gush'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *gush'ingly*, ad

Gusset, gŭs'-ĕt, s. A piece of cloth inse in a garment to enlarge or to strengt some part of it.

*Gust**, gŭst, s. = *gus'to**—It. Sense or p of tasting; relish; height of perception; tellec. taste†. H., *gust'ful** (relishing), *g less*, a.; &c. 90. [passion,

Gust, s. A sud. blast of wind; a viol. bur

Gust†, vt. To taste; &c. H., *gusta'tion** of), s.; &c. 89.

*Gust'able**, -ăbl, a. 45. That may be tas relishing. H., *gust'able*† (an eatable),

Gust'atory, -ă-tŭr-e, a. 25. Pert. to or ter please the taste. [tuous. H., *gust'iness*,

Gust'y, -e, a. Subj. to gusts; stormy; ten

Gut, gŭt, s. The intestinal canal, or any part of it†; the stomach§ (com. in the fig., a glutton§; gluttony§; a passage or (naut.). H., *gut'wort* (a plant), s. (v.

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Gut†, vt. To eviscerate; fig., to take out the inside of any thing; to plunder of its contents.

Gutta, gŭt'-ă, s. (pl., *gutt'æ*, -ē.) 99. A drop; also concrete juice.—*Gutt'a sere'na* is amaurosis. (L.)—*Gutta percha*, -pĕrch'-ă (discov. by Mr Thos. Lobb), is the concr. juice of more than one var. of forest tree growing in Singapore, &c. [This word is pure Malayan.]

Gutt'ated, -āte-ĕd, a. Besprinkled with drops.

Gutter, gŭt'-ĕr, s. That wh. catches and carries off drops; a channel for waste water.

Gutt'er, vt. To cut or form into small hollows:—vi. To become hollowed or channeled; to run down in drops (as a candle). H., *gutt'ering*, p., a., s.; *gutt'ered*, pp. 89. [resin.

Guttiferous, gŭt-tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Yielding gum or

Gutt'le†§, gŭt'l, vt. 45. To swallow:—vi. To swallow greedily; to gormandize. H., *gutt'ling*†§, p.; *gutt'led*†§, pp.; *gutt'ler*†§, s. 89.

Guttulous', gŭt'-ŭ-lŭs, a. 18. In the form of a small drop.

Gutt'ural, -ŭr-ăl, a. = *gutt'urine*†, 45. Pert. to the throat; formed in the throat (as a sound or letter). H., *gutt'urally*, 43, ad.; *gutt'uralness'*, s. 91.

Gutt'ural, s. A letter pron. in the throat. (gr.)

Gutty, gŭt'-e, a. Guttated. (her.)

Guy, gī or g'ī, s. 20, 14. A rope to steady or to swing any suspended weight (naut.); a scarecrow†; a laughing-stock§.

Guzzle, gŭz'l, vt. 45. To swallow much and often; to swallow (as liq.) with immod. relish:—vi. To drink greedily; to drink much or often; to guttle†. H., *guzz'ling*, p., a.; *guzz'led*, pp.; *guzz'ler* (appr., a tipler), s. 89.

Gybe, jībe, vt. To shift the boom of a fore-and-aft sail from one tack to the other. (naut.) See *Gibe*.

Gyle-tun, gīl'-tŭn, s. 30, 14. A tun or vessel in wh. liquor is fermented. (brew.; dist.)

Gymnasiarch, jĭm-năs'-ze-ărk, gĭm-†§, s. 32-5, 29. The ch. officer of a gymnasium. (anc. Gr.)

Gymnasium, -năz'-e-ŭm, -năz'—S., s. (pl., *gymnasia*, -năz'-y'-ă.) 35, 45. Orig., a place where athletic exercises were prac. naked (anc. Gr.); afterw., a school for the higher branches of liter. and science; now, a school for gymnastics. (v. su.) [gymnastics.

Gym'nast, -năst, s. One who teaches or prac.

Gymnastic, jĭm-năs'-tĭk, gĭm†§—Ja., a. = *gym'nic*', -nĭk; *gym'nical*', -ăl. 32, 30. Of or rel. to gymnastics. H., *gymnas'tically*, ad. 91.

Gymnas'tics, -tĭks, s. pl. 64. Exercises tend. to the improvem. of health, strength, grace, agility, power of self-defence, &c.; also their study regarded as an art or science.

Gymnosophist, jĭm-nŏs'-o-fĭst, s. 32. One of a pec. sect of Ind. philosophers. H., *gymnosophy* (his tenets), s. 90. [plant.

Gym'nosperm, -no-spĕrm, s. A gymnospermous

Gymnosperm'ous, -ŭs, a. Hav. the seeds naked.

Gymnote, jĭm'-nōte, s. 32. A naked person.

Gymnotus, -nō'-tŭs, s. The electric eel.

Gynæceum, jĭn-e-sē'-ŭm, s. 32. The female apparatus in plants. (bot.)

Gynæcian, -ē-sh'ăn, a. 28. Rel. to women.

Gynandrian, je-năn'-dre-ăn, a. = *gynan'drous*, -drŭs. 32, 45. Being male and female; appr., hav. the stamens inserted in the pistil, as in the *gynan'ders* or plants of the class *gynan'dria*. (bot.) [female.

Gynarchy, jĭn'-ăr-ke, s. 32. Governm. by a

Gynecocracy, -e-kŏk'-rā-se, s. Female ascendency or governm. [a female may preside.

Gynecocracy, -ŏk'-rā-se, s. A governm. over wh.

Gyn'ophore, -o-fōre, s. 45. The pedicel on wh. the ovaria are seated in cert. flowers. (bot.)

Gyp†, jĭp, s. A college servant. (Camb.)

Gyp'seous, -sh'ŭs, a. 35. Of or res. gypsum.

Gypseiferous, jĭp-sĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Cont. gypsum.

Gyp'sum, -sŭm, s. Native sulphate of lime; plaster stone.

Gypsy, jĭp'-se, s. = *Gip'sy*; *gyp'sey*". 32. One of a wandering race of uncert. origin; a brunette (in contempt); a sly tricking woman†; the lang. of the *gyp'sies*. H., *Gyp'sy* or *Gip'sy*

Gyral, jī'-răl, a. 32. Whirling. [(pert. to), s. 90-1.

Gy'rate, -rāte, a. Winding round. (bot.)

Gy'rate, vi. To whirl round; to revolve round a central point (as a tornado). H., *gy'rating*, p.; *gy'rated*, pp.; *gyra'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Gy'ratory, -rā-tŭr-e, a. 25. Mov. or whirling in a circle.

Gyred, jĭ.rd, a. Turning; falling in rings.

Gyrfalcon, jĕr'-, s. A cert. bird of prey.

Gyromancy, jī'-ro-măn-se, jīr'-o-, s. 26. Divination by walking in a circle.

Gyron, jī'-rŭn, s. A cert. ordinary. (her.)

Gy'roscope, -ro-skōpe, s. 26. An instr. to exh. the effects of revolution and rotation.

Gyrose, jī-rōse', jī'—We., a. Turned round, as a crook. (bot.)

Gyves†, jīvz, gīvz—K., Sc., Sh., s. pl. 32, 30. Irons or shackles for the legs. H., (to) *gyve*†, vt.; &c. 89.

H

H, āch. 29. The eighth letter of the Eng. alphabet. It is an aspirate of the guttural class, and is com. to all languages. In Eng. it is freq. silent. In L. many words are written indiff. with or without this letter. 31, 99.

Ha, hă, int. It den. surprise, joy, or grief; and when repeated, laughter:—vi. To express surprise†; also to laugh†.

Ha, hă, int. What do you say?

Habeas corpus, hā-be-ăs-kor'-pŭs, s. 26, 99. A writ to a gaoler to produce his prisoner in court, or for remov. a person from one court to another. (leg.) [L.]

Habendum, -bĕn'-dŭm, s. The sec. part of a deed or conveyance beg. with this word. (leg.) [L.]

Haberdasher, hăb'-ĕr-dăsh-ĕr, s. A seller of ribbons, tape, thread, needles, and other like small-wares. [dashers.

Hab'erdashery, -ĕr-e, s. Wares sold by haber-

Haberdine, hăb'-ĕr-dīn, -dēn'—Wa., s. Dried salt cod.

Habergeon, hăb'-ĕr-j'ŭn, -bĕr'-je—K., Wa., We., s. Armour of chain-work to defend the neck and breast. [qualif.; fit; proper.

Habile†, hăb'-īl, a. Hav. some power or

Habiliment, hă-bĭl'-e-mĕnt, s. A garment; dress, clothing (us. in the pl.).

Habit, hăb'-ĭt, s. State of anything (impl. some contin. or permanence, though not an orig. or essen. cond.); temperament or par. state of body; garb, dress, clothes in gen.; appr., a coat with a trailing skirt, worn by ladies on horseback; tendency, power, or aptitude acq. by custom or freq. repetition; inveterate use; prac., manner, way.

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Hab'it, vt. To dress; to array; to accustom†; to inhabit†. H., *hab'iting*, p.; *hab'ited*, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Hab'itable, -ăbl, a. 45. That may be dwelt in. H., *hab'itably**, 43, ad.; *hab'itableness*, *habitability**, -bil'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Habitancy, hăb'-ĭt-ăn-se, s. = *hab'itance*†, -ănse. Dwelling; abode; legal settlement.

Hab'itant†, -ănt, s. An inhabitant.

Habitat, hăb'-ĭt-ăt, s. Dwelling, abode†; the nat. locality of an animal or plant (zool.; bot.).

Habitation, -ă'-shŭn, s. The act or state of inhabiting; a place of abode; a house; a residence.

Habitual, hă-bĭt'-ū-ăl, -bĭtch'—Wa., a. 36. Formed or acquired by habit; customary; usual. H., *habit'ually*, ad.; *habit'ualness*, s. 91.

Habit'uate, -ū-ăt (v. sa.), s. 18. Inveterate by custom; obstinate.

Habit'uate, vt. To accustom (fol. by *to*); to settle† (as an inhab.). H., *habit'uating*, p.; *habit'uated*, pp.; *habitua'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Habitude, hăb'-e-tūde, s. 18. State with reg. to someth. else*; freq. intercourse, familiarity*; customary manner; long custom; habit.

Hab'nab†§, ad. By chance; at random.

Habroneme, hăb'-ro-nēme, s. Hav. the form of fine threads. (min.)

Hacienda, hăs-e-ĕn'-dă, s. 99. An isolated farm or farmhouse. (Sp.)

Hack, hăk, a. Hired; hackney (q. v.).

Hack, s. A notch or cut made by hacking; a blunt axe†; a hackney (par. a poor or jaded one); fig., any thing or person overworked on hire; a poor literary drudge; any thing much used, or used in com.; a hireling; a prostitute; &c. See *Hackney* (the orig. word).

Hack, vt. To cut, chop, or mangle with repeated irreg. strokes; to notch; to hire, as a hack; to speak with catches or hesitation*: —vi. To be hackney or hackneyed; to cough in a short broken manner; to hawk* (as from phlegm). H., *hack'ing*, p., s.; *hacked*, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [(Beng.)

Hack'ery, -ĕr-e, s. A street-cart drawn by oxen.

Hackle, hăk'l, s. 45. A board set with iron spikes for combing or dressing flax or hemp; raw silk; any flimsy subs. unspun; a feather from a cock's neck, or a fly made of it (ang.).

Hack'le, vt. To dress with a hackle (as flax or hemp); to tear asunder. H., *hack'ling*, p.; *hack'led*, pp., a. 89. [sharp points (min.).

Hack'ly, -le, a. Rough; hacked; cov. with

Hack'matack, -mă-tăk, s. The Amer. larch.

Hackney, hăk'-ne, s. Let out for hire; devoted to com. use; prostitute; much used or worn. H., *hack'ney-coach*, &c., s. 91.

Hack'ney, s. (pl., *hack'neys*.) Orig., a horse fit for either saddle or harness; h., a horse for gen. use (par. one kept for hire); a hack† (in any sense); a hackney carriage.

Hack'ney, vt. To accustom; to use much; to prac. in one thing; to use or convey in or by hacks or hackneys. H., *hack'neying*, p.; *hack'neyed*, -nid, *hack'nied**, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

*Hack'ster**§, -stĕr, s. A bully; a cut-throat.

Hacqueton, hăk'-e-tŭn, s. 23, 25. A stuffed jacket form. worn under armour.

Had, prt., pp. See *Have*.—*Had-I-wist'*† = Oh, that I had known. [the cod.

Haddock, hăd'-ŭk, s. 25. A sea-fish allied to

Hade, hāde, s. A declivity†; the steep descent of a shaft; also the inclination of a vein from the vertical.—*Ha''ding* is the direc. of a slip or fault. (mi.)

Hades, hā'-dēz, s. 99. Lit., the invisible; appr., the abode of the dead. (myth.) [Gr.]

Hadj, hăj, s. 32. The Moham. pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.—*Hadj'i*, -ē, is one who performs it; *Hedjas*, *-az'*, the Holy Land cont. these cities. (Arab.) [viduality. (metaph.)

Hæcceity, hĕk-sē'-ĭt-e, s. The essence of indi-

Hælosis, he-lō'-sĭs, s. Reflected inversion of the eyelid. [tosine.

Hæmachrome, hē'-mă-krōme, s. 22. Hæma-

Hæmadynamom'eter, hĕm-ă-dĭn-, s. An instr. for ascer. the pressure of the blood.

Hæmal, hē'-măl, a. Noting the part of the vertebra (= *hæmal arch*) opp. the neural arch. (anat.)

Hæmapophysis, -mă-po-fĭ'-sĭs, s. 45. The autogenous vertebral elements wh. form or close the hæmal arch. (anat.) [of the blood.

Hæmastat'ical, hem-ă-, a. Rel. to the weight

Hæmatemesis, he-mă-tĕm'-e-sĭs, s. Vomiting of blood. [prin. of logwood.

Hæmatine, hĕm'-ă-tĭn, s. 58. The colouring

Hæm'atocele, -to-sēle, s. A hernia or tumour arising from extravasated blood. (surg.)

Hæmatology, -tŏl'-o-je, s. The doctrine or a treatise of the blood.

Hæmatosine, -tŏ'-sĭn, s. 58. The colouring matter of the blood.

Hæmato'sis, -sĭs, s. Morbid excess of blood.

Hæmatoxyline, -tŏks'-e-lĭn, s. 58. Hæmatine.

Hæmaturia, -tūre'-e-ă, s. 18. Discharge of bloody urine. (path.)

Hæmoptysis, he-mŏp'-te-sĭs, s. = *hæmop'toe*, -to-e. Spitting or coughing up blood. (path.)

Hæmorrhage, hĕm'-ŏr-rāje, -mŏr'-—K., s. = *hem'orrhagy*†. A bleeding or morbid flow of blood. [hæmorrhage.

Hæmorrhagic, -rāj'-ĭk, a. Pert. to or cons. in

Hæm'orrhoids, -royds, s. 22. The piles. H., *hæmorrhoid'al* (pert. to or cons. of), a. 90-1.

*** The *æ* in all the above words is now freq. changed into *e* (by We. uniformly so). For other like words see under *He-*.

Haffle, hăf'l, vi. 45. To speak unintellig.; to prevaricate. († or prov.)

Haft, hăft, hâft—K., We., s. 9. A handle.

*Haft**, vt. To set in a haft or handle.

Hag, hăg, s. A witch†; a fury; an ugly old woman†; a cert. cartilag. fish (= *hag'-fish*). H., *hag'ship*, s.; *hag'-born*, *hag'-ridden* (afl. with the nightmare), &c., a. 90.

Hag, vt. To harass with vain fears*; to torment*; to tire or weary†. H., *hagg'ing**, p.; *hagged*, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Haggard, hăg'-ărd, a. 23. Wild, irreclaimable; (more us.) lean, meagre, hollow-eyed, &c. H., *hagg'ardly*, ad. 91.

*Hagg'ard**, s. Any thing wild or irreclaimable (par. a cert. var. of hawk); a hag†.

Hagged, hăg'-ĕd, a. Haggard; ugly; hag-like.

Haggis, hăg'-ĭs, s. = *hagg'ess*. 30. A dish of chopped meat, &c., boiled in a sheep or lamb's maw. (Sco.) [ad. 91.

Hagg'ish, -ĭsh, a. Hag-like. H., *hagg'ishly*, *Haggle*†, hăg'l, vt. 45. To cut unskilfully; to hack or mangle:—vi. To be tedious and hard in bargaining; to higgle. H., *hagg'ling*, p., a., s.; *hagg'led*, pp., a.; (s) *hagg'ler*, s. 89.

Hagiarchy, hă'-je-ăr-ke, s. 32. Sacred government.; hierarchy.

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Hagiographa, -ŏg'-răf-*ă*, s. = *hagiog'raphy*, -e. 45. Lit., sacred writings; appr., the Holy Scriptures; a cert. div. of the Old Test. incl. the books of Moses and of the major prophets (Jud.); the lives, &c., of saints (Ro. Cath.). H., *hagiog'raphal* (pert. to the h.), a.; *hagiog'rapher* (one of the writers of the h.), *hagiologist*, -ŏl'-o-jist (one who writes or treats of), s. 91.

Haĥ, hā, int. Den. surprise or sud. effort.

Haha, hä-hä', s. A hawhaw (q. v.).

Hail, hāle, int. or imp. Health to you! (v. i.)

Hail, s. Frozen rain or atmospheric vapour; a salutation. H., *hail'y*† (cons. of or disposed to), a.; *hail'-shot** (small shot that scatter), *hail'stone* (a single lump of hail), &c., s. 28.

Hail, vt. To pour down like hail; to call to; to salute:—vi. To pour down hail. H., *hail'ing*, p.; *hailed*, pp. See *Hale*.

Hair, hāre, s. 31-4. The characteristic cov. of mammiferous animals; a single filament of hair; any thing very small and fine; course, order, direc.*; the down or pubescence of plants (bot.). H., *haired** (hav. h.), *hair'y* (cov. with; res., &c.), *hair'less*, &c., a. 90.—Among the comp. are—*hair'-breadth* (v. i.), *hair'-hung* (hanging by a h.), *hair'-splitting*† (making minute distinctions), &c., a.; (a) *hair'-breadth* or *hair's'-breadth* (lit. or fig.; a very small distance†; def., the $\frac{1}{48}$ inch*), *hair'-brush*, *hair'-cloth* (made of), *hair'-lace* (for tying the), *hair'-line* (made of), *hair'-pin* (for dressing the), *hair'-powder* (for dusting the), *hair'-salt* (a native efflorescent var. of sulphate of magnesia), *hair'-splitting*† (fig., the act or prac. of making minute distinctions), *hair'-worm*, &c., s.

Hair'y, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *hair'iness*, s. 91. [cod.

Hake, hāke, s. = *haak**. A sea-fish allied to the

Haker‡§, vi. To sneak; to loiter. [kind.

Hakot, hăk'-ŭt, hä'—K., s. A fish of the hake

Halberd, hăl'-bĕrd—S., hŏl'—We., hăwl'—J. & M., K., Wa., s. = *hal'bert*. 9, 8. A weapon cons. of a pole termin. in a battle-axe or a kind of heavy dagger. H., *halberdier*, -dēre' (one who carries a), s. 90.

Halcyon, hăl'-se-ŭn, -she—Ja., P., Wa., Wo., s. 28, 42. = *halcyonian**, -ōne'-yăn, 45. Calm, placid, quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.

Halcyon, s. The kingfisher. (poet.)

Hale, hāle, a. Sound of body; healthy; hearty:—s. Health†; welfare†.

Hale, hāle, hăwl†, vt. To haul.

Half, hăf, a. 7. Being in part; hav. or being only an equal part or moiety of (ch. used comp.):—ad. In part; equally; imperfectly; almost. [parts; a moiety.

Half, s. (pl., *halves*, hăvz.) One of two equal

Half†, vt. To halve (q. v.). The num. comp. of *half* (s., ad., s.) are mostly ‡ or self-expl.: *—half'-blood*, -blŭd (v. i.), *half'-blooded* (prod. from two dif. breeds; fig., mean, degen.*), *half'-bred* (imperf. b.; low, vulgar‡; mongrel), *half'-breed* (half-blooded), *half'-dead*† (almost dead; fig., exhausted), *half'-hatched*‡ (imperf. h.), *half'-hĕard*‡ (imperf. h.), *half'-learned*, *half'-lōst* (nearly l.), *half'-pay* (on h.-p.), *half'-rĕad* (superficially informed or educ.), *half'-seas-over*†§ (half-drunk), *half'-starved* (almost s.), *half'-strained*‡§ (half-bred; half-formed), *half'-way* (eq. dist. from the extremes), *half'-witted* (idiotic; silly), *half'-yĕarly* (occur. or held each half-year), &c., a.; *half'-way* (in the middle), *half'-yearly* (twice in a year), &c., ad.; *half'-blood* (relation by one parent only; one born of parents bel. to dif. races of men), *half'-brother*, *half'-sister* (by one parent only), *half'-cap** (half-bow), *half'-casts* (the cross bet. a Hindoo and a European), *half'-cock* (state of a gun with the hammer partly raised), *half'-hŏliday*, *half'-mark* (a coin = 6*s.* 8*d.*), *half'-moon* (the m. at the quarters; or fig., any thing like it), *half'-nels* (a minim), *half'-pay* (lit. or fig.; reduced pay—nav., mil.), *half'-pike* (a short p.—nav.), *half'-pint*, *half'-round* (a semi-circ. moulding), *half'-scholar*, *half'-shift* (on the violin), *half'-sphere*, *half'-sword** (close fight), *half'-wit** (a fool; a dolt), &c., &c., s. 92-8. See *Halse*.

Half-penny, hā'-pĕn-e, s. (pl., see *Penny*.) A copper coin = ½d.; also its value. H., *half'-penny*, hā'-, a.; *half'-pennyworth*, s. 90.

Halfen†, hăf'n, s. 45. Hav. only half its due qualities.

Half'er, -ĕr, hăv'—K., s. One who is or who poss. only half of any thing*; appr., a gelded fallow-deer. [large flat-fish.

Halibut, hăl'-e-bŭt, hŏl'—Wa., We., s. A cert.

Hal'idom†, -dŭm, s. 25. Holiness; adjuration by what is holy.

Haliography, hăl-e-ŏg'-răf-e, s. A descr. of the sea. H., *haliog'rapher* (one who descr.), s. 90.

Haliotis, -ō'-tis, s. A cert. ear-shaped sea-shell.

Halituous*, hă-lĭt'-ū-tis, a. Vaporous; breath-like.

Halitus, hăl'-e-tŭs, s. A breath; appr., the pec. odorous vapour which rises from newly-drawn blood (phys.).

Hall, hăwl, s. 8. Prim., a covered building; appr., a large room or chamber in wh. public business is transacted; an edifice in wh. courts of justice are held; a manor-house; the entrance-room of a large house†; the edifice bel. to a collegiate institution; an endowed college (Oxf.); a college gen. (Camb.).

Hallelujah, hăl-le-l'ōō'-*yăh*, int. = *hallelu'jah*, -*yăh*. 18, 45. Praise ye the Lord!—s. A song of praise or thanksgiving.

Halliards, hăl'-yărdz, s. pl. 45. Ropes by wh. yards, sails, and signals are hoisted. (naut.)

Hal'lier, -yĕr, s. A cert. kind of fowling net.

Halloo, hăl-lōō', int., s. 20. A shout to induce attention; also a hunting cry.

Halloo, -lōō', hăl'—S., vt. To encour. or chase with shouts; to call or shout to:—vi. To raise a loud outcry; to cry after dogs (hun.). H., *halloo'ing*, p.; *hallooed**, pp.; (s) *halloo'ing*, s. 89.

Hallow, hăl'-o, vt. To make holy; to consecrate; to reverence. H., *hal'lowing*, p., a.; *hal'lowed* (-lo-ĕd—a.), pp., a. 65, 89.

Hal'lowen, -ĕne, s. All-hallow's eve. (Sco.)

Hal'lowmas, -măs, s. 9. The time about the 1st and 2d of Nov.

Hallucination, hăl-l'ōō-sĭn-ā'-shŭn, s. 31, 18. Error; delusion; appr., a settled belief in the reality of things wh. have no existence (psych.). [cination.

Hallu'cinatory, -tŏr-e, a. Partaking of hallu-

Halm, hăwm, s. Haum (q. v.).

Halo, hā'-lo, s. (pl., *ha'los*, -lōze.) A luminous

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circle or ring surr. the sun or moon (when of less diam. than 44° they are called *coro'næ* —meteor.); the bright ring surr. the head of holy persons (pa.).

Halogen, hăl'-o-jĕn, s. 32. A subs. wh. by comb. with a metal forms a haloid salt. (chem.) [forming haloid salts.

Halogenous, hă-lŏj'-ĕn-ŭs, a. Res. a halogen;

Haloid, hă'-loyd, a. 22. Hav. a constitution analogous to sea-salt. (chem.) H., *ha'loid-salt* (= *hal'oïdˢ*), s. 91.

Haloscope, hăl'-ŏ-ăk̆ōpe, s. An instr. for exh. the phenom. of halos, &c.

Halser, hâwrs'-ĕr, s. 8. A hawser (q. v.).

Halt, hâwlt, a. 8. Lame; crippled. [(mil.).

Halt, s. The act of limping; a stop in marching

Halt, vt. To cause to cease marching (mil.):—vi. To hold or stop in walking; to limp; to hesitate; to falter; to stop in a march (mil.). H., *halt'ing*, p., a.; *halt'ed*, pp.; *halt'er* (he or that), s.; (a) *halt'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Halter, hâwlt'-ĕr, s. The head-rope of a horse; a rope to hang malefactors; any strong cord or rope.

Halt'er†, vt. To catch or bind with a rope or halter. H., *halt'ering*†, p.; *halt'ered*†, pp.

Halt'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *halt'ingly*, ad. 91.

Halve, hăv, vt. 7. To divide into two equal parts. H., *halv'ing*, p.; *halved*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Halved, hăvd, a. Hemispherical; cov. or resting on one side. (bot.)

Halves†, hăvz, int. 35. Equal shares!

Halves, s. pl. See *Half*.

Ham, hăm, s. 9. The hind part or inner angle of the knee of an animal; the thigh of a beast (par. of a hog salted and dried; v. i.).

Hamadryad, hăm'-ă-drī-ăd, s. A wood-nymph. See *Dryad*.

Hamate, hă'-māte, a. Hooked tog.; entangled.

Ha'mated, -ĕd, a. Hooked or set with hooks.

*Hamble*ˢ, hăm'bl, vt. 45. = *ham'el*†. To hamstring.

Hames, hāmez, s. pl. The two pieces of iron or wood of a horse's collar to wh. the traces are fastened. [of a village or parish (leg.).

Hamlet, hăm'-lĕt, s. A small village; a portion

Hammer, hăm'-ĕr, s. A tool for driving nails, beating metals, &c.; also any thing like it; the baton of an auctioneer; the piece of steel wh. covers the pan of a musket-lock; &c. H., *hamm'erman*, *hamm'er-worˊ*, &c., s. 90. —To *bring to the hammer*† is to put up at auction.

Hamm'er, vt. To beat, drive, or shape with a hammer; fig., to contrive by intellec. labour†: —vi. To work†; to be busy†; to be in agitation†. H., *hamm'ering*, p.; *hamm'ered*, pp., a.; *hamm'erer*, s.; *hamm'erable*†§, a.; *hamm'ering* (act of), s. 89.

Hamm'er-beam, -bēme, s. A tie-beam at or near the feet of a pair of rafters. (arch.)

Hamm'eroloth, -klŏth, s. The cloth wh. covers a coach-box. [hammering.

Hamm'erhard†, -hărd, s. Iron or steel hard by

Hammock, hăm'-ŭk, s. 25. The oblong piece of sacking wh. forms the swinging bed of the

Hamous, hă'-mŭs, a. Hooked. (bot.) [sailor.

Hamper, hăm'-pĕr, s. A large coarse basket with a cover for conveying goods; a chain or fetter.

Ham'per, vt. To shackle; to entangle; to ensnare; to encumber or embarass; to put into a hamper†. H., *ham'pering*, p.; *ham'pered*, pp.

Ham'ster, -stĕr, s. The pouched rat. [ham.

Hamstring, hăm'-string, s. 45. The tendon of the

Ham'string, vt. To lame or disable by cutting the hamstring. H., *ham'stringed* or *ham'strung*, prt., pp., a.; &c. 89.

Hanaper, hăn'-ă-pĕr, s. Orig., a royal treasure-basket; h., a treasury or exchequer. —The *Han'aper-office* is a com. law off. attached to the Court of Chancery.

Hances, hăn'-sĕz, s. pl. The ends of elliptical arches (arch.); the falls of the fife-rails (naut.).

Hand, hănd, s. The extremity of the arm below the wrist; a hand's breadth or palm (= 4 in.); fig., side, part; act, performance, external action; power or man. of perform.; skill; power of making or prod.; agency; conveyance; possession, power; reach or nearness (us. preo. by *at*); thing given, held, or taken; service, ministry; the cards held at a game; an index or mov. pointer (as of a clock, &c.); assistance, help; a person, an agent; a workman or helper; form or style of penmanship; the foot of a hawk (falc.); the fore-foot of a horse (man.); rate, price, conditions†. H., *hand'less*, a.; (a) *hand'ful* (lit. or fig.), s. 90. In its comp. it gen. means managed, carried, or used by hand, or suitable to the hand:—*hand'-winged* (cheiropterous, as the bat), a.; *hand'smooth*† (with dexterity), ad.; *hand'-barrow*, *hand'-basket*, *hand'-bell*, *hand'-breadth* (a palm), *hand'-book* (a manual), *hand'-cloth*ˢ (a handkerchief), *hand'-glass* (for plants), *hand-grenade'*, *hand'gripe*, *hand'-gun*, *hand'-lead* (naut.), *hand'-loom*, *hand'-mill*, *hand'-sails* (naut.), *hand'-saw* (carp.), *hand'-screw* (a hoisting-jack), *hand'spike* (a wooden lever —naut.), *hand'stroke*ˢ (a blow with), *hand'-vice*, *hand'-weapon*, *hand'-work*, &c., &c., s. —*Clean hands* = innocence; blamelessness: —a *slack hand*† = idleness; sloth:—the *right hand* = strength; power.

Hand, vt. To give or transmit with the hand; to lead, to conduct; to manage or handle; to furl (naut.). H., *hand'ing*, p.; *hand'ed*, pp.; *hand'er*, s. (v. su. et i.) 89.—To *hand down* is, fig., to transmit in succession (as to posterity). [lin.

Hand'-staff, -stăf, s. (pl., *hand'-staffs*.) A javeHandcuff, hănd'-kŭf, s. (ch. us. in the pl.) A ring or chain to confine the hands.

Hand'cuff, vt. To manacle. H., *hand'cuffing*, p.; *hand'cuffed*, pp., a. 89. [in comp.).

Hand'ed, -ĕd, a. With hands joinedˢ (ch. used

Hand'fast†, -fâst, s. 9. Hold; custody.

Hand'fast†, vt. To betroth.

Handicraft, hănd'-e-krăft, s. 9. (pref., *hand'-craft*—We.) Manual occup.; work done by the hand; also a workman. H., *hand'icraftsman* or *hand'craftsman* (an artisan; a mechanic), s. 90.

Hand'iwork, -wŭrk, s. Work of the hands; product of manual labour; fig., work of skill or wisdom.

Handkerchief, hăng'-kĕr-chĭf, hănd'—K., s. The piece of silk or linen com. carried in the pocket; also the like worn about the neck.

Handle, hand'l, s. 45. The part of any thing wh. is held in the hand when used; fig., that of wh. use is made.

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Hand'le, vt. To touch; to feel, use, or hold with the hand; to use or manage; to make famil. by freq. touching; fig., to treat or discourse on; to treat or use (well or ill); to prac. upon; to transact with. H., *hand'ling*, p.; *hand'led*, pp.; *hand'leable**, a.; *hand'ling*, s. 89. [A female attendant.

Handmaid, hănd'-mād, s. = *hand maiden*.

Hand'sel, -sĕl, s. The first use; the first sale; money for the first sale†.

Hand'sel, vt. To use or do any thing the first time. H., *hand'selling*, p.; &c. 89.

Handsome, hăn'-sŭm, hănd'—K., S., a. 25. Prim., dexterous, convenient†; seemly, becoming*; appr., well-formed; symmetrical; somewhat beautiful or eleg.; graceful or easy in manner; ample, large (as an estate); liberal, generous (as a gift or action). H., *hand'somely*, ad.; *hand'someness*, s. 91.

Handwriting, hănd'-, -rĭ'—Wa., s. Writing gen.; appr., the style or char. of writing pec. to each person.

Hand'y, -e, a. Performed by the hand†; dexterous, adroit†; ingenious; at hand; ready; convenient. H., *hand'ily*, 43, ad.; *hand'iness*, s. 91. H. also—*hand'y-gripe** (giv. by the hand), *hand'y-stroke**, &c., s.—*Hand'y-dandy*† is a child's play.

Hang†, hăng, s. 45. A sharp declivity. (prov.)

Hang, vt. To suspend; to fasten to someth. above so that the obj. can swing and move; (h., var. appl., lit. and fig.:—) to fix in such a manner as to be movable (as a door or gate); to place without solid support; to cover or furn. with any thing suspended or dep. on (as curtains or draperies); to display, to shew aloft (com. fol. by *out*); to fail, to decline; to linger in:—vi. To be suspended; to dangle; to lean or incline; to float; to be supported from above; to depend; to cling; to drag; to hold, to adhere; to hover or impend (fol. by *over*); to linger; to be fixed or suspended (as the attention); to rest or continue (fol. by *on*); to be in suspense; to have a steep declivity; &c. H., *hang'ing*, p., a.; *hung*, prt., pp., a.; *hang'er* (he or that), s.; *hang'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Hang, vt. To put to death by hanging:—vi. To be executed by the halter. H., *hang'ing*, p., a., s.; *hanged*, prt., pp.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Hang'-dog†, s. A fellow who deserves hanging. (In *hang'-bird*, *hang'-nest*, &c., the pfx. means hanging.)

*Hangby**†, hăng'-bĭ, s. 43. A hanger-on.

Hang'er, -ĕr, s. That by wh. someth. is suspended†; a sword-belt†; a short broad-sword, incurved near the point*. (v. v.)

Hang'er-on, -ŏn, -ŏn'—Wa., s. An importunate acquaintance; a dependent.

Hang'ing, -ing, a. Foreboding, deserv., or rend. liable to death by the halter. (v. v.)

Hang'ing, s. Death by the halter:—pl. Things wh. hang (as drapery, tapestry, curtains, paper, &c.).

Hang'man, -măn, s. A pub. executioner. (Eng.)

Hank, hăngk, s. 45. Two or more skeins of silk or thread tied tog.; a ring of wood, &c., fixed on stays (naut.); a rope or withy used to fasten a gate (prov.).

Hank'er, vi. To long for with eagerness and uneasiness; to linger with expectation. H., *hank'ering*, p., a., s.; *hank'ered*, pp. 89.

Hanseatic, hăn-se-ăt'-ĭk, -ze—K., a. Pert. to the assoc. comm. cities (= *Hanse towns*) of Germany. [Hanse town.

Hansard, hăn'-sărd, s. A merchant of a

Ha'nt§, hănt or hănt. = *have not*, *has not*.

*Hap**, hăp, s. Someth. wh. comes sud. or unexpec.; chance; accident; casual event; misfortune†. (ch. us. in comp.) H., *hap'less* (unlucky), a.; *hap'ly* (perhaps; by chance; casually), ad.—*Hap-has'ard*† = chance; accident.

Happen, hăp'n, vi. 45. = *hap*†. To come to pass; to fall out; to chance; to befall; to fall or come unexpec. (fol. by *on* or *upon*). H., *happ'ening*, p.; *happ'ened*, -nd, pp.

Happiness, hăp'-e-nĕs, s. State of being happy; state in wh. the desires are satisf.; the continuing enjoym. of predominant good.

Happy, hăp'-e, a. Lucky, fortunate, successful; poss. or enj. pleasure or good; prosperous; agreeable; felicitous; harmonious (as in companionship); ready, dexterous, skilful; propitious, favourable, opportune; in a state of happiness. H., *happ'ily*, 43, ad.; *happ'iness*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Harangue, hă-răng', s. 45. A popular oration; a declamatory public address; declamation.

Harangue', vt. To address by oration:—vi. To pronounce a pub. speech; to declaim. H., *haranguing*, -răng'-ing, p.; *harangued*, -răngd', pp.; *harang'uer*, -ĕr, s. 89.

*Harass**†, hăr'-ăs, s. 26. Waste; fatigue.

Har'ass, vt. To weary or fatigue with bodily labour; to tire with importunity, uneasiness, or perplexity; to waste or desolate†. H., *har'assing*, p., a.; *har'assed*, -ăst, pp.; *har'asser*, s. 89.

Harbinger, hăr'-bĭn-jĕr, s. 32. An officer who rode a day's journey bef. the king to provide lodgings, &c.†; h., a forerunner; a precursor.

Har'bingered†, -jĕrd, a. Prec. by a harbinger.

Harbour, hăr'-bŭr, s. 25, 56. A lodging†; a port or haven for ships; an asylum; a shelter. H., *har'bourless* (shelterless), a.; *har'bour-master**(pub. officer of a), s. 90.

Har'bour, vt. To shelter; to secure; to secrete; to entertain:—vi. To lodge*; to take shelter. H., *har'bouring*, p.; *har'boured*, pp.; *har'bourer*, s. 89. [harbour-dues*.

Har'bourage, -ăj, s. 32. Entertainm., shelter†;

Hard, hărd, a. Prim., rend. compact by pressure; appr., firm, solid, compact; not easily penetrated or abraded, not easily affec. by exter. force; fig., difficult; full of diff. or obstacles; painful, distressing; arduous, fatiguing; cruel, oppres., rigorous; unfeeling, insensible; inflexible; obdurate; powerful, forcible; harsh, rough, severe; unfavourable; unkind; unreas., unjust; keen, severe (as winter); forced, not freely granted; distressing, not prosperous (as times); rough, austere, acid (as liq.); close, avaricious; harsh, stiff, constrained; coarse, rough (as features); &c. (sev. of wh. are ‡). H., *hard'ly* (also scarcely; barely; not quite), ad.; *hard'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Hard, ad. Close, near; with pressure; diligently, laboriously, earnestly, incess.; uneasily, vexatiously; closely; fast, rapidly; violently, tempes.; copiously; vehemently; close to (naut.). Among the comp. of the above are —*hard'-bound*§ (costive), *hard'-earned* (with

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toil and dif.), *hard'-favoured** (coarse in features), *hard'-featured*†, *hard'-fisted*† (fig., close, covetous), *hard'-fought* (vigorously f.), *hard'-gotten*†, *hard'-handed* (fig., cruel; severe), *hard'-laboured* (wrought with l.), *hard'-mouthed* (insensible to the bit), *hard'-nibbed*, *hard'-visaged*, -vĭz- (v. su.), *hard'-ween*, -wēn, *hard'-working*, &c., s.; *hard'-drinker* (a drunkard), *hard'-drinking* (drunkenness), *hard'-hĭtted** (collision of h. in contest), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Hard, s. A place read. hard by rolling or by paving (prov.); money§.

Hard'beam, -bēme, s. The horn-beam.

Harden, hārd'n, vt. 45. To make hard or harder; to indurate; fig., to confirm in effrontery or in wickedness; to render obdurate or insensible; to inure:—vi. To become hard or harder; to become hardened (lit. or fig.; v. su.). H., *hard'ening*, p., a.; *hard'ened*, -ed, pp., a.; *hard'ener* (he or that), s.; *hard'ening* (act, &c.), s. 89.

Hard'hearted, -hārt'—Wa., a. Cruel; pitiless; merciless. H., *hard'-heartedly*, ad.; *hard'-heartedness*, s. 91.

Hardihood, hārd'-e-hōōd, s. 21. = *hard'iheadt*. Boldness, stoutness, intrepidity; (in a bad sense) audacity, effrontery. (v. i.)

Hardock, hār'-dŏk, s. Woolly-leaved dock.

Hards, hārdz, s. pl. Coarse or refuse flax.

Hardship, hārd'-ship, s. Toil; fatigue; want; injury, oppres., injustice. (v. s.)

Hard'ware, -wāre, s. Metal goods; ironmongery. H., *hard'wareman* (a dealer in), s. 90.

Hardy, hārd'-e, a. Inured to fatigue; strong or firm of body from laborious exero. or exposure; bold, brave, intrepid; confident, impudent. H., *hard'ily*, ad.; *hard'iness*, *hard'ihood* (v. su.), s. 91.

Hard'y, s. An iron-smith's tool.

Hare, hāre, s. A cert. small, fleet, and timid quadruped. H., *hār'ish* (like a), a. 90. Other comp. are—*hare'-hearted*† (timorous), *hare'-brained* (giddy; heedless), *hare'lipped* (hav. a), &c., s.; *hare'bell* (a plant), *hare'-foot* (a plant), *hare'hound*, *hare'-hunter*, *hare'-hunting*, *hare'lip* (a perpend. fissure of one or both lips, gen. the upper), *hare'mint* (a plant), *hare'pipe* (a snare for), *hare'weed*, *hare's'-ear*, *hare's'-lettuce* (plants), &c., s. 90.

Harem, hāre'-ĕm, s. The apartments allotted to females in the houses of the East. (Tur.)

Harengiform, hă-rĕn'-je-form, a. 26. Herring-shaped.

Haricot, hăr'-e-ko, s. 69. The kidney-bean; a kind of ragout of meat and vegetables (cook.). [Fr.] [Soothsaying; divination.

*Hariolation**, hăr-e-o-lā'-shŭn, hāre-e—S., s.

Hark, hārk, int. or imp. Hear! listen!

Harkt, vi. To hearken. [ous subetance*.

Harl, hārl, s. The skin of flax; any filament.

Harlequin, hār'-le-kĭn, s. 99. A buffoon; also the leading char. in a pantomime who car. a talismanic wand. [conjure away.

Har'lequint, vt., vi. To play the droll; to

Harlequinade, -ād', s. A piece in wh. harleq.

Har'lock, -lŏk, s. A cert. plant. [figures.

Harlot, hār'-lŭt, s. 25. Base; wanton; lewd.

Har'lat, s. Orig., a ribald person of either sex†; appr., a strumpet; a prostitute; one who forsakes the true God for idols (scrip.).

*Har'lot**, vi. To prac. lewdness. 89, 48.

Har'lotry, -re, s. Ribaldry*; meretriciousness†; habitual lewdness; fornication; prostitution. [wreng; evil; mischief.

Harm, hārm, s. Injury; damage; moral

Harm, vt. To hurt or injure; to damage. H., *harm'ing*, p.; *harmed*, pp. (v. i.)

Harmattan, hār-măt'-ăn, s. The hot, dry wind from the desert. (coast of Afr.)

Harm'ful, -fōōl, a. Hurtful; injurious; &c. H., *harm'fully*, ad.; *harm'fulness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Harm'less, -lĕs, a. Void of harm; innoxious; inoffensive; &c. H., *harm'lessly*, 42, ad.; *harm'lessness*, s. 91.

Harmonic, hār-mŏn'-ĭk, a. = *harmon'ical*. -ăl. Rel. to harmony or to music; concordant; musical; den. the accessory sounds wh. accom. the predom. or simple tone of a chord (mus.). H., *harmon'ically*, ad. 91.

Harmon'ica, -e-kă, s. An instr. formed of mus. glasses.

Harmon'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. Harmonious sounds; the doctr. or science of mus. sounds. 6ă.

Harmonious, hār-mō'-ne-ŭs, -mōn'-yŭs†, a. 45. Adapted to each other; symmetrical; concordant; symphonious, consonant, musical; sweet to the ear, melodious†; agreeing† (spp. to persons). H., *harmo'niously*, 42, ad.; *harmo'niousness*, s. 91.

Harmonisphon, -măn'-e-fŏn, *harmonium*, -mōn'-yŭm, s. 25, 45. Cert. mus. instr.

Harmonise, hār'-mo-nīze, vt. 60. To adjust in harmony; to make mus.; to bring tog. or reconcile (as statem. or passages):—vi. To be in harmony; to agree. H., *har'monising*, p., s.; *har'monised*, pp., a.; *har'moniser*, *har'monist* (appr., a mus. composer; a concordist), s. 99.

Harmonometer, -nŏm'-e-tĕr, s. A monochord.

Harmony, hār'-mo-ne, s. The just adaptation of parts to each other; an agreeable combin. of sounds heard at the same instant (mus.); consonance; mus. concord; concord or agreem. gen.; corresp. of sentim. or feeling; agreem. or consistency (as of statem. or passages); a concordance. [Sparta.)

Har'most, -mŏst, s. A gov. or prefect. (anc.

Har'motome, -mo-tōme, s. A cert. mineral.

Harness, hār'-nĕs, s. Armour†; the furniture or tackle of draught-horses.

Har'ness, vt. To equip in armour†; to put in harness; to prep. for defence*. H., *har'nessing*, p.; *har'nessed*, pp., a.; *har'nesser*, s. 89.

Harns§, hārnz, s. pl. Brains. (prov.)

Harp, hārp, s. A cert. large mus. instr., the strings of wh. are played on with the fingers.

Harp, vi. To play on the harp; fig., to dwell on tediously or vexatiously (fol. by *upon*); to touch (as a subj. or passion). H., *harp'ing*, p., s.; *harped*, pp.; *harp'er* (par., a minstrel h.), *harp'ist* (par., a modern player on), s.; *harp'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Harp'ings, -ingz, s. pl. The fore-parts of the wales wh. grasp and strengthen the bow. (naut.)—*Harp'ing-iron* = harpoon.

Harpoon, hār-pōōn', s. 20. A barbed spear used in whaling.

Harpeon', vt. To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon. H., *harpoon'ing*, p.; *harpooned'*, pp., a.; *harpoon'er* or *harpooner*, -ĕr', s. 89.

Harpsichord, hārp'-se-kord, s. 26. An obs. mus. instr. of the pianoforte class.

Harpy, hārp'-e, s. One of the three daughters

of Pontus and Terra, winged and clawed, ravenous and filthy (myth.); the largest of the eagle tribe (Mex., Braz.); fig., an extortioner; *Har'quebuse*, s. See *Arquebuse*. [a plunderer.
Harradan, *hăr'-ra-dăn*, s. 26. A decayed strumpet. [harebound.
Har'rar, *-ăr*, s. = *har'ier*†. A small var. of
Harraw†, *hăr'-ro*, int. 26. Help! halloo!
Har'row, s. An instr. armed with spikes used in harrowing land. (agr.)
Har'row, vt. To draw a harrow over, to break or tear (as clods) with a harrow (agr.); fig., to tear or lacerate*; to harass, agitate, torment (spp. to the mind and feelings). H., *har'rowing*, p., a.; *har'rowed*, pp., a.; *har'rower*, s.; *har'rowing* (act; process), s. 89.
Har'ry, *-re*, vt. To strip, pillage, oppress*; to tease or harass* :—vi. To make a foray†.
Harsh, *hărsh*, a. 7. Rough to the touch, taste, or ear; rugged; sour; discordant; rough in man. or behav.; austere; peevish; rigorous, severe; rude; unpleasing. H., *harsh'ly*, ad.; *harsh'ness*, s. 91.
Hart, *hărt*, s. A stag or male deer. H., *hart'-beest* (a large antelope of So. Afr.), *hart'-royal*, *harts'-tongue*, *hart'-wort* (plants), s. 90.
Hartshorn, *hărts'-horn*, s. 26. The horn of the hart. H., *harts'-horn shavings* (now ch. the bases of calves planed down), &c., s.
Harum-scarum†§, *hâ'ro-dûm-skâr'-dûm*, a. Wild; rash; giddy. [by haruspicy.
Haruspice, *hă-rûs'-pis*, s. 45. One who divined
Haruspicy, *-e*, s. Divination by the entrails of beasts. (ane. Rome.)
Harvest, *hăr'-vĕst*, s. The season of reaping and gathering in corn (or other leading crop); the act of harvesting†; the ripe corn or grain cellec. and stored; fig., the prod. of labour; fruit or fruits, effects, conseq.; season for business† (usrip.). Among the comp. are—*har'vest-fly*, *har'vest-home* (the feast at the close of h.; also a song sung at it), *har'vest-lord* (head reaper), *har'vest-man*, *har'vest-moon* (the m. at and near the full about the autumnal equinox), *har'vest-mouse* (a small var. of field-mouse), *har'vest-queen* (an image of Ceres car. at h.), &c., s.
Har'vest, vt. To reap and gather in (lit. or fig.). H., *har'vesting*, p.; *har'vested*, pp., a.; *har'vester*, s.; *har'vesting* (act of), s. 89.
Has, *hăz*. See *Have*.
Hase, *hâze*, vt. To urge, drive, harass. (nant.)
Hash, *hăsh*, s. A boiled dish of chopped food, a kind of stew (cook.); a jumble†.
Hash, vt. To chop into small pieces; to mince and mingle. H., *hash'ing*, p.; *hash'ed*, pp., a. 89.
Haslet, *hăz'-lĕt*, *hâ'-slĕt*—Wa., s. 35. = *harslet*, *hârs'-*. The heart, liver, lights, &c., of a pig.
Hasp, *hăsp*, *hâsp*—K., We., s. 9. The clasp wh. receives the staple for a padlock; a spindle for thread or silk (prov.).
Hasp, vt. To fasten with a hasp; to shut or fasten generally†§. H., *hasp'ing*, p.; *hasped*, pp. [mat to kneel on in church.
Hassock, *hăs'-ŭk*, s. 25. A cushion or thick
Hast. See *Have*. [shaped. (bot.)
Hastate, *hăs'-tâte*, a. = *has'tated*. Spear-
Haste, *hâste*, s. Voluntary speed; hurry; precipitation; sud. excitement of passion; vehemence; state of being pressed by business.
Haste, vt. = *hâsten*, *hâs'n*, *hâ'-stnṣ*—K., 45. To drive or urge forward; to push on; to accelerate :—vi. To make haste; to move or act with celerity. H., *hâst'ing*, *hastening*, *hâs'-ning*, p.; *hâst'ed*, *hastened*, *hâs'nd*, pp.; *hastener*, *hâs'-nĕr*, s. (v. i.) 89.
Ha''sting†, *-ing*, a., pfx. Coming early (as fruit, &c.).—*Hast'ings*†, early peas. (hort.)
Hasty, *hâst'-e*, a. Quick, speedy, expeditious; quickly prep. or made†; eager, precipitate; irritable, testy, rather passionate; early ripe†. H., *hâst'ily*, ad.; *hâst'iness*, s. (v. su.) 91.—*Hasty-pudd'ing* is flour stirred with water or milk and then boiled (cook.).
Hat, *hăt*, s. A well-known cov. for the head; fig., the dignity of a cardinal. H., *hatt'ed* (wearing a), *hat'less*, a. 90. H. also—*hat'-band*, *hat'-box*, *hat'-brush*, *hat'-case*, &c., s.
Hatch, *hătch*, s. 29. A brood; the set of exclusion from the egg; fig., disclosure, discovery*.
Hatch, s. A hatchway; a half-door :—pl. Flood-gates; exploratory openings (mi.); the cov. of the hatchways (naut.).
Hatch, vt. To produce from eggs; fig., to contrive or plot; to orig. and prod. in silence :—vi. To prod. young from eggs; to be advancing towards maturity. H., *hatch'ing*, p.; *hatched*, pp., a.; *hatch'er*, s.; (s) *hatch'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.
Hatch, vt. To shade or delineate by minute lines crossing each other. (draw.; engr.; pa.) H., *hatch'ing* (mode of execution by), s.; &c. (v. su.) 89. [29. A hackle.
Hatchel, *hătch'-ĕl*, *hĕtch'-*†, *hăk'*—K., Wa., s.
Hatch'el, vt. To hackle (as flax); fig., to tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches§. H., *hatch'elling*, p.; *hatch'elled*, pp., a.; *hatch'eller*, s. 89.
Hatchet, *hătch'-ĕt*, s. 29. A small axe. H., *hatch'et-shaped*, *hatch'et-faced*§ (sharp in features), &c., s.; *hatchet'-face*§, s. 90.
Hatch'ment, *-mĕnt*, s. A lozenge-shaped funereal escutcheon, placed over the residence, &c., of the deceased who owned it. (her.)
Hatch'way, *-wā*, s. A square or oblong open-
Hate, *hâte*, s. Hatred. [ing in a ship's deck.
Hate, vt. To dislike intensely; to have a great aversion to; to detest. H., *hât'ing*, p.; *hât'ed*, pp., a.; *hât'er*, s.; *hât'able*, a. 89.
Hate'ful, *-fŏol*, a. Exciting hate; feeling hatred; odious; detestable; malignant. H., *hate'fully*, ad.; *hate'fulness*, s. 91.
Hatred, *hă'-trĕd*, s. Intense dislike or aversion; ill-will; enmity; malignity.
Hatter, *hăt'-ĕr*, s. A maker or seller of hats.
Hatt'er†, vt. To harass.
Hatti-sher'if, *hăt-e-*, s. An irrevocable order direct from the Grand Seignior.
Hattle, *hăt'l*, a. 45. Wild; skittish. (prov.)
Hatt'ock, *-ŭk*, s. A shock of corn. († or prov.)
Hauberk, *hâw'-bĕrk*, s. 8. A coat of ringed-mail†. [(Sco.)
Haugh, *hâw*, s. 8. A small, low meadow.
Haughty, *hâw'-te*, a. = *haught*†, *hâwt*. 8. Proud and disdainful or contemptuous; arrogant; supercilious; imperious; lofty, exalted†. H., *haugh'tily*, ad.; *haugh'tiness*, s. 91. [draught of fishes.
Haul, *hâwl*, s. 8. A pulling with violence; a
Haul, vt. To pull or draw with force or violence; to drag. H., *haul'ing*, p.; *hauled*, pp.; *haul'er*, s. 89. [straw; stubble.
Haulm, *hâwm*, s. = *haum*. The stem or stalk;
Haunch, *hânch*, s. 7, 29. The hip; the part bet. the last rib and the thigh; the hind part†.

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Haunt, hănt, hâwnt*—K., s. 7, 8. A place to wh. one freq. resorts; habit of resorting†; custom, practice†.

Haunt, vt. To frequent; to resort to much or often; to intrude on freq.; to follow importunately; to visit as a spirit or apparition:—vi. To be much about; to appear or visit freq. H., *haunt'ing*, p.; *haunt'ed*, pp., a.; *haunt'er*, s. 89. [lum or sucker. (entom.)

Haustellate, hâwst'-tĕl-lāte, a. Hav. a *haustel'*-

Hautboy, hō'-boy, s. 22. = *hautbois*, -bwâ', Fr. 99. The oboe.

Hauteur, -târ', s. 99. Haughtiness. (Fr.)

Haut-gout, -gōō', s. 99. High relish or flavour; high seasoning. (Fr.)

Hauyne, how'-ĭn, s. 99. A cert. blue mineral.

Have, hăv, vt. (I *hăve*; thou *hăst*; he *has*, hăz, or *hath*†, hăth; we, &c., *hăve*.) To possess or hold; to enjoy; to obtain; to hold or regard; to maintain, to hold in opin.; to possess or contain; to marry or take in marriage; to gain; to receive; to feel; to take or purchase; to bring forth. As an *aux. v.* it den. the completion of the sense expr. by the other verb. H., *hav'ing*, p.; *had*, prt., pp.; *hav'er**§, s.; *hav'ing**† (possession, &c.), s. 89.—To *have at*† = to assail; to encounter.

Haven, hā'vn, s. 45. A port or harbour.

Haver, hăv'-ĕr, s. Oats. (prov.)

Hav'ersack, -săk, s. A soldier's provision-bag.

Havoc, hăv'-ŭk, int. = *hav'ock*. 25. An anc. hunting or war cry†.

Hav'oc, s. = *hav'ock*. Waste; devastation; wide and gen. destruc.:—vt. To destroy†; to lay waste†.

Haw, hâw, s. 8. Orig., a hedge†; h., a small enclosure; the berry of the hawthorn; a gristly excrescence under the nether eyelid of a horse (far.); a hesitation in speech; a dale† (= *hawgh*).—The *haw'finch* is a spec. of grosbeak.

Haw†, vi. To speak with a 'haw' or with hesitation or freq. interruption. H., *haw'-ing*†, p., s.; &c. 89.

Hawhaw, hâw-hâw', s. A hedge, bank, or ditch, bet. slopes, and not seen until closely approached.

Hawk, hâwk, s. 8. A bird of prey, of sev. spec., form. trained for fowling; the effort to force phlegm from the throat. H., *hawk* or *hawk'ed* (hâwkt—K., We.; crooked, curved), a. 90. H. also—*hawk'-eyed* (quick sighted), *hawk'-nosed*, *hawk'-headed*, &c., s.; *hawk'-moth*, *hawk'-weed*, &c., s.

Hawk, vt. To offer for sale in the street by pub. outcry:—vi. To prac. hawking; to fly at, to attack on the wing*; to endeav. to force up phlegm with noise; to peddle, &c. H., *hawk'ing*, p.; *hawked*, pp., a. (v. su.); *hawk'er* (a falconer; a pedler), s.; *hawk'ing* (peddling; falconry; &c.), s. 89.

Hawke, hâwk, s. A small board for plaster or mortar, hav. the handle beneath. (pias.)

Hawse, hâwz, s. 8, 35. The part of the bows close to the cables; the situation of the cables bef. a ship's stem when she has two anchors down; also the space compreh. by the same. (naut.) H., *hawse'-hole* (one of the hawses; v. i.), *hawse'-piece* (one of the timbers cont. the hawse-holes), s. 90. [line.

Haws'er, -ẽr, s. A small cable; a large tow-

Hawses, hâw'-sĕz, s. pl. 8, 35. The holes in a ship's bow for the cables. (naut.)

Haw'thorn, -thorn, s. 26. The shrub wh. bears the haw; the hedge or white thorn.

Hay, hā, s. Grass cut and dried for fodder; a hedge†; a net or snare* (prov.). H., *hay'-bote*† (hedge-bote), *hay'-knife* (a large sharp instr. to cut hay from the rick), *hay'cock* (see *Cock*), *hay'loft*, *hay'-maker*, *hay'-making*, *hay'-market*, *hay'mow*, *hay'rick*, *hay'thorn* (hawthorn), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

*Hay**†, vt. To make hay; to snare rabbits (prov.). H., *hay'ing*† (hay-making), s.; &c. 89.

Hay'ward†, -wărd, s. 8. One form. appointed to guard hedges.

Hasard, hăz'-ărd, s. 44, 25. A fortuitous event; chance; accident; peril, risk; a game or a throw at dice.

Haz'ard, vt. To expose to chance; to put in danger; to jeopardise; to risk:—vi. To try the chance; to adventure. H., *haz'arding* p.; *haz'arded*, pp.; *haz'arder*, s.; *haz'ardable*†, a. (v. i.) 89.

Haz'ardous, -ŭs, a. That exposes to the chance of loss or evil; perilous; dangerous; adventurous; uncertain. H., *haz'ardously*, ad *haz'ardousness*†, s. 91. [gaming

*Haz'ardry**, -re, s. Rashness, temerity

Haze, hāze, s. 44. Vapour; fog; mist.

Haze, vt. To amaze†; to harass or overwork (naut.):—vi. To be or to become hazy‡. H., *hăz'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Hazel, hā'zl, s. 45. Pert. to the hazel; of a light-brown colour. H., *ha'zelly* (of or inclining to a light brown), a. 90-1.

Ha'zel, s. The tree wh. bears the *ha'zel-nut*.

Hazy, hā'-ze, a. Thick with vapour; cloudy; somewhat foggy. H., *ha'ziness*, s. 91.

He, hē, a. or pfx. 31. Male.

He, pro. (poss., *his*, hĭz; obj., *him*.) The male or the male person understood or prev. alluded to; (in a gen. sense) any one.

He†, s. (indecl.) A male. (est:—afx. See *Hood*

Head, hĕd, a., pfx. 31. Chief; principal; high

Head, s. The part of an animal cont. the face, brain, &c.; fig., the whole creature, an animal, an indiv.; whatever or whoever is most impor., promin., highest, or foremost in re to other parts, or to other persons (in a great var. of app.); a chief, principal, or leader; the first place; place of honour or command; countenance, presence; face, front, forepart; understanding, mind; the brain or brains; successf. resistance or opp.; spontan. effort; resol., or will; state of a deer's horns (in re to his age); the top, upper, or forepart of any thing; the blade of an axe; the foam on beer, &c.; a title or heading (as of a page or paragraph); the head-dress; chief source of a stream (and fig., of any thing); altitude of water; topic; chief point or subj. of discourse; a summary (gen. in the pl.); crisis; maturity; force, influence; licence, freedom from restraint or curb; the hair of the head; top of growing plants; the end (as of a barrel); part most remote from the mouth of sea (as of a bay); the maturated part of an ulcer or sore (dom. surg.); confluxt. H. *head'less*, a.; *head'ship** (dign.; ch. place, s. 90. Among the comp. are—*head'ach*, -ăk, *head'band* (a fillet; also the b. at each end of a book), *head'board*, *head'borough* (borsholder or tithing-man†; a constable), *head'-dress* (orn. cov. of the), *head'fast*

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rope to hold a ship's head to the wharf—naut.), *head'-gargle* (a disease of cattle), *head'-gear*, -gēr, 30 (eov. or orn. of the), *head'-main* (main ditch for irrig.—agr.), *head'-man* (chief-m.), *head'-money* or *head'-pence*† (a poll-tax), *head'piece* (armour for the h.; fig., underst., force of mind†), *head'quarters*, (-quar'—Wa.; a place of gen. rendezvous; the quar. or residence of a commander-in-chief or general), *head'-rope* (a halter; the part of a bolt-rope sewed to the head or upp. edge of a sail—naut.), *head'-sail* (one of those set forward of the foremast—naut.), *head'-sea* (the waves wh. roll against a ship's course), *head'-shake** (a signif. gesture of), *head'-spring* (fountain), *head'stall*, -stâwl (the parts of a bridle or halter wh. encomp. the head), *head'stock* (the framing used to support the gudgeons of a wheel—mach.), *head'stone* (chief s.; also a grave s.), *head'-tire** (attire or dress for), *head'way* (motion of an advanc. ship; fig., progress gen.†), *head'-wind* (a contrary wind), *head'work* (mental labour†; also an orn. on the key-stone of an arch), *head'-workman* (-wûrk'—Wa.; foreman), &c., &c., s.—*Head and ears*† = the whole person; entirely:—*head and shoulders*† = by force; violently. (v. i.)

Head, hĕd, vt. To lead, infl., direct; to govern; to fit or furn. with a head; to place a title or heading to; to commence (as a list); to behead†; to lop* (as a tree); fig., to check or restrain†; to be contrary (naut.):—vi. To originate; to guide, direct, or be directed; to form or grow to a head. H., *head'ing*, p.; *head'ed*, pp. (also in comp. as an *a.*); *head'er* (also a brick or stone with its short face in front—arch.), s.; *head'ing*, s. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Head'first†, -fĕrst, ad. Head foremost.

Head'ing, -Ing, a. That wh. stands at the head (as of a paper); materials for heads (par. of casks); a mixture illeg. added to beer to cause it to bear a 'head.' (v. v.)

Head'land, -lĭnd, s. A cape or promontory; a ridge or strip of unploughed land (= *head'-ridge*—agr.). [fig., rash; precipitate; hasty.

Head'long, -lŏng, a. Steep; precipitous; h.

Head'long, ad. With the head foremost; fig., rashly; precipitately; hastily.

Head'most, -mōst, a. Most advanced.

Head'mouldshot†, -mōld-shŏt, s. An overlapping of the sutures of the skull in infancy.

*Headsman**, hĕdz'-măn, s. 35. An executioner.

Headstrong, hĕd'-strŏng, a. Self-willed, unrestrained; ungovernable; violent; obstinate. H., *head'strongness*†§, s. 91.

Head'y, -e, a. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating; rash, headlong*; violent, impetuous†. H., *head'ily*, ad.; *head'iness*, s. 91.

Heal, hēl, vt. To cure of a disease or wound; to cause to cicatrise; to restore to soundness or health (phys. or mor.); fig., to remove anger, ill-will, or mental wounds; to reconcile (as parties at variance); to cover (as a roof—arch.):—vi. To grow sound or healthy. H., *heal'ing*, p., a.; *healed*, pp.; *heal'er* (he or that), s.; *heal'able*†, a.; *heal'ing* (act or oper.), s. 89. [H., *heal'ingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Heal'ing, -Ing, a. Mild, assuasive, curative.

Healds, hōeldz, s. pl. 35. The harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom.

Health, hĕlth, s. Soundness of body, with the due performance by its sev. parts of all their nat. functions; soundness of mind, mental vigour; moral purity; divine favour (theol.); wish of health, &c., in drinking†. H., *health'ful*, *health'less*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Health'ful, -fŏŏl, a. 21. Enjoying health; indic. health; wholesome, salubrious; salutary; well-disposed*. H., *health'fully*, ad.; *health'fulness*, s. (v. s.) 91. [s. 91.

Health'less, -lĕs, a. (v. v.) H., *health'lessness*,

Health'some†, -sŭm, a. 25. Wholesome.

Health'y, -e, a. In health; conduc. to health; sound; vigorous; healthful. H., *health'ily*, 43, ad.; *health'iness*, s. 91.

Heam, hēme, s. The after-birth in beasts.

Heap, hēpe, s. A pile or mass; many single things collec. tog. so as to form an elevation; a crowd or throng†§ (app. to persons); a mass or collec. (as of ruins). H., *heap'y*† (lying in h.), a. 90.

Heap, vt. To throw or lay in a heap; to pile; to accumulate, amass, lay up; to add (as part of a heap); to pile above the top (as of a meas.). H., *heap'ing*, p.; *heaped*, pp., a.; *heap'er*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Hear, hēer or hĕre, vt. 31, 12. To perceive by the ear (as a sound); to give audience to; to attend or listen to willingly; to regard favourably; to grant (as a prayer); to attend to or to try judic.; to acknowl. a title (as in address); to be a hearer of† (relig.); to learn (v. i.); to approve and embrace (as a doctr.):—vi. To poss. or enjoy the sense of hearing; to listen; to be told; to receive by report. H., *hēar'ing*, p., a. (empl. to assist); *heard*, hĕrd (more cor., *hēared*†—We.), prt., pp.; *hēar'er*, s.; *hēar'ing* (act; facul.; &c.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Hear'ing, -Ing, s. The sense or faculty by wh. we perceive sound; audience; judic. trial; reach of the ear; &c. (v. v.)

Hearken, hărk'n, vt. 45. To hear by listening†:—vi. To attend with the ear; to listen; to give heed to; to grant or comply with. H., *hark'ening*, p.; *hearkened*, -nd, pp.; *hark'ener*, s. 89.

Hearsay, hēer'-sā, s. Report; rumour; com. talk. H., *hear'say*, a.; (to) *hear'-say*†, v. 90.

Hearse, hĕrse, s. 35. A carriage for conv. the dead; a hind in her second year. H., *hearse'-like*, a.; *hearse'-cloth* (a pall), &c., s. 90.

*Hearse**, vt. To place in a hearse; to bury. H., *hearsed*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Heart, hărt, s. 31. The muscular viscus or organ wh., by its contr. and dilation, gives motion to the blood; pop., the centre and seat of animal life; h. fig., the vital, inner, or chief part of any thing; the seat of the affec. and passions; also any par. passion or affec. (esp. love); the seat of the understanding and of the will; secret meaning, purp., or design; person, character (as reg. cour. or kindness); courage, spirit, confid.; secret thoughts; dispos. of mind; sense of good or ill; real thoughts or intention; conscience; strength, vigour, fertility; memory; &c. Its num. form. and comp. are mostly fig. and self-expl.:—*heart-affect'ing*, *heart-all'ur'ing*, *heart-appalling*, -pâwl'-, *heart'-breaking* (overpowering with grief or sorrow), *heart'-bred*† (bred in the), *heart'-broken* (intensely afflicted or grieved), *heart'-buried*† (deeply

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immersed), *heart'-burning* (caus. discontent), *heart'-chilled*†, *heart'-consuming*, *heart'-corroding*, *heart'-dear*† (sincerely beloved), *heart'-deep*† (rooted in the), *heart'-easing*†, *heart'-eating*†, *heart'-felt* (deeply and sincerely felt), *heart'-hardened* (obdurate), *heart'-paining*, *heart'-piercing* (extr. acute or affecting), *heart'-rending* (deeply afflictive), *heart'-robbing* (ecstatic; winning), *heart'-searching* (searching the secr. thoughts and purp.), *heart'-shaped*, *heart'-sick* (deeply pained in mind; hurt to the core; love sick)†, *heart'-sickening* (afflictive; painful to behold or hear), *heart'-sore* (deeply wounded; heart-sick), *heart'-stirring* (mov. the h. or feelings), *heart'-struck* (shocked; dismayed), *heart'-swelling* (rankling in the), *heart'-thrilling* (stirring; inspiriting; also afflictive), *heart'-touching*, *heart'-whole*† (unaffec. with love; unbrok. in spirit), *heart'-wounded* (pierced with grief), *heart'-wounding*, &c., a.; (the) *heart'-blood*, -blŭd (as being the most precious; h., essence, &c.), *heart'-break** or *heart'-breaking*† (overwhelm. sorrow or grief), *heart'-breaker*† (also fig., a love-look), *heart'-burning* (heartburn*; discontent; secret enmity), *heart'-ease* (quiet), *heart'-grief*, *heart'-heaviness*, *heart'-pea*, -pē, or *heart'-seed* (a plant), *heart'-sore*†, *heart'-wound*, *heart's'-blood* (v. sa.), *heart's'-ease* (a flow. plant), &c., s.—To *get* or *learn by heart*† is to commit to memory; to *lay to heart*†, to be much affected; to *set the heart on*†, to fix the desires on; &c. (v. i.)

Heart-strings†, hărt'-strĭngz, s. pl. 35. The imag. tendons or nerves sup. to brace and sustain the heart.

Heart'-wheel, s. A contriv. to convert a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear one. (mash.).

Heart'-wood, -wo͝od, s. 21. The hard central part of the trunk of a tree; the duramen (bot.). [mind.

Heartache, hărt'-āk, s. Sorrow; anguish of

Heart'burn, -bûrn, s. Anxiety, pain, and heat, about the region of the stomach; cardialgia (path.).

Heart'ed, -ĕd, a. Laid up or seated in the heart†; disposed as to the affec. or in feeling (now used only in comp.). H., *heart'edness* (only in comp.), s. 91.

*Heartem**, hărt'n, vt. 45. = *heart*†. To encourage; to animate; to incite or stir up; to renovate (as with manure—agr.). H., *heart'ening**, p.; *heart'ences**, -nd, pp.; *heart'ener**, s. 89.

Hearth, hărth, hērth†—Bu., El., ss. 7, 37. The slab or pavement on wh., or over wh. a fire is made; fig., the fireside; the whole house; an abode. H., *hearth'-money* (tax on h.), *hearth'-stone*, &c., s. 90.

Heartless, hărt'-lĕs, a. Faint-hearted; spiritless; (more us.) void of feeling, affec., or humanity. H., *heart'lessly*, 43, ad.; *heart'-*

Heart'let, -lĕt, s. A little heart. [*lessness*, s. 91.

Heart'some†, -sŭm, a. 25. Merry; lively. (Sco.)

Heart'y, -e, a. With warmth of feeling; genuine, sincere, unfeigned; zealous; in full health; vigorous, strong; hav. a keen appetite; full, plentiful (as a meal). H., *heart'ily*, ad.; *heart'iness*, s. 90.—*Hear'ty-hāle*†, a. = good for the heart.

Heat, hēt, s. 31. The sensation exper. on touching or appro. a hot body, also its cause; caloric; hot air, hot weather; warmest period (as of the day or of summer); one act of heating; state of being once heated or hot; fig., any violent action unintermitted; a single effort; one course at a race; redness or flush of face; strong exciteм. or agitation (phys., pol., or ment.); utmost violence, height, vehemence (as of passion, contest, battle, &c.); ardour; fervency; animation (as in thought or discourse); commotion; fermentation. H., *heat'ful*†, *heat'less**, a. 90.

Heat, vt. To make hot, to commun. heat to; fig., to make feverish; to warm with passion or desire; to excite or agitate (in any sense): —vi. To become warm or hot. H., *heat'ing*, p., a.; *heat'ed*, *heat'*†, hēt, pp.; *hēat'er* (he or that), s.; &c. (v. v. et i.) 89.

Heath, hēth, s. 37. A small, narrow-leafed, evergreen shrub of var. spec.; a place overgrown with heath; also any waste land of like character. H., *heath'y* (aboun. with), s. 90. H. also—*heath'-clad*, a.; *heath'-cock*, *heath'-game*, or *heath'-pout*, -powt (a spec. of grouse or heath bird), *heath'-pea*, -pē, *heath'-rose*, &c., s. [tile; pagan. H., *hea'thenness**, s. 91.

Heathen, hē'-thn, -thĕn—K., s. 38, 45. Gen-

Hea'then, a. One who knows not the true God; an idolater; a pagan; a gentile; a rude, illiterate person†. H., *hea'thendom**, -dŭm (part in wh. h. prevails), s. 90.—The *hea'then* = it. or pagans collec. (rarely *hea'thens*).

Hea'thenize, -īze, vt. 60. To render heathen. H., *hea'thenizing*, p., a.; *hea'thenized*, pp. 89.

Hea'thenish, -ĭsh, a. Of or rel. to heathens; pagan; rude, ignor., illiterate; barbarous. H., *hea'thenishly*, 43, ad.; *hea'thenishness**, s. (v. i.) 91. [ism; &c. (vi su.)

Hea'thenism, -ĭzm, s. 35. Gentilism; paganism.

Heather, hĕth'-ĕr, s. 38. Heath (q. v.). H., *hēath'ery*, a. 91.—*Hēath'er-bells* = blossoms of the heather.

Heating, hēt'-ĭng, a. 31. Impar. heat; exciting; stimulating. H., *heat'ingly**, ad. 91.

Heave, hēve, s. 31. Lift, exertion, effort upward; a rising or swell; distension; effort to vomit. (vi v.)

Heave, vt. To lift; to raise from the ground; to cause to swell; to raise or force from the breast (as a sigh); to elevate (fol. by *high*); to puff, to elate; to cast or throw (naut.); to force, move, or raise (par. by levers or capstan bars, in var. senses—naut.):—vi. To rise or swell (as waves); to swell and fall (as the breast); to pant; to rise and distend; to be lifted up; to make an effort to vomit. H., *heav'ing*, p., a.; *heaved*, *hove* (only in its naut. app.), prt., pp. (*hōv'en*†, pp.); *heav'er*, s.; *heav'ing* (a ris.; a swell; a panting; &c.), s. 89.—*Heave-off'ering* = wave-offering (Jud.). See *Heft*.

Heaven, hĕv'n, s. 45. The region or expanse above, in wh. the sun, moon, stars, &c., are placed and move (comm. in the pl.); the sky or firmament; the sky, the air† (in var. indef. senses); fig., the habitation of God; the abode of the blessed; supreme power, God; the imag. abode of the myth. deities; elevation; sublimity; supreme felicity; any state of extr. hap. or enjoyment†. H., *heav'en-aspiring*, *heav'en-born*, *heav'en-*

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divested, heav'en-instructed, &c., a. (wh. see self-expl.).

Heav'enly, -lē, a. Pert. to, res., or inhab. heaven; supremely excellent; heaven-directed; celestial; godlike; divine. H., *heav'enly*, 42, sd.; *heav'enliness*, s. 91. H. also—*heav'enly-minded*, a.; *heav'enly-mindedness*, s.

Heav'enward, -wĕrd, ad. 8. Towards heaven.

Heaves, hēvz, s. 35. A breath-disease of horses.

Heavy, hĕv'-o, a. Lit., req. strength to be lifted; weighty; ponderous; loaded, encumbered, burthened; fig., sorrowf., dejected, depressed; grievous, oppres., afflic.; falling heavily; indic. severe evil or punishm.; dark, gloomy; drowsy, dull; indolent; stupid; without spirit, animation, or vivacity; slow, sluggish; burthensome, tedious; req. laborious effort; not easily digested (as food); rich, fertile, clayey (as a soil); miry, cumbersome (as a road); thick, dense, violent, tempestuous (as the weather); large in amount, abundant; copious; large and forcible (as billows); severe, rapid, effec. (as the fire of artil.); not light or spongy (as bread); loud, but dull (as sound); &c. H., *heav'ily*, sd.; *heav'iness*, s. 91.

Heav'y, ad. Heavily (used only in comp.). H., *heav'y-browed*, *heav'y-handed* (fig., clumsy), *heav'y-headed* (fig., stupid), *heavy-lād'en*, &c., a. 92.—*Heavy-spar* is native sulphate

Hebdomad†, hĕb'-do-măd, s. A week. [of baryta.

Hebdomadal, -dŏm'-ă-dăl, a. = *hebdom'adary*, -dăr-e, *hebdomatical*, -do-măt'-ĭk-ăl. Weekly; cms. of or occur. every seven days.

Hebdom'adary, s. A member of a chapter or convent dur. his week for officiating.

Hebe, hē'-bē, s. 99. One of the rec. discov. small planets. (L.)

*Hebetate**, hĕb'-e-tāte, vt. To dull or blunt; to stupify. H., *heb'etating**, p.; *heb'etated**, pp.; *hebetation*, 36 (act; state of), s. 89.

Heb'etude, -tūde, s. 18. Dulness; stupidity.

Hebraic, he-brā'-ĭk, a. 31. Of or rel. to the Hebrews; in or accor. to the Heb. lang. H., *Hebra'ically*, ad. 91.

Hebra'icize, -e-sīze, vt. = *He'braize* (v. i.) 60. To make or convert into Heb.:—vi. To speak Hebrew. [Hebrew idiom.

Hebraism, hē'-brā-ĭzm, hĕb'-rā—Wa., s. A

Hebraist, -ist (hēb'—Wa.), s. = *Hebrician**, -brish'-ăn, 28. One versed in Hebrew.

Hebraistic, -ist'-ĭk (v. su.), a. Pert. to or res. Hebrew. [Hebrews; Jewish; Hebraic.

Hebrew, hē'-brōō, a. 34, 18. Of or rel. to the *Hebrew*, s. (f., *He'brewess.*) A descendant of *Heber*, or (more par.) of Jacob; a Jew, an Israelite; the Heb. language.

Hebridian, he-brĭd'-yăn, a. 45. Pert. to the *Heb'rides* (-re-dēz) or W. Isles:—s. An inhab. of the Hebrides.

Hecatomb, hĕk'-ă-tōōm, -tŏm—S., s. 20. A sacrifice of a hundred oxen; h., any sacr. of a large number of victims.

Heck, hĕk, s. A fishing instr.; a bend in a stream; a hay-rack, a door-latch (prov.).

Heckle, hĕk'-l, s., v. 45. See *Hackle*.

Hectare, hĕk'-tāre, -tār—S., ĕk-tār—Fr., s. 99. A mens. cont. 100 ares (=2½ Eng. acres, nearly).

Hectic, hĕk'-tĭk, a. = *hec'tical*, -ăl. Habitual; constitutional; rel. to or affec. with hectic. H., *hec'tically*, ad. 91.

Hec'tic, s. = *hec'tic-fever*. A low, constitutional fever, us. remittent, and sympt. of some par. disease.

Hectogramme, hĕk'-to-grăm, ĕk'—Fr., s. 99. A weight of 100 grammes (= about 3½ oz. avoir.).

Hectolitre, hĕk-tŏl'-ĭt-ĕr, ĕk'-to-lēctr—Fr., s. 57, 99. A meas. of 100 litres (= ab. 22 gall.).

Hectometre, hĕk-tŏm'-e-tĕr, ĕk'-to-mētr—Fr., s. 57, 99. A meas. of 100 mètres (= 328 feet).

Hector, hĕk'-tŭr, s. 25. A bully; a blusterer.

Hec'tor, vt. To bully; to domineer:—vi. To play the bully. H., *hec'toring*, p., a.‡; *hec'tored*, pp. 89. [prac. of a hector.

Hec'torism‡, -ĭzm, s. 35. The dispeaition or

Hec'torly‡, -le, a. Insolent; domineering.

Heddles, hĕd'lz, s. pl. 45. Healds. (weav.)

Hederaceous, hĕd-ĕr-ā'-sh'ŭs, a. 92. Pert. to or prod. ivy.

Hed'eral, -ăl, a. Composed of or pert. to ivy.

Hederiferous, -lf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. ivy.

Hedge‡, hĕj, s., ad. 32. Of or for a hedge; fig., mean; poor; lowly. H., *hedge'-born* (lowly b.; obscure), a.; *hedge'-bill* or *hedg'ing-bill* (a pruning-hook), *hedge'-bote* (wood for repairing h.), *hedge'-creeper* (a h. skulk), *hedge'-note*‡ (low poetry, in contem.), *hedge'-pig* (a young hedgehog), *hedge'-sparrow*, *hedge'-stake*, *hedge'-warbler*‡ (a low author), &c., s.; *hedge-fūm'itory*, *hedg'-hyssop*, *hedge'-mustard*, *hedge'-nettle*, &c. (names of plants), s. (v. i.)

Hedge, s. Prim., a thicket of thorn-bushes or other like shrubs†; appr., a fence or guard of such bushes round a field, &c. H., *hedge'less*, a. 90.

Hedge, vt. To enclose with a hedge; to enclose gen.; to obstruct; to surround for defence; to guard or protect‡ (as a bet); to shut up in an enclosure:—vi. To hide‡ (as in a hedge); to shift or skulk‡; to bet on both sides to prev. loss‡ (h.-rae.). H., *hedg'ing*, p.; *hedged*, hĕjd, pp.; *hedg'er* (appr., one who makes or repairs h.), s.; &c. 89.

Hedge'hog, -hŏg, s. A small harmless quadruped, cov. with prickles or spines; the small-trefoil* (a plant); the globe-fish*; &c.—The *hedge'hog-thistle*‡ is the cactus.

Hedge'row, -ro, s. A series of trees or bushes forming enclosures.

Hedonic, he-dŏn'-ĭk, a. Noting a sect wh. held pleas. to be the chief good. (anc. phil.)

Hedyphane, hĕ'-de-fāne, s. 42-5. A cert. mineral.

Heed, hēde, s. 31. Care; attention; caution; respectful notice; regard; seriousness*. H., *heed'less*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Heed, vt. To mind, to reg. with care; to observe or notice; to attend to:—vi. To consider. H., *heed'ing*, p.; *heed'ed*, pp.

Heed'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Attentive; observing; watchful; circumspect. H., *heed'fully*, ad.; *heed'fulness*, s. (v. s.) 91. [*inest*, s. 91-2.

*Heed'ily**, -e-le, ad. Cautiously; &c. H., *heed'-*

Heed'less, -lĕs, a. Inattentive; careless; &c. H., *heed'lessly*, 43, ad.; *heed'lessness*, s. 91.

Heel, hēle, s. 31. The hind part of the foot; the whole foot (par. of beasts); that wh. cov. or is worn on the heel; the hind part of a shoe or a stocking; a spar‡; any thing res. the heel‡; fig., the foot (as empl. in flight); the latter part of any thing in progress (as a debate or session); the after end of a ship's keel, also the foot of a mast or of the stern-

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post (naut.).—To *take to the heels*† is to flee; to *lay by the heels*†, to imprison or fetter:—to *be out at heels*†§, to be ragged or in bad condition.

Heel, vt. To add a heel or a spur to:—vi. To dance†; to lean on one side (as a ship; oft. with *over*—naut.). H., *heel'ing*, p.; *heeled*, pp.; *heel'er*, s. 89.

Heel'-piece, -pēse, s. 35. Armour for the heel; a piece of leather to form a heel(=*heel'-tap*§). H., (to) *heel'-pīece* or *heel'-tap*§, vt.; &c. 89, 90.

Heft, hĕft, s. A heaving or effort to lift†; a handle or haft†; weight, ponderousness†.

Heft†§, vt. To try the weight of by lifting.

Hegemonic, he-je-mŏn'-ĭk, a. Leading; ruling; predominant.

Hegira, hĕj'-e-rā—Ba., Bar., Br., Jo., S.; he-jī'-rā—A., Ja., K., P., Sc., Sh., Wa., We., Wo., s. 32. The flight of Mohammed or Mahomet from Mecca (July 16, A.D. 622); also the Mohammedan era dated from it.

Heifer, hĕf'-ĕr, s. A young cow.

Heigh-ho, hī'-hō, int. Den. languor or uneasiness; somet., desire or exultation.

Height, hīte, s. = *hight*†. Elevation above the ground; altitude; distance upwards; degree of latitude (north or south); an eminence, the summit or upper part of any thing elevated; a hill, mountain, promontory, &c.; fig., elev. of rank, of excellence, or of fame; utmost degree or extent, state or fulness of advancem.; highest state; crisis; climax, acme, completeness.

Heighten, hīt'n, vt. 45. = *hight'en*†. To raise higher; (more us.) to advance in progress; to improve, increase, elevate; to aggravate; to render prom. by touches of light or bril. colours (pa.); to exaggerate or augment (rhet.). H., *height'ening*, p., a.; *height'ened*, -nd, pp., a.; *height'ener*, s.; *height'ening*† (act, &c.), s. 89.

Heinous, hā'-nŭs, hē'ª—Ja., K., Sh., s. 31. Hateful; atrocious; wicked in a high degree. H., *hei'nously*, 43, ad.; *hei'nousness*, s. 91.

Heir, ãre, s. (f., *heir'ess*.) 31. He who succeeds, by descent, to the enjoym. of either title or property; one who is entitled to any thing after its pres. possessor. H., *heir'less*, a.; *heir'ship* (state, right, &c.), s. 90.—*Heir-appar'ent* is the existing heir; *heir-presump'tive*, he who stands next to the h.-apparent.—*Heir'-loom* = any pers. chattel wh. desc. to the h. along with the estate. (leg.)

Heir†, ãre, vt. 31. To inherit. [ance.

Heir'dom, -dŭm, s. 25. Succession by inherit-

Helat, hēle, vt. To hide. [The masonic *heil* or *hail*, to conceal—We.] [phor.

Helenine, hĕl'-e-nĭn, s. 58. Elecampane cam-

Heliacal, he-lī'-ăk-ăl, a. = *hel'iac*ª, -le-ăk. Rel. to the sun; emerging from the sun's light, or falling into it (app. to the ris. and set. of a star, &c.—ast.). H., *helī'acally*, ad. 91.

Helical, hĕl'-e-kăl, a. Spiral. H., *hel'ically*, ad. 91.

Hel'icoid, -koyd, s. 22. A pec. curve, a parabolic spiral. (geom.) [or to the Muses.

Heliconian, -kōne'-yăn, a. 45. Pert. to *Hel'icon*, *Heling*ª, hē'-lĭng, s. = *hill'ing*ª. A covering (par., that of a roof).

Heliocentric, he-le-o-sĕn'-trĭk, a. = *heliocen'trical*, -ăl. As seen from the sun's centre. (ast.) H., *heliocen'trically*, ad. 91.

Heliography, -ŏg'-răf-e, s. 45. Sun painting; photography. H., *heliograph'ic* (pert. to or done by), a.; *helíog'rapher* (one who prac.), s. 90. [*helíol'ater*, s. 90.

Heliolatry, -ŏl'-ă-tre, s. Sun-worship. H., (an)

Heliometer, -ŏm'-e-tĕr, s. A micrometer adapted to meas. the appar. diam. of the sun, or of any small celes. space. (ast.)

Helioscope, hē'-le-o-skōpe, s. A telescope fitted for solar observations. H., *helioscopic*, -skŏp'-ĭk (pert. to &c.), a. 90.

Hel'iostat, -stăt, s. An instr. for keeping the solar rays contin. in the same direction. (opt.)

Hel'iotrope, -trōpe, s. That wh. turns towards the sun; an anc. optical instr.; a cert. flowering plant; a cert. green mineral, com. variegated with red (blood-stone).

Helispheric, hĕl-e-sfĕr'-ĭk, a. = *helispher'ical*, -ăl. 45. Spiral.—*Helispher'ical line* = rhumb-line (navig.).

Helix, hē'-lĭks, hēl'-lĭks—S., s. (pl., *hel'ices*, -e-sēz.) 99. A spiral or a spiral line; the reflected outer margin of the ear (anat.); one of the small flower-stalks or volutes in the Corin. capital (arch.); the snail or its shell (zool.).

Hell, hĕl, s. 31. The abode of Satan and his angels; the place, or the state of punishm., assigned to the wicked after the resurrection and judgm.; the grave, the state of the dead until the resur.; the infernal regions, Tartarus (myth.); fig., the pains of hell; the powers of hell; a dungeon or prison; any place or den of vice or misery; a gambling-house; a receptacle for shreds or for broken type§; &c. H., *hell'y*† (rea.), *hell'ish*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90. The comp. are mostly * or †, and are self-expl.:—*hell'-black*, *hell'-born*, *hell'-bred*, *hell'-brewed*, *hell'-confounding* (-found'—We.; defeating h.), *hell'-doomed*, &c., a.; *hell'-broth*ª (a comp. for infernal purp.), *hell'-cat* (a witch; a hag), *hell'-hound* (an agent of h.), *hell'-kite* (someth. of infer. breed), &c., s. [(anc. Gr.)

Hellanodic, -lăn-ŏd'-ĭc, s. A judge at games.

Hellebore, hĕl'-e-bōre, s. The pop. name of sev. pois. plants; appr., black hellebore, also its roots (Ph. L.). H., *hell'eborine*, 58 (act. prin. of), *hell'eborism*ª, -ĭzm (a med. cont. h.), s. 90.

Hellenic, hĕl-lĕn'-ĭk, a. = *Hellenian*, -lēne'-yăn, 45. Pert. to the *Helle'nes* or Greeks.

*Hell'enise*ª, -ĕn-ĭze, vi. 60. To Grecise.

Hell'enism, -ĭzm, s. 35. A Gr. idiom.

Hell'enist, -ĭst, s. A Gr. Jew, or a Jew who spoke Gr.; also a person skilled in Greek.

Hellenist'ic, -ĭk, a. = *Hellenist'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to the *Hell'enists*; noting Gr. loaded with Hebraisms. H., *Hellenist'ically*, ad. 91.

Hellespontine, -ĕs-pŏnt'-ĭn, a. 45. Pert. to the *Hell'espont* or the Dardanelles.

Hellier, hĕl'-yĕr, s. A slater and tiler.

Hellish, hĕl'-ĭsh, a. Pert. to or like hell; infernal; malignant; wicked. H., *hell'ishly*, 43, ad.; *hell'ishness*, s. 91.

Hell'ward, -wărd, ad. 8. Towards hell.

Helm, hĕlm, s. 31. The instr. or the mechanism by wh. the rudder is worked, and a ship steered; appr., the tiller or the wheel (naut.); fig., the station of governm.; the power or the place of direc. or managem.; a helmet (v. t.). H., *helm'less*, a.; *helms'man*, *helm'-wind* (one pec. to the north of Eng.), &c., s. 90.

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Helm, vt. To steer, to guide*; to cover as with a helmet. H., ***helm'ing****, p.; ***helmed***, ***Helm'age***, -āj, s. Guidance. [pp., a. (v.i.); &c. 89.

Helm'et, -ĕt, s. = ***helm***. Defensive armour for the head; the defens. cap worn in cert. cavalry reg.; the hooded upper lip of cert. flowers (bot.); the upper part of a retort† (chem.); the part of a coat of arms wh. bears the crest (her.). H., ***helm'eted***, -ĕd, or ***helm'ed***, -ĕd (hĕlmd—K., Wa., We.; furn. with a), a. 90.

Helminthic, hĕl-mĭn'-thĭk, a. 37. Rel. to worms; expelling worms. H., (a) ***helmin'thic***, a. (med.) 91.

Helminthology, -thŏl'-o-je, s. 32. The science or nat. hist. of worms. H., ***helminthological***, -lŏj'- (pert. to h. or to worms), a.; ***helminthol'ogist***, -jĭst (one versed in), s. 90.

Helot, hĕ'-lŏt, hĕl'-ŭt—K., S., s. 25. A slave. (anc. Sparta.) H., ***he'lotism***, -lĭzm (or hĕl'-; -'-ate of; also white slavery), ***he'lotry*** (or hĕl'-, Helots collec.), s. 90.

Help, hĕlp, s. 31. Assistance; aid; support; he or that wh. assists, contrib., forwards, or promotes; relief, remedy† (fol. by *for*); a servant (U. S.). H., ***help'full***, ***help'less***, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Help, vt. To aid, assist, support; to give help to; to forward or promote; to remedy, to improve; to prevent or hinder; to forbear, to avoid; to relieve or cure†:—vi. To lend aid; to contribute; &c. H., ***help'ing***, p., a.; ***helped***, ***hŏlpt***†, prt.; ***helped***, ***hŏlp'en***†, pp.; ***help'er*** (an assis.; a servant; a supernumerary), s. 89.

Help'less, -lĕs, a. Unable to succour one's self; wanting extraneous assistance. H., ***help'lessly***, 42, ad.; ***help'lessness***, s. 91.

Help'mate, -māt, s. = ***help'meet***†. A companion., assis., or partner.

Hel'ter-skelter†, ad. In a hurry and disorder.

Helve, hĕlv, s. The handle of an axe.

Helve†, vt. To furn. with a helve. H., ***helv'ing***†, p.; ***helved***†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Helvetic, hĕl-vĕt'-ĭk, a. Swiss.

Hel'vine, -vĭn, s. 45. A cert. mineral. [(v. s.)

Hem, hĕm, int. An exclam. var. in import.

Hem, s. The border of a garment doubled down and sewed; an edge or border gen.; a sort of volun. half-cough hav. this sound.

Hem, vt. To form a hem to; to border or edge; to enclose, confine, surround (com. fol. by *about*, *in*, or *round*):—vi. To utter a hem! H., ***hemm'ing***, p.; ***hemmed***, pp., a. (v. su.) 89.

Hemachate, hĕm'-d-kāt, s. 29. A blood-coloured var. of agate.

Hem'atite, -tīt, s. A nat. semi-cryst. var. of oxide of iron; a spec. of blood-stone.

Hematitic, -tĭt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to or res. hematite.

Hem'atope, -tōp, s. The bird 'sea-pie.' [For other like comp. see under *Hæ-*.]

Hemeralopia, hĕm-ĕr-d-lōpe'-y'd, s. A disease in wh. persons see only in broad daylight. (path.) [*sem'i*—L.). [Gr.]

Hemi-, hĕm'-e, pfx. Half (= *dem'i*—Fr.;

Hem'icrany, -krā-ne, s. =. ***hemicrania***, -krāne'-y'd, L. Pain of one side of the head only (com. intermittent).

Hem'icycle, s. A half cycle or circle. Other like comp. are—***hemiprismat'ic***, a.; ***hemispher'ăl***, ***hem'itone***, &c., s. (v. l.)

Hemidi'tone, s. A demi-ditone. (Gr. mus.)

Hemigamous, he-mĭg'-d-mŭs, a. 30. Hav. two florets in the same spikelet, of wh. one is neuter and the other unisexual. (bot.)

Hemiologamous, -o-lŏg'-d-mŭs, a. As the last, but with the sec. floret hermaphrodite. (bot.)

Hemihedral, hĕm-e-hē'-drăl, a. Noting a crystal hav. half of the similar edges or angles similarly replaced. (min.)

Hem'ina, -nă, s. A meas. of half a sextary (anc. Rome); half a pint† (med.).

Hemiopia, -ōpe'-y'd, s. Disordered vision in wh. obj. appear divided. (path.)

Hemipi'nic, a. Noting semi-opianic or oxy-opianic acid. (chem.)

Hem'iplegy, -ple-je, s. = ***hemiplegia***, -plē'-je-d, L. 32. Palsy or paralysis of one side. (path.)

Hemipteral, he-mĭp'-tĕr-ăl, a. = ***hemip'terous***, -ŭs. Hav. elytra half membranous, and half coriaceous, as in the ***hemip'ters*** or ***hemip'tera***. (entom.)

Hemisphere, hĕm'-e-sfēre, s. 45. A half sphere; appr., either half of the earth bisected by the equator, also a map or projection of it (ast.; geog.); either of the two moieties of the cerebrum (anat.). [Cont. half a sphere.

Hemispherical, -sfĕr'-ĭk-ăl, a. = ***hemispher'ic***.

Hemistich, hĕm'-e-stĭk, he-mĭs'-tĭk—K., Sh., Wa., s. 29. Half a line, or an incomplete line, in poetry. H., ***hemistichal***, he-mĭs'- (pert. to or den.), a. 90-1. [*twin-crystals*, q. v.).

Hem'itrope, -trōpe, a. Half-turned (app. to

Hemlock, hĕm'-lŏk, s. 31. A cert. pois. med. plant.

Hemm'el, -ĕl, s. A shed for cattle. (prov.)

Hemop'tysis, ***hem'orrhage***, &c. s. See under *Hæ-*.

Hemp, hĕmp, s. 45. The fibrous rind of a plant of the same name, used for cordage, coarse cloth, &c. H., ***hemp'en*** (made of), ***hemp'y*** (like h.; fibrous), a. 90.

Hen-, hĕn, a. or pfx. Female (app. to birds).

Hen, s. The female of birds (appr. of the com. dom. fowl). Among the comp. are—***hen'-hearted**** (cowardly; timorous), ***hen'-bitt*** or ***hen'-pecked***†, -pĕkt (gov. by the wife), &c., a.; ***hen'bit*** (a plant), ***hen'-coop***, -kōōp (cage for), ***hen'-driver***† (a var. of hawk), ***hen'-harm***† or ***hen'-harrier*** (the buzzard), ***hen'-house***, ***hen'-roost***, ***hen's'fect***† (hedge-fumitory), &c., s. 90.

Hen'bane, -bāne, s. A cert. med. plant.

Hence, hĕnse, ad. 28. From this place; from this time or occas.; in the future; from this cause, reason, word, or expres., &c.; from this source or original. [*From hence* is a vulgarism.] [*flee* being understood.]

Hence, int. or imp. Away! begone! (*go* or

Henceforth, -fŏrth', hĕnse'—Wa., ad. = ***hence-for'ward***. From this time forward. [vant.

Henchman†, hĕnch'-măn, s. 29. A page; a ser-

Hendecagon, hĕn-dĕk'-, s. A plane figure of eleven sides or angles. (geom.)

Hendecasyll'able, s. A metrical line of eleven syllables. (pros.) H., ***hendecasyllab'ic*** (pert. to), a. 90.

Hendiadys, hĕn-dī'-d-dĭs, s. 42. A figure by wh. one thing is expr. by two words (as when a *s.* is used as an *a.*—gr.).

Henna, hĕn'-d, s. A tropical shrub; also a cosmetic dye prep. from it.

Hep, hĕp, s. The fruit of the dog-rose.

Hepar, hē'-pdr, s. The liver; any brown sulphuret† (chem.). [L.] [of the liver.

Hepatalgia, hĕp-d-tăl'-je-d, s. A painful affec.

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Hepatic, he-pāt'-ĭk, a. = *hepat'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to the liver; sulphuretted.—*Hepat'ic air** is sulphuretted hydrogen.

*Hepatise**, hĕp'-ă-tīze, vt. 60. To impregnate with sulph. hydrogen; to convert into a liver-like subs. H., *hep'atised*, pp., a.; *hepatisation*, -te-zā'-shŭn, s.; &c. 89. [(path.)

Hepatitis, -tī'-tĭz, s. 35. Inflam. of the liver.

Hepatoscopy, -tŏs'-ko-pe, s. Divination by inspec. of the liver.

Hepta, hĕp'-tă, pfx. Seven. (Gr.) H., *heptacaps'ŭlar* (havv. 7 cells or capsules—bot.), *heptag'onal* (hav. 7 sides or angles—geom.), *heptagynian*, -jĭn'-yăn, or *heptagynous*, -tăj'-ĭn-ŭs (hav. 7 styles or pistils—bot.), *hep'taglot* (being in 7 lang.), *heptan'drian*, -dre-ăn, or *heptan'drous*, -drŭs (hav. 7 stamens—bot.), *heptan''gŭlar* (hav. 7 angles), *heptaphyllous*, -tăf'-fĭl-ŭs (7-leaved), *heptar'chic*, -kĭk (den. a 7-fold governm.), &c., a.; (a) *hep'tachord*, -kĭword (a series of 7 sounds; an instr. of 7 strings), *hep'tăde* (sum or no. of 7), *hep'taglot* (a book of 7 lang.), *hep'tagon* (a plane figure of 7 sides and 7 angles—geom.), *heptagynia*, -jĭn'-y'ă (order of heptaginous plants—bot.), *heptahe'dron* (a solid fig. with 7 sides—geom.), *heptam'eredæ*, -e-rēdē (that wh. divides into 7 parts), *heptan'dria* (class of heptandrous plants—bot.), *hep'tarch*, -tărk, or *hep'tarchist* (one of the 7 rulers in a h.), *hep'tarchy*, -e (a governm. by 7 persons, or the country so gov.; the 7 co-existent Saxon kingdoms—Eng. hist.), *hep'tateuch**, -tūke (the first seven books of the Old Test.), &c., s. 83.

Her, hĕr, pro. See *She*.

Herald, hĕr'-ăld, s. 31. An officer who carried messages bet. princes, who challenged to battle, procl. peace, &c.†; (now) an off. who reads proclamations, regulates pub. ceremonies, registers genealogies, adjusts ensigns armorial, &c.; fig., a proclaimer; a precursor or harbinger; a minstrel†. H., *her'aldship*, s. 90.

Her'ald, vt. To introduce, as by herald; to proclaim. H., *her'alding*, p.; *her'alded*, pp.

Heraldic, he-răl'-dĭk, a. Of or rel. to heralds or heraldry. H., *heral'dically*, ad: 91.

Heraldry, hĕr'-ăl-dre, s. 31. The art or office of a herald; the science of conventional distinctions as exh. on coats of arms; blazonry.

Herb, hĕrb—K., S., Sh., ĕrb—P., Wa., We., s. 31. A herbaceous plant; the part of a plant bet. the root and fructification (Linn.). H., *herb'y**†, *herb'less*, a.; *herb'-woman** (a seller of), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Herbaceous, hĕr-bā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Pert. to or hav. the nature of herbs; being green and cellular, hav. a soft or succulent stalk that dies annually to the root (bot.); herbivorous*.

Herbage, hĕrb'-ăje, ĕrb'- (see herb), s. 31-2. Herbs collec.; grass; pasture; liberty or right of pasture (leg.). H., *herb'aged* (cov. with), a. 90. [ploying herbs.

Herbal, hĕrb'-ăl, a. 31. Pert. to herbs; em-

Herb'al, s. A book that cont. a classif. and descrip. of plants; a herbarium.

Herb'alist, -lst, s. = *herb'arist**; *herb'orist*†. One who collects or sells herbs, &c.; also a prac. botanist; a herbal doctor†.

Herbarium, hĕr-bāre'-e-ŭm, s. (pl., *herbā'riums*, E.; *herbā'ria*, L.) 31, 45. A collec. of dried plants or their more imper. bot. parts (us. flattened and glued on sheets of paper).

Herbary, hĕrb'-ăr-e, s. 31. A herb-garden.

*Herb'elet**, -e-lĕt, s. A small herb. [ceous.

Herbescent, hĕr-bĕs'-ĕnt, a. Becoming herba-

*Herbid**, hĕrb'-ĭd, a. 31. Cov. with herbs or

*Herb'ist**, -lst, s. A herbalist. [herbage.

Herbivora, hĕr-blv'-o-rā, s. pl. 64. Animals wh. live on herbs or vegetables. [seeds.

Herbiv'orous, -rŭs. a. Subsis. on herbs or their

Herborise, hĕrb'-o-rīze, vt. 31, 60. To form plant-like figures in:—vi. To botanize. H., *herb'orising*, p., a.; *herb'orised*, pp., a.; *herborisation*, -re-zā'-shŭn (arborescence—min.), s. 89. [with herbs.

Herb'ous, -ŭs, a. = *herb'ŭlent*†. Abounding

Herculean, hĕr-kū'-le-ăn, -lē'—Ja., a. 31. Extremely diff. or laborious; hav. or requiring extraord. strength, power, or bulk.

Hercynian, -sĭn'-yăn, a. 45. Of or rel. to the Black Forest, Ger.

Herd, hĕrd, s. 34. A collec. or assemblage (spp. to beasts feeding or driven tog.); the people, a crowd (in contempt or detes.); the rabble; a herdsman (ch. in comp.). H., *herd'groom*†, *herd'man*†, or *herds'man* (one empl. to tend cattle), *herds'-grass* (sev. var. of g. highly esteemed for hay—agr.), &c., s. 90.

Herd, vt. To put into a herd; to tend as herdsman:—vi. To unite or run in herds; to associate. H., *herd'ing*, p., s.†; *herd'ed*, pp.; *herd'er*, s. (v. su.) 90.

Here, hēre, ad. 31. In this place; in the present life or state; hither§. *Here and there* = in one place and another; in a scattered way or cond.; thinly, irregularly. (v. i.)

Here†, int., imp. (!) As in drinking healths, calling, making an offer or attempt, &c.

Here'about, -ă-bowt, ad. = *here'abouts**†. About this place.

Hereaft'er, -ĕr, ad. In time to come; in some future time; in a future state.

Hereaft'er, s. A future state; futurity.

*Hereat**†, -ăt', ad. At this.

Hereby, -bī', ad. By this. (*, †, or leg.)

Herein, -ĭn', ad. In this. (*, †, or leg.)

Hereinto†, ad. Into this. [leg.)

Hereof, -ŏf', ad. Of this; from this. (*, †, or

*Hereon**†, -ŏn', ad. On this. [place.

Hereout†, -owt', ad. 23. Out of this or this

*Hereto**†, -tōō', ad. 20. To this; add to this.

Heretofore, -tōō-fōre', ad. Hitherto; formerly.

*Heretunto**, -tŭn-tōō', ad. To this. [(*, †, or leg.)

*Hereupon**†, -ŭp-ŏn', ad. On this.

Herewith†, -with', ad. 37. With this.

Hereditable, he-rĕd'-ĭt-ăbl, s. 31, 45. That may be inherited. H., *hered'itably*, ad. 91.

Hereditament, hĕr-e-dĭt'-ă-mĕnt, hĕr'—Bar., Jo., he-rĕd'—A., E., K., S., s. Inheritance: —pl. All things wh. pass to the heir (leg.).

Hereditary, he-rĕd'-ĭt-ăr-e, a. 25. Possessed or descending by inheritance (as from an ancestor); that is or may be transmitted from parent to offspring (as a disease); ancestral; inheritable. H., *hered'itarily*, -e-le, ad. 91.

Heremitical, hĕr-e-mĭt'-ĭk-ăl, a. Solitary; hermitical. [We., s. 29. A leader in heresy.

Heresiarch, he-rē'-ze-ărk, hĕr'-e-se-ărk—S.,

Here'siarchy, -e, s. Chief heresy.

Heresiography, hĕr-e-se-ŏg'-rĕf-e, s. A treatise of heresy. H., (a) *heresiog'rapher*, s. 90.

Heresy, hĕr'-e-se, s. 31. Prim. an opin., a

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tenuit†; a usest†; appr., an untenable or unsound opin. or doctrine; (more us.) relig. tenets opp. to those of the national or predom. church; the volun. assumption and obstinate maintaining of errors in matters of faith (Ecc. Cath.).

Her'etic, -tĭk, s. One given to heresy.

Heretical, he-rĕt'-ĭk-ăl, a. Erroneous*; cont. heresy; contrary to the true or the estab. faith. H., *heret'ically*, ad. 91.

*Heret'icate**, -ăte, vt. To decide to be heresy.

Heriot, hĕr'-e-ŭt, s. 25. A tribute or fine payable to the lord of the fee on the death of a landholder or vassal. H., *her'iotable* (subj. to), a. 91.

Herisson, hĕr'-ĭs-ŭn, s. A beam or bar armed with spikes, to obstruct a passage. (fort.) [Fr.]

Heritable, hĕr'-ĭt-ăbl, a. 26. That can or may be inherited; that passes to the heir.

Her'itage, -ĭj, s. 45. Inheritance; those whom God adopts (scrip.). [(Sco.)

Her'itor, -ŭr, s. 25. A landholder in a parish.

Hermaphrodite, hĕr-măf'-ro-dīte, s. 45. Hermaphroditheal (q. v.).

Hermaph'rodite, s. An organised body in wh. there is either a real or an appar. union of the characteristics of the two sexes.

Hermaphroditic, -dĭt'-ĭk, a. = *hermaphrodit'ical*, -ăl. Uniting in one body the char. of both sexes (v. s.) H., *hermaphrodit'ically*, ad.; *hermaphrodit'ify*, *hermaph'roditism*, -dĭzm, or *hermaph'roditism* (state of being h.), s. 91.

Hermeneutic, hĕr-me-nū'-tĭk, a. = *hermeneut'ical*, -ăl. 18. Interpretating; explanatory. H., *hermeneut'ically*, ad. 91.

Hermeneutics, -tĭks, s. pl. 64. The science of interpretation (par. of the Scrip.).

Hermes, hĕr'-mēz, s. A rough quadrangular stone or pillar hav. a head (orig. of Hermes) sculptured on it. (arch.)

Hermetic, -mĕt'-ĭk, a. = *hermet'ical*, -ăl. Alchemical; accurate, absol., perfect (as a glass tube *closed* or *sealed* by fusion). H., *hermet'ically*, ad. 91.

Hermit, hĕr'-mĭt, s. (*f.*, *her'mitess.*) One who retires from society and lives in solitude for devotional purp.; an anchorite; an ascetic; a recluse.

Her'mitage, -ĭj, s. 45. The habitation of a hermit; a secluded cell attached to an abbey (= *her'mitary*, -ăr-e.); also a cert. wine.

Hermitical, -mĭt'-ĭk-ăl, a. Of or rel. to a hermit, or to a relig. seclusion; solitary.

Hermodactyl, hĕr-mo-dăk'-tĭl, s. 42. (com. in the pl.) The tuber or corm of a spec. of colchicum imported from Turkey.

Hern, hĕrn, s. A heron.—*Hern'hill* is a plant.—*Hern'shaw*† = heronshaw.

Hernia, hĕr'-ne-ă, s. A rupture. (surg.) [L.]

Her'nial, -ăl, a. Of or rel. to hernia.

Hero, hē'-ro or hē'-ro, s. (pl., *hēr'oes*, -ōze; *f.*, *hēr'ăne*, *hēr'oess*†; v. i.) 26. A man of disting. valour; an illustr. or extraor. person*‡ (in any resp.); the prin. personage in a poem, narration, or romance; a deceased mortal to whom divine honours were paid (Gr. myth.). H., *hē'roship*, *herol'ogist** or *herool'ogist**, -jĭst (one who treats of), &c., s. 90.

Herodians, he-rō'-de-ănz, s. pl. 45. A cert. sect among the anc. Jews.

Heroic, he-rō'-ĭk, a. = *hero'ical**, -ăl. Pert. to a hero or heroes; becoming a hero; productive of heroes; cont. the narration of noble deeds; used in heroic poetry; brave; magnanimous. H., *hero'ically*, ad.; (the) *hero'ic*, s. 91.—*Hero'ic verse* is that appr. to epic or h. poetry (= the hexameter, Gr., L.; iambic of 10 syl., either blank or rhymed, E., Ger., It.; iambic of 12 syl., Fr.)

Heroicomic, hĕr-o-e-kŏm'-ĭk, a. Serio-comic; den. the high burlesque. [female hero.

Heroine, hĕr'-o-ĭn, hē'-ro—P., s. 26, 45. A

Heroism, hĕr'-o-ĭzm, hē'-ro—H., P. (both in good use), s. 26, 35. The qual. or charac. of a hero; bravery; magnanimity.

Heron, hĕr'-ŭn, s. 25-6. A large water-fowl wh. feeds on fish. H., *her'onry*, -re (breed. place of), s. 90.—*Her'onshaw*†, -shăw = a heron; a heronry. [disease; tetters†. (L.)

Herpes, hĕr'-pēz, s. 99. A cert. vesicular skin

Herpetic, -pĕt'-ĭk, a. Of or res. herpes; also creeping, spreading.

Herpetology, hĕr-pe-tŏl'-o-je, s. The nat. hist. of reptiles. H., *herpetologic*, -lŏj'- (pert. to), a.; *herpetol'ogist*, -jĭst (one versed in), s. 90.

Herring, hĕr'-rĭng, s. 26. A well-known small

*Her'schel**, -shĕl, s. Uranus. (ast.) [sea-fish.

Herse, hĕrse, s. = *hers'illon*, -il-ŭn, Fr. A portcullis set with spikes. (fort.)

Herself, pro. See *Himself*.

Hesitant†, hĕz'-e-tănt, a. 35. Pausing; hesitating. H., *hes'itantly*†, ad.; *hes'itancy**, -se (hesitation), s. 91.

Hesitate, hĕz'-e-tāte, vI. 35. Orig., to stick (as by the way); appr., to stop or pause resp. decision or action; to be in doubt or suspense; to delay, waver, demur; to stop or falter in speaking. H., *hes'itating*, p., a.; *hes'itated*, pp.; *hesita'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89. [ad. 91.

Hes'itating, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *hes'itatingly*, *Hes'itative*, -ĭv, a. Shewing hesitation.

Hesper, hĕs'-pĕr, s. = *Hes'perus*, L. The evening-star; evening.

Hesperian, -pēr'-e-ăn, a. 45. Western; evening:—s. An inhab. of the west.

Hessian, hĕsh'-ŭn, -y'-ăn, a. Of or rel. to *Hesse*.—s. An inhab. of Hesse.

Hesternal, hĕs-tĕrn'-ăl, a. Rel. to yesterday.

Hetero-, hĕt'-ĕr-o, pfx. = *het'er-* (by contr.). Other (indic. contrast, oppos. or diff., par. as opp. to *homo-*; v. i.).

Het'erarchy, -ĕr-ke, s. The government of an alien.

Heterocephalous, -sĕf'-a-lŭs, a. 45. Hav. some flower-heads male, and others female. (bot.)

Heterochromous, -krŏ'-mŭs, a. 29. Hav. the central florets (or disc) of a diff. colour from those of the circumf. (or ray.—bot.)

Heterocircal, -sĕr'-kăl, a. 28. Hav. the upper fork of the tail longer than the lower one. (ichth.)

Heteroclite, hĕt'-ĕr-o-klīte, s. = *heteroclit'ic*, -ĭk; *heteroclit'ical*, -ăl; *heterolitous**, -ŏk'-kle-tŭs. Irregular; anomalous. (v. i.)

Het'eroclite, s. Any thing irreg. or anomalous; an irreg. s. (gr.).

Het'erodox, -dŏks, a. 40. Lit., of the other opin.; appr., contrary to right; or to est. tenets or doctrines; not orthodox; heretical:—s. A heresy*. H., *het'erodoxly**, 43, ad.; *het'erodoxness**, s. 90-1.

Het'erodoxy, -e, s. The qual. or state of being heterodox; error; dissent; heresy.

Heterogamous, -rŏg'-a-mus, a. Hav. diff. essential parts of fructification. (bot.)

Heterogeneous, hĕt-ĕr-o-jē'-ne-ŭs, a. =

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*ogēn'eal**, -y'ăl ; *het'erogene*†, -jēne. Of a diff. kind or nature; unlike, dissimilar (as opp. to homogeneous). H., *heterogēn'eousness, heterogene'ity**, s. 91.

Heteropathic, -păth'-ĭk, a. Allopathic.

Heterophyllous, -ŏf'-ĭl-ŭs, a. Hav. irreg. formed leaves. (bot.)

Heteropod, hĕt'-ĕr-o-pŏd, s. A molluscan whose foot is compressed into a sort of vertical fin. (zool.)

*Heterop'tics**, s. pl. 64. False optics.

*Heteroscians**, -ŏsh'-ănz, -y'ănz, s. pl. = *heteroscii**, -ŏsh'-yĭ. People whose shadows fall only one way (as within the temperate zones); antiscians. (geog.) H., *heteros'cian*, a. 90-1.

Heterotomous, -ŏt'-o-mŭs, a. Hav. a diff. cleavage (app. to minerals of the same kind).

Heterotropal, -ŏt'-ro-păl, a. = *heterot'ropous*, -pŭs. a. Lying *across* (as the embryo of a seed.—bot.). [in-chief.

Hetman, hĕt'-măn, s. A Cossack commander-

Hew, hū, vt. 31, 18. To cut, chop, or fell (as with an axe or other like instr.); to chop, to hack; to cut or shape with an edged tool (oft. with *out*); to form laboriously*. H., *how'ing*, p. ; *hewed*, prt. ; *hewed*, *hewn*, hūnc, pp., a. ; *hew'er*, s. 89.—To *hew down* = to fell :—to *hew out* = to shape (lit. or fig.) : &c.

Hex-, hĕks, pfx. Six. (Gr.) H., *hexadactylous*, -ă-dăk'-tĭl-ŭs (hav. 6 fingers or toes—zool.), *hexagonal*‖, -ăg'-o-năl (hav. 6 sides or angles), *hexagynian*, -ă-jĭn'-yăn, or *hexagynous*‖, -ăj'-ĭn-ŭs (hav. 6 styles or pistils—bot.), *hexahedral*, -ă-hē'-drăl (cubical), *hexam'eter*‖, -ĕtĕr, or *hexamet'rical* (hav. 6 feet—pros.), *hexan'drian*‖, -dre-ăn, or *hexan'drous*‖, -drŭs (hav. 6 stamens—bot.), *hexav''gular*‖ (hav. 6 angles), *hex'apod* or *hex'apod* (hav. 6 feet —entom.), *hexapet'alous* (hav. 6 petals), *hexaphyllous*‖, -ăf'-ĭl-ŭs (hav. 6 leaves), *hex'aplar*, -ă-plăr (sextuple; cont. 6 lang. or versions), &c., a. ; *hex'achord*, -ă-kĂwrd (a scale of 6 sounds; an instr. of 6 strings; a sixth—mus.), *hex'ădz* (a series of 6), *hexae'dron* (a cube; v. i.), *hex'agon*, -ă-gŏn, or *hexag'ony*†‖ (a figure hav. 6 sides or angles—geom.), *hexagynia*, -jĭn'-yă (an order of hexagynous plants—bot.), *hexahedron*, -hē'-drŏn (a cube; a solid square—geom.), *hexahe'meron** (-hēm'—K. ; the term or the hist. of 6 days), *hexam'eter*‖ (a verse of 6 feet—pros.), *hexan'dria*‖ (class of hexandrous plants—bot. ; v. su.), *hex'apla*, -ă-plă, or hex'aple, -ăpl (a collec. of 6 versions of the Ho. Scrip. ; appr., that of the O. Test. by Origen), *hex'apod* (an insect hav. 6 feet ; v. su.), *hex'astich*, -stĭk, or *hexas'tichon*‖, -kŏn (a poem or epigram of 6 lines), *hex'astyle*, -stīle (a front with 6 columns—arch.), &c., &c., s. 90-2. [&c.

Hey, hā, int. An expr. of joy, interrogation, *Hey'day*, -dā, int. An expr. of frolic and exultation :—s. A frolic*.—*Hey'deguy*†, -de-gĭ (a kind of dance), s.

Hiation†, hĭ-ā'-shŭn, s. The act of gaping.

Hia'tus, -tŭs, s. A gap ; an opening ; appr., the hardness of sound arising from the concurrence of a final and an initial vowel (gr. ; pros.) ; a deficiency in the text of an author (as from erasure, loss, &c.—bibl.).

Hibernacle, hĭ-bĕr'-năkl, s. = *hyber'nacle*. 45.

† Hägs—Walker. Vide Introd. 40.

Winter-quarters ; the winter leaf-bud (bot.) ; the winter lodge of a wild animal (zool.).

Hiber'nal, -năl, a. Of or bel. to winter.

Hibernate, hĭ'-bĕr-nāte, vi. = *hy'bernate*. To winter; to pass the winter in a state of seclusion and somnolency (as cert. wild animals), H., *hi'bernating*, p., a. ; *hi'bernated*, pp. *hiberna'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Hibernian, hĭ-bĕr'-ne-ăn, -bĕrn'-yăn†, a. Of or rel. to *Hiber'nia* or Ireland :—s. An Irishman. [Irish idiom or peculiarity,

Hiber'nicism, -ĕlzm, s. = *Hiber'nianism**. An

Hiberno-cel'tic, s. The native Irish lang. or Gaelic. [36. A chief juggler.

Hiccius-doctius†§, hĭk-sh'ŭs-dŏk'-sh'ŭs, s. 2

Hiccough, hĭk'-ŭp, -kŏf—P., S., s. = *hicc'up*. A sort of convulsive catch of the respiratory organs, accom. with this sound. H., (to) *hiccough* or *hicc'up*†, vi. ; *hic'coughing* or *hicc'uping*†, p. ; &c. 89. [Amer. nut-bearing trees.

Hickory, hĭk'-ŏr-e, s. 25. The name of sev

Hick'wall, -wĂwl, s. = *hick'way*, -wā. A small spec. of woodpecker.

*Hid**, hĭd, a. = *hidd'en*. See *Hide*. H., *hidd'enly*, ad. 91. [lowest class. (Spain.

Hidalgo, he-dăl'-go, s. A nobleman of the

Hide, hīde, s. The skin of the horse, ox, and other large animals ; the human skin†§ (in contempt) ; an anc. meas. of land (= about 100 acres). H., *hid'ing*§ (a beating), s. *hide'bound*, -bownd (a cert. disease of cows and horses—far. ; barkbound—agr.), a. 90-1

Hide, vt. To conceal ; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowl. ; to secrete ; to keep secret ; to keep in safety :—vi. To lie concealed ; to be withdrawn from sight. H., *hi'ding*, p., a. ; *hid*, prt. ; *hid*, *hidden*, *hidd'en*, pp., a. ; *hid'er*, s. ; *hid'ing* (concealm. ; v. su.), s. 89.—*Hide-and-seek*† is a child's play.

Hideous, hĭd'-e-ŭs, hĭd'-yŭs†—K., a. Shocking to the eye ; frightful ; shocking to the ear ; horrible ; detestable. H., *hid'eously*, 43, ad. ; *hid'eousness*, s. 91.

Hie†§, hĭ, vi. To hasten (somet. with a reci pro.). H., *hie'ing*§, p. ; &c. 89.

Hiera-picra†, hĭ'-e-ră-pĭ-krā, s. 99. A confection or a powder of aloes and canella.

Hierarch, hĭ'-e-rărk, s. 31, 29. The chief a sacred order.

Hi'erarchal, -ăl, a. Pert. to a hierarch.

Hierarch'ical, -ĭk-ăl, a. Pert. to a hierarch H., *hierarch'ically*, ad. 91.

Hierarchy, hĭ'-e-rărk-e, s. 29. The kingdo of sacred things ; appr., var. ranks a orders of the sacred ministry (human angelic) ; authority in sacred things ; priesthood. H., *hi'erarchism*, -ĭzm (chur gov. by a hierarchy), s. 90.

Hieratic, -răt'-ĭk, a. Sacerdotal ; pert. priests or to sacred uses. [siast

Hierocracy, -rŏk'-ră-se, s. Governm. by ecc

Hieroglyph, hĭ'-e-ro-glĭf, s. = *hieroglyph*-ĭk. 45. Lit., a sacred charac. or symb appr., a figure implying a word (as in sculpture or picture writing of anc. Egy H., *hieroglyph'ist* (one conversant with), s.

Hieroglyph'ic, -ĭk, a. = *hieroglyph'ical*, Emblematic ; pert. to or expr. by hi glyphics. H., *hieroglyph'ically*, ad. 91.

Hierogram, hĭ'-e-ro-grăm, s. Sacred writi hieroglyphics. H., *hierogramm'atist* (der pert. to), s. ; *hierogramm'atist* (a sa

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writer; an Egyp. priest who deciphered h.), s. 90. [H., *hierographic*, -grăf'-ĭk, a. 90.

Hierography, -rŏg'-răf-e, s. Sacred writing.

Hierology, -rŏl'-o-je, s. The science of hieroglyphics. H., *hierologic*, -lŏj'-ĭk, or *hierolŏ'gical*, -ăl (pert. to), a.; *hierol'ogist*, -jĭst (one versed in), s. 90.

Hieromancy, hī'-e-ro-măn-se, s. Divination by the things offered in sacrifice.

Hi'erophant, -fănt, -ĕr'—Wa., s. 45. A priest; appr., a pr. who initiated candidates in sacred mysteries and duties. (anc. Gr.) H., *hierophant'ic* (pert. to h.), a. 90.

Higgle, hĭg'l, vi. 45. To carry provisions about for sale; also to chaffer or haggle. H., *higg'ling*, p., s.; *higg'led*, -ld, pp.; *higg'ler*, s. 89.

High, hī, a. 31. Far upwards (opp. to deep or low); elevated, lofty, tall; raised or much raised; rising or being far above the earth; elevated in a fig. sense, as in place, nature, impor., excellence, extent, dignity, rank or cond., sentiment, intellect, strength, or power; (whence all its num. appl.—) noble, illustr., honourable; great, exalted; eminent; head, chief; proud, arrogant, haughty; boastful, ostentatious; ambitious; loud, boisterous; violent, severe; tempestuous; turbulent; public, glorious, triumphant; impor., solemn; full, complete; rich, luxurious; extreme, intense; deep, strong, vivid (as colouring); dear (in price); remote in time past; remote from the equator (as latitude); acute (as opp. to *bass* or *grave*); loud‡ (as opp. to *soft*); far advanced in art or science; difficult, abstruse; great, capital (as crime); extreme in principles or opin.; &c. H., *high'ly*, ad.; *high'ness*, s. (v. 1.) 91.

High, ad. Aloft; eminently, greatly; with deep thought; powerfully.

*High**, s. A high place; elevation.—*On high* = aloft. The comp. of *high* (a., ad.) are mostly self-expl.; many are now quaint, and others ‡:—*high'-aimed*, -ămd (hav. lofty designs), *high'-arched*, *high'-aspiring*, *high'-blest** (highly b.), *high'-blown* (swelled with wind; inflated), *high'-born* (of noble birth), *high'-bred*, *high'-built*, -bĭlt (of lofty struc.), *high'-church* (ultra-episcopalian; v. 1.), *high'-coloured* (glaring; vivid; fig., exaggerated), *high'-day* (fine; befitting a holiday), *high'-designing* (high-aimed), *high'-embowed**, -bōde (hav. lofty arches), *high'-fed* (pampered), *high'-finished* (compl. or highly f.), *high'-flavoured* (hav. a strong f.), *high'-flown*, -flōne (elevated; turgid), *high'-flushed* (much elated), *high'-flying* (extrav. in claims or opin.), *high'-gazing*, *high'-grown*, -grōne, *high'-handed* (violent; overbearing), *high'-heaped*, *high'-hearted* (courageous), *high'-heeled*, *high'-hung* (elevated), *high'-lived* (pert. to h. l.; fashionable), *high'-mettled* (spirited; ardent), *high'-minded* (proud, arrogant; more us., hav. hon. pride, magnanimous), *high'-placed*, *high'-pressure* (as a st. engine), *high'-principled* (hav. extrav. pol. notions; also honourable), *high'-proof* (highly rectified), *high'-raised*, *high'-reaching* (lofty; ambitious; aspiring), *high'-reared*, *high'-red** (deeply red), *high'-resolved*, -zŏlvd (very resolute), *high'-roofed* (hav. a lofty or pointed r.), *high'-seasoned* (made piquant with spices or other condiments, as food), *high'-seated* (lit. or fig.), *high'-souled*, -sōld (high-spirited; noble), *high'-sounding* (pompous; noisy), *high'-spirited* (full of life and spirit; bold, daring; irascible), *high'-stomached* (lofty; proud; obstinate), *high'-swelled*, *high'-swelling*, *high'-swōln*, *high'-tāsted* (high-flav.; piquant), *high'-toned* (high in sound, or in moral prin.), *high'-towered*, *high'-priced** (enorm. wicked), *high'-wrought*, -rât (highly or accur. finished; affec. or inflamed to a high degree), &c., a.; *high'-church*, *high'-churchman* (v. su.), *high'-churchism*, -ĭzm (principles of the h. ch. party), *high'-flier* (one who carries any thing to extravagance, par. opin.), *high'-life* (the beau-monde; fash. l.), *high'-mass* (read bef. the altar on great occas.), *high'-mindedness* (v. su.), *high'-place* (an eminence or mound anc. used as an altar for sacrif.—scrip.), *high'-priest* (chief-p.—Jud.), *high'-priesthip*, 90, *high'-road* (us. pub. or direc. r.), *high'-ropes* (state of great elevation or excitem.), *high'-taper* (a plant), *high'-time* (full time; time at wh. any thing must be attended to), *high'-water*, -wâW- (utmost flow of the tide; also the time when it occurs), *high'-water mark* (line of utmost height of h. w.), &c., &c., s.

Highland, hī'-lănd, hĭ'-ĕ, s. A hilly or mountainous region (pl., appr. those of Sco.). H., *high'landish*†, a. 90. [those of Sco.).

High'lander, s. An inhab. of Highlands (par.

*Highmost**, hī'-mōst, a. Highest.

High'ness, -nĕs, s. State of being high (q. v.); elevation; the title of honour given to sov. princes.

Hight†, hīte, s. = *highth*†, hīth. Height.

Hight†, v. def. Named; called; promised; &c.

Highway, hī-wā'—S., Wa., hī'—We., s. A public road; also a pub. navig. river*; fig., course, path, train of action. [pub. road.

High'wayman, -măn, s. One who robs on the

Hilarious, he-lâre'-e-ŭs, a. 45. Mirthful; exhilarating.

Hilarity, -lăr'-ĭt-e, s. 31, 26. Pleasurable excitem. of the animal spirits; gaiety; merriment. [about *St. Hil'ary's day* (13 Jan.).

Hilary, hĭl'-ăr-e, a. 25. Commene. or occur.

Hil'ding†, -dĭng, s. A mean sorry wretch, of either sex.

Hill, hĭl, s. 31. An elevation of land, less than a mountain; a nat. eminence; a cluster of plants with the earth raised about them (agr.—U. S.). H., *hill'side*, *hill'top*, &c., s. 90.

Hill, vt. To raise the earth round plants (U. S.):—vi. To have or cont. hills*. H., *hill'ing*, p., s.; *hilled*, pp., a.‡; &c. (v. s.) 89.

Hillock, hĭl'-ŭk, s. 25. A small hill.

Hill'y, -e, a. Abounding with hills. H., *hill'iness*, s. 91. [*hill'ed* (hav. a), a. 90.

Hilt, hĭlt, s. A handle (par. of a sword). H., *Hilum*, hī'-lŭm, s. = *hile**. The eye of a seed, or the point by wh. it is attached to the

Him, hĭm, pro. See *He*. [seed vessel. (bot.)

Himself, -sĕlf', pro., recip. or reflec. (f., *herself'*; pl., *themselves*, -sĕlvz'; each indecl.) 31. He, him (par. by way of emphasis, pointed distinct., or recipr.). It also expr. the proper charac., nat. dispos., &c., of a person, as well as the state of self-command (as, he is himself again; &c.).—*By himself'* = alone; unaccomp.; unassisted.

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Hin, hin, s. An anc. Hebr. meas. (= 11 pints).

Hind, hind, a. (comp., *hind'er*; su., *hind'most*, *hind'ermost*†.) 14. Backward; pert. to the part behind, or wh. follows (in opp. to *fore*); contrary to the face.

Hind, s. The female of the stag; a rustic servant; a peasant, a boor*. H., *hind'berry* (wild raspberry), s. 90.

Hinder, hin'-dĕr, vt. 15. To keep back; to stop or retard progress; to prevent gen.; to debar, impede, delay:—vi. To raise obstacles. H., *hin'dering*, p.; *hin'dered*, pp.; *hin'derer*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Hin'derance, -ămse, s. = *hin'drance*, -drănse. 28. The act of impeding or hindering; also that wh. hinders; impediment; obstruction; &c. (v. v.) [erate animal.

Hinder'ling†, hind'-dr-lĭng, s. A poor, degen-

Hindoo, hin-dōō', hin'—We., s. 20. = *Hindu'*, 18. An aboriginal of Hindostan. H., *Hindoo'ism* or *Hinde'ism*, -izm (tenets of), s. 90.

Hindeostanee, -stăn'-e, a., s. = *Hindustăn'ĭ*. The lang., or pert. to the lang. of the Hindoos.

Hinge, hinj, s. The hook or the joint on wh. a door, gate, or lid turns or swings; fig., that on wh. any thing depends†; one of the four cardinal points*.

Hinge, vt. To furn. with hinges; to bend, as a hinge:—vi. To hang or depend, as on a hinge (lit. or fig.). H., *hin'ging*, p.; *hinged*, hinjd, pp., a. 89. [she-ass.

Hinny, hin'-e, s. The foal of a stallion and a

Hint, hint, s. 31. A distant allusion; slight mention or reference; an intimation, insinuation, suggestion.

Hint, vi. To bring to mind by slight mention; to allude to (remot. or indirec.); to intimate, imply, suggest; to insinuate:—vi. To allude, mention, refer (cons. with *at*). H., *hint'ing*, p.; *hint'ed*, pp. [(v. v.)

Hint'ingly, -ing-le, ad. In a hinting manner.

Hip, hip, int. Used in calling.

Hip, s. The projec. formed by the os ilium or haunch bone; the upper joint, or the upper fleshy part of the thigh; the fruit or berry of the wild brier or dog-rose; hypochondriasis† (prop., *hyp*; oft. used in the pl.). H., *hippod*† or *hipp'ish*† (hypochondriacal), *hip'shot*† (sprained in the hip), a.; *hip'halt*†, -hălwit, or *hip'hop*†§ (lame, limping; with hopping gait), a., ad.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—*Hip'-roof* = hipped roof.—*To smite hip and thigh*† = to overthrow completely (scrip.).

Hip, vt. To sprain or dislocate the hip*§; to render hypochondriacal† (prop. *hyp*). H., *hipp'ing*†, p.; *hipped*†, pp., a. (v. sn.) 89. A *hipped-roof* is one with ends slanting at the same angle as the sides (arch.).

Hippo-, hip'-o, pfx. Horse. (Gr.)

Hipp'ocamp, -kămp, s. The sea-horse.

Hippocen'taur, s. A centaur (q. v.).

Hipp'ocras, -krăs, s. A med. spiced wine.

Hippocratic, -krăt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to or orig. descr. by *Hippoc'rates* (-tēz); pale, sunken, contracted (as the features in disease).—*Hippocrates' sleeve* is a conical filtering bag (pharm.). [phil. of Hippocrates.

*Hippocratism**, -pŏk'-ră-tizm, s. 35. The med.

Hippodame†, hip'-o-dāme, s. Hippopotamus.

Hipp'odrome, -drōme, s. A horse and chariot course; an equestrian circus.

Hipp'ogriff, -grĭf, s. A winged horse. (myth.)

Hipp'olith, -lĭth, s. A stone found in the stomach of a horse. [mad*; a cert. plant.

Hipp'omane, -mān, s. That wh. makes a horse

Hippopathol'ogy, s. The pathology of the horse; veterinary medicine. [eaters.

Hippophagi, hip-pŏf'-ă-jī, s. pl. 45. Horse-

Hippoph'agous, -gŭs, a. 20. Feeding on horses.

Hippopotamus, -po-pŏt'-ă-mŭs, s. A large aquatic pachyderm, the sea or river horse.

Hippuric, -pū'-rĭk, a. Noting an acid (allied to the benzoic) obt. from the urine of horses.

Hircine, hĕr'-sĭn, s. 58. A foetid oily matter found in goat-fat and mutton-suet, yielding *hir'cic acid* by saponification.

Hire, s. 31. The price or compensation paid for the loan or temporary use of any thing; also reward for personal service, wages; (in a bad sense) reward for base or illeg. service; a bribe. H., *hire'less*, &c. a. 90.

Hire, vt. To procure the temporary use of, at a cert. price; to engage the services of for wages; to bribe; to loan or let (as a thing), or to engage to serve on hire (freq. fol. by *out*). H., *hir'ing*, p.; *hired*, pp., a.; *hir'er*, s.; *hir'ing*†, s. (v. i.) 89. [bad sense) venal, mercenary.

Hire'ling, -lĭng, s. Serving for wages; (in a

Hire'ling, s. A hired servant; a mercenary; a prostitute (= *hi'ren*†; v. s.)

Hirsute, hĕr-sūte', a. 16. Hairy; rugged; cov. with long stiffish hairs, thickly set (bot.; zool.). H., *hirsute'ness*, s. 91.

His, hiz, pro. See *He*. H., *hisself*† = himself.

Hisk†, hĭsk, vi. To breathe with difficulty. (prov.) [rigid hairs or bristles (bot.).

Hispid, hĭs'-pĭd, a. Rough; bristly; cov. with

Hiss, his, s. 31, 35. The sound of the let. *s* vigorously uttered; the noise made by a serpent, &c.; an expression of disapprob. or contempt (thea.; &c.).

Hiss, vt. To condemn by hissing (thea.; &c.); to fol. with hisses:—vi. To utter a hiss or hisses; to expr. contempt, &c., by hisses; to whiz (as an arrow). H., *hiss'ing*, p., a.; *hissed*, hĭst, pp.; *hiss'ing* (a h. sound; the act of h.; also the expres., occas., or obj. of do.; &c.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Hiss'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *hiss'ingly*, ad. 91.

Hist, hist, int. Hush! silence! listen!

Histology, his-tŏl'-o-je, s. 43. The science of the animal tissues.

Historian, -tōre'-o-ăn, -tō'-re-ăn—We., s. = *histōr'ier*†. A master, writer, or compiler of history.

Historic, his-tŏr'-ĭk, a. = *Histor'ical*, -ăl; *histōr'ial*†, -e-ăl. 31, 26. Pert. to history; cont., deduced from, or repr. history; narrative. H., *histor'ically*, ad. 91.

His'toried†, -rĭd, a. Recorded in history.

Historify†, -tŏr'-o-fī, vt. To narrate; to record in history.

Historiography, -to-re-ŏg'-ră-fe, s. 45. Theart or employm. of writing history. H., *historiograph'ical* (pert. to), a.; *historiog'rapher* (an historian; appr., a prof. or official do.), s. 90-1. [the knowl. of history.

*Historiology**, -tŏl'-o-je, s. A discourse on, or

History, his'-tŏr-e, -tĭr-e†, s. 31, 25. A systematic account of facts and events (par. those con. with the origin and prog. of nations and states); narration; description; the knowl. of facts, events, &c.—A *his'tory-piece* is an historical painting.

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Histrionic, his-tre-ŏn'-ĭk, a. = *histrion'ical*, -ăl. Of or rel. to the stage or to stage-players; theatrical; (less us.) pantomimic. H., *histrion'ically*, ad. 91. The *histrion'ic art* is that of acting in the drama.

His'trionism, -o-nĭzm, s. 35. The art or prac. of pantomime; stage-playing.

Hit, hĭt, s. A stroke or blow; a collision; a lucky chance†; a marked success†. (v. v.)

Hit, vt. To strike or touch (either with or without force; whence its other appl., lit. or fig.); to strike or touch, as a mark (opp. to *miss*), to reach or attain to; to suit†; to touch prop., to catch† (as by the right effort or bait): —vi. To strike, to clash; to chance luckily, to succeed by accident†; to succeed† (opp. to miscarry); to light† (fol. by *on* or *upon*). H., *hitt'ing*, p.; *hit*, prt., pp.; *hitt'er*, s.; &c. 89. —*To hit off*, is to strike out; to determ. luckily.

Hitch, hĭtch, s. 20. A catch, or any thing wh. acts as one; an impediment†; the act of hitching; a knot or noose in a rope (naut.); a sud. stop or halt. (v. v.)

Hitch†, vt. To hook or catch by a hook; to fasten (as by a hitch):—vi. To catch; to become entangled or hooked; to be caught or fall into; to move by jerks; to hobble†§ (prov.). H., *hitch'ing*†, p.; *hitched*†, pp., a.; *hitch'ing*†, s. 89.

Hithe, hĭthe, s., afr., 38. A haven for boats or small ves., with a landing-place for goods.

*Hither**, hĭth'-ĕr, a. comp. (su., *hith'ermost**.) 38. Nearer; towards this part.

Hith'er, ad. To this place (prec. or fol. by a verb of motion); to this point or end*†.—*Hith'er and thith'er*† = to this place and that.

Hith'erto, -tōō, ad. 20. To this time; as yet; in any time bef. the present; to this place, so far†.

Hith'erward, -wărd, ad. = *hith'erwards*†, -wărdz. This way; towards this place.

Hive, hīve, s. The artif. receptacle in wh. bees form their comb or nest; the bees inhab. a hive; a swarm of bees; fig., any num. and busy comp. or society.

Hive, vt. To collect into a hive; to harbour; to contain, to receive (as sweets into a hive): —vi. To take shelter tog.; to reside in a collec. body. H., *hīv'ing*, p.; *hived*, pp.; *hīv'er* (he who), s.; &c. 89.

Hives, hīvz, s. The croup*; also a disease allied to the chicken-pox†.

Ho, hō or hwō, int. = *hoa*, *whoh* (same pron.). Hold! stop! (used by teamsters).

Ho, hō, int. = *hoa*, hō. Within there! holloa! (used to excite attan.).

Ho†, s. Bound; restraint; stop. [heary*.

Hoar, hōre, a. White (as with frost, q. v.);

Hoar, s. Hoariness.—*Hoar'hound*, -hownd, is a plant; *hoar'stone**, a landmark.—To *hoar*†, vi., is to become mouldy.

Hoard, hōerd, s. 34. A store; a quan. accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock or treasure; the fence or boarding enclos. a place where builders are at work (= *hoard'ing*).

Hoard, vt. To collect and lay up (as a hoard); to amass or store secretly:—vi. To accum. or lay up secretly. H., *hoard'ing*, p., a.; *hoard'ed*, pp., a.; *hoard'er*, s.; *hoard'ing* (act of; also a fence, v. s.), s. 89.

Hoarse, hōerse, a. 34-5. Hav. a harsh, rough voice (as from a cold); rough or grating (app. to sounds). H., *hoarse'ly*, 43, ad.; *hoarse'ness*, s. 91.—*Hoarse'-sounding*†, a. = hav. a h. sound.

Hoary, hōre'-e, a. Hoar; (more us.) white or gray with age; cov. with whitish, short, dense hairs (bot.); mossy*; mouldy, musty†. H., *hoar'iness*, s. 91. [sition played off in joke.

Hoax†, hōkes, s. A deceptive trick; an impo-

Hoax†, vt. To deceive or impose on in sport; to cajole. H., *hōax'ing*†, p., a.; *hoaxed*†, pp.; *hoax'er*†, s. 89.

Hob, hŏb, s. The flat side-part of a grate; the nave of a wheel (= *hub*); a clown*; a sprite†. H., *hob'-like*†, a. 90.

Hobb'ism, -ĭzm, s. 35. The phil. doctrines of the eccentric Thos. Hobbes. H., *Hobb'ist* (a follower of), s. 90. [fig., a difficulty, a dilemma†.

Hobble, hŏb'l, s. 45. An unequal, halting gait;

Hobb'le, vt. To embarrass or perplex†§:—vi. To walk lamely or awkwardly (bearing ch. on one leg); to move roughly or irreg.† (as verse). H., *hobb'ling*, p., a.; *hobb'led*, pp.; *hobb'ler*, s. 89. A *hobbledehoy*'†§ or *hobbard-de-hoy*'†§, 22, is a stripling; one 'neither a man nor a boy.' [ad. 91.

Hobb'ling, -ling, a. (v. v.) H., *hobb'lingly*, ad. 91.

Hobby, hŏb'-e, s. A nimble spec. of falcon; a strong active nag†; a child's toy (= *hobb'y-horse*†); fig., one's favourite pursuit, any fav. object†; a stupid fellow*. H., *hobby-hors'ical*† (whimsical; eccentric), a.; *hobby-hors'ically*†, ad. 90-1.

*Hobgoblin**, -gŏb'-lĭn, s. A sprite; a goblin.

Hobiler, hŏb'-e-lĕr, s. = *hobb'ler*†. A feudal tenant bound to keep a hobby, and to give pers. mil. service. [ser.

*Hobit**, hŏb'-ĭt, hŏ'-bĭt—K., We., s. A howit-

Hob'nail, -nāle, s. A nail with a strong thick head; a clownish fellow*. H., *hob'nailed* (set with), a. 90.

Hob'nob†§, -nŏb, -nŏb'—Wa., ad. Take or not take (an invit. to recipr. drinking); habnab.

Hobomokko, -o-mŏk'-o, s. An evil spirit. (Amer. Ind.) [for nothing.

Hob'son's choice†§, -sŭnz-, s. The thing offered,

Hock, hŏk, s. The joint bet. the knee and fetlock; the ham; old strong Rhenish wine from *Hochheim* (q. v.; = *hock'amore*†; *Hōch'heimer*). [&c. 89.

Hock†, vt. To hamstring. H., *hocked*†, pp.;

Hock'day, -dā, s. = *hoke'day*; *hoak'tide*. A holiday form. held in Eng., to celebr. the destr. of the Danes (= 2d Tuesday aft. Easter).

Hockey, hŏk'-e, s. = *hawkey**, hăwk'-. A holiday (par. harvest-home); also a game at ball played with a club.

Hock'herb, s. The mallow. [(prov.).

Hoeshle†, hōk'l, vt. 45. To hamstring; to mow

Hocus-pocus§, ho-kŭs-pō'-kŭs, s. Underhand; juggling:—s. A juggler; a juggler's trick:—vt. To cheat; to impose on.

Hod, hŏd, s. A kind of tray for bricks and mortar. H., *hod'man* (a bricklayer's labourer), s. 90.—*Hod'mandod*§ = dodman or sea-snail.

Hodden-gray, hŏd'n-grā, s. Cloth made of undyed wool. (Sco.) [person.

Hoddydoddy§, hŏd'-e-, s. A silly awkward

Hodge-podge†§, hŏj'-pŏj, s. 22. A mixed mass; a medley of ingred. (par., a sort of stew).

Hodiernal, ho-de-ĕrn'-ăl, a. Of to-day.

Hoe, hō, s. A cert. garden tool.

Hoe, vt. To cut, dig, scrape, clean, &c., with

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a hoe; to clear from weeds:—vi. To use a hoe. H., *hoe'ing*, p., s.; *hōed*, pp. 89.

Ho'ful†, -fōōl, a. 21. Careful. (prov.)

Hog, hŏg, s. A pig, a swine; appr., a gelded boar; also a yearling bullock and wether (prov.); fig., a brutal or a dirty fellow; a scrubbing or 'hogging' broom (naut.). H., *hog'-colt* (a hogget), *hog'ōōte*, *hog'-pen*, or *hog'sty*, *hog'herd*, *hog'-plum*, *hog'-ringer* (one who puts rings in the snouts of), *hog'-skin* (leather made of), *hog'-steer* (a 3-year old wild boar), *hog'wash* (swill for pigs), *hog's'-bean*, *hog's'-bread*, *hog's'-fennel*, *hog's'-mushroom* (names of plants), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Hog, vt. To scrape and scrub under water (as a ship's bottom—naut.); to cut short (app. to the mane or tail of horses—prov.):—vi. To rise in the middle, like a hog's back (app. to ships—naut.). H., *hogg'ing*, p., s.; *hogged*, pp., a. 89. [a ewe).

Hogg'erel, -ĕr-ĕl, s. A two-year old sheep (par.

Hogg'et, -ĕt, s. A boar of the second year; also a two-year old sheep or colt. (agr. or prov.)

Hogg'ish, -ĭsh, a. Res. a hog; fig., brutish; filthy; greedy, selfish. H., *hogg'ishly*, ad.; *hogg'ishness*, s. 91.

Hogo§, hō'-go, s. Bad smell; haut gout.

Hogshead, hŏgz'-hĕd, s. 31, 35. A meas. (= 63 old wine-gall., or 54 o. ale-g.; now com. = 54 imp. g.); also a cask of like capacity; any large cask or quantity†§. [(Ger.)

Hohlspath, hōl'-spāth, s. 99. A cert. mineral.

Hoiden†, hoyd'n, a. 22, 45. Inelegant; rude; bold; rustic.

Hoid'en, s. A rude or rustic girl; a romp; a rude, bold man†. H., *hoid'enish*†, a.; *hoid'enhood*†, s. 90.

Hoid'en†, vi. To romp rudely or indelicately.

Hoist, hoyst, s. 22. A lift‡§; the perpen. height of a flag or sail (naut.).

Hoist, vt. To raise, heave, lift; appr., to lift up by means of tackle. (naut.) H., *hoist'ing*, p., a.; *hoist'ed*, pp. 89.

Hoit†, hoyt, vi. 22. To leap; to caper.

Hoi'ty-toity§, a. Thoughtless; giddy; haughty:—ad., int. Expr. surprise or disapprob., with contempt. [bear! be still!

Hold, hōld, imp. or int. 16. Stop! cease! for-

Hold, s. Grasp, embrace, seizure; posses., custody, enjoym.; power, influence (phys. or ment.); power of keeping or seizing; that wh. holds or keeps, or wh. may be seized for support; (h. var. appl.:—) a prison; a fortress; a lurking-place; the whole interior cavity of a ship bet. her floor and lower deck (used for stowage); a mark den. rest or pause (mus.); &c. (v. v.)

Hold, vt. To stop, confine, detain; to restrain from escape; to keep steady or fast; to have or grasp in the hand; to embrace with the arms; to embrace and confine; to connect; to restrain from separation; (other appl. are mostly deriv. or fig.:—) to contain (as a ves.); to retain within itself; to maintain (as an opin.); to think, consid., regard, judge; to defend, to maintain posses. of; to have; to possess, to enjoy; to possess in subordination; to possess (as by title, or from another); to keep; to refrain; to cease, stop, withhold; to confine, to bind (phys. or mor.); to restrain; to fix, to confine (as to cond.); to compel fulfilm.; to practise, to observe in prac.; to retain, to continue; to sustain; to support; to celebrate; to exh., to offer, to propose (com. fol. by some modif. particle); to carry on; to be kept in session; to carry, to wield; to last, to endure; &c.:—vi. To be true, real, or unfailing; to stand (as a fact or a truth); to maintain its existence (lit. or fig.); to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to adhere; to be dependent on; to derive right; to last, to endure; &c. H., *hōld'ing*, p.; *held*, prt.; *hēld*, *hōld'en*†, pp.; *hold'er*, s.; (a) *hold'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.—To *hold forth* = to offer, propose, put forward; to harangue, to proclaim:—to *hold in* = to restrain:—to *hold off* = to keep at a distance; to continue fine weather‡:—to *hold on* = to continue:—to *hold out* = to propose or offer; to continue or last; to yield not:—to *hold together* = to remain in union:—to *hold up* = to raise, sustain, exh.; to keep or change to fine weather‡:—to *hold with*‡ = to adhere to; to support or side with (with many more, mostly ‡ and self-expl.). [drance

*Holdback**†, hōld'-bāk, s. A check; a hin-

Hold'erforth‡, -ĕr-fōrth, s. A declaimer; a haranguer.

Hold'fast, -fāst, s. 9. A catch, a hook, &c.

Hold'ing, -ing, s. Tenure; hold, influence‡; the burden or chorus of a song†.

Hole, hōle, s. A cavity; a perforation; an opening in or through a solid body; a cave or den; a cell; fig., any nar., dark, or mean habitation; a subterfuge or shift‡.

Hole, vt. To form holes in*; to drive into a hole or bag (bil.; &c.):—vi. To go into a hole*. H., *hōl'ing*, p.; *holed*, pp.

Holiday, hŏl'-e-dā, s. Lit., holy day, an ecclesiastical festival; (more us.) a day of joy and gaiety or of exemption from labour. H., *hol'idays* (of or rel. to), a. 90. [*Holl'and*:—pl. Dutch gin

Holland, hŏl'-ănd, s. Fine linen, orig. from

*Holl'ander**, -ĕr, s. A Dutchman.

*Holl'andish**, -ĭsh, a. Dutch.

Holloa, hŏl'-o, vi. = *holl'o*, *holl'a*, *holl'ow*. To shout or cry out holloa; to hail.

Holloa, hŭl-lō', hŏl'-lō—S., int. = *hollo'*, *hollo*, -lō'. A word used in calling, or to expr. surprise; also as a reply to *ahoy*, or to one who hails (naut.).

Hollow, hŏl'-o, a. Hav. a cavity, or a void space within; not solid; concave; sunken; deep (as a sound reverberated from a cavity); fig. not sincere or faithful; not solid or real; false; deceitful. H., *holl'owly*, ad.; *holl'owness*, s. 91. H. also—*holl'ow-eyed*† (having sunken eyes), *holl'ow-hearted* (insincere, treacherous), &c., a.; *holl'ow-root*, *holl'ow-spar* (a mineral), &c. s.

Holl'ow†§, ad. Wholly; completely; easily.

Holl'ow, s. A cavity; any depression of surface (nat. or artif.); any opening or vacuity; a hole, a pit, a concavity; a groove; a channel; a canal.

Holl'ow, vt. To dig or scoop out; to make hollow; to excavate:—vi. To shout or holloa. H., *holl'owing*, p., a.†; *holl'owed*, pp., &c. 89. [holm—in

Holly, hŏl'-e, s. An evergreen shrub.

Holly'hock, -hŏk, s. The rose-mallow.

Holm, hōlm, hōme—K., s. The ilex, the evergreen oak; a river islet; rich, low, flat land adjoining a river.

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Holocaust, hŏl'-o-kâwst, s. 31, 8. A sacrifice of wh. the whole was consumed upon the altar; a burnt-offering.

Hol'ograph, -grâf, s. 45. A deed or will written wholly by the hand of the grantor or testator. (civ. l.) H., *holograph'ic* (pert. to; wr. wholly by &c.), a. 90-1.

Holohedral, -hē'-drăl, a. Hav. all similar edges or angles similarly replaced. (min.)

Holometer*, ho-lŏm'-e-tĕr, s. A pantometer.

Holster, hōl'-stĕr, s. A leather case for a pistol, attached to a saddle. H., *hōl'stered*, (bearing h.), a. 90. [poet. and in comp.)

Holt, hōlt, s. A wood or woodland. († exc. in

Holy, hō'-le, a. 31. Prim., entire or perfect, in a moral sense; appr., pure in heart, temper, or dispos.; good, pious, relig.; hallowed; conseer. to sacred use; dictated by pious feelings, direc. to pious purp.; perf. just and good; immaculate; sacred. H., *ho'lily*, 43, ad.; *ho'liness*, s. 91. Among the comp. are —*Ho'ly-cross day* (festival of the exal. of the cross, 14 Sep.), *ho'ly-day* (a relig. fest.; also used as an a.), *hol'yday** (a holiday), *Ho'ly-office* (the Inquisition—Ro. Cath.), *Ho'ly-one* (appr., God; Christ; also one sep. to the serv. of God), *ho'ly-rood* (the crucifix, par. that over the entrance of the chancel—Ro. Cath.), *ho'ly-rood day* (holy-cross day), *hōly-thistle*, -thĭs'l (a plant), *Hōly-thursday*, -thûrz'- (ascension-day; 10 days bef. Whitsuntide), *hōly-wa'ter* (of the Gr. and Ro. churches), *Ho'ly-week* (the w. bef. Easter; passion-week), *Ho'ly-writ* (the sacr. Scrip.), &c., s. 90.—The *Ho'ly Land* is Palestine; the *Ho'ly Ghost* or *Ho'ly Spirit*, the third person of the Trinity (theo.); *Ho'ly war*, a crusade; appr., the crusades (q. v.); the *Holy of ho'lies*, the innermost room of the tabernacle, where the Ark was kept (scrip.).

Holy-stone, hōl'-e-, hō'-le—We., s. A stone, used with sand, to scour ship's decks. H., *Hol'y-stone* (to scrub with a h.), vt.; &c. 89.

Homage, hŏm'-âjc, s. 31-2. Acknowl. of service and fealty by a tenant to his superior lord, also the external act of fealty (feu. l.); respect paid by exter. action, obeisance; reverential worship; devout affection.

Hom'age†, vt. To do homage to. H., *hom'-âging*†, p.; *hom'aged*†, pp.; *hom'ager*†, s.; *hom'ageable*†, a. 89.

Home, hōme, a. Pert. to home; domestic; native; fig., close, severe, poignant†; close in its place, or at its destination (naut.; v. i.).

Home, ad. To one's own habitation or country (as opp. to abroad); close, closely; to the point. (v. i.)

Home, s. A place of abode; one's own house; one's own country; place of constant resid. or occup.; the seat (as of war); fig., this life; death; the grave; a future state; &c. H., *home'less*, a. (v. su.) 90. Its comp. are self-expl.:—*home'born*†, *home'-bred* (native, domes.; plain; uncultiv.; unpolished), *home'-built*, -bĭlt, *home'driven*† (as a blow), *home'-dwelling*†, *home'felt* (inward; private), *home'keeping*† (staying at h.), *home'made*, *home'sick* (pining aft. h.), *home'speaking*† or *home'spoken*† (sp. forcibly or to the point), *home'spun* (of domes. manuf.; fig., plain, homely), &c., a.; *home'lot* (homestead), *home'lyn* (a cert. fish), *home'sickness* (nostalgia), *home'speaking*† (v. su.), *home'spun* (v. su.), &c., s.

Homely, hōme'-le, a. Pert. to home, domestic†; plain, homespun, made for com. domes. use; plain, not handsome; rude, coarse, inelegant. H., *home'ly*, *home'lily*, ad.; *home'liness*, s. 91.

Homer, hō'-mĕr, s. = *chomer*, -kō'-. A Heb. meas. (= about 2 barrels liq. m.; 8 bush. dry m.). [or poetry.

Homer'ic, -ĭk, a. Of or rel. to *Ho'mer*, his age,

Homestead, hōme'-stĕd, s. = *home'stall**, -stâwl. The ground on wh. a house or mansion stands, also the enclosures imm. con. with it; fig., native seat, orig. station or place of residence.

Home'ward, -wărd, ad. 8. = *home'wards*, -wărdz. Toward home. H., *home'ward-bound* (par., to one's nat. land—naut.), a. 91-2.

Homicide, hŏm'-e-sīde, s. The act of killing a human creature (whether jus., accid., or felon.—leg.); one who kills another; a manslayer. H., *hom'icīdal* (pert. to h.; murderous; bloody), a. 90-1.

Homiletics, hŏm-e-lĕt'-ĭks, s. pl. 64. The science of relig. preaching. H., *homilet'ic* or *homilet'ical* (pert. to h.; social, conversable*), a.

Homilist, hŏm'-e-lĭst, s. A preacher. (v. i.) [90.

Hom'ily, -le, s. A congregational discourse; a sermon (par. a plain or famil. one).

Hom'iny, -ne, s. Maize hulled, or hulled and crushed, boiled with water. (No. Amer.)

Homm'ock, -ŭk, s. A conical hillock.

Homo-, hŏm'-o, pfx. = *homœo-*, hō'-me-o. Similar, same (den. resembl.; in opp. to *hetero-*, wh. den. diff.). [centre.

Homocen'tric, hōm-o-, a. Hav. the same

Homochromous, -krō'-mŭs, a. 29. Hav. all the florets in the same head of the same colour. (bot.) [ness of parts, or rel. to it.

Homœomeric, ho-me-o-mĕr'-ĭk, a. Hav. same-

Homœopathic, -păth'-ĭk, a. 37. = *homœopath'ical*. Pert. to homœopathy. H., *homœopath'ically*, ad. 91.

Homœopathist, -ŏp'-ă-thĭst, s. One who believes in or who prac. homœopathy.

Homœop'athy, -the, s. Lit., similar feeling or affection; appr., med. treatm. cons. in the adminis. of minute (infinitesimal) doses of subs. supposed to excite symp. similar to those of the disease for wh. they are given. [The o of the *œ*, in the above words, is dropped by We. and his followers.] [florets hermaphrodite. (bot.)

Homogamous, ho-mŏg'-ă-mŭs, a. Hav. all the

Homogeneous, -mo-jē'-ne-ŭs, -jēne'-y'ŭs†, a. 45. = *homoge''neal*, -y'ĕl. Of the same nature or kind; hav. the constituent elements all similar. H., *homoge''nealness**, *homogene'ity**, -ĭt-e, *homoge''neousness*, s. 91. See *Heterogeneous*.

Homogeny†, ho-mŏj'-e-ne, s. 32. Joint nature.

Homologate*, -mōl'-o-gāte, vt. To approve; to allow. [logy. H., *homolō''gically*, ad. 91.

Homological, -mo-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl, a. Pert. to homo-

Homologous, -mōl'-o-gŭs, a. 30. Hav. structural affinity (anat.); hav. the same ratio or propor. (app. to opp. and eq. sides—geom.).

Homologue, hŏm'-o-lŏg, s. A correspo. part homologically considered. (v. i.)

Homology, ho-mŏl'-o-je, s. 32. Affinity depen. on structure, or the essen. corresp. of parts (either in one animal or in dif. an.), and not on mere simil. of form or use. (anat.)

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Homonymous, ho-mŏn'-e-mŭs, a. 42. That has dif. signif.; equivocal; ambiguous; homotypal (anat.). H., ***homon'ymously***, ad. 91.

Homonyms, hŏm'-o-nimz, s. pl. Words wh. are the same in sound, but dif. in signification.

Homon'ymy, -me, s. Sameness of name with dif. of meaning; ambig.; equivocation.

Homophone, hŏm'-o-fōne, s. 45. A letter or char. hav. the same sound as another.

Homophonous, ho-mŏf'-o-nŭs, a. Hav. the same sound, though expr. in dif. letters or comb. of let. (gr.); of the same pitch, unisonal (mus.).

Homoph'ony, -ne, s. Sameness of sound.

Homotonous*, -mŏt'-o-nŭs, a. Equable (app. to diseases).

Homot'ropal, -ro-păl, a. Hav. the same direc. as the body of wh. it forms a part. (bot.)

Homotype, hō'-mo-tīpe, s. The correlative in one segment with any given part in another, or in the same segment, of the same animal. (anat.) H., ***homotypal***, -mŏt'-e-păl, a. 90.

Homunculus*, -mŭng'-kū-lŭs, s. 45. One who in size, make, or qual., seems only half a man. (L.)

Hone, hōne, s. A small whetstone of fine grain.

Hone, vt. To sharpen on a hone:—vi. To pine, to long†. H., ***hōn'ing***, p.; ***honed***, pp.

Honest, ŏn'-ĕst, a. 31. Fair in dealing; fair in purp. and in act; untainted with fraud; just, upright; trusty†; frank, hearty, sincere, unreserved; true; good, unimpeached (as charac.); decent, honourable; chaste, unblemished, respectable*. H., ***hon'estly***, 43, ad.; ***hon'esty***, -e, s. 91.

Honey, hŭn'-e, s. 31, 17. The sweet matter collec. by bees; fig., sweetness gen.; sweet one†§ (a word of petty fondness). H., ***hon'ey†*** (sweet, lit. or fig.), ***hon'eyed*** or ***honied***, hŭn'-id (cov. or sweetened with; sweet, lit. or fig.), ***hon'eyless***, &c., a. 90. H. also—***hon'ey-combed***, -kōmd (hav. little cavities or cells; v. i.), ***hon'ey-mouthed†*** or ***hon'ey-tongued†***, -tŭngd (smooth in speech), ***hon'eysuckled*** (cov. with), ***hon'ey-sweet†***, &c., a.; ***hon'ey-bag*** (the crop of the h. b.), ***hon'eycomb***, -kōme (the cells of wax in wh. b. deposit their h.), ***hon'ey-dew*** (a sweetish matter ejected on leaves by cert. aphides), ***hon'ey-flower***, ***hon'eygnat***, ***hon'ey-guide*** (an Afr. bird), ***hon'ey-harvest***, ***hon'ey-locust*** (a No. Amer. tree), ***hon'eymoon*** or ***hon'ey-month**** (the first month aft. marriage), ***hon'ey-stalk*** (the clover-flower), ***hon'ey-stone*** (a rare mineral; mellite), ***hon'eysuckle*** (the woodbine), ***hon'eywort***, -wŭrt, &c., s. [port. (Chi.)

Hong, hŏng, s. A foreign factory in a Chinese

Honorarium, hŏn-o-rā'r-e-ŭm, s. 99. = ***honorary***, ŏn'- or hŏn'- (v. i.). A fee paid to a profes. man (par. one volun. or unexp.). [L.]

Honorary, ŏn'-ŭr-ār-e, hŏn'-, a. 31, 25. Done in honour; conferring or conferred in honour; unpaid.

Honour, ŏn'-ŭr, s. 31, 25; 56. Prim., esteem or regard founded on opinion; appr., the esteem due or paid to worth; the testimony or expr. of high resp. or esteem either by words or action, also that wh. deserves or receives it; self-esteem founded on the consciousness of deserv. or poss. honour; (the other appl. fol. from the prec.:—) office, post; dignity, exaltation, distinc., fame; reputation, unsullied name; nobility of mind; magnanimity; scorn of meanness; respect; reveren. regard; token of respect; the virtue or virtues most highly esteemed (as bravery and integrity in men; chastity in fem.); the ideal auth. on wh. the conventional rules wh. guide society (par., fash. soc.) are founded; dignity of mien, noble appearance*; he who or that wh. honours or graces; privileges of rank or birth (us. in the pl.); civilities paid, social duties (pl.); that wh. adorns, nat. orn. or decoration (pl.); one of the four highest cards at whist; a nobler kind of seignory or lordship†; a style or title of address; &c. H., ***hon'ourless***, a. 90.

Honour, ŏn'-ŭr (v. su.), vt. To respect highly; to revere; to treat with deference and submission; to dignify, to raise to distinc. or notice; to glorify, to render illustr.; to confer honour on; to accept and pay when due (comm.). H., ***hon'ouring***, p.; ***hon'oured***, pp., a.; ***hon'ourer***, s.; ***hon'ourable***, a.; ***hon'ouring†*** (act of), s. (v. i.) 89.

Hon'ourable, -ăbl, a. 45. Holding a disting. rank in soc.; illustrious, noble; deserv. or imply. honour; high-minded, magnanimous, generous; actuated by or proc. from prin. of honour; conferring h.; consis. with h. or reputation; accom. with tokens or marks of h.; without taint or reproach; honest, upright, fair; becoming persons of rank and char.; den. resp. or distinc. (as the hon. member); impl. noble birth (as the Hon. Geo. Paget). H., ***hon'ourably***, 43, ad.; ***hon'ourableness***, s. 91.

-hood, hŏŏd, afx. 21. = ***-head***, hĕd. Qual., state, or cond. (viewed as a whole). 86.

Hood, s. A cov. for the head, or for the head and shoulders; a monk's cowl; a cov. for the head or eyes (falc.; &c.); an orn. fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree; any thing hood-like; a cov. generally. H., ***hood'ed*** (hav. or wearing a), ***hood'less***, a. (v. i.) 90.

Hood, vt. To dress in or to put on a hood or a cowl; to cover; to hoodwink. H., ***hood'ing***, p.; ***hood'ed***, pp., a. 89.—***Hood'man-blind†*** = blindman's-buff.

Hood'wink, -wingk, vt. 45. To blind by cov. the eyes; fig., to deceive by blinding the mind†; to impose on†. H., ***hood'winking***, p.; ***hood'winked***, pp., a.; ***hood'winker***, s. 89.

Hoof, hŏŏf, s. 20. The horny subs. that encloses the foot or the toes of cert. animals; fig., a beast; an animal. H., ***hoofed*** (hav. h.), ***hoof'less***, a. 90. H. also—***hoof'-bound*** (far.), a.; ***hoof'-tread*** or ***hoof'-track***, &c., s.

Hoof'*§, vi. To walk as cattle; to walk (in contempt).

Hook, hŏŏk, s. 21. A piece of metal, or other subs., recurved or bent so as to sustain or catch hold; any thing that catches or wh. is hook-like; a snare or trap (lit. or fig.); a catch, an advantage§; a sickle; a curved instr. to cut or lop with (agr.; hort.); the part of a hinge wh. is fixed in the post. H., ***hook'y*†**, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.—By ***hook or by crook†§*** = one way or the other:—***Off the hooks†§*** = out of place; in disorder.

Hook, vt. To catch, draw, or fasten with, or as with a hook; to ensnare; to draw by force or artifice:—vi. To bend or to catch (as a

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hook); to be recurved. H., *hook'ing*, p.; *hooked*, hŏŏkt, pp., a. (-ĕd, *a*; v. i.) 89.—*Hook'-nosed*†§, a. = hooked nosed (v. i.).

Hookah, hŏŏ'-kăh, s. 20. A Turkish pipe in wh. the smoke is caused to pass through water.

Hooked, hŏŏk'-ĕd, hŏŏkt†—K., a. 21, 65. Bent like a hook; crooked, curvated, aquiline. H., *hook'edly**, -ĕd-le, ad.; *hook'edness*, -ĕd-, s.

Hook'er, -ĕr, s. A small Dutch vessel. [91.

Hoop, hŏŏp, s. 20. A circular band of wood or metal (par. one used for casks); a large ring; any thing circular or hoop-like; a circle or ellipsis of whalebone or crinoline to extend the petticoats; a farthingale.

Hoop, vt. To bind or fasten with hoops; to encircle or surround. H., *hoop'ing*, p.; *hooped*, pp., a.; *hoop'er*, s.; *hoop'ing* (act of; also stuff for hoops collec.), s. 89.

Hoop, hŏŏp, vt., vi. 20. To whoop (q. v.)—*Hoop'ing-cough* = whooping-cough. [U. S.

Hoosier†, hŏŏ'-zhĕr, s. An inhab. of Indiana.

Hoot, hŏŏt, s. 21. A shout given in contempt.

Hoot, vt. To drive with cries or shouts:—vi. To shout in disappr. or contempt; to cry, as an owl. H., *hoot'ing*, p.; *hoot'ed*, pp.; *hooting* (a shouting &c.; also the cry of an owl), s. 89.

Hoove, hōōve, s. = *hōōven*. A disease in cattle, exces. inflation of the stomach by gas. (far.)

Hop, hŏp, s. A leap on one leg; a dance*†; the climbing plant wh. prod. hops. (v. v.) H., *hop'-bind* or *hop'-vine* (stalk of the h.), *hop'-oast*, -ōst (kiln for drying h.), *hop'-picker*, *hop'-pole*, *hop'-yard* or *hop'-garden*, &c., s.

Hop, vt. To impregnate with hops:—vi. Prim., to dance, to skip about lightly*†; appr., to leap or spring on one leg; to hobble*; to pick or gather hops. H., *hopp'ing*, p., s.; *hopped*, pp., a.; *hopp'er*, s.; *hopp'ing* (act of; also time of hop harvest; &c.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Hope, hōpe, s. 31. The desire of good, comb. with some degree of expectation of obt. it, or with a belief that it is obtainable; confidence in a future event; anticipation; trust; that wh. gives hope; the object of hope; a reasonable opin. or belief; a sloping plain bet. the ridges of mountains*. H., *hope'-deserted* (hopeless), &c., a. (v. i.) 99.

Hope, vt. To desire with expec., &c.:—vi. To live or to indulge in hope; to place confid. in. H., *hōp'ing*, p.; *hoped*, pp.; *hōp'er**, s. (v. s. et i.) 89.

Hope'ful, -fŏl, a. 21. Full of hope; indue. hope; hav. qual. promising success or eminence. H., *hope'fully*, 43, ad.; *hope'fulness*, s. (v. s.) 91. [*hope'lessness*, s. 91.

Hope'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *hope'lessly*, ad.;

Ho"pingly†, -ing-le, ad. With hope.

Hoplite, hŏp'-līte, s. A heavy-armed foot soldier. (anc. Gr.)

Hopp'er, -ĕr, s. The trough or funnel through wh. grain passes into a mill, fuel into a furnace, &c.; a basket or ves. in wh. corn is carried for sowing:—pl. Hopscotch.—A *hopp'er-boy*† is the meal-rake of a mill.

Hopple, hŏp'l, vt. To tie the feet near tog. (to prev. leaping). H., *hopp'ling*, p.; *hopp'led*, pp. (v. i.) [horses, &c., turned out to graze.

Hopples, hŏp'lz, s. pl. Fetters for the legs of

Hoppo, hŏp'-o, s. A collector; an overseer of commerce. (China.)

Hop'scotch, -skŏtch, s. 29. A play in wh. boys hop over lines 'scotched' or traced on the ground. [H., *hōr'ally*†, ad. 91.

Horal, hōre'-ăl, a. 26. Of or rel. to an hour.

Horary, hōre'-ă-re, hŏ'—K., Sh., Wa., We., hōr'—S., a. 26. Rel. to or contin. for an hour; noting the hours; hour, hourly.—*Hōr'ary circles* = hour lines or meridians (geog.); *hōr'ary-motion* = hourly m. (ast.).

Horde, hŏrde, s. A migratory or wand. body of people (par. app. to the Tatar clans).

Hordeine, hōr'-de-īn, s. 88. A pec. var. of starch found in barley. (chem.)

Horehound, hōre'-hownd, s. = *hoar'hound**. 23. A cert. bitter arom. plant.

Horizon, ho-rī'-zŭn, hōr'-e-*§, s. 25-6. Pop., the distant line wh. terminates the view; in *ast.* and *geog.*, the conical surface hav. its apex in the eye, and its circumf. as distant as the eye can reach (= *sensible hori'zon*), or the plane, wh. passing through the centre of the earth, sep. the visible heavens from the invisible (= *rational hori'zon*).

Horizontal, hŏr-e-zŏn'-tăl, a. 17. Parallel to or on a line with the horizon (the reverse of *perpendicular*); even; level; on a level; near the horizon or utmost reach of sight*. H., *horizon'tally*, ad.; *horizontality*, -tăl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Horn, horn, s. 31, 26. One of the hard bodies wh. project from the heads of cert. animals, also the subs. of wh. they are formed; any thing made, or orig. made of horn, or wh. is like it; a mus. wind-instr.; a trumpet; appr., a Fr. horn; a drinking-cup*†; one of the pointed extremities of the moon; the antenna or feeler of an insect, or of a snail, &c.†; a winding stream†:—pl. The imag. antlers of a cuckold†. H., *horn* (made of h.), *horn'ish**, *horn'y*, *horn'less*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90. Among the comp. are—*horn'-mad*† (m. from cuckoldom), s.; *horn'beak* (a bird; also the hornfish), *horn'beam* (a shrub), *horn'bill* (a vorac. Afr. bird), *horn'-blower*, *horn'book* (first b. for children), *horn'bug* (a kind of beetle), *horn'fish* (the garfish or sea-needle), *horn'-lead*† (chloride of l.), *horn'-maker* (fig., a m. of cuckolds†), *horn'-mercury*† (chloride of m.), *horn'-owl* (a horned owl), *horn'-shavings*, *horn'-silver* (chloride of s.), *horn'-slate* (a cert. mineral), *horn'stone* (a var. of flint), *horn'-spoon* (a s. made of h.), *horn'-work* (a cert. outwork, from its shape—fort.), *horn'wrack*, -răk (a spec. of soralline), &c. s. [*hornblend'ic* (of or rel. to), a. 90.

Horn'blende, -blĕnd, s. A cert. mineral. H.,

Horned, horn'-ĕd, hor'-nĕd—S., Wa., hornd†—K., We., a. 26. Hav. horns; crescent-shaped (par. app. to the moon). H., *horn'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *horn'edness*, s. 91.

Horn'er, -ĕr, s. One who works or deals in horn or in horns; one who blows or plays a horn (= *horn'ist*).

Horn'et, -ĕt, s. A cert. large stinging fly. [moon.

Horn'ing, -ing, s. The appear. of the crescent

Horn'pipe, -pīpe, s. A cert. Welsh mus. instr.†; a lively air in triple time; a characteristic British dance performed by one person.

Horny, horn'-e, a. 26. Cons. of horn or horns; hard, callous, horn-like. H., *horn'iness**, s. 91.

Horography, ho-rŏg'-răf-e, s. 45. A descr. account of the hours; the art of construc. dials.

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Horologet†, hŏr'-o-lŏj, s. 32. = *horologium*†, -lŏj'-e-ŭm, L. Any instr. for meas. time.

Horologic, -lŏj'-ĭk, a. = *horolŏ''gical*, -ăl. 32. Pert. to horology or to time-keepers.

Horology, ho-rŏl'-o-je, hŏr'-o-lŏj-e*—S., ho'-ro†—K., s. 32. The science wh. treats of the construc. of machines for meas. time (now appr. confined to clocks and watches).

Horometry, -rŏm'-e-tre, s. The art or prac. of meas. time. H., *horometrical*, hŏr-o-mĕt'-rĭk-ăl (pert. to h.), a. 90.

Horoscope, hŏr'-o-skōpe, s. 26. Lit., a view of the hour; appr., a repr. of the aspect of the heavens at the hour of one's birth (astr.).

Horoscopy, ho-rŏs'-ko-pe, s. Divination by the hours as viewed in the stars; astrology.

Horrent†, hŏr'-rĕnt, a. 31, 26. Bristled; bristly; standing erect (as with terror).

Hor'rible, -rĭbl, a. 45. Exciting horror; shocking; terrible. H., *hor'ribly*, 43, ad.; *hor'ribleness*, s. 91.

Hor'rid, -rĭd, a. That does or may excite horror; gloomy; terrible; highly offensive, unpleasing, or disgus.†; rough, horrent†. H., *hor'ridly*, ad.; *hor'ridness*, s. 91.

Horrific, -rĭf'-ĭk, a. Caus. horror.

Hor'rify, -fī, vt. 43. To render horrible; to strike with horror. H., *hor'rifying*, p., a.; *hor'rified*, -fīde, pp., a. 89.

Horripilation, -rĭp-ĭl-lā'-shŭn, s. The pec. shuddering sensation, pop. known as 'curdling of the blood' or 'the hair standing on end'. (med.) [fully.

Horrisonous, -rĭs'-o-nŭs, a. Sounding dread-

Horror, hŏr'-rŭr, s. 25-6, 56. The painful emotion prod. by a terrible or hateful obj. accom. with cold shuddering or horripilation; a shuddering with fear; extr. dread or terror mixed with detestation; the cold fit of an ague; that wh. excites horror; dreadful thoughts; distres. scenes; gloom, dreariness (poet.):—pl., (the) *hor'rors*†, the prostration, &c., felt by the drunkard on the withdrawal of his liquor. H., *hor'ror-stricken* (struck with h.), a. 90.

Horse, hors or hawrse, s. 31, 26. A well-known quad. of the genus equus; (in a collec. sense) cavalry; that by wh. someth. is supported (as a frame with legs); the foot-rope along a yard, also the rod or rope on wh. the hanks of a sail work (naut.). H., *horse*, a. or pfx.; *horse'ly*†, a. (v. i.) 90-1. Among the comp. are—*horse'-faced*‡ (hav. a long, coarse f.), &c., a.; *horse'back* (posture or seat of a rider), *horse'-bean* (a small b. given to h.), *horse'-block* (for mounting or dism. a h.), *horse'-boat* (a b. to car. h.; also a b. moved by h.), *horse'-boy* (a stable-boy), *horse'-breaker* (one who breaks in and trains h.), *horse-chest'nut* (a large var. of ch.; also the tree wh. prod. it), *horse'sloth* (a c. to cov. h.), *horse'-courser** (one who runs or deals in h.), *horse'-crab* (a large, coarse var. of c.), *horse-cu'cumber* (a large green c.), *horse-dealer*, *horse'-drench* (a liq. dose for a h.), *horse'-dung*, *horse'-emmet* (a large var. of ant), *horse'-flesh*, *horse'-fly* (that stings h.), *horse'-foot** (plant colt's-foot), *horse'-guards* (see *Guards*), *horse'hair*, *horse'-hoe* (a h. drawn by h.), *horse'heel* (a plant), *horse'-jockey* (a h.-dealer; a jockey), *horse'keeper*, *horse'-laugh*‡ (a loud and boisterous l.), *horse'knops* (heads of knop-weed), *horse'-leech* (a large var. of l.; also a farrier*), *horse'-litter* (a l. on poles borne bet. two h.), *horse'-load* (a l. for a h.), *horse'-marten* (a large var. of bee), *horse'match* (a bird), *horse'-meat* (provender), *horse'-mill* (turned by a h.), *horse'-milliner* (one who supplies decorations for h.), *horse'-mint* (a large, coarse kind of), *horse'-mussel* (do.), *horse'-path* (for h.), *horse'-play* (rough, rugged p.), *horse'-pond* (for watering h.), *horse'-purslane* (a tropical weed), *horse'-race* (by h.), *horse'-rācing* (act or prac. of running horses in matches), *horse'-road*, *horse'shoe*, -shōō (iron-plate nailed on the feet of h.; also fig., any thing shaped like it‡), *horse'shoe-head*‡ (openness of the sutures of the skull in infancy), *horse'-soldier* (a s. who serves on horseback), *horse'-stealer*, *horse'-stealing*, *horse'-stinger* (the dragon-fly), *horse'-tail* (a plant; a Turkish standard), *horse'-tongue*, *horse'-vetch* or *horse'shoe-vetch* (plants), *horse'-way* (v. su.), *horse'whip*, -hwĭp, (a) *horse'whipping*, *horse'-worm* (a bott), &c., s.; (to) *horse'whip*, &c., vt. (v. i.)

Horse, hors, vt. 26. To mount on a horse; to work or furn. with a horse or horses; to carry on the back; to cover a mare:—vi. To get or to ride on horseback. H., *hors'ing*, p.; *horsed*, pp. (v. s.)

Horse'-power, s. The power of a horse; appr., the dynamical unit used to expr. the power or size of steam-engines (= 33,000 *lb. avoir.*, raised 1 foot high per minute—Watt).

Horse'man, -măn, s. (f., *horse'-woman*, -wōōm-.) A rider or a skilled rider on horseback; a horse-soldier*.

Horse'manship, -shĭp, s. The act or the art of riding, or of manag. horses; equestrian skill or performance.

Horse'radish, -răd'—K., We., s. A plant, hav. a hot pungent root wh. is used in med., and as a condiment.

*Hortation**, hor-tā'-shŭn, s. 26. Exhortation.

Hor'tative, -tā-tĭv, a. 45. = *hor'tatory*, -tŏr-e, 25. Giv. or cont. exhortation; advisory; en-

Hor'tative†, s. An exhortation. [couraging.

*Hortensial**, -tĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 35. Fit for a garden.

*Horticultor**, hor'-te-cŭlt-ŏr, s. 25-6. A gardener. (v. i.)

Hor'ticulture, -ūre, s. 18. The art of cultiv. gardens. H., *horticult'ural*, -ūre-ăl (pert. to), a.; *horticult'urist* (one skilled in), s. 90.

Hor'tulan†, -tū-lan, a. Pert. to a garden.

Hortus-siccus, hor-tŭs-sĭk'-ŭs, s. (pl., *hortī-sic'ci*, -sĭ.) 99. Lit., a dry garden; appr., an herbarium. (L.)

Hosanna, ho-zăn'-ă, int., s. Lit., save now; an exclam. of praise, or an invocation to God.

Hose, hōze, s. (pl., *hose*; *hōs'en*†.) 35. Cov. for the legs; appr., stockings, socks; breeches†; a flexible pipe for water or other liquids.

Hosier, hō'-zh'ĕr, s. 35, 27. A dealer in hosiery.

Ho'siery, -e, s. Hose in general.

Hospice, hŏs'-pēse, ŏs'—Fr., s. 99. An Alpine convent at wh. entertainm. is provided for travellers.

Hospitable, hŏs'-pe-tăbl, a. 45. = *hos'pital*†. Giv. entertainm. to strangers; kind to strangers and guests; indlc. hospitality. H., *hos'pitably*, 43, ad.; *hos'pitableness*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Hospital, hŏs'-pe-tăl—Ja., J. & M., P., S., We.,

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Wo., ŏs'—K., Sh., Wa., s. 31. A building for the recep. of the indigent, or (more gen.) the sick and wounded; a place of entertainm. or shelter†.

Hospitality, hŏs-pe-tăl'-ĭt-e, s. = *hos'petage*†, -tăje. 31. Hospitableness; kindness and generosity to strangers or guests.

Hospitaller, hŏs'-pe-tăl-ĕr, s. 31. One of a relig. order of Knights whose office was to relieve the stranger, the poor, and the sick.

Hos'pitate†, -tāte, vt. To entertain (as a host): —vi. To reside or lodge (as a guest).

Hospitium, -pĭsh'-yŭm, s. 36, 45. A hospice. (L.)

Hos'podar, -po-dăr, s. A gov. or viceroy of the Porte. (Mold.; Wall.)

Host, hŏst, s. (f., *host'ess*.) 31. One who entertains another at his own house without reward; also the landlord of an inn or tavern. H., *host'less** (fig., inhospitable†), a. 90.—*Host'ry*† = hostelry.

Host, hŏst, s. An army; a hostile army; fig., any great number, a multitude.

Host, s. = *host'ie*†, -e. The sacrifice of the mass; the consecrated or transubstantiated wafer. (Ro. Cath.) [lodge at an inn*.

Host, vt. To give entertainm. to†:—vi. To

Hostage, hŏs'-tăje, s. 31-2. A person left as a pledge for the performance of the articles of a treaty.

Hos'tel†, s. = *host'elry*†. An inn. (S. gives ŭ, and Wa. also drops the *s.* in each.) A *host'teller*† was an innkeeper.

Hostile, hŏs'-tĭl, a. 45. Of or bel. to a pub. enemy; designating enmity; expr. oppos.; adverse; unfriendly; inimical. H., *host'ilely*, 43, ad.; *hostility*, -tĭl'-ĭt-e (open war; oppos.; violence; animosity), s. 91.

*Hos'tilise**, -ĭze, vt. 60. To make an enemy of.

Hostler, ŏs'-lĕr, hŏs'—We., s. 31, 35. He who has the care of horses at an inn.

Hot, hŏt, a. Hav. much sensible heat (more than expr. by *warm*); fiery; ardent in temper, irritable; violent, furious; eager, vehement, precipitate; lustful; acrid, burning, pungent. H., *hot'ly*, ad.; *hot'ness*, s. 91. Among the comp. are—*hot'-blooded* (fig., high-spirited; irritable), *hot'-brained* or *hot'-headed* (viol.; rash), *hot'-mouthed*† (headstrong; ungov.), *hot'-pressed* (p. whilst heated or with heat), *hot'-spirited*, &c., a.; *hot'cockles*‡ (a child's play), *hot'-flue*, -flōō (a drying-room), *hot'-house* (a glazed structure for plants artif. warmed—hort.), *hot'-pit* (hort.), *hot'-pressing* (v. su.), *hot'-wall* (a w. heated with flues—hort.), &c., s. (v. i.).

Hot'bed, s. A bed of earth, cont. fermenting dung, and us. cov. with glazed frames (hort.); fig., any place wh. favours rapid growth (par. of vice or crime).

Hotchpot, hŏtch'-pŏt, s. 29. A mixing of lands given in marriage with lands in fee falling by descent. (leg.) [hotchpot.

Hotch'potch, -pŏtch, s. A hodge podge; a

Hotel, hō-tĕl', s. = *hŏtel*,' ō-tĕl'; *hŏtelleric*, ŏ'-tĕl-re; Fr. 99. A large estab. of a superior class, comb. the accomm. of a lodging-house with those of an inn; a town mansion (France). H., *hotel'-de-ville* (town-house or guildhall), *hotel'-dieu*, -dē-u' (a hospital), s.

Hotspur, hŏt'-spŭr, s. Violent, impetuous†:—s. A rash violent man*; an early var. of pea‡.

Hottentot, hŏt'n-tŏt, -tĕn—S., s. A So. Afr. savage; h. fig., any savage, brutal man.

Houdah, how'-dă, s. 23. The seat fixed on a camel's or an elephant's back.

Hough, hŏk, s. 45. The hock or ham; a hoe†.

Hough, vt. To hamstring.

Hound, hownd, s. 23. Orig., the dog gen.; appr., a dog or the breed of dogs used in the chase:—pl. The projec. side-parts of the head of a mast (naut.).

Hound, vt. To set on in chase; to hunt; to chase. H., *hound'ing*, p.; *hound'ed*, pp. H. also—*hound'fish* (a var. of shark), *hound'-tree*, *hound's'-tongue* (a plant), s.

Hour, owr, s. 31, 23. A period of time (= 60 minutes or the 1-24th part of a day); time; a par. time; the time marked by the clock:—pl. The goddesses of the seasons and the hours (myth.); cert. prayers (as vespers and matins—Ro. Cath.). H., *hour'-circle* (a meridian—ast.), *hour'-glass* (a sand-glass that runs an), *hour'-hand* (of a clock, &c.), *hour'-plate* (dial-plate), &c., s. 90.

Houri, how'r-e, hōō'-re—J. & M., K., s. 31, 23. (pl., *hou'ris*.) A nymph of paradise. (Mahom.)

Hourly, owr'-le, a. 31, 23. Hap. or done every hour; fig., frequent; continual. H., *hour'ly* (every hour; frequently), ad. 91.

*Housage**, howz'-ăje, how'z—K., S., s. 31-2. Fee for warehouse-room.

House, howze, s. (pl., *houses*, how'-zĕz.) 23, 35. A building suitable for habitation; an edifice devoted to relig., tuition, or charity; the man. of living, the table; the household; household affairs; a family of ancestors, kindred (par. app. to a noble family); one of the twelve div. of the heavens (astr.); a firm or trading estab. (comm.); one of the estates of the legislature, also a quorum of its members (pol.); the body (as the resid. of the soul); the grave (scrip.). H., *house'less*, a.; *house'-boat*†‡ (a cov. b.), *house'-bote** (allow. of wood for repairs and fuel—leg.), *house'breaker* (one who forcibly and felon. enters a h. by day—leg.), *house'breaking* (act of), *house'-dog* (a watch-dog), *house'-lamb* (a l. kept in-doors for fatting), *house'-leek*, *house'maid* (a gen. fem. serv.), *house'room* (room or place for resid.), *house'-warming* (a festive party on entering a new h.; also any thing given towards furn. it), *house'-wright** (a h. carp. or builder), &c., s. (v. i.)

House, howze, vt. 35. To shelter, or admit to shelter or resid.; to put under cover, to warehouse; to drive to a shelter (as cattle):—vi. To take shelter or abode; to reside; &c. H., *hous'ing*, p.; *housed*, howzd, pp. (v. i.)

Household, howse'-hōld, a. 23, 35. Of the house or family; domestic. [life; domes. managem.

House'hold, s. A family living tog.; family

House'holder, -ĕr, s. The holder or occupier of a house (appr., one who is rated or taxed as such—leg.).

House'keeper, -kēpe-ĕr, s. A householder; appr., a fem. servant who has the chief care of a family.

House'keeping, -ĭng, s. Family state in a dwelling; domes. concerns and managem. H., *house'keeping** (domestic), a. 90.

Housel†, how'-zĕl, s. 35. The eucharist.

Houseline, howse'-lĭn, s. = *housing*, -howz'-. A small line of three strands. (naut.)

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Housel'ing†, howz'-ling, s. Sacramental (as app. to the ceremony of marriage).

House'wife, -wīf, hŭz'-wĭf†—K., S., Wa., s. The mistress of a family; a fem. domes. manager. H., *house'wif'ely* (pert. to or becoming a h.), a.; *house'wif'ery* (dom. affairs, &c.), s. 90-1. [thread, &c.

Housewife, hŭz'-ĭf, s. A small case for needles,

Housing, howz'-ing, s. An orn. saddle-cloth (= *houst*†); houses collec.†; the space taken out of one solid to admit the inser. of another (arch.). See *Houseline.*

Hove, *ho'ven.* See *Heave.*

Hovel, höv'-ĕl, s. A shed; a mean habitation.

*Hov'el**, vt. To put or shelter in a shed or hovel. H., *hov'elling**, p.; *hov'elled**, pp.

Hover, hŭv'-ĕr, höv'—K., Ja., P., Sh., vi. 17. To flap the wings (as a bird); to hang fluttering over or about; to stand or hang in suspense or expec.; to wander about a place. H., *hov'ering*, p., s.; *hov'ered*, pp. 89.

Hov'ering, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *hov'eringly*, ad. 91.

How, how, ad. 23. In what manner; to what degree; for what reason; from what cause; by what means; in what state. (It often marks propor. or corresp., and is used interrog., exclam., and argumentatively. In many pop. phrases it is superfl. and inelegant.) [standing; yet; however.

How'beit†, -be-ĭt, ad. Nevertheless; notwith-

How'dy§, -de, s. A midwife. (prov.)—*How-d'ye*†§, howd'-ye = how do you do?

However, -ĕv'-ĕr, ad. = *howsoev'er**†. In whatever manner or degree; at all events; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; although.

Howitzer, how'-ĭts-ĕr, s. = *how'its**. 23. A mortar or short gun, mounted on a field-carriage, and used for throwing shells.

How'ker, -kĕr, s. A Dutch ves. with twe masts; also a one-masted fishing-boat.

Howl, howl, s. 23. The protracted cry of a dog or wolf, or one like it; a mournful cry (as of terror or anguish).

Howl, vt. To utter or speak with outcry:—vi. To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter cries of terror or anguish; to utter any loud or horrid sound (poet.); to roar (as a tempest). H., *howl'ing*, p., s.; *howled*, pp.; *howl'ing* (the act; also the sound or outcry), s. 89.

*Howl'et**§, -ĕt, s. An owl.

Howsoev'er, ad. See *However.*

Hoy, hoy, int. 22. Ho! holloa! stop! [sloop.

Hoy, s. A large decked boat, com. rigged as a

Hub, s. See *Hob.*

*Hubbub**†, hŭb'-ŭb, s. The confused sound of many voices; uproar, tumult, riot.

Hubbub-boo§, -bōō', s. A howling (par. that at an Irish funeral). [table-linen.

Huckaback, hŭk'-ă-băk, s. A coarse var. of

Huckle§, hŭk'l, s. 45. The hip. H., *huck'le-backed* (round shouldered), a.; *huck'le-bone*§ (the hip-bone), s. 90.

Huckster, hŭk'-stĕr, s. = *huck'sterer*†. (f., *huck'stress.*) A retailer of groceries, provisions, &c., in the small way; a pedler*; (in a bad sense) a mean, trickish fellow.

Huck'ster†, vi. To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains.

Huck'sterage, -ĕj, s. Small dealing or business† (in contempt); a huckster's shop*.

Huddle†, hŭd'l, s. 45. A crowd; a confused collec. of either persons or things.

Hudd'le†, vt. To put on in haste or disorder (as dress); to put up in disorder; to throw or crowd tog. in confusion:—vi. To crowd; to press or hurry in disorder. H., *hudd'ling*†, p.; *hudd'led*†, pp.; *hudd'ler*†, s. 89.

Hudibrastic, hū-de-brăs'-tĭk, a. Similar in style to *Hudibras;* doggerel.

Hue, hū, s. 31, 18. Colour, or shade of colour; appear. to the eye, irrespec. of form or texture; tint; dye; shout, clamour (leg.). H., *hued* (coloured; eh. us. comp.), *hue'less*, a. 90.—*Hue and cry* = legal pursuit of a felon.

Huff, hŭf, s. Sud. offence taken†; a sud. fit of anger or arrogance†; a boaster†; a word or exclam. at draughts (v. v.).

Huff, vt. To swell*; to treat insolently†; to offend†; to remove the man wh. has not been empl. in capturing pieces open to him (draughts):—vi. To bluster or bounce†. H., *huff'ing*†, p., s.; *huffed*, pp.; *huff'er*†, s. 89.

Huff'ish†, -ĭsh, a. Swelled with anger; insolent; arrogant. H., *huff'ishly*†, ad.; *huff'-*ishness*†, s. 91. [*ness*†, s. (v. v.) 91.

Huff'y†, -ē, a. Swelled; petulant. H., *huff'i-*

Hug, hŭg, s. A close and forcible embrace; a par. gripe in wrestling.

Hug, vt. To embrace closely and forcibly; to embrace closely and fondly; to congratulate (fol. by a recip. pro.); to gripe (as in wrestling); to keep close to (as the wind—naut.). H., *hugg'ing*, p.; *hugged*, pp.

Huge, hūje, a. 31, 18. Extremely large; enormous, colossal, gigantic; great, even to deformity; vast, immense*. (It is improp. app. to space and dist.) H., *huge'ly*, ad.; *huge'ness*, s. 91.—*Hu' geous*§, *hu' gy*† = huge.

Huggermugger§, hŭg'-ĕr-mŭg-ĕr, s. A bye, dark place; fig., secrecy, confusion, perplexity, &c. H., *hugg'ermugger*§, ad. 90.

Huguenot, hū'-ge-nŏt, -no, -nōte—J. & M., s. 30, 25. A Fr. calvinist. H., *hu'guenotism*, 35 (tenets of), s. 90.

Huissier, hwĭs'-shēĕr, s. 99. The usher, tipstaff, or bailiff of a Fr. law-court.

Hulch†, hŭlch, s. 99. A hunch or hump. H., *hulch'y*†, s. 90.

Hulk, hŭlk, s. The hull of a ship; appr., an old ship laid up as unfit for service; any thing bulky and unwieldy*: — pl., (the) *hulks*, old or dismasted ships used as prisons (Eng.). H., *hulk'y*†, s. 90.

Hulk, vt. To eviscerate. (‡ or cook.)

Hull, hŭl, s. The outer cov. of any thing; appr., the husk, shell, or integum. of a seed; the body of a ship or ves. (excl. of the masts and rigging). H., *hull'y* (hav. h.), a. 99.

Hull, vt. To husk or shell; to pierce the hull (as with a cannon ball):—vi. To float or drive (as a mere hull). H., *hull'ing*, p.;

Hul'ver, -vĕr, s. The holly. [*hulled*, pp., s. 89.

Hum, hŭm, int., s. An exclam. impl. doubt and hesitation. (v. v.)

Hum, s. The noise of bees and of some other insects; any low, dull, confused noise (par. that of crowds); applause by humming†; a hoax§. (v. v.)

Hum, vt. To sing in a low or under tone; to impose on in jest§:—vi. To utter a dull droning sound (as or like that of bees); to pause in speaking and supply the interval by a hum, or an audible emission of breath; to sing low; to applaud by humming†. H.,

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humm'ing, p., a.; *hummed*, pp.; *humm'er*, s.; *humm'ing* (the act; the sound), s. 89.

Human, hū'-mán, a. 31, 18. Of or rel. to man or to mankind; of the race of man; hav. the qual. of a man; profane, not sacred or divine*. H., *hu'manly* (aft. the manner of men; humanely†), ad.; *human'ity*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Humane, hū-máne', a. 31. Hav. the feelings proper to man as a social being; kind, tender; benevolent; compassionate. H., *humane'ly*, 43, ad.; *humane'ness*†, *human'ity*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Humanise, hū'-mán-ize, vt. 18, 60. To render humane; to soften; to subdue from savageness, vice, or crime. H., *hu'manising*, p., a.; *hu'manised*, pp.; *hu'maniser*, s.; *humanisation*, -o-zā'-shún, s. 89.

Humanist, hū'-mán-ist, s. A student in 'humanities' or polite literature (Sco. Univ.); one versed in the knowl. of human nature.

*Humanitarian**, -e-tāre'-e-án, s. A unitarian. H., *humanitār'ianism** (tenets of), s. 90.

Humanity, hū-mán'-it-e, s. 31, 18. The nature of man; humaneness, and its exercise; kindness, tenderness; mankind collectively:—pl., *human'ities*, -iz, grammar, rhetoric, Latin, Greek, and poetry (= *litera humaniores*—Sco. Univ.). [Our own race; mankind.

Humankind, -k'índ', hū'—J. & M., We., s. 27.

Humation†, hū-má'-shún, s. Interment.

Humble, úm'bl, (new, by many cared. speakers) húm'bl—Ja., We., Wo., a. 31, 45. Low (as opp. to high or lofty); low, mean (as opp. to great or magnif.); lowly, modest, meek, submissive (as opp. to proud, haughty, or assuming). H., *hum'bly*, ad.; *hum'bleness*, s. (v. i.) 91. H. also, *hum'ble-mouthed*‡ (meek-speaking), *hum'ble-plant* (a var. of sensitive p.), *hum'ble-bee* (humming bee), &c., s.

Hum'ble, vt. To bring down; to reduce low; to render humble or submis.; to crush, to subdue; to degrade; to mortify or make ashamed; to cause to descend (oft. fol. by a recip. pro.). H., *hum'bling*, p., a.; *hum'bled*, pp., a.; *hum'bler*, s.; *hum'bling* (the act; humiliation), s. 89.

*Humbles**, úm'blz, s. pl. Umbles.

Humbug†§, húm'-búg, s. An imposition under fair pretences; also one who thus imposes.

Hum'bug†§, vt. To deceive or defraud plausibly:—vi. To play off an imposition. H., *hum'bugging*†§, p., s.; *hum'bugged*†§, pp., a.; *hum'buggery*§, s. 89.

Hum'drum†, -drúm, a. Dull; stupid.

Hum'drum†, s. A stupid fellow; a drone.

*Humectate**, hū-mék'-tāte, vt. = *humect*†. To moisten; to wet. H., *humecta'tion**, 36, s.; &c.

Humect'ive, -iv, a. 45. Able to moisten. [89.

Humeral, hū'-mér-ál, a. 31, 18. Pert. to the shoulder. [ton cloth. (E. I.)

Humhum, húm'-húm, s. A kind of coarse cot-

Humic, hū'-mik, a. Noting a cert. acid (= *hu'mic acid*) formed by the action of alkalies on humus. [ground.

*Humicubation**, hū-me-, s. A lying on the

Humid, hū'-mid, a. 31, 18. Damp; moist; rather wet or watery. H., *hu'midness**, *humidity*, -mid'-it-e (per. atmospheric moisture), s. 91.

Humiliate, -mil'-e-áte, vt. To humble. H., *humil'iating*, p., a.; *humil'iated*, pp., a.; *humiliation*, 36, s. 89

Humility, -mil'-it-e, s. Humbleness of mind, with corresp. of deportm.; modest estimation of one's self; a deep sense of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God (theol.).

Humm'ing, -ing, a. See *Hum*. H., *humm'ingale* (brisk a.), *humm'ing-bird* or *hum'-bird** (a very small and beaut. b., so called from the sound of its wings), &c., s. 91.

Hummock, húm'-ŭk, s. = *hommock*. A circular turfy mound appear. at a distance; also a level sheet of ice. [hot baths. (Pers.)

Hummums, húm'-úmz, s. pl. Sweating places;

Humoral, yū'-mūr-ál—K., We., &c., hū'—S., We. (v. i.), a. 25. Pert. to or proc. from the humours. H., *hu'moralism*, -izm (state of being h.; also the doctr. wh. refers diseases to a morbid state of the humours = *hu'moral pathology*), *hu'moralist* (one who favours h. p.), s.; &c. 91.

*Hu'morism**, -izm, s. 35. State of the humours.

Humorist, yū'-mūr-ist, hū'—We. (v. i.), s. 25. One who fol. his own inclination; one who has odd conceits; (more us.) one who has a playful fancy or genius, or the talent of humour; a wag; a droll.

Hu'morous, -ús (v. i.), a. Cost. humour; adapted to excite laughter; jocular; playful; irreg., capricious, whimsical*; moist, humid†. H., *hu'morously*, 42, ad.; *hu'morousness* (state or qual.), s. 91.

Hu'morsome, -sŭm (v. i.), a. 25. Peevish, petulant; odd, humorous‡. H., *hu'morsŏmely*, ad. 91.

Humour, yū'-mŭr, hū'—S., We. (v. i.) s. 31, 18; 56. Moisture (par. app. to the moisture or fluids of animal bodies); pop., an animal fluid in an unhealthy state; a disease of the skin*§. (In these senses S. writes and pron. this word *hu'mor*; in other senses *hu'mour*; and he makes all the deriv., in each case, fol. the same plan.)

Humour, yū'-mŭr, hū'—We. (v. su.), s. 31, 18; 56. Turn or temper of mind; present disposition; caprice, temporary inclination; the pec. mental qual. wh. gives to ideas or delineations a ludicrous or fantastic turn, fitted to excite mirth or laughter. H., *hu'mourless*, &c., a. 90.

Hu'mour (v. su.), vt. To gratify by complaisance; to soothe by compliment; to indulge; to suit; to fit. H., *hu'mouring*, p.; *hu'moured*, pp., a.; *hu'mourer*†, s.; &c. 89.

Hump, hŭmp, s. The protuberance of a crooked back, or any thing like it.

Hump'back, -bák, s. A crooked back; also a humpbacked person. H., *hump'backed* (hav. a h.), a. 90.

Humus, hū'-mŭs, s. = *hu'mine*, 56. Veg. matter, wh., by slow decay, has been red. to a brown or black powder (as in fertile soils).

Hunch, hŭnch, s. 29. A hump, a protuberance; a lump, a thick piece§; a punch or push with the fist or elbow§. H., (to) *hunch*§, vt.; &c.—A *hunch'back* is a humpback; *hunch'backed*, a., humpbacked.

Hundred, hŭn'-dréd, -dŭrd†§, a. Ten times ten.

Hun'dred, s. A number, collec., or sum, cons. of ten times ten; a sub-div. of a county (orig. cons. of ten tithings). H., *hun'dred-court*, *hun'dredor*† (a jaryman in a h.-c.; also the bailiff of a hundred), *hun'dredweight* (= 112 *lb.*), &c., s.

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Hun'dredth, -drědth, a., s. 37. The ordinal of a hundred; the tenth tenth.

Hung, hŭng, prt., pp., a. See *Hang*. H., *hung'-beef* (lean b. salted and dried), s. 90-1.

Hungary, hŭng'-gĕr-e, a. = *hungarian*, -gâre-ăn. 30, 45. Of or rel. to *Hun"gary*.—*Hun"gary-water* is spirit of rosemary.

Hunger, hŭng'-gĕr, s. 30, 45. The well-known sensation occ. by fasting; desire of food; fig., any strong or eager desire. H., *hun"gerbit*† or *hun"gerbitten*†, *hun"gerstung*†, &c., a. 90.

Hun"ger, vt. To famish†:—vi. To feel hunger; to crave food; to long for. H., *hun"gering*, p.; *hun"gered* or *hun"gred**, -gĕrd, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Hungry, hŭng'-gre, a. = *hun"gerly**. 30, 45. Feeling hunger; hav. a keen appetite; hav. eager desire; lean, emaciated; greedy; poor, barren. H., *hun"grily*, *hun"gerly*†, ad. (v. s.) 91. [man.

Hunks†, hŭngks, s. 45. A covetous, sordid

Huns, hŭnz, s. pl. 35. Scythians who conquered Pannonia (Hungary).

Hunt, hŭnt, s. A chase of wild animals; search; pursuit; a pack of hounds*; an assoc. of huntsmen. (v. v.)

Hunt, vt. To chase wild animals (par. quadrupeds) for prey or sport; to search for or pursue with hounds; to direct in the chase; to search for gen.:—vi. To follow the chase; to pursue or search. H., *hunt'ing*, p., a.; *hunt'ed*, pp., a.; *hunt'er* (appr., one who hunts [f., *hunt'ress*]; a horse used in the chase; also a hound), s.; *hunt'ing* (search; pursuit; appr., the act or prac. of purs. wild animals), s. 89.—To *hunt down* = to bear down or destroy by persecution or viol.:—to *hunt from* = to drive out or away:—to *hunt out*, *h. after*, or *h. up* = to seek; to search for.

Hunt'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *hunt'ing-horn* (orig., a bugle), *hunt'ing-box* or *hunt'ing-seat* (a tempor. resid. for h.), &c., s. 91.

Huntsman, hŭnts'-măn, s. A hunter; (more us.) the servant who manages the hounds and chase. H., *hunts'manship* (the qualif. of a h.), s. 90.

Hurdle, hŭr'dl, s. 45. A frame or texture of twigs or sticks interlaced; a crate; the sledge on wh. criminals were form. dragged to execution:—pl. Frames of wood or iron for temporary fencing (agr.).

Hur'dle, vt. To enclose or guard with hurdles. H., *hur'dling*, p.; *hur'dled*, pp.

Hurds, hŭrdz, s. Hards (q. v.).

Hurdygurdy, hŭr'-de-gŭr-de, s. A small stringed instr., the notes of wh. are prod. by the friction of a wheel.

Hurl, hŭrl, s. 34. The act of hurling; tumult, riot, commotion*; a cert. game (= *hurl'ing*). H., *hurl'-bat* (an obs. weapon), *hurl'bone*† (of a horse), *hurl'wind*† (a whirlwind), &c., s.

Hurl, vt. To throw or project with violence; to utter with vehemence:—vi. To move rapidly; to whirl; to play at hurling. H., *hurl'ing*, p.; *hurled*, pp.; *hurl'er*, s.; *hurl'ing*, s. (v. su.) 89.

*Hurly**, hŭr'-le, s. = *hur'lyburly*†, -bŭr-le. Tumult; bustle; confusion. H., *hur'lyburly*† (tumultuous), a. 90. [*hurra'*. Huzza (q. v.).

Hurrah, hŏŏr-rä', hŏŏr'-*dh*—S., int., s., v. =

Hurricane, hŭr'-re-kāne, s. = *hurricano*† 34, 26. A violent storm, marked by the intense vehemence of the wind, and the sud. changes to wh. it is subject.—*Hur'ricane deck* is the extreme upp. deck of Amer. steam-boats.

Hurried, hŭr'-rĭd, a. 26. Hasty; urged to rapid motion or vigorous action. H., *hur'riedly*, 43, ad.; *hur'riedness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Hurry, hŭr'-re, s. 26. A driving forward in motion or business; haste; precipitation; tumult; commotion. (v. v.)

Hur'ry, vt. To hasten; to urge or press forward in motion or in business; to put into precipitation or confusion:—vi. To move or act with haste or with precipitation. H., *hur'rying*, p., a.; *hur'ried*, pp., a.; *hur'rier*, s.; (a) *hur'rying*, s. (v. su.) 89. [bustle.

Hur'ry-skurry, -skŭr-e, ad. Confusedly; in a

Hur'rying, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *hur'ryingly*, ad. 91.

Hurst, s., afx. A wood or grove.

Hurt, hŭrt, s. A wound or bruise; any harm, mischief, or injury. (v. i.)

Hurt, vt. Orig., to strike against†; appr., to give or cause pain to, by some bodily harm; to wound or grieve (as the feelings); to harm, damage, injure, or impair (in any sense). H., *hurt'ing*, p.; *hurt*, prt., pp.; *hurt'er**, s.; &c. 89.

Hurt'ers, -ĕrz, s. pl. Pieces of wood to protect the parapet from the wheels of gun-carriages.

Hurt'ful, -fo͝ol, a. Occ. loss or injury; injurious; mischievous; pernicious. H., *hurt'fully*, 43, ad.; *hurt'fulness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Hurtle†, hurt'l, vt. 45. To move with viol. or impetuosity; to whirl, to brandish:—vi. To clash; to encounter with violence; to wheel suddenly. H., *hurt'ling*†, p.; *hurt'led*†, pp. —*Hurt'leberry*§ = whortleberry.

Hurt'le, s. A horse. (Sco. H.)

Hurt'less, -lĕs, a. (v. v.) H., *hurt'lessly**, ad.; *hurt'lessness**, s. 91.

Husband, hŭz'-bănd, s. 35. (f., *wife*, q. v.) A man united to a woman by marriage; a man to whom a woman is betrothed† (scrip.); the male of a brute-pair*; an economist, a husbandman*; the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person (naut.). H., *hus'bandless*, a. 90.

Hus'band, vt. To manage with frugality; to use or spend with economy; to supply with a husband*; to till†. H., *hus'banding*, p., s.; *hus'banded*, pp. (v. i.) 89.

*Hus'bandly**, -le, a. Frugal; thrifty.

Hus'bandman, -măn, s. A working farmer; one who labours in tillage; the master of a family†.

Hus'bandry, -re, s. The business of the farmer; tillage; farming; frugality, thrift (us. prec. by *good*); housekeeping†.

Hush, hŭsh, a. Still; silent; quiet.

Hush, int. or imp. Silence! be still!

Hush, vt. To still; to allay; to render silent or quiet:—vi. To be still or silent*†. H., *hush'ing*, p.; *hushed*, pp., a.—*Hush'-money* is a bribe for silence.

Husk, hŭsk, s. The dry, thin, exter. cov. of cert. fruits and seeds. H., *husk'ed* (huskt—K., We.; cov. with a h.), a. 90.

Husk, vt. To remove the husks from. H., *husk'ing*, p.; *husked*, pp., a.; *husk'ing* (act of), s. 89.

Husk'y, -e, a. Abound. with, cons. of, or res. husks; fig., rough in sound, hoarse (as the voice). H., *husk'ily*, ad.; *husk'iness*, s. 91.

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Huso, hū'-so, s. A large fish, allied to the sturgeon. (Eas. Eur.) [soldier.
Hussar, hōōz-zär', s. A light-armed cavalry
Hussite, hūs'-sīte, s. A fol. of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer. [worthless female.
Hussy†, hūz'-e, s. A housewife†; a sorry,
Hustings, hūs'-tingz, s. pl. The prin. court of the City of London; the platform on wh. candidates are proposed, and deliver their addresses (parl. elec.).
Hustle, hūs'l, hūst'l*§—K., vt. 45. To shake tog. in confusion; to push or crowd (par. for robbery). H., *hus'tling*, -lĭng, p.; *hus'tled*, -ld, pp. [*Huzzy*, &c.
Huswife†, hūz'-, s.; &c. See *Housewife*,
Hut, hŭt, s. A hovel or cabin; a small temporary dwelling (mil.).
Hut, vt. To place in huts (as quarters—mil.): —vi. To lodge in huts; to construct huts. H., *hutt'ing*, p.; *hutt'ed*; pp., a. 89.
Hutch, hŭtch, s. 29. A chest or bin; a wooden
*Hutch**, vi. To hoard. [case or coop for rabbits.
Hutchinsonian, -ĭn-sōn'-yăn, s. A follower of John Hutchinson.
Hux, hŭks, vt., vi. 40. To fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.
Huzza, hōōz-zä', int., s. A shout of joy or approbation; hurrah!
Huzza', vt., vi. To receive with or to utter huzzas or acclamation. H., *huzza'ing*, p., s.; *huzzaed*, -zäd', pp. 89.
Hyacinth, hī'-ă-sĭnth, s. 37. A cert. beaut. flowering plant of many var.; a red var. of zircon (min.). [res. hyacinth.
Hyacinth'ine, -ĭn, a. 45. Made or cons. of, or
Hyads, hī'-ădz, s. pl. = *hy'ades*,-ă-dēz, L. A cluster of stars in the bull's face. (ast.)
Hyaline, hī'-ă-lĭn, a. 45. Glassy; consis. of or res. glass. [*glass*).
Hy'alite, -līte, s. A var. of opal (= *Müller's*
Hy'aloid, -ă-loyd, a. 22. Transparent (app. to membranes—anat.). [Mongrel. (v. s.)
Hybrid, hī'-brĭd, a. = *hybridous*, hĭb'-rĭd-ŭs.
Hy'brid, s. An animal or plant prod. from the mixture of diff. var., species, or genera; a mongrel; a mule. [State of being hybrid.
Hy'bridism, -ĭzm, s. 35. = *hybrid'ity*, -ĭt-e.
Hydatid, hīd'-ă-tĭd, hī-dā'—Br., s. = *hȳd'atis*, -ă-tĭs, Gr. (pl., *hyd'atids*, E.; *hydatides*, hī-dat'-e-dēz, Gr.) A morbid cyst, also a spec. of true entozoĭ found in var. textures and cavities of animal bodies.
Hyde, *hy'dage*, s. See *Hide*.
Hydra, hī'-drä, s. A water-snake (= *hy'drus*); the fabulous many-headed monster slain by Hercules (myth.); h. fig., any manifold evil (*a.* or *s.*); a southern constellation (ast.); a genus of fresh-water polypes (zool.). [L.]
Hydracid, -drăs'-ĭd, s. An acid hav. hydrogen as one of its essential constituents. (chem.)
Hydragogue, hī'-drä-gŏg, s. 30. A med. wh. causes the removal of water from any of the cavities of the body (par. app. to cert. violent cathartics). H., *hy'dragogue*, a. 90-1.
Hydrangea, -drăn'-je-ä, s. 32. An aquatic flowering plant; also a fl. shrub.
Hydrant, hī'-drănt, s. 31. A pipe or mach. for discharging water; (more us.) a fixed hollow iron pillar commun. with the fire main. (civ. eng.) [silver. (L.)
Hydrargyrum, -drär'-je-rŭm, s. 42. Quick-
Hydrate, hī'-drāte, s. A compound cont. chem. combined water. H., *hy'drated* (cont. chem. comb. w.), a. 90.
Hydraulic, -drăw'-lĭk, s. = *hydraul'ical**, -ăl. Pert. to hydraulics, or to fluids in motion; convey. water; worked by w.; adapted to subaqueous or submarine purposes.
Hydraul'icon, -ŏn, s. 23. A water organ†.
Hydraul'ics, -lĭks, s. pl. 64. The science of fluids in motion; (more par.) the art of rais., conduc., and confining water for prac. purposes.
Hydrenterocele, -drĕn-tĕr'-o-sēle, s. A hernial tumour cont. both intestine and water. (surg.)
Hydriad, hī'-dre-ăd, s. A water-nymph. (myth.)
Hydride, hī'-drīd, s. 58. A hydruret.
Hydriodate, hīd'-re-o-dāte, hī-drī'-o-dāte†, s. A salt of hydriodic acid; an iodide.
Hydriodic, hī-dre-ŏd'-ĭk, a. Noting an acid comp. of hydrogen and iodine (= *hydriŏd'ic acid*).
Hydrobromic, hī-dro-brō'-mĭk, a. Cons. of hydrogen and bromine. H., *hydrobro'mic acid*, s. 91. [carbon.
Hydrocar'bon, s. A comp. of hydrogen and
Hydrocar'bonate†, s. = *hydrocar'bide**; *hydrocar'buret**. Carburetted hydrogen.
Hydrocele, hī'-dro-sēle, s. A watery hernia; appr., dropsy of the vaginal tunic of the testes, or the scrotum. (surg.) [the head.
Hydrocephalus, -sĕf'-ă-lŭs, s. 45. Dropsy of
Hydrochlo'ric, a. A salt of hydrochloric acid; a chloride.
Hydrochlo'ric, a. Cons. of chlorine and hydrogen. H., *hydrochlo'ric acid* (= muriatic acid). Other like comp. are—*hydrocy'anate* (a cyanide), *hydrocyan'ic acid* (Prussic acid), *hydrofluate*, *hydrofluŏr'ic acid*, *hydrosulphate* or *hydrosul'phuret* (a moist sulphuret), *hydrosulphu'ric acid* (sulphuretted hydrogen), *hydrothiŏn'ic acid* (do.), &c., s.; *hydrosul'phuretted* (impreg. or comb. with sulph. hydrogen), &c., a. (v. 1.)
Hydrodynamic, hī-dro-de-năm'-ĭk, a. Pert. to hydrodynamics, or to the force or pressure of liquids.
Hydrodynam'ics, -lĭks, s. pl. 64. The science wh. investig. the conditions of motions and rest in fluid bodies, embr. hydraulics and hydrostatics.
Hydrogen, hī'-dro-jĕn, s. 31-2. An elem. gaseous subs., the lightest of all known bodies; inflammable air; with oxygen it forms water.
Hy'drogenate, -āte, -drŏj'-ĕn—S., vt. = *hydrogenise*, -ĭze, -drŏj'—S., 60. To combine hydrogen with. H., *hy'drogenāting*, *hy'drogenizing*, p.; *hy'drogenated*, *hy'drogenized*, pp., a. 89. [hydrogen.
Hydrogenous, -drŏj'-ĕn-ŭs, a. 32. Pert. to
Hydrography, hī-drŏg'-răf-e, s. 30. The description of the seas, and other waters (par. with refer. to navig.); also the art of forming charts thereof. H., *hydrograph'ic* or *hydrograph'ical*, -dro-grăf'- (rel. to or cont. a descr. of), a.; *hydrog'rapher* (one who), s. 90-1. [*hydrog'uretted* (hydruretted), a. 90.
*Hydrog'uret**, -ū-rĕt, s. A hydruret. H.,
Hydrology, -drŏl'-o-je, s. 32. Lit., a discourse on water; appr., that branch of nat. hist. wh. treats of water, its phenomena, laws, mode of existence, and agency in nature. H., *hydrological*, -lŏj'-, a. 90.
Hydromancy, hī'-dro-man-se, s. 31. Divination by water. H., *hydroman'tic* (pert. to), a. 90.

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Hy'dromel, -mĕl, s. An aqueous sol. of honey.

Hydrometer, hī-drŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for ascer. the sp. gr. of fluids, and h., their strength or comm. value (par. app. to spirits). H., ***hydrom'etry***, -tre (art of), s. (v. i.) 89.

Hydrometric, -dro-mĕt'-rĭk, a. = ***hydromet'rical***, -ăl. Pert. to or made by a hydrometer.

Hydropathy, hī-drŏp'-ă-thē, s. The cold-water cure. H., ***hydropathic***, -dro-păth'-ĭk (of or pert. to), a.; ***hydrop'athist*** (one who prac., &c., h.), s. 90-1. [opal. (min.)

Hy'drophane, -dro-fāne, s. A pec. var. of

Hydrophanous, -drŏf'-ă-nŭs, a. Becoming transparent by immer. in water. (min.)

Hydrophobia, hī-dro-fō'-be-ă, -fōb'-yă—K., s. 45. A preternat. dread of water; canine madness. H., ***hydropho'bic*** (-fōb'—We.; exh. or pert. to), or ***hydropho'bous****, -bŭs, a. 90.

Hy'drophyte, -fīte, s. 45. An aquatic plant; a fresh-water algaceous plant (bot.). [eye.

Hydrophthal'mia, hī-drŏp-, s. Dropsy of the

Hydropic, hī-drŏp'-ĭk, a. = ***hydrop'ical***, -ăl. Dropsical; watery; res. dropsy. (med.)

Hydropneumatic, hī-dro-nū-măt'-ĭk, a. App. to the water-trough, &c., used in collec. gases. (chem.)

Hy'dropsy†, s. Dropsy.

Hy'dro-salt, s. A salt of a hydracid.

Hy'droscope, -skōpe, s. A kind of water-clock.

Hydrostatic, hī-dro-stăt'-ĭk, a. = ***hydrostat'ical***, -ăl. Of or rel. to hydrostatics, or to fluids at rest. H., ***hydrostat'ically***, ad. 91.

Hydrostat'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The science wh. explains the laws of the equilibrium, pressure, and cohesion of fluids at rest.

Hydrothō'rax, s. Dropsy of the chest. (path.)

Hydrotic, -drŏt'-ĭk, a. Caus. a discharge of water. H., (a) ***hydrot'ic***, s. (med.) 90-1.

Hydrous, hī'-drŭs, a. Cont. water; hydrated.

Hydroxide, -drŏks'-īd, s. 53. A hydrated oxide; a metallic hydrate. (chem.)

Hydruret, hī'-drō-rĕt, s. 18. A compound of hydrogen void of acidity (par. with a metal.—chem.). [done in winter.

Hyemal, -ē'-măl, a. Of or bel. to winter;

Hy'emate*, -māte, vi. To pass the winter; to hibernate. H., ***hyema'tion***, s.; &c. 89.

Hyena, -ē'-nă, s. = ***hy'æna***†. A cert. fierce, untamable quad. of the wolf kind.

Hygeia, hī-jē'-y'ă, s. One of the rec. discov. minor planets; the goddess of health (myth.).

Hyge'ian, -yăn, a. Rel. to Hygeia or to health.

Hygiene, hī-je-ēne', hī'—Br., s. = ***hygiena****, -ī'-nă; ***hygiei'ne****; ***hygiène***, Fr., 99. Health, its preservation and restor.; appr., that branch of med. and clv. governm. wh. relates to the pub. health. [hygiène.

Hygienic, -ēn'-ĭk, a. Of or rel. to health or

Hygrology, hī-grŏl'-o-je, s. The doctrine of the animal fluids or humours. (med.)

Hygrometer, -grŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. to meas. the degree of atmospheric moisture. H., ***hygrom'etry***, -tre (art of), s. 90.

Hygrometric, -gro-mĕt'-rĭk, a. = ***hygromet'rical***, -ăl. Of or rel. to hygrometry; readily absorbing moisture from the air.

Hygroscope, hī'-gro-skōpe, s. An instr. to observe the degree of moisture of the air; a hygrometer. H., ***hygroscop'ic*** (hygrometric, &c.), a. 90.

Hygrostat'ics, s. pl. 64. The science of weighing or comparing relative degrees of moisture.

Hylæosaurus, hī-le-o-sāw'-rŭs, s. = ***hy'læosaur****. An extinct gigantic reptile. (fos.)

Hylarchical, -lär'-kĭk-ăl, a. Presiding over matter.

Hylotheism, hī'-lo-the-ĭzm, s. 35-7. The belief that matter is the only deity. H., ***hy'leist*** or ***hy'lotheist***, -ĭst (one who b. in), s. 90.

Hylozoism, -zō'-ĭzm, s. 35. The doctrine that matter is animated. H., ***hylozo'ic*** (pert. to), a.; ***hylozo'ic*** or ***hylozo'ist*** (one who &c.), s. 90.

Hymen, hī'-mĕn, s. 31. The virginal membrane (anat.); the delicate skin wh. encloses a flower in the bud (bot.); the god of marriage (myth.).

Hymeneal, -ē'-ăl, hĭm-ĕn—Sh., s. = ***hymenæ'an***, -ăn. Pert. to marriage:—a. A bridal song.

Hymenium, -mēne'-e-ŭm, s. The part of fungi cont. the spornles; the gills. (bot.)

Hymenopter, -mĕn-ŏp'-tĕr, s. = ***hymenop'teran***. (pl., ***hymenop'terans***, E.; ***hymenop'tera***, L.) One of an order of insects hav. four membranous wings (as the bee). H., ***hymenop'teral*** or ***hymenop'terous*** (hav. 4 m. w.), a. 99-1.

Hymn, hĭm, s. 31, 45. A song or ode of praise or adoration.

Hymn, vt. To praise or worship in song; to celebrate in song:—vi. To sing in praise or adoration. H., ***hymning***, hĭm'-ĭng (-nĭng —Wa.), p., a.; ***hymned***, hĭmd, pp. (It is only in very solemn discourse that the n. in the p. and pp. should be sounded—S.)

Hym'nic, -nĭk, a. Rel. to hymns.

Hymnology, -nŏl'-o-je, s. 43. A discourse on hymns; a collec. of hymns. H., ***hymnol'ogist***, -jĭst (a writer of h.), s. 90.

Hyoid, hī'-oyd, a. 22. Den. a bone at the root of the tongue (= ***hyoi'des***, -dēz, or ***os hyoi'des***, Gr.).

Hyoscyamine, hī-ŏs-sī'-ă-mĭn, s. 58. = ***hyoscy'ama***, ***hyoscya'mia***, -me-ă. The pois. alkaloid of henbane. (chem.)

Hypt, hĭp, s. Hypochondriasis (by contr.). H., ***hĭppt*** (to rend. hypochon.), vt.; ***hĭpped***, pp., a.; &c. 89. See ***Hip***.

Hypæthral*, hī-pē'-thrăl, a. = ***hypæ'thric****. Open to the sky; roofless. (arch.)

Hypallage, he-păl'-ă-je, hĭp-ăl'—S., s. A figure in wh. words interchange their cases. (rhet.)

Hypaspist, -păs'-pĭst, s. A soldier who fought from under a shield. (anc. Gr.)

Hyper-, hī'-pĕr or hī-pĕr', pfx. Over; beyond; in excess; cont. more oxygen, &c., than that den. by the pfx ***per-*** (chem.). [Gr.]

Hyperæmia, -ē'-me-ă, s. Congestion of blood in any part. (med.) [holder; a defender.

Hyperaspist†, -ăs'-pĭst, s. Lit., a shield

Hyperbatic, -băt'-ĭk, a. Inverted; transposed.

Hyperbaton, hī-pĕr'-bă-tŏn, s. A fig. in wh. the construc. of a sentence is inverted. (rhet.)

Hyper'bola, -bo-lă, s. One of the conic sections, or curves, formed when the intersecting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. (geom.)

Hyper'bole, -bo-le, hī'ᵊp—Jo., s. 99. A fig. wh. expr. much more or much less than the truth, not wilfully, but from warmth of imag. or feeling. (rhet.) [Gr.] H., ***hyper'bolism*** (the use of h.), ***hyper'bolist*** (one who uses h.), s.; ***hyper'bolize***, -līze, 60 (to exaggerate; to use h.), vt., vi.; &c. 89, 90.

Hyperbolic, hī-pĕr-bŏl'-ĭk, a. = ***hyperbol'ical***, -ăl. Of or rel. to the hyperbola; rel. to or

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cont. hyperbole; exaggerating or extenuating much beyond the truth. H., *hyperbol'ically*, ad. 91.

Hyperboloid, hī-pĕr'-bo-loyd, s. 22. = *hyperbol'ic cōncid.* A solid fig. formed by the revol. of a hyperbola about its axis. (geom.)

Hyperborean, hī-pĕr-bōr'-e-ăn, a. Northern; most northern; of or from the far north; cold, frigid. [north.

Hyperbo'reus, s. An inhab. of the extreme

Hyperæsthe'sia, &c., s. See *Hyper-*.

Hyperastalos'tic, a. Defective by excess (as a line or verse.—pros.).

Hypercathar'sis, s. Excessive purging. (med.)

Hypercrit'ic, a. = *hypercrit'ical*, -ăl. Overcritical; unreas. nice or severe. H., *hypercrit'ically*, ad.; *hypercrit'ic* (one who is), *hypercrit'icism* (excess or ungenerous cr.), a. 90-1.

Hyperdu'lia, s. Extra service performed to the V. Mary. (Ro. Cath.) [Wort.

*Hypericon**, hī-pĕr'-e-kŏn, s. 25-6. St. John's

Hypermetar, hī-pĕr'-, s. Any thing wh. exceeds the ordin. meas. (par. app. to a verse hav. a redun. syllable—pros.).

Hypermet'rical, a. Exceed. the com. meas.; hav. a redun. syllable (pros.).

Hyperoxides, *hyperoxygenates*, *hyperoxygenised*, *hyperoxymuriat'ic*† (chloric), &c., s. (v. su.)

*Hyperphys'ical**, hī-pĕr-, a. Supernatural.

Hyperæsarcosis, -sărx-kō'-sĭs, s. Fungous or 'proud' flesh. (surg.)

Hyperasthene, hī'-pĕr-sthēne, -pĕrs-thēne—K., s. Labrador hornblende. H., *hyperasthēn'ic* (composed of or cont. h.), a. 90.

Hyperthyron, -thīr'-e-ŏn, s. 37, 26. The part of an architrave over a door or window. (arch.)

Hypertrophy, hī-pĕr'-tro-fe, s. 45. A morbid enlargement of any part of the body from excess of nourishm., without structural disorganisation. (med.) H., *hypertrophical*, -trŏf'-ĭk-ăl (assa. or tend. to), *hypertrophied*, -fīde (affec. with).

Hyphen, hī'-fĕn, s. 45. The mark (-) by wh. two words or syl. are united. H., *hy'phenate*‡, -fĕnd (joined by a h.), a. 90.

Hypnotic, hĭp-nŏt'-ĭk, a. Tend. to prod. sleep; soporific. H., (an) *hĭpnot'ic*, s. (med.) 90.

Hypo-, hī'-po *or* hĭp'-o (always hĭp—S.), pfx. 48-3. = *sub-*, L. Under; beneath; cont. less oxygen, &c., than that in the comp. to the name of wh. it is added (chem.). [Gr.]

Hypobole, hī-pŏb'-o-le, hĭp-ŏb'—S., s. A fig. in wh. opposing argum. are stated, merely to be refuted in order. (rhet.)

Hypocaust, hĭp'-o-kâwst, s. 8. A vaulted underground apartm., from wh. the heat of stoves was distrib. to baths or rooms above (anc. arch.); the fireplace of a stove or hot-house (hort.; fier.; &c.).

Hypochlo'ric, hī-po-, hĭp-o—S., *hypochlo'ritc*, *hypochlo'rous*, *hyponi'trous*, *hypophosphor'ic*, *hypophosphorous*, *hyposul'phate* (s.), *hyposul'phite* (s.), *hyposulphu'ric*, *hyposul'phurous*, &c., epithets of acids and salts. See *Hypo-* and the prin. words.

Hypochondria, hĭp-o-kŏn'-dre-ă, s. = *hypochon'dres**, -drēz—K., S., -dĕrz—J. & M., Wa., We., s. pl. 29. The part of the belly and sides under the short ribs, cont. the liver and spleen; hypochondriasis.

Hypochon'driac, -dre-ăk, a. = *hypochondriacal*, -drī'-ă-kăl. Pert. to the hypochondria; affec. with or prod. hypochondriasis; melancholy; low-spirited. H., *hypochondri'acally*, ad. 91. [chondriasis.

Hypochon'driac, s. A person affec. with hypo-

Hypochondriasis, -drī'-ă-sĭs, s. = *hypochondri'acism*, -sĭzm, 35. A disease charac. by uneas. about the hypochond. region, lowness of spirits, melancholy, &c.; the 'hip' or 'blue devils'†.

Hypocist, hĭp'-o-sĭst, s. = *hypocistis*, -sĭs'-tĭs, L. A cert. parasitical plant; also its inspissated juice (pharm.). [ver-shaped. (bot.)

Hypocrateriform, -krăt'-tēr'-e-form, s. 26. Sal-

Hypocrisy, he-pŏk'-re-se, hĭp-ŏk'—K., S., s. 42-3. A feigning to be what one is not (par. in mor. or relig., or in friendship); concealm. of one's real char. or motives; simulation; dissimulation; false pretence.

Hypocrite, hĭp'-o-krit, s. 31, 45. One who prac. hypocrisy; one who feigns mor., piety, or friendship; a dissembler.

Hypocrit'ical, -ĭk-ăl, a. = *hypocrit'ic**. Simulating; dissembling; insincere, not real; proc. from or marked by hypocrisy. H., *hypocrit'ically*, 43, ad.; *hypocrit'icalness**§, s. 91.

Hypogas'tric, hī-po, hĭp-o—K., S., Wa., a. Pert. to the epigastrium; den. a cert. artery (anat.). [of the lower region of the belly.

Hypogas'trium, -tre-ŭm, s. The middle part

Hypogastrocele, -găs'-tro-sēle, s. 23. A hernia of the lower belly. (surg.)

Hypogene, hīp'-o-jēne, a. 39. Den. a class of rocks, appar. of igneous origin, wh. have been thrust up from below since their formation (as granite, gneiss, &c.—geol.).

Hypogeous, -jē'-ŭs, a. = *hypogæous*, -jē'-ŭs. Subterranean; den. the parts of plants growing beneath the surf. of the soil (bot.).

Hypogeum, -jē'-ŭm, hī-po—We., s. = *hypogæum*, -jē'-. The underground parts of a building. (anc. arch.) [nerves. (anat.)

Hypoglossal, -glŏs'-ăl, a. App. to the lingual

Hypogyn, hīp'-o-jĭn, s. 32, 42. A hypogynous plant. (bot.)

Hypogynous, hī-pŏj'-ĭn-ŭs, hĭp—S., a. Growing from below the base of the ovary. (bot.)

Hypophysis, -pŏf'-e-sĭs, s. 45. A cert. gland-like body and sac orig. in the brain. (anat.)

Hypopium, -pŏ'-pe-ŭm, s. An effusion of pus into the chamber of the cornea. (path.)

Hypostasis, -pŏs'-tă-sĭs, s. (pl., *hypostases*, -sēz.) Lit., subsistence, substance; appr., distinct personality with joint dependence (app. to the Trinity):—pl. The Trinity. (theol.)

Hypostatic, hī-po-stăt'-ĭk, hĭp-o—S., a. = *hypostat'ical*, -ăl. Rel. to hypostasis; constitutive; distinctly personal. (v. s.) H., *hypostat'ically*, ad. 91.

Hypotenuse, hī-pŏt'-e-nūse, hĭp—S., -nūs'—Be., Bar., Bu., Ke., Jo., s. The longest side of a right-angled triangle. (geom.)

Hypothecate, -pŏth'-e-kāte, hĭp-ŏth'—S., vt. To assign in pledge as security; to mortgage; to pawn. (leg.) H., *hypoth'ecating*, p.; *hypoth'ecated*, pp.; *hypoth'ecator*, 25, s.; *hypothecation*, 36, s. 89. [(q. v.).

Hypoth'enuse, -e-nūse, s. 18, 35. Hypotenuse

Hypothesis, hī-pŏth'-e-sĭs, hĭp-ŏth'—K., S., Wa., s. A supposition; someth. assumed for the purp. of argum.; a system or theory assumed to account for someth. not understood.

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Hypothetic, -po-thĕt'-ĭk (v. s.), a. = *hypothet'ical*, -ăl. Assumed; conditional; suppositive. H., *hypothet'ically*, ad. 91.

Hypotyposis, -po-tĭp-ō'-sĭs, s. Imagery. (rhet.)

Hypsometry, hĭp-sŏm'-e-tre, s. The art of meas. heights (either by trig. or the barom.).

Hyrse, hĕrse, s. 42. Millet. [tea.

Hyson, hĭ'-sŭn, s. 25. A superior sort of green

Hyssop, hĭs'-ŭp, hĭz'*—Ja., Wa., hĭ'*—Sh., We., Wo., s. 42, 35. A cert. plant.

Hysterical, hĭs-tĕr'-ĭk-ăl, a. = *hyster'ic**. 26. Resul. from the womb; affec. with or liable to hysterics.

Hyster'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. = *hyster'ia*, -e-ă, L. An affec., pec. to women, com. marked by a sense of suffocation, convulsive fits, &c.

Hysteritis,-ĭ'-tĭz, s. Inflam. of the womb.(path.)

Hysterocele, hĭs-tĕr'-o-sēle, hĭs'—S., s. 28. A hernia cont. a portion of the womb. (path.)

Hysterology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. 32. = *hys'tĕron prot'ĕron*, Gr. A fig. wh. expr. that last wh. should come first. (gr.; rhet.)

Hysterotomy, -ŏt'-o-me, s. Section of the womb; the Cæsarean operation. (surg.)

I

I, ĭ, (i. e.) *de*. The ninth letter, and the third vowel of the Eng. alphabet. As a final let. it occurs only in words of foreign origin. 14-5, *Ij*, ad. Ay. [99.

I, pro. The person speaking; one's self; myself. 66.

Iacinth†, ĭ'-ă-sĭnth, s. 37. The hyacinth (q. v.).

Iambic, ĭ-ăm'-bĭk, a. Pert. to or cons. of iambics; comic, satirical*. H., *iam'bically*, ad. 91.

Iam'bic, s. = *i'ambt*; *iam'bus*, L. (pl., *iam'bics*, *iam'buses*, E.; *iam'bi*, L.) A poet. foot (= ∪ -; or, in E., an unacc. and an acc. syl.); satire*:—pl. Verses composed of iambics.

Iatroleptic, ĭ-a-tro-lĕp'-tĭk, a. That cures by anointing.

Ibex, ĭ'-bĕks, s. 40. A spec. of wild goat.

Ibidem, ĭb-ĭ'-dĕm, e-bĭ'—S., ad. = *ib'id* (by contr.). In the same place, thing, or case.(L.)

Ibis, ĭ'-bĭs, s. 35. An Egyptian bird of sev. species. [unfor. in flight (like *Ic'arus*).

Icarian, ĭ-kā'r-e-ăn, a. 45. Adventurous or

Ice, īse, s. 28, 35. Frozen water (also ‡ app. to other frozen liq.); concreted sugar. H., *ice'-bird* (of Greenland), *ice'-blink* (bright appear. prod. by dist. ice—naut.), *ice'-boat* (for forc. a pas. through), *ice'-bound* (surr. with or fixed in—naut.), *ice'-cream* (cream, &c., flav. and artif. frozen), *ice'house* (a repository for), *ice'-plant* (a p. whose leaves are cov. with ice-like points), *ice'-spar* (a cert. min.), &c., s.—To *break the ice*‡ is, fig., to introd. a subj. or topic.

Ice, vt. To cover with ice; to convert into ice; to chill; to freeze:—vi. To become frozen‡. H., *i'cing*, p.; *iced*, īst, pp., a.; *i'cing* (act; also a cov. of concreted sugar), s. 89.

Ice'berg, -bĕrg, s. A vast mass of floating ice (oft. res. a hill or moun.).

Ice'lander, -lănd-ĕr, s. A native of *Ice'land*.

Iceland'ic, -ĭk, a. Of or bel. to Iceland:—s. The lang. of Iceland.

Ichneumon, ĭk-nū'-mŭn, s. 29, 18. A spec. of ferret or weasel, famed for destr. the eggs of crocodiles.

Ichneumonidan, -nŏn'-e-dăn, a. Pert. to the *ichneumon'idæ* (-dē), a family of predaceous insects. (entom.)

Ichnographic, ĭk-no-grăf'-ĭk, a. = *ichnograph'ical*, -ăl, 29, 45. Pert. to ichnography; describ. a ground-plot. H., *ichnograph'ically*, ad. 91.

Ichnography, -nŏg'-răf-e, s. The ground-plan or ground-plot of a building (arch.); the same geom. delineated (persp.).

Ichor, ĭ'-kŏr, s. 29. A thin, watery humour; sanious matter flowing from an ulcer.

I'chorous, -ŭs, ĭk'-o—K.,a. Like ichor; serous; *Ichthyo-*,ĭk'-thĕ-o, pfx. 29. Fish.(Gr.) [sanious.

Ich'thyocol, -kŏl, s. = *ichthyocolla*, -kŏl'-ă, L. Fish-glue; isinglass. [a descr. of fishes.

Ichthyography, -ŏg'-răf-e, s. 45. A treatise or

Ich'thyoid, -oyd, a. 22. Res. a fish (app. to cert. saurians.—zool.).

Ich'thyolite, -līte, s. A fossil fish.

Ichthyology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. 43. That branch of zoology wh. treats of fishes. H., *ichthyological*, -lŏj'-ĭk-ăl (pert. to), a.; *ichthyol'ogist*, -jĭst (one versed in), s. 90.

Ich'thyomancy, -măn-se, -ŏm'-ăn*—K., s. Divination by the heads or entrails of fishes.

Ichthyophagist, -ŏf'-ă-jĭst, s. 45. One who feeds

Ichthyoph'agous, -gŭs, a. Fish-eating. [on fish.

Ichthyoph'agy, -je,'s. Fish eating; fish-diet.

Ichthyosaurus, -sâw'-rŭs, s. = *ich'thyosaur**. The fish-lizard, an extinct marine animal.

Ichthyosis, -ō'-sĭs, s. Fish-skin disease. (path.)

Icicle, ī'-sĭkl, s. 45. = *ĭck'le*‡ (prov.). A pendant of ice formed by the freezing of dropping or flowing water. [true and lively description.

*Iconism**, ĭ'-kŏn-ĭzm, s. 35. A figure or repr.; a

Iconoclast, -kŏn'-o-klăst, s. A breaker or destr. of images (app. to those empl. in Chr. churches). H., *iconoclast'ic*, -ĭk (pert. to), a.; *icon'oclasm*, -klăzm (act of), s. 90-1.

Iconography, ĭ-kŏn-ŏg'-răf-e, s. 45. The scien. descr. of statues, and other like anc. monuments. [images; a Ro. Catholic.

Iconolater, -ŏl'-ă-tĕr, s. A worshipper of

Iconol'ogy, -o-je, s. 43. The doctr. of images and representation (par. as empl. in worship).

Icosahedral, ĭ-ko-sĕd-hē'-drăl, ĭ-kŏs-ĕ—S., a. Hav. 20 equal sides or faces. (geom.)

Icosahe'dron, -drŏn, s. One of the five reg. solids, bounded by 20 equal triangular sides or faces. (geom.)

Icosandrian, -săn'-dre-ăn, a. = *icosan'drous*, -drŭs. Hav. not less than 20 stamens inserted in the calyx, as in the class *icosan'dria*.(bot.)

Icteric, ĭk-tĕr'-ĭk, a. = *icter'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to, affec. with, or good in *ic'terus* or the jaundice. H., (an) *icter'ic*, s. (med.) 91.

Icteritious, -lsh'-ŭs, a. 36. Yellow (as from jaundice).

Icy, ī'-se, a. 43. Full of ice; cov. with ice; made of ice; res. ice; cold; frosty; chilling; fig., frigid, indif., free from passion or affec.; &c. H., *i'cincss*, s. 91. [*Idem.*

I'd‡, īd, = I would, or I had (by contr.). See

Idea, ĭ-dē'-ă, s. Lit., an image or resemb. conceived or seen by the mind; pop., a notion, conception, thought, or opin., and even purp. and intention; a proposition*. H., *ide'aless*, -ă-lĕs, a. 90.

Ideal, ĭ-dē'-ăl, a. Existing in idea; mental; intellec.; exis. in imag. only; fanciful; unreal. H., *ide'ally*, ad.; *ideal'ity*, s. (v. i.) 91.

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Ide'alise, -ĭze, vt. 60. = *ide'ate*†. To form in idea:—vi. To form ideas. H., *ide'alising*, p.; *ide'alised*, pp., a.; *idealisation*, -zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Ide'alism, -ĭzm, s. 35. The doctr. wh. denies the existence of matter, and reduces all things to spirit, or the thinking principle—ourselves, our fellow-men, and God; Berkeleyism. H., *ide'alist* (one who &c.), s. 90.

Ideality, -ăl'-ĭt-e, s. Ideal state; a lively imag., united to a love of the beaut.; a phren. organ. [same; the same person. (L.)

Idem, ĭ'-dĕm, s. or pro. = *id.* (by contr.). The

Identical, ĭ-dĕn'-tĭk-ăl, a. = *iden'tic**. The same; the self-same. H., *iden'tically*, 43, ad.; *iden'ticalness* or *iden'tity*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Iden'tify, -te-fī, vt. 43. To ascer. or prove to be really the same. H., *iden'tifying*, p.; *iden'tified*, -fīd, pp.; *identification*, -te-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. (v. a.) 89.

Iden'tity, -te-te, s. Sameness, as disting. from likeness or diversity. (v. su.)

Ideographic, Id-e-o-grăf'-ĭk, a. = *ideograph'ical*. 45. Repr. ideas; not phonetic. (philol.)

Ideology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. 32. Lit., the science of mind; appr., the doctr. of ideas (par. that of Condillac), or a treatise of it. H., *ideological*, -lŏj'- (pert. to), a.; *ideologist*, -ŏl'-o-jist (one who treats of), s. 90.

Ides, Idz, s. pl. The 15th day of Mar., May, July, and Oct., and the 13th of the other months; also the eight days prec. these in each month, counted backw. to the eighth. (ane. Rome.) [culiar; of itself. (Gr.)

Idio-, Id'-e-o, Id'-yo—K., pfx. Individual; pe-

Idiocrasy, -ŏk'-rā-se, s. Idiosyncrasy (q. v.). H., *idiocrat'ic* or *idiocrat'ical*, a. 90.

Idiocy, Id'-e-o-se, Id'-yo-se—K., s. Idiotcy. (v. i.)

Idioelec'tric, a. Self-electric.

Idiom, Id'-e-ŭm, Id'-yŭm—K., s. 25. A mode of expres. pec. to a lang. or to a dialect; also the genius or par. cast of a lang.; phraseology; dialect.

Idiomatic, Id-e-o-măt'-ĭk, Id-yo—K., a. = *idiomat'ical*, -ăl. Pec. to a lang.; phraseological. H., *idiomat'ically*, ad. 91.

Idiopathic, -păth'-ĭk, a. Primary, not dep. on any other disease (opp. to symptomatic.—path.). H., *idiopath'ically*, ad. 91. [disease.

Idiopathy, -ŏp'-ă-the, s. Idiopathic affec. or

Idiorepul'sive, a. Repulsive of or by itself.

Idiosyncrasy, -sĭn'-krā-se, s. 42. Peculiarity of constitution or temperament (ment. or bod.; par. with regard to extr. suscep. to the action of cert. subs. and agents); idiocratic. (med.) H., *idiosyncratic*, -krăt'-ĭk (of pec. temp. or constit.), a. 90-1.

Idiot, Id'-e-ŭt, Id'-yŭt—K., s. 25. A human creature without the powers of reason (and who has no lucid intervals—leg.); a nat. fool; fig., a foolish or unwise person. H., *id'iocy* (v. su.), *id'iotcy* or *id'iotism**, -ĭzm (state of being a; imbecility; folly), s. 90-1.

Idiotic, -ŏt'-ĭk, a. = *idiot'ical*, -ăl; *idiot'ish*, -ĭsh. Being an idiot; like an idiot; fig., foolish, absurd. H., *idiot'ically*, ad. (v. s.) 91.

Idiot'icon, -e-kŏn, s. A dict. confined to a par. dialect of a lang. or country. [become foolish.

*Idiotise**, Id'-e-ŭt-ĭze, vt., vi. 60. To make or

Id'iotism, -ĭzm, s. 35. An idiom; idiotcy*.

Idle, ī'dl, a. 45. Unengaged; unempl.; not occupied, affording leisure; (more us.) indolent, inactive, averse to labour; lazy*†; vain, useless, ineffectual; unimpor.; profitless; trifling; unedifying; unfruitful, barren†. H., *i'dly*, 43, ad.; *i'dleness*, s. 91.—*I'dle-headed** or *i'dle-pated**, a. = foolish; stupid; infatuated.

I'dle, vi. To lose time in inaction. H., *i'dling*, p.; *i'dled*, -dld, pp.; *i'dler*, s. 89.—To *i'dle away*†, is to spend or waste in idleness.

Idocrase, Id'-o-krāze, s. 35. The volcanic garnet.

Idol, ī'-dŭl, s. 25. An image or repres. empl. as an obj. of worship; a pagan deity; fig., any person or thing inordin. loved or honoured. H., *i'dolish*† (idolatrous), *i'dolism*†, -ĭzm (idolatry), *i'dolist** (an idolater—poet.), &c., s. 90. [worshipper of idols.

Idolater, -dŏl'-ă-tĕr, s. (f., *idol'atress*.) A

*Idolatrical**, -do-lăt'-rĭk-ăl, a. Pert. or tend. to idolatry. [vi. To worship idols. (v. i.)

Idolatrise, ĭ-dŏl'-ă-trĭze, vt. 60. To idolise:—

Idol'atrous, -trŭs, a. = *i'dolous*†, -ŭs. Pert. or tend. to, or comprising idolatry. H., *idol'atrously*, ad. 91.

Idol'atry, -ă-tre, s. The worship of idols; fig., exces. attachm. to any thing; love bordering on adoration.

Idolise, ĭ'-dŭl-ĭze, vt. 60. To worship (as an idol); fig., to love to excess; to love or rever. to adoration:—vi. To idolatrise*. H., *i'dolising*, p.; *i'dolised*, pp., a.; *i'doliser*, s.; &c. (v. su.) 89. [able; convenient.

Idoneous†, ĭ-dōne'-y'ŭs, e—S., a. 45. Fit; suit-

Idrialine, Id'-re-ă-lĭn, s. 58. A cert. bituminous subs. from the mines of *Id'ria*.

Idyl, ĭ'-dĭl, s. 42. A short pastoral poem.

If, ĭf, imp. (com., though incor., classed among conj.—We.) Give or allow that; whether or not; suppose it be granted that. (It com. introd. a cond. sentence or clause.)

I'faith†, e-fāth', ad. In faith; indeed; truly.

Ig-, Ig, pfx. See *In-*. (It is always negative.)

Igasuric, Ig-ă-sū'-rĭk, a. 18. Noting an acid found in nux-vomica, &c.

Igneous, Ig'-ne-ŭs, a. Pert. to, cons. of, cont., or res. fire; fiery; prod. by the action of heat or fire (geol.). [scintillating.

Igniecent, -nēs'-ĕnt, a. Growing hot or fiery; *Ignes'cent**, a. A min. that yields sparks by per-

Igniferous, -nĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. fire. [cussion.

Ignif'luous, -l'ōō-ŭs, a. Flowing with fire.

Ignify, Ig'-ne-fī, vt. To form into fire; to ignite*. H., *ig'nifying*, p.; *ig'nified*, pp.

Ignigenous, -nĭj'-e-nŭs, a. 32. Prod. by fire.

Ignipotent, -nĭp'-o-tĕnt, a. Presiding over fire.

Ignis-fatuus, Ig-nĭs-făt'-ū-ŭs, -shū-ŭs—Wa., s. (pl., *ignes-fat'uī*, -nēz-.) 99. A meteoric light somet. seen over marshy ground; Will o' the wisp‡. (L.)

Ignite, Ig-nīte', vt. To kindle; to render red or luminous by heat:—vi. To take fire; to grow red with heat. H., *ignīt'ing*, p.; *ignīt'ed*, pp., a.; *ignīt'ible*, 45, a.; *ignition*, -nĭsh'-ŭn (act; state; par. the state of being heated to redness), s. 89.

Ignivomous, -nĭv'-o-mŭs, a. Vomiting fire.

Ignoble, Ig-nō'-bl, a. 45. Not noble; of lowly birth; mean or worthless in estim. or in use; dishonourable; degraded. H., *igno'bly*, 43, ad.; *igno'bleness*, *ignobil'ity*†, s. 91.

Ignominious, Ig-no-mĭn'-y'ŭs, a. 45. Incur. or inflic. disgrace or shame; cowardly; mean; reproachful; dishonourable. H., *ignomin'iously*, ad.; *ig'nominy*, -mĭn-e, or *ig'nomy*†

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(pub. disgrace under the imput. of dishonourable motives or conduct), s. 91.

Ignoramus, -rā'-mŭs, s. Lit., we are ignorant; appr., we ignore, the indorsem. of a grand jury on a bill of indictm. 'not found' (leg.); an ignor. person, a vain pretender to knowledge† (pl., *ignora'muses*). H., *ignora'mus**, s. 90. (L.)

Ignorance, ĭg'-no-rănse, -nŭr-ănse—K., s. 28. The want or absence of knowl.; the negative state of an uninstructed mind:—pl. Omissions, mistakes*.

Ig'norant, -rănt, a. Without knowl. or information; untaught, unlearned; illiterate; unacquainted with (fol. by *of*); unskilful*. H., *ig'norantly*, 43, ad.; *ig'norance*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Ig'norant, s. An ignor. person*†; (more us.) ignor. persons collec. (= the *ig'norant*).

Ignore, ĭg-nōr', vt. To be ignorant of†; appr., to set aside or reject (as a bill 'not found' by a grand jury—leg.).

Ignosci'ble†, -nŏs'-ĭbl, a. 45. Pardonable.

Iguana, ĭg-wā'-nă, s. 99. A genus of saurian reptiles allied to the lizard. (Sp.)

Igua'nodon, -no-dŏn, s. An extinct saurian reptile of enormous size. (fos.)

Il-, ĭl, pfx. See *In-* (and below).

Ilahamic, -kăn'-ĭk, a. Noting cert. old ast.

Ileus, ĭl'-e-ŭs, s. Colic. (L.)

Ilex, ī'-lĕks, s. 40. The holly; also an ever-

Iliac, ĭl'-e-ăk, -yăk†—K., a. 45. Pert. to the *ileum* or last portion of the small intestines.—*Iliac passion* is a severe spec. of colic, marked by the vomiting of bilious and fæcal matter. (path.)

Iliad, ĭl'-e-ăd, -yăd†—K., s. 45. One of the epic poems of Homer.

Ilk, ĭlk, a. The same†; eseh†:—s. Same surname and title or estate (Sco.).

Ill, ĭl, a. (comp., *worse*, wŭrse; su., *worst*, wŭrst.) Bad, evil (in any sense); contrary to good; prod. evil or misfor.; unfortunate; unhealthy, insalubrious; ailing, sick, disordered in health; diseased; unfavourable, suspicious; depraved, iniquitous; not agreeable; not proper, regular, or legitimate. (v. i.)

Ill, ad. = *ill'y**¶. Not well; not rightly; not easily; badly; with difficulty. (v. a.)

Ill, s. Wickedness; evil; misfor.; misery. (v. su.) In comp. *ill* (s., a., or ad.) expr. badness of qual. or cond., and may be gen. rend. by bad, badly, or not well: as—*ill-arrânged**, *ill-assort'ed*, *ill-bal'anced*, -*ănst*, *ill'-bred* (badly taught; rude, impolite), *ill-concert'ed*, *ill-conditioned*, -dĭsh'-ŭnd (in bad c.; also depraved, vicious, worthless), *ill-contrîved**, *ill-conduct'ed* (badly c.; also vicious, depraved), *ill-consid'ered*, *ill-defined**, *ill-deserved** (also unmerited), *ill-devised** (unwisely planned; injudicious), *ill-direct'ed*, *ill-disposed** (unfav. d.; ripe for crime or mischief), *ill-equipped*, -kwĭpt', *ill'-faced*, *ill'-fated* (unfortunate), *ill-fa'voured* (ill'—S.; fig., ugly, deformed), *ill'-fitted*, *ill'-formed*, *ill-fur'nished*, *ill-imagined*, -măj'-ĭnd, *ill-informed**, *ill'-judged* (unwise; injudic.), *ill'-lived** (leading an ill life), *ill'-looking*, *ill'-mannered* (insuf. m.—naut.), *ill-mean'ing*, *ill-mod'elled*, *ill-na'tured* (crabbed, peevish; unkind; perverse; intractable*), *ill-o'mened*, *ill-propor'tioned*, -shŭnd (dispropor.; unsymmetrical), *ill-provi'ded*, *ill-requi'red*, *ill-sort'ed*, *ill'-starred* (unlucky), *ill'-stored* (badly or insuf. s.), *ill-suppressed*, -prĕst' (not fully s.; scarcely concealed), *ill-tem'pered* (of bad t.; crabbed, peevish), *ill'-timed* (done or said at an unsuit. t.), *ill'-trained* (badly taught or disciplined), *ill'-worn*, &c., s.; *ill-fa'vouredly* (v. su.), *ill-na'turedly* (v. su.), &c., ad.; *ill'-blood*, -blŭd (resentm.; enmity), *ill-bred'ing* (rudeness; unpoliteness), *ill-fa'vouredness* (v. su.), *ill-na'ture* (evil disposition; crabbedness, unkindness, &c.; v. su.), *ill-na'turedness* (v. s.), *ill'-turn* (an unkind act; an attack of illness†—U. S.), *ill-will'* (hostile feeling; enmity), *ill-will'er*† (one who wishes ill), &c., s.; *ill'-time* (to do or attempt at an unsuit. time), &c., vt. [labour.

*Illaborate**, ĭl-lăb'-o-rāte, a. Done with little

Illaserable, -lăs'-, a.¶ [tears.¶

Illachrymable†, -lăk'-re, a. Incapable of

Illapse, ĭl-lăpse', s. A sliding in; grad. immission or entrance; a falling on; a sud. attack.

Illaqueate†, -lăk'-we-āte, -lā'-kwe—Ja., K., Wa., vt. 33. To entangle, entrap, ensnare. H., *illaquea'tion**, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Illation, -lā'-shŭn, s. An inference drawn from premises; conclusion; deduction.

Ill'ative, -ā-tĭv, a. 45. That may be inferred; that den. an inference. H., *ill'atively*, ad. 91.

Ill'ative, s. A word or particle den. illation.

Illaud'able, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [ticing.

*Illecebrous**, ĭl-lē'-se-brŭs, a. Alluring; en-

Ille'gal, -găl, a. Contrary to law.¶ H., &c. 91.

Ille'galise, -ĭze, vt. 60. To render unlawful.[1]

Illegible, -lĕj'-, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [H., &c. 89.

Illegitimate, -jĭt'-, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Illegit'imate, vt. To bastardise.[1] H., &c. 89.

Illeviable, a.¶

Illib'eral, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [H., &c. 89.

Illib'eralise, -ĭze, vt. 60. To make illiberal.[1]

Illicit, -lĭs'-ĭt, a. = *ill'icitous**, -ŭs. 28. Unlawful; prohib. by law; unlicensed.¶ H., &c. 91.

Illim'itable, a. Limitless; boundless; infinite.¶

Illimita'tion, s. Illimitable state. [H., &c. 91.

Illim'ited†, a. Unlimited.

Illinition, ĭl-le-nĭsh'-ŭn, s. A thin crust of extraneous matter formed on minerals

*Illit'eral**, a.¶ [(min.); inunction†.

Illit'erate, a. Unlettered; uninstruc.; ignor.; rude.¶ H., *illit'erately*, 43, ad.; *illit'erateness*, *illit'eracy**, or *illit'eratism*†, s.; (the) *illit'erate*, s. 91. [ness, indisposition. See *Ill.*

Illness, ĭl'-nĕs, s. Badness, wickedness*; sick-

Illogical, -lŏj'-, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Illude, ĭl-l'ūde', vt. 16. To play upon by artifice; to deceive; to mock; to delude. H., *illûd'ing*, p.; *illûd'ed*, pp. (v. i.)

*Illu'minant**, -ĭnt, s. That wh. illuminates.

Illuminate, ĭl-l'ūū'-mĭn-āte, a. 18. Enlightened. (v. v.)

Illu'minate, vt. To enlighten; to throw light on; to supply with light; to adorn with festal lamps, &c.; to enlighten intellec. or relig.; to illustrate; to adorn with orn. letters, &c. (as books and MSS.):—vi. To shed or supply light*. H., *illu'minating*, p.; *illu'minated*, pp., a.; *illu'minator*, 25 (par. one who adorns books, &c.), s.; *illumina'tion* (act, &c.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Illuminati, -ē'-tī, s. pl. = *illuminés*, -ē', Fr. (eing., *illu'minate*, *illumines'*.) 99. Lit., the enlightened; appr., parties who had received baptism†; an anc. sect of Span. heretics;

¶ *Il-*, equiv. to not. See *In-*. [1] *Il-*, reversing the sense of the prim. word. See *In-*.

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cert. associations in mod. Europe, prof. to raise the standard of virtue and morality. H., *illu'minism*, -izm (prin. or tenets of), s. 90.

Illumination, -ā'-shŭn, s. The act, art, or prac. of illum. or of supplying light; that wh. gives light; display of lights, &c., at a festival or pub. rejoicing; brightness, splendour; an illum. book or MSS.; inspiration. (v. v.)

Illu'minative, -tĭv, a. 45. Able or tend. to give light. (v. v.)

Illumine, -lōō'-mĭn, vt. 45. = *illume**. 18. To illuminate; to enlighten (phys. or ment.); to adorn. H., *illu'mining*, p.; *illu'mined*, pp.

*Illu'minist**, -izz, vt. 60. To initiate into the doctr. of the illuminati. H., &c. 89.

Illusion, il-lōō'-zhŭn, s. 18, 36. Deceptive appearance; false show; mental hallucination; chimera; fallacy; error. H., *illu'sionist* (one given to or troubled with), s. 90. See *Illude*.

Illu'sive, -sĭv, a. 36, 45. = *illu'sory*, -sĕr-e, 25. Cnst. illusion; deceptive; fallacious. H., *illu'sively*, ad.; *illu'siveness*, s. 91.

Illustrate, il-lŭs'-trāte, vt. Lit., to throw light or brightness on†; to render illustrious or glorious†; fig., to explain or elucidate; to make clear by explan.; to explain and adorn pictorially. H., *illus'trating*, p.; *illus'trated*, pp., a.; *illus'trator* (K., S.; *ill'ustrător* —We.; -trā'—J. & M. 25), s.; *illustra'tion*, -shŭn (act of i.; explan., elucidation; also a picture, diagram, &c., wh. i.), s. 89.

Illus'trative, -trā-tĭv, a. 45. = *illus'tratory**, -tĕr-e, 25. Hav. the qual. of elucidating; cont. illustr.; serv. to illustrate. H., *illus'tratively*, ad. 91.

Illustrious, il-lŭs'-tre-ŭs, a. Disting. by the reputation of greatness; eminent by excellence; conspic., exalted, renowned; conferring honour or fame (as a deed, &c.). H., *illus'triously*, 43, ad.; *illus'triousness*, s. 91.

Illuxurious, -lŭg-zū'-, a. Not luxurious.

I'm†, *Ime*. = *I am* (by contr.).

Im-, im, pfx. See *In-* (and below).

Image, im'-āj-e, -ĭj*—K., Wa., s. 32, 45. Any corporeal representation (par. app. to statues); a statue; an idol; a picture; any copy or likeness; semblance; a repres. in the mind, an idea, a conception; a picture drawn by the imag.; the spectrum or appear. of an obj. prod. by reflec. or refraction (opt.). H., *imageless*, a. 90.

Im'age, vt. To repres. or form an image of; to form a likeness of in the mind; to imagine*. H., *im'aging*, p.; *im'aged*, pp.; *im'ageable*, 45, a.; *im'aging* (act), s. (v. i.) 89.

Imagery, im'-āj-e-re, -a-jĕr-e—S., im'-mĭj-ĕr-e —Wa. (v. su.), s. Sensible or corporeal repres., statues, pictures; mental phantasms; figures den. similitude or comparison (rhet.).

Imaginable, -măj'-in-ă-bl, a. 45. That may or can be imagined. H., *imag'inably*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Ima'ginant†, -ănt, a. Imagining.

Imaginary, -măj'-in-ă-rĕ-e, a. 32, 25. Existing only in imag.; ideal; visionary; assumed, unreal, impossible (alg.).

Imagination, -ă'-shŭn, s. The act of imagining; the pec. faculty by wh. the mind prod. wig. thoughts or new combin. of ideas from materials stored up in the memory; that wh. is imagined; conception; mental image, scheme, or contrivance; a fanciful opinion†.

Imaginative, -măj'-in-e-tĭv, -ă—S., Wa., a. 32, 45. Disposing or disposed to form mental images; full of imag.; fantastic†. H., *imag'inativeness*, s. 91.

Imagine, im-ăj'-in, vt. 32, 45. To form out of mental suggestions or the materials of the memory; to paint in the mind; to contrive in purpose; to scheme or devise†; to fancy, conceive, suppose†; to think or apprehend†:—vi. To conceive; to have mental images, notions, or ideas. H., *imag'ining*, p.; *imag'ined*, pp., a.; *imag'iner**, s.; *imag'ining* (act of), s. 89.

Imam, ĭ'-mán, im'-ăm—J. & M., s. = *imaum*, -mâ'wm'. A Mohammedan priest; also a M. prince hav. supreme spiritual power.

*Imban**, im-băn', vt. To deprive of civ. and pol. rights. [band or bands.

*Imband'**, vt. To form into or surr. with a

Imbank', vt. To embank (q. v.).‖

Imbas'tardise†, vt. 60. To bastardise.

Imbathe', vt. To embathe.‖

Imbecile, im-be-sēls'—K., S., Sc., Sh., im'-be-sĭl—We., im-bē'-lĭ—A., E., Ja., Jo., Ke., P., Wa., Wo., s. 45. Without strength (bod. or ment., par. the latter); weak, feeble, infirm; impotent. H., *imbecility*, -sĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Imbecile', s. An imbecile person. [imbecile.

*Imbecile'ness**, vt. = *imbecil'itate†*. To render

Imbed', vt. To embed (q. v.).

*Imbellic**, -bĕl'-ĭk, a. Not warlike.¶

Imbibe, im-blbe', vt. To drink or suck in; to absorb (as liq. or moisture); fig., to receive or admit into the mind; to imbue, drench, or soak†. H., *imbib'ing*, p.; *imbibed'*, pp.; *imbib'er*, s.; *imbibition*, -be-bish'-ŭn, s. 89.

Imbitter, -bĭt'-ĕr, vt. To make bitter; to render unhappy; to exasperate.[1] H., *imbitt'ering*, p.; *imbitt'ered*, pp., a.; *imbitt'erment*.

Imbod'y, vt., vi. To embody (q. v.). [*error*, s. 89.

Imbor'der, vt. To emborder.[1]

*Imbosk**, im-bŏsk', vt. To conceal (as in bushes or a wood):—vi. To lie concealed; &c. H., *imbosk'ing**, p.; *imboskt'**, pp. 89.

Imbo'som, vt. To embosom (q. v.).

*Imbound'**, vt. To enclose in limits.‖

Imbrangle†§, im-brăng'gl, vt. 45. To entangle.

Imbricate, im'-bre-kāte, a. = *im'bricated*. Indented with concavities; lying over each other, like tiles upon a roof (bot.).

Imbrication, -kā'-shŭn, s. A concave indenture (as of a tile); tiling. (v. a.)

Imbroglio, im-brōl'-yo, s. 99. Intricacy; a complicated plot; embroilment. (It.)

Imbrown', vt. To brown; to darken, to tan; to cloud or obscure*. H., &c. 89

Imbrue, im-brōō', vt. 18. To wet or moisten; to steep, soak, or drench (par. in blood); to effuse, to distil†. H., *imbru'ing*, p.; *imbrued'*, pp.; *imbru'ment*, s. 89.

Imbrute, -brōōte', vt. 18. To degrade to the state of a brute; to brutalise:—vi. To sink to brutality. H., *imbrūt'ing*, p.; *imbrūt'ed*, pp.

Imbue, im-bū', vt. 18. To tinge deeply; to dye; to soak with liquid; fig., to tincture, to cause to imbibe (as the mind.) H., *imbu'ing*, p.; *imbued'*, pp.; *imbu'ment* (also a deep tincture), *imbu'tion**, 36, s. 89.

*Imburse**, -bŭrse', vt. 35. To stock or supply with money. H., *imburse'ment*, s.; &c. 89.

Imitable, im'-e-tăbl, -ĭt-ăbl—K., a. 45. That

Im-, equiv. to *in* or *into*. See *In-*. ¶ *Im-*, equiv. to *not*. See *In-*. ‖ *Im-*, intensive or explesive. See *In-*.

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may be imitated; worthy of imitation. H., *im'itably**, ad. ; *imitabil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Imitate, ĭm'-e-tāte, -ĭt-āte—K., vt. To copy; to follow or endeav. to fol. in manners, style, &c.; to counterfeit; to copy the gen. method or style of another, but not the particulars or details (liter.). H., *im'itāting*, p.; *im'itated*, pp., a.; *im'itātor*, 25, s.; *imita'tion*, -shŭn (act of; also that wh. is prod.; a copy, likeness, resemb.), s. 89.

Im'itative, -ĭv, a. 45. Inclined to copy; aiming at resemblance; formed after a model or pattern. H., *im'itatively*, ad. 91.

Immac'ulate, a. 18. Spotless (lit. or fig.); pure; unstained; undefiled.¶ H., *immac'ulately*, 43, ad.; *immac'ulateness*, s. 91.

*Immailed**, -māld, a.[1]

Immal'leable, a.¶

Imman'acle, vt.[1]

*Immanation**, ĭm-mā-nā'-shŭn, s. A flowing or passing in; also that wh. flows in.‖

Immanent, ĭm'-ā-nĕnt, a. Inherent; intrinsic. H., *imm'anency*, -nĕn-se, s. 91.

Immane†, -mān', a. Vast; huge; very great. H., *immane'ly*†, ad. 91.

Imman'ifest, a. Obscure; &c.¶ [ness; vastness†.

*Immanity**, -măn'-ĭt-e, s. Barbarity, savage-

Immanuel, ĭm-măn'-ū-ĕl, s. = *Emman'uel*, *Eman'uel**. Lit., God with us; appr., the

Immarcess'ible, a. Unfading.¶ [Saviour.

Immar'tial, -ah'al, a. Not warlike.

Immask', vt. To mask.[1] H., &c. 89.

Immatch'able†, a.¶

Immate'rial, a. Not material; incorporeal; unimportant; trifling.¶ H., &c. 91.

Immate''rialise, a. 60. Spiritualised.

Immate''rialism, s. Spiritualism. H., *immatēr'ialist* (a spiritualist), s.

Immate''riate†, a. Incorporeal.

Immature', a. = *immatūred'*. 18.¶ H., &c. 91.

Immeability, ĭm-me-ā-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. The state of not being permeable*; want of power to

Immeasurable, -mĕzh'-, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [pass†.

Immeasured, -mĕzh'-, a.¶

Immechan'ical, a.¶ [or indepen. power.

*Immediacy**, ĭm-mē'-de-ā-se (v. i.), s. Imm.

Immediate, ĭm-mē'-de-āte, ĭm-mēd'-yāte†, -yĕt—K., a. 45. Acting without a medium, or any intervening cause or means; proximate; direct; not acting by second causes; instant; present; without delay; without the intervention of time. H., *imme'diately*, 43, ad.; *imme'diateness*, s. 91.

Immed'icable, a. Incurable.¶

Immelo'dious, a.¶

Immem'orable, a.¶

Immemorial, ĭm-me-mōre'-e-ăl, a. Beyond memory (app. to past time so remote that its begin. cannot be traced); prior to the reign of Edward II. (leg.). H., *immemōr'ially*, ad. 91.

Immense, ĭm-mense', a. 35. Boundless, unlimited; without apparent or defined limits; vast in extent; very large; enormous; huge; prodigious. H., *immense'ly*, 43, ad.; *immense'ness**, *immensity*, -mĕns'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Immen'surable, a.¶ H., &c. 89.

*Immen'surate**, a. Unmeasured.

Immerge, ĭm-mĕrje', vt. 32. To plunge into or under a liquid:—vi. To disappear by entering any medium (as the light of the sun or the shadow of the earth—ast.)‖ H., *immer''ging*, p.; *immerged'*, pp., a. 89.

Immer'it†, s. Want of merit. H., *immer'ited*† (unmerited), a.; *immer'itous*† (undeserv.), a.

Immerse, ĭm-mĕrse', vt. 35. To plunge into or under a liquid; to sink or cover deep; to overwhelm; to involve, to engage deeply (as in any pursuit or bus.):—vi. To immerge*. H., *immers'ing*, p.; *immersed'*, pp., a.; *immer'sion*, -shŭn (act; state; disappear. of a celes. body in the light of the sun or the shadow of the earth—ast.; baptism—theol.), s. 89.

Immethod'ical, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [immigrates.

Immigrant, ĭm'-e-grănt, s. A person who

Imm'igrate, -grāte, vi. To pass or remove into a country for the purp. of permanent residence.‖ H., *imm'igrāting*, p.; *imm'igrated*, pp.; *immigra'tion*, 36, s. 89. See *Emigrate*.

Imminent, ĭm'-e-nĕnt, a. Prim., hanging over; appr., impending, threatening (par. app. to evils). H., *imm'inently*, 43, ad.; *imm'inence*, -nĕnse (state; also impending ill†), s. 91.

*Immin''gle**, vt.[1] [(q. v.).

*Imminution**, -nū'-shŭn, s. 18. Diminution

Immis'cible, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [immitting.‖

Immission, ĭm-mĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of

Immit, -mĭt', vt. To send or thrust in; to inject.‖ H., *immitt'ing*, p.; *immitt'ed*, pp., a.;

*Immit'igable**, a.¶ [*immis'sion*, s. (v. su.) 89.

*Immix'**, vt. To mix; to mingle.[1]

Immix'able, a.¶

*Immixed**, -mĭkst', a. Unmixed (q. v.).

*Immo'bile**, a. Immovable; insusceptible of motion; fixed.¶ H., *immobil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Immod'erate, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [cess; &c. (v. a.)

Immodera'tion, s. = *immod'eracy*†, *-ā-se*. Ex-

Immod'est, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Immolate, ĭm'-o-lāte, vt. To sacrifice or to offer in sacrifice. H., *imm'olating*, p.; *imm'olated*, pp., a.; *imm'olātor*, 25, s.; *immola'tion*, 36 (act; also that wh. is sacr.), s. 89.

Immoment'ous, a.¶

Immor'al, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Immor'tal, a. Exempt from death; eternal, ceaseless, perpetual; imperishable, incorruptible; conn. with or termin. on immortality (as hopes, desires, &c.); destined to live or be known in all ages of the world (as a name, poem, &c.).¶ H., *immor'tally*, ad.; *immortal'ity* (eternal life; eternity; perpetuity; enduring fame), s. 91.

Immor'tal, s. One who is exempt from death.

Immor'talise, -ĭze, vt. 60. To render immortal (in any of the above senses, par. the last):—vi. To become immortal†. H., &c. 89.

Immortifica'tion, s. Entire unrestraint of the passions.

Immovable, -mōōv'-, a. Not movable; fig., steadfast, fixed; unalterable, unchangeable; not impressible; unfeeling.¶ H., &c. 91.

Immovables, -mōōv'-ăblz, s. pl. Fixtures, &c., not movable by the tenant. (leg.)

*Immundicity**, -dĭs'-, s. Uncleanness.

Immunity, ĭm-mū'-nĭt-e, s. 18. Exemption from any obligation; privilege; prerogative; freedom.

Immure, -mūre', vt. 18. To enclose within walls; to shut up; to confine; to imprison.‖ H., *immūr'ing*, p.; *immured'*, pp.

Immu''table, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

‖ *Im-*, equiv. to *in* or *into*. See *In-*. ¶ *Im-*, equiv. to *not*. See *In-*. [*Im-*, intensive or explctive. See *In-*.

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immute†, im-mūt′, vt. To make a change in; to alter. H., *immuta'tion**, 36 (change; alteration), s.; &c. 89.

Imp, imp, s. Offspring, a son†; appr., a whaltern or little devil. H., *imp'ish*, a. 90.

Imp, vt. To ingraft†; to extend or enlarge by someth. added* (as a hawk's wing with feathers—falc.).

Impact, im′-pākt, -pākt′—J. & M., s. Touch; impression; the single, instantaneous blow or action of one body on another, to put it in motion (mech.).

Impact', vt. To drive close; to press firmly tog. H., *impact'ing*, p.; *impact'ed*, pp.; *impact'ion*, 36, s. 89. [unsuitable.

Impair‖, im-pār′, im′—We., a. Unequal;

Impair', vt. To make worse; to lessen in value or excel., or in power; to injure; to weaken or enfeeble:—vi. To grow worse†; &c. H., *impair'ing*, p.; *impaired'*, pp., a.; *impair'er*, s.; *impair'ment** or *impair*†, s. 89.

Impale', vt., &c.‖ See *Empale*, &c.

Impalm', vt.‖

Impal'pable, a. Not perceptible by the touch; extremely fine (as a powder).¶ H., &c. 91.

Impaneled, -pōl′-zld, pp., a.[1] [bodied in bread.

Impanate, im-pā′-nāt, im′—We., a. Em-

Impan'nate, im′—We., -pān′—J. & M., vt. To embody in bread. H., *impana'tion*, 36 (the imag. real presence in the eucharist), s.

Impan'el, vt. = *impan'el*. To formally enrol a list of names in a schedule or 'pannel;' and thus constitute a jury.‖ H., &c. 89.

Impar'adise, -ā-dīse, vt. 26, 35. To put into a place or state res. paradise; to render supremely happy.‖ H., *impar'adising*, p.; *Imparasyllab'ic*, a.¶ [*impar'adised*, pp.

*Impar'donable**, a.¶ [equal parts.

Impar'ity, s. Inequality; indivisibility into

Impark', vt. To enclose in a park; to enclose or form as a park; to sever from a common.‖ H., *impark'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Imparl, -pārl′, vi. To talk tog.; appr., to have licence or delay for mut. adjustm. (leg.).

Impar'lance, -āns, s. A petition for time to plead, consider, or adjust; also the resul. delay or contin. of a cause. (leg.)

Impar'sonee, im-pār-sn-ē′, a. Inducted into, and in full poss. of a rectory. (eccl.)

Impart, im-pārt′, vt. To grant, as to a partaker; to bestow or give; to convey, to make known; to communicate. H., *impart'ing*, p.; *impart'ed*, pp., a.; *impart'er*, s.; *impartation*, 36, *impart'ance*, -āns, *impart'ment**, s. (v. i.) 89.

Impar'tial, -sh′āl, a. 27. Unbiassed; unprejudiced; disinterested; just.¶ H., &c. 91.

Impart'ible, -ibl, a. 45. That may be imparted (v. t.); also (from anoth. root) not partible or subj. to partition. H., &c. 91.

Impas'able, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Impass'ible, a.¶

Impassion, -pāsh′-ūn, vt. = *impas'sionate*. 35. To move or affect strongly with passion. H., &c. (v. i.) 89. [able.

Impassionable, -pāsh′-ūn-ābl, a. 35, 45. Excit-

Impassionate, -pāsh′-, a. Strongly affected, impassioned; also without passion or feeling.¶ H., &c. 91.

Impassioned, -pāsh′-ūnd, pp., a. Marked by passion or feeling; animated, excited; ardent, heartfelt, glowing.[1] (v. v.)

Impas'sive, a. Exempt from the agency of exter. causes; not suscep. of pain or suffering.¶ H., &c. 91.

Impastation, im-pās-tā′-shūn, s. The union or mix. of diff. subs. by means of cements capable of resis. air and fire. (sculp.)

Impaste, -pāst′, vt. To knead or form into a paste; to cov. with paste; to lay on colours thickly and boldly (pa.). H., &c. 89.

Impatible, im-pāt′-ibl, a. 45. Intolerable.

Impa'tient, -sh′ēnt, a.¶ H., *impa'tience* (state of), s.; &c. 91.

Impat'ronise, -īze, vt. 60. To put into supreme poss. of a seignory.‖ H., *impatronisation*, -ne-zā′-shūn (absol. seign. or poss.), s.; &c. 89.

Impawn', vt.[1]

Impeach, im-pēch′, vt. To hinder or impede†; to arrest by accusation; to charge as answerable; to charge with bef. a proper tribunal (app. to treason or high pub. crimes—leg.); pop., to call in question; to charge with impropriety. H., *impeach'ing*, p.; *impeached'*, pp., a.; *impeach'er*, s.; *impeach'able*, 45, a.; *impeach'ment* (act of; charge or accus.; censure, accus.; state of being liable to account, as for waste, &c.—leg.), s. 89.

Impearl', vt. To form in the resemb. of pearls; to decorate with, or as with pearls. H., &c. 89.

Impecc'able, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Impede, im-pēd′, vt. = *im'pedite*†. To hinder, retard, obstruct; to stop in progress. H., *impād'ing*, p.; *impād'ed*, pp.; *impād'ible*†, a.; *impedition**, -dish′-ūn, s. (v. i.) 89.

Impediment, -pēd′-e-mēnt, s. Hindrance; obstruction; a defect (in speech) preventing distinct or fluent utterance. (v. v.)

Impediment'al, -āl, a. Hindering; obstructing.

Imped'itive, -e-tīv, a. 45. Caus. hindrance.

Impel, im-pēl′, vt. To drive or urge forward; to excite to action; to instigate, to incite; to influence, to actuate. H., *impell'ing*, p., a.; *impelled'*, pp.; *impell'er*, s. 89.

Impell'ent, -ēnt, a. Impulsive.

Impell'ent, s. An impulsive power.

Impen', vt. To pen or shut in.‖

Impend, im-pēnd′, vi. To hang over; to menace or threaten; to be near; to be approaching ready to fall. H., *impend'ing*, p., a.; *impend'ed*, pp. (v. i.) 89.

Impend'ent, -ēnt, a. Impending; imminent. H., *impend'ence*, -ēnse, *impend'ency*, -se, s.

Impen'etrable, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [91.

Impen'itent, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

*Impen'itent**, s. A hardened sinner.

Impennate, im-pēn′-āte, a. = *impenn'ous*, -ūs. Wingless; hav. very short wings cov. with scale-like feathers, useless for flight. (orn.)

*Impeople**, -pē′pl, vt. 45. To form into a community.‖

Imperative, im-pēr′-ā-tīv, a. 26, 45. Commanding; authoritative; expr. or cont. positive command; expr. command, entreaty, or in gen., desire (gr.):—s. The imperative mood (gr.). H., *imper'atively*, ad. 91.

*Imperatorial**, -tōr′-e-ăl, a. Commanding.

*Imperceiv'able:—Impercep'tible:—Impercip'ient**, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Imper'fect, a. Not perfect (q. v.); wanting either stamens or pistils (bot.); noting the tense of a verb wh. expr. an action as unfinished at the time referred to (gr.); noting

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a number not equal to the sum of its divisors (arith.). H., &c. 91.

Imperfec'tion, s. The state of being imperfect; defect; deficiency; incompleteness; a fault or blemish (phys., mor., or intel.). [*rated*, a. ¶

Imper'forable : — *Imper'forate* : — *Imperfora'tion*, s. State of being imperforate.

Imperial, Im-pēr'-e-ăl, -pē'-re-ăl—S., Wa., We., a. 45. Of or bel. to an empire, or to an emperor; royal; supreme; den. or poss. sovereignty. H., *impēr'ially*, 43, ad. ; *imperial'ity*, -lt-e, or *impēr'ialty* (imperial power or right), s. 91.

*Impe'rialise**, -ĭz, vt. 60. To make imperial.

Impe'rialist, -ĭst, s. One who bel. to or supports an emperor ; a soldier or subject of an emperor (form. par. app. to those of the Ger- [man empire).

Imper'il, vt.[1]

Imperious, Im-pēr'-e-ŭs, -pē'-re—S., Wa., We., a. 45. Assuming command ; haughty and dictatorial in manner, behav., or action ; arrogant, overbearing, tyrannical; authoritative ; urgent, pressing, irresistible. H., *impēr'iously*, 43, ad. ; *impēr'iousness*, s. 91.

Imper'ishable : — *Imper'manent* : — *Imper'meable* ; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

*Imperscrutable**, Im-pēr-skrōō'-tăbl, a. 18, 45. Inscrutable. H., *imperscru'tableness**, s. 91.

Imper'sonal, a. Not personal (q. v.); not varied accor. to person, used only in the third person with *it* for a nominative (gr.). H., &c. 91.

Imper'sonate, vt. To invest with personality; to personify.‖ H., *impersona'tion* (act of imp. ; embodiment), s. ; &c. 89. [H., &c. 91.

Imperspic'uous : — *Impersuasible*, -swā'- ; a.¶

Imper'tinent, a. Not pertinent (q. v.) or rel. to the matter in hand ; of no weight ; irrelevant ; trifling, foolish ; intrusive, meddling ; rude, impudent, saucy†. H., &c. 91.

Imper'tinent†, s. An impertinent person. [91.

*Imperti'nable** : — *Imperturb'able*; a.¶ H., &c.

Imperturba'tion, s. Mental quietude; calmness.

Imperturbed, -tūrbd'—K., We., a.¶

Imper'vious, *imper'viable**, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Impetiginous, Im-pe-tĭ'-in-ŭs, a. 32. Of the nature of impetigo. [moist tetters†. (path.)

Impetigo, -tī'-gō, s. A cert. pustular eruption;

Impetrate, Im'-pe-trāte, vt. To obtain by request, entreaty, or petition. H., *im'petrātion*, p. ; *im'petrated*, pp. ; *im'petrable*, a. ; *impetra'tion*, 36 (act ; the preobt. from the pope a benefice bel. to the king or a lay patron—eccl.), s. 89.

Im'petrative, -ĭv, a. 45. = *im'petratory*, -tŏr-e, 25. Beseeching ; tend. to obt. by entreaty.

Impetuous, Im-pĕt'-ū-ŭs, -pĕtch'—S., Wa., a. 18, 45. Rushing with force and violence, mov. rapidly (app. to things) ; mov. or acting with precipitancy or viol. (app. to persons, feelings, &c.) ; vehement of mind ; hasty, precipitate, fierce, passionate. H., *impet'uously*, 43, ad. ; *impet'uousness*, *impetuosity*, -ŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Impetus, Im'-pe-tŭs, s. Violent tendency to any point ; force or quan. of motion, momentum (mech.) ; fig., impulse, activity ; mental *Impic'tured*†, a.[1] [impulse‡.

Impiety, Im-pī'-e-te, s. Irreverence towards God ; neglect of the divine precepts ; an impious or wicked act or expression ; irreligion ; sinfulness ; profaneness.

Impig'norate†, vt.[1]

Impinge, Im-pĭnje', vi. 32. To fall against ; to strike ; to clash with. H., *impin'ging*, p. ; *impinged*, -pĭnjd', pp. ; *impinge'ment*, s. 89.

Impious, Im'-pe-ŭs, a. Irreverent towards God ; irrelig. ; wicked ; profane.¶ H., *im'piously*, 43, ad. ; *im'piousness*†, *impi'ety*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Impla'cable, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Implant, -plānt', vt. To set, plant, or infix for growth (now only used in a fig. sense, as feelings, ideas, &c., in the mind) ; to infuse or instil.‖ H., &c. 89.

Implausible, -plăw'z-, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Implead, -plēde', vt. To sue or prosecute. (leg.)

*Impledge**, vt.[1] [H., &c. 89

Implement, Im'-ple-mĕnt, s. Lit., someth. that supplies a want or vacancy† ; appr., the tools, instr., utensils, vessels, &c., empl. in labour or in trade.

Im'plementing, -ĭng, a. Furn. with implements

Impletion, Im-plē'-shŭn, s. The act of filling ; the state of being full.

Implex, Im'-plĕks, a. 40. Infolded ; complicated

Implicate, Im'-ple-kāte, vt. To infold, involve ; entangle (now only fig.) ; to bring into connection with ; to shew or prove to be conn. or concerned ; to embarrass. H., *im'plicātting*, p. *im'plicated*, pp., a. ; *implica'tion*, 36 (act ; also that wh. is implied, but not expr. ; tacit inference), s. 89.

Im'plicative, -ĭv, a. 45. Hav. or convey. implication. H., *im'plicātively*, ad. 91.

Implicit, Im-plĭs'-ĭt, a. 28. Lit., infolded, complicated† ; appr., implied, tacitly or inferentially comprised ; (more us.) resting on trusting another without doubt, reserve, exam. ; relying entirely. H., *implĭc'itly*, 43, ad. ; *implĭc'itness*, s. 91.

Implied, -plīde', a. Virtually contained though not expressed. H., *impliedly*, -plīd-le, a. 91. See *Imply*.

Implore, Im-plōre', vt. To supplicate or earnestly, or with urgency ; to beg or entreat :—vi. To supplicate, beseech, entreat, solicit. H., *implōr'ing*, p., a. ; *implored* pp. ; *implōr'er* (*im'plorātor*†, 25), s. ; *implo'ration*, -rā'-shŭn (earnest suppl.), s. 8

Implo'ring, a. (v. v.) H., *implōr'ingly*, ad.

*Implumed**, a. = *impluˈmous*, -ŭs.¶

*Impluvy**, vt.‖

Imply, Im-plī', vt. 43. Lit., to infold, involve wrap up† ; appr., to involve or comprise substance or essence, or by fair inference mean, import, signify. H., *imply'ing*, *implied*' (v. su.), pp., a. 89. [pli

Impolicy, Im-pŏl'-e-se, s. Inexpedience

Impolite, -līte', a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Impol'itic, a. = *impolit'ical*†.¶ H., &c.

Impon'derable, a. = *impon'derous*.¶ 91.—*Impon'derable substances* = light, electr., and magnetism.

Impo'rous, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Import, Im'-pōrt, Im-pōrt'†, s. Any imported or brought into a country *im'pōrt* (that is, are, or may be imp to or cons. of imp.), a. (v. t.) 90.

Import, Im-pōrt', vt. To bring into from abroad (as goods in traffic). *pōrt'ing*, p., a. ; *impōrt'ed*, pp., a. ; *er*, s. ; *impōrt'able*, 45, a. ; *impōrtation* shŭn (act or prac. ; also articles

‖ *Im-*, equiv. to *in* or *into*. See *In-*. ¶ *Im-*, equiv. to *not*. See *In-*. ‡ *Im-*, intensive or expletive.

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imp., or any quan., lot, or class of them—comm.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Import, ĭm'-pŏrt, ĭm'-pəWrt*—S., s. Meaning, signif.; tendency; importance, moment, consequence. H., *im'pŏrtless*, a. (v. su.) 90.

Import, ĭm-pōrt', ĭm-pəWrt'*—S., vt. To bear or convey (as a word); to denote, mean, signify; to imply; to be of conseq.; to be of weight to; to interest; to concern. H., &c. (v. su.) 89.

Important, ĭm-port'-ănt (-pəWrt'), a. 26. Of great conseq.; weighty; momentous. H., *import'antly*, 43, ad.; *import'ance*, -ănse (weight; conseq.), s. 91.

Importunate, -port'-ū-nāte, -por'-ehū—S., Wa., a. 26, 18. Pressing, urgent, pertinacious, or incessant in request, demand, or solicitation; not easily repulsed; inciting urgently for gratif. (as the appetites or passions). H., *import'unately*, ad.; *import'unateness* or *import'unacy*, -se, s. 91.

Importune†, ĭm-por-tūne', a. 18. Importunate; unseasonable. H., *importune'ly**, ad. 91.

Importune', vt. To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to disturb or tease with reiteration of the same request. H., *importūn'ing*, p.; *importuned'*, pp.; *importūn'er* (*import'uniter*†, 25), s.; *importu'nity*, -tū'-nĭt-e (pressing or inces. solicitation; v. su.), s. 89.

Impose, ĭm-pōze', vt. 35. To lay or place on (par. as a burthen, tax, toll, duty, or penalty); to lay on, to enjoin (as a duty or exerc.); to lay on (as hands, in ordination, &c.); to obtrude or lay on fallaciously or fraud.; to arrange and fix columns or pages in the 'chase' ready for prŏss (typ.):—vi. To prac. imposition†, to mislead or deceive (us. fol. by *on*). H., *impŏs'ing*, p., a.; *imposed'*, pp.; *impŏs'er*, s.; *impŏs'able*, a.; *impŏs'ing* (app. sh. to type; v. su.), *impose'ment*†, *impositi"tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Impo'sing, -ĭng, a. Overreaching (v. v.); also commanding in appear. or in behav.; adapted to impress forcibly. H., *impŏs'ingly*, ad. 91. —*Impŏs'ing-stone*, the slab or table on wh. type is imposed (v. su.).

Imposition, -po-zĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of imposing or laying on (in any of the above senses); also that wh. is imposed; a tax, toll, duty, &c.; injunction; oppression, burthen; imposture, fraud; an exerc. giv. as a punishm. (schol.; v. v.).

Impos'ible, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Impost, ĭm'-pŏst, s. A tax (par. one levied on imported goods); a burthen; the capital or the entablature of a pier or pilaster wh. supports an arch (arch.).

*Imposthumate**, ĭm-pŏst'-hū-māte, -pŏs'-tū—We., -pŏs'-chū—Wa., vt. = *impost'hūmate*†. 18. To affect with abscess:—vi. To form an abscess; to suppurate. H., *impostha'mation**, 36 (act; also an abscess), s. &c. 89.

*Impost'hume**, -hūme (v. su.), s. An apostème or abscess. [imposture.

Impostor, ĭm-pŏs'-tŭr, s. 25. One guilty of

Impos'ture, -tūre, s. 18. Deception, fraud, or imposition effected under false pretences or in an assumed character; a cheat, trick, delusion. H., *impost'urcage*† (imposition), s.; *impost'urcd*† or *impost'urous*† (cont. or partaking of), s. 90.

Impotent, ĭm'-po-tĕnt, a. Weak; feeble; imbecile; wanting strength or power (phys. or ment.); unable by nature, or disabled by disease or accident, to perform any act (par. the propag. of the species); effectless, useless; not hav. the power of restraint*. H., *im'potently*, 43, ad.; *im'potence*, -tĕnse, or *im'potency*, -tĕn-se (par. sexual inability), s. 91.

Impound, ĭm-pownd', vt. 23. To confine in, or as in a pound or pen;‡ to retain or take poss. of for some ulterior purp. (as a docum. in court—leg.).‖ H., *impound'ing*, p.; *impound'ed*, pp., a.; *impound'er*, s. 89.

Impoverish, ĭm-pŏv'-ĕr-ĭsh, vt. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence; to exhaust of resources, riches, strength, or fertility (app. to nations, persons, soils, &c.). H., *impov'erishing*, p., a.; *impov'erished*, pp., a.; *impov'erisher*, s.; *impov'erishment*, s. 89.

Impracticable, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Impreeate, ĭm'-pre-kāte, vt. To invoke (as an evil) on; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall upon. H., *im'preeating*, p.; *im'precated*, pp.; *impreca'tion*, 36 (the act; curse; execration; maledic.), s. 89. [cation.

Im'precatory, -kā-tŭr-e, a. 25. Cont. impre-

Impresision, -sĭsh'-ŭn, s. 28. Absence of exactness or precision (q. v.).

*Impregn**, ĭm-prēne', vt. 45. To impregnate. H., *impregn'ing**, p.; *impregned'**, pp.

Impreg'nable, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [nant.

*Impregnate**, ĭm-prĕg'-nāte, a. Made preg-

Impreg'nate, vt. To render pregnant (as an animal); to deposit the pollen on the pistils (as in plants); to render prolific; to infuse the particles, qual., or virtues of one thing into another:—vi. To become preg. or prolific*. H., *impreg'nating*, p., a.; *impreg'nated*, pp., a.; *impregna'tion*, 36 (the act; fecundation; saturation; also that with wh. a thing is impreg.), s. 89.

Impresoript'ible, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Impress, ĭm'-prĕs, s. A mark or figure made by pressure; mark of distinction; stamp, character, impression; device, motto; impressment.

Impress, ĭm-prĕs', vt. To press or force in; to make (as a mark or fig.) by pressure; to imprint, stamp, indent; to fix deep (as in the mind); to press, or to seize and force to serve as a sailor (v. i.); to seize and employ for the pub. service (as horses, vehicles, &c.). H., *impress'ing*, p.; *impressed'*, *impress'**, pp., a.; *impres'sion* (act; result; &c.), s. (v. i.) 89.—*Impress'-gang* = press-gang (q. v.).

Impress'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. That may be impressed; that readily receives impressions (par. mental ones). H., *impress'ibly*, ad.; *impressibil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Impression, -prĕsh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of impressing (as of one body on another); mark; impress; effects prod. by external causes on the mind; mental image, idea; sensible effect, operation; slight or indistinct remembrance; a single edition (bibl.; v. v.).

*Impres'sionable**, -ăbl, a. 45. Impressible.

Impressive, ĭm-prĕs'-ĭv, a. 45. Capable of making an impression; adapted to excite attention and feeling; solemn; impressible, susceptible*. H., *impress'ively*, 43, ad.; *impress'iveness*, s. 91.

‖ *Im-*, equiv. to *in* or *into*. See *In-*. ¶ *Im-*, equiv. to *not*. See *In-*. ‡ *Im-*, intensive or expletive. See *In-*.

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Impress'ment, -mĕnt, s. The act of impressing or of seizing for the pub. service. (v. v.)

Impressure*, ĭm-prĕsh'-ūre, -'ōōr—S., s. 18. Mark made by pressure; impression.

Im'prest†, -prĕst, s. A loan or cash-advance.

Imprimatur, ĭm-pre-mā'-tŭr, s. Lit., let it be printed; appr., licence to print a book regis. on its title-page; the imprint. (L.)

Imprimery†, -prĭm'-ĕr-e, s. A printing-house; the art of printing. ((L.)

Imprimis, ĭm-prī'-mĭs, ad. In the first place.

Imprint, ĭm'-prĭnt, -prĭnt'—Br., s. The name of the publisher of a book, &c., with the place and date of publication, placed at the bottom of the title (at the end of a newspaper); the imprimatur; the colophon. (bibl.)

Imprint', vt. To mark by pressure; to print (as with types); fig., to fix on the mind or memory; to impress.[1] H., &c. 89.

Imprison, ĭm-prĭz'n, vt. 35, 45. To put into or keep in a gaol or prison; to shut up; to confine.‖ H., *imprisoning*, p., s.; *imprisoned*, -nd, pp., a.; *imprisoner**, s.; *imprisonment* (act; state; restraint of liberty), s. 89.

Improb'able, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [disapprove.

Improbate†, ĭm'-pro-bāte, vt. To disallow; to

Improb'ity, s. Want of integrity or probity.

Improficient*†, -fĭsh'-'ĕnt, a. 27-8.¶ H., &c. 91.

Impromptu, ĭm-prŏm'-tū, -prŏmp'—K., We., a.†, ad. 18. Extempore; off-hand.

Impromptu, s. A short compos. prod. on the spur of the moment (gen. epigrammatic).

Improp'er, a.¶ H., &c. 91.—*Improp'er fraction* is one whose num. is greater than the denom. (as ⅘). [into lay possession.

Impropriate,[2] ĭm-prō'-pre-āte, a. Devolved

Impro'priate, vt. To appr. to private use*; to place eccl. property or dues in the hands of a layman. (leg.) H., *impro'priating*, p.; *impro'priated*, pp., a.; *impro'priator*, 25 (-ā'—Ja., Wa.; he who poss. or enjoys), s.; *impropria'tion*, 36 (also the benefice, &c., impr.), s. (v. i.) 89. [unfitness; inaccuracy.

Impropri'ety, s. Absence of propriety (q. v.);

Improvable, ĭm-prōōv'-ăbl, a. 20, 45. Susceptible of improvement. H., *improvably*, -prōōv'-, ad.; *improv'ableness*, *improvabil'ity*, s. 91.

Improve, ĭm-prōōv', vt. 20. To make better; to advance in value, good qual., or usefulness; to ameliorate; to employ to a good purp.; to render profitable or produc.; to augment (in any resp.); to disprove†; to reprove†:—vi. To grow better or wiser; to advance in any thing desirable; to augment or increase; to rise (as prices, &c.). H., *improving*, -prōōv'-, p., a.; *improved*, -prōōvd', pp., a.; *improv'er*, s., *improv'able*, a.; *improve'ment* (act; result; advance, addition, alteration, or progress made; instruc.; prac. applic.; &c.), s. 89.

Improv'ident, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [*ingly*, ad. 91.

Improving, -prōōv'-ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *improv'-*

Improvisate, ĭm-prŏv'-e-sāte, a. = *improv'isate*. Unpremeditated.

Improv'isate, vi. To improvise. H., *improv'isator*† (f., *improv'isatrix**), s.; *improvisa'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Improvisatore, ĭm-prŏv-vĭz-*ā*-tō'-rā, -ve-să—We., s. = *improvisato're* (pl., *improvisato'ri*, -rē; f., *improvisatrice*, -trē'-chā [-tris, Fr.], pl., *improvisatri'ci*, -chē.) 99. A person who is able to compose and recite a suite of verses on any given subj., without premeditation. (It.) See *Improvisate*. [to extemp. poetry.

Improvisatory, -prŏv'-e-să-tŏr-e, a. 25. Pert.

Improvise, ĭm-pro-vīze', vi. = *improvisc'*. To compose and recite, as an improvisatore. [The above words are now us. spelled with only one *v*.] [cast; improvidence.

Improvision*†, -vĭzh'-ŭn, s. 35. Want of fore-

Impru'dent, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Impudent, ĭm'-pū-dĕnt, a. 18. Without modesty, propriety, or decorum; bold; shameless; audacious. H., *im'pudently*, 43, ad.; *im'pudence*, -dĕnse, s. 91.

Impudicity, -dĭs'-, s. Immodesty.

Impugn, ĭm-pūne', ĭm-pūn'†§—Bu., Ke., P., vt. 18, 45. To oppose; to call in ques.; to attack or assail by words, argum., or law; to contradict. H., *impūgn'ing*, p.; *impūgned*, -pūnd', pp.; *impūgn'er*, s.; *impugnation**, -pŭg-nā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Impuissant, -pū'-, -ĭs'—P., a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Impulse, ĭm'-pŭlse, s. Force sud. communicated; that wh. commun. velocity sud., and without gradations, also its effect (mech.; dyn.); h. fig., influence acting on the mind; motive; impression.

Impulsion, -pŭl'-shŭn, s. 35. The sud. action of a body in motion on another body; the act of driving or impelling; mental impulse.

Impulsive, -pŭls'-ĭv, a. 45. Hav. the power of impulse; moving; impellent; actuated or apt to be actuated by mental impulse. H., *impuls'ively*, ad.; *impuls'iveness*, s. 91.

Impunc'tual*, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Impunity, ĭm-pūne'-ĭt-e, s. 18. Exemption or freedom from punishm., penalty, or injury.

Impure', a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Impur'ple, vt. To purple or empurple.[1]

Imputable, ĭm-pūte'-ăbl, a. = *impūt'ative*. 18, 45. That may be imputed; ascribable. H., *impūt'ably*, *impūt'atively* (by imputation), 43, ad.; *impūt'ableness*, s. 91.

Impute, ĭm-pūte', vt. 18. To charge, to attribute, to think or reakon as bel. to (gen. in an ill sense); to ascribe; to attrib. incor. or unjustly. H., *impūt'ing*, p.; *impūt'ed*, pp., a.; *impūt'er*, s.; *impūt'able*, a.; *imputation*, -pū-tā'-shŭn (act; charge or attribution of evil; censure, reproach; hint, reflection), s. (v. su.)

Imputre'cible, a.¶ [89.

In, ĭn, ad. Within some place; placed in some state; engaged in some affair; noting imm. entrance; close, near†; friendly¶; &c. (It is the *pr.* used without the *b.* to wh. it prop. belongs.) 68.

In, pr. It den. 'present' in rel. to place, time, state or manner of being or acting, power, propor., entrance, &c.; h. also, among, during, concerning; within (oft. improp.); hav. poss. of (as *in* office); at, within the limits of (as *in* a city or country); on (as *in* a valley or field); forming part of (as *in* a newspaper); by or through (as *in* a coach); &c.; &c. [The sense of many of its nam. appl., as of other pr., depends either on the context, or on some *s.* orig. used with it, but now dropped except in full construction, and cannot, therefore, be clearly defined by equiv. words. Its prim. sense is, however, preserved everywhere.] See *At*, *By*, *On*, *Within*, &c.

‖ *Im-*, equiv. to *in* or *into*. See *In-*. ¶ *Im-*, equiv. to *not*. See *In-*. [1] *Im-*, intensive or expletive. See *In-*.

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In-, pfx. It is either (1) equiv. to *in*, *into*, *within*, or *among*, or (2), and much more freq., it acts as a negative or a privative (= *not* [somet. better rend. by *beyond*, or *surpassing*, added to the *s.*], or *un-*), denying the qual. or cond., or impl. the want or absence of the state expr. by the words to wh. it is added. In both cases, like *en-*, *de-*, and *dis-*, it (3) not unfreq. serves merely to augment or render emphatic the sense of the word to wh. it is pfxd; and thus, when joined to words already neg. or priv., it is somet. expletive or useless. It prop. occurs only in words taken direc. from the Latin, or wh. are formed in imit. of them; just as *en-* is presumed to occur only in those borrowed direc. from the Fr. or Gr. This distinc., however, has never been strictly observed, and some words in wh. its signif. is positive (1 or 3) are written indif. with either pfx, even by the best authorities; the ear, rather than the deriv., appearing, in these cases, to guide the writers. The euphonic var. of *in-* are—*ig-* (always neg.), *il-* (bef. l), *im-* (bef. a labial), and *ir-* (bef. r). The meaning of most of the resul. comp. is self-evid. as soon as the charac. of the pfx. —pos. or neg., is known. 69. See *Dis-*, *En-*, *Un-*, &c. [For words not found under *In-*, and its var., seek under *En-*, *em-*, or *un-*. For formatives omitted after their *v.*, *a.*, &c., and for the fig. pron. in full, refer to the prim. word.]

Inabil'ity, s. Want of suff. phys., mor., or intellec. power or strength; (par.) want of adeq. means, instr., or resources; impotense; incapacity. (It com. impl. that a will to act, though abortive, exists; *disability* impl. a depriv. by nature, law, or some active power; *inability*, a not being able from indden. causes, rather of a pers., than of an extrinsic char.)

Inabs'tinence, s. Indulgence of appetite.

Inabstract'ed:—*Inabs'tract*:—*Inaccess'ible*:—*Inac'curate*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inacquaint'ance, s.[2]

Inacquies'cent, a.¶

Inac'tion, s. Absence of action; cessation or forbear. from labour; inactivity; idleness; rest.

Inac'tive, a. Not active; inert; dull, sluggish; indolent, idle, slothful. H., &c. 91.

Inadapta'tion, s. Unfitness; &c.[2]

Inad'equate:—*Inadhe'sive*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inadhe'sion, -zhŭn, s.[2] [H., &c. 91.

Inadmiss'ible:—*Inadvert'ent*:—*Inaf'fable*; a.¶

Inaffecta'tion, s.[2]

Inaidable, -ād'-ăbl, a. 45:—*Inalienable*, -ăl'-yĕn-ăbl, a. 45.¶ H., *inal'ienably*, ad.; *inal'ienableness*, s.; &c. 91. [&c. 91.

Inal'imental:—*Inalterable*, -ăl'tĕr'-; a.¶ H.,

Inamorato, In-ăm-o-rā'-to,-rā'—Ja., K., We., s. 99. (*f.*, *inamora'ta.*) One in love; a lover. (It.)

Inane, In-ān', s. Empty, void; vain, frivolous, unprofitable; ineffec., useless; senseless. H., *inane'ly*, ad.; *inan'ity*, -it-e (emptiness; vacuity; vanity; &c.), s. 91.

Inane', s. A void space; a space beyond the [confines of this world.

Inan'gular, a.¶

Inan'imate, a. = *inan'imated*[*]. Without life or animation (lit. or fig.); dead; lifeless; inert; dull, inactive; not sprightly; soulless; spiritless. H., &c. 91.

Inan'imate†, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Inanima'tion, s.[2]

Inanition, In-ă-nĭsh'-ŭn, s. Emptiness; exhaustion; want of fulness in the vessels. (med.)

Inapp'etent[*], a.¶ H., *inapp'etence*, *inapp'etency*, s. 91.

Inapplic'able:—*Inapp'licable*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inapplica'tion, s. Negligence; indolence; &c.[2]

Inapp'osite, -zĭt:—*Inappro'ciable*, -ah'ăbl, 45: —*Inapprehensible*, -hĕns'-ĭbl, 45 (not intelligible):—*Inapprehen'sive*:—*Inapproach'able*:—*Inappro'priate*:—*Inapt'*; a.¶ H., &c. *Inapt'itude*, s.[2] [91.

Inar'able, a.¶

Inarch, In-ärch', vt. 29. To graft by approach, to graft a scion on a neighb. stock without sep. it from the parent tree. (arbor.; hort.) H., *inarch'ing*, p.; *inarched'*, pp., a.; *inarch'ing* (act or prac. of), s. 89.

Inartic'ulate, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inarticula'tion, s. Indistinc. of spoken sounds.

Inartifi'cial, -fish'-'ăl, a. 28. Not done by art; not accor. to the rules of art; natural; simple, artless. H., &c. 91.

Inasmuch, In-ăz-mŭtch', ad. 35, 29. Since; seeing that; this being the fact.

Inatten'tion, s.[2]

Inattent'ive:—*Inaud'ible*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inaugural, In-âw'-gū-răl, a. 8, 18. Pert. to, done or pron. at an inauguration. (*v.* v.)

Inau'gurate[*], -rāte, a. Invested with office.

Inau'gurate, vt. To consecrate; to induct into or invest with office in a formal manner; to commence with solemn rites or suitable ceremonies; to begin. H., *inau'gurating*, p.; *inau'gurated*, pp., a.; *inau'gurator*, 26, s.; *inaugura'tion*, 36, s. 89. [to inauguration.

Inau'guratory, -ra-tŭr-e, a. 25. Pert. or suited

Inauration[*], In-âw-rā'-tion, s. The act or proc. of gilding.‖ [H., &c. 91.

Inauspicious, -spish'-'ŭs, a. = *inauspicate*†.¶

Inbeing[*], in-bē'-Ing, s. Inherent existence; inseparableness.

In'board, -bōrd, a., ad. Within or being within the hold of a vessel (as a cargo).

In'born, a. Innate; natural. [spire.‖ H., &c. 89.

Inbreathe', vt. To infuse by breathing; to in-

In'bred, a.‖ [within. H., &c. 89.

Inbreed', In'—S., vt. To prod. or generate

Inca, Ing'-kă, s. 45. A king or prince of ane. Peru.

Incage', vt.[1] H., *incage'ment*[*], s.; &c. 89.

Incal'culable, -lăbl, a. 45.¶ H., &c. 91.

Incalesc'ence, s.[1]

Incamera'tion, In-kăm-ĕr-ā'-shŭn, s. A placing in office†; appr., a uniting of lands, revenues, &c., to the pope's domain.

Incandescent, -kăn-dĕs'-ĕnt, a. White or glowing with heat. H., *incandes'cence*, -ĕnse (state of), s. 91.

Incantation, In-kăn-tā'-shŭn, s. The act of charming by songs and words of sorcery; enchantment. [enchantm.; magical.

Incantatory, -kănt'-ă-tŭr-e, a. 25. Dealing by

Incan'tion, vt. To unite to or form into a canton.‖

Inca'pable, a. Not capable (q. v.); unable; unequal to; disqual. by dispos. or by law. (It den. a want of passive power, just as

‖ *In-*, equiv. to *en* or *into*. See above. ¶ *In-*, equiv. to *not*. See above. † *In-*, intensive or expletive. See above.
[2] *In-* (2) = want or absence of. See above.

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tmable den. want of active power, and is h. par. appl. to the mind.) H., *incap'ably*, ad.;
Incapa'cious, -sh'ŭs, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [&c. 91.
Incapacitate, -păs'-, vt. To deprive of capacity or nat. power; to render incapable, unable, or unfit; to disqualify. H., &c. 89.
Incapacity, -păs'-, s.[2]
Incarcerate[*], In-kär'-sĕr-ăte, a. Imprisoned.
Incar'cerate, vt. To put into a dungeon; to imprison; &c. H., *incar'cerating*, p.; *incar'cerated*, pp., a.; *incarcera'tion*, 36 (imprisonm.; imperf. strangulation—surg.), s. 89.
Incarnadine[*], -kärn'-ă-dīn, a. 45. Flesh-coloured; carnation:—vt. To dye red or carnation†.
Incarnate, In-kär'-năte, a. Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh or in the flesh; flesh-coloured (Sco.; v. v.).
Incar'nate, vt. To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh; to assume the human form and nature (scrip.); to form new fleshy granulations (surg.). H., *incar'nating*, p.; *incar'nated*, pp.; *incarna'tion*, 36 (act; state; appr., the 'union of the Godhead with the Manhood in the Saviour'—theol.), s. 89.
Incarnative, -kärn'-ă-tiv, a. 45. That generates flesh; traumatic; healing. H., (an) *incarn'ative*, s. (med.) 91.
Incase', vt.‖[1] H., *incase'ment*, s.; &c. 89.
Incastellated, a. Enclosed, as in a castle.‖
Incatena'tion: [1]—*Incav'tion*, -shŭn, s.[2]
Incav'tious, -sh'ŭs, a.¶ H., &c. 91.
Incavated, In'-kă-vāte-ĕd, a. Concaved; made hollow (ch. app. to small surfaces).
Incavation, -vā'-shŭn, s. The act of making hollow; also the hollow made.
Incendiarism, In-sĕnd'-e-ă-rĭzm (v. i.), s. 28, 35. The act or prac. of an incendiary; arson.
Incend'iary, -e-ăr-e, -yăr-e—K., S., a. 25, 45. Pert. to incendiarism or arson; fig., inflammatory, seditious, exciting; factious.
Incend'iary, s. A person who wilf. and malic. sets fire to a building or store; fig., a pol. agitator who inflames the pub. mind, and promotes discontent and faction.
Incend'ious[*], -e-ŭs, a. Promoting faction and quarrel; incendiary. H., *incend'iously*[*], ad. 91.
Incense, In'-sĕnse, s. 28. Perfume exhaled by fire; appr., the odour of spices, resins, &c., burned in relig. rites (Ro. Cath.; &c.); also the subs. or materials so burned; frankincense; fig., acceptable prayers and praises, gratitude. [&c. 89.
In'cense, vt. To perfume with incense. H.,
Incense, In-sĕnse', vt. To inflame with anger; to provoke or exasperate. H., *incens'ing*, p.; *incensed'*, pp., a.; *incens'or*, 25, s.; *incense'ment*, s. (v. i.) 89. [state of being on fire.
Incension[*], -sĕn'-shŭn, s. Act of kindling;
Incensive, -sĕns'-iv, a. 45. Tend. to incense or provoke.
Incensory, In'-sĕns-ŏr-e, -sĕns'—Ja., K., s. The vessel in wh. incense is burned and offered.
Incen'surable, -sh'ōōr-, a.¶
Incentive, In-sĕn'-tiv, a. 45. Inciting, encourag. (fol. by *to*). H., *incen'tively*, ad. 91.
Incen'tive, s. That wh. kindles or excites; that wh. moves the mind or passions, or wh. prompts to good or evil.
Inception, In-sĕp'-shŭn, s. Beginning; capable (of exten. or enlargem.—math.).
Incep'tive, -tiv, a. 45. Beginning; inchoative (gr.). H., *incep'tively*, ad. 91.
Incep'tor, -tŏr, s. 25. A beginner; one admitted to an acad. degree not completed.
Incer'ation, In-se-rā'-shŭn, -sēr-ā'—K., We., s. The act of cov. with wax. [to, like wax.
Incerative, -sĕr'-ă-tiv, -sē'-rā—S., s. 45. Cleaving
Incer'titude, s. 18. Uncertainty.[2]
Incess'ant, a. = *incess'able*†, -ăbl, 45. Unceasing; &c.¶ H., *incess'antly*, 43, ad.; *incess'ancy*[*], *incess'ancy*, -se, s. 91. [prohib. degrees.
Incest, In'-sĕst, s. 28. Sexual commerce within
Incest'uous, -ū-ŭs, a. 18. Guilty of incest (as a person); tainted with incest (as an action). H., *incest'uously*, 43, ad.; *incest'uousness*[*] (state or qual. of), s. 91.
Inch, Inch, s. 29. A lineal meas. (= 3 barleycorns or the 1-12th of a foot); prover., a very small quan.†; close proximity†; a nice point of time*†:—pfx. Isle (Sco.).
Inch, vt. To drive, move, or deal out by, or as by inches*; to give sparingly*†:—vi. To advance or retire by small degrees*†. H., *inch'ing*, p.; *inched*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.—*Inch* or *inched*, a. (fol. an *a.* of no.), means cont. [inches.
Inchas'tity, s.[2]
Inchest', vt.‖ [the inside of a deer.
Inchipin, In'-che-pĭn, s. = *inch'pin*[*]. Souse of
Inchmeal†, Inch'-mēle, s. 29. A piece an inch long.—By *inch'meal*† = by small degrees.
Inchoate[*], Ing'-ko-āte, In-ko-āte'—K., a. 45. Begun; entered upon. H., *in"choately*, ad. 91.
In"choate† (v. su.), vt. To begin. H., *inchoa'tion*[*], 36 (act of beg.; commencem.; inception), s.; &c. 89.
Inchoative, In-kō'-ă-tiv, Ing'-ko-a—S., a. 45. Inceptive; expr. the commencem. of increase or augm. of an action or course of action (gr.).
Incidet†, In-sīd', vt. To cut (form. app. to the action of acids and expectorants on phlegm).
Incidence, In'-se-dĕnse, s. 28. = *in'cidency*[*], -se. The meeting of one body with another, also the manner or direc. of it (par. app. to rays of light or heat); an accident or casualty†. (v. a.)
In'cident, -dĕnt, a. Lit., falling on or upon (par. as a ray of light); casual, fortuitous; incidental. H., *in'identlyt*, ad. 91.
In'cident, s. Someth. happening beside the main design; a subord. action or event; accident, casualty; circumstance, occur., adventure.
Incidental, In-se-dĕnt'-ăl, a. Happening; apt to happen; falling out by the way; unintended; casual, accidental; occasional; arising from, but not a neces. conseq. of the chief purp. or action. H., *incident'ally*, ad. 91.
Incident'al[*], s. An incident (q. v.).
Incinerate, In-sĭn'-ĕr-āte, vt. To burn to ashes. H., *incin'erating*, p.; *incin'erated* (*incin'erate*†, a.), pp., a.; *incinera'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Incipient, In-sĭp'-e-ĕnt, -sĭp'-yĕnt†, a. Beginning, commencing, (ch. app. to symptoms, studies, and the like). H., *incip'iently*, 43, ad.; *incip'iency*, -ĕn-se, -yĕn-se†, s. 91.
Incircumscrip'tible†, a.¶
Incircumspec'tion, s.[2]
Incise, In-sīze', vt. 35. To cut in or into; to cut or gash; to carve, to engrave*; to incide*. H., *incis'ing*, p.; *incised'*, pp., a.; *incis'or*, -sur (he or that; par., a fore-tooth), s.; *incision*, -sĭzh'-ŭn (act; also the cut or aper-

‖ *In-*, equiv. to *in* or *into*. See p. 307. ¶ *In-*, equiv. to *not*. See p. 307. [1] *In-*, intensive or expletive. See p. 307.
[2] *In-* (2) = want or absence of. See p. 307.

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ture made; sep. of phlegm, &c., by med.*), s. (v. i.) 89. [sions.

*Incisely**, -sīz'-lē, ad. In the manner of inci-

Incisive, -sī'-sĭv, a. 45. = *incisory*, -sōr-e, 25. Cutting; hav. the qual. of cutting.

*Incisure**, -sĭzh'-'ōōr, a. 18. A cut; an incision.

*Incitant**, In-sīt'-ănt, a. Stimulant; excitant. H., (an) *incitant*†, s. (med.) 91.

Incite, In-sīt', vt. To stir up; to push forward in any purp.; to rouse or move the mind to action by persuas., or by impulse or influence; to animate; to urge on; to encour. or instigate. H., *incit'ing*, p., a.; *incit'ed*, pp.; *incit'er*, s.; *incit'able**, a.; *incitation*, -set-ā'-shŭn (act; also that wh. excites to action; incentive; motive), *incit'ment* (par., inciting power; motive; incentive; impulse), s. 89.

Incit'ingly, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *incit'ingly*, ad. 91.

Incivil'ity:—*Incivism*, -ĭsm; s.[2]

Inclasp', vt.[1] [in.

Inclavated, ĭng'-klā-, a. Set; fast fixed; locked

Inclem'ent, a. Without clemency; harsh; unpitying; void of tenderness or mercy; rough, stormy, boisterous, ungenial (app. to the weather or season). H., &c. 91.

Incli'nable, -ĭbl (v. v.), a. 45. Leaning; tending; somewhat disposed; &c. H., *inclin'ableness** (inclination), s. 91.

Inclination, In-klĭ-nā'-shŭn, s. 14. A leaning (lit. or fig.); tendency towards a point; nat. aptness; bias of mind or will; fav. disposition; tendency, bent, propensity; desire; love, affec., regard; act of bowing; angle formed by two lines or planes (geom.; ast.; &c.); dip or vertical angle of the magnetic needle; &c. (v. v.)

*Inclinatory**, In-klĭn'-ă-tŏr-e, -klīn'—We., -klī'—K., P., S., Sh., s. 25. Hav. the qual. of inclining. H., *inclin'atorily**, ad. 91.

Incline', s. A slope; a gradient. (civ. eng.)

Inclina, In-klīn', vt. 14. To bend; to cause to deviate from an erect or parallel line; fig., to give a leaning or tendency to (as the will or affec.); to turn the desire towards; to dispose:—vi. To deviate from an erect or parallel line (as toward any obj.); to lean, slope, bend; fig., to lean (in a moral sense); to be disposed or favourably disposed; to have an appetite; to feel incipient desire. H., *inclin'ing*, p., a.; *inclined'*, pp., a.; *inclin'er* (appr., an inclined dial), s.; *inclin'able*, a.; *inclina'tion* (act; state; &c.), a. (v. i.) 89.—*Inclined' plane* = a sloping plane (one of the 5 simple mech. powers). [ad. 9.

Incli'ning, -ĭng, s. Leaning. H., *inclin'ingly*, *Inclinometer*, In-klĭ-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, s. An instr. to mess. vertical magnetic force.

*Incloi'ster**, vt.[1]

Inclose', vt. To enclose (q. v.).‖

*Inclosure'**, vt.[1]

Include, In-klī'ōōd', vt. 18. To enclose or hold*; to embrace within limits; to comprise or comprehend. H., *includ'ing*, p.; *includ'ed*, pp., a.; *inclusion*, -kl'ōō'-zhŭn, 26 (act of), s. 89.

Inclusive, -klī'ōō'-sĭv, a. 18, 45. Enclosing*; comprehending each or all the sums or numbers named or referred to. H., *inclu'sively*, ad. 91. [strained.

Incoact†, In-ko-ăkt', a. = *incoact'ed*†. Unre-

Incoag'ulable:—*Incoer'cible*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Incog†, In-kŏg', ad. = *incog'nito* (by contr.).

Incogitancy, In-kŏj'-ĭt-ăn-se, s.=*incog'itance*†. 32. Want of thought, or of the power of thinking.—*Incog'itant*†, *incog'itable*†, a.¶

Incogitative, -kŏj'-, a. 32. Not thinking or thoughtful; wanting the power of thought. H., &c. 91.

Incognito, In-kŏg'-ne-tō, -kōn'-e*—K., a.†, ad. 99. Lit., unknown; appr., in disguise, privately (app. to persons of distinc. assuming a diff. name or title for the nonce, or trav. without retinue, &c.):—a. A person trav. incog.‡ (*i.*, *incog'nita*†).

Incognizable, -kŏg'-, -kŏn'-:—*Incoher'rent*:—*Incoin'cident*:—*Incombust'ible*, a.¶ 91.

Income, In'-kŭm, s. 17, 25. That wh. comes in; appr., gain, profit, or interest, resul. from labour, bus., or property (as of a private person or persons, an estate, &c.); produce gen.; admission, introduc.†; spiritual influx†. H., *in'cŏmeless*, a. 90. [s. Income†.

In'coming†, -ĭng, s. Coming in; that comes in:—

Incommens'urable, -ū-:—*Incommens'urate*, -ū-; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Incommis'cible, a. That cannot be mingled.

*Incommix'ture**, s.[2]

Incommode, In-kŏm-mōd', vt. 25. = *incommodate*†. To give inconvenience or trouble to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury; to disturb, molest, disquiet. H., *incommōd'ing*, p., a.; *incommōd'ed*, pp.; *incommoda'tion**, 26, or *incommod'ment*† (inconvenience, &c.), s. 89.

Incommo'dious, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Incommod'ity†, s. Inconvenience; trouble.

Incommu'nicable, a.:—*Incommu'nicating*, p., a.:—*incommu'nicated*, pp., a.:—*Incommu'nicative*, a.:—*Incommu'nicable*, s.:—*Incompact'* or *incompact'ed**, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Incom'parable, a. = *incompared'*†.¶ H., *incom'parably*, 43, ad.; *incom'parableness*, s. 91.

Incompassion†, -pāsh'-, s.[2]

Incompassionate, -pāsh'-ŭn-:—*Incompat'ible*:—*Incompen'sable** (See *Compensate*); a.¶ H., &c. 91. [*petency*,[2] s.; &c. 91.

Incom'petent, a.¶ H., *incom'petence* or *incom'-*

Incomplete', a. Not complete; without calyx or corolla, or both (bot.). H., &c. 91.

Incomple'tion‡, s.[2] (incompleteness.)

Incomplex, In-kŏm-plĕks', (pref., but less us.) -kŏm'-, a. 25. Not complex, simple; complicated†.

Incompli'able:—*Incompli'ant*:—*Incomposite*, -pŏz'-:—*Incomprehen'sible*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Incomprehen'sion, -shŭn, s.[2]

Incomprehen'sive:—*Incompress'ible*:—*Incomputable*, -pūt'-:—*Inconceal'able*:—*Inconceiv'able*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

*Inconcinnity**, In-kŏn-sĭn'-ĭt-e, s. Unsuitableness; disproportion.

*Inconclu'dent** or *inconclud'ing*†:—*Inconclu'sive*:—*Inconcoct'ed** or *inconcoct*† (not fully digested; immature); a. H., &c. 91.

*Inconcoc'tion**, s. Immaturity; &c.[2]

Inconcuss'ing, a.¶ [cannot be shaken.

Inconcussible, In-kŏn-kŭs'-ĭbl, a. 45. That

Incondensable, -dĕns'-ăbl, a. 45. That cannot be condensed or red. into a less compass; incap. of being converted from the state of vapour or gas to that of a fluid or solid

[1] *In-*, equiv. to *en* or *into*. See p. 307. ¶ *In-*, equiv. to *not*. See p. 307. [1] *In-*, intensive or expletive. See p. 307.
[2] *In-* (2) = want or absence of. See p. 307.

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(chem.). H., *incondens'ably*, 42, ad.; *incondensabil'ity*, s. 91.

Incondite, In-kŏn'-dĭt—S., P., We., In'-kŏndĭte—Ja., Wa., Wo., -dĭte'—K., Sh., a. 17, 45. Rude; unpolished; irreg.; not construc.

Inconform'able, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [accor. to art.

Inconform'ity, s.[2] (as non-conformity*.) [91.

Incongeal'able :—*Incongen'ial** ; a.¶ H., &c.

Incongenial'ity, s. Unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.[2]

Incon"gruent, a. = *incon"gruous*.¶ H., &c. 91.

*Inconnec'tion**, s.[2]

Incon'sequent, a.¶ H., *incon'sequence* (want of just inference; inconclusiveness), s.; &c. 91.

Inconsequential, -kwĕn'-ehʹăl, 36 :— *Inconsid'erable* :—*Inconsid'erate*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inconsidera'tion, s. = *inconsid'eracy**†, -ă-se.[2]

Inconsis'tence, s.[2]

Inconsis'tent :—*Inconso"lable* :—*Incon'sonant*: —*Inconspic'uous*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Incon'stant, a.¶ H., *incon'stancy*,[2] s.; &c. 91.

Inconsumable, -sūmʹ-ăbl, a. 45. Not consumable; that cannot be wasted. H., &c. 91.

Inconsumm'ate :—*Inconsump'tible*†, -tĭbl (inconsumable):—*Incontam'inate** ; a.¶ 91.

Incontest'able, a. Too clear to be ques. or controverted; undeniable; indisputable. H., *incontest'ably*, ad. 91.

Incontig'uous, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Incon'tinent, a. Not continent (q. v.); unchaste; lewd; unable to restrain discharges (par. app. to the urine—med.). H., &c. 91. —An *incon'tinent**, s. = an unchaste person (app. to men).

Incontract'ed[2] (uncontracted, q. v.) :—*Incontrollable*, -trōlʹ-ăbl, 45 :—*Incontrover'tible*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inconvenience, -vēnʹ-yĕnse, vt. 25, 45. To put to inconvenience; to trouble or incommode. H., *inconvēn'iencing*, p.; *inconvēn'ienced*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89. [s.; &c. 91.

Inconvu'nient, -yĕnt, a.¶ H., *inconvēn'ience*, *Inconvers'able* :—*Incon'versant** : — *Inconvincible*, -vĭnseʹ-, 28; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inconyt, In-kōn'-e, -kŏ'-ne—We., a. Unconned; unlearned; artless :—s. An accompl. person (ironic.). [corporeal.

Incor'poral†, a. = *incor'porate*† (v. i.). In-

Incorporate, In-kor'-po-rāte, a. = *incor'porated*, -ĕd. 26. Mixed; united in one body; corporate.[1] (v. su.) H., &c.* 91.

Incor'porate, vt. To mix dif. ingred. or subs. (mech. not chem.) so as to form one mass or body; to conjoin insep.; to unite or blend tog.; to form into a corporation or body politic; to unite; to assoc.; to embody, to give a material form to* :—vi. To unite (as by mixture) into one mass; to coalesce (com. fol. by *with*).‖[1] H., *incor'porating*, p.; *incor'porated*, pp., a.; *incor'porator*, 25, s.; *incorpora'tion*, 36 (also a corporation), s. 89.

Incorpor'eal, a. Not cons. of matter; unembodied; immaterial; spiritual. H., &c. 91.

Incorrect', a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Incorrec'tion, s.[2]

Incor'rigible, -jĭbl, a. 26, 45. Bad beyond correction or reform; &c.¶ H., *incor'rigibly*, 42, ad.; *incorr'igibleness*, *incorrigibil'ity*, *Incorro"dible*, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Incorrupt', a. = *incorrupt'ed*. Not corrupt lit. or fig.); pure, sound, untainted (phys. or mor.); not depraved; above the power of bribes. H., &c. 91.

Incorrupt'ible, a.¶ (lit. or fig.) H., &c. 91.

Incorrup'tion, s.[2]

Incorrupt'ive, a.¶

Incrassate, In-krăs'-āte, a. Incrassated; thickened towards the flower (bot.).

Incrass'ate, vt. To thicken (as opp. to attenuate) :—vi. To become thick or thicker (med.; pharm.). H., *incrass'ating*, p.; *incrass'ated*, pp., a.; *incrassa'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Incrass'ative, -ă-tĭv, a. 45. Hav. the qual. of thickening. H., (an) *incrass'ative*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Increase, In'-krēse, In-krēseʹ—We., 35. s. The act, state, or result of increasing; augmentation; growth; addition to the orig. stock; profit, interest; produce; progeny, offspring; generation; waxing of the moon; &c. H., *increas'ful*†, *increas'less*†, a. (v. v.) 90.

Increase, In-krēseʹ, vt. To make more or greater (lit. or fig.); to advance or exalt in qual. or degree; to extend, to lengthen; to extend, to spread; to aggravate or make worse :—vi. To become more or greater (lit. or fig.); to augment; to grow; to advance in value, or in any qual., state, or cond. (good or bad); to enlarge; &c. H., *increas'ing*, p., a.; *increased'*, pp., a.; *increas'er*†, s.; *increas'able*†, a.; *in'crease*, s. (v. su.) 89. [ad. 91.

Increas'ingly, -lng, a. (v. v.) H., *increas'ingly*, *In'created*† (-ātedʹ—K., Wa.), a. = *in'credited*†

*Increate'**, vt.‖ [(-āʹ—K., Wa.).¶

Incred'ible, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Incred'ulous, a. Unbelieving; hard of belief; indisposed to receive as true; sceptical. H., *incred'ulousness**, s.; &c. 91.

Increment, Ing'-kre-mĕnt, In'—K., S., We., a. 45. The act of becoming greater; growth; increase; also that wh. is added; the finite increase of a variable (math.).

Increpation†, In-kre-pāʹ-shŭn, s. A chiding; rebuke; reprehension.

Increscent, a. Increasing.[1]

Incrim'inate, vt.[1] H., &c. 89.

Incrust, In-krŭstʹ, vt. = *incrust'ate**, -āte. To cover with a crust or hard coating; to form a crust on the surf. of.‖ H., *incrust'ing*, *incrust'ating**, p.; *incrust'ed*, *incrust'ated**, pp., a.; *incrust'ment** or *incrusta'tion*, 36 (act or proc.; also the coat or cov. formed), s. 89.

Incrys'talliable, -lĭze-, a. 60.¶

Incubate, Ing'-kū-bāte, J. & M., Wa., In'—K., S., We., vi. 45, 18. To sit upon (as eggs); to hatch in any manner (lit. or fig.). H., *in'cubating*, p.; *in'cubated*, pp.; *incubation*, In-kū-bāʹ-shŭn (act; state; progress from mere predisposition to fully developed disease—path.), *incu'bitant*† (incubation), s. 89.

Incubus, Ing'-kū-bŭs, In'—K., S., We. (v. su.), s. 45. That wh. sits upon, an imag. demon of sleep; appr., the nightmare.

Inculcate, In-kŭl'-kāte, vt. To impress or enforce by freq. admonitions or repetitions; to instil or implant. H., *incul'cating*, p.; *incul'cated*, pp.; *incul'cator*, 25, s.; *inculcable*, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [*ca'tion*, s. 89.

Inculpate, In-kŭl'-pāte, s. To bring into blame; to censure. H., *incul'pating*, p.; *incul'pated*, pp.; *incul'pable* (almost† in this sense; v. su.), s.; *inculpa'tion*, 36, s. 89.

‖ *In-*, equiv. to *in* or *into*. See p. 307. ¶ *In-*, equiv. to *not*. See p. 307. [1] *In-*, intensive or expletive. See p. 307.
[2] *In-* (2) = want or absence of. See p. 307.

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Incul'patory, -pā-tŭr-ē, a. 25. Imputing blame.

Incumbency, in-kŭm'-bĕn-sē, s. 43. A lying or resting on; the state of holding an office (par. a benefice); an eccl. benefice. (v. s.)

Incum'bent, -bĕnt, a. Lying or resting on; leaning; lying on, as a duty or oblig.; indispensable. H., ***incum'bently***, 43, ad.; ***incum'bency***, s. (v. su.) 91.

Incum'bent, s. One who holds an eccl. benefice.

Incum'ber, vt. To encumber (q. v.).[1]

Incunabula, -ăb'-ū-lă, s. pl. Books printed in the early period (bef. A.D. 1500) of the art. (bibl.)

Incur, in-kŭr', vt. To become liable or subj. to; to bring on (par. as expenses); to occur, to press upon the senses† (fol. by *to* or *into*). H., ***incurr'ing***, p.; ***incurred'***, pp. (v. 1.) 89.

Incur''rable, a.¶ H., ***incŭr'ably***, ad.; (an) ***incŭr'able*** (one beyond the reach of cure), s.; &c. 91.

Incu'rious, a.¶ H., ***incurios'ity***, s.; &c. 91.

Incurrence, in-kŭr'-ĕnse, s. 26-8. The act of incurring; a being liable to. (v. v.)

Incursion, in-kŭr'-shŭn, s. 35. Sud. petty inroad or invasion of a tempor. char.; attack, mischievous occurrence*. [incursion; hostile.

Incur'sive, -siv, a. 45. Making or pert. to an

Incurvate, in-kŭr'-vāte, a. = ***incurved***, -kŭrvd'. Curved inward or upward.‖ (bot.; zool.)

Incurv'ate, vt. To incurve. H., ***incurv'ating***, p.; ***incurv'ated***, pp., a.; ***incurva'tion***, 36, s. 89.

Incurv'ity, s. = ***incurvatŭre***.‖

Indagation†, in-dă-gā'-shŭn, s. A searching (as by beating about); search; enquiry.

Indebted, in-dĕt'-ĕd, a. Being in debt (fol. by *to*); obliged by someth. received. H., ***indebtedness***, -dĕt'- (***indebt'ment***†), s. 91.

Inde'cent, a.¶ H., ***inde'cency***, s.; &c. 91.

Indeci'duous, a.¶ (evergreen†.) [be tithed.

Indecimable*, -dĕs'-ĭm-ăbl, a. Not liable to

Indeci'pherable, a.¶ [hesitation.[2]

Indecision, -sizh'-ŭn, s. 35. Irresolution;

Indeci'sive, a. Not decisive; unsettled; wavering; vacillating. H., &c. 91.

Indecli''nable, a. Not declinable; not varied by inflection (gr.). H., ***indeclin'ably***, ad. 91. See *Decline*. [***ableness***, s. 91.

Indecomposable, -pōze'-, a.¶ H., ***indecompō'sableness***, -ō-zā-bl-nĕs, s. 91.

Indecorous, -kŏ'-, -dĕk'—A., K., P., Wo., a.¶

Indeco'rum, s.[2] (v. a.) [H., &c. 91.

Indeed, in-dēd', ad. In reality; in truth; in fact; above the common rate; it also notes a full concession, and is often emphat. or confirmatory:—int. Is it possible! yes! exactly so! strange! &c.

Indefat'igable, a. Unwearied; highly persevering or assiduous.¶ H., ***indefat'igably***, 43, ad.; ***indefat'igableness*** (***indefatiga'tion***†, 36), s. 91. [(See also *Feas'ible*.)

Indefeas'ible, a. = ***indefeis'iblet***.¶ H., &c. 91.

Indefect'ible*:—***Indefect'ive***:—***Indefens'ible***:—***Indefens'ive***:—***Indefi'cient***, -fĭsh'-ĕnt:—***Indefi'nable***; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Indef'inite, -ĭt, a. 45. Not limited, defined, or determinate; not precise or certain; unsettled; vague; that has no limits conceivable by man; hav. more than 20 stamens (bot.).¶ H., &c. 91.

Indefin'itive*:—***Indehis'cent***:—***Indeliv'erative*** (not delib.; sudden; unpremed.); a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Indelible, in-dĕl'-ĭbl, a. 45. That cannot be blotted out; that cannot be effaced, cancelled, removed, or lost (phys. or ment.); not to be annulled*. H., ***indel'ibly***, 43, ad.; ***indel'iblness****, ***indelibil'ity***, -ĭt-ē, s. 91.

Indel'icate, a. Wanting delicacy; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind; indecorous; coarse, gross, indecent. H. ***indel'icacy*** (state or qual. of), s.; &c. 91.

Indemnify, in-dĕm'-ne-fī, vt. 43. To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage, or penalty; to reimburse, to make good. H., ***indem'nifying***, p.; ***indem'nified***, pp., a.; ***indemnification***, -fe-kā'-shŭn (act; security against loss, &c.; recompense, indemnity), a. 89.

Indem'nity, -nĭt-e, s. Security against loss or punishm.; recompense for injury or loss sustained; indemnification. (v. v.)

Indemon'strable, a.¶

Inden'isen*, -zn, vt. = ***enden'isen****.[1]

Indent, in-dĕnt', s. A dent*; an indenture†.

Indent', vt. To notch, dent, or cut with inequalities like a row of teeth; to contract or bargain; to bind out by indentures:—vi. To run in and out in dents, waves, or notches; to make a compact*. H., ***indent'ing***, p.; ***indent'ed***, pp., a.; ***indent'ing***†, ***indenta'tion***, 36 (appr., a dent or notch; a cut or recess in a margin or border), a.‖ 89.

Indent'ure, -ūre, -dĕn'-ehūre, S., Wa., s. 18. = ***indent'ment***†. A wr. covenant or contract (orig., one of two copies [duplicates] made on the same skin of parchm., and then sep. by an indented cut, so as to corresp.); the formal docum. wh. confirms an apprenticeship†.

Indent'ure, vt., vi. To bind by indenture; to indent†. H., ***indent'uring***, p.; ***indent'ured***, pp., a. 89.

Independ'ency, s. Independence; appr., the system or doctr. of the Independents. (v. i.)

Independ'ent, a. Not dependent or subord.; not holding or enjoying at the will of another; not subj. to bias or infl.; not conn. with; free; unconstrained; self-relying; self-directing; able to support one's self without labour or bus.; poss. mod. wealth; exclusive; pert. to the Independents. H., ***independ'ence*** or ***independ'ency*** (state of &c.; freedom; self-direc.; mod. wealth), s.; &c. 91.

Independ'ent, s. One of a sect of dissenters who hold that every congregation is a complete church, subj. to no superior authority.

Indep'reeable*:—***Indeprr'cable***:—***Indescr''bable***:—***Indescrip'tive***; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Indesert', -zĕrt', s. 35. Want of merit or worth.[2]

Indes'inent, a. Unceasing; perpetual. H., &c. 91. [&c. 91.

Indesirable, -zīre'-:—***Indestruc'tible***; a.¶ H.,

Indeterm'inable, -in-ăbl, a. That cannot be ascer. or fixed; not to be determined or ended. H., ***indeterm'inably***, ad. 91.

Indeterm'inate, a. Not determinate (q. v.); hav. a stem wh. never ends in a flower, nor is stopped by other organic cause (bot.); variable, indefinite (math.). H., &c. 91.

Indetermina'tion, s. Want of determ.; vacillation; irresolution. [or ***indevote'***†; a.¶

Indeterm'ined, -ind (v. a. et v.):—***Indevo''ted***

Indevo'tion, s.[3]

Indevout', a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Index, In'-dĕks, s. (pl., ***in'dexes***, -ĕz, E.; ***in'dices*** [app. only to expon. or math. ind.; sing. ***in'dice***†, -dĭs], L.) 40. That wh. points

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out; the hand or pointer of any thing; the alph. table of the contents of a book; the fore-finger (anat.); the exponent (arith.; alg.); the gnomon (dial.; &c.); the integral or charac. part (logar.); a direct (mus.); &c.— *In'dex of refraction* = the ratio bet. the sines of the angles of incidence and refrac. (opt.): —*in'dex prohibitory* (*in'dex expurgato'rius*, L.) = a list of forbidden books, &c., publ. annually at Rome (Ro. Cath.).

• *In'dex*, vt. To provide with or form an index to (as a book). H., *in'dexing*, p., s.; *in'dexed*, pp., a.; *in'dexer*†, s. 89.

• *Index'ical*, -ĭk-ăl, a. Hav. the form of or pert. to an index. H., *index'ically*, ad. 91.

• *Indexter'ity*, s.[2]

Indian, ĭn'-de-ăn, ĭnd'-yăn†, s. = *In'dia* (or -yă). 45. Of or from *In'dia* or the *In'dies* (E. or W., but appr. the first); pert. to the aborigines of Amer.:—s. A native of either Indies; appr., an aboriginal of America. H., *In'dian-like* or *Indian'ic*, a.; *In"dia* or *In"dian rubber* (elastic gum), *In'dian* (a large ship reg. trading to), *In"dian berry* (cocculus Indicus), *In"dian corn* (maize), *In"dia* or *In"dian ink* (fine lampblack formed into a cake with size), *In'dian-red* (a reddish purple ochre), *In"dian tobacco* (lobelia inflata, a med. plant), *In"dian yellow* (a y. pigment, purree), &c., s. 90-1.

• *Indicant*, ĭn'-de-kănt, a. Indicating; pointing out. H., (an) *in'dicant*, s. (v. v.) 91.

• *Indicate*, ĭn'-de-kāt, vt. To point out; to direct the mind to a knowl. of someth.; to shew, disclose, denote; to manifest by symptoms (path.); to point to as proper remedies or treatm. (surg.; med.). H., *in'dicating*, p.; *in'dicated*, pp.; *in'dicator*, 25 (he or that), s.; *indica'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

• *Indication*, -kā'-shŭn, s. The act of indicating; mark; token; symptom (par. one wh. ind. the nature of the disease or suitable remedies —med.); discovery, intellig. given†. (v. v.)

• *Indicative*, ĭn-dĭk'-ă-tĭv, ĭn'-de-kā-tĭv—S., a. 45. Shewing; serving to shew or make known; giv. intimation or knowl. of someth. not visible or obvious; den. the mood or form of the verb wh. simply affirms or denies (gr.; *indic'atīve*—S.). H., *indic'atively*, ad. 91.

• *Indic'ative*, s. The indicative mood. (gr.)

• *In'dicator*, -kā-tĭr, s. 25. An instr. to shew the attenuation of air, power exerted by steam or by a steam-engine, &c. (v. v.)

• *In'dicatory*, -tŏr-e, a. 25. Indicative.

• *Indict*, ĭn-dīt', vt. To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour formally or in writing (par. by a grand jury). H., *indict'ing*, -dīt'-, p.; *indict'ed*, pp., a.; *indict'er*, s.; *indict'able*, 45, a.; *indict'ment* (formal charge; also the paper or parchm. cont. it), s. 89.

• *Indictee*, -dīte-ē', s. The person indicted. (v. v.)

• *Indiction*, ĭn-dĭk'-shŭn, s. Declaration, proclamation*; a cycle or period of 15 years

• *Indic'tive*, -tĭv, a. 45. Proclaimed. [(chron.).

Indiff'erent, -ĕnt, a. Neutral; not inclined to one side, party, or thing, more than another; unconcerned, apathetic; feeling no anxiety or interest resp. any thing; impartial, disinterested*; passable, neither good nor bad†. H., *indiff'erently*, ad.; *indiff'erence*, *indiff'erency**, *indiff'erentism*†, s. 91.

Indigene, ĭn'-de-jēne, s. A native plant or animal.

Indigenous, ĭn-dĭj'-e-nŭs, a. 32. Native; born or growing nat. in a country; not exotic or introd. (spp. to both plants and animals).‖

Indigent, ĭn'-de-jĕnt, a. 32. Poor, needy, necessitous; in want; destitute (*of*). H., *in'digently*, 42, ad.; *in'digence*, -jĕnse, *in'digency*, -se, s. 91.

In'diges, -jēz, s. (pl., *indigites*, -dĭj'-e-tēz.) 99. A tutelary deity; a deified hero. (L.)

Indigest†, ĭn-de-jĕst', s. A crude mass.

Indigest'ed, -ĕd, a. = *indigest*†. Not digested (lit. or fig.); not well consid. or matured.

Indigest'ible, a. Not easily digested; fig., not to be patiently rec. or endured†. H., &c. 91.

Indigestion, -jĕst'-yŭn, s. 36. Difficult., imperf., or painful digestion; absence of due functional action of the stomach; dyspepsia; crudity.[2]

Indigitate, ĭn-dĭj'-ĭt-āte, a. = *indit"gitated*, -ĕd. Without digits or finger-like expansions. (bot.; zool.)

Indigitate, -dĭj'-, vt. To point out with the finger:—vi. To shew, compute, &c., by the fingers. H., *indit"gitating*, p.; *indit"gitated*, pp., a.; *indigita'tion*, 36, s. (v. a.) 89.

Indign†, ĭn-dīne', a. Unworthy; disgraceful.

Indignant, ĭn-dĭg'-nănt, a. 30. Affected with indignation. H., *indig'nantly*, 42, ad.; *indig'nance*†, s. (v. i.) 91.

Indignation, -nā'-shŭn, s. Strong or elevated disapprob. of what is flagitious in char. or conduct; anger mingled with disdain; the anger of a superior (par. of God), also the effect of such anger.

Indig'nify†, vt. To treat disdainfully.

Indig'nity, -ne-te, s. Incivility or injury accomp. with contempt or insult; contumely; contemptuous rudeness.

Indigo, ĭn'-de-gō, s. A blue subs., much used as a dye-stuff and pigment.

In'digogene, -jēne, -gō'—We., s. = *in'digotin*. 58. White or deoxidised indigo.

Indigometer, -gŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for testing indigo. H., *indigom'etry* (art of t.), s. 90.

Indigotic, -gŏt'-ĭk, a. Noting an acid formed from indigo. [blue.

In'digotine, -gō-tĭn, -gō'-, s. 58. Pure indigo

Indil'atory:—*Indil'igent*:—*indimin'ishable**; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Indirect, ĭn-de-rĕkt', a. Not direct (lit. or fig., phys. or mor.); not straightforward; circuitous; oblique; wrong, improper; unfair, dishonest; falling on articles of consumption or use (as a tax or duty). H., *indirect'ly*, ad.; *indirect'ness* or *indirec'tion*†, s. 91.

Indiscern'ible, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Indiscerptible, ĭn-dĭs-sĕrp'-tĭbl, a. = *indiscerp'ible**. Not separable into parts; incap. of being broken or destr. by dissolution or sep. of parts. H., *indiscerptibil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s.; &c. 91.

Indiscip'linable:—*Indiscov'erable*, -kŭv'-; a.¶

Indiscip'line, -plĭn:—*Indiscov'ery** (state of being hidden); a.[2]

Indiscreet':—*Indiscreet'ly*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Indiscretion, -krĕsh'-ŭn, s.[2] [&c. 91.

Indiscrim'inate:—*Indiscrim'inating*; a.¶ H.,

Indiscrimina'tion, s.[2]

Indispens'able, a. Not to be dispensed with; absol. neces. or requisite. H., *indispens'ableness*, *indispensabil'ity*, s.; &c. 91.

‖ *In-*, equiv. to *in* or *im*. See p. 207. ¶ *In-*, equiv. to *not*. See p. 207. [2] *In-* (2) = want or absence of. See p. 207.

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Indispersed, -pĕrst′, a.¶

Indispose, -pōz′, vt. 35. To disincline, to make averse to; to render unfit, or less fit or efficient; to disorder slightly (as the health). H., ***indispō'sing***, p.; ***indisposcd***' (v. i.), pp., a.; ***indisposition***, -zish′-ŭn (disinclination; slight illness; want of tendency or nat. appetency; &c.), s. 89.

Indisposed, -pōzd′, a. Disinclined; averse; unfit; slightly disordered in health; &c. H., ***indisposedness****, -pō′-zĕd-, s. (v. v.) 91.

Indisputable, -dĭs′-pū-, -pūte′—A., Ba., Bu., ***Indispu'table***, a.¶ [Jo., Ke., Sm.,a.¶ H.,&c. 91.

Indissi'oluble, -l′ŏōbl, a. 18, 45. Not capable of being dissolved (lit. or fig.); that cannot be broken or right; violated; not separable; firm; stable; binding or subsisting for ever. H., ***indissi'olubly***, 45, a.; ***indissi'olubleness***, ***indissolubil'ity***, s. 91.

Indissoluble*†, -dĭz-zŏlv′-, a. Indissoluble.

Indistinct, -tingkt′, a. = ***indistinct'ible***†, -ibl. 45. Not plainly marked; not mentally clear or obvious; obscure; confused; imperf., faint, ill-defined; ambiguous, indefinite; in-

Indistinc'tion, a.[2] [distinguishable. H., &c. 91.

Indistinguishable, -ting′-gwish-:—***Indistin''guishing***; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Indistur'bance, a.[2]

Indite, in-dīt′, vt. To compose or write; to direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written:—vi. To compose or dictate*. H., ***indit'ing***, p.; ***indit'ed***, pp.; ***indit'er***, s.; ***indi'ting***, ***indite'ment***, s. 89. See *Indict.*

Indivi'dable*:—***Individ'ed****; a.¶

Individual, in-de-vĭd′-ū-ăl, -jū-ăl—S., Wa., a. 18. Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one; pert. to one only; proper or pec. to a single obj. of a species (fine arts). H., ***individ'ually***, 43, ad.; ***individū'al'ity***, s. (v. i.) 91.

Individ'ual, s. A single person; a single animal, plant, or thing (as sep. from the species).

Individ'ualise, -īze, vt. 35, 60. To distinguish (as a par. thing or pers. from others of the species); to particularise. H., ***individ'ualising***, p.; ***individ'ualised***, -īzd, pp.; ***individualisation***, 36, s. 89.

Individ'ualism, -īzm, s. 35. The state of regard to indiv. interests, &c., instead of to the commonweal. (pol. econ.)

Individuality, -ăl′-ĭt-e, s. Sep. or indepen. existence or action; oneness; a cert. phren. organ. (v. a.)

Individ'uate, -ū-ātz (v. su.) a. 18. Undivided. H., ***individū'ity***† (sep. existence), s. 91.

Individ'uate, vt. To make single; to individualise. H., ***individūa'tion***, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Indivis'ity*, s.[2]

Indivisible, -vĭz′-, a.¶ H., &c. 91.—***Indivis'ibles***, -blz, s. pl., are elem. or quan. infinitely small (alg.; geom.).

Indivisim*, -vĭzh′-ĭm, s.[2] [small (alg.; geom.).

Indo-briton, in-do-brĭt′-ŭn, s. A person born in India of British parents.

Indocile, -dōs′-, dō′—P., We.:—***Indocile***, -dōs′-, -dī′—P., We.; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Indoctrinate, in-dŏk′-trĭn-ātz, vt. To teach; to instruct in rudiments or prin.; to tincture with any science or opinion.‖ H., ***indoc'trinating***, p.; ***indoc'trinated***, pp., a.; ***indoctrina'tion***, 36, s. 89.

Indolent, in′-do-lĕnt, a. Prim., free from pain*; appr., habit. or constitutionally indisposed to labour or activity; inactive, slothful, sluggish; careless, listless, lazy. H., ***in'dolently***, 43, ad.; ***in'dolence***, -lĕnse, ***in'dolency****, -se, ***Indom'able***, a. = ***indom'itable***, -ăbl, 45.¶ [s. 91.

Indorse, in-dorse′, vt. 26, 35. To write (as the title, subj., date, &c.) on the back of a paper or wr. instr.; to assign by writing one's name on an order, or across or on the back of a note or bill; to transfer by indorsement; to give sanction or currency to† (as a statem. or opin.). H., ***indors'ing***, p., a., s.; ***indorsed'***, pp., a.; ***indors'er***, s.; ***indors'able***†, a.; ***indorse'ment*** (act; sanction; also that wh. is wr. by way of ind.), s. 89.

Indorsee, -dor-sē′, s. 26. One to whom a bill, &c., is assigned by indorsement.

Indraught†, in′-drăft, s. An inlet; a nar. bay.‖

In'drawn, -drâwn, a.‖

Indu'bious, a.¶

Indu'bitable, a. Cert.; undoubted; unques.; incontrovertible. H., ***indu'bitably***, ad.; ***indu'bitableness***, s.; &c. 91.

Indu'bitate†, -be-tātc, a. Unquestioned; certain.

Induce, in-dūse′, vt. 35. Lit., to lead or draw in (but only in a mor. sense); appr., to lead (as by persuas. or argum.); to prevail on; to influence by motives; to effect or prod. by infl.; to cause or bring on (as changes); to bring into view*; to offer by way of induction*; to cause an opp. electric state in by mere apposition of surfaces.‖ H., ***indu'cing***, p.; ***induced***, -dūst′, pp.; ***indu'cer***, s.; ***indu'cible***, a.; ***induce'ment*** (reason, motive; offer; advan. promised or expec.; v. i.), s. 89.

Induce'ment, s. A statem. of facts introd. other material facts. (leg.; v. v.)

Induciary*, -dū′-ah′-dr-e, a. Of or rel. to a truce.

Induct, in-dŭkt′, vt. Lit., to bring in; appr., to introduce (as to office or honours); to formally put into actual poss. (par. of a benefice). H., ***induct'ing***, p.; ***induct'ed***, pp., a.; ***induct'or***, 25, s.; ***indu'ction***, a. (v. i.) 89.

Indu'ctile, -tĭl, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Induction, in-dŭk′-shŭn, s. The act or state of inducting; introduction; entrance; the formal investiture of the temporal part of a benefice (eccl.); arguing or inferring of a whole class what has been ascer. of only one or more of its individ. or particulars (the counter-process to deduction—log.); the inference of some gen. truth from special facts or analysis (= ***metaphysical induction***); the conclus. or inference drawn by induc.; excitation or polarity prod. by mere apposition without a spark (electr.; v. v.).

Indu'ctional, -ăl, a. Pert. to induction.

Inductive, -dŭkt′-ĭv, a. 45. Leading to inferences; cont., employed in, or proc. by induction; leading, persuasive* (fol. by *to*). H., ***induct'ively***, ad. 91.

Indue', vt. To endue (q. v.).

Indulge, in-dŭlj′, vt. 39. To encourage by compliance or permission; to yield to the wishes of; to suffer or allow, not of right, but as a favour; not to check or restrain (as the will, the appetite, hopes, desires, &c.); to cherish or foster; to gratify; to humour:—vi. To give indulgence (fol. by *to*); to yield*. H., ***indulg'ing***, p.; ***indulged'***, pp., a.; ***indulg'er***, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Indulgence, -dŭl′-jĕnse, s. 39. Remission be-

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forehand of punishm. due to cert. sins, granted by the church. (Ro. Cath.; v. a.)

Indul'gent, -jĕnt, a. Prone to indulge those under one's care; kind; gentle; tender; compliant; unduly favourable (as criticism). H., *indul'gently*, ad.; *indul'gence, indul'gency*, -se, s. (v. i.) 91. [indulgences.

Indulgen'tial[n], -sh'ăl, a. 36. Rel. to church

Indult, in-dŭlt', s. = *indŭlt'o*. A privilege or exemp.†; a cert. priv. granted by the pope; a cert. tax or duty (Sp.). [of birds.(zool.)(L.]

Indumentum, -dū-mĕn'-tŭm, s. The plumage

Indu'plicate, a. Hav. the margins abruptly infolded, with the exter. edges meeting. (bot.)

Indurate, in'-dū-rāte, vt. To make hard; fig., to harden (as the mind or feelings):—vi. To grow hard; to harden. H., *in'durāting*, p.; *in'durated* (*in'duratet*, a.), pp., a.; *indura'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Indusial, in-dū'-zh'ăl, -shăl—We., s. 18, 35. Composed of or cont. petrified *indu'sia* (-zhe-ē), or the cases or eov. of cert. insects. (geol.; min.)

Indu'sium, -zhe-ŭm, s. 35. A hairy cup wh. encloses the stigma; also the membrane wh. cov. the theca in cert. ferns. (bot.) [L.]

Industrial, in-dŭs'-tre-ăl, a. Of, rel. to, or cons. in industry. H., *indus'trially*, ad. 91.

Indus'trious, -ŭs, a. Diligent or active in labour, bus., or study; assiduous; laborious; not remiss; given to or charac. by industry. H., *indus'triously*, 43, ad.; *indus'triousness*, *in'dustry*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Industry, in'-dŭs-tre, s. Habitual diligence or activity in any employm. or pursuit (bod. or ment.); assiduity. (v. a.)

In'dweller (an inhab.), s.:—*In'dwelling*, a.:—*In'dwelling* (lit. or fig.), s.‖

Inebriant[n], in-ē'-bre-ănt, a. Intoxicating. H., *ine'briant*[n] (an intox. subs.), s. 91.

Ine'briate, -bre-āte, vt. To make drunk; to intoxicate:—vi. To be or to become drunk†. H., *ine'briating*, p., a.; *ine'briated*, pp., a.†; *inebria'tion*, 36 (act; state; inebriety), s. 89.

Inebriety, in-e-brī'-e-te, s. Drunkenness; intoxication.[1]

Inedited, -ĕd'-ĭt-ĕd, a. Unpublished.

Ineff'able, a.¶ (used only in a good sense.) H., *ineff'ably*, ad.; *ineff'ableness*, s. 91.

Ineffaceable[n], -fāse'-ăbl, 45:—*Ineffect'ive*:—*Ineffect'ual* (par. den. actual failure—Jo.):—*Ineffect'uous*†:—*Inefferves'cent*[n]:—*Inafferves'cible*:—*Ineffica'cious*, -sh'ŭs (par. den. habitual impotence to any effect—Jo.):—*Inefficient*, -fish'-'ĕnt; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Ineff'icacy:—*Inefficiency*, -fish'-ĕn-se; s.[2]

Inelab'orate:—*Inelas'tic*:—*Inel'egant*:—*Inel'igible*:—*Inel'oquent*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Ineluctable†, in-e-lŭk'-ăbl, a. 45. Not to be resisted or overcome.

Ineludible, -l'ōōd'-ĭbl, a. 18, 45.¶

Inem'bryonate, a. = *inembry'onic*. Not formed

Inenerget'ic, a.¶ [in embryo; not rudimentary.

Inept, in-ĕpt', a. Not apt or fit; inexpert; unsuitable; improper; foolish. H., *inept'ly*, 43, ad.; *inept'ness*† or *inept'itude*, -e-tūde, s. 91.

Inept'[n], s. A tyro; one unskilled in any art.

Ine'qual[n], -kwăl, a. Unequal.¶

Inequality, -kwŏl'-, s. Want of equality; state of not being equal (q. v.) in any sense; unevenness; disproport.; inadequacy; a part uneven to or unequal with another; a part unlike or diff. from the rest; difference or disparity of rank, station, or cond.; irregularity of celes. motion (ast.).

Inequidis'tant:—*Inequilat'eral*:—*Inequitable*, -ĕk'-we-:—*Ine'quivalve* or *inequicula'ular* (as an oyster-shell):—*Inerad'icable*; a.¶

Ineq'uity, s.[3] [H., &c. 91.

Inergetic[n], in-ĕr-jĕt'-ĭk, a. 32. = *inerget'ical*[n], -ăl. Without energy. H., *inerget'ically*[n], ad. 91.

Inermous, in-ĕrm'-ŭs, a. = *inerm*[n]. Unarmed; without prickles. (bot.) [&c. 91.

Inerr'able[n]:—*Inerr'ing*[n]:—*Inerrat'ic*[n]; a.¶ H.,

Inert, in-ĕrt', a. Without the power of moving itself, or of active resis. to motion impressed; slow to act; indiff.; inactive; harmless; without chem. or physiol. action; dull, sluggish. H., *inert'ly*, 43, ad.; *inert'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Inertia, -ĕr'-sh'ă, s. 36. = *iner'tion*[n], -shŭn; *inert'itudet*, -e-tūde. Inertness; appr., passivity, or that inherent property of matter by wh. it tends to preserve a state of perpetual rest when still, and of perpetual uniform rectilinear motion when moving, unless either is disturbed by some extrinsic force. See *Vis inertia*.

Inexcate†, in-ĕks'-kāte, vt. To bait; to lay a bait for. H., *inexca'tion*[n], 36, s.; &c. 89.

Inexcen'tial, -sh'ăl, 36:—*Inex'timable*:—*Inevas'ible*, -zĭbl, 45 (that cannot be evaded):—*Inev'idence*, s.[2] [*Inev'ident*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inexact', -ĕgz-, 40:—*Inexcit'able*[n]:—*Inexcusable*, -kūzĕ-, 35:—*Inex'ecātable*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inexecu'tion:—*Inexertion*, -ĕgz-ĕr'-, 40; s.[2]

Inexhalable, -ĕgz-hāle'-, 40:—*Inexhaust'ed*, -ĕgz-:—*Inexhaust'ible*, -ĕgz-(*inexhaust'ibly*, ad.; *inexhaust'ibleness*, s.):—*Inexhaust'ive*, -ĕgz-:—*Inexist'ent*, -ĕgz-; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inexist'ence, -ĕgz-, s.[2]

Inex'orable, a. Not movable by entreaty or prayer; not persuasible; inflexible; unyielding; unalterable (as laws or fate). H., *inex'orableness*, *inexorabil'ity*, -it-e, s.; &c.

Inexpecta'tion, s.[2] [91.

Inexpect'ed†:—*Inexpe'dient*:—*Inexpens'ive*:—*Inexpēr'ience*:—*Inexpert'*:—*Inex'piable*:—*Inexplain'able*‡ (inexplicable); a.¶ H., &c. 91. [*ience*; s.[2]

Inexpe'dience or *inexpe'diency*:—*Inexpēr'-Inexpleably*†, in-ĕks'-ple-ăb-le, -plē'—We., ad. Insatiably. [*pliabil'ity*, -it-e, s.; &c. 91.

Inex'pliable, a.¶ H., *inex'pliableness*, *inex-Inexplicit*, -plĭs'-:—*Inexplōr'able*:—*Inexpress'ible*:—*Inexpress'ive*:—*Inexpug'nable* (impregnable; &c. See *Expugn*):—*Inexten'ded*; a.¶ H., &c. 91. [s.[2]

Inexpo'sure, -zh'ōōr, 18:—*Inexten'sion*, -shŭn;

Inexterm'inable, -in-ăbl:—*Inextinct*, -tĭngkt':—*Inextin'guishable*:—*Inextir'pable*:—*Inex'tricable*; s. 45.¶ H., &c. 91. [(hort.)

Ineye[n], in-ī', vt. To propagate by budding.‖

Infall'ible, a. Not liable to mistake or error; unfailing; certain. H., *infall'ibleness*, *infallibility*, -bĭl'-it-e, s.; &c. 91.

Infamous, in'-fă-mŭs, a. Of ill report; pub. or leg. branded with guilt or crime; notoriously vile; odious; detestable. H., *in'famously*, 42, ad.; *in'famousness*†, *in'famy*, -me, s. 91.

‖ *In-*, equiv. to *in* or *into*. See p. 207. ¶ *In-*, equiv. to *not*. See p. 207. † *In-*, intensive or explotive. See p. 207.

[1] *In-* (*l*) = want or absence of. See p. 207.

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Infancy, in'-fĭn-se, s. The state or the time of being an infant (q. v.); the first part of life; fig., the first age of anything; early period; beginning. [expressed.

Infandous†, -fănd'-dŭs, a. Too wicked to be

Infangthef, -fĭng'-thĕf, s. The priv. granted to a lord to judge thieves taken within his fee. (leg.) [young; tender; immature.

Infant, in'-fănt, s. Of or rel. to infancy;

Infant, s. A babe; a child from birth to the end of its second year†; (in a larger sense) a child not over 7 years; a person under the age of 21 years (leg.); an infante or infanta*. H., *in'fant-like*, *in'fantly*†, *in'fantish*‖, &c., a.; *in'fant-ward*‡ (a toy), s. 96.

Infante, in-fănt'-ā, s. (f., *infant'a*, -ă.) 99. Any son of the king except the heir-apparent; prince. (Sp.; Port.)

Infant'icide, -e-sīde, s. The murder of an infant, child-murder (it incl. that of the fœtus in utero); the slayer of an infant.

Infantile, in'-fănt-īle, -īl—P., -fān'-tīle—K., J. & M., s. 45. Of or rel. to an infant, or to infancy; suitable to infancy; young; childish.

Infantine, -īne, -tĭn—S., -fān'-tĭne—K., J. & M., s. 45. Infantile. [*fant'ry*, s. 91.

Infantry, in'-fănt-re, s. Foot-soldiers. H., *infantes'*†, vt.[1] [18. Infatuated.

Infatuate†, in-făt'-ū-āte, -fătch'—S., Wa., a.

Infat'uate, vt. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to inspire with an extravag. or foolish love or passion (app. to both persons or things). H., *infat'uating*, p., a.; *infat'uated*, pp., a.; *infatua'tion*, 36 (act; mental state), s. 89. [or unhappy.

Infaustang†, -fâwst'-ĭng, s. A making unlucky

Infeed'ible, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Infect, in-fĕkt', vt. To taint with disease (par. through the medium of the air); to taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter, or with any communicable qual.; to corrupt (as the mind); to contaminate with illegality. H., *infect'ing*, p.; *infect'ed* (*infect'*†, a.), pp., a.; *infect'er*, s.; *infec'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Infection, -fĕk'-shŭn, s. The act or proc. of infecting, also that wh. infects (phys. or mor.); the contamination of the atmosphere, or other inert media, by the deleterious qual. or matter of malaria, contagion, &c. (med.)

Infec'tious, -sh'ŭs, a. 36. Hav. the qual. of infecting (lit. or fig.); that may be commun. through the atmosphere, or by near approach; apt to spread; corrupting; contaminating. H., *infec'tiously*, 43, ad.; *infec'tiousness*, s. 91. [fect.

Infective, -fĕkt'-ĭv, a. 45. Able or tend. to in-

Infe'cund (-fē'—K., P., We.):—*Infelicitous*, -lĭs'-; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Infer, in-fĕr', vt. Lit., to bring on or forward†; appr., to deduce; to assume or draw from single facts, some gen. fact, as that on wh. they all depend; to draw or derive (as a fact or conseq.). H., *infer'ring*, p.; *inferred'*, pp.; *infer'able*, *infer'ible*, a.; &c. 89.

Inference, in'-fĕr-ĕnse, s. 35. That wh. is inferred or deduced; conclus.; consequence.

Inferential, -ĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 36. Deduced or deducible by inference. H., *inferen'tially*, ad. 91.

Inferior, in-fēre'-e-ŭr, -fē'-re—S., Wa., a. Prim., lower in place; h. also lower in station, age, rank, cond., excellence, or value; subordinate; secondary. H., *infe'riorly*[a], ad.; *inferiority*, -ŏr'-ĭt-e, 26 (state of), s. 91.

Infe'rior, s. One in a lower rank or station than another.

Infernal, in-fĕr'-năl, a. Prim., pert. to the lower regions, or to the regions of the dead; tartarean; appr., pert. to or inhab. hell; hellish; diabolical; fiendish; detestable. H., *infer'nally*, ad. 91. — *Infer'nal stone*†, is lunar caustic.

Infer'tile, -tĭl, a. 45.¶ H., &c. 91. [chievous.

Infest†, in-fĕst', a. = *infest'ous*†, -ŭ-tŭs. Mis-

Infest', vt. To trouble greatly; to molest, vex, disturb; to annoy by presence and numbers (as vermin). H., *infest'ing*, p.; *infest'ed*, pp.; *infesta'tion*†, s. 89.

Infes'tive[a], a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Infeudation, -fū-dā'-shŭn, s. 18. A putting in poss. of a fee; a granting of tithes to laymen. (leg.)

Infibulation[a], -fĭ-bŭ'-shŭn, s. 18. A clasping or confining (as with a small buckle or padlock).

Infidel, in'-fe-dĕl, a. 14. Unbelieving; deistical.

In'fidel, s. An unbeliever; appr., one who is not baptised, or who rejects Christianity; a deist; one who disbelieves in the dominant relig.; (in a larger sense) one who rejects all revealed relig.; an atheist; a sceptic; a pagan†.

Infidelity, -dĕl'-ĭt-e, s. Disbelief (par. in revealed relig.); atheism; scepticism; unfaithfulness (par. in married persons); breach of trust; treachery. [crop. (Sco.)

Infield, in'-fēēld, s. Land kept contin. in

Infield[a], vt. To enclose for tillage or pasture.‖

Infil'tered†, a. Infiltrated.‖

Infiltrate, in-fĭl'-trāte, vi. To enter a subs., or a cavity, by means of its pores or interstices, or those of the surr. media. H., *infiltrating*, p.; *infil'trated*, pp., a.; *infiltration* (also that wh. infiltrates), s. 89.

Infinite, in'-fĭn-ĭt, a. 45. Without limits; not circumscribed in extent, dur., power, attributes, &c.; unbounded; illimitable; that will have no end; that has a beg. in space, but is infinitely extended; fig., immense, very large, very great, &c.†; greater or less than any assignable magnitude (math.); perpetual (as a fugue—mus.). H., *in'finitely*, 43, ad.; *in'finiteness*‡, s. (v. i.) 91.

In'finite, s. An infinitesimal. (math.)

Infinitesimal, in-fĭn-e-tĕs'-ĭm-ăl, a. 35. Infinitely small. H., *infinites'imally*, ad. 91.

Infinites'imal, s. An infinitely small quan.; a quan. less than any assignable magnitude (a mental abstrac., assumed for the purp. of calc.—math.).

Infinitive, in-fĭn'-ĭt-ĭv, a. 45. Unlimited*; an epithet den. that form of the verb (= *infin'itive mood*) wh. expr. merely the conception, without either affirm. or denying it (gr.). H., *infin'itively*, ad. 91.

Infinito, -fe-nē'-to, a. 99. Perpetual (a canon whose end leads back to the beg.—mus.). [It.]

Infinity, in-fĭn'-ĭt-e, s. = *infin'itude*, -e-tūde, 18. State of being infinite (in any sense).

Infirm, in-fĕrm', a. Not firm or sound; appr., weak in health or body; weak of mind; not solid or stable; feeble; irresolute; imbecile. H., *infirm'ly*, ad.; *infirm'ness*†, *infirm'ity*, s. (v. i.) 91.

[1] *Incapable of its proper function.* See p. 307. ¶ *In-*, equiv. to not. See p. 307. [1] *In-*, intensive or explosive. See p. 307.

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Infirm'ary, -ĕr-e, s. 25. A hospital for the sick poor (com. of a minor class); (freq.) a place where gratuitous med. relief is giv. to out-patients only. [annulling.
*Infirm'atise**, -ă-tīv, a. 45. Weakening; dis-
Infirm'ity, -īt-e, s. Infirmness (phys. or mental); weakness of mind or dispos.; a failing, fault, foible; any par. disease or malady; defect; imperfection.
Infix', vt. To fix by piercing or thrusting in; to fix or set in; to implant or fix (as in the mind or memory).‖ H., &c. 89.
Inflame', vt. To set on fire; to kindle; appr., to cause to burn with flame; fig., to fire, excite, increase (as the desires, pass., &c.); to heat or excite exces. action in (as the blood-vessels); to increase or augm.; to irritate; to exasperate:—vi. To grow hot, painful, or angry. H., *inflăm'ing*, p.; *inflamed'*, pp., a.; *inflăm'er*, s., *inflamma'tion* (act†; state of), s. (v. i.) 89.
Inflammable, in-flăm'-ăbl, a. 45. That may be inflamed; easily kindled; combustible.[1] H., *inflamm'ably*, ad.; *inflamm'ableness*, *inflammability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.
Inflammation, -mā'-shŭn, s. Redness and heat of some part of the body, with pain and swelling, arising from increased vascular action (path.); fig., viol. excitement; heat; animosity; turbulence. See *Inflame*.
Inflammatory, -flăm'-ă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Inflaming; tend. to inflame or to excite inflam. (in any sense); accom. with or marked by inflam. (path.). [hollow and distended. (bot.)
Inflate, in-flāt', a. = *inflāt'ed*. Puffed out;
Inflate', vt. To fill or distend with wind or air; fig., to swell, puff up, elate (as with pride, self-conceit, &c.).‖ H., *inflāt'ing*, p.; *inflāt'ed*, pp., a.; *inflā'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Inflect, in-flĕkt', vt. To bend; to turn from a direct line or course; to put a word through all its changes of termination, to decline or conjugate (gr.); to modulate (as the voice—mus.). H., *inflect'ing*, p.; *inflect'ed*, pp., a.; *inflec'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.
Inflection, -flĕk'-shŭn, s. = *inflex'ion*, -shŭn. The act of bending or inflecting (v. v.); declension, conjugation (gr.); slide or modulation of the voice (mus.); diffraction (opt.). See *Reflection*. [ture of an inflection.
Inflec'tional, -ăl, a. Pert. to, res., or of the na-
Inflec'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Hav. the power of bending.
Inflexed, -flĕkst', a. = *inflex'*†. Inflected*; bent inwards (sool.).
Inflex'ible, a. Not flexible; not to be moved or prevailed on by entreaty or argum.; unyielding, rigid, inexorable. H., &c. 91.
Inflict, in-flĭkt', vt. To lay on; to apply or impose as a punishm. or disgrace. H., *inflict'ing*, p.; *inflict'ed*, pp.; *inflict'er*, s.; *infliction*, -flĭk'-shŭn (act; also the punishm. imposed; a nat. calamity), s. 89.
Inflict'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Able or tend. to inflict.
Inflores'cence, s. A flowering; appr., charac. style or mode of flowering of dif. kinds of plants (bot.).[1]
Influence, in'-flŭ-ĕnse, s. 18, 28. Lit., a flowing in; appr., power (phys. or mor.; tempor. or spir.) of wh. the oper. is known only by its effects; authority, sway, power of direc. or modifying (fol. by *upon* or *over*); the imag. power of the celes. bodies over mundane affairs (astr.).
In'fluence, vt. To act upon by directive or impulsive power, seen only in its effects; to exert influence upon; to move or affect by moral force; to induce; to modify to any purp.; to lead or direct. H., *in'fluencing*, p.; *in'fluenced*, -ĕnst, pp.; *in'fluencing*†, s. 89.
*In'fluent**, -ĕnt, a. Flowing in.
Influential, -ĕn'-ah'shăl, a. 26, 27. Exerting influence. H., *influen'tially*, ad. 91.
Influenza, in-flŭ'-ĕn'-zȧ, s. A severe var. of epidemic catarrh. (path.)
Influx, in'-flŭks, s. 40. = *influx'ion*†, -shŭn. A flowing or coming in; infusion; intromission; influence†; num. arrivals (as of persons); importation in abund. (as of goods).
Influx'ious†, -ah'-shŭs, a. = *influx'tive*†. Influential; tend. to flow in.
Infold, -fōld', vi. To involve; to inwrap; to clasp with the arms; to embrace.‖ H., *infŏld'ment*, s.; &c. 89. [leaves. H., &c. 89.
Infoliate, vt. To cover or to overspread with
Inform†, in-form', a. 26. Without form; shapeless.
Inform', vt. To animate, to give life to; (now more us.) to commun. knowledge to; to teach or instruct; to make known to (either orally or in wr.); to acquaint; to tell:—vi. To give intelligence; to commun. facts by way of leg. accusation (fol. by *against*). H., *inform'ing*, p., a.; *informed'*, pp., a. (as an *a.* ch. comp.); *inform'ant*, *inform'er* (appr., one who informs ag. others for some breach of law), s.; *informa'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.
Informal, a.¶ H., &c. 91.
Information, -for-mā'-shŭn, s. Intelligence; knowl. derived from reading or instruc., or obt. from the senses or intellec. faculties; charge or accus. exh. before a magistrate. (v. v.) [animate†; tend. to *infuse**.
Inform'ative, -ă-tĭv, a. 45. Hav. power to
Informed, -formd', a. 26. Ill-formed†; unformed or incompletely formed*; not incl. in any of the constellations (ast.).
Infor'midable, a.¶ [ĭd]†, s. 91.
Inform'ous†, -ŭs, a. Shapeless. H., *inform'-*
Infract†, in-frăkt', vt. To break; to violate or infringe. H., *infract'ing*†, p.; *infract'ed**, pp., a.; *infract'or*, s.; *infraction*, -frăk'-shŭn (breach; violation; infringem.), s. 89.
Infra'grant, a.¶ [being beneath the world.
Inframundane, in-frȧ-mŭn'-dāne, a. Lying or
Infran'gible, a.¶ H., &c. 91. [ritory.
Infraterrito"rial, in-frĭ-, a. Within the ter-
Infre'quent, -kwĕnt, a.¶ H., *infre'quency* (state of rarely occur.), s.; &c. 91.
*Infrigidate**, -frĭj'-ĭd-āte, vt. To make cold; to chill. H., *infrigida'tion**, 36, s.; &c. 89.
Infringe, in-frĭnj', vt. To break (as laws or contracts); to violate; to transgress; to neglect fulfilm. or obedience; to destroy:—vi. (!) To encroach† (fol. by *on* or *upon*). H., *infrin'ging*, p.; *infringed'*, pp., a.†; *infrin'ger*, s.; *infringe'ment*, s. 89.
*Infruct'uous** or *infructuose"*.—*Infru'gal*.—
Infrugif'erous; a.¶
Infu'cate† or *infu'cated*†, a.[1]
*Infumed**, -fūmd', a. Dried in smoke.[1]
Infundibular, in-fŭn-dĭb'-ū-lăr, a. 25. Hav the form of a funnel; also funnel-shaped.

‖ *In-*, equiv. to *in* or *into*. See p. 207. ¶ *In-*, equiv. to *not*. See p. 207. [1] *In-*, intensive or emphetic. See p. 207.

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Infundib'uliform, -ū-le-fōrm, -de-bū'—Br., a. 18, 26. Funnel-shaped. (anat.; bot.)

Infuriate, in-fū'-re-āte, a. 18. Enraged; mad.

Infu'riate, vt. To render furious; to enrage; to madden. H., *infu'riating*, p.; *infu'riated*, pp., a. 89.

*Infuscate**, -fūs'-kāte, vt. 28. To obscure or darken. H., *infuscation**, s.; &c. 89.[1]

Infuse, in-fūze', vt. 18, 35. Lit., to pour in* (as a liq.); fig., to instil (as prin. or qual.); to pour into (as the mind); to introduce; to inspire with; to steep or macerate in water without boiling (pharm.).‖ H., *infus'ing*, p.; *infused'*, pp.; *infus'ible* (that may be infused), a.; *infu'sion*, s. (v. i.) 89. [*Fusible*.

Infu'sible, a.¶ H., &c. 91. See *Infuse* and *Infusion*.

Infusion, -fū'-zhūn, s. 18, 35. The act of infusing (v. v.); instillation; fig., inspiration, sugges., whisper; the maceration of animal and veg. subs. in water at any temp. below that of ebullition, in order to extract their active qual.; also the liq. so prep. (pharm.); the introd. of med. subs. into the veins (surg.). [fusion, or of being infused.

Infusive, in-fū'-siv, a. 45. Hav. the power of infusing.

Infusoria, -zōre'-e-ă, s. pl. = *infu'sorles**, E. (zūng., *infu'sory**, E.) Microscopic animals inhab. infusions or water cont. decaying org. matter. [L.]

Infusorial, -zōr'-e-ăl, a. 45. = *infu'sory*, -zōr-e, 25. Obtained or obtainable by infusion; pert. to, composed of, or cont. infusoria.

In'gate†, s. Entrance.

Ingathering, -gāth'-, s.‖ (act of; harvest.)

Ingeminate, -jĕm'-, a.¶ [to repeat. H., &c. 89.

Ingem'inate, a. Redoubled:—vt. To double; *Ingen'erable*:—*Ingen'erate* or *ingen'erated*; a.¶

Ingen'erate, a., vt.‖ H., &c. 89, 91.

Ingenious, in-jēne'-e-ŭs, -jē'-ne—P., S., Wa., -jēne'-yŭs†—K., a. Lit., hav. inborn qual.; appr., inventive; skilful or prompt to contrive; poss. wit or genius; proc. from genius or ingenuity, curious (as a design, &c.); witty, acute, pointed, well adapted (as an answer or argum.); mental, intellec.†; ingenuous†. H., *ingen'iously*, 43, ad.; *ingen'iousness*†, *ingenuity*, -je-nū'-ĭt-e (*in'genyt*†), s.

Ingenite†, -jēn'-īt, a. 45. Innate; inborn. [91.

Ingenuous, in-jĕn'-ū-ŭs, a. 32, 18. Prim., freeborn, of hon. extraction; appr., becoming an honourable mind; open, fair, candid, unreserved; artless, plain, sincere; generous; noble. H., *ingen'uously*, ad.; *ingen'uousness*, *ingenuity*†, s. (v. su.) 91.

Ingest, in-jĕst', vt. To throw into the stomach. H., *ingest'ing*, p.; *ingest'ed*, pp.; *ingest'ion*, -yūn, a. 89. [or fireplace (Sco.).

Ingle, Ing'gl, s. 20, 45. Flame, fire†; a fire

Inglo'rious, a. Not glorious; unaccom. with honour, fame, or glory; mean; disgraceful.; ignominious. H., &c. 91.

Ingot, Ing'-gŭt, in'-gŏt—K., S., Wa., s. 30, 25. A small bar or wedge of cast or unwrought metal (par. of gold or silver). [s.; &c. 89.

Ingraff', vt. = *ingraff*'†.[1] H., *ingraff'ment*, *Ingrain*, -grāne', in'—Wa., vt. To dye in the grain or in the loose or raw state (as bef. weaving); to impregnate or infix deeply.‖ H., &c. 89. [ful.

*Ingrate**, in'-grāte, a. = *ingrate'ful*†. Ungrate-

*In'grate**, s. An ungrateful person.

Ingratiate, in-grā'-sh'āte, -she—S., Wa., vt. 36. To commend to, or to secure the goodwill or favour of another (com. fol. by a recip. pro.); to worm into favour by servility or hypocrisy‖; to recommend[2] (app. to things); to render pleasant or easy*. H., *ingra'tiating*, p., s.†; *ingra'tiated*, pp. 89. [evil for good.[2]

Ingrat'itude, s. Unthankfulness; the return of

*Ingravidate**, in-grăv'-ĭ-dāte, vt. To impregnate.[1] H., *ingravida'tion**, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Ingredient, in-grēde'-yĕnt, -gre'-jĕnt—Wa., a. 45. That wh. enters into a compound or mixture; a component part. [means of entrance.

Ingress, in'-grĕs, s. Entrance; power, right, or

Ingression, -grĕsh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of entering. [situated in the groin.

Inguinal, Ing'-gwĭn-ăl, a. 30, 18. Pert. to or

Ingulf, in-gŭlf', vt. To swallow up, as in a gulf (lit. or fig.); to cast into a gulf.‖ H., *ingulf'ing*, p.; *ingulfed'*, pp., a.; *ingulf'ment*, s. 89.

Ingurgitate, -gŭr'-je-tāte, vt. 30-2. To swallow greedily or in great quan.:—vi. To drink deeply; to swill. H., *ingur'gitating*, p.; *ingur'gitated*, pp.; *ingurgita'tion*, s. 89.

*Inquit'able**, a.¶

Inhab'ile†, -īl, -ă-bīle'—Anglo-Fr., a.¶

Inhabit, in-hăb'-ĭt, vt. To live or dwell in:—vi. To dwell, live, abide.[1] H., *inhab'iting*, p.; *inhab'ited*, pp., a.; *inhab'itant*, *inhab'itor** (f., *inhab'itress**), s.; *inhab'itable* (also v. su.), a.; *inhabita'tion*, 36 (habitation; place of abode†), s. 89.

Inhab'itable, a.¶ (also v. su.)

*Inhab'itative**, -a-tĭv, a. Tend. to settled residence. H., *inhab'itativeness* (desire of permanent resid., a phren. organ), s. 91.

Inhale, in-hāle', vt. 31. To draw into the lungs; to inspire. H., *inhal'ing*, p.; *inhaled'*, pp.; *inhal'er* (he or that; appr., an apparatus for inh. med. vapours, &c.), s.; *inhal'able*, a.; *inhalation*, -hă-lā'-shūn (also a subs. inh.), s. 89. [*nious*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inharmon'io or *inharmon'ical*:—*Inharmo'-Inhar'mony*, s.[2] (discord.)

Inhere, in-hēre', vt. 31. To exist in or be fixed in someth. else; to be inherent in. H., *inhēr'ing*, p.; *inhered'*, pp.; *inhe'sion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Inhe'rent, -ĕnt, a. Existing in and insep. from someth. else; nat. pert. to; innate; natural. H., *inhēr'ently*, 43, ad.; *inhēr'ence*, -ĕnse, *inhēr'ency*, -se, s. 91.

Inherit, in-hĕr'-ĭt, vt. 31, 26. To take by descent from an ancestor; to receive by inheritance; to receive by nature from a progenitor (as a disease, dispos., or qual.); to possess*; to enjoy or receive† (as by gift):—vi. To take or enjoy (as property). H., *inher'iting*, p.; *inher'ited*, pp., a.; *inher'itor*, 25 (f., *inher'itress*, *inher'itrix*, *inher'itrice*†, -trīs), s.; *inher'itable*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Inher'itable, a. Heritable (q. v.; also v. v. above).[1] H., *inher'itably*, ad.; *inheritabil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Inher'itance, -ĕnse, s. = *inher'itancy**, -an-se. Hereditary poss., reception, or descent; also that wh. descends or may desc. to an heir, or to an offspring; hereditary estate (leg.); endowment, natural gift, state, or cond.†; possession*.

Inhesion, in-hē'-zhūn, s. 36. Inherence. (v. su.)

‖ *In-*, equiv. to *de* or *into*. See p. 307. ¶ *In-*, equiv. to *not*. See p. 307. [1] *In-*, intensive or expletive. See p. 307.
[2] *In-* (3) = want or absence of. See p. 307.

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Inhibit, in-hĭb'-ĭt, vt. To restrain or hinder; to check or repress; to prohibit; to forbid. H., *inhib'iting*, p.; *inhib'ited*, pp.; *inhib'iter*, s.; *inhibĭt''tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Inhibition, -he-bish'-ŭn, s. 36. A writ from a higher court to an inferior judge to stay proceedings (eccl. l.); a cert. 'diligence' or writ of prohib. to a debtor (Sco. l.; v. v.).

Inhibitory, -hĭb'-ĭt-ŏr-e, s. 25. Prohibitory.

Inhold†, -hōld', vt. To contain in or within itself.[1] H., *inhĕld'**†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Inhoop'†, vt. To confine (as in an enclosure).‖

Inhos'pitable, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inhuman, in-hū'-măn, a. 31, 18. Destitute of the kindlier qual. of human nature; cruel; pitiless; merciless; barbarous; savage.¶ H., *inhu'manly*, 43, ad.; *inhuman'itỹ*, s. 91.

*Inhumane**, a.¶

Inhume, in-hūme', vt. = *inhumate*, -hū'-māte. 31, 18. To bury; to inter. H., *inhūm'ing*, p.; *inhumed'*, pp., a.; *inhuma'tion* (interment), 36, s. 89.

Inimical, in-ĭm'-e-kăl or -ĭk-ăl—Ja., K., P., Wa., We., Wo., in-e-mĭ'-kăl—S., a. Unfriendly, hostile; adverse; hurtful; repugnant. H., *inim'ically*, ad. 91.

Inim'itable, a. Not imitable; surpassing imitation. H., &c. 91.

Iniquitous, in-ĭk'-we-tĭs, a. = *inĭ'quous*†, -kwŭs. 33. Charac. by iniquity; unjust; wicked; abominable. H., *iniq'uitously*, 43, ad.; *iniq'uity*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Iniq'uity, -wĭt-e, s. Want of equity; marked deviation from rectitude; injustice; wickedness; crime; a par. act of iniquity; a sin, a crime; original want of holiness. (v. s.)

Inir'ritable:—*Inir'ritative*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inisle†, -īle', vt. To surround; to environ.

Initial, in-ish'-ăl, a. Beginning; placed or being at the beg.; incipient. H., *initially*, -ish'-, ad. 91. [(par. of a name).

Initial, -ish'-, s. The first letter of a word

Initiate, in-ish'-ĭăte or -e-ăte, in-e'-se-ăte*§—K., a. 36. Fresh, unprac. (as a novice):—s. One who is initiated.

Initiate, -ish'-, vt. To instruct in rudim. or principles; to give entrance to any soc. or sect by instruc. the candidate in its prin. and ceremonies; to introd. into any new state or connection; to acquaint with; to begin upon; to inaugurate:—vi. To perform the first act or rite. H., *inĭ''tiating*, -ish'-, p.; *inĭ''tiated*, pp., a.; *initiation*, -nĭsh-e-ā'-shŭn (act or process; formal admission), s. 89. [itiated (prec. by *the*).

Initiated, -ish'-e-āte-ĕd, s. 36. Persons in-

Inĭ''tiative, -ĭv (v. su.), a. = *inĭ''tiatory*, -ŏr-e, 25. Serving to initiate; introductory:—s. An introduc. step or movement (par. in legial.).

Inject, in-jĕkt', vt. To throw or cast in (par. app. to liq. thrown in by means of a syringe, &c.); to cast or throw on. H., *inject'ing*, p.; *inject'ed*, pp., a.; *injec'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Injection, -jĕk'-shŭn, s. The act of injecting gen.; the act of filling the vessels of an org. body with some coloured subs. (to display their structure), also the subs. so used (anat.); a liq. to be injec. into any cavity of the body

Injucund'ity, s. Unpleasantness.[2] [(med.).

Inju'dicable:—*Injudicial*, -dish'-:—*Injudicious*, -dish'-; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Injunction, in-jŭngk'-shŭn, s. 45. The act of enjoining or of commanding, also that wh. is enjoined; a command, order, mandate, precept; urgent advice or exhortation; a writ of prohibition under the seal of a court of equity (leg.).

Injure, in'-jo͝or, in'-jūr†, vt. 18, 20. To hurt or wound (phys. or ment.); to do a wrong to; to damage or impair; to lessen the value of; to alander; to annoy or inconven.; to cause pain to (phys. or ment.); to lessen the happiness or welfare of. H., *in'juring*, p.; *in'jured*, pp., a.; *in'jurer*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Injurious, in-j'o͝or'-e-tĭs, -j'o͝o'-re—S., Wa., a. 18, 20. Wrongful; unjust; inflic. injury; detractory; hurtful to the person, or to property, rights, interests, happiness, feelings, &c. H., *injūr'iously*, 43, ad.; *injūr'iousness*, s. (v. v. et s.) 90.

Injury, in'-j'o͝o-re, in'-jūr-e†, s. Wrong or damage done to one's person, rights, reputation, feelings, or goods; mischief; detriment; annoyance; inconvenience; &c. (v. su.)

Injustice, in-jŭs'-tĭs, s. 28, 45. The violation or withholding of another's rights or due; iniquity; wrong.[3]

Ink, ingk, s. 45. The coloured fluid or semi-fluid subs. used in writing, printing, &c. H., *ink'-bag* (of the cuttle-fish), *ink'maker*, *ink'-stone* (used by printers), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Ink, vt. To black or daub with ink. H., *ink'ing*, p.; *inked*, pp., a. 89.

*Ink'horn**†, -horn, s. 26. An inkstand. H., *ink'horn* (affected; pedantic; pompous), a. 90.

Inkle†, ingk'l, s. 45. A kind of broad linen tape.

Ink'ling†, -ling, s. A hint or whisper; an intimation; inclination, desire*.

*Inknit**, in-nĭt'—*Inknot**, -nŏt'; vt.‖

Inkstand, ingk'-stănd, s. 45. A small vessel or stand for holding ink, &c.

Ink'y, -e, a. Of or like ink; black as ink†; daubed or spotted with ink. H., *ink'iness*, s. 91. [embel. with variegations.[1]

Inlace', vt. To complicate by lacing; to

Inlagation, in-lă-gā'-shŭn, s. The restoration of an outlaw to civil rights. (leg.)

Inland, in'-lănd, a. Interior; midland; remote from the sea; carr. on or prod. within a country; domestic; not foreign (as trade, &c.); not levied on imports (as taxes); drawn and payable in the same country (as a bill of exch.); civilised†. H., *in'landish*†, a. 90.

In'land, -lănd'—M., s. The interior part of a country. H., *in'lander* (an inhab. of), s. 90.

Inlap'idate†, vt. To petrify.

*Inlaw**, -lâ', vt. To clear of outlawry or attainder. H., *inlawed**, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Inlay, in'-lā, -lā'—M., s. Matter inlaid or to be empl. in inlaying. (v. v.)

Inlay, in-lā', vt. To diversify or orn. a surface by inserting a design formed of thin slices of ivory, pearl, metal, &c. (par. app. to cabinet-work). H., *inlay'ing*, p.; *inlaid*, -lād', prt., pp., a.; *inlay'er*, s.; *inlay'ing* (act or art of), s. 89. H. also, *inlay'-work* or *inlaid'-work*, s.; &c.

Inlet, in'-lĕt, s. A place of ingress; a small bay or recess on the shore of the sea, a lake,

Inlock', vt.[1] [or a large river, or bet. isles.

Inly, in'-le, a. Internal; interior; secret:—ad. Internally; within; in the heart; &c.

‖ *In-*, equiv. to *in* or *into*. See p. 307. ¶ *In-*, equiv. to *not*. See p. 307. [1] *In-*, intensive or expletive. See p. 307.
[2] *In-* (2) = want or absence of. See p. 307.

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Inmate[a], In'-māt, s. Admitted as an inmate.
In'mate, s. A joint inhab. of a house; a member of the same family; a lodger.
Inmost, In'-mōst, a. Deepest within; furthest inward; remotest from the surface.‖
Inn, In, s. Orig., a large house or dwelling; appr., a house for the lodging and entertainm. of travellers and others, licensed to sell excisable liq. to be drunk on the premises, or otherwise, at will; (loosely) a tavern, a public-house; a college of municipal or com. law professors and students (Eng.; pl. = *Inns of court*).
Inn[a], vt. To house; to place in lodgings or an inn†:—vi. To lodge at an inn.
Inn'holder, -hōld-ėr, s. = *inn'keeper*. The landlord or keeper of an inn.
Innate, In'-āt, In-nāt'—K., S., Wa., a. = *inn'ated*†. Inborn; natural; not superadded or adventitious. H., *inn'ately*, ad.; *inn'ateness*, s.¶
Inn'ingable, a.¶ [*ness*, s. 91.
Inner, In'-ėr, a. Interior; further in than someth. else; internal. H., *inn'erly*†, ad. 91.
Inn'ermost, -mōst, a. Inmost (q. v.).
Innervation, s. Act of strengthening; also *Innerve*, vt.[1] H., &c. 89. [enervation[a] (q. v.).
Inning, In'-ing, s. The harvesting of corn; tars for using the bat (cricket):—pl. Lands recov. from sea.
Innocent, In'-o-sėnt, a. Prim., innoxious, harmless in effects, free from qual. that can injure; fig., free from crime, sin, or guilt; free from any par. crime or evil action; of untainted purity of heart and life; of unimpaired integrity; guileless; blameless; upright; pure, spotless, immaculate; inoffensive; harmless, lawful, permitted (as actions or enjoym.); ignorant†; idiotic†. H., *inn'ocently*, 43, ad.; *inn'ocence*, -sėns, or *inn'ocency*, -si-se, s. 91.
Innocent, s. One who is free from guilt or guile; an ignoramus†; an idiot†.
Innocuous, In-nŏk'-ū-ŭs, a. 28, 18. Harmless in effects. H., *innoc'uously*, ad.; *innoc'uousness*, s. 91. [a.¶
Innom'inable[a]:—*Innom'inate*† (anonymous);
Innovate, In'-o-vāt, vt. To change or alter by introd. someth. new:—vi. To introduce novelties; to make changes in any thing established. H., *inn'ovating*, p.; *inn'ovated*, pp.; *inn'ovator*, 25, s.; *innova'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Innuendo, In-ū-ėn'-do, s. 18. An oblique hint; an indirect intimation or reference.
Innocent†, -ū-ėnt, a. Significant. [91.
Innumerable:—*Innum'erous*†; a.¶ H., &c.
Inobtrusive[a], -trūs'-ūn, s.[2] [&c. 91.
Inobtrusive, -trūs'-:—*Innutritive*; a.¶ H.,
Inobservance[a]:—*Inobserva'nce*:—*Inobserva'tion*:—*Inobscure'tion*; a.[2] [a.¶ H., &c. 91.
Inobserv'able:—*Inobserv'ant*:—*Inobtru'sive*;
Inoculate, In-ŏk'-ū-lāt, vt. 18. To distrib. over a surf. prop. for grass, small frag. of turf from a rich old pasture (agr.); to bud or ingraft (hort.); to commun. disease (appr. the small-pox) by inser. infectious matter in the skin or flesh (surg.):—vi. To propag. by budding; to prac. inoculation. H., *inoc'ulating*, p.; *inoc'ulated*, pp., a.; *inoc'ulator*, 25, s.; *inocula'tion* (act or prac.), 36, s. 89.
Inodorate† :—*Inod'orous*:—*Inoffens'ive* (unoffending; harmless; &c.):—*Inoffi'cial*, -fĭsh'-'ăl:—*Inoffi'cious*[a], -fĭsh'-'ŭs:—*Inop'erative*[a] or *inop'erative*:—*Inop'inate*†:—*Inopportune*':—*Inoppress'ive*:—*Inop'ulent*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.
Inopera'tion, s. Absence of operation, inactivity;[2] internal agency, influence†.‖
Inor'dinate, -dĭn-āt, a. Irregular; excessive; not limited to rules or us. bounds; &c. H., *inor'dinately*, 43, ad.; *inor'dinateness*, *inor'dinacy*, -d-se, s. 91.
Inordina'tion, s. Inordinacy. (v. su.)
Inorgan'ic or *inorgan'ical*[a]:—*Inor'ganized*, -izd, 60; a.¶ H., &c. 91.
Inosculate, In-ŏs'-kū-lāt, vt. To kiss; to unite (as two vessels in a living body—anat.):—vi. To unite by apposition or contact (as the lips in kissing); to unite (as vessels by the conjunc. of their extrem.), to anastomose (anat.). H., *inos'culating*, p.; *inos'culated*, pp., a.; *inosculation*, 36, s. 89.
Inquest, In'-kwĕst, s. 45, 35. Prim., enquiry, search; appr., judic. or offic. enquiry or exam.; (more par.) a jury impan. in the coroner's court to enq. concern. any viol. or sud.
Inquisitude, s. Disquietude.[2] [death, fires, &c.
Inquinate†, ing'-kwe-nāt, vt. 45, 33. To defile; to pollute. H., *in"quinated*[a], pp.; *inquina'tion*[a], 36, s.; &c. 89.
Inquire', vt., vi. To enquire (q. v.).
Inquisition, In-kwe-zish'-ūn, s. 35-6. Enquiry; appr., judic. enquiry; a court or tribunal for the exam. and punishm. of heretics (Ro.-Cath. Eur.). [25. Making or busy in enquiry.
Inquisit"tional, -āl, a. = *inquisit"tionary*, -dr-e,
Inquisitive, In-kwĭs'-ĭt-ĭv, a. 35, 45. Addicted to enquiry; apt to ask ques.; inclined to seek knowl.; curious; enquiring; prying. H., *inquis'itively*, 43, ad.; *inquis'itiveness*, s. 91.
Inquis'itive†, s. An inquis. person.
Inquis'itor, -ūr, s. 25. Lit., an enquirer†; appr., a member of the inquisition.
Inquisitorial, -e-tōr'-e-āl, a. = *inquisitō'rious*†, -ŭs. 45. Pert. to enquiry, or to the inquisition; with the prying severity of an
Inrail', vt.‖ [inquisitor.
Inregister[a], -rĕj'-, vt.[1]
Inroad, In'-rōd, s. Incursion; encroachm.; a sud. and desultory invasion. [H., &c. 89.
Insalu'brious:—*Insal'utary*:—*Insan'able*; a.¶
Insane, In-sān', a. Unsound or deranged in mind; mad; crazy; of, for, or rel. to insane persons, or to insanity; fig., wildly or rashly conceived, leading to cert. failure or misfor. (as a project); caus. madness[a]. H., *insane'ly*, ad.; *insane'ness*[a], *insanity*, -săn'-ĭt-e (unsoundness of mind; madness), s. 91.
Insane', s. An insane person*; insane persons gen. (prec. by *the*).
Insap'ory[a], -ōr-e, -sā'—K., S., a. Tasteless.
Insat'iable, -sh'ăbl, a. 45. Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; greedy beyond measure. H., *insat'iably*, 43, ad.; *insat'iableness*, *insatiabil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.
Insat'iate, -sh'āt, a. Insatiable. H., *insat'iatedly*, ad.; &c. 91. [s.[2]
Insati'ety (insatiableness):—*Insatisfac'tion*[a];
Insat'urable, a.¶
Insolence[a], In'-se-ėns—S., -sĭ—J. & M., We., -sĭ'—K., s. Ignorance; unskilfulness.
Inscribe, In-skrīb', vt. 28. To write or engrave on any thing (par. a monument); to

§ *In-*, equiv. to *un* or *non*. See p. 307. ¶ *In-*, equiv. to *not*. See p. 307. † *In-*, intensive or expletive. See p. 307.
‡ *In-* (2) = want or absence of. See p. 307.

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imprint on (lit. or fig.); to assign or address to without a formal dedication (as a book); to sketch or form within limits; to draw one fig. within another with contact of their nearest parts (geom.). H., *inscrib'ing*, p.; *inscribed'*, pp., a.; *inscrib'er*, s.; *inscrib'able*, a.; *inscription*, -skrip'-shŭn (par., someth. wr. or sculptured on a mon., tomb, or building—arch.; words placed in the mid. of the reverse side of a coin or medal—numis.; &c.), s. 89. [scription; inscribing; being inscribed.

Inscriptive, -skrip'-tiv, a. 45. Bearing an in-

Inscroll', -skrōle', vt. = *inscrŏll'*. 53. To write or enter in a scroll. H., *inscrŏll'ing*, p.; *inscrŏlled'*, pp. 69.

Inscrutable, -skrōō'-tăbl, a. 18, 45. Unsearchable; impenetrable by human research or reason. H., *inscru'tably*, 43, ad.; *inscru'tableness*, *inscrutability*, -bil'-it-e, s. 91.

Insculp'ture†, -tūre, s.[1]

Insculp'ture, vt. = *insculp'*†.[1] H., *insculp'tured*, *insculped'*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Inseam', vt. To mark with a seam or scar (as the skin).[1] [cutting instr.

Insecable, in-sēk'-ăbl, a. 45. Indivisible by a

Insect†, in'-sĕkt, s. Small; mean; contemptible.

In'sect, s. A minute animal orig. so called from the insected cond. of the body (as in the com. fly and wasp); appr., a small articulate animal disting. by hav. a body composed of a head, a corslet or thorax, and an abdomen, by hav. six legs and two antennæ, by respiring by means of ramified tracheæ, and by attain. the adult state by a series of metamorphoses (zool.; entom.); any thing small or contemptible†. See *Myriapod*. [cutor.

Insectator†, -tā'-tŭr, in'—S., s. 25. A perse-

Insected, in-sĕkt'-ĕd, a. Hav. the nature of an insect; divided into sections.

Insect'ile, -īl, a. 45. Insected:—s. An insect†.

Insect'ion, -shŭn, s. A cutting in; incision.‖

Insecticora, in-sĕk-tī'-o-rā, s. pl. A family of insectivorous quad. (zool.); an order of insec. birds (ornith.).

Insectiv'orous, -rŭs, a. Feeding on insects.

Insectologer†, -tŏl'-o-jĕr, s. = *insectol'ogist*, -jist. An entomologist.

Insecure', a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Insecution, in-se-kū'-shŭn, s. 16. Pursuit.

Insem'inate, vt. To sow; to throw or inject seed into; to impregnate.‖ H., &c. 89.

Insensate, in-sĕnse'-āte, a. Destitute of sense or mental perception; stupid; wanting thought or sensibility. H., *insens'ately*, ad. 91.

Insens'ible :—*Insen'tient*, -sh'ĕnt :—*Insep'arable* :—*Insep'arate*[2] ; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Insert, in-sĕrt', vt. Lit., to thrust in[2]; appr., to set or place in or among. H., *insert'ing*, p.; *insert'ed*, pp., a; *insert'ing†*, *insertion*, -sĕr'-shŭn (the act; the manner of; also that wh. is inserted), s. 89.

Inserv'ient, a. Conducive; of use to some end.

Insessores, in-sĕs-sō'-rēz, s. pl. 99. Perchers, an order of birds that live habitually among trees. (ornith.) [L.]

Insessorial, -sōr'-e-ăl, a. Perching. (v. su.)

Inset', in'-sĕt, s. A note within a note. (lang.)

Inset'†, vt. To infix or implant.‖

Insev'erable, a.¶ [shades.

Insha"ded, a. Marked with shades or diff.

Inshell', vt. 53. To hide in a shell or its shell.

Inshore, in-shōr', ad. Near the shore.

Inshrine', vt. To enshrine (q. v.).

Insicat'tion, s. The act of drying in.

Inside, in'-sīde, a. That is within; interior.

In'side, s. The interior part; the part within.

Insidiate, in-sid'-y'āte, vt. To lie in ambush for. H., *insid'iating*, p.; *insid'iated*, pp.; *insid'iator*, 25, s.; &c. 89.

Insidious, in-sid'-e-ŭs, in-sid'-yŭs†:—K., a. 45. Prim., lying in wait; appr., watching an oppor. to ensnare or entrap; intended to entrap; sly; circumventive; treacherous. H., *insid'iously*, 43, ad.; *insid'iousness*, s. 91.

Insight, in'-sīte, s. Sight, view, or knowl. of the interior or hidden parts of any thing; introspection; thorough knowl. or skill.

Insignia, in-sig'-ne-ă, s. pl. Badges or disting. marks of office, honour, rank, &c. (L.)

Insignif'icant, a. Void of signif.; answering no purp.; without weight or effect; unimpor.; trivial; contemptible. H., &c. 91.

Insignif'icative :—*Insincere'* ; a. H., &c. 91.

Insin'ent†, vt.[1]

Insinuant, in-sin'-ū-ănt, a. 18. Insinuating.

Insin'uate, -āte, vt. To introd. by gentle or indirect efforts (as into a nar. passage or aperture); to creep or wind in; fig., to ingratiate, to push gently into favour or regard (com. fol. by a recip. pro.); to hint, to intimate (us. in a bad sense); to instil, to introd. artfully :—vi. To creep, wind, or flow in; to enter gently, slowly, or impercep. (as into a crevice); to gain on by grad. or artful means (as the affec.). H., *insin'uating*, p., a.; *insin'uated*, pp.; *insin'uator*, 25, s.; *insinua'tion*, 26 (also act or power of pleas. or steal. on the affec.; hint, intima.), s. 89. [ad. 91.

Insin'uating, -ing, a. (v.v.) H., *insin'uatingly*, *Insin'uative*, -ĭv, a. 45. Stealing on the affec.; insinuating.

Insipid, in-sip'-id, a. Without taste; that does not affect the palate; fig., wanting spirit, animation, or pathos; unable to gratify desire, fix the atten., or satisfy the mind; flat; dull; lifeless; vapid. H., *insip'idly*, ad.; *insip'idness*, *insipid'ity*, -it-e, s. 91.

Insip'ience, -e-ĕnse, -yĕnse—K., s. 45. Want of wisdom or understanding; folly; stupidity.

Insist, in-sist', vi. Lit., to stand or rest on†; appr., to dwell or rest on in discourse; to keep to or persist in pressing (as a point or statem.); to press or urge with immovable firmness (fol. by *on* or *upon*). H., *insist'ing*, p.; *insist'ed*, pp. (v. i.)

Insist'ent, -ĕnt, a. Standing or resting on.

Insist'ure†, -ūre, s. 18. Constancy; persistency; fixedness. [from thirst.

Instiliency, in-stil'-'ĕn-se, s. 36. Freedom

Instition, -stish'-ŭn, s. Insertion; ingraftment.

Insnare', vt.[1]

Insobri'ety, s.[2]

Insociable, a.¶

Insolate, in'-so-lāte, vt. To dry in or expose to the rays of the sun. H., *in'solating*, p.; *in'solated*, pp., a.; *insola'tion* (art or proc.; sunstroke; scorching, a disease of plants), s. 89.

In'solence† (v. a.), vt. To treat with insolence.

Insolent, in'-so-lĕnt, a. Prim., unsocial, strange†; diff. of access†; appr., haughty and contemptuous (either in lang. or behav.);

‖ *In-*, equiv. to *in* or *into*. See p. 267. ¶ *In-*, equiv. to *not*. See p. 267. [1] *In-*, intensive or expletive. See p. 267.

[2] *In-* (2) = want or absence of. See p. 267.

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overbearing; insulting; rude, abusive, impudent. H., *in'solently*, 43, ad.; *in'solence*, *insolei'city*, s.[2] [-lènse, *in'solency*†, s. 91.

insol'uble :—*insolv'able**; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Insolv'ency, s. Inability to pay one's debts (opp., till rec., excus. to non-traders, just as *bankruptcy* is to traders—leg.).

Insolv'ent, a. Unable to pay one's debts; of or rel. to insolvents. H., *Insolv'ent court*, &c., *Insolv'ent*, s. An insolvent debtor. [s. (v. su.) 91.

Insomnious, in-sŏm'-ne-ŭs, a. Sleepless; restless in sleep; troub. with dreams.

*Insomuch**, in-so-mŭtch', ad. 29. So that; to such a degree that.

Inspect, in-spĕkt', vt. To look into or on; to view or oversee for the purp. of exam. or of correc. errors; to superintend. H., *inspect'ing*, p.; *inspect'ed*, pp., a.; *inspect'or*, s.; *inspec'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Inspection, -spĕk'-shŭn, s. Close or careful survey; guardianship; superinten.; official view, exam., or survey; &c. (v. v.)

Inspective, -spĕkt'-ĭv, a. 45. Inspecting.

Inspect'or, -ŭr, s. 25. One who inspects, views, or oversees; a cert. officer (excise, customs, mil., police, &c.). H., *inspect'orate* or *inspect'orship* (his office), s. 90.

Inspersion, in-spĕr'-shŭn, s. A sprinkling on.

Inspeximus, -spĕks'-e-mŭs, s. 40. Lit., we have inspected it (the first words of anc. charters); h., a royal grant or charter. (L.)

Inspirable, in-spīr'-ăbl, a. 45. That may be inspired; inhalable. H., *inspir'ableness*, *inspirability*, -ă-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Inspiration, -spe-rā'-shŭn, s. The act of inspiring (in any sense); the infusion of ideas or knowl. into the mind by divine infl.; revelation; any highly exciting infl. (as a scene, &c.; v. v.).

Inspiratory, -spī'-rā-tŭr-e, In'-spe-rā-, a. 25. Pert. to or aiding inspiration or inhalation.

Inspire, in-spīr', vt. To breathe into; to infuse by breathing; to animate or instruct by divine infl. (theol.); to infuse ideas or poetic spirit (in a fig. sense); to draw into the lungs:—vi. To draw in the breath; to inhale.‖ H., *inspir'ing*, p., a.; *inspired'*, pp., a.; *inspir'er*, s.; *inspir'able*, a.; *inspira'tion*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Inspir'it, vt. To infuse new life or spirit in; to cheer, animate, encourage. H., &c. 89.

*Inspissate**, in-spĭs'-sāte, a. Thick; inspissated.

Inspis'sate, vt. To thicken (as a fluid by evap.). H., *inspis'sating*, p.; *inspis'sated*, pp., a.; *inspissa'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Instabi'lity :—*Insta'bleness**; s.[2]

Instal, -stăwl', vt. 8, 58. To instate in an office, rank, or order, by placing in the seat or *stall* proper thereto; to invest with office or rank with the custom. ceremonies; to advance or receive in advance a part of a larger instm. payment†. H., *install'ing*, p.; *installed*, *-stăwld'*, pp.; *installation*, -stăl-lā'-shŭn (opp. in the first senses only), *instalment*, *-stăwl'*- (installation*; appr., the paym. of a part of a sum of money as an earnest of the whole; one of the parts of any sum paid, or to be paid, at diff. periods). s. 89.

Instance, in'-stăns, s. 26. Urgency, solicitation, importunity, pressing argum. (= *in'stancy**, -se); occasion; occurrence; example; a case occur. or offered (as in proof or illustr.); &c. (v. a.)

In'stance, vt. To mention as an example:—vi. To give or offer an example or case. H., *in'stancing*, p.; *in'stanced*, -stănst, pp., a. 89.

Instant, in'-stănt, a. Pressing, urgent*; earnest†; immediate; present; without intervention of time or action; without delay; quick; present, current (as the passing month). H., *in'stantly*, 43, ad.; *in'stance*, *in'stancy**, s. (v. su.) 91.

In'stant, s. A point in time without percep. duration or succession; a moment; a par. time.

Instantaneous, in-stăn-tā'-ne-ŭs, -yŭs—K., a. 45. Done in an instant; occurring or acting at once; extr. short or speedy†. H., *instantā'neously*, ad.; *instantā'neousness*, *instantaneity**, -tă-nē'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Instanter, -stănt'-ĕr, ad. Instantly; without *lustre**, vt.[1] [delay. (leg.) [L.]

Instate, in-stāte', vt. To set or place (as in a cert. rank or cond.); to invest†. H., *instāt'ing*, p.; *instāt'ed*, pp. [repair; to re-form.

Instaurate†, -stăw'-rāte, vt. To restore or *Instead*, in-stĕd', -stid'ĭ, ad. In the stead.

*Insteep**, vt.[1] [place, or room (fol. by *of*).

Instep, In'-stĕp, s. The prom. upper part of the human foot, near its junc. with the leg; the part of the hind leg of a horse from the ham to the pastern joint (far.).

Instigate, in'-ste-gāte, vt. To urge or incite to wrong or crime; to set on, to encourage. H., *in'stigāting*, p.; *in'stigated*, pp.; *in'stigātor*, 25, s.; *instiga'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Instil, in-stĭl', vt. 52. Lit., to infuse by drops*; appr., to infuse slowly and impercep. into the mind.‖ H., *instil'ing*, p.; *instilled'*, pp., a.; *instill'er*, s.; *instilla'tion*, 36, or *instil'ment* (act; also that wh. is instilled), s. 89.

Instinct, In'-stĭngkt—S., -stĭngkt'—K., M., Wa., We., a. 45. Moved; animated; urged by some motive. within.

In'stinct, s. = *instinc'tion*†, 36. The nat. impulse by wh. animals are directed to perform those actions wh. are neces. to the welfare of the individ., and the continuation of the species; (in a higher sense) instinctive intelligence. [mating power).

*Instinct'ed**, -ĕd, a. Impressed (as an animal

Instinct'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Prompted by instinct; determined without the interven. of reason or deliberation. H., *instinct'ively*, ad. 91.

Institute, In'-ste-tūte, s. 14, 18. Estab. law; settled order; precept, maxim, prin.; a liter. and phil. soc. or institution (par. that of Fr.); he who stands in actual poss. of an entailed estate (Sco. l.):—pl. A book of principles (par. of the Ro. l.).

In'stitute, vt. To fix or estab.; to appoint; to form and prescribe (as a law); to found or orig. (as a soc. or college); to educate or instruct*; to commence or set in oper. (as an investig. or proc.); to invest with the spir. part of a benefice (eccl.). H., *in'stitūting*, p.; *in'stituted*, pp.; *in'stitūtor*, 25, s.; *institu'tion*, 36 (act of inst.; establishm.; settlement; an organised soc. for some pub. or social obj., an institute; a sys. of elem. or rules; &c.), s. 89.

Institu'tional, -ăl, a. = *institu'tionary*, -shŭn-e. Enjoined; instituted; elementary. 91-2.

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Institutist, in'-ste-tūte-ist, s. 18. A writer of institutes. [lish.

In'stitutive, -iv, a. 45. Able or tend. to estab-

Instrat'ified, -fīde, a.‖

Instruct, in-strūk't, vt. To impart knowl. to; to teach; to indoctrinate; to furn. with advice or counsel; to inform authoritatively; to give direc. to; to advise or give notice to; to model or prepare†. H., *instruct'ing*, p.; *instruct'ed*, pp., a.; *instruct'er*, *instruct'or*, 25 (of either sex; also f., *instruct'ress*), s.; *instruct'ible* (that may be instr.‡; able to ins.†), a.; *instruction*, -strūk'-shūn (act of instr.; precepts conveying knowl.; information; education; advice; counsel; command; &c.), s. 89.

Instruct'ive, -iv, a. 45. Conveying knowl.; serv. to instruct or inform. H., *instruct'ively*, 43, ad.; *instruct'iveness*, s. 91.

Instrument, in'-strōō-mēnt, s. 18. That by wh. someth. is prep. or done, or wh. prod. or contrib. to an effect; a tool, an implement; an artif. mach. or body formed to yield mus. sounds; a writing cont. the terms of a contract (leg.); an agent (us. in an ill sense); &c.

Instrument'al, -āl, a. Conducive (as an instr. or means, to some end); serv. to promote or effect an obj.; helpful; cons. of or prod. by instr., not vocal. H., *instrument'ally*, ad., *instrument'alness**§, *instrumentality*, -mēntāl'-it-e (agency, as of means to an end), s. 91.

*Insuavity**, -swāv'-:—*Insubject'tion*:—*Insubmission*, -mish'-ūn:—*Insubordina'tion*; s.[2]

Insubor'dinate:—*Insubstan'tial**, -sh'āl; a.¶ H., &c. 91. [soaking; maceration.

Insuccation, in-sūk-kā'-shūn, s. The act of

Insuf'erable (intolerable; detestable beyond endur.:—*Insufficient*, -fish'-'ēnt:—*Insuit'able**; a.¶ H., &c. 91. [suffation (q. v.).

Insuffla'tion, s. The act of breathing on; also

Insular, in'-sū-lār, -shū*—Wa., a.=*in'sulary**, -e. 18, 25. Of or bel. to an island; surr. by water. H., *in'sularly*, 43, ad.; *insularity*, *In'sular**, s. An islander. [-lār'-it-e, 26, s. 91.

Insulate, in'-sū-lāte (v. su.), vt. 18. Prim., to make an isle of*; appr., to place or set alone or apart, to prevent or destr. conn. or communication with surr. objects; to set out free from the wall (as a column), to place apart or detached (as a building.—arch.); to support, conn., or sep. by a non-conductor (electr., &c.). H., *in'sulating*, p., a.; *in'sulated*, pp., a.; *in'sulator*, 25 (he or that; a non-conductor—electr.), a.; *insulation*, 36 (act; state), s. 89.

In'sulous, -lūs, a. Abounding in isles.

Insult, in'-sūlt, s. Lit., a leaping on†; appr., any act or speech of insolence or contempt; affront; indignity; contumely.

Insult, in-sūlt', vt. Lit., to leap upon; appr., to treat with indignity, insolence, or contempt, either by words or actions; to triumph over:—vi. To behave with insolent triumph. H., *insult'ing*, p., a.; *insult'ed*, pp., a.; *insult'er*, s.; *in'sult*, *insulta'tion**, 36, *insult'ment*†, s. (v. s.) 89.

Insult'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *insult'ingly*, ad. 91.

Insu'perable (insurmountable; unconquerable):—*Insupport'able*:—*Insuppress'ible*:—*Insuppress'ive**; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Insurance, in-sh'ōōr'-ānse, s. 35, 18. The act of insuring or assuring; appr., a contract of indemnity against loss from a contingent event, in consid. of a cert. premium; also the premium so paid. H., *insūr'ancer*† (an underwriter), *insūr'ance-office*, &c., s. (v. v.) 90.

Insure, in-sh'ōōr', vt. 35, 18. To make sure or cert., to secure (= *Ensure*, in this sense the more us. orthog.); to contract or covenant, for a premium or consid., to indemnify a person against contingent loss (par. from fire or shipwr.), or to pay a cert. sum on the arrival of some defined conting. event (as death = *assure*); also to render secure by the paym. of such premium‡:—vi. To prac. insurance; to underwrite; to render secure by insurance†. H., *insūr'ing*, p.; *insured'*, pp.; *insūr'er*, s.; *insūr'able*, a.; *insūr'ance*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Insurgent, in-sūr'-jēnt, a. 32. Rising in opp. to authority; openly and actively resis. the exec. of some par. law or laws. H., (an) *insur'gent*, s. 91.

Insurmount'able, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Insurrection, in-sūr-rēk'-shūn, s. The open and active opp. of a large number of persons to the exec. of law in a city, district, or state; a gen. rising to oppose an enemy†. H., *insurrec'tionist* (one who fav. or takes part in), s. 90.

Insurrec'tionary, -dr-e, a. 25.=*insurrec'tional*, -āl. Pert. to, cons. in, or tend. to insurrection.

Insuscep'tible, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

*Insusurration**, in-sūs-ūr-rā'-shūn, -sū-sūr—S., Wa., s. The act of whispering into

Intact, in-tākt', a. Untouched. [something.

*Intact'ible** (intangible):—*Intact'ile*; a.¶

Intagliated, in-tāl'-yā-tēd, a. Engraved; formed in intaglio.

Intaglio, in-tāl'-yo, s. 99. Engraving, or sunk engr. (as opp. to relief); appr., a stone or gem in wh. the design is cut or hollowed out (the reverse of a cameo.—sculp.; gem-sc.).

Intan'gible:—*Intast'able*‡; a.¶ H., &c. 91. [(It.)

Integer, in'-te-jēr, s. 32. The whole†; appr., a whole number (arith.).

In'tegral, -grāl, a. Whole; entire; compris. all its parts; not fractional; integrant; uninjured, complete, not defective. H., *in'tegrally*, 45, ad.; *integral'ity*†, s. 91.—*In'tegral calculus*, a branch of the higher mathematics.

In'tegral, s. A whole; the whole reg. as made up of its parts.

In'tegrant, -grānt, a. Making part of a whole (as by aggregation); neces. to form an integer or an entire thing; not constituent or elem. H., *in'tegrant particles* (corpusc. phil.).

Integrate, in'-te-grāte, vt. To renew; to restore; to make up as a whole; to make a thing entire. H., *in'tegrating*, p.; *in'tegrated*, pp., a.; *integra'tion*, 36, s. (v. su.) 89.

Integrity, in-tēg'-rit-e, s. Lit., wholeness, entireness, unbroken state; h., the entire or unimpaired state of any thing (par. of mind and mor.); probity; uprightness; honesty; purity, uncorruptedness (app. to things).

Integumation, -ū-mā'-shūn, s. That branch of physiology wh. treats of integuments.

Integument, in-tēg'-ū-mēnt, s. 18. Any thing organic wh. nat. invests or covers someth. else (as the skin of an anim., the husk of a seed, &c.).

Integumentary, -mēnt'-dr-e, a.=*integument'al*, -āl. 25. Pert. to or composed of integumenta.

‖ *In-*, equiv. to *in* or *into*. See p. 207. ¶ *In-*, equiv. to *not*. See p. 207. [2] *In-* (2) = want or absence of. See p. 207.

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Intellect, in'-tĕl-lĕkt, s. The mind viewed only in ref. to its rational powers; the thinking principle; the understanding.

Intellection, -lĕk'-shŭn, s. The act of understanding; apprehension. (ment. phil.)

Intellective, -lĕkt'-ĭv, a. 45. Able to understand; prod. or perceived only by the understanding.

Intellect'ual, -ū-ăl, a. 18. Of or rel. to the intellect or mind; mental; perceived or performed by, or proposed only to the intellect; ideal; hav. power of understanding. H., *intellect'ually*, 43, ad.; *intellectual'ity**†, a. 91.

Intellect'ual, s. Intellec. persons collec.; the intellect†. [understanding.

Intellect'ualist, -lst, s. One who overrates the

Intelligence, in-tĕl'-e-jĕnse, -ĭj-ĕnse—K., s. 45. Intellec. capacity, skill, understan., knowl. (= *intell'igency*†, -se); advice, news, information communicated; terms of intercourse; unembodied mind; a spiritual being.

Intell'igence†, vt. To inform; to instruct.

Intell'igencer, -jĕn-sĕr, s. A messenger†; a newspaper*; a spy†.

Intell'igent, -jĕnt, a. Endowed with intellig.; well informed; intellectual. H., *intell'igently*, ad. 91. [unembodied mind; intellectual.

Intelligential, -jĕn'-eh'ăl, a., 36, 27. Cons. of

Intelligible, in-tĕl'-e-jĭbl, -ĭj-ĭbl—K., a. 45. That may be understood; clear; plain; comprehensible. H., *intell'igibly*, 43, ad.; *intell'igibleness*, *intelligibility*, -blĭ'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

*Intem'perament**, a. Bad constitution; dyscrasy.

Intem'perance, s. = *intem'perancy*†, -ăn-se. Undue excess in action or indulgence; habitual indulg. in intox. liq., with or without actual intoxication.[2]

Intem'perate, a. Not moderate or restrained within due limits; immod. in indulg., enjoym., or exertion; addicted to an excess. or hab. use of intox. liquors; passionate; ungovernable; without rule or decorum; exceed. the us. or conven. mean or degree (as climate or weather).¶ H., &c. 91.

Intem'perate†, -āte, vt. To disorder.

*Intem'perature**, s. Excess of some quality.

Intempest'ive†:—*Intem'ablet*:—*Inten'iblet*; a.¶

Intend, in-tĕnd', vt. Prim., to stretch out, strain, extend†; appr., to set forward in the mind; to mean, design, purp.; to regard, to fix the mind on†; to enforce†. H., *intend'ing*, p., a.‡; *intend'ed*, pp., a.; *intend'er*†, a.; *intend'ment* (intention, design†; true meaning—leg.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Intend'ant, -ănt, s. A superinten. or manager of some pub. office or function (Fr.); a mayor (So. Carolina). H., *intend'ancy*, -ăn-se (his office), s. 90.

Intend'ed, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *intend'edly*, ad. 91.

*Intensate**, in-tĕns'-āte, vt. To intensify.

Intense, in-tĕnse', a. 35. Lit., strained, stretched; appr., increased to excess, raised to a high degree (ment. or phys.); very close or strict; very severe or keen; extreme; viol., vehement, ardent; kept on the stretch; anx. attentive. H., *intense'ly*, 43, ad.; *intense'ness*, *intensity*, -tĕns'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Intensify, -tĕns'-e-fī, vt. 43. To make intense, or more intense. H., *intens'ifying*, p.; *intens'ified*, pp., a. 89.

Intension, -tĕn'-shŭn, s. A straining or bending (opp. to remission); the state of being strained; increase of intensity.

Intensive, -tĕns'-ĭv, a. 45. Stretched; admit. of extension; intent; unremitted, assiduous; serv. to intensify; serv. to give force or emphasis (gr.) H., *intens'ively*, ad. (v. su.) 91.

Intent, in-tĕnt', s. Lit., hav. the mind strained or bent on; appr., fixed with close atten.; eager in pursuit of an obj.; anx. diligent (in each, us. fol. by *on*). H., *intent'ly*, 43, ad.; *intent'ness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Intent', s. The thing aimed at or intended; design, purp., drift, meaning.—To *all intents*†; = in all senses. (v. s.)

Intention, in-tĕn'-shŭn, s. Prim., a stretching or bend. of the mind tow. any obj.†; h., close attention, earnestness, ardour of mind†; appr., fixed direc. of mind; mental aim or determination; the thing or obj. aimed at; design, purp.; intension†.

Inten'tional, -ăl, a. Designed; intended. H., *inten'tionally*, ad. 91.

Inten'tioned, -shŭnd, a. Meant, designed (used only in comp., prec. by *well-*, *ill-*, &c.).

Intentive†, -tĕnt'-ĭv, a. 45. Attentive; dilig. attentive. H., *intent'ively*†, ad.; *intent'iveness*†, s. 91.

Inter, in-tĕr', vt. To deposit in and cover with earth, to bury (appr., as a corpse). H., *interr'ing*, p.; *interred'*, pp., a.; *interr'er*†, s.; *inter'ment*, s. 89.

Inter-, in'-tĕr, pfx. = *en'ter-*, Fr. It us. signif. (1) *among* or *between*, wh. are somet. better rend. by (2) *mutual*, *mutually*, *recipr.*, or *together*, (3) *intermediate*, or (4) *within*. (L.) [For formatives omitted below, see the prim. word.] [*ters'gent*; s. See *Inter-* (3).

In'teract:—*Interac'tion*:—*Intera'gency*:—*In-Interammian*, -ăm'-ne-ăn, a. Situate bet. rivers.

Interan'imate†, vt. See *Inter-* (2).

Interartic'ular, a. Bet. the joints.

Intercalar, in-tĕr'-kā-lăr, a. = *intercalary*, -tĕr'-kā-lăr-e, -kăl'-ăr-e—Ba., Ke., Wa.; *intercal'atory*, -tŏr-e. Inserted in the midst of others (par. app. to a day ins. out of the us. order, to preserve the equation of time; as the 29 Feb.).

Inter'calate, -lāte, in'-tĕr-kăl-āte—We., vt. To insert (par. an extraor. day or other portion of time). H., *inter'calating*, p.; *inter'calated*, pp., a.; *intercala'tion*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Intercede, in-tĕr-sēde', vt. 28. Lit., to go bet.; appr., to mediate; to interpose; to act (as a friend) bet. parties at variance; to plead in favour of one. H., *intercēd'ing*, p., a.; *intercēd'ed*, pp.; *intercēd'er*, s.; *intercēd'sion*, s. (v. i.) 89. [H., *intercēd'ently*, ad. 91.

Interce''dent, -ĕnt, a. Passing bet.; mediating.

Intercell'ular, a. Lying bet. the cells. (veg. anat.)

Intercept, in-tĕr-sĕpt', vt. 28. To take or seize on by the way; to stop in transit; to obstruct; to interrupt commun. with, or progress tow.; to cut off (as one line by the section of another); to take or compreh. between. H., *intercept'ing*, p.; *intercept'ed*, pp., a.; *intercept'er*, *intercept'or*, 25, s.; *interception*, -sĕp'-shŭn, s. 89.

Intercession, in-tĕr-sĕsh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of interceding; mediation; solicitation. [treaty.

Interces'sional, -ăl, a. Cont. intercession or en-

Intercessor, in-tĕr-sĕs'-ŭr, s. 25. One who comes bet. for the perform. of some office or duty; appr., a mediator; a bishop who acts dur. a vacancy in a see (eccl.).

¶ *In-*, equiv. to *not*. See p. 207.

[2] *In-* (2) = want or absence of. See p. 207.

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Intercessorial, -sĕr'-ō-ăl, a. Pert. to an intercessor. [mediatorial.
Intercessory, -sĭz'-ĭr-ē, a. Cont. intercession; mediatorial.
Interchain', vt. To chain together.
Interchange, in-tĕr-chānje', s. 32. Exchange, barter; alternate succession (as of light and darkness, &c.; reciprocation. (v. v.)
Interchange', vt. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to reciprocate; to succeed alternately; to cause alternation. H., *interchāng'ing*, p., a.; *interchānged'*, pp., a.; *interchāng'eable*, a.; *interchange'*, *interchange'ment*", s. (v. s.) 89.
Interchange'able, a. (v. v.) H., &c. 91.
Intercident", -sĭ'-dent, -tĕr'-se—ŝ., a. Falling or coming between. [45. Intercepting.
Intercipient, in-tĕr-sĭp'-ē-ĕnt, -sĭp'-yĕnt†, a.
Interciv'ient, s. He or that wh. intercepts.
Intercision†, -sĭzh'-ŭn, s. 35. A cutting bet.; interruption.
Interclude, in-tĕr-klōōd', vt. 18. To shut from among; to shut from a place or course by someth. intervening; to intercept. H., *interclūd'ing*, p.; *interclūd'ed*, pp.; *interclu'sion*, -klōō'-zhŭn, s. 89.
Intercolumniation, -ko-lŭm-ne-ā'-shŭn, s. The dist. bet. two columns meas. from the lower part of their shafts. (arch.)
Intercommon, -ŭn, vt.:—*Intercom'onage*, s.:—*Intercommu'nicable*, a.:—*Intercommu'nicate*, vt.:—*Intercommu'nion*, -yŭn, s.:—*Intercommu'nity*, s. See *Inter-* (2), p. 323. H., &c. 89, 91.
Intercost'al, a. Lying bet. the ribs. (anat.)
Intercourse, in'-tĕr-kōrse, s. Lit., a running or passing bet. or tog.; appr., connection by recipr. dealings, &c. (as bet. pers. or nations); communication, mutual do. (fol. by *with*); commerce; exchange; communion; acquaintance.
Intercur†, -kŭr', vi. To run bet.; to intervene. H., *intercur'rent*, 26 (running bet.; intervening), s.; *intercur'rence*, -ĕnse, s. 89, 91.
Intercuta"neous, a. Within the skin. (anat.)
Int'erdeal†, s. Mut. dealing.
Interdent'il, s. Space bet. two dentils. (arch.)
Interdict, in'-tĕr-dĭkt, s. A prohibition, a prohib. order or decree; a decree of a pope restraining the whole clergy of a nation from perform. clerical duties, or, in other cases, prohib. a prince from communion with the church (eccl. hist.); a decree of the prætor reg. property (Rom. law).
Interdict', -dĭkt', vt. To forbid; to prohibit; to place under interdict; to debar communion (eccl.). H., *interdict'ing*, p.; *interdict'ed*, pp., a.; *interdic'tion*, 26, s. 89.
Interdict'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. = *interdict'ory*, -ŭr-e, 25. Serving to prohibit; cont. interdiction.
Interest, in'-tĕr-ĕst, s. = *in'terest*†. Concern, advan., benefit, good; infl. over others; share, portion, participation; regard to priv. profit; premium paid for the use or loan of money; any addition or increase of benefit or injury; surplus or advan. generally.—*Com'pound in'terest* is interest on interest.
Interest, in-tĕr-ĕst', vt. To concern; to affect; to excite emotion or passion in; to engage (as the attn. or the affec.); to give or to have a share in; to be concerned in. H., *interest'ing*, p., a.; *interest'ed*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Interest'ed, -ĕd, a. Hav. an interest; &c. (v. v.) H., *interest'edly*, 43, ad.; *interest'edness*, s. 91.
Interest'ing, -ĭng, a. Engag. the attn. or regard; &c. (v. v.) H., *interest'ingly*, ad. 98.
Interfa'cial, -sh'ăl, a. Incl. bet. two faces. (crys.)
Interfere, in-tĕr-fēr', vi. To interpose; to meddle or to take part in the concerns or bus. of others; to mediate†; to clash; to strike the hoof or shoe ag. the opp. fetlock (far.). H., *interfer'ing*, p., a.†; *interfered'*, pp.; *interfer'er*†, s.; *interfer'ingly*, a. (v. i.) 89.
Interfe'rence, -ĕnse, s. 28. The act of interfering; cert. phenomena resul. from the action of the rays of light on each other (opt.).
Inter'fluent (-flōō'—K.) or *inter'fluous*, -flōō'-ŭs, a. See *Inter-* (1).
Interfolia'ceous, a. Placed alternately bet. leaves.
Interfo'liate", vt. To interleave.
Interfu'gent": —*Interfused*" (poured or spread bet.); a. See *Inter-* (1).
Interim, in'-tĕr-ĭm, s. Time bet. or intervening; the mean time. H., *in'terim*, *interim'ic*, a. 90.
Interior, in-tēr'-e-ŭr, -tĭ'-re—ŝ., Wa., s. 25, 56. Internal; inner; part. to the inner part; being within limits (opp. to exterior); inland, remote from the coast or frontier. H., *intĕr'iorly*, ad. 91.
Intĕr'riors, s. The interior part of any thing, place, or country; the inside.
Interjacent, in-tĕr-jā'-sĕnt, a. Lying between; intervening. H., *interja'cency*, -sĕn-se, s. 91.
Interject, in-tĕr-jĕkt', vt. To throw in or bet.; to insert"; —vi. To come between. H., *interject'ing*, p.; *interject'ed*, pp., a.; *interjec'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.
Interjection, -jĕk'-shŭn, s. An exclamation; a word expr. sud. feeling or emotion, without any sort of connection (gr.; v. v.).
Interjec'tional, -ăl, a. Thrown in bet. other words or phrases (as an int.).
Interjoin', vt.:—*Interjunc'tion*, s.:—*Interknit'*, -nĭt', vt.; *interknowledge*", -nŏl'-, s. See *Inter-* (2).
Interlace, -lāse', vt. 26. To lace or insert one thing with another; to intermix; to complicate. H., *interlace'ment*, s.; &c. 89.
Interlam'inated, a. Enclosed bet. laminæ.
Interlapse'†, s. Time bet. two events.
Interlard', vt. To insert pieces of fat in lean (cook.); fig., to diversify by introducing absurdly or unneces.† (as fine words or compl.). H., &c. 89.
Interlay':—*In'terleaf*, s.:—*Interleave'* (to insert a l., or a blank l. or leaves bet.):—*Interleaved*, -lēvd', pp., a.:—*In'terlime* (v. t.), s. See *Inter-* (1).
Interline, in-tĕr-līne', vt. To write in alternate lines; (more us.) to write bet. lines already wr. or printed. H., *interlin'ing*, p.; *interlined'*, pp., a.; *interlin'ing*, *interlineā'tion*, -lĭn-e-ā'-shŭn (also words, matter, or corrections, so inserted), s. 89.
Interlinear, -lĭn'-e-ŭr, a. = *interlin'eary*". Inserted bet. the lines (as a translation).—*interlin'eary*" (an interl. book), s. 93.
Interlink', vt.:—*Interlock'*, vt. See *Inter-*.
Interlob'ular, a. Bet. lobes. (anat.; bot.)
Interlocu'tion, s. A being placed between.
Interlocu'tion, in-tĕr-lo-kū'-shŭn, s. 18. logue†; an intermed. or preparatory decree (leg.).

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Interlocutor, -lŏk'-ū-tŭr, s. 18, 26. A dialogist; a speaker in a drama (theo.); an interlocutory judgm. (Sco. l.).

Interlocutory, -tŭr-e, a. 26. Cons. of dialogue; intermed. or preparatory, not final or definitive (leg.; v. su.).

Interlope, In-tĕr-lōpe', vi. To thrust one's self into any business or matter in wh. one has no fair concern; to traffic without right or proper license. H., *interlōp'ing*, p., a.; *interloped'*, pp.; *interlōp'er*, s. 89.

Interlucate†, -l'ūō'-kāte, vt. 18. To let in light by cutting away the branches of trees. H., *interlucat'ion*†, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Interlu'cent, a. Shining between.

Interlude, In'-tĕr-l'ōōde, s. 18. Lit., an entertainm. bet. others; appr., a short dramatic perform. bet. the play and after-piece (orig., bet. the acts of a play). H., *in'terluded* (inserted, as an i.), a.; *in'terluder* (one who acts in), s. 90. [(par. of water).

Interlunary†, -l'ōō'-ūn-ea, s. A flowing bet.

Interlu'nar, a. = *interlu'nary*. Bel. to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

Intermar'riage, -rĭj, s. Recipr. marriage, or that bet. two fam., tribes, or nations, in wh. each takes one and gives another. H., (to) *intermar'ry*, vi.; &c. 89.

Intermaxil'lary, a. Being bet. the cheek bones.

Intermedd'le, vt. To intermix, to mingle†:—vi. To meddle officiously. H., &c. 89.

Intermede, In-tĕr-mādd', In'—Br., s. = *intermezzo*, -mĕd'-zo, It. 99. A mus. interlude, gen. of a burlesque kind. (Fr.)

Interme'diacy†, a. Intervention. [interveing.

Interme'dial, a. Lying, being, or going bet.; *Interme'diary*, -dĭr-e, a. Intermedial; intermediate; noting the secondary planes of crystals. (min.)

Intermediate, In-tĕr-mē'-de-āte, -mēde'-yāte†, a. 45. Lying or being in the middle place or degree, as bet. two extremes; intervening; interposed. H., *interme'diately*, 43, ad.; *interme'diateness*†, s. 91.

Interme'diate[¶], s. An intermedium. (chem.)

Intermedia'tion, -me-de-, s. Intervention.

Interme'dium, s. Intermediate space; intervening agent. (L.)

Inter'ment, s. Burial; sepulture. (v. v.)

Intermen'tion[¶], vt. To mention among other

Intermica'tion, s. A shining between. [things.

Intermigra'tion, s. Recipr. migration.

Intern'inable:—*Intern'ineis*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Interne'cion†, s. A menace or threat.

Intermin'gle, vt., vi. To mingle (q. v.).

Intermission, In-tĕr-mĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35. Temporary cessation or discontin.; intervening time; pause; interval; space of time bet. the paroxysms of a disease. (v. i.)

Intermissive, -mĭs'-ĭv, a. 45. Coming by fits; not continual; intermittent.

Intermit, In-tĕr-mĭt', vt. To cause to cease for a time; to suspend; to interrupt:—vi. To cease for a time; to disappear at intervals. H., *intermit'ting*, p., a.; *intermitt'ed*, pp., a.; *intermis'sion*, s. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Intermitt'ent, -ĕnt, a. Entirely ceasing at intervals; intermitting.

Intermitt'ent, s. An intermittent disease (par. spp. to ague and cert. other fevers—path.).

Intermitt'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *intermitt'ingly*, ad. 91.

Intermix', vt., vi. To mix (q. v.). H., *intermix'ture*, 18, s.; &c. 89.

Intermodillion, -dĭl'-yŭn, s. 45. Space bet. two modillions. (arch.) [taine.

Intermontane, In-tĕr-mŏn't'-āne, a. Bet. mountains.

Intermun'dane, a. Being bet. worlds.

Interm'u'ral, a. Lying bet. walls.

Intermus'cular, a. Bet. the muscles.

Intermuta'tion, s. Interchange.

Interm'u'tual†§, a. Mutual.

Internal, In-tĕrn'-ăl, a. = *intern'*†. Inward; interior; not external or outward; pert. to the heart or centre; intrinsic, real; domestic, not foreign. H., *intern'ally*, ad. 91.

International, -năsh'-, a. Com. or mutual, as bet. nations. H., &c. 91.

Interne', s. 90. A boarder, an indoor pupil (par. at a hospital). [Fr.]

Internecine[¶], -nē'-sīne—S., Wa., -sēn—K., Sh., We., a. 45. Seeking mut. destruc.; deadly.

Internecion†, -nē'-shŭn, s. Mutual slaughter.

Interne'cive[¶], -sĭv, a. 45. Killing; tend. to mut. slaughter.

In'ternode, -nōde, s. The space bet. two joints of a plant; also the space that intervenes upon a branch bet. the leaves. (bot.) H., *internōd'al* (intervn. bet. nodes or joints), a. 90.

Internuncio, In-tĕr-nŭn'-sh'o, -sho-o—S., Wa., s. = *internun'cius*, -sh'ŭs, L. A messenger bet. two courts or governm.; appr., a repr. of the pope in republics and at small courts.

Interosseal, -ŏsh'-'ăl, a. = *interosseous*, -ŏsh'-'ŭs. 35. Situate bet. or within the bones.

Interpellation, In-tĕr-pĕl-lā'-shŭn, s. A summons, a citation; interruption; earnest address or appeal.

Interpet'iolar, a. Bet. the petioles. (bot.) [(arch.)

Interpilas'ter, s. Space bet. two pilasters.

Interplead', vi. To discuss a point incidem. happening, bef. the prin. cause can be tried. (leg.) H., &c. 89.

Interplead'er, s. An interpleading; a bill in equity to determ. to which of the parties a suit, a debt, or rent is justly due (leg.).

Interpledge', vt. See *Inter-* (2).

Interpoint'[¶], vt. To point; to punctuate.

Interpolate, In-tĕr'-po-lāte, In'—We., vt. To renew, to furbish up, to begin again†; to thrust or foist in; to insert unfairly (as a spurious word or passage in a book or MS.); to fill up the intermediate terms of a series accor. to its known laws (alg.; sst.). H., *inter'polating*, p.; *inter'polated*, pp., a.; *Inter'polator*, 25, s.; *interpola'tion*, 36 (also that wh. is inserted), s. 89.

Interpol'ish, vt. See *Inter-* (1).

Interpose, In-tĕr-pōze', vt. 25. = *interpond'*†. To place bet.; to thrust in, to intrude; to offer (as aid or services):—vi. To come bet.; to mediate; to act bet. two parties at variance; to interfere; to put in by way of interruption. H., *interpō'sing*, p.; *interposed*, -pōzd', pp., a.; *interpō'ser*, s.; *interpō'sal*, -ăl, *interposition*, -po-zĭsh'-ŭn (also that wh. is i.), *interpō'sure*†, -sh'ōōr, s. 89. [of deposit. (comm.)

Interposit, -pŏz'-ĭt, s. 26. An intermed. place

Interpret, In-tĕr'-prĕt, vt. To explain the meaning of; to expound; to elucidate; to translate or construe (as words or passages); to decipher; to give a solution to. H., *inter'pretable*, p., a.; *inter'pretress*, pp.; *inter'preter* (appr., an extempore oral transl. of a mod.

¶ In-, equiv. to not. See p. 207.

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lang.), s.; *inter'prĕtable*, 45, a.; *interpreta'tion* (also the sense given; exposition; power of interpr.), s. 89.

Inter'pretative, -pre-tă-tĭv, a. 45. Explanatory; collec. by or cont. interpretation. H., *inter'pretatively*, ad. 91.

Interpunc'tion†, s. Punctuation.

Interregnum, ĭn-tĕr-rĕg'-nŭm, s. = *interreign*†, -rān'. The interval dur. wh. a throne is vacant. (L.)

Interrex, ĭn'-tĕr-rĕks, s. 40. A regent.

Interrogate, ĭn-tĕr'-ro-gāte, vt. 36. To question; to exam. by asking ques.:—vi. To ask questions. H., *inter'rogating*, p.; *inter'rogated*, pp., a.‡; *inter'rogātor*, 25, s.; *interroga'tion*, 36 (exam. by ques.; ques. asked; inquiry; the note or sign of interrog. [!]; &c.), s. 89.

Interrogative, -rŏg'-ă-tĭv, a. 30, 45. Den. a ques.; expressed in the form of a question. H., *interrog'atively*, ad. 91. [question.

Interrog'ative, s. A word used in asking a

Interrog'atory, -tŏr-e, a. 25. Cont. or expr. a question.

Interrog'atory, s. A ques. or enquiry; a par. ques. formally put to a witness (leg.).

Interrupt, ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt', vt. To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of; to divide; to sep.; to destr. or break continuity. H., *interrupt'ing*, p.; *interrupt'ed*, pp., a.; *interrupt'er*, s.; *interruption*, -rŭp'-shŭn (act; breach of any thing; stop; hindrance; obstruc.; cessation; intermission), s. 89.

Interrupt'ed, -ĕd, a. = *interrupt'*. Broken; intermitted; cont. or marked by interrup.; destr. or arrested by local causes (bot.). H., *interrupt'edly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Interrupt'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Tend. to interrupt. H., *interrupt'ively*, ad. 91. [blades.

Interscap'ular, a. Lying bet. the shoulder-

*Interscind**, -sĭnd', vt. To cut off. [&c. 89, 48.

Interscribe, -skrīb', vt. To write between. H.,

Inters'cant, a. Intersecting; crossing.

Intersect, ĭn-tĕr-sĕkt', vt. 28. To cut, cross, or divide mut. (as two lines, two roads, &c.); to divide into parts:—vi. To meet and cross each other. H., *intersect'ing*, p., a.; *intersect'ed*, pp., a.; *intersec'tion* (act or state; &c.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Intersection, -sĕk'-shŭn, s. The meeting of lines or surfaces; the point or line in wh. two lines or two planes cut or cross each other. (geom.; v. v.)

*Intersem'inate**:—*Intersert*† (insert); vt.:—*Interser'tion** (insertion):—*In'terspace*; s. See *Inter-* (1).

Intersperse, ĭn-tĕr-spĕrs', vt. 35. To scatter here and there among other things. H., *interspers'ing*, p.; *interspersed*, -spĕrst', pp.; *interspers'ion*, -shŭn, s. 89. [among the stars.

Interstell'ar, a. = *interstell'ary*. Bet. or

Interstice, ĭn'-tĕr-stĭs—A., Ba., E., Jo., P., Wa., We., Wo., ĭn-tĕr'—Bu., Ja., K., Ke., Na., S., Sh., s. Space bet.; appr., a nar. or small space bet. things closely set, or bet. the parts wh. compose a body; time bet. two acts*.

Interstitial, -stĭsh'-ăl, a. 36. Pert. to or cont. interstices. [*tan"gle*, vt. See *Inter-* (1).

Interstrat'ify, a.:—*Intertalk*†, vi.:—*Inter-*

Intertext'ure, s. The act of interweaving; the state of being interwoven.

Intertie, ĭn'-tĕr-tĭ, s. = *in'terduce*, -dūse. A short horiz. timber framed bet. two posts (summers) to tie them tog. (carp.) [tissue.

Intertissued, -tĭsh'-, a. Wrought with joint

Intertrop'ical, a. Bet. or within the tropics.

Intertwine':—*Intertwist'*; vt. See *Inter-* (2).

Interval, ĭn'-tĕr-văl, s. Space or dist. bet. places or things; time bet. two acts or events; void space bet.; interstice; remission; diff. in gravity or acuteness (mus.).

Intervened, -vănd', a. Intersected, as with veins.

Intervene, ĭn-tĕr-vēn', vi. To be situate bet.; to come or to be bet. persons or things, or bet. acts or events; to happen so as to disturb or interrupt; to interpose or undertake volun. for another. H., *intervēn'ing*, p., a.; *intervened'*, pp.; *intervention*, -vĕn'-shŭn, s. (v. i.) 89. [tervening; intermediate.

*Intervenient**, -vēn'-e-ĕnt, -yĕnt†—K., a. In-

Interventor†, -vĕn'-tŏr, s. 25. A mediator in clerical differences.

Intervenue†, -vĕn'-ū, s. 18. Interposition.

Intervert†, -vĕrt', vt. To turn to another course

Intervert'ebral, a. Bet. the vertebræ. [or use.

Interview, ĭn'-tĕr-vū, s. 18. Mut. sight or view; a meeting (appr., a formal or appointed one); a conference.

Intervis'ible (surv.), a.:—*Intervolve'*:—*Interwish'*†:—*Interweave'*; vt.:—*Interwork'ing*, s. See *Inter-* (2). H., &c. 89, 91. [wreath.

Interwreathed, -rēthd', a. 33. Woven into a

Intest'able, -ăbl, a. Incap. of making a will; disqual. to make a will. (leg.)

Intest'ate, a. Wanting a will; dying without hav. made a will (leg.); not devised. H., *intest'acy*, -ă-se, s. 91. [a will.

Intest'ate, s. One who dies without making

Intestinal, ĭn-tĕs'-tĭn-ăl, a. Pert. to the intestines. [worms.

Intestinalia, -ăl'-y'ă, s. pl. 45. Intestinal

Intestine, ĭn-tĕs'-tĭn, a. 45. Internal, cont. in the animal body; internal, domestic (app. only to evils, as feuds, war, &c.).

Inte'tine, s. (us. in the pl.) The muscular canal or tube exten. from the stomach to the

Intext'ured, a.‖ [anus; the bowels.

Inthirst†, vt. To make thirsty.

Inthral, ĭn-thrăl', vt. = *enthral'*. 53. To enslave; to shackle (lit. or fig.). H., *inthrall'ing*, *enthrall'ing*, p.; *inthralled'*, *enthralled'*, pp., a.; *inthral'ment*, &c., s. 89.

Intimate, ĭn'-te-māte, ĭn'-tĭm-ĕt†—K., a. = *in'tĭmet*†. Inmost, inward; near, close; familiar, close in friendship or acquaintance. H., *in'timately*, 43, ad.; *in'timacy*, -mă-e, -tĭm-ĕs-e†—K., s. 91. [associate.

In'timate, s. A familiar or confid. friend or

Intimate, ĭn'-te-māte, vt. To hint; to suggest or mention briefly, obscurely, or indirectly; to give a short or slight notice of:—vi. To share† (as friends). H., *in'timating*, p.; *in'timated*, pp.; *intima'tion*, 36 (also hint, direc., or notice given), s. 89.

Intimidate, ĭn-tĭm'-e-dāte, -ĭd-āte—K., vt. To make timid or fearful; to dishearten, dispirit, deter. H., *intim'idating*, p.; *intim'idated*, pp., a.; *intimida'tion*, 36 (act; state), s. 89. [of tinctorial or colouring power.

*Intinctivity**, -tĭngk-tĭv'-ĭt-e, s. 45. Absence

Into, ĭn'-to, pr. It den. entrance or passage inwards (either lit., with regard to place, prec. by a *v.* of motion; or fig., as with ref.

‖ *In*, equiv. to *in* or *into*. See p. 367.

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to a subj. or business); it also notes entrance or passage into any new form, state, connec., or position.

Intol'erable, a. That cannot be borne; insupportable; insufferable. H., &c. 91.

Intol'erance:—*Intolera'tion*; a.[2]

Intol'erant:—*Intol'erated*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Intonate, In'-to-nāte, vi. To sound; to sound loudly; to utter mus. notes or tones; to modulate the voice in speaking; to thunder. H., *in'tonating*, p.; *in'tonated*, pp., a.; *intona'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Intone, In-tōne', vi. To intonate; (more us.) to utter a slow protracted sound; to read in recitative. H., *intōn'ing*, p.; *intoned'*, pp., a. 89.

Intort, In-tort', vt. 36.‖ To turn or twist by the exertion of a lateral force; to wreath, wind, wring. H., *intort'ing*, p.; *intort'ed*, pp., a.; *intor'sion*, 35, *intor'tion**, 36, s. 89.

Intoxicate, In-tŏks'-e-kāte, vt. 40. Lit., to poison; appr., to poison, excite, or stupefy with strong drink, or with exhilarating narcotics; to inebriate, to make drunk (phys. or ment.); to excite or elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness; to infatuate. H., *intox'icating*, p., a.; *intox'icated*, pp., a.; *intoxica'tion* (act; state; &c.; v. i.), s. 89.

Intox'icated, -kāte-ĕd, a. = *intox'icate*†. (v. v.) H., *intox'icatedness**, s. 91.

Intoxication, -kā'-shŭn, s. The act of making drunk; the state of being drunk; fig., high mental excitem. in wh. the judgm. is obscured; elation rising to enthus., frenzy, or madness; inebriation, drunkenness, infa-

Intra-, In'-trā, pfx. Within. (L.) [tuation.

Intract'able, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Intrados, In-trā'-dŏs, s. The inner and lower curve of an arch. (arch.) [side of the leaf. (bot.)

Intrafolia'ceous, -sh'ŭs, a. Growing on the in-

Intramu'ral, a. Within the walls (appr., of a city; as opp. to *extramu'ral*, or beyond the

Intranquil'lity, a.[2] [walls).

Intran'sient, -sh'ĕnt:—*Intrans'itive*:—*Intransmis'ible*:—*intransmis'table*:—*Intrench'ant*†; a.¶ H., &c. 91. [a treasury.[1]

Intreasure†, -trĕzh'-, vt. 35. To lay up, as in

Intrench, -trĕnch', vt. 29. To trench; to fortify with a trench or trenches:—vi. To cut off part of what bel. to another; to encroach or invade (in each fol. by *on* or *upon*). H., *intrench'ing*, p.; *intrenched'*, pp., a.; *intrench'ment* (fig., any defence or protec.; a ditch and parapet—mil.), s. 89.

Intrepid, In-trĕp'-ĭd, a. Lit., not trembling or quaking; appr., not influenced by fear; courageous; dauntless; fearless; brave. H., *intrep'idly*, 43, ad.; *intrepidity*, -plď'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Intricate, In'-tre-kāte, a. Entangled; involved; complicated; perplexed; obscure. H., *in'tricately*, ad.; *in'tricateness*, *in'tricacy*, -kās-e, s. 91.

In'tricate†, vt. To perplex, entangle, obscure. H., *intrica'tion**, 36 (entanglement), s.; &c. 89.

Intrigue, In-trēg', s. 30. Intricacy, complication†; a plot or scheme of a private or party nature in wh. sev. are engaged; secret illicit love; the plot of a poem, fable, or romance.

Intrigue, -trēg', vt. To perplex or complicate†:—vi. To form intrigues; to carry on a commerce of illicit love. H., *intriguing*, -trēg'-ĭng, p., a.; *intrigued*, -trēgd', pp.; *intriguer*, -trēg'-ĕr, s. (v. i.) 89.

Intriguing, -trēg'-ĭng, a. Addicted to intrigues. H., *intriguingly*, -trēg'-, ad. 91.

Intrin'secate†, -kāte, a. Intricate.

Intrinsic, In-trin'-zĭk, a. = *intrin'sical*, -ăl; *intrin'secal**. Lit., inward, internal; true, genuine, real, essen.; inherent, natural; not merely apparent or accidental; intimate, close†. H., *intrin'sically*, ad. 91.

Intro-, In'-tro, pfx. Into or within. (L.)

Introcession, -sĕsh'-ŭn, s. 35. A depression or sinking of parts inwards.

Introduce, In-tro-dūse', vt. 28. To lead, conduct, or bring in; to carry or place in or within; to bring into acquaintance; to bring (as someth. new) into notice or prac.; to import, for the first time; to commence; to open to notice; to produce; to make known, either in wr. or discourse. H., *introdū'cing*, p.; *introduced'*, pp., a.; *introdu'cer*, *introduc'tor**, 25, a.; *introduc'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Introduction, -dŭk'-shŭn, s. The act or action of introd. (in any sense); the state of being introduced; the preliminary part of a book or a discourse; the opening or introduc. part of any thing. [H., *introduc'tively*, ad. 91.

Introductive, -dŭk'-tĭv, a. 45. Introductory.

Introduc'tory, -tŏr-e, a. 25. Serving to introduce; preparatory; preliminary; preparatory. H., *introduc'torily*, -e-le, ad. 91.

Introflexed, -flĕkst', a. Bent inward.

*Introgression**, -grĕsh'-ŭn, s. 35. Entrance.

Introit, In-tro'-ĭt—S., -troyt'—K., J. & M., We., In'—Br., s. = *intro'itus*, L. A psalm or a passage of Scrip. sung or chanted while the priest enters the chancel. (Ro. Cath.)

Intromit, In-tro-mĭt', vt. To send in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter:—vi. To meddle with the effects of others (Sco. L.). H., *intromitt'ing*, p.; *intromitt'ed*, pp., a.; *intromission*, -mĭsh'-ŭn, s. 89.

Introrecep'tion, s. Admittance into or within.

Introspect, In-tro-spĕkt', vt. To look into or within; to view the inside or interior. H., *introspect'ing*, p.; *introspect'ed*, pp.; *introspec'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Introspect'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Looking within.

Introsuscep'tion, s. A taking in or within; appr., the falling or sliding of one part of an intestine into another (anat.; surg.).

*Introvenient**, In-tro-vēn'-yĕnt, a. Coming in or bet.; entering.

Introvert, -vĕrt', vt. To turn inward. H., *introvert'ing*, p.; *introvert'ed*, pp., a.; *introvŏrsion*, -vĕr'-shŭn, s. 89.

Intrude, In-trōōd', vt. 34, 18. To force or thrust (one's self) in; to enter into without right or welcome; to cast in:—vi. To enter or thrust one's self into a place or bus. without right, invitation, or welcome (us. fol. by *on*); to encroach (somet. with *into*); to trespass. H., *intrūd'ing*, p.; *intrūd'ed*, pp.; *intrūd'er*, s.; *intrusion*, -trōō'-zhŭn (encroachm., &c.; penetr. of one rock into the cavities of others—geol.), s. 89.

Intrusive, -trōō'-sĭv, a. 45. Intruding; apt to intrude. H., *intru'sively*, 43, ad.; *intru'siveness*, s. 91. [to confide to.‖ H., &c. 89.

Intrust', vt. = *entrust'*. To deliver in trust;

Intuition, In-tū-ĭsh'-ŭn, s. Lit., a looking

‖ *In-*, equiv. to *in* or *into*. See p. 307. ¶ *In-*, equiv. to *not*. See p. 307. [1] *In-*, intensive or expletive. See p. 307.
[2] *In-* (2) = want or absence of. See p. 307.

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into, sight or view†; appr., the act or power of the mind by wh. it immed. perceives ('beholds') the truth of things, without analysis or ratiocination (ment. phil.).

Intuitive, -tū'-it-iv, a. 18, 45. Perceived or perceiving at once, without argum. or testimony; received, obt., or known by intuition. H., *intu'itively*, ad.; *intu'itiveness*[a]†, *intuition*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Intumesce, in-tū-mēs', vi. 28. To swell; to become tumid (par. with heat). H., *intumes'cing*, -ing, p.; *intumes'cence*, -ēnse, *intumes'cency*[a], -ēn-se (action; state or result; *Intu'mulated*†, a. Unburied. [humidness), a. 89.

Inturges'cence, -ēnse, a.[1]

Intused†, in-tūsd', a. Bruised.

Intussusception, in-tūs-, s. Intrusception.

Intwine:—*Intwist'*; vt.[1]

Inuline, in'-ū-lin, s. 18, 56. A subs., bet. gum and starch, found in elecampane.

Inunc'brate, vt. :—*Inunc'tion*, s.[1]

Inuncted†, -ingkt'-ēd, a. Anointed.

Inunctuos'ity, s.[2]

Inun'dant†, a. Overflowing. (v. i.)

Inundate, in-ūn'-dāte, in'-, vt. To overflow; to cover with water or with other liq.; to deluge; fig., to fill or supply with overflowing abund. or superfluity (in any sense). H., *inun'dating*, p.; *inun'dated*, pp., a.; *inunda'tion*, 36 (a nat. overflow of land by water—agr.; geol.), s. 89.

Inurbane, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inurban'ity, s.[2]

Inure, in-ūre', vt. 18. To habituate, to accustom (par. to climate, the weather, hardships, &c.) :—vi. To pass in use†; to come into use or power†. H., *inū'ring*, p.; *inū'red*, pp., a.; *inū're'ment*, s. 89.

Inurn, in-ūrn', vt. To put into an urn;‖ to bury or inter. H., *inurn'ing*, p.; *inurned*, pp., a.; *inurn'ment*[a], s. 89.

Inusitation[a], -ū-zē-tā'-shūn, s. 35. Disuse.

Inustion, in-ūst'-yūn, s. 45. A burning; a branding or marking by burning.

Inu'tile†, -til :—*Inutil'erable*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Inutil'ity, s.[2]

Invade, in-vād', vt. Lit., to go or pass into†; appr., to enter a country hostilely with an armed force; to enter as an enemy; to attack; to encroach on; to infringe, to violate (as one's rights); to seize or fall on (as a disease). H., *invād'ing*, p., a.; *invād'ed*, pp., a.; *invād'er*, s.; *inva'sion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Invalescence, in-vā-lēs'-ēnse, s. 28. Convalescence[a]; health; strength.

Invalet'dinary, a.[1]

Inval'id, a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Invalid, in-vā-lēd', (pref.) in'-vā-lid — Wa., s. = *invalide*[a], Fr. (the orig. word). 99. Indisposed; weak, sickly, infirm.

Invalid[2] (v. a.), s. One who is weak, sickly, indisposed, or infirm; appr., a worn-out or disabled soldier or sailor maintained in a public hospital (mil.; nav.).

Invalid[3]† (v. a.), vt. To enrol on the list of invalids. (mil.; nav.) H., *invalid'ding*†, -lēd'-, p.; *invalid'ded*†, pp., a. 89.

Invalidate, in-vāl'-id-āte, vt. To weaken or lessen the force of; to deprive of force or efficacy (as an agreem. or docum.); to overthrow, to disprove (as testimony). H., *inval'idating*, p.; *inval'idated*, pp., a. See *Invalid*, *Valid*, &c. [H., &c. 91.

Inval'uable:—*Inva'riable*:—*Inva'ried*[a]; a.¶

Invasion, in-vā'-zhūn, s. 35. See *Invade*.

Inva'sive, -siv, a. 45. Aggressive; infringing another's rights.

Invective, in-vēk'-tiv, a. 45. Satirical; abusive. H., *invec'tively*, 43, ad.; *invec'tiveness*[a], s. 91.

Invec'tive, s. = *invec'tion*†, 36. A speech or expr. intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another; satire; unfriendly censure or sarcasm.

Inveigh, in-vā', vi. 45. To exclaim or rail, to utter censure or reproach (fol. by *against*). H., *inveigh'ing*, p.; *inveighed*, pp.; *inveigh'er*, s. 89.

Inveigle, in-vē'gl, vt. 45. To entice, to seduce, to wheedle (used only in an ill sense). H., *inveigling*, -vē'-, p., a.; *inveigled*, pp., a.; *inveigler*, s.; *inveiglement*, s. 89.

Inveiled, -vāld', a.[1]

Invend'ible, a.¶

Invent, in-vēnt', vt. Lit., to come or light upon†; appr., to contrive or devise someth. new, or not bef. known; to excogitate; (in an ill sense) to contrive falsely, to forge or fabricate; to frame by the imag., to arrange in new combin. images or ideas already existing in the stores of the memory (fine arts; poet.; &c.); to discover†§. H., *invent'ing*, p.; *invent'ed*, pp., a.; *invent'er* or *invent'or*, 25 (*f.*, *invent'ress*), s.; *invent'ible*[a], a.; *inven'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Invent'ful[a], -fōōl, a. Full of inven.; inventive.

Invent'ible[a], -ibl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *invent'ibleness*[a], s. 91.

Invention, in-vēn'-shūn, s. The act or oper. of inventing (in any sense), also that wh. is invented; the power or faculty of inventing, skill or ingenuity exh. in contriving; contrivance, device; excogitation; fabrication; forgery; fiction; discovery†§. (v. v.)—*Invention of the cross*, is the festival of the (imag.) finding of our Saviour's cross (= 3 May.—Ro. Cath.).

Inventive, -vēnt'-iv, a. 45. Able to invent; quick at contriving; ready in expedients. H., *invent'ively*, 43, ad.; *inven'tiveness*, s. 91.

Inventorial, in-vēn-tōr'-e-āl, a. 45. Pert. to or made as an inventory. H., *inventōr'ially*, ad. 91.

Inventory, in'-vēn-tōr-e, in-vēn'-[a]—Bar., Ke., Jo., s. A catalogue of movables (par. of furn., fixtures, and like personal chattels).

In'ventory†, vt. To make an inventory of. H., *in'ventoried*†, -id, pp., a. 89.

Inverminā'tion, s. The morbid state of the intestinal canal occ. by worms. (path.)

Inverse, in-vērs' or in'-vērse (both in good use), a. 35. Inverted; in a reverse or contrary order (opp. to direct). H., *inverse'ly*, ad. 91.

Invert, in-vērt', vt. To place in a contrary position, direc., order, or method; to turn 'upside down'; to reverse; to change the order of the terms of a propor. (geom.); to change the nat. order of words (gr.); to change the order of notes (mus.). H., *invert'ing*, p.; *invert'ed*, pp., a.; *inversion*, -vēr'-shūn, s. 89.

Invert'ebral, a. = *invert'ebrate*. Without a vertebral column or spinal bone.¶ (zoel.)

Invert'ebrate, s. An invertebrate animal.

[1] *In-*, equiv. to *in* or *into*. See p. 207. ¶ *In-*, equiv. to *not*. See p. 207. [2] *In-*, intensive or expletive. See p. 207. [3] *In-* (3) = want or absence of. See p. 207

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Inserf'ed, -ŏd, a. (v. v.) H., *inserf'edly*, ad. 91.
*Inserf'ent**, -ĕnt, a. Tend. to invert. H., (an) *inserf'ent**, s. (med.) 91.
Invest, In-vĕst', vt. To clothe, dress, or array; &c., to place in poss. of office, auth., rank, dignity, or power; to clothe, grace, or adorn; to surround; to enclose or surr. so as to intercept entrance or relief (as a besieged city); to place or lay out money in (par. in some fund or prop. of a permanent kind); to give or confer†. H., *investʹing*, p., a.; *investʹed*, pp.; *investʹment**, -yĕnt, a. 45. Covering. [&c. (v. i.) 89.
Investigate, In-vĭsʹ-tē-gāte, vt. Lit., to follow the footsteps of another; appr., to search, trace, or find out; to inquire or exam. into with care, accuracy, and labour. H., *investʹigating*, p.; *investʹigated*, pp.; *investʹigator*, 25, s.; *investʹigable*, 45, a.; *investigaʹtion*, 26, s. 89.
Investigative, -gā-tĭv, a. 45. = *investʹigatory*, -tĭr-ē, 26. Promoting investig.; prone to and careful in research.
Investiture, In-vĕstʹ-ē-tūre, s. 18. The act or right of giving leg. poss.; investment†.
Investʹive, -ĭv, a. 45. Clothing; enclosing.
Investʹment, -mĕnt, s. The act of investing (in any sense); that in wh. any thing is invested (par. money); clothes, vestment†.
Inveterate, In-vĕtʹ-ĕr-āte, a. Old, long estab.*; deep-seated, deep-rooted; obstinate; violent; obstinate from long continuance. H., *inveʹteracy*, ad.; *inveʹterateness**, *inveʹteracy*, ā-se, s. 91.
Inveʹterate†, vt. To fix or harden by habit or long continuance. H., *inveteraʹtion**, s. 89.
Invidious, In-vĭdʹ-ē-ŭs, -yŭs†—K., a. 45. Envious; likely to incur or provoke ill-will, envy, or hatred; hateful, malignant*. H., *invidʹiously*, ād, ad.; *invidʹiousness*, s. 91.
Invigilance, -vĭj'-, s.[2]
Invigorate, In-vĭg'-ĕr-āte, vt. 20, 25. To give vigour to; to strengthen; to animate. H., *invigʹorating*, p.; *invigʹorated*, pp., a.; *invigoraʹtion*, 26, s. (v. i.) 89. [a village.
*Inwall'ed**, -ād, a. 32. Formed or turned into
Inwall'eble:—*Inwallʹeblate*:—*Inwallʹets* or *Inwallʹeted* (suburt.; unprofaned); a.¶ H., &c. 91.
Inwheat†, In'-vē-ăt, a. Impassable; untrodden.
Inwreathʹ, -rĕthʹ-kāte, vt. To daub with glue; to catch with bird-lime. [the bowels.
Inwʹcarnit, vt. To breed or nourish (as in
Inwʹfāle, a.¶ H., &c. 91.
Inwiscʹ, -vĭskʹ-ĭn, a.[2] [cont. invitation.
Invitatory, In-vĭtʹ-ă-tĭr-ē, a. 25. Using or
Invitʹatory, s. A psalm or anthem inviting to prayer. (Rc. Cath.)
Invite, In-vītʹ, vt. To ask to some place or entertainm.; to request the company of; to allure, attract, entice; to solicit; to persuade:—vi. To ask or call in invitation; to persuade. H., *invitʹing*, p., a.; *invitʹed*, pp., a.; *invitʹer*, s.; *invitʹingly*†, *invitʹment*†, *invitaʹtion*, In-vē-tā'-shŭn, s. (v. i.) 89.
Invʹfang, -fang, s. Enticing; alluring; tempting. H., *invitʹingly*, ad.; *invitʹingness**, s. 91.
Invitʹrifiable, a.¶
Invocate, In'-vō-kāte, vt. To call on with solemnity or in supplication; to address in prayer; to invoke; to implore. H., *inʹvocating*, p.; *inʹvocated*, pp.; *invocation*, -kāʹshŭn (the act; also the form of), s. 89.
Invoice, In'-voyse, s. 22. A list or account of goods sent at one time, detailing the quan., prices, &c., and their gross value; a bill of parcels. (comm.) [*inʹvoicing*, p.; *inʹvoiced*, pp.
Inʹvoice, vt. To form a bill or invoice of. H., *Invoke*, In-vōkeʹ, vt. Lit., to call or ask for; appr., to address in prayer; to invocate; to call for with earnestness; to call judicially. H., *invōkʹing*, p.; *invokedʹ*, pp.; &c. (v. su.)
Involucel, In-vōlʹ-ū-sĕl, s. = *involucret*, -vōlʹ-krĕt. 18. A small or partial involucre. H., *involucellate*, -lʹ-sĕl-āte (surr. with), a. 91.
Involucre, In-vo-lʹō-kĕr, s. = *involucrum*, -krŭm. (pl., *involucʹra*, -krz, E.; *involucʹra*, L.) 18, 45. Lit., a cover or envelope; appr., a ring of bracts surr. one or many flowers (par. those aggr. fl. forming umbels); the superincumbent cuticle cov. the sori of ferns; the cases of the reprod. organs of the *equisetaceæ*. (bot.) H., *involucʹred*, -kĕrd (hav.
Involʹuntary, a.¶. H., &c. 91. [an), s. 90.
Involute, In'-vo-lʹōōte, a. = *inʹvoluted*. 18. Rolled spirally inward. (bot.) [*Evolute*.
Inʹvolute, s. A cert. curve. (geom.) See
Involution, -lʹōōʹ-shŭn, s. 18. The act of involv. or infolding; state of being involved; that wh. is wrapped round any thing. (v. v.)
Involve, In-vŏlvʹ, vt. To roll or fold round; to cover with surr. matter; to envelop or inwrap completely; fig., to imply, comprise, include; to take in; to implicate; to entangle (as in a dispute); to plunge or overwhelm (as in ruin); to blend, to mingle confusedly; to multiply a quan. into itself any given no. of times (arith.; alg.). H., *involvʹing*, p.; *involvedʹ*, pp., a.; *involvedʹment**, *involuʹtion*, *Involʹnerable*, a.¶. H., &c. 91. [a. (v. su.) 89.
*Inwallʹ**, -wălʹ, vt.‖
Inward, In'-wărd, -wŭrd†—K., a. Internal; placed or being within; intimate; domestic; seated in the mind. H., *inʹwardly*, 42, ad.; *inʹwardness*†, s. 91.
Inʹwards, ad. = *inʹwards*, -wărdz (v. s.). Toward the inside; within; tow. the centre or interior; concavely; into the mind or thoughts.
Inʹwards†, -wărdz, s. pl. The bowels.
Inweave, (to weave tog.):—*Inwhorl**, (to encircle); vt. H., &c. 89.
Inʹwit†, s. Sense; understanding.
Inwood, (to hide in or surr. with):—*Inwork*, -wŭrkʹ; vt.:—*Inwoʹven*, a.:—*Inwrap*, -răpʹ, vt.:—*Inwrapʹment*, s.:—*Inwreathʹ*, vt.:—*Inwrought*, -rĭwtʹ, pp., a.‖ H., &c. 89, 90.
Iodal, Yʹ-o-dăl, a. A pec. liq. obt. by the action of iodine and nitric acid on alcohol.
Iʹodate, -dāte, s. A salt of *iodʹic acid*.
Iodide, Yʹ-o-dĭd, s. = *iʹodeʹ*, -ōde. 58. A direct comp. of iodine with a base; a hydriodate†.
Iʹodine, -dīn, s. 58. An elem. subs. of a grayish-black colour, very volatile, and poss. great chem. energy.
Iodoform, -ōdʹ-o-form, s. 26. A yellow crys. subs., obt. by acting on alcohol with iodine.
Iʹodous, -dŭs, a. Of or from iodine; noting a cert. acid. [iodide.
Ioduretʹ, -ōdʹ-ū-rĕt, -o'-dēt—K., s. 18. An
Ion, Yʹ-ŏn, s. Any one of the elem. wh. appear at the resp. poles dur. electrolysis.
Ionian, I-ōnʹ-yăn, a. Of or rel. to *Ioʹnia* or to the *Ionʹian Islands*.

‡ In-, equiv. to in or into. See p. 207. ¶ In-, equiv. to not. See p. 207. ‖ In- (3) = want or absence of. See p. 207.

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Ionic, ī-ŏn'-īk, a. Pert. to *Io'nia*; noting one of the 5 orders of arch., one of the dialects of anc. Gr., an airy kind of music, &c., &c.

Iota, ī-o'-tă, s. The Gr. *i*; h., a jot, a tittle†.

Ipecacuanha, ĭp-e-kăk-ū-ăn'-hă, s. 18, 31. A cert. emetic root.

Irascible, ī-răs'-ĭbl, a. 45. Prone to anger; easily provoked; irritable. H., *irasc'ibly*, 43, ad.; *irasc'ibleness*, *irascibility*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, *Ir-*, ĭr, pfx. 15. See *In-*. [s. 91.

Ire, īre, s. Anger; wrath; severe displeasure.

Ire'ful, -fōōl, a. Filled with ire. H., *ire'fully*, ad.

Irenarch, ī'-re-nārk, -rēn-ārk—S., s. 29. An officer to pres. the pub. tranquillity. (anc. Gr.)

Irene, ī-rē'-ne, s. 99. One of the minor planets.

Irenical, -rēn'-ĭk-ăl, a. Pacific; peaceful.

Iridal, ī'-re-dăl, a. Irisated.

Iridescent, ī-re-dĕs'-ĕnt, ĭr-e—K., We., a. 26. Exhib. colours like the rainbow. H., *irides'cence*, -ĕnse, s. 91.

Iridium, ī-rĭd'-e-ŭm, s. 45. A cert. rare metal.

Iris, ī'-rĭs, s. (pl., *ī'rises*.) The rainbow, also any appear. res. it; the fleur-de-lis or flag-flower; one of the minor planets (ast.).

Iris, s. (pl., *ī'rides*, -re-dēz.) 99. The coloured circle wh. surr. the pupil of the eye. (L.) [cent.

Irisated, -ā-tĕd, a. = *ī'rised*†, -rĭst. 35. Irides-

Irish, īre'-ĭsh, a. 14, 26. Of or from *Ire'land*.

I''rish, s. The lang. of Ireland:—pl. *I''rish*, the people of do.

*I''rishism**†, -ĭzm, s. A Hibernicism.

I''rishry§, -re, s. The Irish people. [67.

*Irk**, ĕrk, vt. im. To weary; to give pain to.

Irk'some, -sŭm, a. 25. Giv. uneasiness; wearisome; tedious; unpleasant. H., *irk'somely*, ad.; *irk'someness*, s. 91.

Iron, ī'-ŭrn, ĭ'-rŭn*—K., a. Formed of iron; cons. of iron; res. iron (par. in hardness, strength, or colour); fig., harsh; rude, stern, severe; miserable; fast-binding, indissoluble; impenetrable; thick-skulled, dull*; firm, robust. (v. i.)

I'ron (v. a.), s. A cert. well-known metal, also any thing made of it (in var. appl.); fig., power, strength:—pl. Chains, fetters, shackles, &c. H., *i'rony*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

I'ron (v. a.), vt. To smooth with a heated instr. of iron (dom. econ.); to put in irons; to chain, fetter, &c. H., *i'roning*, p., a.†; *i'roned*, -ŭrnd, pp., a.†; *i'roner*, s.; *i'roning*† (act, &c.), s. 89. The comp. of *iron* (*a.* and *s.*) are mostly self-expl.:—*i'ron-bound* (lit. or fig.), *i'ron-clad* (do.), *i'ron-framed* (do.), *i'ron-handed* (hard h.), *i'ron-hearted* (hard h.; unfeeling; cruel), *i'ron-sheathed*, *i'ron-shod*, *i'ron-sick* (hav. the bolts rusty, and h., leaky—nant.), *i'ron-sided* (lit. or fig.), &c., &c., a.; *i'ron-clay* (a ferrug. min.), *i'ron crown* (of Lombardy), *i'ron-filings*, *i'ron-flint* (ferrug. quartz), *i'ron-founder*, *i'ron-foundery* or *i'ron-foundry*, *i'ron-glance* (a native sesquiox. of), *i'ron-liquor* (a sol. of crude peracetate of iron), *i'ron-master* (a proprietor of ironworks), *i'ron-pyrites*, -rī-tēz (native yellow sulphuret of), *i'ron-sand*, *i'ronsmith*, *i'ron-stone* (an ore of), *i'ron-wood* (a very hard and heavy w.), *i'ronwork*, -wŭrk (parts of any thing made of), *i'ronworks*, (place where crude pig-iron is wrought into bars, &c.), *i'ronwort*, -wŭrt (a plant), &c., &c., s. (v. a.) [goods or hardware.

I'ronmonger, -mŭng-gĕr, s. A dealer in iron

I'ronmongery, -e, s. Iron goods gen.; hardware. [iron, &c., on cloth.

I'ronmould, -mōld, s. A spot made by rusty

Ironical, ī-rŏn'-ĭk-ăl, a. = *iron'ic**. Expr. one thing and meaning another. H., *iron'ically*, ad. 91.

*I'ronist**, -ĭst, s. 25. A dealer in irony. (v. i.)

Irony, ī'-ŭrn-e, s. Made or cons. of iron; res. or tasting of iron; hard; ferruginous.

Irony, ī'-rŭn-e, s. 25. A mode of speech in wh. the meaning is contrary to the words; a delicate species of sarcasm, by wh. praises are bestowed, or assent notified, whilst the real obj. is to convey disapprob. or censure. (rhet.)

I''roust†, -rūs, a. 26. Ireful.

Irradiance, ĭr-rā'-de-ănse, s. = *irra'diancy*, -ăn-se. 35, 26. The emission of rays of light upon an obj.; radiance; lustre.

Irra'diate, -āte, a. Adorned with lustre.

Irra'diate, vt. To dart rays into; to illuminate; to adorn with lustre (phys. or ment.); to animate with heat or light; to decor. with glittering orn.; to enlighten intellec., to illuminate the mind:—vi. To emit rays; to radiate (q. v.). H., &c. 89.

*Irrad'icate**, vt. To root deeply.

Irrational, ĭr-răsh'-ŭn-ăl, a. 26, 36. Not rational (q. v.); senseless; unreasonable; silly; absurd. H., &c. 91.—An *irra''tional quantity* is a surd (q. v.).

Irreclaim'able:—*Irreconcil'able*:—*Irrec'oncile* (also not atoned for):—*Irrecord'able*:—*Irrecoverable*, -kŭv'-:—*Irrecu'perable*†:—*Irrecusable*, -kūz'- (not liable to exception):—*Irredeem'able*:—*Irreducible*, -dūs'-:—*Irreflect'ive*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

*Irred'oncile**, vt. To prevent reconciliation.

Irreconcile'ment, s. = *irreconcilia'tion*. Disagreem.; want of reconciliation (q. v.).

Irref'ragable (-frĕ'—We.; -frăg'—P.):—*Irrefut'able* (rĕf'-ū—K., Sh., We.):—*Irregen'erate**:—*Irreg'ular*; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Irreg'ular, s. One who is a soldier, but not in the regular or permanent army.

Irreg'ularate†, vt. To make irreg.; to disorder.

Irrel'ative:—*Irrel'evant*:—*Irrelev'able*; a.¶ H., &c. (v. i.) 91.

Irreligion, ĭr-re-lĭj'-ŭn, s. 26-7, 32. Absence of religion, or contempt of it; worldliness; ungodliness; profaneness; impiety. H., *irrel''gionist* (one without r., or who despises it), a. 90.

Irreligious, -lĭj'-ŭs, a. 32. Contrary to religion; wicked; impious; profane. H., &c. 91.

*Irre'meable**, -me-ăbl, a. Admitting no return.

Irremed'iable:—*Irremiss'ible*:—*Irremiss'ive**:—*Irremovable*, -mōōv'-:—*Irremu'nerable*:—*Irrenowned*, -nownd'; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Irremoval, -mōōv'-, a. Absence of removal.

Irrep'arable:—*Irrepeal'able*:—*Irrepent'ant*:—*Irreplev'iable* or *irreplev'isable** (leg.); a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Irreprehens'ible:—*Irrepresentable**, -zĕnt':—*Irrepress'ible*:—*Irreproach'able*:—*Irreprovable*, -prōōv'; a.¶ H., &c. 91.

Irreptitious, ĭr-rĕp-tĭsh'-ŭs, a. 36, 27. Encroaching; privately introduced.

Irresistance, -zĭst'-, s. Non-resistance; passive submission.

Irresistible, -zĭst'-:—*Irresist'less*:—*Irresoluble*, -rĕz'-:—*Irresolute*, -rĕz'-; a.¶ H., &c. 91. [indecision.

Irresolu'tion, -rĕz-, s. 35. Want of resolution;

¶ *Ir-*, equiv. to *not*, or *somet.*, to *beyond*. See *In-*, p. 307.

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It'sue (v. s.), vt. To send out or forth; to put into circulation; to send out auth. or judic. (as orders, &c.); to deliver for use:—vi. To pass, flow, or come out; to proceed, emanate, or spring (as from a source); to rush out; to arise; to grow or accrue; to close, end, or terminate. H., *it'suing*, Ish'-, p., a.†; *it'sued*, pp., a.; *it'suer*, s.; *it'suing* (a flowing out; emission; issue), s. 89.

Ist'hmian, -me-an (v. l.), a. 45. Pert. to an isthmus; noting one of the four great festivals of Greece.

Isthmus, Ist'-mus, Is'—K., s. 37, 45. A neck of land uniting two continents, or a continent and a peninsula.

It, It, pro. (poss., *its*; obj., *it*.) The thing already spoken of or ref. to. It is much used with impersonal verbs, without any definite nominative (as *it* rains); and is idiom. app. to persons (as *it* was he; *it* is I; &c.). 67.

Italian, e-tăl'-yan, It-tăl'—K., We., a. 45. Of or rel. to Italy or its people.

Ital'ian, s. A native of Italy; the lang. of Italy.

Ital'ianise, -Ize, vt. 60. = *Ital'ianate*†. To render Italian:—vi. To play the It.; to speak Italian. H., &c. 89.

Italic, e-tăl'-ik, It—K., We., a. Italian; app. more par. to a cert. var. of type (= *Ital'ics*, s. pl.).

Ital'icise, -e-sIze, vt. 60. To write or print in *Italics*; to disting. by underlining. H., *Ital'icising*, p.; *Ital'icised*, pp., a. 89.

Itch, Itch, s. 29. A disgus. vesicular disease of the skin, so named from the sensation it occ. (= *pso'ra*, *scab'ies*, L.; *gale*, Fr.); fig., any strong teasing desire or longing†. H., *itch'y* (pert. to or affec. with), a. 90.

Itch, vi. To feel the pec. uneasy sensation of the skin wh. induces scratching; to long, to have a constant teasing inclination†. H., *itch'ing*, p., s.; *itched*, pp.; (an) *itch'ing* (state; sensation; longing†), s. 89.

Item, I'-tĕm, ad. Also (used when someth. is to be added). [L.] [an inuendo.

I'tem, s. A sep. article or particular; a hint;

I'tem†, vt. To make a note or memorandum of. H., *i'teming*†, p.; *i'temed*†, pp.

Iterate, It'-er-ăte, vt. To repeat; to utter or do a second time. H., *it'erating*, p.; *it'erated*, pp.; *it'erable*", a.; *itera'tion*, 36, s. 89.

It'erative, -Iv, a. 45. = *it'erant*†, -ănt. Repeating.

Itinerant, I-tĭn'-er-ănt, a. Passing from place to place; travelling; wandering, unsettled. H., *itin'erantly*, 43, ad.; *itin'eracy*, -se-e, *itin'erancy*, -an-se, s. 91.

Itin'erant, s. One who itinerates (par. a preacher, &c.); a wanderer; a vagrant.

Itinerary, I-tĭn'-er-dr-e, -a-re—S., s. 25. Travelling; done on a journey.

Itin'erary, s. A book of travels; (more us.) a guide-book or route-book for travellers.

Itin'erate", -ăte, vi. To travel from place to place; to wander unsettled. (v. su.) H., *itin'erating*", p.; &c. 89.

Itself, It-sĕlf', pro.; recip. or reflex. It is app. to things, as himself, herself, &c., are to *It'ria*, *It'rium*. See *Yttria*, &c. [persons.

Ivory, I'-vo-re, s. Made of or prep. from ivory; res. ivory.—*Ivory-black* is carbonised bone (orig. s. ivory); *i'vory-nut*, indurated fruit of the phytelephas macrocarpa.

I'vory, s. The tusk of the male elephant; also the tusks and teeth of the sea-horse, &c.—*Veg. i'vory* = ivory nut (v. su.).

Ivy, I'-ve, s. 43. A well-known epiphytic evergreen climbing-plant. [with ivy.

Ivyed, I'-vid, a. = *i'vied*. Cov. or evergrown

I'vy-mantled, a. Ivyed. (poet.)

J

J, jā. The tenth let. of the modern Eng. alphabet. It has one uniform sound, wh. is comp. of *d*-zh pressed closely tog., and is identical with that of *g soft*, as heard in

Jabber†, jăb'-er, s. Chatter; prate. [*gunnies*. 82.

Jabb'er†, vt. To utter with confused sounds":—vi. To talk idly or indistinctly; to chatter; to prate. H., *jabb'ering*†, p., a., s.; *jabb'ercd*†, pp.; *jabb'erer*†, s.; *jabb'ermentt*, s. 89.

Jacent†, jā'-sĕnt, a. Lying, or lying at length.

Ja'cinth†, -sinth, s. The hyacinth.

Jack†, jăk, pfx. Male.

Jack†, s. The nickname or dim. of John; a saucy, officious, or paltry fellow (in contempt); any instr. or thing wh. supplies the place of a boy or helper (as a bootjack; a mach. to raise heavy weights, turn a spit, &c.); a young pike; a cup or a pitcher of waxed leather; a large tin can (par. for oils); a small bowl thrown out as a mark at play; the male of the ass, &c.; a horse or support to saw wood on; the hammer of a harpsichord, spinet, &c.; a seafaring man; a flag or ensign displ. from the bowsprit, also a flag used for signals (naut.); half a pint (Yorks.); &c., &c. Among the comp. are—*jack'-arch* (an a. only one brick thick.—arch.), *jack'-ass*† (a male ass; a dolt, a blockhead), *jack'-block* (naut.), *jack'-boots*†(-boots', Wa.; large ones serv. to protect the legs), *jack'daw* (-daw', Wa.; a bird of the crow kind), *jack'-flag* (naut.), *jack-ketch*†(the pub. hangman), *jack'-knife*† (a large clasp k.), *jack'-plane* (used for rough work—comp.), *jack-pudd'ing*† (a buffoon or merry-andrew), *jack'-sauce*† (a saucy fellow), *jack'-smith* (one who makes j.), &c., s.—A *jack-a-dan'dy* is a little impert. fop; *jack-a-lan'tern*, an iguis-fatuus or will o' the wisp; *jack-in-the-box'*†, a toy, a plant, a firework; *jack-of-all-trades*, one ready at any thing; &c., (v. s.).

Jackal, jăk'-ăwl—Br., K., S., We., [illegible] Ja., Jo., P., Wa., s. 8. A wild spec. of dog, wh. hunts in packs, and is said to start prey for the lion.

Jack'alent, -ă-lĕnt, s. A puppet thrown [illegible] Lent†; a boy, a simple sheepish fellow (= ridicule).

Jack'et, -ĕt, s. A kind of short coat, [illegible] only to the hips. H., *jack'eted* (wearing a j.).

Jacobin, jăk'-o-bĭn, s. One of a society of revolutionists (Fr. hist.); h., a demagogue; a Dominican (eccl. hist.); a tufted pigeon.

Jacobin'ical, -Ik-ăl, a. = *Jac'obin*; *Jacobinic*. Res. the Jacobins; demagogical; tar[illegible] H., *Jacobin'ically*, ad. 91.

Jac'obinise†, -Ize, vt. 60. To taint with [illegible]

Jac'obinism, -Izm, s. 35. The prin. of Jacobins; popular turbulence.

Jacobite, jăk'-o-bīte, s. = *Jacobitical*, -ăl. Of or bel. to the Jacobites.

Jac'obite, s. A partisan of James II., s.

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subseq., of the pretenders of the Stuart line. (Eng. hist.) H., *Jac'obitism*, -bit-izm (prin. cf), s. 90.

Jacobus, jă-kŏ'-bŭs, s. James; a gold coin of James I. (= 25s.). — *Jacob's-ladder* is a plant; *Jacob's-staff*, a cross staff (surv.).

Jaconet, jăk'-o-nĕt, s. A var. of muslin.

Jacquard, -kärd', s. A cert. mechan. appendage to looms for weaving fig. goods.

Jactitation, jăk-te-tā'-shŭn, s. Tossing, restlessness†; vain boasting*; false pretension to marriage (eccn. l.).

Jaculate, jăk'-ū-lāte, vt. 18. To dart; to throw out. H., *jac'ulātor*, 26 (appr., the shooting fish), s.; *jaculā'tion**, s.; &c. (v. l.) 89.

Jac'ulatory, -ŭr-e, a. 25. Darting or throwing out and; ejaculatory (q. v.).

Jade, jāde, s. A tired or worn-out horse; a worthless nag; a mean sorry woman (in contempt); (connect.) a female gen. (in good-natured irony); a cert. greenish min. (= nephrite or figure-stone). H., *jād'ish*† (worn-out; vicious; unchaste), a.; *jād'ery** (tricks of a j.), s. 90.

Jade, vt. To tire or fatigue; to weary with hard service; to weary with attention or study; to harass, crush, dispirit; to overbear; to empl. or wear out in vile offices:—vi. To become weary or dispirited; &c. H., *jād'ing*, p.; *jād'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Jag, jăg, s. A small load. (prov.)

Jag, s. = *jagg**.

Jagg, vt. = *jagg**. To notch; to form jags, serratures, or saw-like teeth in. H., *jagg'ing*, p.; *jagged*, pp.; *jagg'er*, s. (v. l.) 89.

Jagg'ed, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *jagg'edly*, ad.; *jagg'edness*, s. 91.

Jagg'er, -ĕr, s. = *jagg'ing-iron*. A brass wheel, with a notched or fig. edge, for cutting cakes or pastry into orn. forms.

Jaggery, -ĕr-e, s. A kind of coarse brown sugar prep. from the juice of palmyras. (E. I.)

Jaghire, jăg'-ēre, s. An assignm. by the E. I. C. of land, or of its produce, to an individ., as for the support of some pub. establishment. H., *jaghīre-dar* (one who holds a j.), s. 90.

Jaguar, jăg-ū-är'—Br., K., We., jăg'—S., J. & M., s. The felis onca (Linn.) or Amer.

Jail, jāle; *jail'er*, -ĕr. See *Gaol*, &c. [tiger.

Jakes, jāks, s. A privy. [purgative root.

Jalap, jăl'-ăp, jōl'-ŭp'§—K., Sh., s. A cert.

Jalapine, -ă-pin, s. 58. The active prin. of jalap.

Jam, jăm, s. A conserve of fruits with sugar, prep. by boiling; a frock for children*; a jamb (mi.); a jammah† (E. I.).

Jam', vt. To press; to crowd; to squeeze tight; to press or wedge in (par., as bet. two bodies so as to be immovable); to make hard or firm by treading (as land by cattle—prov.). H., *jamm'ing*, p.; *jammed*, pp.

Jamaica, jă-mā'-kă, a. Of or from *Jamai'ca*. —*Jamai'ca pepper* is allspice. [tree bark.

Jamaicine, -sin, s. The alkaloid of cabbage-

Jamb, jām, s. Lit., a leg; appr., one of the side-pieces or supporters of a doorway, or other like opening in a wall (arch.); a doorpost; the side-piece of a fireplace; a bed of stone breaking the continuity of a vein of coal or ore (= *jam.*—mi.).

Jambee†, zhām-bē', s. A walking cane.

Jambeux†, zhām'-bōō, s. 99. Armour for the legs. (Fr.) [the E. I.

Jammah, jăm'-ă, s. A muslin dress worn in

*Jangle**, jăng'gl, s. 20, 45. Prate; discordant sound; contention.

*Jan'gle**, vt. To cause to sound discordantly:—vi. To bicker; to wrangle (q. v.).

Janitor, jăn'-it-ŏr, s. 25. (*L., jan'itrix*, 40.) A porter; a door-keeper. (L.) [janizaries.

Janizarian, jăn-e-zā'rĭ-ăn, s. 45. Pert. to the

Jan'isary, -zā'r-e, s. = *jan'issary*. 25. A soldier of the old Turkish foot-guards (disban., 1826).

Jannock, jăn'-ŭk, s. 25. Oat-bread. (prov.)

Jan'senist, -sĕn-ĭst, s. A follower of *Jan'sen*, bishop of Ypres. H., *Jan'senism*, -izm (a spec. of modif. Calvinism), s. 90.

*Jantily**, jănt'-e, zhănt'-te—Sh., a. Airy; showy; finical; dashing. H., *jant'ily**, ad.; *jant'iness**, s. 91. [of the year.

January, jăn'-ū-ăr-e, s. 18. The first month

Japan, jă-păn', s. = *Japan'-work*. Work wh. has been cov. with a hard and dar. varnish, then dried at a high temperature, and subseq. polished (after the man. of the Japanese); a varnish used in or suitable for japanning. H., *Japan'* (prep. in or res.), a. 90.—*Japan'-earth*§ is Bengal catechu.

Japan', vt. To cover with and finish off as Japan; to impart a rich glossy surf. to anything†. H., *Japann'ing*, p.; *Japanned'*, pp., a.; *Japann'er* (appr., one whose trade is to), s.; *Japann'ing* (art or trade of), s. 89.

Japanese, jăp-ăn-ēz', a. 35. Of or rel. to Japan.

Japanese', s. A native of Japan; the lang. of Japan. [—vi. To jest.

Jape†, jāpe, s. A jest:—vt. To trick or cheat:

Japhetic, jă-fĕt'-ĭk, a. 45. Pert. to *Ja'pheth*, or to his age.

Jar, jär, s. A harsh rattling vibration of sound; a clash of interests or opin.; a quarrel; discord, strife; state of a door when it touches the door-post or nearly so†; a kind of bottle with a mouth so wide that it occup. a very large portion of the diameter.

Jar, vt. To shake; to cause to tremble:—vi. To strike tog. with a jar, or imperf. vibration; to strike or sound harshly or discordantly; to clash; to interfere; to be inconsistent; to quarrel or dispute; to vibrate or sound regularly† (as a pendulum). H., *jarr'ing*, p., a.; *jarred*, pp.; (a) *jar*, *jarr'ing*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Jardes, järdz, zhärdz—S., s. pl. 99. Callous tumours below the bend of the ham, on the outside (far.). [Fr.]

Jargon, jär'-gŭn, s. 30, 25. Confused, unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish; sophistical cant; one of the var. of zircon (min.).

Jargonelle, jär-go-nĕl', s. A rich var. of pear.

Jargonic, jär-gŏn'-ĭk, a. Pert. to the jargon.

Jarr'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *jarr'ingly*, ad. 91.

*Jassy**†, jăs'-e, s. A worsted wig; h., a wig or bushy head of hair gen.§ (in contempt).

Jashawk, jăs'-hŏwk, s. 35. A young hawk.

Jasmine, jăs'-mĭn, jăz'—We., jăs'°—K., s. 35. = *jas'min*, Fr., 99. A beaut. flowering plant, of sev. species; the jessamine.

Jasper, jăs'-pĕr, s. = *jaspe*†. A hard siliceous min. of var. colours. H., *jas'pĕrīted* (mixed with), *jas'pery*†, -e (hav. the qual. of), *jaspid'ean*, -e-ăn, or *jaspid'eous*, -ŭs (coms. of or res.), *jas'poid*, -poyd (formed like), s. 90.

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Jaumange, zho-mānzhe', s. 99. A var. of blanc-
Jaunce†, jānse, vt. To jounce. [mange. (Fr.)
Jaundice, jān'-dis, s. 7. 28. A disease charac. by a suffusion of bile, wh. imparts to the eyes, skin, &c., a yellow hue.
Jaun'diced, -dist, a. Affec. with jaundice; fig., prejudiced, biassed. [ramble.
Jaunt, jānt, s. 7. A short journey; a trip; a
Jaunt†, vi. To journey; to wander here and there; to take short trips; to ramble. H., *jaunt'ing*†, p.; *jaunt'ed*†, pp.
Javelin, jăv'-lin, s. A kind of lance or half-pike 5 or 6 feet long, anc. used by both infantry and cavalry. H., *jăve'lin*†, s. 90.—A *jăve'lin man* is an attendant of a high-sheriff dur. assizes.
Jaw, jăw, s. The bones of the mouth in wh. the teeth are fixed; the mouth†; loud talk, abusive clamour§. H., *jaw'y* (rel. to†; abusive§), *jawed* (hav. j.), *jaw'fallen*§ (depressed; dejected), &c., s.; *jaw'bone*, *jaw'fall* (fall of; fig., depres. of spirits§), &c., s. 90.
Jaw§, vt. To abuse by scolding:—vi. To abuse; to clamour. [gated plumage.
Jay, jā, s. A bird of the crow kind with varie-
Jealous, jĕl'-ŭs, a. Prim., zealous†; appr., suspicious of or incensed at rivalry (par. in love); emulous; zealously solicitous to defend the honour or char. of; suspic. cautious or vigilant; suspic. fearful. H., *jĕal'ously*, 43, ad.; *jĕal'ousness*†, *jeal'ousy*, s. (v. i.) 91.
Jealousy, jĕl'-ŭs-e, s. Envious suspicion, indignation, or incensem. (par. in love); suspic. caution, vigil., or rivalry; &c. (v. a.)
Jean, jāne, s. A kind of cotton cloth.
Jears, jērz, s. pl. = *jeers*. Strong tackles for 'swaying up' or raising the lower yards. (naut.) [biting jest; derision; mockery.
Jeer, jēre, s. Railing lang.; a scoff, taunt, or
Jeer, vt. To treat with scoffs or derision:—vi. To scoff, flout, deride; to utter mockery. H., *jeer'ing*, p., a.; *jeered'*, pp.; *jeer'er*, s.; *jeer'ing* (mockery; derision), s. 89.
Jeer'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *jeer'ingly*, ad. 91.
Jehovah, je-hō'-vàh, s. 31. Lit., the Eternal or self-existent; the Heb. name of the Deity.
Jeho'vist, -vĭst, s. One who holds that the vowel-points annexed to the word Jehovah are proper to it. (bibl. crit.)
Jejune, je-j'ōōne', jĕd'-jōōn—S., zhā-zhōōn'†—K., a. 32, 18. Empty; hungry*; dry, barren, uninteresting. H., *jejune'ly*, 43, ad.; *jejune'ness*, *jejūn'ĭty*†, s. 91. [intestines.(anat.)[L.]
Jeju'num, -ŭm, s. The second div. of the small
Jelly, jel'-e, s. In a gen. sense, anything wh. is liquid, or semi-liq., whilst warm, and wh. assumes a semi-solid, tremulous state on cooling; appr., the juice of fruit boiled with sugar, and clarified; a strong sol. of gelatine, or a decoc. of membranes cont. it; pectine, or fruit or veg. jelly; gelatine, or animal jelly. H., *jell'ied*, -id (in the state of j.; gelatinous), a. 90.
Jemadar, jĕm'-e-dăr, s. A native officer in the Anglo-Ind. army hav. the rank of lieutenant.
Jemmy§, jĕm'-e, a. Spruce; smart; well-dressed. H., *jemm'yness*§, s. 91.
Jennet†, jĕn'-ĕt, s. A genet (horse).
Jenn'eting, -ing, s. = *jŭn'eting**. An apple
Jenny†, jĕn'-e, s. Female. [ripe about June.
Jenn'y, s. A machine for spinning. [Danube.
Jentling, jĕnt'-ling, s. The blue chub of the

Jeofail, jĕf'-ăle, jĕf-fāle'—K., s. An oversight in pleading or proc., or an acknowl. of it. (leg.)
*Jeopard**, jĕp'-ĕrd, vt. To jeopardise. H., &c. 89.
Jeop'ardise, -ĭze, vt. 60. To expose to loss or injury; to hazard, peril, or endanger. H., *jeop'ardising*, p.; *jeop'ardiced*, pp., a.; *jeop'ardiser*, s. 89.
*Jeop'ardous**, -ŭs, a. Perilous; dangerous. H., *jeop'ardously*†, ad.; *jeop'ardy*, -e (exposure to death, loss, or inj.; hazard; peril; danger), s. 91.
Jerboa, jĕr'-bo-ă, s. The leaping mouse.
*Jeremiade**, jĕr-e-mī'-ăde, s. Lamentation; a tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint. [(v. v.)
Jerk, jĕrk, s. The act of jerking, also its effect.
Jerk, vt. To thrust out and retract sud.[(as the arm in close striking); to give a sud. pull, twitch, thrust, push, or jolt; to throw (as a stone from the hand) by hitting the arm smartly ag. the side:—vi. To strike up, to accost eagerly†. H., *jerk'ing*, p., s.; *jerked*, pp.; *jerk'er*, s.; &c. 89.—*Jerked'-beef* is b. cut into thin slices and dried in the sun.
Jerk'in, -ĭn, s. A jacket; a kind of hawk (= *gyr'kin**). [combed wool.
Jersey, jĕr'-ze, s. 35. Fine woollen yarn;
Jess, jĕs, s. One of the short straps round the legs of a hawk, by wh. she is held on the fist (falc.); a ribbon that hangs from a garland or crown (her.). H., *jessed* (hav. j.), a. 90.
Jessamine, jĕs'-ă-mĭn, s. The jasmine.
Jesse, jĕs'-e, s. The large branched candlestick often used in churches.
Jest, jĕst, s. Someth. ludicrous inten. to excite laughter; joke; fun; burleseque; the object of jest or laughter; a laughing-stock; someth. said in joke, not in earnest; a mask†; a gest†. H., *jest'ful**, a. 90.—*In jest'* = not seriously:—*jest'ing-stock* = a butt of laughter or ridicule.
Jest, vi. To divert or make merry by words or actions; to joke; to utter untruth or exaggeration in sport or diversion; to play in a mask†. H., *jest'ing*, p., a.; *jest'ed*, pp.; *jest'er* (also a buffoon or merry-andrew), s.; *jest'ing* (act; concise wit; jocoseness), s. 89.
Jest'ingly, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *jest'ingly*, ad. 91.
Jesuit, jĕz'-ū-ĭt, s. 35, 18. (f., *jes'uitess**.) One of the 'Soc. of Jesus,' a Romish relig. order celebr. for the zeal, learning, address, and craftiness of its memb.; h., a crafty person, an intriguer.—*Jes'uit's bark* is Peruv. bark; *Jes'uit's drops*, Friar's balsam or oo. tinct. of benzoin; *Jes'uit's powder*, powd. bark.
*Jes'uited**, -ĕd, a. Turned Jesuit.
Jesuitic, -ĭt'-ĭk, a. = *Jesuit'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to the Jesuits, or to their prin. or arts; fig., politic, designing, crafty, deceitful. H., *Jesuit'ically*, ad. 91.
Jes'uitism, -ĭsm, s. = *Jes'uitry*, -re. 35. The arts, prin., and prac. of the Jesuits. (v. a.)
Jet, jĕt, s. A small stream or shoot of water forcibly emitted; a hard and beaut. var. of bitum. carbon (min.); a poultry-yard†; scope, drift†. H., *jet'-black*, (v. i.) a.—*A jet d'eau* (zhā-dō'; pl., *jets d'eau*, zhā-dō') is an orn. fountain wh. throws water to some height in the air. (Fr.)
Jet†, vi. To shoot forward; to jut; to strut in walking; to jerk, jolt, shake*. H., *jett'ing*†, p.; *jett'ed*†, pp.; *jett'er*†§ (a buck, a strutter), s. 89.

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Jetsam, jĕt'-săm, s. = *jet'son*, *jett'ison*, -sŭn. The necessary throwing of goods overboard to lighten a vessel; also the goods thus treated. (leg.; comm.)

Jett'eau†, -o, s. A jet d'eau (v. su.).

Jettee, jĕt'-e, s. A projec. in a building.

Jetty, jĕt'-e, a. Made of jet; black as jet. H., *jett'iness*, s. 91.

Jett'y, s. A small pier; also a mole or other artif. projection into a river or the sea.

Jett'y†, vi. To jutt (q. v.). 48.

Jeu, zhōō, s. 99. Play; sport. H., *jeu de mots* (-dĕh-mō'), a play upon words, a pun; *jeu d'esprit* (-dĕs-prē'), a play of wit, a witticism. (Fr.)

Jew, j'ōō, s. (f., *Jew'ess*, -ĕs.) 18, 27. Prim., one of the tribe of Judah†; a Hebrew or Israelite; (loosely) any trickster or cheat in dealings§. H., *Jew's-ear*, j'ōōz'-, *Jew's-frank'incense*, *Jew's-mall'ow* (names of plants), *Jew's'-harp* (a small mus. instr. played bet. the teeth), *Jew's'-pitch* (asphaltum), *Jew's'-stone* (a cert. fossil), &c., s. (v. i.)

Jew§, vt. To trick or cheat.

Jewel, j'ōō'-ĕl, s. 18, 27. An orn. of dress (us. of gold set with one or more precious stones); a gem, a precious stone; any thing highly valued‡; a word of fam. or petty fondness‡. H., *jew'el-like*, a.—*Jew'el office* is the place where the royal jewels are deposited.

Jew'el, vt. To dress or adorn with jewels; to arm the ch. 'bearings' of a watch, &c., with diamonds or rubies. H., *jew'elling*, p.; *jew'elled*, pp., a.; *jew'eller* (appr., one who makes, repairs, or deals in), s.; &c. 89.

Jew'elry, -re, s. Jewels in general.

Jewish, j'ōō'-ĭsh, a. 18. Pert. to or like the Jews; sharp in dealing, trickish§. H., *Jew'ishly*, 43, ad.; *Jew'ishness*, s. 91.

Jew'ry, -re, s. Judea; a district inhab. by Jews†.

Jezebel, jĕz'-e-bĕl, s. A daring, vicious, rapacious woman ('of faded beauty repaired by art'—S.).

Jib, jĭb, s. The foremost sail of a ship; a man's face in profile (§ or naut.); the gibbet of a crane†; a cask-stand. H., *jib'-boom* (the b. or spar run out from the extrem. of the bowsprit—nant.), *jib'-door* (a d. finsh with the wall without dressings or mouldings—arch.), &c., s. 90.

Jib, vt. = *jibe*. To shift a boom-sail from one tack to the other. (naut.) H., *jib'ing* or *jib'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Jib, vi. To go back when urged forward (as a horse.—man.). H., *jib'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Jiffy§, jĭf'-e, s. An instant.

Jig, jig, s. 90-2. A light, careless dance; also the time or air of it; a farce or afterpiece in rhyme†.‖ H., *jigg'ish*‡ (disposed for a j.; suitable to), a. 90.

Jig†, vi. To dance (par. a jig); to dance carelessly or with a jolting motion. H., *jigg'ing*†, p.; *jigged*‡, pp.; *jigg'er*†, s. (v. i.) 89.

Jigg'er, -ĕr, s. A mach. or contriv. conn. with hoisting-in the cable (naut.); a cert. troublesome insect, a chegre.

Jig'jog§, s. = *jick'ajog*†. A jolting motion; a slow pace; a jog; a push.

Jill†§, jĭl, s. A female (in slight or contempt). H., *jill'-flirt*§ (a giddy, wanton woman), s. See *Gill*. [a woman† (in contempt).

Jilt, jĭlt, s. A woman who jilts; a coquette; v

Jilt, vt. To encourage a lover, and then neglect or reject him; to trick in love:—vi. To play the jilt; to prac. trickery in love; to coquet. H., *jilt'ing*, p., s.†; *jilt'ed*, pp., a.†; &c. 89. [hinges.

Jimmers, jĭm'-ĕrz, s. pl. A jointed hinge or

Jimp§, jĭmp, a. Neat; handsome; well-formed.

Jingall, jĭn-gâwl', s. 8. A light gun so mounted as to be easily borne by two men. (E. I.)

Jingle, jĭng'gl, s. 30, 45. = *gin"gle*. A rattling or clinking sound (as of small bells or pieces of metal); any thing resounding; a bell, a rattle; corresp. of sounds; affected consonances of words in speech or style.

Jin"gle, vt. = *gin"gle*. To shake so as to prod. a jingling sound; to shake or ring (as a little bell):—vi. To sound correspondently or with a jingle; to emit shrill chiming sounds; to clink repeatedly (as coin). H., *jin"gling*, p., a.; *jin"gled*, -gld, pp.; *jin"gling* (act; also the sound emitted; a jingle), s. 89.

*Jippo**, jĭp'-o, s. A kind of waistcoat or loose stays worn by females.

Job†, jŏb, s. That hires or lets for jobs; &c.

Job, s. A piece of work taken on the occasion (par. of a chance, petty, or tempor. char.); any thing to be done; any undertaking with a view to profit; (in a bad sense) a low, mean, lucrative affair; a sud. stab with a short instrument.—To *do the job for*§ = kill.

Job, vt. To strike or stab sud. with a sharp instr.:—vi. To work at jobs; to buy and sell as a stockbroker; to hire or let out for a short time (par. horses). H., *jobb'ing*, p., a.; *jobbed*, pp.; *jobb'er*, s.; *jobb'ing* (act or prac. of), s. 89. [tedious reproof.

*Jobation**§, jo-bā'-shŭn, s. A scolding; long,

Jobbernowl†§, jŏb'-ĕr-nōle, s. A blockhead.

Jobb'ery, -e, s. Jobbing; (more us.) the unfair means or infl. often used to effect some desirable personal or party object.

Jobs'-tears, jŏbs'-tĕerz, s. A cert. plant.

*Jocantry**, jŏ'-kănt-re, s. The act or the prac. of jesting.

Jockey, jŏk'-e, s. A man (prim., a boy) who rides horses in a race; a horse-dealer; a cheat or trickster in trade§. H., *jock'eyship* (art or prac.), *jock'eyism* (tricks, prac.), s. 90.

Jock'ey†, vt. To play the jockey (in any sense); to jostle by riding against. H., *jock'eying*†, p.; *jock'eyed*†, -id, pp.

Jocose, jo-kōse', a. 35. Given to jokes or jesting; cont. a joke; jocular; facetious; merry. H., *jocose'ly*, 43, ad.; *jocose'ness*, *jocosity*†, -kŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Jocoserious†, -ko-sēre'-e-ŭs, a. Serio-comic.

Jocular, jŏk'-ū-lăr, a. = *joc'ulary*†, -e. 18, 25. Given to jesting or pleasantry; used in jest; humorous; jocose; waggish. H., *joc'ularly*, ad.; *jocular'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Joc'ulator†, -lā-tŭr, s. A jester; a droll; a strolling comedian.

*Joc'ulatory**, -e, a. Droll; merrily said.

Jocund, jŏk'-ŭnd, a. Charac. by life or sportive enjoym.; lively; merry; sprightly; lighthearted. H., *joc'undly*, ad.; *joc'undness*, *jocundity**, jo-kŭnd'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Jog, jŏg, s. A push; a slight shake; hint or notice giv. by a jog.

Jog, vt. To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or awake atten. by a jog:—vi. To move by small shocks or starts;

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to walk or travel idly, slowly, or heavily. H., *jogg'ing*, p.; *jogged*, pp.; *jogg'er*, s.; (a) *jogg'ing*, s. 89.—A *jog'-trot*† is a slow, regul. trot or other pace.

Joggle†, jŏg'l, vt., vi. 45. To jog.

Jogg'led, -ld, a. Matched by serratures to prevent sliding. (tech.)

Johannes, jo-hăn'-ēz, s. 35. John; appr., a Port. gold coin val. at 8 dollars (= *joe*§). [L.]

John, jŏn, s. A well-known name. H., *John'-apple*† (an a. for spring use), *John-do'ry*† (the dorée or dory), &c., s.—*John Bull'* is the collec. name of the Eng. nation.—A *Johnny-cake* is a cake of Ind. meal baked on the hearth (No. Amer.). [*John'son.*

John'sonism, -sŭn-izm, s. 35. A peculiarity of

Join‡, joyn, s. 22. Junction; a seam; a joint†.

Join, vt. To set or place one thing in contiguity with another; to bring into close union or connec., or into collision; to unite (as in league, marriage, concord, or action); to act in concert with; to commence (as battle); to assoc., combine, couple, annex:—vi. To grow tog.; to adhere; to close; to be contiguous, or in contact; to unite (as in some action or league); to clash; &c. H., *join'ing*, p.; *joined*, pp.; *join'er*, s.; *join'ing* (act; a seam†; a joint†), s. (v. i.) 89.

Join'der, -dēr, s. Conjunction*; a joining (leg.).

Join'er, -ēr, s. A mechanic who frames woodwork for the finishing of houses (such as doors, sashes, &c.—arch.; bull.; v. v.).

Join'ery, -e, s. The art, trade, or work of the joiner. [are joined.

Join'hands§, -hănd, s. Writing in wh. the letters

Joint, joynt, a. 22. Shared among two or more; united in the same poss.; combined; acting in concert. H., *joint'ly*, ad. 91.

Joint, s. The joining or place of junction (nat. or artif.) of two or more things or parts; juncture or articulation of bone (whether fixed or movable—anat.); the union of two parts of a plant, an internode, a knot; a hinge; one of the limbs or parts of an animal as cut up by the butcher. H., *joint'-heir*, *joint'-stock* (held in a comp.), *joint'-stock company* (a partnership of many persons for a comm. object, hav. a stock or capital jointly subscribed, and div. into transferable shares), *joint'-tenant*, &c., s. 90.—*Out of joint*†, slipped from the socket, dislocated; h. fig., in confusion, disordered.

Joint, vt. To form with joints or articulations; to join two or more parts into one; to sep. jointed parts; to divide into joints (as an animal); &c. H., *joint'ing*, p.; *joint'ed*, pp., a.; *joint'er* (also a long smooth plane—join.), s.; *joint'ing* (act), s. 89. [*joint'edness*, s. 91.

Joint'ed, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *joint'edly*, ad.;

Jointure, joynt'-ūre, s. 22, 18. An estate for life settled on a woman in consideration of marriage.

Joint'ure†, vt. To settle a jointure upon. H., *joint'ured* (hav. a j.), pp., a.; &c. 89.

Joint'uress, -ĕs, s. = *joint'ress*†. A female who has a jointure.

Joist, joyst, s. 22. The smaller timbers of a floor, ceiling, or wall, to wh. the boards or laths are nailed. (arch.) [*joist'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Joist, vt. To fit with joists; &c. H., *joist'ing*, p.;

Joke, jōke, s. A jest; someth. witty or sportive; someth. not serious or real.

Joke, vt. To rally; to cast jokes at; to make merry with:—vi. To jest; to be merry in words or action. H., *jōk'ing*, p., a.; *joked*, pp.; *jōk'er*†, s. (v. i.) 89.

Jo'king, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *jōk'ingly*, ad. 91.

Jole†, jōle, s. = *jowl*. The cheek; the head of a fish.—*Cheek by jole*† = close tog.; tête-à-tête. [festivity and merriment.

Jollification‡§, jŏl-e-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. Noisy

Jolly†, jŏl'-e, a. Prim., merry, jovial; expr. or exciting mirth or gaiety; plump, robust (as from habit. health and joviality). H., *jol'lily*†, ad.; *jol'iment*†, *jol'iness**, *jol'ification*, s. 91.—*Jol'y-boat* = yawl-boat (naut.).

Jolt, jōlt, s. A shock or sud. jerk (as that caused by a carr. on a rough road).—*Jōlt'-hēad*‡ = dunce; dolt.

Jolt, vt. To shake or disturb by jolts or sud. jerks:—vi. To shake with abrupt risings and fallings. H., *jōlt'ing*, p., a., s.; *jolt'ed*, pp.; *jolt'er* (he or that), s. (v. i.) 89.

Jolt'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *jōlt'ingly*, ad. 91.

Jonquil, jŏn'-kwil—We., Wo., jŭng'-kwil—Ja., S., jŭn-kwil'—Pe., Wa., s. = *jonquille*, Fr., shŏn-kēl', K. 99. A beaut. spec. of narcissus or daffodil.

Jordan†§, jōr'-dn, s. 45. A vas. for chamber use.

Jorum§, jōr'-ŭm, s. A bowl or drinking ves.; also its contents. (prov.) [habit for females.

Joseph, jō'-zĕf, s. 35. An obs. form of riding-

Joso, jō'-so, s. A small spec. of gudgeon.

Joss-stick, jŏs'-stĭk, s. A reed cov. with odorif. matter, burnt bef. idols. (Chi.)

Jostle, jŏs'l, vt. = *justle*, jŭs'l. 45. To run or knock ag.; to crowd or push; to clash or encounter. H., *jost'ling*, -ling, p., s.; *jost'led*, -ld, pp. 89. [assignable.

Jot†, jŏt, s. An iota; a tittle; the least quan.

Jot†, vt. To set down hastily (as a memo.). H., *jott'ing*†, p.; *jott'ed*†, pp.; *jott'ing*† (a memo.), s. 89.

Jouissance†, jōō'-is-sănse, s. 99. Jollity. (Fr.)

*Jounce**, jowns, s. 23. A jolt or shake. H., (to) *jounce**, vt. (prov.)

Journal†, jŭr'-năl, a. Daily.

Jour'nal, s. Prim., a daily register, a diary; (now more us.) a narrative period. or occ. published of the transac. of a society, legis. assembly, &c.; a newspaper, periodical, or magazine; a book in wh. the waste-book entries are fairly entered prior to posting them (book-k.); a daily regis. of the ship's course, weather, &c. (naut.).

Jour'nalise, -īze, vt. 60. To enter in a journal. H., *jour'nalising*, p.; *jour'nalised*, pp.; *jour'naliser*†, s. 89.

Jour'nalism, -izm, s. 35. The managem. of a pub. journal (par. a newspaper). H., *jour'nalist*, -ist (one who conducts a), s. 90.

Journey, jŭr'-ne, s. (pl., *jour'neys*, -niz.) Prim., the travel of a day†; (now) travel gen. (without ref. to time; par. by land); tour; passage.

Jour'ney, vi. To travel; to pass on (as from place to place). H., *jour'neying*, -ne-ing, p.; *jour'nejed*, -nĭd, pp.; *jour'neyer*†, s.; (a) *jour'neying*, s. 89.

Jour'ney-work, -ne-wŭrk, s. 25. Lit., work done by the day; appr., work done for hire.

Jour'neyman, s. A hired workman. (v. su.)

Joust, jŭst, s. = *just*. The encounter of two knights at a tournament; tilt; mock-fight.

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Joust, vi. To run in the tilt. H., &c. 89.

Jove, jōve, s. Jupiter (ast.; myth.); tin† (alch.).

Jovial, jō'-ve-ăl, jōv'-yăl†—K., a. 45. Full of mirth and gladness; fond of good cheer; gay, airy, merry; festive, hilarious, jolly; under the infl. of Jupiter (astr.); noting comp. of tin† (alch.). H., *jōv'ially*, 43, ad.; *jōv'ialness**, *jōv'iality*†, -*te*, *jovialityt*, jo-ve-ăl'-It-e, s. 91.

*Jo'vialist**, -ist, s. One who leads a jovial life.

Jowl, s. See *Jole*. [of hunting dog.

Jowler, jowl'-ĕr, jōle'-ĕr—Wa., s. 23. A kind

*Jowter**, jow'-tĕr, s. One who peddles fish on horseback.

Joy, joy, s. 22. The pleas. emotion arising from the acquis., contemplation, or expec. of good; the expr. of high gratif. or exhilaration; happiness; felicity; fruition; the cause of joy or happiness; gaiety, festivity, hilarity; a term of fondness. H., *joy'ful*, *joy'less*, *joy-inspir'ing*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Joy, vt. To congratulate†; to gladden*; to enjoy†:—vi. To rejoice; to exult; to be glad. H., *joy'ing*, p.; *joyed*, pp.

Joy'ful, -fōol, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *joy'fully*, 43, ad.; *joy'fulness*, s. 91. [*joy'lessness*, s. 91.

Joy'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *joy'lessly*, 43, ad.;

Joy'ous, -ŭs, a. Joyful, gay, merry; giv. joy; sportive; mirthful; festive. H., *joy'ously*, 43, ad.; *joy'ousness*, s. 91.

Jubilant, j'ōō'-be-lănt, a. 18. Rejoicing; uttering songs of triumph. [Easter. (L.)

Jubilate, -lē'-te, s. The third Sunday after

Jubila'tion, -shŭn, s. The declaration of triumph.

Jubilee, j'ōō'-be-le, s. 18. Orig., the festival of the grand sabbatical year among the Jews; h., any pub. festival held once in 50 years; (in a larger sense) any season of great pub. joy and festivity; a cert. church ceremony celebr. at Rome every 25 years (Ro. Cath.).

Juncundity†, -kŭnd'-It-e, s. Pleasantness.

Judaic, j'ōō-dā'-Ik, a. = *Juda'ical*, -ăl. 18, 27. Of or rel. to the Jews. H., *Juda'ically*, ad. 91.

Ju'daize, -Ize, vt. 60. To render Judaical*:—vi. To conform to or prac. Judaism. H., *Ju'daizing*, p.; *Ju'daized*, pp., s.; *Judaization*, -e-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Ju'daism, -Izm, s. 35. The relig. tenets and rites of the Jews; attachm. to the rites of the Jewish law.

Jude'cock, -dk, s. A small snipe; a *jack'-snipe*.

Judge, jŭj, s. 32. The supreme or presiding officer of a court of law (appr., one of the 12 judges); one who is competent to decide upon the merits of any thing; a chief magistrate with civil and mil. power (Isr. hist.). H., *judge'ship*, s. 90.—The *Judge ad'vocate* is the pub. prosecutor in courts-martial.

Judge, vt. To hear and determ.; to exam. and decide; to try, to pass sentence upon; to censure severely or rashly; to punish (scrip.); to esteem or think†:—vi. To compare facts and ideas in order to determ. the truth; to form or give an opin.; to hear and determ. (as causes on a trial); to pass sentence; to discern; to disting.; to decide. H., *jud'ging*, p.; *judged*, pp.; *jud'ger**, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Judgment, jŭj'-ment, s. = *judge'ment*. 32, 61. The act or the power of judging; the mental faculty by wh. we compare facts or ideas in order to elicit truth, also the determ. so formed; the act of deciding as a judge; the faculty of selec. that wh. is most suitable for the purp. (fine arts); the sentence or decision of a court of com. law (leg.); the comparison of two of the notions wh. are the subj. of simple appreh., and pron. their agreem. or disagreem. (log.); criticism; opin., notion; decision, determ., award; condemnation; punishm. inflicted by Providence; the statutes and commandments of God (scrip.); the final decem. (v. v.)—*Judg'ment-day* = the last great day when God will j. the world:—*judg'ment-hall* = a court of justice:—*judg'ment-seat* = the s. on wh. a j. or judges sit; fig., the court or tribunal itself. [be tried or judged.

Judiciable, j'ōō'-de-shĭ, a. 18, 46. That may

Ju'dicative, -kā-tĭv, a. Hav. power to judge.

Ju'dicatory, -tŏr-e, s. 25. Dispensing justice.

Ju'dicatory, s. A court of justice; the distrib. of justice.

Ju'dicature, -kĭtc-ūre, s. 18. The power or the system of distrib. justice by leg. trial and determ.; a court of jus.; the dispensation of justice.

Judicial, j'ōō-dĭsh'-ăl, a. 18, 27-8. Of or rel. to a judge or to courts of jus.; prac. in, proc. from, or inflicted or issued by a court of justice. H., *judi'cially*, ad. 91.

Judiciary, -dĭsh'-ă-re, a. Passing judgm.; pert. to courts of judicature.

Judi'ciary, s. The system of courts of justice in a country. (U. S.)

Judicious, j'ōō-dĭsh'-ŭs, a. 18, 27-8. Accor. to sound judgm.; poss. sound judgm.; prudent; wise; sagacious. H., *judi'ciously*, 43, ad.; *judi'ciousness*, s. 91.

Jug, jŭg, s. 20. A ves. for holding liq., com. formed with a swelling belly, and a somewhat contracted mouth.

Jug, vt. To call by imitating the cry of cert. birds; to dress by stewing in a jug (cook.):—vi. To utter a sound res. this word (as the nightingale, &c.). H., *jugg'ing*, p.; *jugged*, pp., a. 89. (anat.)

Jugal, j'ōō'-găl, a. 18. Noting the cheek-bone.

Ju'gated, -gāte-ĕd, a. Coupled together.

Juggle, jŭg'l, s. 45. A trick of leger-demain; an imposture; a deception.

Jugg'le, vt. To deceive by trick or artifice:—vi. To play sportive tricks by sleight of hand; to prac. artifice or imposture. H., *jugg'ling*, p., a.; *jugg'led*, pp.; *jugg'ler*, s.; *jugg'ling* (art or prac. of), s. 89. [demain.

Jugg'lery, -lĕr-e, s. Sleight of hand; leger-

Jugg'ling, -ling, a. (v. v.) H., *jugg'lingly*, ad. 91.

Jugular, j'ōō'-gū-lăr, a. 18. Pert. to the neck or throat. [the neck (= *ju'gular veins*).

Ju'gular, s. One of the large veins on each side

*Ju'gulate**, -lāte, vt. To kill. (v. su.)

Juice, j'ōōse, s. 18. The sap of veg.; the fluid part of animal bodies. H., *juice'less*, &c., a.

Juice†, vt. To moisten. [(v. i.) 90.

Juicy, jōōse'-e, a. 18. Full of juice; moist; succulent. H., *jui'ciness*, s. 91.

Jujube, j'ōō'-j'ōōbe, s. 18. A cert. plant, also its fruit; a pectoral lozenge or confec. made of gum and sugar (= *ju'jubest*; *ju'jube paste*).

Julep, j'ōō'-lĕp, s. = *ju'lep*. A mixture; appr., medic. water serv. as a vehicle for other medicines. (pharm.)

Julian, j'ōōl'-yăn, a. 18, 46. Den. the old account of time estab. by Julius Cæsar. H.,

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Jul'ian æra, Jul'ian calendar, Jul'ian epoch, Jul'ian period (7980 J. years), *Jul'ian year* (a y. of 365¼ days), &c., s.

Julus, j'ōō'-lŭs, s. 18. A catkin. (bot.)

July, j'ōō-lī', s. 18, 43. The seventh month of the year.—*July'-flower* = gilliflower.

Jumart, j'ōō'-mārt, s. 18. The offspring of a bull and a mare.

Jumble, jŭm'bl, s. 45. A confused mixture or collec.; a viol. and confused agitation*.

Jum'ble, vt. To mix confusedly; to shake confus. tog.:—vi. To be mixed or agitated into a confused medley. H., *jum'bling*, p.; *jum'bled*, pp., a.; *jum'bler*†, s.; *jum'blement*§, s. 89. [ad. 91.

Jum'bling, -blĭng, s. (v. v.) H., *jum'blingly*, ad.

Jump†, jŭmp, ad. Exactly; nicely.

Jump, s. The act of jumping; fig., a guess†; a lucky chance†; a kind of loose stays† (= *jippo*, q. v.).

Jump, vi. To spring upward or forward, or both, with the two feet tog.; (in a gen. sense) to leap, to bound; fig., to pass to by a leap† (as a conclus.); to jolt§; to agree or tally§; to risk or hazard†. (By the ellipsis of *over* or *at*, it somet. appears active.) H., *jump'ing*, p., a.†; *jumped*, pp.; *jump'er* (also a cert. sect of relig. fanatics), s.; *jump*, *jump'ing*, s. 89.

*Juncous**, jŭng'-kŭs, a. Full of bulrushes.

Junction, jŭngk'-shŭn, s. 45. The act or oper. of joining; state of being joined; union; coalition; place or point of union; junoture.

Juncture, -tūre, -shūre—S., Wa., s. 18. The line or place at wh. two bodies join; junction; union; a seam, a joint; fig., a critical or impor. point of time. [year.

June, j'ōōne, s. 18. The sixth month of the

*Jun'dating**, -ā-tĭng, s. A jenneting.

Jungle, jŭng'gl, s. 30, 45. Land more or less cov. with small trees, brushwood, reeds, &c.; somet., simply the open or uncleared country, as opp. to villages, &c. (Hind.) H., *jun'gly*, -gle, a. 90.

Junior, j'ōōn'-yŭr, j'ōō'-ne-ŭr—P., S., Wa., a. 18, 45. Younger. H., *juniority*, -ne-ŏr'-ĭt-e (state of), s. 91.

Jun'nior, s. One who is younger than another; one who is less advanced than another.

Juniper, j'ōō'-ne-pĕr, s. A cert. small tree, also its berries (= *jun'iper berries*).

Junk, jŭngk, s. 45. Pieces of old cable (naut.); old tough salted beef§ (naut.); a thick piece, a chunk§; a flat-bottomed, three-masted vessel (China).

Junk'et, -ĕt, s. = *jund'ate*†, -āte. Curds mixed with cream, sweetened, and flav. with spice; a soft cheese-cake; a stolen or private entertainment*. H., (to) *junk'et**, vi.; &c. 89.

Juno, j'ōō'-no, s. 18. One of the smaller planets or asteroids. (ast.) [(Spain.

Junta, jŭn'-tă, s. A grand council of state.

Jun'to, -to, s. A cabal; a faction.

Jupiter, j'ōō'-pe-tŭr, s. 18, 25. One of the larger planets. (ast.)

Juppon†, jŭp'-ŭn, s. A short close coat.

Jurat, j'ōō'-răt, s. 18. A person sworn to some par. duty; appr., a magistrate or officer in cert. corporations. [oath.

*Jur'atory**, -ră-tŭr-e, a. 25. Comprising an

Juridical, j'ōō-rĭd'-ĭk-ăl, a. 18. Acting in the distrib. of justice; pert. to a judge; used in courts of justice. H., *jurid'ically*, ad. 91.

Jurisconsult, j'ōō-rĭs-kŏn'-sŭlt, j'ōō' — S., ju'risconsult'—Br., s. 18. Orig., a civilian; appr., a lawyer who gives 'responsa' or opin. on cases put to him; a chamber barrister†.

Jurisdiction, -dĭk'-shŭn, s. Legal power or auth.; extent of power; district to wh. any auth. extends. H., *jurisdic'tional* (pert. to), *jurisdic'tive* (hav. j.), a. 90.

Jurisprudence, j'ōō-rĭs-prōō'-dĕnse, s. 18. The science and knowl. of law.

Jurisprud'ent, -dĕnt, a. Learned in law.

Jurist, j'ōō'-rĭst, s. 18. One who is skilled in law (par. the Rom. or civ. l.); a civilian.

Ju'ror, -rŭr, s. 18. One who serves on a jury.

Jury, j'ōō'-re *or* j'ōō'-e, s. 18. A number of men (12, or more) selec. accor. to law, impannelled and sworn to declare the truth on the evidence placed bef. them. (leg.)—A *ju'ryman* is a juror; a *ju'ry-mast*, a tempor. m. in lieu of another lost (naut.).

Just, jŭst, a. Conformable in concep., plan, shape, size, nature, action, or effect, to some auth., usual, or preconceived standard; regular, orderly; exactly propor.; right, proper; full, complete; conformable to the laws (hum., divine, social); conform. to the prin. of rectitude and justice; equitable, upright, honest; exact, proper; true; founded in truth; innocent, blameless; equitable, merited, deserved; true to promises and engagem.; faithful; impartial; righteous, relig. (scrip.); true, accurate, not forged; &c. H., *just'ly*, 43, ad.; *just'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Just, ad. Exactly, nicely, accurately; near or nearly; almost; merely, barely; narrowly.

Justice, jŭs'-tĭs, s. 28. The virtue of giv. to every man his due; impartiality; equity; right; asser. or vindication of right; retribution, merited punishm.; a judge of the court of Queen's Bench, &c.; a magistrate (= *just'iceer*†). H., *just'iceship**, s. 90.—A *just'ice of the peace* is a magistrate.

Just'ice†, vt. To admin. justice. H., *just'iceable*† (justiciable), a.; &c. 89.

Justiciable, jŭs-tĭsh'-yăbl, a. 28, 45. Liable or proper to be exam. in a court of justice.

Justiciary, -tĭsh'-yăr-e, s. 36, 25. An adminis. of jus.; a chief justice.

Justifiable, jŭs-te-fī'-ăbl, a. 14, 45. That may be justified; conformable to justice; defensible by law or reason. H., *justifi'ably*, 43, ad.; *justifi'ableness*, s. 91.

Justification, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s. The act of justifying; vindication, defence; a plea of suffic. reason for (leg.); deliverance by pardon from sins past (theol.).

Justificative, -ĭv, -tĭf'-e—Wa., We., a. Justifying; hav. power to justify or to make right. [justificative.

Justificatory, -tŏr-e (v. su.), a. Vindicatory;

Justify, jŭs'-te-fī, jŭst'-e—K., We., vt. 43. To prove or shew to be right or just; to absolve from imputed guilt or accusation; to render just; to plead suffic. reason for (leg.); to free from past sins by pardon (theol.); to adjust exactly (typ.):—vi. To agree; to form an even surf. or line with (typ.). H., *just'ifying*, p., a.; *just'ified*, pp.; *just'ifiable*, a.; *just'ifier* (*justificator*†), s.; *justification*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Justle, jŭs'l, vt., vi. See *Jostle*.

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***Jut*†**, jŭt, s. A jutting or projection. H., *jut'-window*, &c., s. 90.

Jut, vi. = *jutt'y*†. To jet or shoot forward; to project bey. the main body. H., *jutt'ing*, p., a., s.; *jutt'ed*, pp. 89.

Jutt'y, -e, s. A projec. in a building; a jetty.

Juvenal*, j'ōō'-ve-năl, s. 18. A youth (in sport).

Juvenalia, -năl'-y'ă, s. pl. 45. Games instituted for youth. (anc. Rome.)

Juvenescent, -nĕs'-ĕnt, a. Growing young. H., *juvenes'cence*, -ĕnse, s. 91.

Juvenile, j'ōō'-ve-nīl, -nīle—Bu., K., Sh., a. 18, 45. Young; youthful; pert. or suited to youth. H., *juvenileness*†§, *juvenility*, -nĭl'-ĭt-e (youthfulness), s. 91.

Juxta-, jŭks'-tă, pfx. 40. Near. [tiguous.

Juxtaposited, -pōz'-, a. 35. Placed near; con-

Juxtaposition, -zĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35. A placing or being placed near; contiguity; apposition.

K

K, kā. The eleventh let. of the Eng. alph. It is formed by raising the middle of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, and sep. them rather smartly as the breath issues forth. Its sound is uniform, as heard in *keen*, *kill*; and precisely res. that of *c hard*. Bef. *n*, in the same syl., it is always silent.

Kakodyle, kā'-ko-dīl, s. 58. A cert. fœtid chem. liq. (= C_4 H_6 As.).

Kale, kāle, s. = *kail**. A kind of cabbage with loose, wrinkled leaves.—A *kale'yard* is a kitchen-garden (Sco.).

Kaleidoscope, kă-līd'-o-skōpe, s. An optical toy wh. presents to the eye an endless series of symmetr. images or patterns, by simple change of position; a flower-glass†.

Kal'endar, s. See *Calendar*. [See *Calender*.

Kalender, kăl'-ĕn-dĕr, s. A sort of dervise.

Kali, kā'-le, -lī—K., s. The alkaline ashes of plants obt. by combus.; potassa*; comm. carbonate of do., salt of tartar*. (Arab.)

Ka'lium*, -lĭm, s. Potassium.

Kalsomine, kăl'-so-mīn, s. 45. A paint without oil, used for walls, &c. [(Japan.)

Kami, kā'-me, s. pl. Spirits or minor deities.

Kamsin, kăm'-sĭn, s. The simoom. (Egypt.)

Kangaroo, kăng-gă-rōō', kăng'—Br., s. A singular herbiv. quad. of Australia.

Kantian, kănt'-yăn, a. 45. Pert. to Em. Kant, or to his philosophy.—*Kant'ism*, -ĭzm, is the doctr. of Kant; a *Kant'ist*, a foll. of Kant.

Kaolin, kā'-o-lĭn, s. Porcelain clay.

Katydid, kā'-te-dĭd, s. A cert. large insect com. in the U. S.

Kavass, kă-văs', s. An armed constable. (Tur.)

Kayle, kāle, s. A ninepin:—pl., *kayles*, a game played with nine holes in the ground, and an iron ball. (Sco.)

Kazardly§, kăz'-ărd-le, a. Unlucky. (prov.)

Keblah, kĕb'-lă, s. The point tow. wh. the Mohammedans turn the face in prayer.

Keck†, kĕk, s. An effort to vomit.

Keck*§, vi. To heave or reach (as in an effort to vomit). H., &c. 89.

Keckle, kĕk'l, vt. 45. To preserve or defend by binding with old rope (as a cable).

Keck'ey†§, -se, s. Hemlock. [sceptre.

Keck'y§, -e, a. Res. a kex (q. v.):—s. An Ind.

Kedge§, kĕj, s. 32. = *ked'gy*†. Brisk; lively.

Kedge, s. = *kedge'-anchor*, ăngk-ŭr. A small anchor, with an iron stock, used in kedging.

Kedge, vt. To warp or steady with a kedge (as a ship); to pass up or down a river with the tide, and only suff. sail set to make the helm useful. (naut.) H., *kedg'ing*, p.; *kedged*, pp.

Ked'ger, -ĕr, s. A kedge-anchor; a fish-man; *Kee*, ke, s. pl. Cows. (prov.) [a cadger.

Keek, kēke, vi. To peep; to look pryingly. (Sco.)

Keel, kēle, s. The prin. and lowest timber in a ship, exten. from stem to stern; fig., the whole ship; a low flat-bottomed ves. in use on the Tyne (= *keel'-boat*—U. S.); the two lowest petals of a papilionaceous corolla (bot.).—*A false keel* is a second k. somet. bolted under the main one.

Keel, vt., vi. To plough with a keel, to navigate; to turn keel upwards; to cool or to become cool† (as a pot). H., *keel'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Keel'-haul, -hâwl, vt. = *keel'halе**. To haul under the keel of a ship by way of punishm.† (naut.) H., *keel'hauling*, p., s.; &c. 89.

Keel'age, -āje, s. Port dues.

Keeled, kēeld, a. Hav. a longitudinal keel-like prominence (as a leaf, &c.); carinated. (bot.)

Keeler*, kēle'-ĕr, s. = *keel'man**. A bargeman.

Keel'er†, s. = *keel'fat*†. A shallow tub; a cooler.

Keel'ing, -ĭng, s. A small cod.

Keelson, kēl'-sŭn, kēls'—K., P., Wa., s. 25. The piece of timber laid on the middle of the floor-timbers imm. over the keel.

Keen, kēne, a. Eager, vehement (as sport or appetite); sharp, fine-edged (as a razor); piercing, severe (as the cold or wind); bitter, acrimonious (as a retort); acute, severe (as the feelings); shrewd, penetrating†. H., *keen'ly*, ad.; *keen'ness*, s. 91.

Keen†, vt. To sharpen.

Keep, kēpe, s. Care or keeping†; maintenance†; case, condition†; custody, guardianship*; the stronghold of a castle; a dungeon; a prison*.

Keep, vt. To hold; to retain; to have in one's power, poss., use, care, custody, company, or acquain.; to preserve; to protect; to guard or sustain; to hold for another; to restrain from departure; to detain; to retain by force, persuasion, or care; to tend, to have the care of; to hold or preserve in any state, cond., or position; to regard, to attend to; to continue in any state, course, or action; to practise; to remain; to remain in; to obey; to observe in prac.; to fulfil, to perform (as one's engagem.); to hold or carry on; to prac., to use habitually (as good hours); to observe, to solemnise; to board or maintain; to have in one's house, pay, or cohabitation; to preserve or hold (as a watch); to reserve, to conceal; to hold secret; to withhold:—vi. To remain or continue in any state or place; to remain uninjured, to last or endure; to adhere; to lodge or dwell; &c. H., *keep'ing*, p.; *kept*, prt., pp.; *keep'er* (appr., a turnkey; a gamekeeper; an attendant on the insane; one who has the care of wild beasts; &c.), s.; *keep'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89. [The num. comb. of this word with *pr.*, are either self-expl., or †, and h. well known.]

Keep'er, -ĕr, s. (v. v.) H., *keep'ership*, s. 90.

Keep'ing, -ĭng, s. Care, custody, &c. (v. v.); proper managem. of the lights, shadows,

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colours, &c. (pa.); just propor., harmony, consistency†.

Keep'ing-room, s. The sitting-room in wh. a family gen. lives; (more us.) a store-room attached to a shop, surgery, or office.

Keep'sake, -sāke, s. A gift to be pres. in memory of the donor; a souvenir.

Keeve, kēve, s. Any very large tub used in brewing (par. for fermentation); a gyle-tun; a mash-tun. (prov.)

Keg, kĕg, s. A small cask or barrel. [(prov.)

Kelk, kĕlk, s. A blow§; large detached stones.

Kelk§, vt. To beat soundly. [kale.

Kell, kĕl, s. A caul or omentum; a chrysalis; *Kelp*, kĕlp, s. Sea-weed†; appr., the calcined ashes of sea-weed. [waters. (Sco.)

Kelp'ie, -e, s. = *kelpy*. An imag. sprit of the

Kel'son, s. See *Keelson*. [readiness.

Kelter†§, kĕl'-tĕr, s. Regular order or sound.; — *Ken*, kĕn, s. View; reach of sight. († or post.)

— *Ken*, vt. To see at a distance, to descry; to know:—vi. To look round. (Sco.; † in Eng.) H., *kenn'ing*†, p., s.; *kenned*†, pp. 89.

Ken'dal-green, s. Green cloth made at *Ken'dal*.

Kennel, kĕn'-ĕl, s. A cot for a dog; a house for a pack of hounds; also fig., the pack itself; the hole or retreat of a fox; h., a haunt; a low or worthless habitation§; the water-course or gutter of a street.

Kenn'el, vt. To keep or confine in a kennel: —vi. To lodge or live in a kennel; to dwell as a dog or fox (in contempt). H., *kenn'el-ling*, p.; *kenn'elled*, pp.—*Kenn'el-coal* is cannel-coal.

Kentish, kĕnt'-ish, a. Of or from Kent. H., *Kentish-rag'*, a spec. of limestone used in

Kentle, kĕnt'l, s. 45. A quintal. [building.

Kent'ledge, -lĕj, s. 32. Pigs of iron laid, for ballast, on the floor of a ship. (naut.),

Kept, kĕpt, prt., pp. See *Keep*.

Kerb, kĕrb, s. = *kerb'-stone*. See *Curb*.

Kerchief, kĕr'-chif, s. Prim., a cloth used as a head-dress; h., any piece of cloth used esp. in dress. H., *ker'chief'ed*, -chift, *ker'-chief'd* (wearing a; headed), a. 90.

Kerf, kĕrf, s. The notch or slit left in wood by an axe, saw, &c.

Kermes, kĕr'-mēz, s. = *ker'mes-grains*. 35. A small insect used in dyeing red and scarlet. —*Kermes-min'eral* is a hydrosulphuret of antimony.

Kern, kĕrn, s. A quern (q. v.); a churn†; an idler or a vagabond (leg.); the part of a letter wh. hangs over the body or shank (typ.); an Irish foot-soldier†. [to granulate.

Kern†, vi. To harden (as corn in ripening);

Kernel, kĕrn'-ĕl, s. The edible subs. cont. in the shell of a nut or the hollow stone of a fruit; any thing incl. in a husk or shell; a grain of corn; the seed of pulpy fruits*; the central part of any thing†; an indurated gland†. H., *kern'elly* (full of or res.), a. 91.

Kern'el†, vi. To ripen into kernels. H., *kern'elled*†, pp., a.; &c. 89. [long wool.

Kersey, kĕr'-ze, s. A coarse cloth woven from

Kerseymere, -mēre', s. = *cassimere'* (q. v.). A tweeled cloth with a short nap, woven from the finest wools. [pasp. for rennet. (prov.)

*Kesiop**, kē'-lŭp, s. 28. The stomach of a calf

Kes'trel, -trĕl, s. A degenerate hawk; a estrill. [100 to 250 tons; a small bomb-vessel.

Ketch, kĕtch, s. 29. A two-masted vessel of

Ketch'up, -ŭp, s. Catchup.

Kettle, kĕt'l, s. 45. A ves. used for heating and boiling liquids.—A *kett'le-drum* is a hollow hemisphere of copper with the mouth cov. with parchment; *kett'le-pins*† are nine-pins.

Kevper, kŭ'-pĕr, s. The upper portion of the new red-sandstone formation. (geol.)

Kevel, kĕv'-ĕl, s. A pin or piece of timber on wh. the sheets and larger ropes are belayed (naut.); a spec. of antelope (Afr.).

Kex†, kĕks, s. 40. Hemlock†§; the stem of the teasel; any dry stalk. (prov.)

Key, kē, s. That by wh. any thing is screwed or turned, fastened or unfastened (par. a lock); one of the small levers in a mus. instr., wh. by being struck or moved prod. a note or modifies its pitch; that wh. unlocks or explains a mystery or difficulty; the index to a cypher; a book wh. gives the corrections, answers, &c., to exers., problems, or ques. cont. in another vol.; the keystone of an arch (arch.); a piece of wood let into the back of another, with the grain reversed, to prev. warping (carp.); the prin. or fundamental note or tone in wh. a piece begins and us. ends, also a scale of intervals (mus.); a ledge of rocks near the surf. of the water (navig.); eccl. juris. or power of the pope (Ro. Cath.); the husk cont. the seed of the ash†; a quay†. H., *key'-cold*† (cold as iron; lifeless), s.; *key'-board* (the whole range of keys in an organ, piano, &c.), *key'hole*, &c., s. 90.

Keyed, kēde, a. Furn. with keys; set to a par. mus. key. (v. s.)

Keystone, kē'-stōne, s. The top or middle stone in the crown of an arch or vault. (arch.)

Khan, kāwn, s. A governor (added aft. the name—Pers.); a sov. prince or chief (Mo. Asia); a caravanserai. H., *khanate*, kāwn'-āte (domin. or juris. of), s. 90.

Kibble, kĭb'l, s. 45. A large iron bucket. (mi.)

Kibe†, k'Ibe, s. 27. A chap; a broken or ulcerated chilblain (par. in the heel). H., *kibed*† or *kib'y*† (affec. with), a. 90.

Kick, kĭk, s. A blow with the foot or feet.

Kick, vt. To strike with the foot or feet:—vi. To thrust out the foot with violence; to prac. kicking; fig., to manifest opposition†. H., *kick'ing*, p., s.; *kicked*, pp.; *kick'er*, s.; (s) *kick'ing*, s. 89.

Kick'shaw†§, -shāw, s. 8. Someth. uncom., fantas., or ridiculous, hav. no par. name; a dish so changed by art as to be unrecognisable (cook.).—A *kick'shoe*†§, -shōō, is a dancer (in contempt).

Kid, kĭd, s. A young goat; a baby§; a fagot (par. of heath or furze); a small wooden tub; the wooden ves. in wh. seamen rec. their food (naut.).

Kid, vt., vi. To bring forth a kid; to make into fagots; to make known†; to be pregnant§. H., *kidd'ing*, p.; *kidd'ed*, pp., a.§; &c. 89.

Kidd'er†, -ĕr, s. An engrosser of corn; a hawker.

Kiddle, kĭd'l, kĭt'l§, s. 45. A fishing weir.

Kidd'oe, -o, s. The guillemot or sea-hen.

Kid'ling, -ling, s. A young kid.

Kidnap, kĭd'-năp, s. To steal (spp. only to human beings). H., *kid'napping*, p., s.; *kid'napped*, pp., a.; *kid'napper*, s. 89.

Kidney, kĭd'-ne, s. (pl., *kid'neys*, -nĭz.) 64. One of the two glands wh. secrete the urine,

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situate on each side of the loins; sort, kind, disposition†. H., *kid'ney-form*, *kid'ney-shaped*, a.; *kid'ney-bēan* (from its shape), *kid'ney-vetch*, *kid'ney-wort* (plants), &c., s. 90.

Kilderkin, kĭl'-dĕr-kĭn, s. A half-barrel (= 18 gall.).

Kill, kĭl, vt. To deprive of life (animal or veg.); to slay; to put to death; to deprive of active qual.†; to quell, appease, calm†. H., *kil'ing*, p., a., s.; *killed*, kĭld, *kilt*†‖, pp.; *kill'er*, s. 89.

Kill'as, -ăs, s. Clay-slate. (prov.) [colour.

Kill'ow, -o, s. An earth of a blue or blackish

Kiln, kĭl, s. A large stove or oven in wh. things are dried, baked, or burnt; a pile of bricks construc. for burning. H., *kil'n-dried*, kĭl'-, a.; (to) *kil'n-dry*, vt.; &c. 90.

Kilogramme, kĭl'-o-grăm, s. = *kil'ogram*. A thousand grammes (= 2¼ lb. avoir., nearly). [Fr.] [A thousand litres (= ab. 4 hhds).

Kilolitre, ke-lĭl'-ĭt-ĕr, kĭl'-o-lēstr—Fr. s. 99.

Kilometre, ke-lŏm'-e-tĕr, kĭl'-o-mātr—Fr., s. 99. A thousand mètres (= ab. ⅝ mile).

Kilt, kĭlt, s. The short petticoat, worn instead of breeches, by the Hl. of Sco. [(Sco.)

Kilt, vt. To tuck or truss up (as the clothes).

Kimbo†, kĭm'-bo, a. Crooked; arched.—With arms *a-kim'bo*†: hav. the hands on the hips, with the elbows projec. outwards. [congenial.

Kin, kĭn, a. Of the same nature; kindred;

Kin, s. Relationship (par. by blood); relatives, kindred; a relation; any thing related or generic; (as an afx. or dim.) small, contemptible.

Kinate, kĭ'-nāte, s. A salt of *ki'nic acid*. (v. i.)

Kind, kīnd or k'ind, a. 14, 27. Disposed to do good to others; proc. from tenderness or good-will; benevolent; indulgent; favourable; beneficent. H., *kind'ly*, ad.; *kind'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91.—H. also, *kind'-hearted*, &c., a.

Kind, s. Race, genus, family; sort, description; par. nature; manner, way*; nat. state; produce, commodities (as distinc. from money); nature, nat. propensity, dispos.; sort, species (loosely; noting resemb. or simil.). H., *kind'less*†, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Kind'ed†, -ĕd, a. Begotten. [fires.

Kindle†, kĭn'dl, s. 15, 45. Wood, &c., to light

Kin'dle, vt. To set on fire; fig., to inflame (as the passions); to rouse, exasperate, excite to action; to bring forth†:—vi. To take fire; to begin to burn with flame; to begin to rage, or to be viol. excited. H., *kind'ling*, p., s., a.; *kin'dled*, -dld, pp., a.; *kind'ler*, s. 89.

Kindly, k'ind'-le (v. su.), a. 14, 43. Consonant to nature; congenial; bland; mild; benevolent. H., *kind'ly*, ad.; *kind'liness*, s. 91.

Kindred, kĭn'-drĕd, s. 15. Congenial; related.

Kin'dred, s. Relationship by birth or marriage (par. the first); consanguinity; affinity; persons related; relatives. [pox.

Kine†, kīne, s. pl. Cows.—*Kine'-pox*† = cow-

Kinematics, kĭn-e-măt'-ĭks, s. pl. = *kinet'ics*. 64. The doctrine of the effects of motion irrespec. of its cause.

King, kĭng, s. 45. The ch. magistrate or ruler of a nation; a monarch; a sovereign; a card or piece repr. a king in a game of chance; the sacred book or books of the Chinese:—pl. The name of two books of the O. Test. H., *king'less*, *king'-like*, &c., a.; *king'hood*†, *king'ship*†, s. (v. i.) 90. H. also—*king'-apple*, *king'bird* (of Amer.), *king'cup* (the buttercup), *king'-fish* (the opah), *king'-post* (a beam rising from the tie-beam to the ridge of a roof—arch.), *King's-bench*, kĭngs'- (a cert. prison; v. i.), *king's'-English*†, -ĭng (good or current E.), *king's-e'vil** (scrofula), *king's'-spear* (a plant), *king's'-stone* (a cert. fish), *king's-yell'ow* (orpiment), &c., s.—*Kings at arms* are the three prin. heralds.—The *court of King's-bench* is one of the high courts of law, in wh. the K. orig. sat in person.

King†, vt. To supply with a king; to crown; to raise to royalty. (In a ludic. sense.)

King'craft, -krăft, s. The craft of kings; the art of governing (us. in a bad sense).

King'dom, -dŭm, s. 26. The territory or dominions of a king; the people or inhab. of a kingdom; fig., a region, a tract; the place where any thing prevails or holds sway; one of the three grand div. of nat. hist. (anim., veg., min.); the univ. domin. of God (scrip.); governm.; supreme administration.

King'domed†, -dŭmd, a. Proud of royalty.

King'fisher, -fish-ĕr, s. A cert. bird; the

King'ling, -lĭng, s. A petty king. [halcyon.

King'ly, -lē, a. Bel. or suitable to a king; royal; noble; august; king-like. H., *king'-ly*, ad.; *king'liness*, s. 91. [ehons.

Kinic, kĭ'-nĭk, kĭn'-ĭk—S., a. Of or from cin-

Kink, kĭngk, s. 45. The cross twist of a rope or cable from stiffness or close laying; a fit of coughing or convulsive laughter (Sco.) H., (to) *kink*† (as a cable), vi.; &c. 89.

Kino, kĭ'-no, s. A cert. astringent veg. extract.

Kinsfolk†, kĭnz'-fōke, s. Relations; kindred.

Kins'man, -măn, s. (f., *kins'woman*, -wŏom-.) 25. A blood relation.

Kiosk, ke-ŏsk', kĭ'-ŏsk—J. & M., K., s. = *kiosque*, ke-ŏsk', Fr. An open summer-house or pavilion supported by pillars. (Tur.)

Kip, kĭp, s. = *kip'-skin*. A thin leather made from the hides of young cattle.

Kipper, kĭp'-ĕr, s. Salmon when out of season, also the season ref. to; a salmon split open, salted, dried, and smoked (= *kipp'ered salmon*).

Kirk, kĕrk, s. 34. A church. (Sco.) H., *kirk'-man*, a member of the Church of Scotland.

Kirschwasser, kĕrsh'-wŏs-ĕr, s. 99. A spirit distilled from the juice of cherries. (Ger.)

*Kirtle**, kĕr'tl, s. 45. A sort of gown or petticoat; a mantle; a quintal (of fish). H., *kir'tled**, -tld (wearing a), s. 90.

Kish, kĭsh, s. A subs. res. plumbago, occ. prod. in iron smelting furnaces.

Kiss, kĭs, s. A salute given with the lips.

Kiss, vt. To salute by appl. and sep. the lips; fig., to touch gently (as with the lips); to treat with fondness or caresses. H., *kis'ing*, p., a., s.; *kissed*, kĭst, pp.; *kis'er*, s. 89.—A *kis'ing-comfit*‖ is a perfumed lozenge or sweetmeat to scent the breath; *kis'ing-crust*, the c. of a loaf that touches another (cook.).

Kit, kĭt, s. A large bottle; a sort of small fish-tub; a very small violin; a collec. of travelling or working necessaries‖ (par. of a soldier or a mechanic); a lot, the whole‖ (app. to people, one's prop., family, &c.—Sco.) [fourths, or less than half a length.

Kit'-cat, -kăt, s. App. to portraits of three-

Kitchen, kĭtch'-ĕn, s. 13, 45. The room in a

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house where the food is prep. and cooked; the galley or caboose of a ship; a compact utensil for rousing or dressing meat, &c. H., *kitch'en*, a.; *kitch'en-garden* (for rais. culinary veg.), *kitch'en-mdid*, *kitch'en-stuff* (refuse fat, dripping, &c.), *kitch'en-work*, -wurk, &c., s. 90.

Kite, kīte or k'īte, s. 14, 27. A cert. bird of prey, the glede; h., a rapacious person (in reproach); a well-known toy construc. for flying in the air; the brill (prov.); the belly§ (prov.).—*Kite'foot* is a sort of tobacco; *kite's-foot*, a cert. plant.

Kith†, kĭth, s. Acquaintance.

Kitling†, kĭt'-lĭng, s. A whelp.

Kitten, kĭt'n, s. 13, 45. A young cat.

Kitt'en, vi. To bring forth kittens. H., *kitt'ening*, p.; *kitt'ened*, -nd, pp.

Kitt'iwake†, -e-wāke, s. A spec. of gull.

Kitt'lish†, -lĭsh, a. Ticklish; also diff. to

Kive, kīve, s. 14. A mash-tun. [manage. (Sco.)

Kivi-kivi, kī'-ve-ki-ve, s. The *apteryx* or wingless bird of Australia, &c. (New Zeal.)

Klick, vi. To click (q. v.); to pilfer (Sco.).

Knab§, năb, vt. To bite; to seize sud., to apprehend. H., *knabbed*§, pp.; &c. 89.

Knabble†§, năb'l, vi. 45. To bite or nibble.

Knack†, năk, s. A little mach.; a toy; a knickknack; (more us.) lucky dexterity, adroitness; a nice trick. H., *knack'y*§, &c., s. 90. [noise.

*Knack**, vi. To crack; to make a sharp quick

Knack'er, -ĕr, s. A maker of toys or knickknacks†; a dealer in worn-out horses and dog's meat. [*ness*†, s. 91.

Knack'ish†§, -ĭsh, a. Tricksh. H., *knack'ish-*

Knag, năg, s. A hard knot or a wart in or on wood; a peg for hanging things on; the shoot of a deer's horn; the rugged top of a rock or hill. H., *knagg'y* (knotty; rugged; fig., cross-grained, ill-humoured§), a. 90.

Knag†, vi. To scold long or perseveringly. (prov.) H., *knagg'ing*†, p.; *knagged*†, pp.

Knap†, năp, s. A knob; a prominence; a hillock. H., *knapp'y*†, a.; *knap'bottle*†, *knap'weed*† (plants), &c., s. 90.

Knap†, vt., vi. To bite; to snap (q. v.). H., *knapp'ish*† (snappish), a.; &c.

Knapsack, năp'-săk, s. A bag or case for clothing, neces., &c., borne on the back by soldiers and travellers.

*Knar'ed**, &c., a. See *Gnarled*.

Knave, nāve, s. Prim., a boy†; a servant†; appr., a petty rascal, a false, deceitf. fellow; a man fond of mischievous trick, a wag†; the court-card next below the queen.

Kna'very, -ĕr-e, s. Petty villainy; dishonesty; mischiev. tricks or prac.†; waggery†; 'knacks' or trifling ornaments†.

Kna"vish, -ĭsh, a. Given to or tainted with knavery. H., *knav'ishly*, ad.; *knav'ishness**,

Knawel, năw'-ĕl, s. A cert. plant. [s. 91.

Knead, nēde, vt. To work and press ingred. into a uniform mass (par. flour, &c., into dough). H., *knead'ing*, p., a.†; *knead'ed*, pp., a.†; *knead'er* (he or that), s.; &c. 89.

Knee, nē, s. The joint formed by the junction of the leg and thigh; any thing (nat. or artif.) in the shape of the knee when bent; a bent piece of timber empl. to relieve the weight or strain on another (arch.); one of the pieces used to conn. the beams of a ship with her side timbers (nav. arch.). H., *kneed* (hav. knees; geniculated—bot.), a. Among the comp. are—*knee'-crooking*† (obsequious), *knee'-deep*, *knee'-high*, &c., a.; *knee'pan*† (the patella, the round bone on the fore-part of the k.), *knee'holly* or *knee'holm* (the plant butcher's-broom), *knee'timber* (t. bent, &c.), *knee'-tribute** (worship or obeisance by genuflection), &c. s.

Knee†, vi. To supplicate by kneeling.

Kneel, nēle, vi. To bend the knee; to rest or fall on the knee or knees. H., *kneel'ing*, p., a.; *kneeled*, nēeld, or *knelt*, prt., pp.; *kneel'er*, s. 89. [91.

Kneel'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *kneel'ingly*, ad.

Knell, nĕl, s. The sound of a bell or bells rung or tolled at a person's death or funeral.

Knew, prt. See *Know*.

Knickknack†, nĭk'-năk, s. A trifle or toy (par. an ingenious or valued one). H., *knick'-knackery*†§, s. 90. [a sword, a dagger†.

Knife, nīfe, s. A well-known cutting instr.;

Knight, nīte, s. Orig., a mil. attendant; a soldier; a champion; (in feudal times) a mil. rank bestowed by cert. ceremonies; (at present) the rank of gentlemen next below baronets, a distinc. conferred by the sovereign, embr. the priv. for life of add. '*Sir*' to the Christian name; a member of some par. order of knighthood; a M.P. for a county. H., *knight'ly*, *knight'-like*, *knight'less*† (unbecoming a k.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—A *knight-bachelor*, -bătch'-, was one bel. to the lowest order of k.; a *knight-er'rant*, a k. who trav. in search of adventures; a *knight of the post'**, a suborned rogue, ready to risk the whipping-post or pillory for a reward; a *knight of the shire*, a M.P. for a county.—*Knight'-marshal* is an officer of the royal household; *knight'-service*, tenure by a k. on cond. of mil. service; *knight's-fee*, a portion of land* suff. to maintain a k. (feu. l.).—*Knight-er'rantry* was the prac. of knights-errant.—*Knight'-heads*, -hĕdz, are the timbers next the stem, suppor. the bowsprit (nav. arch.).

Knight, nīte, vt. To 'dub' or create a knight. H., *knight'ing*, p.; *knight'ed*, pp.

Knight'hood, -hŏŏd, s. 21. The institution to wh. knights bel.; the char., dignity, or privil. of a k.; the order or fraternity of knights.

Knight'ly, -le, a. Pert. to or becoming a knight. H., *knight'ly*, ad.; *knight'liness*,

Knit†, nĭt, s. Union by knitting; texture. [s.91.

Knit, vt. To unite (as thread, &c.) into a fabric of net-work, by needles, without a loom; to form by knitting; fig., to unite closely (as in love); to join or cause to grow tog. strongly (as the bones); to contract (as the brows):—vi. To unite or interweave with needles; to unite closely; to join. H., *knitt'ing*, p.; *knit* or *knitt'ed*, prt., pp.; *knitt'er*, s.; *knitt'able*§, a.; *knitt'ing* (act, art, prac.; union, junction; also work formed by k.), s. 89.

Knitch†, nĭtch, s. 29. A fagot; a hitch.

Knittle†, knĭt'l, s. 45. A purse-string; a hammock-string.

Knob, nŏb, s. A hard protuberance; a round bunch; a ball or lump at the end of any thing. H., *knobb'ed*, -ĕd (nŏbd, K., Wa.; cont. or set with), a. 90, 65.

Knob†, vi. To grow into knobs or round bunches. H., *knobb'ing*, p.; *knobbed**, pp. (v. s.)

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***Knobb'y**, -e, a. Full of knobs; smart, showy§. H., **knobb'ily**, ad.; **knobb'iness**, s. 91.

***Knock**, nŏk, s. A blow or stroke with someth. hard or heavy; a stroke on a door, also the noise thus caused; a rap.

***Knock**, vt. To strike (as with someth. hard or heavy); to drive ag.; to strike with noise: —vi. To strike or beat with someth. hard or heavy; to drive or be driven ag.; to strike or clash; to strike with noise, to rap. H., **knock'ing**, p.; **knocked**, pp.; **knock'er** (he or that; appr., the hinged hammer for kn. at a door), s.; **knock'ing** (act; sound of; a beating, &c.†), s. 89.—To **knock down** = to fell; to assign to a bidder at an auction by a blow:—to **knock out** = to strike out†; to devise‖:—to **knock up** = to arouse by k.; to weary, to disable§:—to **knock under**§ = to yield, submit, or give in: &c.

***Knoll**, nōle, s. The top or crown of a hill; (more us.) a little round hill; a knell.

***Knoll**, vt. To ring a bell (as for a funeral); to toll:—vi. To sound, as a bell. H., **knōll'ing**, p.; **knōlled**, pp.; **knōll'er**, s. 89.

Knop, nŏp, s. A knob; the round tufted top of a flower; a bud; &c. H., **knopp'ed**† (knŏpt, K., We.; hav. k.), a.—**Knopp'ern**† is an exerescence on the flower-cups of the oak.

***Knot**, nŏt, s. A complication or union of threads, cords, or ropes, by tying or intertwining, not easily disentangled; any figure of wh. the lines freq. intersect; fig., any bond of assoc. or union; diffic., intricacy, perplexity†; the part of a tree where a branch shoots out; a dark, hard part occur. in wood; a small band, a confederacy†; a cluster, collec., or group†; a hard bunch or knot-like lump; a kind of snipe; an epaulet†; a div. of the log-line marked by a knot (naut.). H., **knott'ed** (full of), **knot'less**, &c., a.; **knot'-berry**, **knot'-grass**, &c., s. 90.

***Knot**, vt. To complicate in knots; to tie; to unite (as by a knot); to join†; to entangle†: —vi. To form knots or joints; to knit knots for fringe. H., **knott'ing**, p.; **knott'ed**, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

***Knott'y**, -e, a. Full of or cont. knots; hard, rugged; intricate, difficult. H., **knott'iness**, s. 91.

***Knout**, nowt, s. 23. An instr. of the whip kind, used to inflict a punishm. or torture also known by this name. (Rus.)

***Knout**, vt. To punish with the knout.

Know**, nō, vt. To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to be informed of; to recognise; to be familiar with; to have full assurance or evidence of (though short of certainty); to have sexual commerce with (scrip.):—vi. To have clear and cert. perception; to have information; to take cognizance (*of*); to examine. H., **know'ing**, p., a.; **known**, nōne, pp., a.; **know'er, s.; **know'able***, a.; **know'ing***† (act or qual. of), s. 89.

***Know'ing**, -ing, a. Cunning; intellig., well-informed (somet. iron.); conscious, significant. H., **know'ingly**, ad. 91.

***Knowledge**, nŏl'-ĕj, nō'-lĕj§ or elsr.—K., s. 32. Cert. perception; fact or truth ascertained; assured belief; confirmed opin.; that wh. is known; learning, erudition, science; acquired intellec. riches; learning (as opp. to ignor.); acquain. with any fact or person; skill; information; cognizance; sexual commerce† (scrip.; = *carnal knōwl'edge*).

***Knuckle**, nŭk'l or nŭk'-kl, s. 45. The joint of a finger (par. the outer part when bent); the knee-joint of a calf, or of a pig (cook.); the joint of a plant†.

***Knuck'le**, vt. To strike with the knuckles (= **knub**† or **knubb'le**†):—vi. To bend the fingers; to yield, to submit*†. H., **knuck'ling**, p.; **knuck'led**, pp.

Knurl**†, -nûr, s. = **knŭrl**†. A knot. H., **knurled, **knur'ly**†, or **knur'ry**† (hard; full of knots), a. 90.

***Kobold**, kō'-bōld, s. A spirit, a goblin (com. reg. as domes. or tutelar). [Ger.]

***Komenic**, ko-mĕn'-ĭk, a. = *comen'ic*. The epithet of an acid obt. by boiling a solution of meconic acid. [nearly.

***Ko'peck**, -pĕk, s. A Rus. copper coin (= ¼d.,

***Koran**, kōr'-ăn, kō'-rāʌn—Ar., s. = *al'coran*. Lit., the book; appr., the Moham. scriptures.

***Koret**, kō'-rĕt, s. A cert. delic. fish. (E. I.)

***Koumiss**, kōō'-mĭs, s. = *ku'miss*. A wine prep. from the whey of mare's milk.

***Kousso**, kōō'-o, s. The dried flowers of 'brayera anthelmintica' (a val. remedy in tapeworm).

***Kraal**, krä'-ăl, s. A Hottentot village.

***Kra'ken**, -kĕn, s. A fab. sea-animal of enormous size. [from rhatany.

***Krameric**, -mĕr'-ĭk, a. Noting an acid obt.

***Kre'asote**, *kre'osote*, s. See *Creosote*.

***Kre'atine**, -ä-tĭn, s. 58. A cryst. subs. found in flesh. (chem.) [Moscow).

***Kremlin**, krĕm'-lĭn, s. A citadel (appr., of

***Krout**, krowt, s. = *kraut*, krowt, Ger. 23. Cabbage. [in boiling fat.

***Kruller**, krŭl'-ĕr, s. A cake 'curled' or crisped

***Kufic**, kū'-fĭk, s. 18. Noting the anc. Arabic

***Ku'ril**, -rĭl, s. The black petrel. [letters.

***Kurilian**, -rĭl'-yăn, a. 45. Noting a cert. chain of islands in the Pacific.

***Kyanise**, kī'-ăn-ĭze, vt. 60. To preserve wood by immersing it in a sol. of corrosive sublimate (as done by Kyan). H., **ky'anising** p.; **ky'anized**, pp., a.; **ky'anising** (act; process), s. 89.

***Kyrie**, kĭr'-e-e, s. 15, 26, Lit., O Lord! the commenc. word of all masses; h. also, the movem. itself (mus.).

***Kyriological**, -o-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl, a. 32. An epithet of those hieroglyphics in wh. a part is conventionally put to repr. a whole.

L

L, ĕl. The twelfth letter of the Eng. alph. It has only one sound, as heard in *like*, *bell*, &c., wh. is formed by pressing the tip of the tongue ag. the upper teeth, while the breath issues from the mouth. l, 45.

La†, läʌ, int. 8. See! behold! ah! indeed!

La, läh, s. = *A*. See *Ut*.

Labdanum, läb'-dă-nŭm, s. An odorous resinous exudation from the leaves of cystus creticus. [cay; ruin.

*Labefaction**, -e-făk'-shŭn, s. A falling; de-

Lab'efy†, -e-fī, vt. 43. To weaken or impair.

Label, lā'-bĕl, s. A small scrip or slip of writing affixed to any thing to den. its nature or contents; the drip-stone over a Gothic doorway or window (arch.); a fillet with pen-

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dants or points added to the family arms (her.); a paper annexed to a will as a codicil (leg.); a brass rule for taking altitudes (surv.).

La'bel, vt. To attach a label to. H., *la'belling*, p.; *la'belled*, pp., a.; *la'belling* (act, ăz.), s. 89. [labiate corolla. (bot.) [L.]

Labellum, -bĕl'-ŭm, s. The lower lip of a

La'bent°, -bĕnt, a. Sliding; gliding; lapsing.

Labial, lā'-be-ăl, lābe'-yăl†—K., a. 45. Pert. to the lips; formed by the lips. H., *la'bially*, ad. 91.

La'bial, s. A sound or articulation formed by the lips; also a let. or char. repr. such sound. 1.

La'biate, -āte (v. su.), a. = *la'bidted*, -ĕd. Formed with lips; hav. a two-lipped monopetalous corolla, as in the nat. ord. *labia'tæ* (-tē.—bot.). [the lips and teeth. (gr.)

Labiodental, -o-dĕnt'-ăl, a. Pron. jointly by

La'bium, -be-ŭm, s. (pl., *la'bia*.) The underlip of an insect. (entom.) [L.]

Laborant†, lăb'-o-rănt, s. = *laboratorian*°, -rā-tōr'-e-ăn. A prac. or working chemist.

Laboratory, lăb'-o-rā-tŏr-e, s. 25. A place properly constrúc. and fitted up for the purp. of carrying on chemical investig. or manufactures; a chemist's, pharmaceutist's, pyrotechnist's, &c., work-room.

Laborious, lā-bōr'-e-ŭs, a. = *la'bourous*†, -ŭs; *la'boursome*†, -sŭm. Using exertion, labour, or diligence (app. to persons); req. labour, exer., or perseverance (as an office, an effort or undert., &c.); industrious, painstaking, assidnous; toilsome, difficult; wearisome, fatiguing. H., *labōr'iously*, 43, ad.; *labōr'iousness*, s. 91.

Labour, lā'-bŭr, s. 25, 56. The act of doing any thing wh. req. exertion, or wh., by its continuance, occ. weariness or fatigue; exertion (bod. or ment.); pains; toil; effort; exertions, duties (oft. in the pl.); work done or to be done; heroic achievem.; travail, childbirth; the evils and trials of life°. H., *la'bourless*, *la'bour-saving* (app. to cert. mach.), &c., a. (v. su.) 90.

La'bour (v. s.), vt. To work at (phys. or ment.); to bestow labour on; to move, or to act or perform with effort or difficulty; to beat or belabour°:—vi. To exert or empl. one's powers or efforts (bod. or ment.); to take pains; to work; to toil; to strive; to perform any duties or undertaking (oft. with *in*); to move or act with diffic.; to move irreg. and viol., to pitch and roll (as a ship); to be pressed, burdened, or suffering from (as disease, pain, diffic., &c.; oom. fol. by *under*); to struggle, plod, drudge; to be in travail. H., *la'bouring*, p., a.; *la'boured* (v. l.), pp., a.; *la'bourer* (appr., a l.-man), s.; *la'bouring* (act or action), s. 89.

La'boured, -bŭrd, s. Bearing marks of labour or effort in execution (opp. to easy or free; as a pa., style of wr., &c.). [lipped.

Labrose, lā-brōse', lā'—We., a. 45. Thick-

Labrum, lā'-brŭm, s. (pl., *la'bra*.) The mouth cover or upper-lip. (entom.) [L.]

Laburnum, lā-bŭr'-nŭm, s. A small tree with yellow flowers.

Labyrinth, lăb'-ĕr-ĭnth, s. 42, 37. An edifice or place full of intricacies or inextricable windings; a maze; h., any inexplicable difficulty; the cavities of the internal ear (anat.); a series of washing-troughs in a stamping mill (met.).

Labyrinth'ian, -e-ăn, -yăn†, a. = *labyrinth'ine*, -in; *labyrinth'ic*°, -ĭk. 45. Pert. to or res. a labyrinth; intricate; perplexing.

Labyrinth'iform, -e-form, a. 26. Formed like or res. a labyrinth.

Lac, lăk, s. A cert. resinous subs.; a lakh.—

Lac'-dye is a scarlet dye-stuff from the E. I.

Lac'cic, -sĭk, a. Noting a cert. acid (= *lac'cic acid*). [shell-lac.

Lac'cine, -sĭn, s. 58. A yellow subs. found in

Lace, lāse, s. A string or cord used by females as a fastening; an orn. fabric formed of linen, cotton, or silk thread; spirits added to tea or coffee°§; a snare or gin†. H., *lace'-winged* (as an insect), a.; *lace'-bark* (of a W. I. shrub), *lace'man* (a dealer in l.), &c., s. 90.

Lace, vt. To fasten or draw tog. with, or as with a lace; to trim or adorn with lace; to beat with a cord or rope's end§; to enrich coffee, tea, &c., with spirit°§. H., *lā'cing*, p.; *laced*, lāste, pp., a.; *lā'cing* (act of; also any cord, &c., so empl.), s. 89.

Lacerate, lăs'-ĕr-āte, a. = *lā'cerated*, -ed. 28. Rent; torn; hav. the edges cut into irreg. segments (bot.).

Lacerate, lăs'-, vt. To tear; to rend. H., *lā'cerating*, lăs'-, p.; *lā'cerated*, pp., a.; *lā'cerable*, a.; *lacera'tion*, 36 (also the rent or breach made), s. 89. [power to tear or rend.

Lacerative, lăs'-ĕr-āte-ĭv, a. 45. Tearing; hav.

Lacertian, lā-sĕr'-sh'ăn, a. 27-8, 36. Pert. to *lacer'tians*, or saurians res. the com. lizard.

Lacer'tine, -tĭn, a. 45. Like a lizard. [fish.

Lacer'tus, -tŭs, s. The girrock; also the lizard-

Lache, lătch, lăsh—Su., lăsh—K., s. = *lăsh'es*, -ĕz (v.l.). 29. Negligence (appr., a. wh. throws the conseq. on the guilty party—leg.). [N.Fr.]

Lachrymable, lăk'-re-măbl, a. 29, 42-5. Lamentable. [or convey. tears; part. to tears.

Lach'rymal, -măl, a. Generating, secreting,

Lach'rymary, -mâr-e, a. Cont. tears. [tears.

Lachrymation, -mā'-shŭn, s. Act of shedding

Lash'rymatory, -mā-tŏr-e, s. 25. A vess. anc. interred with a deceased person, and said to have cont. the tears shed for his loss.

Lachrymose, -mōse', lăk'—We., a. 45. Generating or shed. tears. H., *lachrymosa'ly*, ad. 91.

Laciniate, lā-sĭn'-e-āte, -yāte—K., a. = *lacin'iated*. Orn. with fringes; jagged (bot.).

Lack, lăk, s. Want; deficiency; need; failure; a lakh.—A *lack'-brain*° = a witless fellow:—*lack'-lustre*†, a., s.

Lack, vt. To want; to be destitute of:—vi. To be in want; to be wanting. H., *lack'ing*, p.; *lacked*, pp.; *lack'er*°, s. (v. l.) 89.

Lackaday†, lăk-ă-dā', int. = *lackadai'sy*, -ze († or iudicr.). Alas! H., *lackadai'sical*†, -kăl (affectedly pensive), a. 92.

Lackey, lăk'-e, s. A servile or menial attendant; a footboy; a footman.

Lack'ey, vt. To attend servilely:—vi. To act as lackey; to pay servile attendance. H., *lack'eying*, p.; *lack'eyed*, -ĭd, pp.

Laconic, lā-kŏn'-ĭk, a. = *lacon'ical*, -ăl. After the manner of the *Lace'nes* (-ēz) or Spartans; expr. much or many things in few words; short; pithy; concise. H., *lacon'ically*, ad. 91. [collec. of laconisms.

Lacon'ics, -ĭks, s. A book of Pausanias; a

Laconism, lăk'-o-nĭsm, lā'-ko—We., s. = *lā-*

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con'iciasm, -o-tĭzm. 35. A laconic style or expression. [loured.

Lacquer, lăk'-ĕr, s. Lac varnish var. co-

Lacq'uer, vt. To varnish, or cover with lacquer. H., *lacq'uering*, -ĕr-, p.; *lacq'uered*, -ĕrd, pp., a.; *lacq'uering* (act of; also the coat appl.), s. 39. [(mus.)

Lacrimose, lăk-re-mō'-se, ad. 99. Plaintively.

Lactage, lăk'-tăje, s. 45. The collec. produce of animals yielding milk.

Lactalbumen, -tăl-bū'-mĕn, s. Caseine.

Lac'tamide, -tă-mĭd, s. 56. A comp. of lactide

Lac'tant†, -tănt, a. Suckling. [and ammonia.

Lac'tary†, -tăr-e, a. 25. Milky.

Lac'tary, s. A dairy.

Lac'tate, -tāte, s. A salt of *lac'tic acid*.

Lactation, lăk-tā'-shŭn, s. The act or the time of suckling. [or chyle. H., *lac'teally*, ad. 91.

Lac'teal, -te-ăl, a. Pert. to milk; convey. milk

Lac'teal, s. One of the absorbent ves. of the mesentery, wh. convey the chyle from the small intestines to the thoracic ducts.

Lac'teous†, -te-ŭs, a. = *lac'teous*, -ēus. Milky.

Lactescent, -tĕs'-ĕnt, a. Prod. milk; milky. H., *lactes'cence*, -ĕnse (state of; milkiness, the liq. wh. flows from a wounded plant—bot.), s. 91.

Lactic, lăk'-tĭk, a. Pert. to milk; of or from milk or whey (as *lac'tic acid*; v. su.).

Lac'tide, -tĭd, s. 56. A solid subs. obt. from lactic acid by sublimation.

Lactiferous, -tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing or prod. milk or milky juice.

Lactine, lăk'-tĭn, s. 56. Sugar of milk.

Lactometer, -tŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for asscr. the qual. of milk.

Lac'tone, -tōne, s. A colourless liq. obt. along with lactide from lactic acid.

Lactucarium, lăk-tū-kăr'-e-ŭm, s. 18, 45. The inspissated milky juice of the comm. lettuce; lettuce opium.

Lactucic, -tū'-sĭk, a. 18, 26. Noting an acid obt. from the strong-scented lettuce.

Lactucine, -sĭn, s. 56. The active prin. of lactucarium.

Lacunose, lă-kū'-nōd, s. (pl., *lacu'næ*, -nē.) A small opening or blank space; a small pit or depression. (L.)

Lacu'nal, -năl, a. Pert. to or hav. lacunæ.

Lacu'nar, -năr, s. An arched ceiling; the under surf. of any part comp. of compartm. sunk or hollowed, without spaces or bands bet. the panels (arch.). [pitted.

Lacu'nous, -nŭs, a. = *lacunose'*, 45. Furrowed;

Lacustral, lă-kŭs'-trăl, a. = *lacus'trine*. Of or rel. to swamps or lakes.

Lad, lăd, s. A boy; a youth.

Ladanum, lăd'-ă-nŭm, s. Labdanum.

Ladder, lăd'-ĕr, s. A long frame cons. of two strong side-pieces united at intervals with 'rounds' or cross-pieces serv. for steps; fig., any thing by wh. one ascends or rises; means of ascent; grad. rise; the staircases bet. the *Laddie*, lăd'-e, s. A lad. (Sco.) [decks (naut.).

Ladet, lădz, s. The mouth of a river.

Lade, vt. To freight or load; to dip or bale (as a fluid with a ladle):—vi. To draw water†. H., *lād'ing*, p.; *lād'ed*, pret.; *lād'ed*, *lād'en* (v. i.), pp.; *lād'ing* (act of l.; load, burden; pasr., freight or cargo), s. 99.

Laden, lād'n, a. 45. Oppressed; burthened.

Ladkin, lăd'-kĭn, s. A little lad.

Ladle, lā'dl or lăd'l, s. 45. A kind of large spoon for lading or dipping out liquor from a ves.; the receptacle of a mill-wheel and the falling water wh. turns it; an instr. for 'drawing' charges (gun.). H., *lād'leful* (quan. cont. in a l.), s. 90.

Lady, lā'-de, s. Orig., the distrib. of bread, the mistress of a house or family†; appr., a woman of birth or distinc. (correlative to *lord*); the title of the daughters of peers above the rank of viscount, and (by courtesy) the wives of baronets and knights; a term of complaisance (correl. to *gentleman*; com. app. to any well-dressed fem., but appr., only to one of refined man. and educ.). H., *la'dy*† (female), *la'dy-like*, a.; *la'dyship* (state† or title of a l.), *la'dyhood*†, s. 90. Among the comp. are—*la'dy-bird*, *l.-bug*, *l.-cow*, or *l.-fly* (a small and beaut. insect wh. feeds on aphides), *Lādy-chap'el* (the Virgin), *La'dyday*, -dā'—S.; Mar. 25; the annunciation of the V. Mary), *la'dy love*† (a sweetheart or mistress), a.; *lādy's-bed'straw*, -dĭz-, *l.-bow'er*, *l.-comb'*, *l.-cush'ion*, *l.-fin"ger*, *l.-mant'le*, *l.-slat'*, *l.-smock'*, *l.-tra'cy*, &c. († names of plants), s.

Lag, lăg, a. Coming behind; slow, sluggish, tardy; last; long-delayed.

Lag†, s. He who or that wh. comes behind; the rump or fag-end.

Lag†, vi. To walk or move slowly; to loiter; to stay behind; to appreh. or imprisong. H., *lagg'ing*, p., a.; *lagged*, pp.; *lagg'er*†, s. 99.

Lagg'ard†, -ărd, a. 25. Slow; sluggish; tardy, backward.

Lagg'ard†, s. A lagger, loiterer, or idler.

Lagomys, lăg'-o-mĭs, s. 42. The rat-hare.

Lagoon, lă-gōōn', s. = *lagune*, -gūn'. A marsh, a morass; a pond or shallow lake; a creek or lake into wh. the sea flows.

Lai, (v. i.), s. A layman. [laity; lay.

Laical, lā'-ĭk-ăl, a. = *lai'c*. Pert. to the

Laid, prt., pp. See *Lay*.

Lain, pp. See *Lie*. [beast; pasture†.

Lair, lâre, s. The couch or retreat of a wild

Laird, lărd, s. A lord; appr., a landed gentleman under the rank of knight; the lord of a manor. (Sco.) [the clergy).

Laity, lā'-ĭt-e, s. The people (as disting. from

Lake, lāke, s. An extensive collec. of water surr. by land; an inland sea; animal or veg. colouring matter precip. in combin. with alumina or oxide of tin (gen. the former); appr., red or cochineal lake (pa.). H., *lāk'y* (pert. to), *lake'-like* (res.), a.; *lake'let* (a little

Lake, vi. To play; to sport. (prov.) [lake), s. 90.

Lakh, lăk, a. = *lac*. 100,000 (app. to money.—E. I.)

Lallation, lăl-lā'-shŭn, s. The defect in speech of making the sound of *l* too liquid or prom., or of subst. it for any other letter (par. *r*).

Lama, lā'-mă, s. A priest; appr., the sov. pontiff of the Asiatic Tatars (= *Dalai-la'ma*; I. e., *Great la'ma*), worshipped as a deity; also a small spec. of camel pec. to So. Amer. (= *lla'ma*; *gla'ma*). [sea.

Lamantin, lă-măn'-tĭn, s. The manatee or sea-

Lamb, lăm, s. 45. The young of the sheep; fig., innocence, a meek and gentle being; pp., the Saviour (= *Lamb of God*.—Scrip.). H., *lamb'-like*, lăm'- (gentle; innocent), a.; *lamb'-ale* (a feast at lamb-shearing), *lamb'd-*

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wool (wool of 1.; also ale enriched with sugar, spice, and roasted apples), s. 90.

Lamb, vi. To bring forth young (as a sheep). H., *lamb'ing*, lăm'-, p.; *lambed*, lămd, pp.

*Lambative**, lăm'-bā-tĭv, a. 45. Taken by licking (as from a spoon). H., (a) *lam'bative*, s. (med.) 90. [Gr. let. A, lambda. (anat.)

Lambdoidal, -doyd'-ăl, a. 22. Hav. the form of the

Lambent, lăm'-bĕnt, a. Playing about; touching lightly; gliding over; licking*.

Lambkin, lăm'-kĭn, s. A little lamb.

Lame, lāme, a. Disabled in one or more of the limbs (par. the legs); unsound or impaired in body or in strength; crippled; fig., imperfect, unsatisfac. (as an excuse); hobbling, not smooth (as a verse). H., *lame'ly*, 43, ad.; *lame'ness*, s. *lām'ish* (rather l.), a. 91.—A *lame duck*§ is, tech., a defaulter at the Stock Exchange.

Lame, vt. To make lame; to cripple or disable. H., *lām'ing*, p.; *lamed*, pp. (v. a.)

Lamel, lăm'-ĕl, s. = *lamella*, lă-mĕl'-ă, L. (pl., *lam'els*, E.; *lamell'æ*, -ē, L.) A thin plate, scale, or layer:—pl. The foliaceous erect scales appended to cert. corollæ, also the gills of an agaric (bot.).

Lam'ellar, -lăr, a. Cons. of or disposed in lamellæ. H., *lam'ellarly*, ad. 91.

Lam'ellate, -lāte, a. = *lam'ellated*, -ĕd. Composed of lamellæ, or cov. with them. (bot.; &c.) [mellæ; hav. a foliated structure.

Lamelliferous, -lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Composed of la-

*Lamell'iform**, -e-form, a. 26. Hav. the form of a lamella or scale.

Lamellirostral, -le-rŏs'-trăl, a. Hav. the margin of the beak furn. with lamellæ or dental plates. (orn.) [or mournful ballad. (v. v.)

*Lament**, lă-mĕnt', s. Lamentation; an elegy

Lament', vt. To bewail; to mourn for; to deplore:—vi. To expr. sorrow or grief in audible complaints or cries; to regret deeply; to grieve, mourn, sorrow. H., *lament'ing*, p.; *lament'ed*, pp., a.; *lament'er*, s.; *lament'ing*†, *lāmenta'tion* (act, &c.; v. i.), s. 89.

Lamentable, lăm'-ĕnt-ăbl, a. 45. To be lamented; deserv. or expr. sorrow; mournful; (somet.) miserable, pitiful, despicable (in contempt, &c.). H., *lam'entably*, ad. 91.

Lamentation, -ĕn-tā'-shŭn, s. Sorrow or grief audibly expr.; cries of grief; wailing; outcry:—pl. A cert. book of the O. Test. (v. v.)

Lamenting, lă-mĕnt'-ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *lament'ingly*, ad. 91.

Lamia, lā'-me-ă, lāme'-yă†—K., lăm'-e-ă—S., s. 45. A hag; a witch; a demon under the form of a beaut. woman. (L.)

Lamina, lăm'-ĭn-ă, s. (pl., *lam'inæ*, -ē.) A thin plate or scale; a thin layer or coat lying over another (as in minerals, the bones, &c.); any thin, expanded surf. or blade (bot.). [L.]

Lam'inar, -ĕr, a. Cons. of or res. laminæ.

Lam'inate, -āte, a. Plated; formed of laminæ disposed over one another; laminar.

Lam'inate, vt. To form into a lamina or laminæ. H., *lam'inating*, p.; *lam'inated*, pp., a.; *lam'inable*, 45, a.; *lamina'tion*, 86, s. 89.

Laminiferous, -lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Construc. or cons. of laminæ.

Lamm†§, lăm, vt. To beat soundly; to cudgel.

Lammas, lăm'-ăs, s. The 1st of Aug. (=*Lamm'as-day*); the time about Lammas‡. [vulture.

Lamm'ergeir, -ĕr-gīre, s. 30, 99. The bearded

Lamp, lămp, s. A ves. for cont. some combus. liq. (us. oil), wh. is burnt by means of a wick, and thus affords light; fig., a light of any kind (ocular or ment.). H., *lamp'ist* (a maker, &c. of l.), *lamp'light*, *lamp'black* (the soot of burning pitch, resin, &c.; orig., of a l.), s. 90.

Lamp'adrome, -ă-drōme, s. A race by young men with lamps in their hands; also the place of contest. (anc. Gr.) H., *lamp'adist* (the winner), s. 90.

Lampass, lăm'-păs, s. An acciden. fleshy swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth. (far.)

Lam'per-eel, -pĕr-ēle, s. The lamprey.

Lampic, lămp'-ĭk, a. Of or from a lamp. H., *lamp'ic acid*†, s. 91.

Lamp'ing†, -ĭng, a. Shining; sparkling.

Lampoon, lăm-pōōn', s. 20. A personal satire, inten. to vex or irritate rather than reform; abuse; low censure.

Lampoon', vt. To assail with lampoonry or personal satire; to lash or satirise. H., *lampoon'ing*, p.; *lampooned'*, pp., a.; *lampoon'er*, s. (v. i.) 89. [or satire.

Lampoon'ry, -re, s. Written personal abuse

Lamprey, lăm'-pre, s. = *lam'prel*; *lam'pron**. An anguilliform fish, res. the eel, of sev.

*Lanary**, lă'-ndr-e, s. A wool-store. [species.

La'nate, -nāte, a. = *lā'nated*, -ĕd. Woolly. (bot.; zool.)

Lance, lănse, lănse—We., s. 9, 28. A long shaft of wood, with a spear-head, and bearing a small flag (used as a cavalry weapon). H., *lance'ly*† (like or suitable to), a. 90.

Lance, vt. To pierce with, or as with a lance; to cut or open with a lancet (surg.). H., *lan"cing*, p.; *lanced'*, pp., a.; *lan"cer*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Lanceolar, lăn'-se-o-lăr, a. = *lan'ceolate*, -lāte; *lan'ceolated*, -ĕd. 28. Oval, tapering toward the ends. (bot.; zool.)

*Lancepesade**, lănse-pe-ādde', s. An officer under a corporal; a reduced officer.

Lan"cer, -ĕr, s. A soldier armed with a lance; a lancet†. (v. s.)

Lancet, lăn'-sĕt, s. A small instr. used to open veins, tumours, &c. (surg.); a high and narrow pointed like a lancet (= *lan'cet window*.—arch.).

Lanch, lănch, lănch—We., vt. 29. To throw, as a lance from the hand. See *Launch*. [lance.

Lanciform, lăn'-se-form, a. 26. Shaped like a

Lan'cinate, -se-nāte, vt. To tear; to lacerate. H., *lan'cinating*, p.; *lan'cinated*, pp.; *lancina'tion*, 86, s. 89.

Land, s. In a gen. sense, earth, the dry solid portion of the surf. of the globe (in distinc. from water); a district, region, or country, distinct from other countries; the surf. of any par. part or place; ground; soil; real estate; arable ground (leg.); a nation or people; the unploughed ground bet. the furrows (= a *land*—agr.). H., *land'less*, a.; *land'ward*, -wĕrd, 25 (tow. the l.), ad. 90. Among the comp. are—*land'-breeze* (a b. from the l.), *land'-flood*, -flŭd (an inundation), *land'-force* (mil.), *land'holder*, *land'-jobber* (a speculator in l. by trade), *land'lubber* (a landsman, in reproach—naut.), *land'-office* (where sales of new l. are made and regis.—U. S.), *land'-owner*, *land'reeve* (a sort of under land-steward), *land'-spring*, *land'-*

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straight†, -strāt, or *land'-strāit** (a nar. strip of l.), *land'-tax*, *land'-turn** (land-breeze), *land'waiter* (an off. of the customs who attends to the landing of goods), *land'-wind* (land-breeze), &c., s. (v. l.)

Land, vt. To set on shore (as passeng. or goods):—vi. To go on shore (as from a ship or boat); to disembark. H., *land'ing*, p., a.; *land'ed*, pp., a.; (a) *land'ing*, s. (v. l.) 89.

Land'esmann, -ăm-ăn, s. The ch. magistrate of a canton; also the president of the diet. (Switz.)

Landau, lăn'-daŭ'—S., We., -daŭ'—K., P., Wa., a. s. A coach with a top wh. may be opened and thrown back, orig. from *Lan'dau* (q. v.). [a landau.

Landaulet, -lĕt', s. A chariot wh. opens like

Land'ed, -ĕd, a. Hav. an estate in land; cons. in land. (v. v.)

Land'fall, -fâwl, s. 8. A sud. or unexpec. accession of landed prop. by death†; the first land discov. after a voyage (naut.).

Land'grave, -grāve, s. The title of cert. Germ. princes. H., *landgraviate*, -grā'-ve-ăt (the territory, office, or juris. of a), s. 90.

Landing, lănd'-ing, s. The act of landing (v. v.); a *land'ing-place* for either passeng. or goods; the level part of a staircase, or that wh. con. one flight with another (arch.).

Land'lock, -lŏk, vt. To enclose or encompass with land. H., *land'locking*, p.; *land'locked*, pp., a. 89.

Land'loper, -lōpe-ĕr, s. = *land'louper*, -lōōp-ĕr. A wanderer, a vagrant; a 'landlubber' (q. v.—naut.).

Land'lord, -lord, s. 25-6. (f., *land'lădy*.) One who owns lands or houses; one who receives rents from tenants; the master of an inn or tavern. H., *land'lordry*† (state of), s. 90.

Land'mark, -mărk, s. Any thing fixed or set up to mark or preserve the boundaries of land; any elevated obj. serving as a guide to seamen (navig.).

Land'scape, -skāpe, s. 26. Such a portion of land or country as the eye can embrace at one view; aspect or prospect of a country, rural scenery; also a picture repr. such scenery, or in imit. of it. H., *land'scape*† (to draw, &c., l.), vi.; *land'scape-gardening* (art of laying out grounds with a view to rustic effect), *land'scape-painter*, &c., s. 90.

Land'slip, -slĭp, s. = *land'slide*. The falling or sliding down of a consid. mass of earth from the side of a hill or mountain.

Landsman, lăndz'-măn, s. 35. = *land'man*. One who lives on land (opp. to *seaman*); (more us.) a novice in sea-service (naut.).

Land'storm, -stōōrm, s. 99. A levee en masse. (Ger.)

Land'wehr, -wāre, s. 99. Militia. (Aust.; Prus.)

Lane, Lāne, s. A narrow way or road (par. bet. hedges†); a nar. street, an alley; a passage bet. lines of men.

Langrage, lăng'-grāje, s. = *lan'grel*, -grĕl; *lan'grel-shot*. 30-2. A kind of mixed bar and grape shot. (nav.)

Lang settle†, s. A long bench or settle. (prov.)

Langsyne, lăng-sīne', ad. Long ago. (Sco.)

Language, lăng'-gwāje, s. 30-2, 18. Human speech, the expr. of ideas by means of words; the tongue or speech pec. to a nation; style or man. of expr. pec. to an indiv.; fig., a nation as disting. by its lang.; any mode of expr. thoughts (as the lang. of the eye, flowers, &c.); the inarticulate but signif. sounds of brute animals. H., *lan'guaged*† (hav. a l.; expert in l.; eloquent), a.; *lan'guage-master*† (a teacher of l.), s.; &c. 90.

Lan'guage†, vt. To express in language.

Langued, lăngd, a. Hav. the tongue in a dif. tincture to the body. (her.) [ingly. (mus.)

Languente, lăn-gwĕn'-tă, ad. 99. Languish-

*Languet**, lăng'-gwĕt, s. Any thing tongue-shaped.

Languid, lăng'-gwĭd, a. 30, 18. Hav. languor; weak, faint, weary, exhausted; dull, spiritless; without animation or activity. H., *lan'guidly*, 43, ad.; *lan'guidness*, s. 91.

Languish, lăng'-gwĭsh, s. 30, 18. Languishment; a soft or tender look or mien (v. v.).

Lan'guish, vt. To cause to droop or pine†; to make feeble†:—vi. To lose strength, vigour, or animation; to lose vital energy (app. to both anim. and veg.); to be or to become dull, feeble, or spiritless; to grow dull or inactive (as trade or comm.); to sink or pine under grief or other continued passion; to look with inviting softness or tenderness. H., *lan'guishing*, p., a.; *lan'guished*, pp.; *lan'guisher*, s.; *lan'guishing*† or *lan'guishment* (act; state; softness of look or mien), s. 89. [*ingly*, ad. 91.

Lan'guishing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *lan'guish-*

Languor, lăng'-gwŭr, s. 30, 18. The feeling or cond. induced by exhaustion of the strength or spirits; faintness, weariness, prostration, lassitude; mental dulness, feebleness, or indif.; softness, laxity; listlessness.

Laniard, lăn'-yărd, s. = *lan'yard*. 25. A short rope or line used to lash tackle, &c. (naut.)

Laniary, lă'-ne-ăr-e, lănz'-yăr-e†—K., lăn'—S., a. 45. Lacerating, tearing (app. to the canine teeth—co. anat.).

La'niary (v. su.), s. Shambles†; a canine tooth.

Laniate†, lă'-ne-āte, lăn'—S., vt. 45. To tear in pieces; to cut up (as a butcher). H., *lăniation**, 36, s.; &c. 89. [wool. (bot.)

Laniferous, lă-nĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing or prod.

*Lanif'ical**, -ĭk-ăl, a. Working in wool.

Lanifice†, lăn'-e-fĭs, s. 28. The manuf. of woollens. [(zool.).

Lanigerous, -nĭj'-ĕr-ŭs. a. 32. Bearing wool

Lank, lăngk, a. 45. Loose, lax; easily yielding to pressure; not plump or distended; thin, slender; languid, drooping†. H., *lank'ly*, ad.; *lank'ness*, 91.

Lank'y†§, a. Lank and tall.

Lanneret, lăn'-ĕr-ĕt, s. = *lan'eret*. (f., *lann'er*.) A spec. of hawk; a little hawk (S., Wa.).

Lansquenet, lănse'-ke-nĕt, -kĕn-ĕt—K., S., Wa., s. A pikeman† (Ger.); a cert. game of cards (= *lambs'kinnet*§).

Lantern, lăn'-tĕrn, s. = *lan'thorn*§. A case or guard for a candle or lamp; the upper part of a lighthouse; a drum-shaped erection on the top of a dome or an apartm. to give light, also the upper square cage wh. illuminates a corridor or gallery (arch.). H., *lan'tern-jawed*§ (thin-visaged), a.; *lan'tern-fly* (of So. Amer.), *lan'tern-jaws*§, &c., s. 90. [metal.

Lanthanium, lăn-thā'-ne-ŭm, s. A cert. rare

Lanuginous, lă-nū'-jĭn-ŭs, a. = *lanuginōse'*. 45. Downy; cov. with fine soft hair. (bot.)

Laocoon, lā-ŏk'-o-ŏn, s. 99. The priest of

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Apollo or Neptune dur. the Trojan war; also a celebr. group repr. the tragical fate of Laocoon and his sons (sculp.).

Laodicean, -dĭ-ə-sē'-ăn, a. Of or res. the Christians of *Laodicea*; lukewarm in religion. H., *Laodicean'ism**, s. 91.

Lap, lăp, s. The loose part of anything (per. of a garment); the part of the clothes wh. cover the knees and thighs in a sitting posture (par. of women), and h., the knees in this position; a flap; the part of any body wh. lies on or cov. another. H., (a) *lap'ful*, *lap'dog* (a d. fondled by ladies), *lap'ling** (a sensualist), *lap'stone* (on wh. a shoemaker beats his leather), *lap'work* (w. in wh. one part overlaps another), &c., s. 89.

Lap, vt. To bend and lay over or on; to wrap or twist round; to infold or involve; to take up with the tongue (as a liq.):—vi. To be spread or laid; to be turned over someth. else; to feed or drink by means of the tongue. H., *lapp'ing*, p.; *lapped*, pp.; *lapp'er*, s. 89.

Lapel, lă-pĕl', s. The part of a coat or waistcoat wh. laps over, or is turned back; the facing. H., *lapelled** (hav. l.), a. 90.

Lapicide†, lăp'-ə-sīde, s. A stone-cutter.

*Lapidarious**, -dāre'-ə-ŭs, a. Lapideous.

Lapidary, lăp'-ə-dăr-ə, s. 25. Pert. to the art of the lapidary; inscribed on stone; proper for inscriptions.

Lap'idary, s. = *lap'idist*, -dĭst. One who cuts, polishes, and engraves orn. or precious stones; also a dealer or a virtuoso in gems or precious stones.

Lap'idate, -dāte, vt. To assail or kill by stoning; to lapidify*. H., *lapidat'ion**, 26, s.; &c. 89.

Lapideous, lă-pĭd'-ə-ŭs, a. 45. Stony; of or res. stone.

Lapidescent, lăp-ə-dĕs'-ənt, a. Growing or turning to stone; lapidific. H., *lapidescence*, -ĕnse, s. 91. [another into stone.

*Lapidesc'ent**, s. A subs. capable of converting

Lapidific, -dĭf'-ĭk, a. Forming or conver. into stone.

Lapidify, lă-pĭd'-ə-fī, vt. 48. To form or convert into stone:—vi. To become stone. H., *lapid'ifying*, p.; *lapid'ified*, pp., a.; *lapidification*, -fə-kā'-shŭn, s. 89. [making stony.

Lapillation, lăp-ĭl-lā'-shŭn, s. Stoniness; a

Lapilli, lă-pĭl'-ī, s. pl. 99. Volcanic ashes cont. small stony concretions. (L.)

Lapis, lā'-pĭs, s. 99. A stone. H., *lāpis hepat'icus** (liver stone), *lāpis infernal'is*† (lunar caustic), *lāpis lazu'li* (azure stone), *lāpis Lyd'ius** (touch-stone; basanite), &c., s. (L.)

*Lappet**†, lăp'-ĕt, s. A little lap or flap hanging loose (par. of a garment or head-dress).

Lapse, lăpse, s. A glide or gliding; a flow, falling, or passing; smooth course; a slip (phys. or mor.); a slight error or mistake; a slight deviation from truth, rectitude, or duty; transition of right from one to another (v. i.); the fall (theol.).

Lapse, vt. To suffer to slip, or to become vacant†:—vi. To glide; to flow; to pass slowly, silently, or by degrees; to slide or slip in faith or moral conduct; to err through inadvertency or mistake; to fall by the negligence of one proprietor or patron to another (leg.; eccl.). H., *laps'ing*, p.; *lapsed*, pp., a. 89.

Lapsided, lăp'-†, a. See *Lopsided*.

Lapwing, lăp'-wing, s. A kind of plover; the pewit. [household god.

Lar, lär, s. (pl., *lars**, E.; *la'res*, -rēz, L.) A

Lar'board, -bord, s. Part. to the larboard (naut.)

Lar'board, a. The left-hand *side* of a ship to a person looking tow. the head. (naut.)

Larceny, lär'-sə-ne, s. Petty theft (as of another's goods or personal property dur. his absence, or without his knowl.). (specties.

Larch, lärch, s. 7, 29. A kind of pine-tree of spr.

Lard, lärd, s. The fat of swine melted from the integuments; bacon*. H., *lard'-oil*, &c., s.

Lard, vt. To smear, blend, or baste with lard; to stuff with or to insert slips of bacon in (cook.); to enrich or mix with any thing by way of seasoning or improvem.† (lit. or fig.). H., *lard'ing*, p.; *lard'ed*, pp., a. 89.

*Lardaceous**, lär-dā'-sh'-ŭs, a. Of or like lard.

Larder, lärd'-ər, s. = *lard'ry*†. The room or place in a house where meat, &c., are kept. H., *lard'erer* (one who has charge of), s. 90.

Large, lärje, a. 32. Exced. the us. standard; great in bulk, extent, number, amount, capacity, &c.; spread out in size; bulky; wide; extensive; comprehensive; copious; diffusive; liberal, abundant. H., *large'ly*, 48, ad.; *large'ness*, s.; *lar'gish*†§ (rather large), a. 91.—*At large* = without restraint; diffusely, fully.

Large, s. An obs. mus. note (= 4 breves).

Largess, lär'-jĕs, s. 32. A present; a gift or donation. [slowly. (musa.) [It.

Larghetto, -gĕt'-ə, ad. 90, 99. Somewhat

*Largiflu'ous**, -jĭf'-l'ōō-ŭs, a. 32. Flowing copiously.

Largo, lär'-go, ad. 99. Slowly. (musa.)

Lariat, lăr'-ə-ət, s. 26. The lasso.

Lark, lärk, s. A well-known singing-bird sport§ (coss., low or mischi., or disrep.). H., *lark'-like*, a.—*Lark's'-heel*, *lark'spur*, an flow. plants.

Lark, vi. To catch larks; (to make sport) to indulge in larks, to rake§. H., *lark'ing*, p. a.; *larked*, pp.; *lark'er* (appr., a rake§), s.

Larmier, lär'-mə-ēr, -mēr, s. The cornice the eaves or drip. (archi.)

Larr'up§, -ŭp, vt. To beat or flog.

*Lar'va**, -vă, s. Alarum, alarm (q. v.).

Larva, lär'-vă, s. = *larva**. (pl., *lar'væ*, -vē. An insect in its 'masked' or first stage existence (*i. e.*, grub or caterpillar—cantom. a metabolian reptile (as the frog) in a co resp. state (herp.); the spectre of a diseased person (anc. Rome). [L.]

Lar'val, -vĭl, a. Of or rel. to a larva.

Lar'vated, -vā-tĕd, a. Masked; clothed as in

Laryngeal, lă-rĭn'-jə-ăl, -ring-ge—ĕ., a. *larjn'geus*, -ăn. 89-2. Pert. to the laryn

Laryngitis, -jī'-tĭs, s. 32. Inflammation the larynx. (path.)

Laryngotomy, -ring-gŏt'-ə-me, s. 89. T oper. of making an opening into the laryn to admit of respiration. (surg.)

Larynx, lăr'-ingks, lā'-ringks—Ja., Wo 26, 45. The upper extrem. of the trach (anat.) [Indian

Lascar, lăs'-kär, -kăr'—S., s. A

Lascivious, lăs-sĭv'-ə-ŭs, -sĭv'-y'ŭs† —H. = *lascivient*†, -yĕnt. Loose, lewd, wanton, soft, luxurious. H., *lascivi* 43, ad.; *lascivi'ousness*, *lascivi'ousness*†, -ne,

Lash, lăsh, s. The thong or flexible

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whip; a stroke with a whip, or with any thing tough and pliant, also the sound caused by it; fig., a stroke of satire, a sarcasm, a sharp retort; a leash or leading string†. (v. v.)

Lash, vt. To strike with or as with a lash; to whip or scourge; to move with a sud. spring or jerk; to beat (as with someth. loose); to dash against (as waves); fig., to scourge with satire, to censure with severity; to secure, tie, or bind with a string or a small rope (naut.):—vi. To ply the whip; to scourge. H., *lash'ing*, p.; *lashed*, pp.; *lash'er* (he or that), s.; *lash'ing* (act; castigation; chastisem.; a cord or rope used for l.—naut.), s. 89.—To *lash out*†, is to be extravag. or unruly.

Lass, las, lăs—We., s. 9. = *last'ie*, -e (Sco.). A girl*; a young woman*; appr., a country maiden. H., *lass'lorn*† (forsaken by l. or mistress), a. 90.

Lassitude, lăs'-e-tūde, s. 12. Weakness; weariness; fatigue; languor of body or mind; the morbid sensation of languor wh. often prec. disease (med.).

Lasso, lăs'-o, s. A rope or cord with a running noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.

Last, lăst, lâst—S., Wa., lŏst—K., We., s. 9. That comes after all the rest in time, place, or order; that has none beyond; latest; hindmost; next before the present; utmost; final, ultimate; lowest, meanest. H., *last'ly*, ad. 91.—*Last* or *the last* = the end or conclus.:—*at last* = ultimately.

Last, ad. The last time; in conclus.; finally.

Last, s. A load; a weight or meas. of dif. values (us. = 4000 lb.); a freight or cargo†; a wooden mould or block on wh. boots and shoes are made.

Last, vt. To fit or stretch on a last (tech.):—vi. To continue; to endure; to remain unimpaired; to hold out. H., *last'ing*, p., s.; *last'ed*, pp. (v. i.) 89.

Last'age, -ăj, s. Duty paid for freight or transportation†; ballast*; freight or cargo*.

Last'ing, -ing, a. Of long continuance; durable; permanent; undecaying. H., *last'ingly*, 43, ad.; *last'ingness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Last'ing, s. Endurance† (v. v.); a smooth woollen stuff used for shoes.

Latch, lĭtch, s. 89. The catch of a door:—pl. Latchings (v. i.). H., *latch'-key*, *latch'-string*, &c. 90.

Latch, vt. To fasten with a latch; to fasten gen.; to smear†. H., *latch'ing*, p.; *latched*, pp.

Latch'et, -ĕt, s. The buckle or the string of a shoe. (scrip.)

Late, lāte, a. Coming after the us. or expec. time; long delayed; far advanced tow. the end or close; last in any place, office, or character; that existed, happened, or arrived but a little while ago; deceased, departed; not long past; far advanced in the night†; recent; modern. H., *late'ly*, 43, ad.; *late'ness*, s.; *lāt'ish*† or *late'ward** (rather late), a. 91.

Late, ad. After the us. or the proper time or season (com. with *too*); after delay; not long ago, lately; far in the night, day, week, season, or any other par. period (esp. the first).—*Of late* = lately:—*too late* = after the proper time (v. su.).

La''ted†, a. Belated (q. v.). [to sails.—Medit.)

Lateen, lă-tēne', a. Broad and triangular (app.

Latent, lā'-tĕnt, a. Hidden; concealed; not visible, appar., or exis. sensibly (par. app. to the heat on wh. the liq., vaporous, and aëriform state of bodies depend, and wh. is not indic. by the thermometer = *la'tent heat*.—chem.; physics). H., *la'tently*, ad.; *la'tency*, -tĕn-se, s. 91.

Lateral, lăt'-ĕr-ăl, a. Side; of, on, in, or rel. to the side; proc. from, inclined to, or being in the direc. of the side; oblique. H., *lat'erally*, 43, ad.; *lateral'ity*†, s. 91.

Lat'eran, -ĕr-ăn, s. A church at Rome, the pope's see. [side of a leaf at the base. (bot.)

Laterifo'lious, lăt-ĕr-e-, a. Growing on the

Lateritious, -ish'-'tŭs, a. Res. a brick; brick-coloured.

Lath, lăth, s. (pl., *laths*, lăthz.) 37-8. One of the thin cleft slips of wood used in slating, tiling, and plastering (arch.); a cert. subdiv. of a county (Kent; Ir.; = *lathe*—Br., P. Cyc.). H., *lath'y*† (res. a l.), a. 91.

Lath, vt. To fill up or cov. with laths. H., *lath'ing*, p.; *lathed*, pp., a.; *lath'ing* (also laths as fixed—arch.), s. 89.

Lathe, lāthe, s. 86. A mach. empl. in turning.

Lather, lăth'-ĕr, s. 38. The foam or froth made with soap and water; profuse sweat† (par. of a horse). H., *lath'ery*† (frothy), a. 90.

Lath'er, vt. To cover with lather:—vi. To froth (as soap and water); to become frothy; to beat or flog†. H., *lath'ering*, p., s.‡; *lath'ered*, pp. 89.

Latibulize, lă-tĭb'-ū-līze, vi. 60. To retire into a den or retreat; to hibernate. (nat. hist.)

Laticlave, lăt'-e-klāve, s. The distinctive broad stripe of purple worn by senators. (anc. Rome.)

Laticostate, -kŏs'-tāte, a. Broad-ribbed.

Latident'ate, a. Broad-toothed.

Latifo'lious, a. = *latifo'liate*. Broad-leafed.

Latin, lăt'-ĭn, a. 15. Pert. to Latin or the Latins; Roman; wr. or spoken in Latin.

Lat'in, s. The lang. of the anc. Romans; a Lat. exercise†. H., *Lat'inly** (in or accor. to L.), ad.; *Lat'inism*, -ĭzm (a L. idiom).

Lat'inist (one skilled in L.), &c., s. 90.

Latinize, lăt'-ĭn-īze, vt. 60. = *Lat'in*†. 15. To turn into L.; to give L. terminations to (as for. words):—vi. To use L. words or phrases. H., *Lat'inizing*, p.; *Lat'inized*, pp., a. 89.

Latinity, lă-tĭn'-ĭt-e, s. Pur. of L. style or idiom; the L. tongue.

Latiros'trous, a. = *latiros'trate*. Broad-beaked.

Lat'itant†, -e-tănt, a. Lying hid; lurking. H., *lat'itancy*†, -se, or *latita'tion*†, 36, s. 91.

Latitude, lăt'-e-tūde, s. 18. Breadth, width*, room, space, extent*†; the shorter axis; (in eq. bodies) the line from right to left; the dist. of a celes. body from the ecliptic (ast.); the distance of a place from the earth's equator expr. in degrees (geog.); fig., unrestrained meaning or acceptation; freedom from settled rules or limits; laxity; diffusion.

Latitudinal, -tū'-dĭn-ăl, a. Pert. to latitude.

Latitudinarian, -ăre'-e-ăn, s. 45. Unrestrained; uncomfined; lax in relig. opinions.

Latitudina'rian, s. One who indulges in freedom of opin. (par. in relig.); one who departs from orthodoxy in thought or in interpretation (theol.). H., *latitudinăr'ianism*, -ĭzm (unrestraint; laxity of opin.; &c.), s. 90.

Latitudinous, -tū'-dĭn-ŭs, a. Hav. lat.; large

Latrant, lā'-trănt, a. Barking. [in extent.

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Latria, lă-trĭ'-ă—A., Jo., S., We., (praf., but less us.) lā'-tre-ă—Wa., lāt'-re-ă—K., Sh., s. 99. The highest order of worship, or that paid to God. (Ro. Cath.) See *Dulia*.

Latrocinyt, lăt'-ro-sĭn-e, s. Theft; larceny.

Latten, lăt'-ĕn, lāt'n‡—J. & M., K., s. 13. Brass or bronze form. used for crosses; tinned iron-plate, tin (prov.).—*Latt'en-brass*† is milled brass-plate.

Latter, lăt'-ĕr, s. Coming, happening, or exis. after someth. else (opp. to *former*); mentioned the last of two; modern, recent; later*. H., *latt'erly*, ad. 91. [(prov.)

Latt'ermath, -măth, s. 37. The aftermath.

Lattice, lăt'-ĭs, s. 28. Made of bars or laths of wood or metal, crossing each other at short distances. H., *latt'ice-work*, s. (v. i.) 90.

Latt'ice, s. Any thing made of lattice-work (par. a window).

Latt'ice, vt. To form with cross-bars and open squares; to furn. with a lattice. H., *latt'iced*, -ĭst, pp., a., &c. 89.

Laud, lâwd, s. 8. Praise†; the part of worship cons. in praise*:—pl. Prayers form. used at daybreak (Ro. Cath.).

Laud, vt. To praise; to celebrate; to extol. H., *laud'ing*, p.; *laud'ed*, pp., a.; *laud'er*, s.; *laud'able*, a. 89.

Laud'able, -ăbl, a. Praiseworthy; commendable. H., *laud'ably*, ad.; *laud'ableness*, s. 89.

Laudanum, lŏd'-ă-nŭm, lâwd'—P., We., lŏd'-nŭm‡§, s. Tincture of opium.

*Laudation**, -ā'-shŭn, s. The act of lauding; praise; honour paid.

Laudatory, lâwd'-ă-tŏr-e, a. 25. = *laud'ative**, 45. Cont. praise; tend. to praise.

Laud'atory, s. = *laud'ative**. That wh. cont. praise; a panegyric.

Laugh, lâf, s. 7, 45. The convulsive audible expr. of sud. mirth pec. to the human species. (v. v.) H., *laugh'less**, *laugh'worthy*†, a. 90.

Laugh, vt. To ridicule or deride (with *out* after the obj.):—vi. To make the convulsive noise, and exh. the pec. turn of features charac. of sud. mirth; to be or appear gay or lively (poet.). H., *laugh'ing*, p., a.; *laughed*, lâft, pp.; *laugh'er*, s.; *laugh'ing* (act; laughter), s. 89.

Laugh'able, -ăbl, a. 45. Of a kind to excite laughter; droll, comical‡.

Laugh'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *laugh'ingly*, ad. 91. H. also—*laugh'ing-gas* (nitrous oxide), *laugh'ing-stock* (an obj. or butt of ridicule), &c., s.

Laugh'ter, -tĕr, s. The act or the noise of laughing; mirth expr. by laughs. H., *laugh'terless*, a. 90.

Launch, lânch, s. 7, 29. The act of launching; the largest boat car. by a man-of-war.

Launch, vt. To cause to slide into the water (as a ship from the 'stocks'); fig., to send from the hand; to send forth, to set afloat:—vi. To move or slide into the water (as a ship); fig., to go forth (as into a large space or scheme); to plunge; to expatiate in language. H., *launch'ing*, p.; *launched*, pp.

Launder, lân'-dĕr, s. A laundress†; a trough used in washing ore (mi.).

Laun'der†, vt. = *laun'dress*†, -drĕs. To lave or wash:—vi. To prac. washing.

*Laun'derer**, -ĕr, s. = *laun'drer**. (f., *laun'dress.*) One whose employm. is to wash and get up linen, &c.

Laun'dry, -dre, s. A washing†; a place or room where clothes are washed; a pub. wash-house. H., *laun'drymaid* (a m. who keeps a l.), &c., s. 90. [with laurel.

Laureate, lâw'-re-ăte, a. Decked or crowned

Lau'reate, s. One who is laureated; appr., the poet laureate (q. v.). H., *lau'reateship*, s. 90.

Lau'reate, vt. To crown (orig. with laurel) in token of literary merit; to confer a degree upon (Sco. univ.). H., *lau'reating*, p.; *lau'reated*, pp.; *laurea'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Laurel, lŏr'-ĕl, lâw'-rĕl—P., K., We., s. A small evergreen tree; the sweet-bay. H., *laur'elled* (crowned with; laureate), a. 90.

Laur'estine, -ĕs-tĭne, -tĭn—We. (v. su.), s. = *laurustī'nus*, L. An orn. evergreen shrub

Lauriferous, lâw-rĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. or bearing laurel.

Lau'rine, -rĭn, s. 58. Bay-berry camphor.

Lava, lā'-vă, lăv'-ă—J. & M., *lä'-vä*—Ja., K., s. The subs. wh. flow in a melted state from a volcano. H., *la'va-like*, a. 90.

Lavatory, lăv'-ă-tŏr-e, s. 25. A place for washing; a lotion*.

Lave, lāve, vt. To wash; to bathe; to lade out:—vi. To bathe; to wash one's self. H., *lāv'ing*, p.; *laved*, pp.; *lāv'er* (one who washes*; a large wash-basin; v. i.), s.; *lave'ment* (a washing; appr., an enema), *lavation*, lă-vā'-shŭn (a washing), s. 89.

Laveer, lă-vēr', vt., vi. To veer†; to tack* (naut.). [laundress†.

Lavender, lăv'-ĕn-dĕr, s. An odorif. plant; a

Laver, lā'-vĕr, s. An esculent marine plant.

Laverock, lăv'-ĕr-ŏk, s. The lark. (Sco.)

Lavish, lăv'-ĭsh, a. Prodigal, wasteful, indiscreetly liberal; wild, unrestrained; profuse; extravagant. H., *lav'ishly*, 43, ad.; *lav'ishness*, s. 91.

Lav'ish, vt. To expend or bestow with profusion; to waste; to squander. H., *lav'ishing*, p.; *lav'ished*, pp.; *lav'isher*, a.; *lav'ishment* (act; lavishness*), s. 89. [dance.

Lavolt, lă-vōlt', s. = *lavol'ta*, It. A cert. old

Law, lâw, s. 8. A rule of action imposed by competent auth.; the expression of the will of the supreme power of a state; a statute, edict, or commandm.; custom pub. estab.; a rule of direction; that wh. governs or tends to rule; the word of God; the institution of Moses, or the books cont. it (theol.); h. fig., a theoret. prin. educed from prac. or observ.; a rule or axiom of science; a settled prin. or undeviating effect; in a collec. sense, any body of rules or decrees, or all the rules applicable or bel. to any given subj., purp., place, or nation; h. pop. and fig., the necess. relations resul. from the order of things (embr. prin., properties, effects, &c.); jurisprudence; judic. process; conformity to law; that wh. is lawful. H., *law'-breaker*, *law'-day* (a day of open court; a leet or sheriff's court), *law'-lore*†, *law'-maker*, *law'-monger*†, -mŭng- (a pettifogger), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.—*Can'on law* is eccl. law; *ceremon'ial law*, the Mosaic institution of rites and ceremonies; *civ'il law*, the l. of a state or country; appr. the institutes of the Roman l. as admin. in the eccl. courts; *comm'on law*, unwritten or judge-made l., or that valid from immemorial usage; *crim'inal law*, that wh. rel. to crimes ag. the person and prop.;

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ecclesias'tical law, canon l.; *internā"tional law*, that wh. regul. the mut. intercourse and rel. of nations and states; *Jew'ish* or *Mosa'ic law*, that giv. to Moses; *mor'al law*, that of morality or the social duties; appr., the l. of the Mosaic 'tables'; *mun'cipal* or *pos'itive law*, l. in its ordin. sense, or that wh. regul. the civil conduct and affairs of a people; *phÿs'ical law*, that of nature; *revealed' law*, that of Moses and Christ; *stat'ute* or *writ'en law*, that enacted by the supreme power and promulg. and recorded in writing.—*Laws of nations* are those forming internat. l.:—*law of na'ture*, a rule of conduct founded on conscience and social feeling, indep. of revealed or positive l.:—*laws of na'ture, phys'ical laws*, the definite prop., actions, tendencies, &c., impressed by the divine hand on matter and being, in all their varied cond. and forms.

Lawful, lâw'-fûl, a. 21. Conformable to law; constituted by law; legal. H., *law'fully*, 43, ad.; *law'fulness*, s. 91.

Law'giver, -giv-ĕr, s. 30. A legislator.

Law'giving†, -giv-ĭng, s. Legislative.

Law'ing†, -ĭng, s. Expeditation. (for. l.)

Law'less, -lĭs, a. Unrestrained by law; illegal; &c. H., *law'lessly*, 43, ad.; *law'lessness*, s. 91.

Lawn, lâwn, s. 8. An open grassy plain (par. one in front of or around a mansion); a sort of fine linen or cambric. H., *lawn* (made of), *lawn'y* (made of" ; level, grassy†), a. 90.

Lawsuit, lâw'-sūte, s. 18. A suit or process in law; a litigation.

Law'yer, -yĕr, s. One who is versed in or who prac. law; a barrister, counsel, or civilian; pop., a solicitor or attorney. H., *law'yerlikz*†, *law'yerly*†, a. 90.

Lax, lăks, a. Loose, flabby, soft; not tight, firm, or tense; not rigidly exact; not strict (as discipline or morals); vague, dissolute, licentious; loose or open of bowels. H., *lax'ly*, ad.; *lax'ness*, *lax'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Lax†, s. Looseness, diarrhœa; a sort of salmon.

Laxation, -k'-shŭn, s. 36. The act of loosening; the state of being loosened or relaxed.

Lax'ative, -ă-tĭv, a. 45. Gently aperient. H., *lax'ativeness*, s.; (a) *lax'ative*, s. (med.) 91.

Lay, lā, a. Pert. to the laity; not clerical. H., *lay-brot'er* (a lay resid. in a monastery), *lay-clerk'* (a layman who leads the responses in church), *lay-fig'ure* (an artist's jointed model-figure), *lay-vic'ar* (a cathedral chorister), &c., s. 91.

Lay, s. A row, stratum, or layer†; a bet or wager"†; a song; a lyric or narrative poem in simple style and light metre (liter.); meadow or lea (agr.).

Lay, lā, vt. Lit., to throw, set, or place down; h., to put or place gen. (as also its num. other appl.); to put or place so that the obj. shall be flat or extended; to repose it; to beat down, to prostrate (as grass or corn); to settle or still, to keep from rising (as dust); to place or set in order, to dispose regul.; to spread on a surf. (as colours); to calm or appease; to allay; to quiet or still; to restrain from walking" (as a spirit); to spread or set in order; to set (as on a table); to place at hazard, to stake or wager†; to exclude or bring forth (as eggs); to propag. (as plants) by fixing their undetached shoots or twigs in the ground (gard.); to apply (par. with violence); to impose (as a tax, evil, burthen, or punishm.); to impute or charge (as faults); to enjoin (as a duty); to exhibit; to place in mental view (as a plan); to station; to set (as a snare); to contrive or scheme; &c.:—vi. To prod. eggs; to strike, aim, or throw† (with *about* or *at*); to contrive, to form a scheme†. H., *lay'ing*, p.; *laid*, lādz, prt., pp.; *lay'er* (a bird that lays†; that wh. is laid), s.; *lay'ing* (act, &c.), s. (v. l.) 89.—To *lay hold of* = to seize or catch:—to *lay in* = to store; to provide prev.:—to *lay out* = to expend; to plan; to dispose in order (in var. app.):—to *lay to* = to impute; to apply with vigour†:—to *lay up* = to store; to reposit for future use; to confine to the bed or chamber:—to *lay wait* = to remain in ambush:—to *lay the land* = to sail from the land, so that it sinks from view (naut.). [The other comp. of *lay* with ad. and pr. are mostly self-expl.] See *Lie*.

Layer, lā'-ĕr, s. A bed, a stratum; a coat or superficial cov.; a row or course (as of bricks, &c.); a shoot or twig laid for propag.; &c. (v. v.) [layers.

Lay'ering, -ĭng, s. The propag. of plants by

Lay'ing, s. The first coat on laths of two-coat plastering (arch.); the act or period of prod. eggs, also the eggs laid. (v. v.)

Lay'land, -lănd, s. Fallow land. (prov.)

Laymon, lā'-măn, s. One of the laity; a lay-

Lay'stall, -stâwl, s. A dunghill. [figure (pa.).

Lazar, lă'-zăr, s. One who (like Lazarus) is affec. with a filthy and pestilen. disease. H., *la'zar-like* or *la'zarly* (full of sores; leprous), *la'zar-house* (a lazaretto), *la'zarwort*, -wûrt (a plant), &c., s. 90.

Lazaretto, lăz-ă-rĕt'-o, s. (pl., *lazaretti'oe*, -ōz.) = *lazaret'*. A pub. hospital or post-house for patients affec. with contag. diseases. (So. Eur.) 64.

Lazaroni, lăz-ă-rō'-ne, s. pl. = *lazzaro'ni*. 99. The poor of Naples who live in the streets, and have no regul. occupation. (It.)

Laze§, lāze, vt. To waste in sloth:—vi. To be idle. H., *laz'ingly*, p., a., s.; &c. 89.

Lazuli, lăz'-ū-lī, s. Azure-stone.—*Lazu'lite* is also a blue mineral.

Lazy, lā'-ze, a. Disinclined to action or exertion; idle; indolent; sluggish; unwilling to work; slow, tedious. H., *la'zily*, 43, ad.; *la'ziness*, s. 91.

Lea, lē, s. = *ley*†, lē. Meadow or sward-land; land kept under grass or pasturage for a short period (agr.). [*tub*, &c., &c., s. 90.

Leach, lēchz, s. 29. A leteh (q. v.). H., *leach'-Leach*, vt. To letch.

Lead, lĕd, s. A well-known heavy, bluish-gray metal; the plummet used in sounding (naut.); a thin plate of type-metal used to sep. the lines (typ.); a small cylinder of plumbago, forming the marking part of pencils:—pl. A flat roof cov. with lead. H., *lēad'y*", *lēad'en*, a.; *lēad'-pencil*, -all, *lead'-shot*, *lēad'-wort*, &c., s. (v. l.) 90.

Lead, vt. To cover or fit with lead; to widen blank spaces with leads (typ.). H., *lēad'ing*, lĕd'-, p.; *lēad'ed*, pp., a. 89. [tion.

Lead, lēde, s. Precedence; guidance; direc-

Lead, vt. To guide by the hand; to conduct; to go before to shew the way; to guide, con-

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duct, direct (as head or chief); to precede; to guide or direct, to shew the method of attaining; to draw, entice, allure; to induce, to prevail on, to bias or incline; to pass or spend (as a pleasant life):—vt. To go before to shew the way; to conduct (as a chief or comman.); to take precedence or pre-eminence; to exerc. rule or dominion; to draw, to have a tend. to. H., *lēad'ing*, p., a.; *lēd*, *lēad*†, prt., pp.; *lēad'er*, s.; *lēad'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Leaden, lĕd'n, a. 45. Made of or res. lead; fig., heavy, slow, motionless; dull, stupid. H., *lēad'en-hearted*†, *lēad'en-headed*†, &c., s. 91.

Leader, lēd'-ĕr, s. A conductor, chief, &c. (v.v.); the leading editorial article in a newspaper or periodical (litter.); the prin. wheels in any machinery (mech.). H., *lēad'ership*, s. 90.

Lead'ing, -ĭng, a. Chief; principal; directing. H., *lēad'ingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.—*Lead'ing-strings* are those used to support children when beginning to walk.

Leaf, lēf or lēef, s. (pl., *leaves*, lēvz.) The green or greenish, and gen. deciduous parts of plants; an expansion of the bark of a plant, from the axil of wh. a leaf-bud is developed (bot.); also pop., the petal of a flower; any thing wh. res. a leaf in thinness and extension; a part of a book cont. two pages; the mov. side or lap of a table†; one of the sides of window-shutters, folding-doors, &c.†; any thing foliated or thinly pressed or beaten. H., *leafed* or *leaved* (hav. l.), *leaf'less*, &c., a. 90.—Among the comp. are—*leaf'-crowned*, a.; *leaf'-bridge* (a kind of drawb.), *leaf'-fat*† (that occur. in layers), *leaf'-lard*† (from l. *fat*), &c., s. (v. i.)

Leaf, vi. To unfold, prod., or shoot out leaves. H., *leaf'ing*, p.; *leafed*, pp., a.; *leaf'ing*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Leaf'-bud, s. The rudiments of a young branch, pred. in the axil of a leaf, and cons. of embryotic leaves under the form of imbricated scales. (bot.) [ports a leaf; the petiole (bot.).

Leaf'-stalk, *-stĭlk*, s. 8. The stalk wh. sup-

Leafage, lēf'-ĭj, s. 45. Leaves collec.; abund. of leaves; season of leaves or leafing.

Leaf'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *leaf'lessness*, s. 91.

Leaf'let, -lĕt, s. A little leaf; one of the div. of a comp. leaf, a foliole (bot.).

Leaf'y, -e, a. = *leav'y*†. Full of leaves; leaflike. H., *leaf'iness*, s. 91.

League, lēg, s. 30, 45. A contract or union bet. princes or states for mut. aid or defence, or (more us.) to exec. some definite com. enterprise; a comb. for interest, friendship, or party purp.; alliance; confederacy.

League, s. A meas. of length (= 3 miles, Eng.; 2½ m. nearly, Fr.).—A *sea-league* is 3 naut. miles = 3½ miles nearly.

League, vt. To join with in league:—vi. To unite or confederate (as for mut. aid, defence, &c.). H., *leaguing*, lēg'-ĭng, p.; *leagued*, lēgd, pp., a.; *leaguer*, lēg'-ĕr, s. (v. s.) 89.

Leaguer', lēg'-ĕr, s. Siege; investment.

Leak, lēk, s. A hole, fissure, or other defect wh. permits the passage of a liq.; the oozing or passage of any fluid through a defec. part or joint.

Leak, vt. To let in or out by leaking*:—vi. To let water or other liq. into or out of a vessel through a hole or defec. part. H., *leak'ing*, p.; *leaked*, pp.; *leak'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Leak'age, -ĭj, s. 45. A leaking; that wh. enters or escapes by leaking; an allowance for liq. lost by leaking (comm.).—To *leak out* = to find vent; to escape priv.† (as a secret).

Leak'y, -e, a. Hav. leaks; fig., apt to disclose secrets, tattling†. H., *leak'iness*, s. 91.

Leal, lēl, lē'-ăl—ŝ., a. Loyal; faithful; true. H., (the) *leal*, s. (Sco.) 90.

*Leam**, lēm, s. A string to hold a dog. H., *leam'er** (a kind of hound), s. 90.

Lean, lēn, a. Wanting flesh; meagre, thin, slender; not fat or unctuous; cons. mostly of lean (as meat); bare, barren (as earth); hungry; low, poor* (in opp. to rich or great); fig., barren of thought or of embellishm.; jejune, shallow, dull. H., *lean'ly*, ad.; *lean'ness*, s. 91.—H. also, *lean'-faced*† (not hav. full breadth—typ.), *lean'-witted*†, &c., a. 91.

Lean, s. Flesh cons. of muscle without fat.

Lean, vt. To incline or cause to lean; to conceal†:—vi. To deviate or move from an upright position, or to be in a position thus deviating; to incline or tend. toward; to rest against or upon; to be in a bending posture; to waver or totter*. H., *lean'ing*, p., a.; *lĕaned*, or *leant*†, *lĕnt*, prt., pp.; *lean'ing*, s. 89.

Lean'to, -tōō, s. 90. A building, or a part of a b., of wh. the rafters pitch ag. or lean on the main b., or on another building. (arch.)

Lean'y†, -e, a. Alert; active.

Leap, lēp, lĕpt†—ŝh., s. The act of leaping; also the space passed or that may be thus passed over; fig., any sud. transition or passing; the assault or the embrace of an animal of prey; hazard or effect (as of leaping). H., *leap'-frog* (a boy's game), &c., s. 90.

Leap, vt. To pass over or into by leaping; to embrace (as cert. beasts):—vi. To spring upward or forward without changing the feet; to vault or bound; to spring or move sud.; to rush with viol.; to spring, skip, bound (as with joy). H., *leap'ing*, p., a.; *leaped*, lĕpt, lēpt†, prt., pp.; *leap'er*, s.; *leap'ing*, s. 89.

Leap'-year, s. Bissextile, or every fourth year cont. 366 days (ev. year divisible by 4 without a remainder).

Learn'ing, -ĭng, s. (v. v.) H., *learn'ingly*, ad. 91.

Learn, lĕrn, vt. To acquire knowl. of, or skill in; to gain by prac. facility of performing; to teach§:—vi. To gain or receive knowl. or instruc., to improve by example (fol. by *of*); to receive infor. or intelligence. H., *learn'ing*, p.; *learned*, lĕrnd, or *learnt*†, lĕrnt, prt., pp.; *learn'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Learned, lĕrn'-ĕd, a. 65. Versed in litter. and science; versed in scholastic knowl.; skilful, knowing (fol. by *in*). H., *learn'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *learn'edness*, s. 91.—The *learn'ed*, s. = men of l. or erudition; the literati.

Learn'ing, -ĭng, s. Acquired knowl. or ideas; erudition; scholarship; knowl. acq. by experience or observation; skill in any thing† (good or bad).

Lease, lēse, s. 45. A demise or letting of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for life, for years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved; also the contract or instr. of such letting (leg.); fig., any tenure or holding.

Lease, vt. To let or demise by lease; to take or hold in lease*†. H., *leas'ing*, p.; *leased*, pp., a.; &c. (v. s.) 89.

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Lease[n], lēse, vi. 35. To glean (as corn). H., *leas'ing*[n], p., s.; *leas'er*[n], s.; &c. 89.

Leasehold, lēse'-hōld, a. 35. Held by lease.

Lease'hold, s. Tenure by lease.

Lease'holder, -ēr, s. A tenant by lease; a lessee.

Leash, lēshe, s. A thong or line by wh. a hawk or a hound is held; a band or cord gen.[o]; a brace and a half, three creatures of any kind (par. greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares—sport.). [bind†.

Leash, vt. To hold or secure by a leash[o]; to

Leasing†, lēse'-ing, s. Falsehood; lies.

Least, lēest, a. (sv. of little.) Little beyond all others; smallest:—ad. In the smallest or lowest degree:—s.‡ The least thing, &c. (it is the *a.* without its *s.*).—*At least*†, *at the least*†, or *at leastwise*† = to say no more; not to speak or affirm more strongly:—*the least* = in the smallest degree.

Leasy†, lēse'-e, a. Thin; flimsy.

Leat, lēte, s. An artif. trench or canal to conduct water to or from a mill.

Leather, lēdh'-ēr, s. 38. Leathern.

Leath'er, s. The prepared skins of animals; the human skin (ludic. or in contempt). H., *leath'er-mouthed* (hav. the teeth in the throat—ang.), *leath'er-winged*[o] (as the bat), &c., s.; *leath'er-coat* (a rough-rinded apple), *leath'er-dresser*, *leath'er-jacket* (a cert. fish), *leath'er-seller*, *leath'er-wood* (a shrub of the U. S.), &c., s. 90.

Leath'er§, vt. To beat or flog (as with a strap of leather); to dash or hurry along. H., *leath'ering*§, p., s.; &c. 89.

Leath'ern, -ērn, a. Made or cons. of leather.

Leath'ery, -ēr-e, a. Res. leather; tough.

Leave, lēve, s. Permission; licence; act or ceremony of departure; farewell, adieu.

Leave, vt. To withdraw or depart from; to quit (indef.); to forsake, desert, relinq.; to give up or resign; to suffer to remain; not to take away; to commit or trust to; to place in poss. of; to permit or allow; to commit for decision, to refer; to cease to do, to desist from; to have remain. at death; to bequeath:—vi. To cease, to desist (oft. with *off*); to go away†. H., *leav'ing*, p.; *left*, prt., pp.; *leav'er*[o], s.; &c. (v. 1.) 89.

Leaved, lēevd, a. See *Leaf*.

Leaven, lēv'-ēn—S., Wa., lēv'n‡—K., J. & M., We., s. 13, 45. Sour dough for fermenting bread; fig., any thing wh. powerf. but grad. taints the mind or heart.

Leav'en (v. s.), vt. To raise or ferm. with leaven; fig., to taint, to imbue. H., *leav'ening*, p.; *leav'ened*, -nd, pp., s.; *leav'ening* (also that wh. l.), s. 89.

Leav'enous, -ūs, a. Cont. leaven; fig., tainted.

Leaves, s. pl. See *Leaf*.

Leavings†, lēv'-ingz, s. pl. Things left; relics; refuse; offal. [bauchery.

Lecher, lēch'-ēr, s. 29. A man given to de-

Lech'er[n], vi. To indulge in lechery.

Lecherous, lēch'-ēr-ūs, a. 29. Addicted to lewdness; lustful; provoking lust. H., *lech'erously*, 43, ad.; *lech'erousness*, *lech'ery*, -e, s. 91.

Lection, lēk'-shūn, s. A reading; a mode of reading (par. a var. in a MS. or book); a lesson or portion of Scrip. read in divine service. [sons or lections. (Ro. Cath.)

Lec'tionary, -ēr-e, s. 25. A book cont. the les-

Lec'tor, -tēr, s. A reader (par. of Scrip. in the anc. churches). [finem. to bed.

Lec'tual, -tū-ăl, a. 76. Noting diseases req. con-

Lecture, lēc'-tūre, -chūre—S., Wa., s. 76. Lit., the art or prac. of reading†; a discourse read (as by a prof. to his pupils); pop., any formal or methodical discourse inten. for instruc.; a formal reproof; a magisterial reprimand; rehearsal of a lesson (univ.).

Lec'ture, vt. To instruct formally (as by a lecture); to instruct insolently or authorit.; to reprove:—vi. To read or deliver a lecture or lectures. H., *lec'turing*, p.; *lec'tured*, pp.; *lec'turer*, s.; &c. (v. 1.) 89.

Lec'turer, -ēr, s. One who lectures; appr., a professor who instructs by formal discourses; a preacher hired by a parish to assist its clergyman (eccl.). H., *lec'tureship*, s. 90.

Lecturn†, lēk'-tūrn, s. The reading-desk. (eccl.)

Led, prt., pp. See *Lead*.—*Led-cop'tain*† means an obseq. follower or attendant; *led'-horse*, a sumpter-horse.

Ledge, lĕj, s. 32. A stratum, row, or layer; a ridge (as of rocks); any continued prominence or rising part. H., *ledg'y*†, a. 90.

Ledger, lĕj'-ēr, s. 32. Slight, additional (app. to extra lines added to the mus. stave).

Ledg'er, s. A book in wh. the entries of the journal, in a summary form, are car. to their resp. accounts (book-k.):—pl. Timbers used to supp. the platform of scaffolding (arch.).

Lee, lē, s. Lying under or to the lee of a ship; being opp. to the wind, or blown on by it (as the shore; v. s.).

Lee, s. Lit., a calm or sheltered place; appr., the part towards wh. the wind blows; the side under the shelter of the ship; the shore opp. to the wind. (naut.) H., *lee'-board*[s] (a frame of planks used to prev. flat-bottomed ves. falling to leeward when close hauled), *lee'-gage* (state of being to windward of another ves.), *lee'-herah* (l. to leeward), *lee'-shore* (v. ss.), *lee'-side*, *lee'-tide* (a t. run. with the wind), &c., s. (v. 1.) 90.

Leech, lēche, s. 29. A physician, a doctor†; appr., a blood-sucker, a red-blooded aquatic worm of *sev. spec.*; the border or edge of a sail wh. is sloping or perpendicular (naut.). H., *leech'-craft*[o] (art of healing), *leech'-line* or *leech'-rope* (naut.), &c., s. 90.

Leech, vt. To apply leeches to; to doctor†. H., *leech'ing*, p.; *leeched*, pp.

Leek, lēke, s. A plant allied to the onion; the national emblem of Wales.

Leer†, lēre, s. Empty; trifling; frivolous.

Leer, s. Orig., the cheek†; face, complexion†; an oblique or sidelong view or look; an affec. or laboured cast of countenance; the unrealing oven (glass-w.).

Leer, vt. To allure by leering†:—To look obliquely or archly; to look with a leer. (v. s.) H., *leer'ing*, p., a.; *leered*, pp. 89.

Leer'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *leer'ingly*, ad. 91.

Lees, lēze, s. pl. 35. Dregs; sediment.

Leet, lēte, s. Prim., the precinct or district (com. a hundred) subj. to the juris. of a '*court-leet*', '*law'-day*', or '*view of frank'-pledge*' (an anc. Sax. c. now merged in the quar. sessions); h. also the court itself.—*Leet'-ale* was a feast dur. a l.-court.

Leeward, lē'-wērd, *Pŏŏ'-ārd*†, a. Pert. to the

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lee:—ad. Toward the lee, on the lee-side (as opp. to *windward*—naut.).

Leeway, lē'-wā, s. The lateral deviation of a ship to the leeward, from the course steered upon, when she is close hauled. (naut.)

Left, lĕft, a. Prim., weak or weaker (opp. to the right); being on the left side; sinistrous. H., (the) *left*, s. See *Leave*.

Left-handed, -hănd'-ĕd, a. Hav. the left hand stronger and more dextrous than the right; fig., unlucky, inauspicious*; morganatic (q. v.). H., *left-hand'edness*, s. 91.

*Left-hand'iness**, -e-nĕs, s. Awkwardness.

Leg, lĕg, s. One of the limbs by wh. animals walk (par. the part bet. the knee and foot); the long or slender support of any thing†; a bow or obeisance†. H., *leg'less*, *legged*, a. (v. i.) 90.—To *give* or *take leg'-bail*†, is to escape from custody; to abscond.

Legacy, lĕg'-ă-se, s. A gift by will (restricted to money, goods, or other personal chattels—leg.); a bequest.—A *leg'acy-hunter*† is one who flatters and courts to obt. l.

Legal, lē'-găl, a. Pert., accor., or in conformity to law; created by law; lawful; legitimate. H., *le'gally*, 42, ad.; *le'galness*†, *legal'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Le'galise, -ĭze, vt. 60. To render lawful; to authorise; to sanction. H., *le'galising*, p.; *le'galised*, pp., a. 89.

*Legatary**, lĕg'-ă-tăr-e, s. 25. A legatee.

Legate, lĕg'-ăte, lē'—Bu., s. An ambassador or envoy (par. of the pope). H., *leg'ateship*, s. 90. [is left.

Legatee, lĕg-ă-tē', s. One to whom a legacy

Leg'atine, -tīne, a. Of or rel. to a legate.

Legation, le-gā'-shŭn, s. Prim., a sending†; appr., he or those sent as envoys or ambassadors; an embassy; a deputation*.

Legato, le-gā'-to, ad. 90. In a smooth or gliding manner. (mus.)

*Legator**, lĕg'-ă-tōr, -tor'(when opp. to *legatee*), le-gā'†—K., P., s. 25. One who bequeaths.

Legend, lĕj'-ĕnd—A., Ke., S., lē'-jĕnd—Ja., K., P., Sh., Wa. (We., Wo., give both), s. 32. Prim., someth. to be read; appr., a chronicle of the lives of saints and martyrs, form. read at matins, &c.; (more us.) a story or narrative of an incredible or romantic kind; the motto or words placed round the field of a medal or coin (numis.). H., *leg'endless**, a.; *leg'end*† (to relate &c.), vt., vi. 90.

Legendary, lĕj'-ĕnd-ăr-e, lē'-jĕn—A., E., Ja., P., a. 32, 25. Cons. of legends; fabulous; romantic; strange.

Le'gendary, s. A book or a relater of legends.

Leger, lĕj'-ĕr, a. 32. Lying or remain. in a place; resident; ledger*. H., *lē'ger* (he or that wh. &c.; a ledger†), s. 90-1.

Leyerdemain, -de-mān', s. Sleight of hand; jugglery. H., *leyerdemain'*, s. 90. [ness.

*Legerity**, le-jĕr'-ĭt-e, s. Lightness; nimble-

Legged, lĕgd, lĕg'-ĕd, a. 90, 65. Hav. legs (used ch. in comp.).

Legging, lĕg'-ĭng, s. 90. A cov. for the leg; a kind of long gaiter (gen. in the pl.).

Legible, lĕj'-ĭbl, a. 32, 45. That may be read; clear and distinct (as let. or figures); apparent, discoverable. H., *lē'gibly*, 42, ad.; *lē'gibleness*, *legibil'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Legion, lē'-jŭn, s. 27. A div. of an army cons. of a body of infantry of about 6000 (anc. Rome); a mil. force or band; fig., a great number.—The *Le'gion of honour* is a Fr. order of merit.

Le'gionary, -dr-e, a. 25. Of or rel. to, or cons. of a legion or legions; fig., cont. a great

Le'gionary, s. One of a legion. [number.

Le'gionry, -re, s. Body of legions; l. collectively.

Legislate, lĕj'-is-lāte (v. i.), vt. 32. To make a law or laws. H., *lē''gislating*, p.; *lē''gislated*, pp.; *lē''gislator*, 25 (f., *lē''gislatress*, *lē''gislatrix**.), s.; *legisla'tion*, 36, s. 90.

Legislative, lĕj'-is-lāte-ĭv (v. i.), a. Giv. or enacting laws; of or rel. to legislation.

Legislator, lĕj'-, s. A lawgiver (v. v.). H., *lē''gislatorship**, s. 90.

Legislature, lĕj'-is-lāte-ūre, -ĭsh-ēhūre—S., Wa., lē'†—E., Ja., s. 32, 18. The body or bodies in a state in whom is invested the power of making laws.

Legist, lē'-jĭst, s. One versed in the laws.

Legitimate, le-jĭt'-e-māte, a. Lit., accordant with law; appr., lawful; lawf. begotten, born in wedlock; genuine, real, not false or spurious; fairly deduced; fit. by nat. or reg. sequence; logical; auth. by good usage (gr.). H., *legit'imately*, ad.; *legit'imateness*, *legit'imacy*, -mās-e, s. 91.

Legit'imate, vt. To make lawful; to render legitimate. H., *legit'imating*, p.; *legit'imated*, pp.; *legitima'tion*, 36, s. (v. s.)

Legit'imist, -mĭst, s. A supporter of legitimacy (par. in regal succession).

Legume, lĕg'-ūme, s. = *legumen*, le-gū'-mĕn, L. 18. A one-celled, two-valved seed-vessel, bearing its seeds on one suture only (bot.); a pod:—pl. Pulse (as peas, beans, &c.).

Legu'mine, -mĭn, s. 58. Vegetable casein.

Legu'minous, -ŭs, a. Pert. to or cons. of pulse; pert. to the *legumino'sæ* (-sē) or beans (bot.). [spined.

Leiacanthous, lī-o-kăn'-thŭs, a.

Leiocephalous, -sĕf'-ă-lŭs, a. Smooth-(herp.)

Leiocomous, -sō'-mŭs, a. Smooth-

*Leipathymic**, -pĭth'-e-mĭk, a. Fainting.

Leisurable, lē'-zh'ūr-ăbl (v. i.), a. 25, 22. at leisure; enj. leisure. H., *lē'surably*,

Leisure, lē'-zh'ūr, lēzh'—Bar., Ha., Freedom from occup., business, vacant or unempl. time; conv time*. H., *lē'sure*, a. 90.

Le'surely, -le, a. Done at leisure; slow

Le'surely, ad. At leisure; slowly;

Lemma, lĕm'-ă, s. A proposition demonstr., for the purp. of being subseq. demonstr. or construction.

Lemm'ing, -ĭng, s. A kind of rat.

Lem'nian, -ne-ăn, a. Of or rel. to

Lemniscate, lĕm-nĭs'-kāte, a. A form of the fig. 8. (geom.)

Lemon, lĕm'-ŭn, s. 23. The fruit of the same name. H., *lem'on*, a. 90.

Lemonade, -ād', s. Water flav. with juice and sweetened.

Lemur, lē'-mŭr, s. An animal

Lemures, lĕm'-ū-rēz, s. pl. 90. evil spirits. (L.)

Lend, lĕnd, vt. To grant or deliver for temporary use, on cond. of paym. (somet. with interest); to let for hire or compensation; to grant in general. H., *lend'ing*,

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part., pp.; *lengʹer*, s.; *lengʹabl(e)†*, a.; *lengʹing†* (act; also that wh. is L.), s. 89.

Length, lĕngth, s. 37, 45. The extent of a body from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body parallel to its sides; horiz. extension; a cert. extent, a portion of space (with a pl.); extent (either of space or time); duration; long dur.; reach or extent; uncontracted state; distance; end. H., *length'ful†*, *length'y*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.—*At length* = at last; in conclus.

Lengthen, lĕngth'n, vt. 37, 45. = *length†*. To make longer (in any sense); to draw out; to elongate; to extend or protract (either in space or duration):—vi. To grow longer; to become extended. H., *length'ening*, p.; *length'ened*, -nd, pp., a. [the length.

Length'wise, -wīse, ad. 35. In the direc. of

Length'y, -e, a. Long or rather long (as a discourse, &c.); wordy, tedious. H., *length'ily*, 43, ad.; *length'iness*, s. 91.

Leniend, lē'-ne-ĕnt, lēn'-yĕnt†, a. Lenitive; mild, clement, merciful. H., *le'niently*, ad.; *le'niency*, -ĕn-se (lenity), s. 91.

*Le'nient**, s. An emollient; a lenitive.

*Lenify**, lĕn'-e-fī, vt. 43. To assuage; to soften. H., *len'ifying*, p.; *len'ifies**, pp., s. 89.

Lenitive, lĕn'-it-iv, a. 45. Assuasive; emollient; laxative. H., (a) *len'itive*, s. (med.) 90.

Len'ity, -it-e, s. Mildness of temper or treatm.; gentleness; clemency; mercy. [erous.

*Lenocinant**, le-nŏs'-in-ănt, a. Lewd; lech-

Lens, lĕnz, s. (pl., *lens'es*, -ĕz.) 35. A thin piece of glass, or other transp. sub., hav. one or both sides spherical; appr., a double-convex lens. (opt.) H., *lens'-shaped*, *lens'-like*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Lent, lĕnt, s. The fast or festival of forty days, beg. at Ash-Wednesday and exten. to Easter-Sunday. See *Lend*.

Lenten, lĕnt'n, -ĕn—S., a. 13, 45. Pert. to or used in Lent; h., sparing.

Lenticular, lĕn-tik'-ū-lĕr, a. = *lentic'ulate*, -lāte. 13, 35. Res. a lens; doubly convex; lentiform. H., *lentic'ularly*, ad. 91.

Len'tiform, -te-form, a. 26. Res. a lentil-seed or a lens; lenticular.

Lentiginous, -tij'-in-ŭs, a. 32. Freckly; scurfy.

Lentigo, lĕn-tī'-go, s. A freckly eruption. (path.)

Lentil, lĕn'-til, s. A plant of the bean kind: —pl. Lentil-seed. [The mastich-tree.

Lentisk, lĕn'-tisk, s. = *lentiscus*, -tis'-kŭs, L.

Len'titude†, -te-tūde, s. 18. Sluggishness.

Lento, lĕn'-to, ad. Slowly; smoothly. (mus.)

Len'tor, -tŏr, s. Viscousness; sluggishness; morbid thickness of the humours. (hu. path.)

*Len'tous**, -tŭs, a. Viscid; tenacious.

L'envoy†, lăn-vwŏ', lĕn'-voy—J. & M., S., s. 39. A postscript; a few detached verses at the end of each piece (old Fr. poet.). [L.]

Leo, lē'-o, s. The lion, a sign of the zodiac. (ast.)

Le'onine, -nīne, a. 45. Of or like a lion. H., *le'oninely*, ad. 91.—*Le'onine verses* are L. v. invented by *Leo* or *Leoninus*, the end of wh. rhymes with the middle. [of prey.

Leopard, lĕp'-ĕrd, s. 25. A cert. spotted beast

Leper, lĕp'-ĕr, s. One who is affec. with leprosy.

Lep'idi†, -id, a. Lively; pleasant; jocose.

Lepid-, lĕp'-id, pfx. Scaly. (Gr.) H., *lepidodend'dron* (a scaly fossil tree), *lep'idoid*, -oyd (a a. fi. fish), *lep'idolite* (a micaceous min.), *lepidophyllum* (a s. f. leaf), &c., s. (v. i.)

Lepidopter, -ŏp'-tĕr, s. An insect of the order *lepidop'tera* (s. pl.; butterfly and moth kind), hav. four wings cov. with microscopic scales or feathers res. farinaceous dust. (entom.) H., *lepidop'teral* or *lepidop'terous* (pert. to), a. 90-1. [to or res. the hare.

Leporine, lĕp'-o-rīne, -rin—K., Sh., a. 45. Pert.

Leprosy, lĕp'-ro-se, s. = *lep'ra*, L. A foul disease of the skin, marked by scurfy scabs, &c. (path.)

Lep'rous, -rŭs, a. = *lep'rous**. Affec. with leprosy. H., *lep'rously*, 42, ad.; *lep'rousness*, *lĕprō'sĭ†ē†*, s. 91.

Leptodactylar, -to-dăk'-tĭl-ĕr, a. 25. Hav. slender toes. (zool.) H., (a) *leptodac'tyli*, s. 91.

Leptology, -tŏl'-o-je, s. 43. Tedious discourse on trifling things.

Lesion, lē'-zhŭn, s. 35. A hurt or hurting; a wound, an injury (par. those resul. from disease, poison, or viol.—surg.).

Less, lĕs, a. comp. = *les'er**. Smaller; not so large or great. [or lower degree.

Less, ad. = *les'er**. Not so much; in a smaller

Less†, s. Not so much; a smaller quan. or degree. [holds a lease.

Lessee, lĕs-sē', s. The person who receives or

Lessen, lĕs'n, vt. 45. To make less (in any sense); to diminish, reduce, abate; to weaken; to degrade:—vi. To become less. H., *less'ening*, p.; *less'ened*, -nd, pp. [beasts.

Lesses, lĕs'-iz, s. pl. The 'leavings' or dung of

Lesson, lĕs'n, s. 45. That wh. a pupil learns and repeats, or does, at one time; the instruc. given at one time by a teacher; a portion of Scrip. read in divine service; precept, doctrine or notion incul.; a severe or rating lecture, reproof; instruc. or truth derived from experience; a tune or exercise wr. for an instr. or the voice (mus.).

*Less'on**, vt. To teach or instruct. H., *less'oning**, p.; &c. 89. [One who grants a lease.

Lessor, lĕs'-ŏr, lĕs-sor' (as opp. to *lessee'*), s.

Lest, lĕst, con. That not; for fear that.

Let, lĕt, s. Hindrance; obstruc.; delay. († or leg.)

Let, vt. To allow, permit, suffer; to give leave or power to, or to withhold restraint; to leave in any state or course; to grant to a tenant or to a hirer; to put out (as work on contract—U. S.); to retard, impede, hinder†:—vi. To forbear†. H., *lett'ing*, p.; *let*, prt., pp.; *lett'er* († unless comp.), s.; *lett'ing* (act; &c.), s. 89. [The num. comb. of this v. with pr. are, for the most part, self-expl. —To *let blood*† is to bleed or open a vein. As with bid, dare, &c., an infinitive, when fol. this v., drops the sign *to*.—'*To let*' for '*to be let*' (as a house) is a vulgarism without meaning. 67.]

Letch, lĕtch, s. 29. A tub or vat used to make lye in by lixiviation; the quan. of ashes, &c., so treated at one time; a long nar. swamp.

Letch, vt. To lixiviate; to percolate (as ashes in making lye). H., *letch'ing*, p., s.; &c. 89.

Lethal, lē'-thăl, a. 37. Deadly; mortal. H., *lethal'ity†* (mortality), s. 91.

Lethargic, le-thĕr'-jik, a. = *lethar'gical*, -kl. Preternaturally sleepy; heavy; drowsy; dull. H., *lethar'gically*, 42, ad.; *lethar'gicalness†*, *lethar'gicness†*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Lethargy, lĕth'-ăr-je, s. 37. Heavy unnat. slumber; morbid drowsiness; fig., dulness, inaction, inattention.

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Leth'argy†, vt. To lay asleep; to make lethargic or dull. H., *leth'argied*†, -ĭd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Lethe, lē'-thē, s. 37. One of the fabled rivers of hell whose waters caused forgetf. of the past (myth.); h. fig., oblivion; a draught of oblivion; death. [vious; induc. oblivion.

Lethe'an, -ĭn, a. = *le'thicol*†. Of Lethe; obli-

Lethiferous, -thĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Deadly; mortal.

Letter, lĕt'-ĕr, s. A mark or char. used to expr. one of the simple sounds or elem. of speech; h. fig., that wh. is formed of such char.; a wr. or printed message, an epistle; verbal expression, literal meaning; a printing type:—pl. Learning; erudition. H., *lett'ered* (literate; educ.; bel. to letters or learning), *lett'erless** (illiterate), &c., a. 90. Other comp. are—*lett'er-bōard* (a b. on wh. type is placed bef. distrib.—typ.), *lett'er-case* (a c. or book for l.), *lett'er-founder* (one who casts l.), *lett'er-press* (printed matter from type), *lett'er-writer*, &c., s.—A *lett'er of credit*, is a l. auth. another to pay to or credit the party named in it with a cert. sum:—*lett'er of marque* (-mărk), a commission given to a priv. ship to make reprisals dur. war; also the ship so comm.:—*lett'ers-patent*, *overt*, or *open*, a patent (q. v.).—A *dead lett'er*, is a wr., precept, or auth., void or without force; also an unclaimed letter.

Lett'er, vt. To stamp with letters; to form l. on. H., *lett'ering*, p.; *lett'ered*, pp., a.; *lett'erer*, s.; *lett'ering* (act; also the l. formed), s. 89.

Lettuce, lĕt'-ĭs, s. 45. A well-known salad plant.

Leucine, l'50'-sēn, s. 18, 86. A white pulverulent subs. obt. from muscular fibre.

Leuciscus, -sĭs'-kŭs, s. White fish or mullet.

Leucite, -sīte, s. A white volcanic mineral.

Leucitic, -sĭt'-ĭk, a. An epithet of volcanic rocks cont. leucite. (min.) [mineral.

Leucophane, l'50'-ko-fēne, s. 18, 45. A cert.

Leucophlegmatic, -flĕg-măt'-ĭk, a. 45. Exhib. the pallid flabbiness of incipient dropsy. (path.) H., *leucophlegmacy*, -măs-e (state or habit of), s. 90-1.

Leucothion, -kō'-thē-ŏn, s. 37. An albino. H., *leucoethiopia*, -e-thē-ō-pī'-ĭk, a. 99.

Levant, lĕv'-ănt—ŭ., lē'-vănt—Wa., We., -vănt'—K., a. Eastern.

Levant, le-vănt', s. The East; appr., the coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

Levant'er, -ĕr, s. A strong easterly wind (Medit.); one who bets at horse-races and absconds without paying his losses†; any one who runs away disgraced† (par. a defaulter).

Levant'ine, -ĭn, lĕv'-ăn-tīne—K., a. 45. Of or rel. to the Levant:—s. A par. kind of silk cloth.

Levator, le-vā'-tŏr, s. A muscle that serves to raise some part (anat.); a cert. surg. instr. (L.)

Levee, lĕv'-ē, s. 99. The time of rising; appr., a morning assembly of visitors received by a sov. or prince (incl. gent. only—court of Eng.); a bank or causeway (par. to prev. inundation—dtv. eng.); a levy. (Fr.)—*Lev'ee en masse* is the rising or empl. of the whole effec. population to oppose invasion (mil.).

Level, lĕv'-ĕl, a. 18. Horisental; even, flat; even with any thing else; in the same line or plane; equal in rank or degree. H., *lev'elness*, s. 91.

Lev'el, s. A horiz. line or surface; a plane or plain; rate, standard; us. position or elevation; state of equality; the line of direc.; the line traversed by the sight or by a missile weapon; an instr. for adjus. work (carp.; mas.; &c.); rule; plan; scheme.

Lev'el, vt. To make horizontal or even; to reduce to a level; to lay flat; to bring to an equality; to point (as in taking aim); to aim, to direct (as a remark); to direct to some end; to suit or adapt:—vi. To be in the same direc.; to aim or point (as a gun); to aim or make attempts; to accord or agree*; to conjecture†. H., *lev'elling*, p., a.; *lev'elled*, -ĭld, pp., a.; *lev'eller* (he or that; appr., one who aims at red. all persons and things to a com. level—pol.), s.; *lev'elling* (act, &c.; v. l.), s. 89.

Lev'elling, -ĭng, s. The art or prac. of finding the relative elevation or depression of points on the surf. of the earth. (surv.; v. v.)

Lever, lē'-vĕr, lĕv'-ĕr—We., a. An inflex. rod or bar turning on a support or prop called the 'fulcrum;' one of the simple mech. powers. [gained by the lever.

Lev'erage, -ĕj (v. su.), s. 45. Mech. power

Leveret, lĕv'-ĕr-ĕt, s. A young hare; a hare in

Lev'erock, -ŏk, s. The lark. [her first year.

Lev'et†, -ĕt, s. A blast of a trumpet (as a réveil).

Leviathan, le-vī'-ă-thăn, s. A marine animal described by Job; the whale (poet.).

*Levigate**, lĕv'-e-gāte, a. Made smooth or fine.

Lev'igate, vt. Prim., to smooth or planet; appr., to rub or grind to an impalpable powder, by means of a little water, and a 'stone and muller' (chem.; pharm.). H., *lev'igating*, p.; *lev'igated*, pp., a.; *lev'igātor* (he or that), s.; *levigā'tion*, 86, s. 89.

Levirate, le-vī'-rāte, a. Denig. the law by wh. a widow without issue was to be married to her husband's brother. (Jud.)

Levitation, lĕv-e-tā'-shŭn, s. Act of making light; lightness; buoyancy.

Levite, lē'-vīte, s. One of the tribe of Levi, born to the priesthood; a priest gen. (N. Test.).

Levitical, le-vĭt'-ĭk-ăl, a. Bel. to the Levites; priestly*. H., *Levit'ically*, ad. 91. [Test.

Levit'icus, -tŭs, s. One of the books of the O.

Levity, lĕv'-ĭt-e, s. Lightness (of weight); fig., lightness of temper or conduct; frivolity; unsteadiness; idle pleasure; vanity; disposition to trifle.

Levy, lĕv'-e, s. The act of levying; also the men thus collec.; war raised†.—*Lev'y in mass* = levee en masse (q. v.).

Lev'y, vt. To raise or collec. by auth. or assessment (as soldiers or taxes); to begin and carry on* (as war). H., *lev'ying*, p.; *lev'ied*, -ĭd, pp.; *lev'iable*, a. 89.

Lewd, l'50d, a. 18. Given to obscene indulg.; lustful; libidinous; obscene, unchaste, wanton; wicked, vile* (scrip.); lay, not clerical†. H., *lewd'ly*, 43, ad.; *lewd'ness* (idolatry†—

Lewd'ster†, -stĕr, s. A lecher. [scrip.), s. 91.

Lexical, lĕks'-e-kăl, a. 49. Part. to a lexicon or to lexicology; settled by lexicology.

Lexicography, -kŏg'-rĭf-e, s. 45. The compilation of dictionaries; lexicology. H., *lexicograph'ic* or *lexicograph'ical* (part. to), a.; *lexicog'rapher* (one who writes or compiles a d.), s. 90-1.

Lexicology, -kŏl'-o-je, s. The science of words; that branch of philology wh. treats of words

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sicus. H., *lexicol'ogist*, -jist (one versed in), s.; &c. 90, 1.

Lexicon, lĕks'-e-kŭn, s. 40, 35. A dictionary or vocabulary (par. of the Gr. or Heb.). H., *lex'iconiste*† (a compiler of), s. 90.

Lexigraphic, -grăf'-ĭk, a. 45. Repr. by distinct signs or characters. [words.

Lexigraphy, -lĕg'-rĭf-e, s. The definition of

Ley†, lē; *Leg*ᵉ, s. See *Lea*, *Lye*.

Leyden, lī'dn, a. Noting the coated jar or bottle (= *Leyden jar*) used to accumulate electricity. [authority. (juris.)

Lex-mer'cate, lĕx-, s. An offence against sov.

Liable, lī'-ăbl, a. 45. Responsible, accountable; not exempt; subj., obnoxious, exposed (fol. by *to*). H., *li'ableness*†, *liability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [bond of union. (Fr.)

Liaison, lē'-e-zŏng, s. 90. Union; connection;

Liar, lī'-ăr, s. 36. One who lies. (v. 1.)

Li'ard†, -ărd, a. = *li'art* or *ly'art*, Sco. Gray.

Lias, lī'-ăs, s. An argillaceous limestone; the series of arg. and calcareous strata form. the base of the oolitic system (geol.).

Libation, lī-bā'-shŭn, s. The solemn effusion of wine, or other liq., in honour of some deity, also the wine so disposed of (antiq.); a drink-offering; fig., liq. consumed by a bacchanal or tippler, an act of tippling† (com. in the pl.).

Libel, lī'-bĕl, s. 13. Any malicious defamatory publication, whether wr., printed, or pictorial (leg.); the orig. declaration in a suit or action (civ. l.).

Li'bel, vt. To defame by a libel or libels; to lampoon, to satirise; to exh. a wr. declar. or charge ag. in a court (civ. l.):—vi. To spread defamation[2] (wr. or pr.; fol. by *against*). H., *li'belling*, p.; *li'belled*, pp.; *li'beller*, s. (v. l.) 89.

Li'bellant, -lănt, s. A suitor in courts of admiralty. [H., *li'bellously*, ad. 91.

Li'bellous, -ŭs, a. Const. a libel; defamatory.

Liber, lī'-bĕr, s. The inner bark of an exogenous tree or plant. (bot.)

Liberal, lĭb'-ĕr-ăl, a. Prim., of good birth†; h., becom. a gentleman; not mean; not mechanical; free to give or bestow; bountiful, generous; large, ample; not parsimonious; not selfish, not narrow minded; catholic; free, open, candid; allowing freedom of opin.; general, extensive, compreh.; free, not literal or strict; free to excess, licentious. H., *lib'erally*, 42, ad.; *liberal'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91. H. also —*lib'eral-hearted*, *lib'eral-minded*, &c., a.

Lib'eral, s. = *lib'eralist*[2], -ĭst. One who advocates lib. prin. (par. the extension of pop. rights or influence.—pol.). H., *lib'eralism*, -ĭzm (prin. or tenets of), s. 90.

Lib'eralize, -īze, vt. 60. To make liberal. H., *lib'eralizing*, p.; *lib'eralized*, pp.

Liberate, lĭb'-ĕr-āte, vt. To free; to release from restraint, confinem., or bondage; to set at liberty. H., *lib'erating*, p.; *lib'erated*, pp., a.; *lib'erator*, 25, s.; *liber'ation*, 36, s. 89.

Liberterian, -tārē'-e-ăn, a. 45. Pert. to liberty, or to the doctr. of freewill. H., *libertār'ian* (one who believes in freewill), *libertār'ianism* (his doctr.), s. 90-1.

Libertici'de, lĭb'-ĕr-te-sīde, s., s. Destructive to, or the destruc. of liberty; a destroyer of lib-

Lib'ertinage, -tĭn-āje, s. 45. Libertinism. [erty.

Libertine, lĭb'-ĕr-tĭn, a. 45. Unrestrained; lax in morals; licentious.

Lib'ertine, s. Orig., a freedman (anc. Rome); one free from restraint†; appr., a man who leads a licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.

Lib'ertinism, -ĭzm, s. 35. Licentiousness of opin. or prac.; habitual lewdness or debauchery.

Liberty, lĭb'-ĕr-te, s. In a gen. sense, freedom from restraint (whether of the body, will, or mind); less widely, the unrestrained enjoym. of civil, pol., and relig. rights, as far as is compatible with the well-being of the indiv., the community, and the state; freedom, as opp. to slavery; freedom, as opp. to necessity (metaph.); privilege, exemption, immunity; permission, leave; relaxation of restraint; space within wh. cert. rights or cert. exemp. are enjoyed (freq. in the pl.); freedom of speech or action beyond the us. bounds of civility or decorum†. [ness.

*Libidinist*ᵉ, le-bĭd'-ĭn-ĭst, s. One giv. to lewd-

Libid'inous, -ĭn, a. Hav. an eager appetite for venereal pleasure; lewd; lustful; lascivious. H., *libid'inously*, ad.; *libid'inousness*, s. 91.

Libra, lī'-brā, s. The balance, a sign of the zodiac. (ast.) [L.]

Li'bral, -brăl, s. Of a pound-weight.

Librarian, lī-brār'-e-ăn, -brā'-re—S., Wa., We., s. The keeper or custodian of a library. H., *librār'ianship*, s. 90.

Library, lī'-brē-re, lī'-brĕr-e—K., s. 25. A collec. of books orderly arranged; also the room or building cont. them.

Librate, lī'-brāte, vt. To poise; to balance:—vi. To move, as a balance; to be poised. H., *li'brating*, p.; *li'brated*, pp.; *libra'tion*, 36 (also an appar. irreg. in the moon's motion —ast.), s. 89. [mov. like a balance.

Li'bratory, -brā-tŭr-e, -brĭ'—K., a. Balancing;

Lice, s. pl. See *Louse*.

License, lī'-sĕnse, s. = *li'cense*, 28, 53. Leave; permission; a certif. or instr. giv. permission or auth.; (in a bad sense) excess or abuse of liberty, unrestraint, contempt of law and decorum.

Li'cense, vt. To permit (par. by auth.); to grant a license to. H., *li'censing*, p., a.†; *li'censed*, pp., a.; *li'censer*, s.; (a) *li'censing*, *li'censure*†, s. 89.

Licentiate, lī-sĕn'-sh'āte, -she-āte—S., Wa., s. 27-8, 36. A man who holds a license to exerc. a profession; one who has a degree (Spain).

Licen'tiate†, vt. To license.

Licentious, lī-sĕn'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8, 36. Using license (in a bad sense); unrestrained by law, morality, or decency; pop., dissolute, profligate, immoral; sensual. H., *licen'tiously*, 42, ad.; *licen'tiousness*, s. 91.

Lichen, lī'tch'-ĕn, lī'-kĕn—L., bot., path., s. 29. Liverwort; an extens. div. of cryptogamic plants (bot.); a papulous eruption ending in red scurfy exfoliations (path.). [lichen.

Lichenic, lī-chĕn'-ĭk (v. s.), a. Of or rel. to

Lichenine, lī'tch'-ĕn-ĭn, lĭk'-, s. 29, 68. The pec. starch of Iceland moss. [lichens. H., &c. 90.

Lichenography, -ŏg'-rĭf-e, s. 45. A descr. of

*Licit*ᵉ, lĭs'-ĭt, a. Lawful; allowed by law; legitimate. H., *li'citly*ᵉ, ad.; *li'citness*ᵉ, s. 91.

Lick, lĭk, s. An act of licking; a blow, a stroke†; a wash or lotion†; a sandy tract of land cov. with an irreg. efflorescence of comm. salt, wh. animals resort to for the purp. of licking (No. Amer.).

Lick, vt. To pass the tongue over; to take in

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with the tongue; to beat or flog‡. H., *lick'ing*, p.; *lick'ed*, pp.; *lick'er*, s.; (a) *lick'ing*‡ (a flogging‡), s. 89.—A *lick'-spittle*‡ is an abject flatterer or parasite.

Lick'erish‡, -ĕr-ish, a. = *lick'erous*‡, -tis. Dainty; eager to taste or enjoy; hav. a keen relish; tempting the appetite. H., *lick'erishly*‡, *lick'erously*‡, ad.; *lick'erishness*‡, s. 90.

Lictor, lĭk'-tŭr, s. 25. A kind of beadle who atten. the consuls, &c. (anc. Rome.)

Lid, lĭd, s. A movable cover (par. of a vessel or box, or of the eye). H., *lid'less**, a. 90.

Lie, lī, s. A falsehood; an intentional violation of truth; any thing meant to mislead or deceive; a fiction, a fable*; a charge or taunt of falsehood.

Lie, vi. To utter falsehood with the inten. to deceive; to tell a lie or lies; to repr. falsely. H., *ly'ing*, p., s.; *lied*, līde, pp.; *li'ar* (v. su.), s.; *ly'ing* (act or prac.), s. 89.

Lie, lī, vi. To be in a prostrate or horiz. position; to be recumbent; to rest lengthwise on or ag. someth. else; to lean; to rest, to press upon; to be reposited in the grave; to be placed or situated; to be in any par. state, place, or cond.; to rest, abide, remain; to reside‡; to be fixed; to consist (as a dif., distinc., &c.); to be charged with; to be valid or sustainable in law; to cost‡. H., *ly'ing*, p.; *lay*, lā, prt.; *lain*, lān, *li'est*, pp.; *li'er*, s. 89.—[To *lie at*, *by*, *on*, &c., though com. giv. in dictionaries, are self-expl.—To *lie in*‡, is to be in childbed; to *lie to*, to check progr. by counterbracing the yards or taking in sail—naut.; to *lie with*‡, fig., to have carnal knowl. of.)

Liefˢ, lēfe, ad. Gladly; willingly; freely.

Liege‡, lēje, a. 82. Lit., bound (as by feudal tenure or right); subject, faithf. (as a *liege'man*‡); superior, sovereign (as a *liege'lord*‡). [subj.; a vassal.

Liegeˢ, s. A superior lord, a sovereign; also a

Lien, lē'-ĕn, lī'-ĕn—K., S., s. The right wh. a Cr. has to retain the property of his Dr. until the debt has been paid. (leg.)

*Lientery**, lī'-ĕn-tĕr-e, s. A var. of diarrhœa in wh. the food passes off undigested. H., *lienter'ic** (pert. to), a. 90. [by *in*).

Lieu, l'ōō, s. 18. : Place, room, stead (prec.

Lieutenant, lĕv-tĕn'-ănt, lĕf—K., (orig. and prop.) l'ōō—Ja., We., s. A deputy; one who holds the next rank to the superior of any denomination; the second officer of a company or troop (mil.) or of a ship of war (nav.). H., *lieuten'ancy*, -ăn-se, or *lieuten'antship** (office or commis. of), s. 90.

Lieve§, lēve, ad. *Lief*.

Life, līfe, s. (pl., *lives*, līvz.) The state of an organised being in wh. the nat. and essen. functions of its exis. continue to be performed; animal or veg. being; animation; vitality; union and co-oper. of soul with body; fig., period, season, or dur. of life; time from birth till death; the present state of existence; man. or cond. of living; moral conduct or deportment; blood‡ (as the supposed vehicle of life); animals in gen.; system of anim. nature; spirit, animation, vivacity; energy, resolution; the living form, reality; exact resembl. (prec. by *to*); gen. state, social cond. or rank; course of things, human affairs; a person, a liv. being; narrative or hist. of a life; nourishm., vital support; supreme felicity; eter. happiness in heaven, also He who bestows it (scrip.); a quickening or animating prin. or infl. (in a mor. sense); a word of petty endearment‡. H., *life'like* (appr., like a liv. person), *life'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90. Among the comp. are—*life'-consūming*, *life'-giving*, *life'long*‡ (livelong), *life'-preserving*, *life'-weary* (tired of l.; wretched), &c., a.; *life'-annuity* (a sum of money paid or rec. yearly during l.), *life'-assūrance* (see *Assurance*), *life'-blood*, -blŭd (fig., any thing absol. essen.‡), *life'-boat* (for sav. l. in cases of shipwreck, &c.), *life'-buoy*, -bwoy (a float for pers. use), *life'-devōt'edness*‡ (d. of a l.), *life'-guard*, g'ärd (for pl., see *Guards*), *life'-estate* (an e. held or enj. dur. l.), *life-everlast'ing* (also a plant‡), *life'-interest* (an int. dur. l.), *life'-long*‡ (dur. of l.), *life-preserv'er* (appr., a life-buoy; also a short flex. weapon loaded at the ends with lead, for close combat), *life'-rent*, *life'-spring* (s. or source of l.), *life'-string*‡ (a nerve or s. imag. to be essen. to life), *life'time* (period, season, or dur. of l.), &c., &c. s.

Life'less, -lĕs, a. Dead; unanimated; fig., without activity or vigour; frigid; torpid; insipid; spiritless. H., *life'lessly*, 43, ad.; *life'lessness*, s. 91.

Lift, lĭft, s. The act or the manner of lifting; assistance in lifting‡; h., *mais. gen.*‡; effort, struggle‡; a rise, a degree of elevation‡; the sky (Sco.); a rope wh. supports the end of a yard or boom, or wh. is used to raise or lower a sail (naut.).—A *lift'-lock** is a canal-lock; a *lift'-tenter*, a sort of regul. or governor app. to wind-mills.

Lift, vt. To raise (as a weight or body); fig., to elevate or exalt (intellec. or spir.); to raise in fortune, estim., dign., or rank; to hear, to support; to steal or carry away*‡; to crucify (scrip.):—vi. To try to raise; to prac. thieving‡. H., *lift'ing*, p.; *lift'ed*, pp.; *lift'er* (as a thief, now only used comp.), s.; *lift'ing* (act, &c.), s. 89.

Ligament, lĭg'-ă-mĕnt, s. 30. Any thing wh. ties or unites; appr., the strong, elastic membrane conn. the ends of the movable bones (anat.).

Ligament'al, -tl, a. = *ligament'ous*, -ŭs. Composing or res. a ligament; binding.

Ligan, lī'-găn, s. Goods sunk in the sea, but tied to a float or buoy. (leg.)

Ligation, lī-gā'-shŭn, s. The act of binding; the state of being bound.

Ligature, lĭg'-ă-tūre, -chūre—S., s. 36, 18. Any thing that ties or binds; a band, a bandage; appr., the line conn. or formed by conn. notes (mus.); a small cord or waxed thread used to tie blood-vessels, &c. (surg.); a double letter or char. (as fi, fl—typ.); ligation*.

Light, līte, a. 45. Bright; clear; full of light; not dark, not obscure; pale, tand. to whiteness. (v. l.)

Light, a. Hav. little weight (as opp. to heavy); easy to be lifted or carried; (h. a var. of senses lit., fig., and deriv.—) not burthensome or oppres.; not diff.; easy to be borne, endured, or performed; easily digested or otherwise acted upon; active, nimble, swift; not heavily armed; not laden or deeply laden; slight, trifling, unimpor.; not dense, gross,

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or blithy (as fumes); not plent. or copious (as supplies, rain, &c.); gentle, moderate (as a breeze); easily infl.; unsettled, fickle, volatile; gay, airy, lively; cheerful; unimpor., amusing, not grave or serious (as reading); loose, irreg., unsteady (as conduct); wanton, unchaste; not civil, atten., or respectful; not of full or legal weight (as a coin); loose, sandy, unadhes. (as a soil). H., *light'ly*, ad.; *light'ness*, s. (v. i.) 90. The comp. are for the most part self-explan.—*light'-armed* (as soldiers), *light'-brained*† (empty-headed; thoughtless), *light'-fingered*† (-fing'—Wa.; thievish), *light'-footed*, -fōōt- (nimble of f.), *light'-headed* (-hĕd'—Wa.; giddy, thoughtless; dizzy; bewildered; delirious), *light'-hearted* (-härt'—S., Wa.; free from grief or anx.; gay, merry), *light'-heeled*† or *light'-legged*† (-lĕgd'—Wa.; light-footed), *light'-minded*, unsettled; volatile), *light'-spirited*† (gay; lively), &c., a.; *light-heart'edly* (v. a.), ad.; *light-head'edness*†, *light-heart'edness* (v. a.), *light-horse'*, *light-in'fantry* (troops lightly armed), *light'house* (a tower or build. exh. a l. to guide mariners), *light'-room* (a glass r. to l. a ship's powder-magazine), &c., s.—To *make light of*†, is to treat as of little consq.; to slight or disregard.

Light, ad. Lightly; cheaply.

Light, līt, s. The imponderable elem., agent, or medium, by wh. objects are rendered percep. to the eye; the state in wh. things become visible (as opp. to darkness); the power of vision (as opp. to blindness); day; the dawn of day; any thing wh. gives or conveys light (lit. or fig.; phys. or ment.); a lamp, candle, &c.; a window‡; illumination of mind; instruc., knowl.; mental view; visible state; pub. view or notice; explan., illustration; point or direc. of view; direc. in wh. the light falls; source of knowl.; guide, exemplar; joy, felicity; prosperity, happiness; favour, smiles; support, comfort, a moral instructor, &c. (scrip.); the Gospel (theol.):—pl. The illuminated parts of a picture (pa.); the lungs of a brute animal‡. H., *light'less*, a.; *light'-bearer*, &c., s. 90.

Light, vt. To set on fire; to kindle or ignite; to give light to; to illuminate; to guide by light (lit. or fig.); to lighten† (as a burden):—vi. To fall on, to come to by chance, to happen (fol. by *on*); to settle, to rest (as a bird); to alight§. H., *light'ing*, p.; *light'ed* or *lit**† (the lat., † or § in the *vi.*), prt., pp., a.; *light'er* (he or that; v. i.), s.; *light'ing* (act, &c.), s. 89.

Lighten, līt'n or līt'n, vt. 45. To dissipate darkness; to fill with light, to illuminate; to enlighten; to reduce in weight; to make lighter (lit. or fig.); to alleviate; to cheer or exhilarate:—vi. To flash, to dart or burst forth (as lightning); to momentarily shine (like l.). H., *light'ening* (*light'ning**, alleviating), p.; *light'ened*, -nd, pp.

Lighter, līt'-ĕr, s. 45. A large, open, flat-bottomed boat used for loading and unl. ships; a barge. H., *light'erage*, -āj (price paid for unl. ships by l.; also the act of unl.), *light'erman*, s. 91. See *Light*.

Light'ning, -ning, s. The electr. flash wh. precedes thunder, and wh., at other times, occurs without it. H., *light'ning-bug*† (a kind of fire-fly—U. S.), *light'ning-rod* (a met. rod or electr. conductor used to protect buildings), &c., s. 90.

Lightsome, līt'-sŭm, a. 25. Gay; airy; cheerful; exhilarating; luminous†. H., *light'somely*, 43, ad.; *light'someness*, s. 91.

Ligneous, lĭg-nĭl'-ŭsc, a. 35. Aloes-wood. (scrip.)

Ligneous, lĭg'-ne-ŭs, a. Wooden; woody.

Lignif'erous, -nĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Yielding or prod.

*Lig'niform**, -ne-fōrm, a. 26. Res. wood. [wood.

Lignify, lĭg'-ne-fī, vt. 48. To convert into wood:—vi. To become wood or woody. H., *lig'nifying*, p.; *lig'nified*, pp.; *lignification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s. 89. [cellulose. (chem.)

Lignine, lĭg'-nĭn, s. 58. Pure woody fibre; *Lignip'erdous*, -ne-pĕr'-dŭs, a. An epithet of insects that destr. wood. [bonised. (min.)

Lignite, lĭg'-nīte, s. Fossil wood imperf. car-

Lignit'ic, -nĭt'-ĭk, a. Cont. or res. lignite.

Lignum, lĭg'-nŭm, s. Wood. (L.) H., *lignum vi'tæ*, -tē (guaiacum-wood, a very hard w.), &c., s. 90. [bandage or strap. (bot.)

Lig'ulate, -lāte, a. = *lig'ulated*. 18. Res. a

Ligule, lĭg'-ūle, s. = *lig'ula*, -ū-lă, L. 18. Lit., a tie; appr., the membranous appendage forming the flat part of the leaf of a grass, also a strap-shaped petal in cert. flowers (bot.); the labrum (entom.).

Ligure, lĭ'-gūre, lĭg'-ūre—We., s. 18. A cert. precious stone. (scrip.)

Like, līke, a. Equal (app. to quan., qual., and degree); similar, res.; probable, likely†. H., *like'ness*, s. (v. i.), 91. [man. as; likely*.

Like, ad. In the same manner; in the same

Like, pr. Similar or similarly to.

Like, s. The like thing or person (it is the *a.* without its s.); likelihood, probability‡ (as in the ‡ expr. *had like*).

Like, vt. To be pleased with; to approve; to view or regard with some degree of preference; to liken†:—vi. To be pleased; to choose. H., *lik'ing*, p.; *liked*, pp.; *lik'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Like'ly, -le, a. Probable, reasonable; suitable; that may be liked‡; pleasing†; handsome§. H., *like'ly*, ad.; *like'liness*, *like'lihood*, s. 90.

Liken, līk'n, vt. 45. To repr. as hav. resemblance; to compare. H., *lik'ening*, p.; *lik'ened*, -nd, pp.; (the) *lik'ening*†, s. 89.

Likeness, līke'-nĕs, s. Resemblance; guise, exter. appearance; one who res. another; any thing res. a person or thing; a portrait. (v. a.) [also; moreover; too.

Like'wise, -wīze, ad. 38. In like manner;

Li"king†, s. Pleasing; likely or plump in person.

Li'king, s. Healthf. appear., plumpness†; state of being on trial*†; inclination, desire†; delight or pleas. in‡ (with *to*; v. v.).

Lilac, lī'-lăk, lī'-lŏk§, s. = *li'lach**, -lăk. A cert. flowering shrub.

Liliaceous, lĭl-e-ā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Pert. to lilies or the *Lil'iaceæ* (-shē-ē; bot.); lily-like.

Liliputian, -pū'-sh'ăn, s. 18, 36. One of the fabled inhab. of *Lil'iput*; fig., a dwarf; any very dimin. person. H., *Liliput'ian*†, a. 90.

Lilt†, lĭlt, vi. To do or act nimbly or dextrously; to sing, dance, or play merrily and vigorously. (prov.)

Lily, lĭl'-e, s. A flowering plant of many spec.;

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appr., the white lily. H., *lil'yt* (white; delicate), *lil'ied*, -id (adorned with l.), a. 90. H. also—*lil'y-handed*†, *lil'y-livered** (cowardly), &c., s.; *lily-daffodil*, *lily-hyacinth*, *lil'y of the valley* (plants), &c., s.

Limaceous, lī-mā'-sh'ūs, a. 27-8. Of or res. the sing (*limax*, L.) or naked snail.

Limation, -mā'-shūn, s. A filing or polishing.

Limature, lī'-mā-tūre, s. 18. Limation; filings.

Limb, lim, s. 45. A member, an extremity, a part of an animal body jointed to the trunk; a branch of a tree; the edge or border (par. of the moon—ast.); the upper border of a monopetalous corolla (bot.); a member† (as of the law). H., *limb'less*, *limbed*, limd (hav. l.; only used comp.), a. (v. l.) 90.—*Limb'-meal*† = piecemeal.

Limb, vt. To supply with limbs*; to dismember†:—vi. To have limbs*. H., *limb'ing*, lim'-, p.; *limbed*, limd, pp., a. 90.

Limbat, lim'-bāt, s. A cooling period. wind. (Cyprus.) [by another.—bot.).

Limb'bate, -bāte, a. Bordered (as one colour

*Limber**†, lim'-bėr, a. Easily bent; flexible; pliant. H., *limb'berness*†, s. 90.

Limber, vt. To attach to the limbers (as guns).

Limb'ers, -bėrz, s. pl. 35. The two advanced wheels and shafts by wh. a cannon is drawn, also a cart for ammunition boxes (mil.); holes in the floor-timbers leading to the pump-well (= *limber-holes*.—mant.).

Limbo, lim'-bo, s. = *limbus*, L. Lit., edge or border; appr., a frontier of hell where there is neither pleasure nor pain (scho. theo.); a place of restraint or confinement†.

Limbus, -būs, s. The lamina or coloured part of a petal. (bot.)

Lime, līme, s. Birdlime (q. v.); the white caustic earth used in mortar and cements, obt. by burning limestone, chalk, or marble; oxide of calcium (chem.); the linden-tree; also a spec. of lemon-tree, and its fruit. H., *lim'y*, &c., a. (v. l.) 90; *lime'-burner*, *lime'-kilnd*† (a limmer), *lime'-kiln*, -kil (for burning limestone), *lime'-plant* (the May-apple), *lime'-stone* (a var. of native carbonate of lime), *lime'-twigt* (a limed t.), *lime'-water* (w. impreg. with quick lime—phar.), &c., s.

Lime, vt. To cov. or smear with birdlime; to entangle or ensnare*; to manure with lime. H., *lim'ing*, p.; *limed*, pp., a.; *lim'ing*, s. 90.

Limit, lim'-it, s. Bound; boundary; border; utmost extent; a determinate quan. wh. a variable one contin. approaches, but can never exceed (geom.). H., *lim'itless*, a.; &c. 90.

Lim'it, vt. To bound; to set bounds to; to circumscribe, restrain, restrict. H., *lim'iting*, p.; *lim'ited*, pp., a.; *lim'iter*, s.; *lim'itable*, 45, a.; *limita'tion* (act, &c.; v. l.), s. 89.

*Limitaneous**, -ā'-nē-ūs, a. 45. Pert. to limits.

Limitarian, -ā'-rē-ėn, a. 45. That limits or circumscribes:—s. One that limits.

Limitary, lim'-it-ār-e, a. 35. Placed or posted at the limit (as a guard or mark).

Limitation, -tā'-shūn, s. Restriction; circumscription, &c. (v. v.); the period after wh. pers. actions of trespass, or debts on simple contract, cannot be maintained (leg.).

Limited, lim'-it-ėd, a. Narrow; circumscribed; restricted. H., *lim'itedly*, ad.; *lim'itedness*, s. 91.

Limmer, lim'-ėr, s. A hound led by a leam*; a dog bet. the hound and mastiff*; a thill or shaft, also a thill-horse (prov.).

*Limn**, lim, vt., vi. 45. To draw or paint (appr. in water-colours). H., *lim'ning**, -ing, p.; *limned**, limd, pp.; *lim'ner*, -nėr, s.; *lim'ning*, -ing (act or art of), s. 89.

Limous, lī'-mūs, a. Muddy; slimy; viscous.

Limp, limp, a. Vapid, weak†; pliant†. (prov.)

Limp, s. A catch in walking; a limping.

Limp, vi. To walk, as with slight lameness; to walk with a halting gait. H., *limp'ing*, p., a., s.; *limped*, pp.; *limp'er*, s. 89. [shell-fish.

Limpet, lim'-pėt, s. A sort. small univalve

Limpid, lim'-pid, a. Clear; transparent; pure. H., *lim'pidness*, *limpid'ity**, *lim'pitude*†, s. 91.

Limp'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *limp'ingly*, ad. 91.

Limsy†, lim'-se, a. = *limp'y**†. Weak; flexible. (New Eng.)

Limy, līme'-e, a. Viscous; glutinous; cont. or res. lime. H., *līme'iness*, s. 91.

Lin, lin, s. A peal†; a water-fall (Sco.).

Linch, linch, s. 29. A ledge or rustang. projection.—A *linch'-pin* is the p. that fastens a wheel on the axle-tree.

Lincoln-green, ling'-kūn-grēne, s. 45. Colour of a sloth orig. made at *Lin'coln*.

Linctus, lingk'-tūs, s. = *lind'tūre**. 45. A med. of the consis. of honey, intim. to be licked off a spoon. (pharm.) [L.]

Linden, lin'-dėn, s. The lime-tree or tell-tree.

Line, līne, s. That wh. has length without breadth (geom.); pop., any thing wh. res. a line; a thread, a string, a small cord or rope, &c. (in anns. app.); an extended mark of little breadth (as of a pencil); lineament; one of the charac. marks in the hand or face; delineation; contour, outline; a single row of words exten. from one margin to another; a single verse of poetry; a rank or row (par. of soldiers); any exten. defence, a ditch, a parapet (fort.); extension, limit; appr., the equator or equinoc. line; method, disposition; a series, succession, or course; lineage, a family as traced through succes. generations; course, direction; a strait or parallel direc.; occup., employm., departm. or course of business; a short letter or note†; the 1-12th of an inch; one of the fig. used to div. the shield and compose the designs (her.); the reg. infantry (mil.); instrus., doctrine (scrip.); lint or flax†.—*Line-of-batt'le ship* = ship of the line (q. v.).

Line, vt. To cover on the inside; to put in the inside† (as money); to make safe by a guard within, or along the side of; to strengthen with mil. lines; to strengthen with any thing added; to cover or impreg. (as canine animals). H., *lin'ing*, p.; *lined*, pp., a.†; *lin'er* (appr., one of a reg. line of packets), s.; *lin'ing* (act; inner cov.; that wh. is within; materials used for l.), s. 89.

Lineage, lin'-e-āje, lin'-yāj†—K., s. 45. Race; progeny; family; descendants in a line from a com. progenitor.

Lin'eal, -e-ėl, -yėl†—K., a. 45. Composed of lines; delineated; in the direc. of a line; of or rel. to length; descen. in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; claimed or allied by direct descent. H., *lin'eally*, 43, ad.; *lineality**, -ėl'-it-e, s. 91.

Lineament, lin'-e-ė-mėnt, s. Feature; outline

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er exterior; discriminating mark in the form (par. of the face; com. in the pl.).

Lin'ear, -ăr, a. Pert. to, cons. of, or hav. the form of lines; like a line, slender (bot.); regarding only the position, magn., and forms of objects (as *lin'ear perspective*).

Lin'eate, -ĭt, a. Marked longitudinally with depressed lines. (bot.)

Lineation†, -ā'-shŭn, s. Delineation (q. v.).

Linen, lĭn'-ĭn, s. Cloth made of flax; under clothing (par. that made of linen or calico). H., *lin'en* (made of flax or l.), s. 90.—A *lin'endraper*, *lin'en-er*†, or *lin'enman*†, is one who deals in linen goods. [(bot.)

Lin'eolate, -e-o-lāte, a. Marked with little lines.

Ling, lĭng, s. A spec. of long grass; heath; a cert. coarse sea-fish.

Linger, lĭng'-gĕr, vt. 30, 45. To protract†:—vi. To remain long or tediously in any state or place; to be slow or tedious in action or decision; to loiter; to hesitate; to be protracted. H., *lin'gering*, p., a.; *lin'gered*, pp.; *lin'gerer*, s.; (a) *lin'gering*, s. 89.

Lin'gering,-ĭng,a.(v.v.) H.,*lin'geringly*,ad.91.

*Lingot**, lĭng'-gŏt, s. A little tongue; an ingot.

Lingle, lĭng'gl, s. 30, 45. A shoe-string; shoemaker's thread. († or prov.)

Lin'guă, -gwe, s. Language; speech. [tive.

Linguacious†, lĭng-gwā'-ah'dŭs, a. 30, 18. Talka-

Linguadent'al, lĭng-gwŏ-, s. Formed by the joint action of the tongue and teeth (as a letter). H., (a) *linguadent'al*, s. 90.

Lin'guaform,-gwŏ-form,a.36. Tongue-shaped.

Lingual, lĭng'-gwăl, a. 30, 18. Pert. to or formed by the tongue. H., *lin'gually*, ad. 91.

Linguist, lĭng'-gwĭst, s. 90, 18. A person skilled in languages. [words. H., *linguist'ic**, a. 90.

*Linguist'ics**, -lĭks, s. pl. 64. The science of

Linguiform, lĭng'-gŭ-lĭfe, a. 30, 18. Tongue-shaped. (nat. hist.)

Ling'wort, -wŭrt, s. A cert. herb. [(† or prov.)

Lingy, lĭn'-je, a. Tall, flexible; strong, active.

Liniment, lĭn'-ĭ-mĕnt, s. A semifluid ointment or a soapy liq. app. by friction. (pharm.)

Link, lĭngk, s. 45. A single ring or div. of a chain; any thing formed like a link†; a chain†; fig., a single part of a cons. series (as of inference or argum.); a torch:—pl. Sausages‖. H., *link'boy* or *link'man* (who lights passengers), s. 99.

Link, vt. To complicate; to unite or connect (as by a link); to join in concord or confederacy; to unite in a series of conseq.:—vi. To be joined or conn. (fol. by *together* or *in*). H., *link'ing*, p.; *linked*, pp. 89.

Linnæan, lĭn-nē'-ăn, a. Pert. to *Linnæ'us* or to his system.

Linnet, lĭn'-ĕt, s. A cert. small singing-bird.

Lin'seed, -sēde, s. = *lint'seed**. The seed of flax.

*Linsey**, lĭn'-se, -se—Wa., We., s. Linen.

*Linsey-woolsey**, -wōōl'-se, -se—Wa., We., a. Made of flax and wool mixed; fig., vile, mean; of unsuitable parts. H., *linsey-woolsey** (a thin coarse stuff), s. 90-1.

Linstock, lĭn'-stŏk, s. A pointed forked staff to hold a touch-match. (gun.)

Lint, lĭnt, s. Flax*; appr., linen scraped until soft and downy, used to dress wounds(surg.).

Lint'el, -ĕl, s. The horiz. head-piece of a door or window frame that bears the superincumb. weight. (arch.)

Lion, lī'-ŭn, s. (*l., li'oness.*) 36. The largest and fiercest of quad., remar. for its roar; fig., the king of beasts; Leo (ast.); any object of int. and curiosity†. H., *li'on-like* or *li'only**, *li'on-hearted* (courageous), *li'on-mettled** (de.), &c., a.; *li'on's-foot*, *li'on's-leaf*, *li'on's-tail*, &c. (plants), s. 90.

Lip, lĭp, s. The muscular border of the mouth in front of the teeth; the projec. edge of any thing; the labellum (bot.). H., *lip'less*, *lipped* (hav. a l. or lips; labiate—bot.), *lip'-good*† (g. in words only), *lip'-wisc*†, s.; *lip-devo'tion* (d. of the l. only), *lip'-labour*, *lip'-wisdom*, &c., s. 90.

*Lip**, vt. To kiss. [excess of fat.

Liparocele, lĭp'-ă-ro-sēle, s. Rupture from

Lip'ic, -lĭk, a. Noting a cert. acid.

Lip'let, -lĕt, s. A little lip.

Lipogram, lĭp'-o-grăm, lī'-po—S., s. A writing in wh. a par. letter is omitted throughout. H., *lipogrammat'ic* (pert. to), a.; *lipogramm'atist* (a wr. of), s. 90-1. [fainting.

Lipothymous, lī-pŏth'-o-mŭs, a. Swooning;

Lipoth'ymy, -me, s. A swoon. [eyes. (path.)

Lippitude, lĭp'-e-tūde, s. Blearedness of the

Liquable, lĭk'-wăbl, a. 45. Liquefiable.

Liquate†, lī'-kwāte, vt. 33. To liquefy. H., *liquat'ion* (act or oper.*; v. i.), s.; &c. 89.

Liquation, -kwā'-shŭn, s. The process of 'sweating out' by heat the more fusible metals of an alloy; eliquation. (met.; v. v.)

Liquefaciant, lĭk-we-fā'-ah'ĕnt, a. 27-8. That promotes liquefaction, absorption, &c.; resolvent. H., (a) *liquefa'cient*, s. (med.) 91.

Liquefy, lĭk'-we-fī, vt. 33, 43. To melt; to make liquid by exposure to warmth or heat; to reduce (as a solid) to the liq. form:—vi. To be melted; to assume the liq. form. H., *liq'uefying*, p., a.; *liq'uefied*, pp., a.; *liq'uefier*, s.; *liq'uefiable*, a.; *liquefaction*, -fāk'-shŭn (act; oper.; state), s. 89.

Liquescent, lī-kwĕs'-ĕnt, a. 33. Melting; becom. liquid. H., *liques'cency*, -ĕn-se, s. 91.

Liqueur, le-kaōōr', -kūr'—Wa., We., s. 99. A dilute spirit aromatised and sweetened; a cordial. (Fr.)

Liquid, lĭk'-wĭd, a. 33. Flowing or capable of flowing (as water, &c.); fluid (as opp. to solid); soft, smooth, flowing (as sound); flowing, uniting readily with other letters (gr.); that may be discharged (as a debt—mon.). H., *liq'uidly*, 43, ad.; *liq'uidness*, *liquidity**, -wĭd'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [(gr.).

Liq'uid, s. A fluid or liq. subs.; *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*

Liq'uidate, -we-dāte, vt. To make flowing*; to clear from obscurity*; fig., to clear away, to settle or adjust (as a debt); to dim. or lessen. H., *liq'uidāting*, p.; *liq'uidated*, pp.; *liq'uidātor*, 25, s.; *liquida'tion*, 26, s. 89.

Liquor, lĭk'-ŭr, s. 25. A fluid, a liquid; appr., intox. liquor or liquors†; a solution, (also oft.) a concentr. infus. or decoction, or (somet.) a fluid extract (chem.; pharm.).—*In liq'uor*† = intoxicated.

Liq'uor, vt. To moisten, to drench†:—vi. To take intox. liq., to 'have a driak'†§ (U. S.).

Liquorice, lĭk'-ŭr-ĭs, s. 33-5. The sweet root of a plant of this name; also a hard extract prep. from it (= *Span'ish juice*). [gradnate.

Liripoop†, lĭr'-e-pōōp, s. 26. The hood of a

Lir'ocone, -o-kōne, a. Whitish and pulverulent. (min.).

Lisbon, lĭz'-bŭn, s. A cert. wine from Lisbon.

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—*Lisbon dĕ'et-drink* is comp. decoc. of sarsa-
Lisp, lĭsp, s. The act of lisping. [parilla.
Lisp, vt. To pron. with a lisp:—vi. To speak with the tongue ag. the upper teeth or gums (as in pron. *th* for *s* or *z*); fig., to articulate as a child; to utter feebly or imperfectly. H., *lisp'ing*, p., a.; *lisped*, pp.; *lisp'er*, s.; *lisp, lisp'ing* (v. su.), s. 89.
Lisp'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *lisp'ingly*, ad. 91.
Lissom†, lĭs'-ŭm, a. 35. Lithesome. (prov.)
List, lĭst, s. A border, boundary, or limit*; the border or selvage torn off cloth; an enclosed field or space*; a roll, register, or catalogue; a strip or fillet of cloth; a listel (arch.); an inclination to one side (naut.):—pl. The field or ground encl. for a race or combat (orig., that wherein anc. knights held their jousts and tournaments).—*To enter the lists* is, fig., to engage in combat or controversy.
List, vt. To enlist* (q. v.); to enclose for combats*; to sew tog.* (as strips of cloth to form a party-coloured border); to cover with list†; to listen to†:—vi. To enlist*; to lean or incline†; to choose, desire, or be disposed; to like or please* (impers.); to attend or listen†. H., *list'ing*, p.; *list'ed*, pp., a.; *list'er**, s.; *list'ing* (also listĕ), s. 89.
*List'ed**, -ĕd, a. Striped; party-coloured in streaks. [or annulet. (arch.)
List'el, -ĕl, s. A little square moulding; a fillet
Listen, lĭs'n, vt. 45. To hear, to attend to†:—vi. To hearken; to give ear or atten.; to obey; to follow or yield to advice, admon., or request. H., *listening*, lĭs'-nĭng, p., a., s.; *listened*, lĭs'nd, pp.; *listener*, lĭs'n-er, s. 89.
Listful†, lĭst'-fo͝ol, a. 21. Attentive.
List'less, -lĕs, a. Not inclined*; inattentive; heedless, careless (oft. with *of*); vacant; indifferent. H., *list'lessly*, 42, ad.; *list'lessness**†, prt., pp. See *Light*. [*ness*, s. 91.
Litany, lĭt'-a-ne, s. Lit., supplication; appr., a solemn form of gen. supplication used in churches.
Literal, lĭt'-ĕr-ăl, a. Cons. of letters; (more us.) accor. to the letter or the primitive meaning; plain, real, not fig. or metaph.; fol. the letter, or word for word (as a translation); learned, lettered†. H., *lit'erally*, ad.; *lit'eral'ness*†, s. Literal meaning. [*alness*, s. 91.
*Lit'eralism**, -ĭzm, s. 35. That wh. accords with the letter or lit. meaning. H., *lit'eralist** (one who adheres to), s. 90.
*Literality**, -ăl'-ĭt-e, s. Orig. or lit. meaning.
Literary, lĭt'-ĕr-a-re, lĭt'-ŭr-ĕr-e—K., s. 34. Pert. to letters or literature, or to men of letters; derived from liter.; versed in liter.; cons. in wr. or printed compositions.
Lit'erate, -ĭt, a. Instructed; skilled in letters; learned. H., *lit'eratenessa**, *lit'eracy*†, -ĭ-se, s.; &c. 90.
Literati, -ă'-tĭ, s. pl. 34. The learned. (L.)
Lit'erator†, -ă-tŏr, s. A petty schoolmaster; a scholastic pedant. (L.)
Lit'erature, -a-tūre, s. 18. In a gen. sense, the entire results of knowl., reason, and fancy, preserved in writing; appr., written compositions collec., exclus. only of those rel. to positive science and art; more restric., philological learning, polite literature, the belles-lettres; acquain. with books, skill in letters, scholarship; learning; erudition.

Lith-, lĭth, pfx. = *lith'o-*. 37. Stone; (somet.) stony, fossil. (v. i.) [Gr.]
*Lith'agogue**, -ă-gŏg, s. A med. to expel stone.
Lithanthrax, -an'-thrĭks, s. 40. Stone coal.
Lith'arge, -ărje, s. 32, 34. Lit., stone silver†; appr., semi-vitrified oxide of lead.
Lith'ate, -āte, s. A urate.
Lithe, lĭthe, a. 38. Easily bent; pliant; flexible. H., *lith'y*† (lithe), a.; *lithe'ness*, s. 91.
Lithe†, vt. To smooth, soften, palliate.
Lithe'some, -sŭm, s. 35. Lithe; supple; nimble. H., *lithe'sŏmeness*, s. 91.
Lithia, lĭth'-e-ă, -yă—K., s. 37, 45. A kind of alkali found in the min. petalite; oxide of lithium (chem.).
Lith'ic, -ĭk, a. Pert. to or obt. from stone (appr., from urinary calculi); marked by the presence of uric acid (path.).—*Lith'ic-acid* = uric acid.
Lith'ics, -ĭks, s. Agents that tend to prev. the formation of urin. calculi. (med.)
Lith'ium, -e-ŭm, s. The met. base of lithia.
Lith'ocarp, -o-kărp, s. Fossil fruit.
Lithochromat'ics, s. pl. 64. The art of painting in oil upon stone, and taking impressions on canvas. [stone.
Lithocolla, -o-kŏl'-ă, s. Glue or cement for
*Lithodendron**, -dĕn'-drŭn, s. Stone-tree; appr., coral.
Lithodermous, -dĕr'-mŭs, a. Cov. with an indurated crust of calcareous granules, as a *lith'oderm*. (zool.)
Lithodomous, le-thŏd'-o-mŭs, a. Lit., stone-building; appr., pert. to the *lithod'omi* (sing., *lith'odomus*) or molluscs that perforate and lodge themselves in rocks. (mal.)
Lithofell'ic, lĭth-o-, a. Noting a subs. (*lithofell'ic acid*) found in bezoar-stones.
Lithogen'esis, s. = *lithogen'esy*, -se. The doctr. of the origin of minerals, their var., forms, &c.
Lithogenous, le-thŏj'-e-nŭs, a. 32. An epithet of polypes wh. form corals.
Lithoglyph, lĭth'-o-glĭf, s. 37, 45. The art of engraving on prec. stones; also an engr. gem.
Lithoglyph'ite, -ĭte, lĭth-ŏg'-le-fĭte—S., s. A fossil subs. appearing as if engraved.
Lithograph, lĭth'-o-grăf, s. 37, 45. A print from a drawing on stone.
Lith'ograph, vt. To prod. by lithog.:—*er*. To prac. lithography. H., *lith'ographing*, p.; *lith'ographed*, -grăft, pp., a.; &c. 89.
Lithograph'ic, -ĭk, a. = *lithograph'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to lithography. H., *lithograph'ically*, ad. 91.
Lithography, le-thŏg'-răf-e, lĭth-ŏg'—S., s. 37, 45. The art of engr. on stone; appr., the art of drawing designs on stone in a manner suitable for printing from. H., *lithog'rapher* (one who prac. l.), s. 90.
Lithoidal, lĭth-oyd'-ăl, a. 37, 22. Stony in appearance or structure.
Lithologic, -o-lŏj'-ĭk, a. = *litholŏ"gical*, -ăl. Pert. to lithology; expr. the par. stony struc. or charac. of a min. mass. H., *litholŏ"gically*, ad. 91.
Lithology, le-thŏl'-o-je, lĭth'-ŏl—S., s. 32, 43. The nat. hist. of stones; also a treatise on calculi. H., *lithol'ogist* (one versed in), s. 90.
Lithomancy, lĭth'-o-măn-se, s. 37. Divination by stones. [imperf. var. of *tide*.
Lith'omarge, -märje, s. Stone-marrow; an
Lithontriptic, -ŏn-trĭp'-tĭk, s. Able or tend.

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to dissolve calculi. (med.) H., (a) *lithontrip'tic*, a. (v. i.) 91.

Lithontrip'tor, -tŏr, s. = *lith'otritor*, -trī-tŏr. An instr. used in lithotrity.

Lithophagi, le-thŏf'-ă-jī, s. pl. 99. Stone-eaters; appr., lithodomi.

Lithoph'agous, -gŭs, a. 30. Eating stones or gravel (as cert. birds).

*Lithophosphor**, lĭth'-o-fŏs-fŏr, s. 37, 25. A stone rend. phosphorescent by heat. H., *lithophosphor'ic**, a. 90.

Lith'ophyl, -fĭl, s. 42. A fossil leaf.

Lith'ophyte, -fīte, s. Lit., stone-plant; appr., coral. H., *lithophyt'ic* or *lithophytous*, le-thŏf'-e- (pert. to or cons. of l.), a. 90. [lithotomy.

Lithotomic, -tŏm'-ĭk, a. Pert. to or done by

Lithotomy, le-thŏt'-o-me, s. 37. The oper. of cutting for stone. (surg.) H., *lithot'omist* (one who prac. l.), s. 90.

Lithotripsy, lĭth'-o-trĭp-se, s. = *lith'ontripty*, -te. Lithotrity. H., *lith'otriptist* or *lith'ontriptist* (a lithotritist), s. 90.

Lithotrity, le-thŏt'-rĭt-e, lĭth'-o-trī-te*—S., s. 37. The oper. of crushing a stone in the bladder, in order that it may be voided with the urine. (surg.) H., *lithot'ritist* (an oper. in l.), s. (v. su.) 90.

*Lithoxyle**, -thŏks'-ĭl, s. 42. Fossil wood.

Litigant, lĭt'-e-gănt, a. Contending at law; eng. in a lawsuit. H., (a) *lit'igant*, s. 90.

Lit'igate, -gāte, vt. To contest (as a point or right) at law:—vi. To carry on a lawsuit. H., *lit'igating*, p.; *lit'igated*, pp., a.; *lit'igant* (v. su.), s.; *litiga'tion*, 36 (act or process; judic. contest), s. 89.

Litigious, le-tĭj'-ŭs, -yŭs—K., a. 32, 27. Inclined to jud. contest; cavillous, contentious; disputable; subj. to contention. H., *litĭg'iously*, 43, ad.; *litĭg'iousness*, s. 91.

Litmus, lĭt'-mŭs, s. A blue var. of archil imported in small cub. cakes; turnsole.

Lit'orn, -ŭrn, s. A spec. of thrush.

Litotes, lĭt'-o-tēz, lī'-to—S., We., s. 99. = *lit'ote**, E. A rhet. fig. in wh. an affirmative is expr. by the neg. of the contrary. (Gr.)

Litrameter, lĭ-trăm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for taking the sp. gr. of liquids.

Litre, lī'-tĕr, lē'tr or lĭt'r—Fr., s. 99. = *li'ter**, E. A liq. meas. = ab. 1¾ imp. pints.

Litter, lĭt'-er, s. A vehicle for a bed or lounge borne bet. two horses or by men; straw used as a bed for horses, &c.; waste matter or trifles scattered carelessly about; a brood of small quad. (par. of pigs, kittens, and puppies), also the act of giv. them birth.

Litt'er, vt. To bring forth (as small quad.); to scatter carelessly about; to cover or supply with litter. H., *litt'ering*, p.; *litt'ered*, pp., a.†; &c. (v. s.) 89.

Little, lĭt'l, a. 45. (comp., *less*; su., *least*.) Small in bulk, extent, quan., or amount; short in duration; low in dignity or degree; trifling in power, impor., force, or effect; diminutive; slight, inconsid.; some; void of qual. tend. to elevate the feelings of the beholder (fine arts); mean, contemptible†. H., *litt'leness*, s. 91.—*Litt'le-go*† = a pub. exam. about the middle of the course (Eng. univ.). [slightly; not much.

Litt'le, ad. In a small degree; in some degree;

Littoral, lĭt'-o-răl, -ŭr-ăl—K., S., a. Of or rel. to the sea-shore.

Lituiform, le-tū'-o-form, a. 26. Clarion-shaped.

Liturgic, le-tŭr'-jĭk, a. = *litur'gical*, -ăl. Pert. to a liturgy.

Liturgy, lĭt'-ŭr-je, s. 43. The formulary or ritual secor. to wh. the relig. services of a church are performed; the 'office of com. prayer'; restric., the mass†, or the common. service†.

Live, līve, a. Hav. life; alive, living, quick, not dead; active; ignited, unexting.†; vivid* (as colour):—s. Life†.—H., *lived*, *live'less*† (lifeless), a.; *live-feath'ers* (f. plucked from the liv. anim.), *live'-oak* (the timber of the querous virens), *live'-stock* (animals empl., reared, &c., in a farm; anim. fit for market or expor.—U.S.), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Live, lĭv, vt. To continue in, to pass† (as a life); to act habitually secor. to*†; (as one's prayers):—vi. To abide, to dwell, to have settled resid.; to be alive, to poss. life or vitality (anim. or veg.); to continue in life; to exist or have being†; to live emphat., to enjoy life; to feed, subsist, or be nourished (fol. by *on* or *upon*); to subsist or be supported (fol. by *on*, *upon*, or *by*); to be in an active or flourishing state; to continue or endure (as a name); to remain unexting. (as a passion); to appear as in life or reality (as in a pa.); to keep afloat, to rem. undestroyed (as a ship—naut.); to be exempt from death (tempor. or spir.—scrip.); to reside or board (*with*; as a serv., lodger, or friend); to cohabit (fol. by *with*). H., *liv'ing*, p., a.; *lived*, pp.; *liv'er* (freq. comp.), s.; *liv'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Lived, līvd, a. Hav. a life (us. prec. by some qualif. word).

Livelihood, līve'-le-hŏŏd, s. 21. = *live'lode*†. Means of living; maintenance; support.

Livelong, lĭv'-lŏng, a. That lives or endures long; tedious; durable†:—s. A cert. plant.

Lively, līve'-le, a. Chare. by life, vigour, activity, or vivacity; brisk; sprightly; animated; gay, airy; energetic; repres. life. H., *live'ly*, ad.; *live'liness*, s. 91.

Liver, lĭv'-er, s. The glandular viscus (lying under the false ribs on the right side) wh. secretes bile and sugar; a brown sulphuret* (chem.; pharm.). H., *liv'ered*† (hav. a l.; us. comp.), *liv'er-coloured* (dark red or brownish red), *liv'er-grown*† (hav. a swelled l.), a.; (a) *liv'er-colour*, *liv'er-stone* (a barytic min.), &c., s. 90.—*Liv'er of ant'imony** is sulphuret of ant. fused along with an alkali; *liv'er of sul'phur**, fused crude sulphuret of potassium.

Liv'erwort, -wŭrt, s. Iceland moss. [(far.)

Livery, lĭv'-ŏr-e, s. The formal delivery of poss. in lands, tenements, and heredit. (= *liv'ery of seisin*), release from wardship, also a writ by wh. poss. is obt. (leg.); the state of hav. food deliv. and being kept at a cert. rate (as horses *at liv'ery*); the uniform worn by servants; any dress or garb appr. or pec. to par. persons or things, or fig., to a par. season; the collec. body of liverymen in London. H., *liv'eried*, -ĭd (wearing a l.), a. 90. H. also—*liv'ery-stable*, *liv'eryman* (a serv. in l.; appr., a freeman entitled to wear the l. of his comp., as well as enjoy other privil.—Lond.), &c., s.

*Liv'ery**, vt. To clothe in livery.

Livid, lĭv'-ĭd, a. Of a lead colour; discoloured (as by a blow). H., *liv'idness*, *lividity**, le-vĭd'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

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Liv'ing, -ing, a. Hav. life, not dead; fig., vigorous, active; actual, real; running, flowing (as a stream); animating, quickening; in its orig. state or location, solid (as a rock). H., *liv'ingly*†, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Liv'ing, s. Means of subsistence; estate; livelihood; power of contin. life; an eccl. benefice. (v. v.)

Livraison, liv-ri-zŏng', s. 99. Delivery; appr., part of a book publ. in succes. portions or numbers. (bibl.) [Fr.]

Livre, lī'-vĕr, lē'vr—K., s. 99. A small silver coin now superseded by the franc. (Fr.)

Livivial, lĭks-lĭv'-e-ăl, -lĭv'-yăl†—K., a. = *lixiv'ious**, -ŭs, 40, 45. Obt. by lixiviation; res. lye; cont. the saline matter of wood ashes.

Lixiv'iate, -e-āte, -yāt†—K., a. 45. Pert. to lye; lixiviated.

Lixiv'iate, vt. To form lye, or as lye; to dissolve out or extract sol. saline matter by ablution, percolation, or diges. with or in water (par. of wood ashes). H., *lixiv'iating*, p.; *lixiv'iated*, pp., a.; *lixiviation*, 36, a. 89.

*Lixiv'ium**, -e-ŭm, -yŭm†—K., s. 45. Lye; an alkaline solution. (L.)

Lizard, lĭz'-ărd, s. An animal of the serpent kind with legs; a saurian reptile, or restric., one of the *lacer'ta* or smaller sauria (zool.). H., *liz'ard-tail* (an aquat. plant), *liz'ard-stone*, &c., s. 90.

Lloyd's, loyds, s. 23, 35. A part of the Roy. Exchange, London, appr. to underwriters and insurance brokers. H., *Lloyd's list* (a periodical cont. shipping intellig.), &c., s. 90.

Lo, lō, int. Look! see! behold!

Loach, lōche, s. = *loche*. 29. A small river-fish.

Load, lōde, s. A burthen; a quan. that can be carried at once (as a cart-load); a large quan. borne, sustained, or poss.†; that wh. is borne with pain, inconv., or diffic. (phys. or ment.); a larger quan. of food or drink than can be conv. borne†; weight; pressure; incumbrance; a freight or cargo*; a quan. of ore = 9 dishes of ab. ¼ cwt. each (mi.); a lode†.

Load, vt. To lay on or in, as a load or burthen (lit. or fig.); to encumber; to embarrass; to make heavy by someth. added; to charge (as a gun); to bestow or confer abundantly (as favours). H., *load'ing*, p.; *load'ed*, prt.; *load'ed*, *laden*, lād'n, 45, pp., a.; *load'er*, s.; *load'ing* (act; charge, cargo, lading*), s. 89.

Load'stone, -stōne, s. = *lode'stone**. An ore of iron, the 'lead-stone' of anc. mariners, poss. magnetic prop. wh. it readily imparts to steel.—*Load'-star*† or *lode'-star*† = the polar star:—*load'sman*† = a pilot.

Loaf, lōfe, s. (pl., *loaves*, lōvez.) A mass of bread such as is formed by the baker; any portable lump or mass (as of sugar, &c.).—*Loaf'-sugar*, -shōōg-, is refined s. in conical lumps.

Loaf'er†, -ĕr, s. An idle fellow who lives by 'sponging and expedients.' H., *loaf'ing*†, s. (U. S.) 90.

Loam, lōme, s. A soft comp. of clay, sand, and oxide of iron, with more or less chalk. (agr.) H., *loam'y* (comp. of or res.), a. 90.

Loam, vt. To cover or dress with loam. (agr.)

Loan, lōne, s. The act of lending, also any thing that is lent; appr., money raised by a governm. in volun. contributions, at interest.

*Loan**, vt. To lend. H., *loan'ing**, p.; *loaned**, pp.

Loath, lōth, a. 37. Unwilling; reluctant; disliking; uninclined. H., *loath'ly*, ad.; *loath'ness*, s. (v. l.) 91.

Loathe, lōthe, vt. 38. To hate; to regard with hatred mingled with disgust; to feel disgust at (as food, &c.). H., *loath'ing*, p., a.†; *loathed*, pp., a.†; *loath'er*, s.; (a) *loath'ing*, s. (v. l.) 89.

Loath'ful, lōthe'-fŭl, a. 38, 21. Abhorring†; loathsome; abhorred. H., *loath'fulness**, s. 91. [tidiously, &c.), ad. 91.

Loath'ing, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *loath'ingly* (fas-

Loath'ly†, -le, a. Hateful; loathsome. H., *loath'liness**, s. 91.

Loathsome, lōthe'-sŭm, s. 38, 25. Disgus., hateful; detestable; caus. loathing, satiety, or fastidiousness. H., *loath'somely*, 43, ad.; *loath'someness*, s. 91.

Lob, lŏb, s. A heavy, clumsy person; somesh. thick and heavy; a large worm (*lob'-worm*).

Lob†, vt. To let fall heavily or lazily:—vi. To hang heavily; to lop.—*Lob'-sided*† = lop-sided:—*lob'cock*† = a lob:—*lobs'pound*† = a prison. (v. i.)

Lobate, lō'-bāte, a. Lobed. (anat.; bot.; &c.)

Lobby, lŏb'-e, s. A hall or passage of consid. extent, serv. as an anteroom or commun. to the prin. apartments (arch.); a small hall or waiting-room.

Lobe, lōbe, s. A div. or distinct part (par. of the lungs, liver, or brain); the lower, soft part of the ear; the cotyledon of a seed; &c. H., *lobed* (hav. l. or div.), a. 90.

Lobelia, lo-bēl'-y'ă, s. See *Indian tobacco*.

Loblolly, lŏb'-lŏl-e, -lĭl'—K., s. Gruel or spoon-meat. (naut.) H., *lob'lolly-boy*† (a nav. surgeon's attendant), s. 90. [veg. (naut.)

Lob'scouse, -skouse, s. 23. A stew or hash with

Lobster, lŏb'-stĕr, s. A cert. well-known shell-fish with large claws. [or lobule.

Lob'ular, -ū-lĕr, a. 18. Forming or res. a lobe

Lob'ule, -ūle, s. 18. A small lobe.

Local, lō'-kăl, s. Hav. the properties of place; situate or exis. in, or part. or limited to a par. spot, place, or district. H., *lo'cally*, 43, ad.; *locality*, -kăl'-ĭt-e (place, position, &c.; par. geog. situation), s. 91.

Lo'calise, -lize, vt. 90. To make local. H., *lo'calising*, p.; *lo'calised*, pp.; *localisation*, -e-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

*Lo'calism**, -lizm, s. 35. State of being local; affec. for a place; provincialism.

Locate, lo-kāte', lō'—J. & M., We., vt. To place; to set in a par. spot or position; to designate and determ. the place of; to settle on†; to select and survey for settlement (U. S.). H., *locat'ing*, p.; *locat'ed*, pp.; *loca'tion*, 36, s. 89. [sea. (Bac.)

Loch, lŏk, s. A lake; also a bay or arm of the

Lochia, lo-kī'-ă, lŏk'-yă—K., s. pl. 22. The uterine evacuations wh. fol. childbirth. (Gr.)

Lo'chial, -ke-ăl, a. Pert. to the lochia.

Lock, lŏk, s. The well-known instr. used to fasten doors, &c.; any thing wh. fastens (par. with a key); the part of a firearm by wh. it is discharged; the part of a canal inclos. bet. two flood-gates; any nar. confined place or enclosure; any thing or any act in wh. parts infold or involve each other; a grapple (as in wrestling); a tuft or ringlet of hair; a flock of wool; &c. H., *lock'y*, *lock'less*, a. 90. H.

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also—lock'-jaw or *locked'-jaw* (tetanus affec. the j.), *lock'-keeper* (of a canal l.), *lock'-sill* (sg. wh. a gate shuts), *lock'-smith* (one who makes and mends l.), *lock'-up* (a priv. or temp. prison), *lock'-water* (a w. hav. a l.), &c., s. (v. l.)

Lock, vt. To fasten with a lock; to fasten or impede motion (as a wheel); to shut (up) or confine (as in a gaol); to close fast (as in death); to encircle, to embrace closely or mut. (= *unlock*†); to furn. with locks (as a canal); to seize or confine the sword-arm (fenc.):—vi. To become fast or fastened (as by a lock); to unite closely by mut. insertion or embrace. H., *lock'ing*, p.; *locked*, pp., a.; *lock'er* (he or that), s. (v. l.) 89.

Lockage, lŏk'-ĕj, s. 45. The locks of a canal collec.; also dim. in their levels, materials used for them, and tolls paid for passing them.

Lock'er, -ĕr, s. Any closed place that locks (a chest, drawer, or small apartm.—navt.).

Lock'et, -ĕt, s. Lit., a small lock†; appr., the catch of a necklace, &c.*; a little gold case attached to a necklace or guard cont. hair or a miniature.

Lock'ist, -ĭst, s. A fol. of Locke, in philosophy.

Lock'ram, -răm, s. Coarse woollen stuff.

Lock'ram, -răm, s. A sort of ranunculus.

Lock'soy, -soy, s. 22. A kind of vermicelli formed from rice-paste.

*Locodescriptive**, lo-ko-, s. Topographical.

Lo'co-foco, -fo-ko, s. A friction match; also an extr. democrat. (U. S.)

Locomotion, lo-ko-mō'-shŭn, s. Motion attend. with change of place in the body wh. moves; the act or the power of mov. from place to place. (v. i.)

Locomotive, lō'-ko-mō-tĭv, -mō'—K., Wa., We., a. 45. Mov. from place to place; not stationary; capable of or assis. in locomotion. H., *lo'comotiveness**, *locomotiv'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Lo'comotive, s. A locomotive body or mach. (par. a railw. engine). [of a par. larp. (bot.)

Loculament, lŏk'-ū-lă-mĕnt, s. 18. The seed-cell

Loculicidal, -lĭs'-o-dăl, -lo-sĭ'-dăl—Br., We., a. An epithet appr. to the dehiscence of a fruit occur. through the back of the cells. (bot.)

Loculous, lŏk'-ū-lŭs, a. = *loculter*', 45. Div. internally into cells. (bot.)

Locus, lō'-kŭs, s. Place; the line traced by a point wh. varies its position accor. to some determ. law. (geom.)

Locust, lō'-kŭst, s. A migratory winged insect (*gryll'us*) of sev. species, often highly destrus. to veg. (old W.); one or more spec. of (*cicar'da*) grasshopper (U. S.); a name of sev. plants and trees. [& out or reach of water*.

Lode, lōde, s. A metallic or min. vein (mi.); *Lode'-stone*, s. Loadstone*; tin stone (mi.).

Lodge, lŏj, s. 22. A small house in a park or domain, subord. to the mansion; also the cottage of a gate or door keeper (arch.); a den, a cave; a meeting, a club (par. of freemasons).

Lodge, vt. To set, lay, or deposit for safe keeping or preserv. (lit. or fig.); to place, plant, fix; to fix or settle in the mind or memory; to board or entertain; to furn. with a tempor. dwelling (par. for a night); to harbour, to drive to covert; to throw in or on; to lay or beat flat (as corn):—vi. To reside, dwell, or rest (par. tempor.); to live in a lodging; to lie flat (as grain). H., *lodg'ing*, p.; *lodged*, pp.; *lodg'er*, s.; *lodge'able*†, a.; *lodg'ment* (act; state), s., &c. (v. t.) 89.

Lodg'ing, -ĭng, s. A place of rest or of temper. residence; a room or rooms hired in the house of another (freq. in the pl.); harbour, covert; convenience for repose at night. (v. v.)

Lodg'ment, -mĕnt, s. Accumulation or collec. of someth. deposited and rem. at rest; an encampment, also a work of approach cast up by besiegers in some dang. post (mil.; v. v.).

Loess, lō'-ĕs, s. = *lös*. A cert. loamy deposit in the basin of the Rhine. (geol.)

Loft, lŏft, s. 17. A room or space above another, and imm. under the roof; an elev. gallery or small chamber in a hall or a church (arch.); a story or floor†.

Lofty, lŏf'-e, lŏf'-te—S., Wa., s. 17. Elevated in place, cond., charac., sentiment, or diction; high; exalted; dignified; stately; sublime; proud, haughty. H., *loft'ily*, 43, ad.; *loft'iness*, s. 91.

Log, lŏg, s. Any bulky, shapeless piece of wood; a stick or trunk of unhewed timber; an anc. Heb. meas. (= ⅔ pint nearly); a piece of wood, with its line, used to find the rate of a ship (navig.). H., *log'-board* and *log'-book* (used in regis. a ship's reckoning), *log'-cabin*, *log'-house*, *log'-hut* (made of l.), *log'-line* (v. su.), *log'man* (one who hews timbers), *log'-rest* (for the log-line), &c., s. 90.—*Logg'ing*†, s., is cutting and collec. logs; (to) *log'roll*†, to assist at do. (U. S.).

Log†, vi. To move or roak.

Logan†, lō'-găn, s. Rocking.

Logarithm, lŏg'-ă-rĭthm, s. 37. The exponent of the power to wh. a given invariable number, form. the '*base*' of the series, must be raised, to prod. that power or number. (math.)

Logarithmic, -rĭth'-mĭk, a. = *logarith'mical*, -ăl; *logarithmet'ic*; *logarithmet'ical*. Pert. to, some. of, or done by logarithms. H., *logarith'micality*, &c., ad. 91. [pint.

Loggats†, lŏg'-ăts, s. An old game like nine-

Logger'head, lŏg'-ĕr-hĕd, s. 31. A blockhead, a dunce*†; a spec. of sea-turtle:—pl. Scuffling, blows‡. H., *logg'erhead'ed*‡ (dull; stupid), a. 90.

Logic, lŏj'-ĭk, s. 22. The science and art of reasoning; restric., the art of formally construc. an argum., and so empl. words that they shall expr. as much as is understood, and no more; reason†.

Logical, lŏj'-ĭk-ăl, a. 32. Pert. to or used in logic; accor. to logic, founded on reason; skilled in logic; clear, rational, discriminating. H., *lō'gically*, ad. 91.

Logician, lo-jĭsh'-ăn, s. 27-8. A person skilled in logic; a teacher or prof. of logic.

Logistic, -jĭs'-tĭk, a. = *logis'tical*, -ăl. Logical; pert. to sexagesimal fractions and their logarithms (ast.). [tor of new words.

*Logodædalist**, lŏg-o-dĕ'-dă-lĭst, s. An inven-

Logography, lo-gog'-răf-e, s. 45. The method of printing with logotypes; also a cert. obs. system of reporting speeches. H., *logographic*, lŏg-o-grăf'-ĭk (pert. to), a.; &c. 90.

Logogryph†, lŏg'-o-grĭf, s. A kind of riddle.

Logomachy, lo-gŏm'-ă-ke, s. 29. A war of words. H., *logom'achist*, -kĭst (one who contends about w.), s. 90. [scale of chem. equiv.

Logometric, lŏg-o-mĕt'-rĭk, a. Noting a sliding-

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Log'otype, -tīpe, s. A type embr. a word; also two or more letters cast in one piece. (typ.)
Log'wood, -wōōd, s. A cert. dye-stuff.
*Lokoch**, lō'-kŏk, s. A linctus. [contag. diseases.
Loimic, loy'-mĭk, a. 22. Rel. to the plague or
Loin, loyn, s. 22. One half of the back of an animal as cut up by the butcher:—pl. The reins, or the lateral portions of the lumber region.
Loiter, loy'-tĕr, vi. 22. To be slow in moving; to spend time idly; to saunter; to linger. H., *loi'tering*, p., a.; *loi'tered*, pp.; *loi'terer*, s.; (a) *loi'tering*, s. (v. i.) 89. [91.
Loi'tering, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *loi'teringly*, ad.
Loke, lōke, s. = *Lok*. The evil deity. (Scand. myth.)
Loll, lŏl, vt. To thrust out† (as the tongue):—vi. To recline; to lean idly; to rest lazily ag. any thing; to hang out (as the tongue). H., *loll'ing*, p.; *lŏlled*, pp.
Lollard, lŏl'-ărd, s. = *loll'er*†. One of a sect of benev. relig. reformers in the 14th century (Ger.; Neth.); h., a heretic or schismatic gen.; and subseq., a fol. of Wickliffe (Eng.). H., *Loll'ardy**, -e (the doctr. of), s. 90.
Lollipop§, lŏl'-e-pŏp, s. A cert. coarse kind of sweetmeat. [soft; a dab.
Loll'op§, -ŭp, s. A 'good-sized' lump of someth.
Loll'op§, vi. To move heavily; to lounge.
Lombard, lŏm'-bărd, lŭm't—S., s. 25. A native of *Lom'bardy*; a banker or money-lender†.
Lombardic, lŭm-bărd'-ĭk, a. 7. Pert. to the Lombards, or to Lombardy.
Loment, lō'-mĕnt, s. = *lomen'tum*, L. An elongated pericarp, somewhat res. a legume, and wh. never bursts. (bot.) [a lomentum.
Lomentaceous, -tā'-sh'ŭs, a. Furn. with or res.
Lomp†, lŭmp, s. A fish of a roundish form.
Londoner, lŭn'-dŭn-ĕr, s. 25. A native or an inhab. of *Lon'don*.
Lon'donise†, -īze, vt. 60. To cause to res. London or the Londoners. [to London.
Lon'donism, -īzm, s. 35. A form of speech pec.
Lone, lōne, a. Solitary; retired; unfreq.; without a companion; standing alone; single, unmarried†. H., *lōn'ish*§, a.; *lone'ly*, ad.; *lone'ness**, s. 91.
Lone, s. = *lōn'ing*. A bye-lane. (prov.)
Lone'ly, -le, a. At a dist. from company, neighb., or soc.; solitary; lonesome; retired; addicted to solitude or seclusion. H., *lone'ly*, ad.; *lone'liness*, s. 91.
Lone'some, -sŭm, a. 25. Solitary; secluded; dismal. H., *lone'sŏmely*, ad.; *lone'sŏmeness*, s. 91.
Long, lŏng, a. 45. Extended; drawn out in length, extending far in distance (opp. to *short*); hav. one of its dimen. greater than another; hav. any cert. meas. in length; exten. or drawn out in time; continued in sound, action, or exis.; dilatory, tedious; protracted; occup. much time; extending far in space or prospect (coul. or ment.; pres., past, or fut.); protracting thought† (as a long head); longing, desirous* (as a look). H., *long'ish* (rather long), a.; *long*, *long'ly*†, ad.; *long'ness*†, s. (v. i.) 91.
Long, ad. To a great length or extent (either in space or time); at a time far distant† (bef. or aft.); through the whole; all along; by means of†. Among the comp. of *long* (a. or ad.) are—*long'-buried*, *long'-concealed*, *long'-fanged*, *long-forgott'en*, *long'-hŭaded*†, *long'-legged*, *long'-lost*, *long'-lŏved*, *long'-lived*, *long'-nursed*, *long'-promised*, *long'-settled*, *long'-shanked*§ (long-legged), *long'-sighted*, *long'-spun* (fig., tedious†), *long-suff'ering* (v. i.), *long'-tongued*, -tŭngd (fig., babbling†), *long-wind'ed* (fig., tedious, protracted, as a speech), &c., a.; *long'-bŏat* (the largest boat of a ship of war), *long'-measŭre* (m. of length), *long-prim'er* (a cert. sized type), *long'-run*† (result; ultimate event), *long'-sight* or *long-sight'edness* (power of seeing well at a distance; presbyopy), *long-suff'erance* (forbearance to punish; clemency), *long-suff'ering* (l. or patient endurance), *long'-tāil*† (an animal with an unout tail; a gentleman's dog†), &c., s.—*Cut and long-tail*† = gentlefolks and com. people.
Long, lŏng, s. 45. An obs. mus. note (= 2 breves or 8 minims).
Long, vi. To desire or wish with contin. eagerness (fol. by *for* or *after*); to have an eager appetite; to belong†. H., *long'ing*, p., a.; *longed*, pp.; *long'er*, s.; (a) *long'ing*, s. 89.
*Longanimity**, lŏng-gă-nĭm'-ĭt-e, s. 30. Forbearance; patience of offence. [vt. 89.
Longe, lŭnje, s. A lunge. (Fr.) H., (to) *longe*, *Longeval*, lŏn-jē'-văl, lŏn'—J. & M., K., a. = *longæ'vous*, -ŭs (lŏn'—K.). 32. Long-lived. (v. i.)
Longevity, -jĕv'-ĭt-e, s. Length of life; (more us.) great length of life; long life; old age.
Longimanous, lŏn-jĭm'-ă-nŭs, a. 32. Long-handed. (zool.) [distances.
Longim'etry, -e-tre, s. The art or prac. of meas.
Long'ing, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *long'ingly*, ad. 91.
*Longinquity**, lŏn-jĭng'-kwĭt-e, s. 33, 45. Remoteness. [pulpi. (entom.)
Longipalpous, lŏn-je-păl'-pŭs, a. Hav. long
Longipenn'ate, a. Long-winged. (orn.)
Longirost'ral, a. = *longirost'rous*. Long-beaked. (orn.)
Longitude, lŏn'-je-tūde, s. 32, 18. Prim., length†; appr., distance on the earth's surf. east and west from any giv. meridian (= Greenwich—Eng.; Paris—Fr.), expressed in degrees (geog.); dist. from the vernal equinox, or the beg. of Aries, reckoned eastward in degrees of the ecliptic (ast.).
Longitudinal, -tū'-dĭn-ăl, a. Pert. to longitude or to length; exten. or running lengthwise. H., *longitu'dinally*, ad. 91. [longing.
Longly†, lŏng'-le, ad. 45. Tediously; with
Long'some†, -sŭm, a. Tedious; protracted.
Long'wise†, -wīze, ad. = *long'ways*§, -wāze. 35. Lengthwise.
Loo, lōō, s. 30. A cert. game at cards.
Loo, vt. To beat by winning every trick (v. a.); to beat completely†. H., *loo'ing*, p.; *looed*, pp.
Loo'by†, -be, s. A stupid, clumsy, silly fellow; a lubber; a clown. H., *loo'by*†, a.; *loo'bily*†, ad. 91. [(naut.):—v. To luff†.
Loof, lōōf, s. The after-part of a ship's bow.
Look, lōōk, imp. or int. 21. See! behold!
Look, s. The act of looking; air of the face; sight, glance; appear., mien; view, watch†.
Look, vt. To turn the eye upon; to seek or search for; to infl. by looks; to assume the appearance of†:—vi. To direct the eye towards for the purp. of observation (fol. by *on* or *at* when the obj. is present; by *for*, when absent or expec.; and by *after* or *toward*, when dist.); fig., to see; to have sight or

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view of; to direct the intellec. eye; to apply the mind or underst.; to consider; to exam.; to expect† (com. with *for*); to take care, to watch; to be direc. with reg. to any obj., view, or purp.; to have any par. appear., air, or manner; to seem; to have any par. direc. or situation; to face; to front. H., *look'ing*, p., a.; *looked*, lōōkt, pp.; *look'er*, s.; *look'ing*† (search—scrip.), s. 89.—To *look after* = fig., to attend or to take care of:—to *look into* = to inspect closely, to exam.:—to *look on* = to regard or consider, to view; to think:—to *look out* = to watch, to take care of; to select, to pick out:—to *look over* = to exam. one by one; to pass over† (as a fault):—to *look to* = to see to, to take care of; to resort to, to depend on; to expect to receive from:—to *look through* = fig., to penetrate intellec.; to perceive:—to *look up* = to search for and find (as someth. mislaid).—A *look'er on*† is a mere spectator.

Look'-out, s. A careful view or watch (*for*); a small watch-tower or elevation on the roof of a building.

Look'ing, -ing, a., s. (v. v.) H., *look'ing-glass* (a mirror), *look'ing-for*† (expectation), &c., s. 90-1.

Lool, lōōl, s. A vea. used in washing ores.(met.)

Loom, lōōm, s. 20. The frame or mach. used in weaving cloth and other textile fabrics; the part of an oar wh., dur. use, lies within the boat (naut.); a cert. large bird.—*Loom'-gale* = a gentle g. of wind (naut.).

Loom, vi. To appear above the surf. of either sea or land when actually below the horizon, or to have the indistinct and magnified appear. of dist. objects seen in par. states of the atmosphere; fig., to appear faintly or obscurely in the distance, to the mind's eye (as a coming event). H., *loom'ing*, p.; *loomed*, pp.; *loom'ing* (act; appearance), s. 89.

Loon, lōōn, s. A sorry fellow†; a cert. waterfowl.

Loop, lōōp, s. 20. A kind of fixed noose formed by a string, &c., folded on itself, through wh. a lace or cord may be run; any small loop-like opening; a loophole; an orn. doubling in fringes. H., *looped* (hav. l.), a.; *loop'ing*† (loops collec.), s.; to *loop*† (to fasten the loops of, as a dress; com. with *up*), v.; &c. 89, 90.

Loop'ers, -ĕrz, s. pl. The larvæ of cert. moths.

Loop'hole, -hōle, s. A small hole in a wall, or in the bulk-head of a ship, through wh. small-arms may be fired; fig., evasion, means of escape. H., *loop'holed* (hav. l.), a. 90.

Loop'ing, -ing, s. The coalescence of ores, by acc'id. semi-fusion, dur. calcination. (met.)

Loose, lōōse, a. 20, 35. Unbound; untied; unfastened; slack, not tight or close; not crowded; not dense or compact; not close or concise; not precise or exact; vague, indeterminate; not strict; unconnected, rambling; lax (as of bowels); free, at liberty; unengaged; not attached, enslaved, or confined; wanton, licentious, unchaste; remiss, inattentive. H., *loose'ly*, ad.; *loose'ness*, s. 91.—To *break loose* = to escape from confinem. or restraint:—to *let loose* = to set at liberty. [loose†.

Loose, s. Freedom from restraint*; a letting

Loose, vt. To untie or unbind; to release; to free from any restraint (bod. or ment.); to relax; to relieve (as from pain or afflic.); to disengage, to let go; to put off; to remit or absolve; &c. (v. s.) H., *loos'ing*, p.; *loosed*, lōōst, pp.

Loosen, lōōs'n, lōō'sn, vt. 35, 45. To relax any thing tied or rigid; to free from tightness, tension, fixedness, or restraint; to render less coherent; to relax (as the bowels):—vi. To become loose; to part or separate. H., *loos'ening*, p.; *loos'ened*, -nd, pp., a. 89.

Loose'strife, -strīfe, s. A cert. herb.

Lop, lŏp, s. That wh. is 'lopped' from trees; a flea* (prov.).

Lop, vt. To cut off (as the top or extr. part or parts of any thing, par. of trees); to prune:—vi. To lob or lap; to limp, to hobble†. H., *lopp'ing*, p.; *lopped*, pp., a.†; *lopp'er*, s.; *lopp'ing* (act of:—pl., tops lopped off), s. 89.

Lope†, lōpe, s. A leap; a long step. (U. S.)

Lope†, vi. To leap; to move with long steps. (U. S.) H., *lōp'er*, s.; &c. 89.

Lophiodon, lo-fī'-o-dŏn, s. 25. A fossil animal with crested teeth.

Lopper†, lŏp'-ĕr, vi. To turn thick and sour, as milk. (prov.) H., *lopp'ered*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Lop'sided†, -sīde-ĕd, -sī'—S., a. Heavier on one side than the other.

Loquacious, lo-kwā'-sh'ŭs, a. 33, 27-8. Talkative. H., *loqua'ciously*, 43, ad.; *loqua'ciousness*, *loquacity*, -kwăs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Lord, lord or lăwrd, s. 26. (*l.*, *la'dy*, -de.) A master; one who poss. supreme power or auth.; a ruler, a gov., a sov.; a tyrant; a husband; appr., a baron; the proprietor of a manor; pop., any peer of the realm; (by courtesy) any son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl; an honorary title of the mayors of London, Dublin, and York, also of cert. other pub. officers (as the lord-chancellor, lord-ch.-justice, &c.); the supreme being, God (scrip.); a hunchback§ (iron.). H., *lord'-like*, *lord'ly*, a.; *lord'ship* (title of address, dign., auth., domain, &c.; titulary compellation of judges, &c.), s. 90. H. also—*lord-lieuten'ant*, -lēv- (in Ireland, the Queen's deputy; in a county, one deputed by the sov. to manage its mil. concerns), *Lord's'-day* (the Sabbath), *Lord's-supp'er* (the sacrament of the eucharist or holy communion), &c., s.

Lord, vt. To raise to the peerage or a lordship; to address as lord†:—vi. To domineer; to tyrannise (gen. fol. by *it* or *over*). H., *lord'ing*, p.; *lord'ed*, pp.

Lord'ling, -ling, s. = *lord'ing**. A little lord; a would-be lord (in contempt).

Lord'ly, -le, a. Becoming or pert. to a lord; dignified; also haughty, arrogant, tyrannical. H., *lord'ly*, ad.; *lord'liness*, s. 91.

*Lore**, lōre, s. Learning, erud.; instruc.; doctrine. H., *lores'man*† (an instructor), s. 90.

Lore, s. A kind of corneous, angular mach. exis. in the mouths of cert. insects (entom.); the space bet. the bill and the eye (orn.).

Lorica, lo-rī'-ka, s. A kind of cuirass (anc. Rome); a lorication† (chem.).

Loricate, lōr'-e-kāte, vt. 26. To plate over; to cover with a coat of mail; appr., to cover (as a glass vessel) with a defensive lute or coating (chem.; pharm.). H., *lor'icating*, p.; *lor'icated*, pp., a.; *lorica'tion*, 36 (act or oper.; subs. empl.†; surface formed†), s. 89.

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Lor'iner†, -nĕr, s. = *lor'iner*†. A saddler.
Loriot, lŏr'-e-ŭt, lō'-re—We., s. The golden oriole, the witwal. [saken; lost.
Lorn†, lorn or lĕvorn, pp., a. 26. Left; for-
Lory, lōre'-e, s. A bird of the parrot kind.
Lose, lōōz, vt. 20, 35. To mislay; to part or be parted from any thing through want of power, will, care, or watchfulness to keep; to forfeit by unsuccessful effort or contest (opp. to win or gain); to be deprived of; to forfeit (by way of penalty or punishm.); to sep., to alienate; to suffer waste or dimin. of; to ruin, to destroy; to miss, to wander from; to bewilder; to poss. no longer; to fail to poss., enjoy, or obt.; to waste (as time); to waste or squander (as money or estate); to allow to vanish from view or percep.; to cause to perish (as a ship); to employ ineffec., to throw away; to be freed from; to deprive of*ᵉ*; to cause the loss of*ᵉ*: —vi. To forfeit in contest; not to win; to suffer loss; to decline; to fail. H., *losing*, lōōz'-ĭng, p., a.; *lŏst*, prt., pp., a.; *lower*, lōōz'-ĕr, s.; *lōs'able*ᵉ, a.; *lor'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.
Loselᵉ, lōz'-ĕl, a. Wasteful; slothful:—s. A wasteful, worthless fellow†. [91.
Losing, lōōz'-ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *lŏs'ingly*, ad.
Loss, lŏs, s. 17. Deprivation; forfeiture; detriment, injury; destruc., ruin; failure, defeat; useless appl.; that wh. is lost; waste; leakage; &c. H., *loss'ful*†, *loss'less*†, a. 91.
Lost, lŏst, a. 17. Mislaid; forfeited; alienated; ruined; &c. (v. v.); not percep. to the senses; no longer poss. virtue or reputation. See *Lose*.
Lot, lŏt, s. That wh. falls to any one as his portion; fortune, fate, state assigned; that by wh. one's fate or portion is decided; a chance; a die, or any thing else used to determ. someth. uncert.; a distinct portion or parcel (as of goods); propor. or share of taxes; a piece or div. of land (U. S.); a number or a large n., many†.
Lot, vt. To allot*ᵉ*; to sort in lots; to catalogue. H., *lott'ing*, p.; *lott'ed*, pp.
Lote, lōte, s. A fish res. an eel; the lotus (q. v.).
Loth† (lōth—We.), a.; *lōthe*†, v. See *Loath*, &c.
Lotion, lō'-shŭn, s. A washing†; appr., a medicinal aqueous solution for external use (pharm.); any med. or cosmetic wash†.
Lottery, lŏt'-ĕr-e, s. A game of chance; a distrib. of money or goods by chance or lot; appr., a scheme in wh. small sums are ventured for the chance of obt. others of greater value.
Lotus, lō'-tŭs, s. = *lo'tos*. A leguminous plant of sev. species (Egypt., Hindos., &c.); also a small tree (= *lote'-tree*).
Loud, lowd, a. 23. Hav. a strong sound; striking the ear with force; noisy; clamorous; turbulent. H., *loud*, *loud'ly*, ad.; *loud'ness*, s. 91.
Lough, lŏk, s. 45. A loch. (Ir.) [coin (= 20s.).
Louis d'or, lōō-e-dōre', s. 90. An obs. Fr. gold
Lounge, lownje, s. 23, 45. An idle gait or stroll; the act or state of lounging; a place for l., or to lounge on; a kind of sofa; a divan.
Lounge, vi. To idle; to pass time lazily; to stroll or move about idly; to recline at ease; to loll. H., *loung'ing*, p.; *lounged*, pp.; *loung'er*, s. (v. s.) 89.
Louse, lowse, s. (pl., *lice*, līse.) 23, 35. A small insect coo. infesting the bodies of men and animals, and par. the heads of dirty persons.
Louse†§, lowze, vt. To clean from lice.
Lousy, low'-ze, a. 23, 35. Infested with lice; fig., mean, dirty, contemptible§.
Lout, lowt, s. 23. A simple, awkward fellow; a clown; a bumpkin.
Lout'ish, -ish, a. Like a lout. H., *lout'ishly*, ad.; *lout'ishness*, s. 91.
Louver, lōō'-vĕr, s. 20. An opening (oft. ornam.) in the roofs of anc. buildings for the escape of smoke.—*A lou'ver window* is one with flat cross-bars (*lou'ver* or *luff'er boards*) to excl. rain, but allow the passage of the sound of bells. (arch.) [of France.
Louvre, lōō'-vr, s. 99. One of the anc. palaces
Lovage, lŭv'-aje, s. 45. A cert. plant.
Love, lŭv, s. 17, 25. An affec. of the mind excited by beauty and worth, or by the qual. of an object wh. are capable of commun. pleasure (ment. or sensual); good-will, friendship, benevolence; concord, prin. of union; sexual passion, tenderness, or regard; courtship; inclination, liking, fondness; lewdness*ᵉ*; object beloved; a word of endearment; Cupid; reverential regard (as of God—scrip.); a thin silk stuff†. H., *lŏve'less*, &c., a. 91. Among the comp. are—*lŏve'-cracked*§ (crazed with l.), *love'-darting* (as the eyes), *love'-killing*, *love'-linked*, *love'-lorn* (forsaken by one's l.), *love'-sick* (languishing from l. or amorous desire; dictated by or expr. of lang. l.), *love'-taught*, -tăwt (instruc. by l.), &c., a.; *lŏve'-apple* (the tomato), *love'-brŏker* (an agent in l. affairs), *love'-day*ᵉ (a day of adjustm. of diff.), *love'-favour* (someth. given to be worn in token of l.), *love'-feast* (a cert. relig. repast held quarterly—Wes. meth.), *love'-fĕast*, *love'-knot* (a complic. knot symb. of mut. affec.), *love'-lass*† (a sweetheart), *love'-letter*, *love'-look* (a sort of curl form. worn by men), *love'-monger*† (a lewdster), *love'-sĕcret*, *love'-shaft* (Cupid's arrow), *love'-sickness* (v. s.), *love'-song*, *love'-stĭtch* (courtship), *love'-tale* (a narrative of l.), *love'-thought*†, -thăwt (amorous fancy), *love'-tŏken* (a present in t. of l.), *love'-toy*ᵉ (do.), *love'-trick* (an artifice expr. of l.), &c., s.—*Lŏve-in-i'dleness*, *love-lies-blĕed'ing*, plants.
Love, lŭv, vt. 17, 25. In a gen. sense, to regard with good-will or with benevolence; to reg. with tenderness or with dutiful affec.; to be fond of; to feel love toward (in any of its senses); spec., to regard with the feelings of one sex toward the other; to lust after; to be pleased with; to like; to delight in (as things); to regard with reverence:—vi. To delight; to take pleasure; to be in love. H., *lov'ing*, p., a.; *loved*, lŭvd, pp., a.; *lov'er* (par., one in love, a suitor), s.; *lov'able*, a. 89.
Lovely, lŭv'-le, a. 17. Presenting qual. to the eye that excite love, esteem, or admiration; pleasing; amiable; delightful. H., *lŏve'lily*, -le, ad.; *lŏve'liness*, s. 91.
Lowˢomeˢ†, -sŭm, a. 25. Lovely.
Lov'ing, -ĭng, a. Fond; affectionate; amorous; expr. love or kindness. H., *lov'ingly*, ad.; *lov'ingness*, s. 91.—*Lŏving-kind'ness* = tender regard; mercy, favour (scrip.).
Low, lō, a. Placed or hav. place below adjacent or related things; not high or ele-

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vated (lit. or fig.); not rising to the us. level, height, or standard; (whence all its num. appl.: as—) deep, desc. far downw.; shallow (as water); below the us. rate, price, value, or amount; soft, not loud or noisy; grave, not high or acute (as sound); late in time, modern*; near or appro. the equator (as latitude); dejected, depressed; weak, feeble, exhausted; mean or humble in rank, circumstances, cond., or impor.; reduced, impoverished; not elev. or sublime; vulgar or degraded in thought or diction; vulgar, common; unrefined; vernacular; inferior (as wines); mean, abject, dishonourable; vile, degraded, obscene; moderate, not extreme; temperate in prin. or doctr. (as a party); plain, simple, innutritious (as diet). H., *low'ness*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 91.

Low, ad. Not aloft; not on high; near the ground; under the us. price or value; in a mean or a degraded state or cond.; not highly; meanly, humbly, lowly; softly, not loudly; down; in times appro. our own; near the horizon; with a great southern diurnal declination (ast.). Most of the comp. are self-expl.:—*low-arched*, *low'-born*, *low'-bred*, *low'-church* (not assoc. exclusively with episcopacy), *low'-minded*, *low'-pressure* (app. to steam), *low'-priced*, *low'-spirited* (-spir'—We.; spiritless; dejected; depressed; abject, mean), *low'-thoughted** (grovelling), &c., s.; *low'-church* (v. s.), *low-spir'itedness*† (v. s.), *low'-sunday* (s. next aft. Easter), *low'-water* (lowest point of the tide), *low'-wines* (appr., the weak crude spirit of the wash still—tech.), &c., s.

Low, low—J. & M., Jo., P., Wa., lō—K., S., Sh., We., vi. 23. To bellow, as an ox or cow. H., *low'ing* (also the sound uttered), p., s., a.; &c. 89.

Low-bell, lō'-bĕl, s. Night-fowling, in wh. a bell and lights are used. H., (to) *lōw'-bell*, vt.; &c. 89.

Lower, lō'-ĕr, a. comp. See *Low*. H., *lōw'ercase* (the c. cont. the small letters; fig., the sm. l. or noting them—typ.), s., a.

Low'er, vt. = *lōw*†. To bring low; to cause to descend; to let, take, or bring down (in var. senses); to fall or sink; to lessen; to reduce; to debase; to humble or degrade:—vi. To fall; to sink; to grow less. H., *lōw'ering*, p., a.; *lōw'ered*, pp. 89.

Lower†, low'-ĕr, s. 23. Cloudiness; a frowning; &c. (v. v.)

Low'er, vi. To appear dark, gloomy, or threatening; to be clouded; to frown; to look sullen or angry. H., *low'ering*, p., a.; *low'ered*, pp. 89. [ad. 91.

Low'ering, -ing, s. 23. (v. v.) H., *low'eringly*, *Lowermost*†, lō'-ĕr-mōst, a. Lowest.

Lowery, low'-ĕr-e, a. 23. Cloudy; gloomy; threatening. [resp. to neighb. hills.

Lowland, lō'-land, s. Country wh. is low with

Lowly, lō'-le, a. Humble; free from pride; modest; meek, gentle, mild; not high or exalted; low, mean*. H., *lōw'ly*, ad.; *low'liness*, s. 91.

Loxodromic, lŏks-o-drŏm'-ik, a. 40. Pert. to the rhumb line, or to loxidromics.—*Loxodrom'ic curve* or *l. spiral* = the rhumb line.

Loxodrom'ics, -iks, s. pl. 64. The art of oblique sailing by the rhumb. (navig.)

Loyal, loy'-al, a. 22. True, devoted, faithful (as to a prince or sov.); true to plighted vows or love. H., *loy'ally*, ad.; *loy'alty*, -te (fidelity to &c.), s. 91.

Loy'alist, -list, s. An adherent to his lawf. prince or sov. (par. in times of pol. diff.).

Lozenge, lŏz'-ĕnj, s. 32. A rhombus, a diamond; the bearing or shield on wh. the arms of maids, widows, and deceased persons are borne (her.); a well-known small cake of flav. sugar, often medic., orig. lozenge-shaped (confec.; pharm.). H., *los'enged*, -ĕnjd, or *los'enge-shaped*, *los'engy*, -ĕn-je, or *lozenged* (div. lozenge-wise—her.), a. 90-1.

Lubber†§, lŭb'-ĕr, s. = *lubb'ard**. A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone. (naut.) H., *lubb'erly*† (lubber-like), a.; *lubb'erly*†, ad. 90-1.

Lubric†, l'ōō'-brik, a. = *lu'bricous**, -bre-kŭs. 18. Smooth on the surface, slippery; fig., wavering, unsteady; wanton, lewd†. H., *lubri''city*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Lu'bricant, -bre-kănt, a. That wh. lubricates.

Lubricate, l'ōō'-bre-kāte, vt. = *lubricitate*†, -bris'-e-tāte. 18. To make smooth or slippery (appr., by someth., as oil, mucus, &c., smeared over). H., *lu'bricating*, p., a.; *lu'bricated*, pp., a.; *lu'bricator* (he or that wh.), s.; *lubrica'tion**, *lubrifaction*, -făk'-shŭn, *lubrifaction*, -fe-kă'-, s. 89.

Lubricity, l'ōō-brĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 18. Smoothness; slipperiness (lit. or fig.); instability; lewdness†. (v. su.)

Luce, l'ōōse, s. 18, 26. A full-grown pike.

Lucent†, l'ōō'-sĕnt, a. 18. Bright; shining.

Lu'cern, -sĕrn, s. = *lu'cerne*. A kind of artif. grass cultiv. as food for cattle.

Lucernal, -sĕrn'-al, a. Rel. to a lamp or candle.

Lucid, l'ōō'-sĭd, a. 18, 26. Bright, shining, resplen.; clear, transparent; fig. (and more us.), bright with intellec. radiance; clear, distinct; easily understood; not darkened or confused by delirium or madness. H., *lu'cidly*, 43, ad.; *lu'cidness*, *lucid'ity**, s. 91.

Lucifer, l'ōō'-sĭf-ĕr, s. 18. The morning-star, Venus when visible bef. sunrise (poet.); Satan bef. his fall (poet.); an obs. form of friction match.

*Luciferian**, -se-fē're'-e-ăn, a. Pert. to Lucifer; or to the sect of *Lucife'rians*; devilish†.

*Lucif'erous**, -sĭf'-ĕr-us, a. Giv. light. H., *lucif'erously*, ad. 91.

Lucif'ic, -lk, a. Prod. light. [light.

Lu'ciform, -se-form, a. 26. Formed as or res.

Lucimeter, -sĭm'-e-tĕr, s. A photometer.

Luck†, lŭk, s. Chance, lot, accident; casual event; fortune (good or bad); good chance, success‡§.

Luck'less†, -lĕs, a. Without luck or good luck; unsuccessf.; unfortunate. H., *luck'lessly*†, ad.; *luck'lessness*†, s. 91.

Luck'y†, -e, a. Successful; fortunate; prod. or selecting good by chance; auspicious. H., *luck'ily*†, ad.; *luck'iness*†, s. 91.

Lucrative, l'ōō'-krā-tĭv, a. 18, 45. = *lucrif'erous*†; *lucrif'ic*†. Gainful, profitable (as an investm., office, or bus.). H., *lu'cratively*, ad. 91.

Lucre, l'ōō'-kĕr, s. 18. Gain in money, profit, emolument; money, wealth† (each us. in an *Lu'cre*†, vi. To covet lucre. [ill sense).

*Luctation**, lŭk-tā'-shŭn, s. Struggle; contest.

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Luc'tual†, -tū-ăl, a. 36. Lamentable.

*Lucubrate**, l'ōō'-kū-brāte, vi. 18, 27. To study by candle-light, or at night. H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Lucubration, -brā'-shŭn, s. Nocturnal study (as by a candle or lamp); any thing composed, or imag. to have been comp. by night; h., any compos. prod. by meditation in retirement.

Lu'cubratory, -brā-tŭr-e, -brā'—K., a. 25. Composed by candle-light, or by night.

*Luculent**, l'ōō'-kū-lĕnt, a. 18. Lucid.

Ludibrious†, -dĭb'-re-ŭs, a. Sportive; wanton.

Ludicrous, l'ōō'-de-krŭs, a. 18. Adapted to excite laughter; droll; sportive; burlesque. H., *lu'dicrously*, 42, ad.; *lu'dicrousness*, s. 91.

Ludification†, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s. The act of mocking or deriding. [Mocking; deriding.

*Lu'dificatory**, -tŭr-e, -dĭf'—J. & M., We., a. 25.

Lues, l'ōō'-ēz, s. 99. Poison; pestilence; disease. (L.)

Luff, lŭf, s. The palm of the hand (prov.); the foremost edge or leach of a fore-and-aft sail; the weather-gage, also a sailing close to the wind (naut.).

Luff, vi. To bring the ship's head nearer the wind. (naut.) H., *luff'ing*, p.; *luffed*, pp.—*Luff'-tackle* is a large, mov. tackle.

Lug, lŭg, s. A small fish, also a sea-shore worm; a haul, a fit of lugging†; the ear§ (prov.); a pole or perch†.—A *lug'-sāil* is a sq. s. bent to a yard wh. is slung ab. one-third from the lo. end (naut.).

Lug†, vt. To drag or haul; to pull by the ears§; to pull or draw (with *out*):—vi. To drag, to move heavily†. H., *lugg'ing*†, p.; *lugged*†, pp.

Luggage, lŭg'-ăje, s. 30-2. Any thing wh. req. 'lugging'; appr., the trunks, packages, &c., of a traveller. [three masts, and lug sails.

Lugg'er, -ĕr, s. A small vessel, with two or

Laggs†, lŭgz, s. A kind of worm with legs.

Lugubrious, l'ōō-gū'-bre-ŭs, a. 18, 27. Mournful; sorrowful; indic. sorrow. H., *lugu'briously*, ad. 91.

Luke†, l'ōōke, a. = *leuke*†. Not fully hot; fig., not hearty or zealous. H., *luke'ness*†, s. 91.

Luke'warm, -wăwarm, a. 18, 8. Only mod. warm, tepid; fig., not ardent or zealous; cool, indifferent. H., *luke'warmly*, ad.; *luke'warmness*, s. 91.

Lull, lŭl, s. Power or qual. of soothing†; (more us.) a season of quiet or cessation.

Lull, vt. To soothe or quiet; to compose; to cause to sleep by pleas. sounds:—vi. To subside or cease; to become calm. H., *lull'ing*, p., a.; *lulled*, pp.; *lull'er*†, s. 89.

Lull'aby, -ă-bī, s. 43. A song to induce sleep (par. to quiet babes).

Lum, lŭm, s. The chimney of a cottage. (prov.)

Lumachel, l'ōō'-mă-kĕl, s. 18. A var. of limestone, fire-marble†. [lumbago.

Lumbaginous, lŭm-bāj'-in-ŭs, a. 32. Pert. to

Lumbago, -bā'-go, s. Rheumatism of the loins.

Lum'bar, '-bär, a. = *lum'bal*, -bŭl. Pert. to the loins.

Lumber, lŭm'-bĕr, s. Any thing useless and cumbersome; sawed timber, planks, boards, &c. (No. Amer.); harm, mischief (prov.). H., *lum'ber-room*, s.

Lum'ber, vt. To heap in disorder; to fill with lumber:—vi. To move heavily and laboriously; to cut lumber for market (No. Amer.). H., *lum'bering*, p., a.; *lum'bered*, pp.; *lum'berer*, s.; *lum'bering* (act or employm.—No. Amer.), s. 89.

*Lumbric**, lŭm'-brĭk, s. A worm. [lumbar.

Lum'brical, -ăl, a. Worm-like; worm-shaped;

Lumbriciform, -brĭs'-e-form, a. 28, 36. Worm-shaped.

Luminary, l'ōō'-mĭn-ăr-e, -ĕr-e—K., s. 18, 27; 25. Any body or thing wh. gives light (par. a celes. orb); fig., any one who enlightens or instructs mankind.

Lu'minate†, *lu'mĭne*†, vt. See *Illuminate*, &c.

Luminiferous, l'ōō-mĭn-lf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 18, 27. Prod. or yielding light.

Lu'minous, -ŭs, a. Shining; emitting light; light, illuminated; fig., clear, lucid, perspicuous. H., *lu'minously*, 42, ad.; *lu'minousness*, *luminosity*, -ŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Lummox§, lŭm'-ŭks, s. A fat, unwieldy, stupid person. (prov.)

Lump, lŭmp, s. A small shapeless mass; a cluster†§; the whole taken tog., the gross†.

Lump†, vt. To throw into one sum or mass; to take in the lump or gross. H., *lump'ing*†, p., a.; *lumped*†, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Lump'er, -ĕr, s. A cert. fish.

Lump'ing§, -ĭng, a. Bulky, heavy; great.

Lump'ish†, -ĭsh, a. Like a lump; heavy; gross; dull, inactive. H., *lump'ishly*†, ad.; *lump'ishness*†, s. 91.

Lump'y, -e, a. Full of lumps or small compact masses. H., *lump'iness*, s. 91.

Luna, l'ōō'-nă, s. 18. The moon; silver† (alch.).—*Luna cor'nea* † = fused chloride of silver. [L.]

Lu'nacy, -se, s. Insanity, mental derangem. (form. ref. to the moon); appr., the cond. of an insane person who has lucid intervals (leg.).

Lu'nar, -năr, a. = *lu'nary*, -e. 25. Pert. to the moon, or meas. by her revolutions; res. the moon, orbed; caused by the moon; under the infl. of the moon†; silver, silvery†. H., *lunar-caus'tic** (fused nitrate of silver), &c., s. 91. [moon.

Lunarian, -nāre'-e-ăn, s. 45. An inhab. of the

Lu'nary, -năr-e, s. Moonwort. See *Lunar*.

Lunated, l'ōō'-nāte-ĕd, a. 18, 27. Formed like a half-moon; crescent-shaped.

Lu'natic, -nă-tĭk, a. Lit., under the infl. of the moon†; appr., insane; mad.

Lu'natic, s. One affec. with lunacy; an insane person; a madman. (v. su.)

Lunation, -nā'-shŭn, s. A lunar month; one revolution of the moon. (ast.)

Lunch, lŭnch, s. 29. A slight repast bet. breakfast and dinner; the mid-day meal of fash. life; an eating-house.

Lunch'eon, -'ŭn, s. A portion of food taken at any time bet. reg. meals; a luncheon*.

Lune, l'ōōne, s. Any thing lunated; a cert. geom. figure; a fit of lunacy, a freak†.

*Lunet**, l'ōō'-nĕt, s. A little moon.

Lunette, lōō-nĕt', s. 99. A small half-moon; an aperture in a concave ceiling for the admis. of light (arch.); a kind of ravelin, or a small work on each side a ravelin (fort.); a watch-glass more than ordin. flattened in the centre (= *lunette' glass*). [Fr.] [(fenc.)

Lunge, lŭnje, s. A sudden push or thrust. (fenc.) H., *lun'ging*, p.; *lunged*, pp.

Lungs, lŭngz, s. pl. 35. The organs of respira-

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tion in man, and in other mammalia; a strong-voiced fellow§. H., *lunged* (hav. l.), *lung'less*, *lung'-grown*§ (hav. l. adhering to the pleura), a.; *lung'wort* (a plant), s. 90.

Lunifórm, l'ōō'-ne-form, a. 18, 26. Moon-shaped. [sun and moon.

Luniso'lar, a. Comb. the revolutions of the

*Lu'nistice**, -stis, s. 28. The farthest point of the moon's northing and southing. (ast.)

Lunt, lŭnt, s. A quick-match to fire cannon.

Lunula, l'ōō'-nū-lă, s. A little moon; a lune. (geom.) [Shaped like a small crescent. (bot.)

Lu'nular, -lăr, a. = *lu'nulate*, -lāte. 18, 25.

Lupercal, l'ōō-pĕr'-kăl, l'ōō'† — Sha., a. 18. Pert. to the *luper'cal*, *luperca'lia*, or feast of Pan. (anc. Rome.)

Lu'pine†, -pīn, a. 45. Wolfish.

Lu'pine, s. A cert. plant.

Lu'pinine, -in, s. = *lu'pinite*, -īte. 58. A bitter subs. obt. from the white lupine.

Lupuline, l'ōō'-pū-lin, s. 18, 58. Lupulite; (more com.) the yellow powder or *lupulin'io grains* of hops. [hops.

Lu'pulite, -līte, s. The pure bitter prin. of

Lu'pus, -pŭs, s. A malig. corroding skin disease. (path.)

Lurch, lŭrch, s. 29. A sud. roll of a ship to one side (naut.); a deserted or diff. position†.

Lurch, vt. To defeat or disappoint†; to steal†: —vi. To roll or pitch sud. to one side (as a ship); to evade by stooping; to withdraw by shifting the position*; to lie in wait, to lurk (as a dog or poacher). H., *lurch'ing*, p.; *lurched*, pp.; *lurch'er* (appr., a dog that 'lurks' for his game; a poacher*, a glutton†), s. 89.

Lure, l'ōōre, s. 18, 27. An enticement; any thing wh. invites with the prospect of advantage or pleasure.

Lure, vt. To draw to a lure (as a hawk); to entice; to allure:—vi. To call hawks. H., *lūr'ing*, p., a.; *lured*, pp., a.; *lūr'er*, s. 89.

Lurid, l'ōōr'-id, lū'-rid—K., Wa., We., a. 18, 26-7. Ghastly pale*; gloomy, dismal; hav. the colours of a tempestuous sky; of a dirty-brown colour, somewhat clouded (bot.).

Lurk, lŭrk, vi. To lie hid; to lie in wait; fig., to lie concealed or unperceived (as in the bosom); to keep out of pub. view. H., *lurk'ing*, p., a.; *lurked*, pp.; *lurk'er*, s. 89.

Lurry†, lŭr'-e, s. A confused, indistinct sound or utterance. (prov.)

Luscious, lŭsh'-ŭs, a. 27-8. Sweet or rich, so as to cloy or nauseate; h., very sweet; delicious; fig., florid and pleasing (as a descr.); fulsome*; smutty, obscene*. H., *lus'ciously*, 43, ad.; *lus'ciousness*, s. 91.

Lusern, l'ōō'-sērn, s. 18. A lynx.

Lush†, lŭsh, a. Juicy; succulent. [a. 90.

Lush§, s. Drink. H., *lush'y*§ (drunk; tipsy),

Lusiad, l'ōō'-ze-ăd, s. The great epic poem of

Lusk†, lŭsk, a. Lazy; slothful. [Camoens.

*Lusk'ish**, -ish, a. Inclined to laziness. H., *lusk'ishly**, ad.; *lusk'ishness**, s. 91.

*Lusorious**, l'ōō-sōr'-e-ŭs, a. = *lu'sory*†, -sŏr-e. 18, 35. Used in play; sportive.

Lust, lŭst, s. Prim., inclination, will; appr., longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; concupiscence; carnal appetite; unlawf. desire of sexual pleasure; any viol., irreg., or depraved desire (scrip.); vigour, active power†. H., *lust'less**, *lust'ful*, *lust'stained*, a.; &c. 90.

Lust, vi. To desire eagerly, to long (fol. by *after*); to desire carnally or sex.; to have any inordinate or depraved desires; to list, to like†. H., *lust'ing*, p.; *lust'ed*, pp.; *lust'er*†, s.; *lust'ing*† (lust), a. (v. i.) 89.

Lust'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Hav. lust; inciting to lust; sensual, lewd, libidinous; lusty†. H., *lust'fully*, ad.; *lust'fulness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Lustral, lŭs'-trăl, a. Pert. to or used in purification. [of lustration. (anc. Rome.) [L.]

Lustralia, -trā'lē-y'ă, s. 45. The period. feast

Lus'trate, -trāte, vt. To cleanse or purify (an anc. relig. cerem.); to view, to survey†. H., *lus'trating*, p.; *lus'trated*, pp.; *lustra'tion*, 36 (act; oper.; cerem.), s. 89.

Lustre, lŭs'-tĕr, s. 57. Brightness, splendour, gloss; fig., distinction, fame, renown; a candlestick orn. with drops or pendants of cut glass; a lustrum*. H., *lus'treless*, a. 90.

*Lus'trical**, -trĭk-ăl, a. Lustral.

Lustring, lŭs'-tring, lū'-string—K., s. = *lute'-string* (v. l.). A stout, glossy kind of silk cloth.

Lustrous, lŭs'-trŭs, a. Hav. lustre; bright; shining; luminous. H., *lus'trously*, ad. 91.

Lus'trum, -trŭm, s. The space of ab. 5 years, or that bet. the period. lustrations. (anc. Rome.)

Lusty, lŭst'-e, a. Able of body; stout, vigorous, robust; copious, hearty† (as a draught); pregnant†; handsome, buxom†; sprightly, saucy†. H., *lust'ily*, 43, ad.; *lust'iness*, *lust'-ihood**, -hōōd, *lust'ihead*†, -hĕd, s. 91.

Lutarious, l'ōō-tāre'-e-ŭs, a. 18, 45. Pert. to, living in, or res. mud.

Lute, l'ōōte, s. 18. A mus. instr. of the guitar kind. H., *lutanist*, l'ōō'-; *lūt'er* or *lūt'ist* (a lute player), s. 90.

Lute, s. Lit., clay, mud; appr., a compos. used to secure the joints of vessels, or as a coating to protect them from the viol. of the fire (chem.).

Lute, vt. To secure or coat with a lute. (v. s.) H., *lūt'ing*, p.; *lūt'ed*, pp., a.; *lūt'ing* (act; also the lute or matter used), *luta'tion*, 36 (act or method), s. 89. [subs. found in weld.

Luteoline, l'ōō'-te-o-lin, s. 18, 58. A yellow

Lu'teous, -te-ŭs, a. Of a brownish-yellow or clay colour. [a lute; lustring†.

Lutestring, l'ōōt'-string, s. 18. The string of

Lutheran, l'ōō'-thĕr-ăn, a. 18, 37. Pert. to *Lu'ther* or his doctrines. H., *Lu'theran* (a fol. of L.), *Lu'theranism*, -izm (doctrines taught by), s. 91.

Lu'thern, -thĕrn, s. 37. A dormer. (arch.)

Lutulent, l'ōō'-tū-lĕnt, a. 18. Muddy; turbid.

Luxate, lŭks'-āte, vt. = *luxt*†. 40. To put out of joint; to dislocate. (surg.) H., *luxā'ting*, p.; *luxā'ated*, pp., a.; *luxa'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Luxuriant, lŭg-zū'-re-ănt or lŭg-zūre'-e-ănt, lŭks—K., We., lŭg-zhōō'†—Sh., a. 40, 18. Exuberant in growth; superfluously abundant. H., *luxu'riantly*, 43, ad.; *luxu'riance*, -ănse, *luxu'rianey*, -ăn-se, s. 91.

Luxu'riate, -āte, vi. To grow exuberantly; to feed or live luxuriously; fig., to expatiate with delight, to revel in descrip. or fancy. H., *luxu'riating*, p.; *luxu'riated*, pp.; *luxuria'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Luxu'rious, -ŭs, a. Given to luxury (as a person); adminis. to luxury (as things); furn. with luxuries (as a table); softening by pleasure or indulg.; epicurean; voluptuous; effeminate; sensual; luxuriant†. H., *luxu'riously*, 43, ad.; *luxu'riousness*, s. 91.

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Luxury, lŭkx'-ŭ-re, lŭk'-shŭ-re—Wa., -yŭr-e* —K., s. 40, 18. Free or extrav. indulgence in sensual pleasures, or those wh. wealth and abund. place within our reach; voluptuousness; epicurism; any thing that gratifies a fastidious appetite, or wh. is delightful to the senses; a delicacy; delicious fare; enjoym.; sensuality; lust, lewdness*; luxuriance†. H., *lear'wrist**, -rist (a lux. person), s. 90.

Lux, lŭx, s. A cert. bone in the human body said (in Rabbinical wr.) to be indestructible.

Lycanthropy, lī-kăn'-thro-pe, s. 42-9. Insanity in wh. the patient fancies himself a wolf, and imitates its actions.

Lyceum, lī-sē'-ŭm, s. 49. The place where Aristotle taught philosophy; now, a room or building appr. to instruc. by lectures, &c.; an assoc. of persons for literary improvem.; a cert. theatre (London).

Lycopodiaceous, lī-ko-po-de-ā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Pert. to the *lycopodiaceæ* (-she-ē), a fam. or order of moss-like plants.

Lycopodium, -pō'-de-ŭm, s. 45. Club-moss; or appr., its fine yellow dust or seed.

Lydian, lĭd'-e-ăn, -yăn—K., a. 42, 45. Of or rel. to *Lyd'ia*; soft, effeminate; soft and slow in cadence or melody.

Lye, lī, s. = *ley*. 43. An alkaline solution (orig., one prep. by lixiviating wood-ashes); a lixivium.

Lying, lī'-ĭng, a. Addicted to falsehood:—s. The habit or prac. of telling lies. H., *ly'ingly*, ad. 91. See *Lie*.

Lymph, lĭmf, s. 45. Water; appr., the thin, opaline, colourless fluid conveyed by the lymphatics; the serum of the blood. H., *lymph'y* (coast. or res. l.), a. 90.

*Lymph'ate**, -āte, a. = *lymph'ated**, -ĕd. Frightened into madness; raving.

Lymphatic, lĭm-făt'-ĭk, a. 45. Pert. to lymph or the lymphatics; mad, enthusiastic†.

Lymphat'ic, s. A mad enthusiast†:—pl. The absorbents; minute absorbent vessels wh. carry lymph from all parts of the body, and termin. in the thoracic duct. [lymph.

*Lymph'oduct**, -e-dŭkt, s. A ves. wh. conveys

Lymphography, lĭm-fŏg'-răf-e, lĭmf-ŏg'—K., S., s. A descr. of the lymphatics.

Lynceam, lĭn'-sh'ăn, s. 27-8. Pert. to the lynx.

Lynch, lĭnch, vt. 29. To judge and punish without the usual forms of law (as by a mob or by other unauth. persons—U. S.). H., *lynch'ing*, p.; *lynched*, pp. [mob. (U. S.)

Lynch'-law, s. Pop. vengeance executed by a

Lynæ, lĭnks, s. 40. A small wild animal of the cat-kind. H., *lynx'-eyed* (sharp-sighted), a. 90.

Lyrate, lī'-rāte, a. Lyre-shaped. (bot.)

Lyre, līre, s. 14, 34. A small mus. instr. of the harp kind, celebr. in antiq.; fig., the instr. to wh. poetry is supposed to be sung. H., *lyre'-shaped*, a.; *lyr'ist* (a player on), *lyre'-bird* (of Australia), &c., s. 90.

Lyric, lĭr'-ĭk, a. = *lyr'ical*, -ăl. 42, 26. Pert. to the lyre; sung, or fitted to be sung to the harp or lyre; written in stanzas; that composes lyrics. H., *lyr'ic poetry* (par. that spec. of p. wh. direc. expr. the indiv. emotions of the writer, or wh. is adapted to mus. recitation), s. 91. [Verses used in lyric poetry.

Lyr'ic, s. A lyric poem; also a lyric poet:—pl.

*Lyr'icism**, -e-sĭzm, s. 35. A lyrical composition.

Lys, līs, s. A Chinese meas. = 533 yards.

Lyterian, lī-tēr'-e-ăn, a. 42-5. Indic. the solution or termin. of a disease. (med.)

M

M, ĕm. The thirteenth letter of the Eng. alphabet. It has one uniform sound, wh. is formed by closing the lips, and letting the voice issue by the nose. It is never silent.

Ma, mă, ad. Not. (nasa.) [It.] [1, 45.

Mab, măb, s. The queen of the fairies; a child†; a slattern*.

Mac, măk, s., pfx. Son. (Sco.)

Macadamise, -ăd'-ăm-īze, vt. 60. To cover (as a road) with stones broken into small angular pieces (after the plan prajec. by Macadam). H., *Macad'amising*, p.; *Macad'amised*, pp., a.; *Macadamination*, -e-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Macaroni, măk-ă-rō'-ne, s. A kind of vermicelli under the form of tubes of the size of a goose-quill, also a dish into wh. it enters; h., a medley; someth. fanciful and extravag.; a droll, a fool; a fop or coxcomb.

Macaronic, -rŏn'-ĭk, a. = *macaronian*, -rōnz'-e-ăn. Pert. to or res. a macaroni; empty, trifling, affec.; formed of mod. words indic. distorted into Gr. or L. inflections and metre. H., *macaron'ic* (a spec. of burlesque verse), s. 90-1. [biscuit cont. almonds; a macaroni.

Macaroon, -rōōn', s. 29. A small sweet cake or

Macaw, măk-kăw', s. = *maco'o*. A race of beaut. Amer. birds of the parrot family.—The *macaw'-tree* is a kind of palm. [abacs.

Maccabean, măk-ă-bē'-ăn, a. Pert. to the Macc-

Macc'abees, -bēze, s. pl. A cert. heroic Jewish family of antiq.; also two hist. books of the Apocrypha. [Maccabe (q. v.).

Maccaboy, măk-ă-bŏy', s. = *macc'aboy**, -boy.

Mace, māse, s. 28. Orig., a club of metal†; a cavalry weapon†; a sceptre†; now, an ensign of auth. freq. borne bef. magistrates; the 'spoon' or heavier rod used at billiards and bagatelle. H., *mace'-proof** (free from arrest), a.; *mace'-bearer* (a petty civic off.), s. 90.

Mace, s. The aril or tough unctuous coat of the nutmeg. H., *mace'-ale* (flav. with), *mace'-reed* (plant cat-tail), &c., s. 90.

Macer, mā'-sĕr, s. An astringent root-bark, celebr. in diarrhœa.

Macerate, măs'-ĕr-āte, vt. 28. To make lean, to wear away*; to mortify or harass*; appr., to steep in any cold liquid (par. in water) for the purp. of either softening the texture or of extrac. the soluble portion (chem.; pharm.). H., *mā'cerating*, *măs'-*, p.; *mā'cerated*, pp., a.; *mā'cerātor*, 25 (a ves.), s.; *macera'tion*, 26 (act or oper.), s. 89.

Machiavelian, măk-e-ă-vēl'-yăn, a. 36, 45. Pert. to or res. *Mach'iavēl* or *Machiavell'i*, or his principles; deep and crafty in politics and government. H., *Machiavell'ism* (one who imitates M.), *Mach'iavellism*, -lĭzm (prin. of M.), s. 90-1.

Machicolated, măch'-e-kāte-ĕd, a. Hav. *machicola'tions* (măch-e-ko-; măsh—S.) or parapets projected from the faces of the walls in a cert. manner. (Goth. arch.)

Machinal, mă-shēn'-ăl, măk'-ĭn-ăl—K., Wa., We., a. 29. Pert. to machines.

Machinate, măk'-ĭn-āte. vt. 29. To plan or

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contrive; to form a scheme; to plot. H., *mach'inating*, p.; *mach'inated*, pp.; *mach'inator*, 25, s.; *machina'tion*, 36 (also plot or scheme formed, par. for an evil purp.), s. 89.

Machine, mă-shēn', s. 29. In a gen. sense, any thing used to increase or regul. the effect of a given force; restric., a complex structure or instr. formed by comb. two or more of the simple mech. powers; an engine; any instr. of force; a stage-coach (tech.); fig., supernat. agency in poems; also one who is incapable of self-direc., or who can only do what he has been told or taught.

Machiner, -shēn'-ĕr, s. An omnibus or stage-coach horse. (tech.)

Machinery, -shēn'-ĕr-e, s. 29, 25. The works or component parts of a complex machine; machines in gen.; enginery; fig., means to an end; complicated routine or managem.; supernat. agency or beings introd. into a poem, play, &c.

Machining, -shēn'-ĭng, s. Machinal†; hav. the nature or purp. of a machine†; den. the machinery of a poem[a]:—e. Managem. of machinery§.

Machinist, mă-shēn'-ĭst, măk'-ĭn-ĭst—K., Sh., s. 29. A constructor of machines; one well versed in machinery.

Macigno, mă-chēn'-yo, -shn'-yo—S., s. 99. A siliceous sandstone found in Italy.

Macilent, măs'-e-lĕnt, s. 28. Lean; thin. H., *măcilency*[a], -se, s. 91.

Mackerel, măk'-ĕr-ĕl, s. A well-known sea-fish; a pimp†. H., *mack'erel-gale* (a fresh g.), *mack'erel-sky* (streaked or marked like a), &c., s. 90.

Mack'intosh, -ĭn-tŏsh, s. An overcoat, cape, &c., made of a material rend. waterproof by an interposed film of Indian rubber.

Mackle, măk'l, s. 45. A cert. mineral (chiastolite); a tessalated appear. in a crystal when cut transversely (min.); a blur caus. the impression to appear double (typ.).

Macouba, măk-ōō-bă', s. 99. A cert. kind of tobacco, also of snuff. (Fr.)

Macrobiotic, măk-ro-bi-ŏt'-ĭk, a. Long-lived.

Macrocosm, măk'-kro-kŏzm—K., P., S., măk'-re—Ja., Wa., We., s. 35. The world at large, the universe (as opp. to microcosm).

Macrodactyl'ic, măk-ro-, a. Long-fingered; hav. long toes, as the *macrodac'tyls* or *macrodac'tyli* (orn.). [rhombic prism.

Macroding'onal, s. The longer diagonal of a

Macrology, mă-krŏl'-o-je, s. 43. Long talk with little matter; superfluity of words.

Macrometer, -krŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An opt. instr. for meas. inaccessible objects.

Macropterous, -krŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, a. Long-finned (ichth.); long-winged (orn.). [(zool.

Macrostomous, -krŏs'-to-mŭs, a. Long-mouthed.

Macrotous, -krō'-tŭs, s. Long-eared. (zool.)

Macrot'ypous, -krō'-e-pŭs, a. 42. Hav. a long form. (min.)

Macrurous, -krōō'-rŭs, a. = *macrourous*, -krō'-. Long-tailed, as the *macru'rans* (crustacea of the shrimp and lobster kind).

Mactation, măk-tā'-shŭn, s. The slaughter of a victim for sacrifice.

Macula, măk'-ū-lă, s. (pl., *mac'ulæ*, -lē.) 18. A spot (as on the skin, or on the face of the sun or moon). [L.]

Mac'ulate, -lāt, a. Spotted; stained.

Mac'ulate, vt. To spot; to stain; to sully or defile. H., *mac'ulating*, p.; *mac'ulated*, pp., a.; *macula'tion*, 36 (also a spot or macula), s. 89.

Mac'ule[a], -ūl, s. 18. A spot. (v. su.)

Mad, măd, a. Disordered in mind; insane; wild, furious; phrensied; fig., excited with any viol. or unreas. passion, desire, or appetite; infatuated; distracted; inflamed with anger; enraged; exasperated; eager to an extrav. degree; without reason; prov. from or expr. madness. H., *mad'ly*, ad.; *mad'ness*, s. 91. Among the comp. are—*mad'-brained*† (insane; more us., rash, hot-headed), *mad'-headed*†, &c., a.; *mad'-apple* (a trop. plant), *mad'cap* (a wild, thoughtless, or rash person), *mad'head*† (v. a.), *mad'house*† (a lunatic asylum), *mad'man* (a maniac; fig., one distracted, or one who acts contrary to reason), *mad'wort*, &c., s. 91.

Madam, măd'-ăm, s. = *ma'am*, *madem* († and fam.). Lit., my lady; the exemplimen. title given, in address, to adult ladies of every degree; a lady († or iron.). See *Miss*.

Madarosis, -d-rō'-sĭs, s. Baldness (par. of the eyelashes).

Madden, măd'n, vt. 45. = *mad*†. To make mad:—vi. To become mad; to act as one mad. H., *madd'ening*, p., a.; *madd'ened*, -nd, pp., a. 89. [dyeing-red.

Madder, măd'-ĕr, s. A plant much used in

Made, prt., pp., a. See *Make*.

Madef'y[a], măd'-e-fī, vt. 48. To make wet; to moisten. H., *mad'efying*[a], p.; *mad'efied*[a], pp., a.; *madefica'tion*[a], -fe-kā'-shŭn, *madefac'tion*, s. 89. [A rich wine of Madeira.

Madeira, mă-dēr'-ă, mă-dā'-ă-rā—Port., s.

Mademoiselle, măd-mwā-zel', s. 99. Miss. (Fr.)

Madia, mā'-de-ă, s. A So. Amer. plant.

Madonna, mă-dŏn'-ă, s. = *made'na*, Sp. Lit., my lady; appr., the V. Mary, or a portrait of her. (It.) [genus of zoophytes res. coral.

Madrepora, măd'-re-pōre, s. A submarine

Mad'reporite, -po-rīte, s. Fossil coral.

Madrier, măd'-re-ĕr, -rēr'—We., s. 99. A thick board or plank; a stout rough plank used to sup. the earth in mines (mil.). [Fr.]

Madrigal, măd'-re-găl, s. A little song of a light kind, us. amorous, and shorter than the sonnet or roundelay; an elaborate vocal compos. in five or six parts (mus.).

Maestoso, mă-ĕs-tō'-so, ad. 99. With grandeur and force. (mus.) [s.; &c. 89.

Maffle†, măf'l, vi. To stammer. H., *maff'ler*†,

Magasine, măg-ă-zēne', s. 14. A receptacle for mil. stores (par. gunpowder) in a fortress; the gunpowder room in a ship (nav.); a liter. miscellaneous pamphlet pub. periodically (bibl.).—A *magasi"ner*§ is a writer for a m. [tizate.

Magdalen, mag'-dă-lĕn, s. A reformed pros-

Magellanic, măj-ĕl-lăn'-ĭk, a. The epithet of three nebulæ (= *Magellan'ic clouds*) near the South Pole.

Maggiore, măj-yō'-rē, s. 99. Greater. (mus.)

Maggot, măg'-ŭt, s. 25. A worm or grub (par. of the flesh-fly); fig., a whim, an odd fancy§.

Magg'oty, -e, a. Full of maggots; whimsical, capricious§. H. *magg'otiness*, s. 91. H. also —*magg'oty-headed*§ (whimsical, &c.), a.

Magi, mā'-jī, s. pl. 99. (sing., *Magē*†, mājc, *Ma'gian*, E.; v. i.) Wise men of the East; the priests of the anc. Medes and Persians. (L.)

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Magian, mā'-je-ăn, a. 32. Pert. to the Magi, or to their doctr. or philosophy. H., *Ma'gi-anism*, -izm (doctr. or phil. of the M.), s. 90-1.

Magic, māj'-ik, s. = *mā''gical*, -ăl. 30, 32. Pert. to, used in, or done by magic; enchanted. H., *mā''gically*, ad 91.—A *magio-lan'tern* is an opt. instr. by wh. small fig. painted on glass slides are reprod. on a wall or screen, greatly magnif.; *magio-squāre'*, a sq. cont. a series of numbers wh. added vertic., horiz., or diag., give the same sum.

Magic, māj'-ik, s. The pretended art of operating by the agency of spirits or other supernat. or invis. powers; conjuration; sorcery; enchantm.; the secret operations of nat. causes. [skilled in magic.

Magician, mă-jish'-ăn, s. 27-8. One profes.

Magilp, mă-gilp', s. 30. A mixture of linseed-oil and mastic-varnish, used as a vehicle for colours. (pa.)

Magisterial, măj-is-tēr'-e-ăl, a. 32, 45. Pert. or suitable to a master, or to a magistrate; authoritative; lofty; despotic; pert. to a magistery† (chem.). H., *magistēr'ially*, 43, ad.; *magistēr'ialness*, s. 91.

Magistery†, măj'-is-tēr-e, s. 32. A precipitate obt. by diluting a solution with water. (chem.)

Magistracy, măj'-is-trā-se, -trēs-e—K., s. = *mă''gistrātūre*†. 32, 18. The office or dign. of a magistr.; the body of magistrates.

Magistral, măj'-is-trăl, a. 32. Magisterial†; ordered or prescribed by a master (i. e., a physician), not standard or pharmacopœial (med.; pharm.). H., *mă''gistrally**, ad.; *mă''gistrallity*†, s. 91.

Magistrate, măj'-is-trāte, s. In a gen. sense, any pub. civil officer invested with executive or jud. auth.; appr., a justice of the peace, one who holds a commission from the crown to exer. cert. ministerial and jud. duties within his district. H., *magistratic*, -trăt'-ik (hav. the auth. of a m.), a. 90.

Magma, măg'-mă, s. 30. Dregs, refuse*; appr., a crude pastry mixture. (L.)

Magna, măg'-nă, a., pfx. = *magn-*; *mag'ni-*. Great. (L.) H., *Magna charta*, -kăr'- (the great charter of Eng. liberty), &c., s. 91.

Magnanimous, măg-năn'-e-mŭs, a. Great of mind; elev. in soul or in sentiment; brave; unselfish; disinterested. H., *magnan'imously*, 43, ad.; *magnanimity*, -nă-nim'-it-e, s. 91.

Magnate, măg'-nāte, s. (com. in the pl.) A noble or grandee; a man of rank and wealth.

Magnesia, măg-nē'-sh'ă, -zh'ă—We., s. 35. One of the prim. earths, occur. as a light, white powder, poss. antacid and aperient qualities. (v. i.)

Magne'sian, -sh'ăn (v. s.), a. 35. Pert. to, res.; or cont. magnesia. [base of magnesia.

Magne'sium, -sh'ŭm (v. su.), s. The metallic

Magnet, măg'-nĕt, s. The loadstone (= *nat. mag'net*); a bar of steel rend. magnetic by means of the loadstone (= *artif. mag'net*); a bar of soft iron ren. magn. by a galvanic current (= *electro-mag'net*).

Magnetic, -nĕt'-ik, a. = *magnet'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to or res. the magnet; poss. the prop. of attrac. iron, and, when freely suspended, of pointing to the poles; attractive†. H., *magnet'ically*, ad.; *magnet'icalness*, *magnet'icness*†. *magneticity**, -tis'-it-e, s. 91.—The

magnetic nee'dle, is the magnetised n. of the 'mariner's compass'; the *magnetic tel'egraph*, a t. worked by electro-magnetism.

Magnet'ic, s. A magn. substance. [netism.

Magnet'ics, -iks, s. pl. 64. The science of mag-

*Magnetiferous**, -if'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. or exh. magnetism.

Mag'netise, -īze, vt. 60. To rend. magnetic; to affect with magnetism:—vi. To become magnetic*. H., *mag'netising*, p., a.; *mag'netised*, pp., a.; *mag'netiser*, s. 89.

Magnetism, măg'-nĕt-izm, s. 35. The operative agency or cause of the attrac. power of the magnet; also the science wh. investig. its phenomena and laws; attraction†. See *Mesmerism*.

Magneto-electri''city, -nē-to, s. Electr. evolved by magnets; also the science wh. rel. to it. H., *magnēto-elec'tric* (pert. to or exh.), a. 90-1.

Magnetometer, măg-nĕt-ŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. to meas. magnetic force.

Magnetomotor, -o-mō'-tŏr, s. A voltaic pair or series adapted for electro-magn. purposes.

*Magnific**, măg-nif'-ik, a. = *magnif'ical**, -ăl. Grand; illustr.; noble. H., *magnif'ically**, ad. 91.

Magnificate†, -āte, vt. To magnify or extol.

Magnificent, măg-nif'-e-sĕnt, a. 28. Grand in appearance; pompous; splendid, exh. grandeur; fond of splendour; noble, excellent†. H., *magnif'icently*, 43, ad.; *magnif'icence*, -sĕnse, s. 91.

Magnifico, -e-ko, s. A grandee of Venice. (It.)

Magnify, măg'-ne-fī, vt. 43. To make great or greater; to increase the bulk of to the eye (as by a lens); to praise or extol highly; to exalt in descr. or estimation; to exaggerate; to amplify:—vi. To have effect†§. H., *mag'nifying*, p., a.; *mag'nified*, pp., a.; *mag'nifier* (he or that; appr., a convex lens or a concave mirror), s.; *mag'nifiable**, a. 89.

Magniloquent, măg-nil'-o-kwĕnt, a. = *magnil'oquous*, -kwŭs. 33. Pompous in words or style. H., *magnil'oquently*, ad.; *magnil'oquence*, -kwĕnse, s. 91.

Magnitude, măg'-ne-tūde, s. 18. Greatness; size, compar. bulk, extent (app. to both mat. and ment. obj. of concep.); quan. of space; 'that of wh. greater or less may be predicated, when two of the same kind are compared' (geom.); number§; grandeur; importance.

Magnolia, măg-nōl'-e-y'ă, s. 45. The laurel-leaved tulip-tree. [with 'pied' feathers.

Magpie, măg'-pī, s. A bird of the crow kind.

Mahogany, mă-hŏg'-ă-ne, s. 31. A tropical tree, also its wood.

Mahom'et, s.; &c. See *Mohammed*, &c.

Mahound†, măh'-hownd, s. Mahomet (in contempt), or any one like him; the devil.

Maid, mādc, s. A virgin; an unmarried woman; a female†; a female servant†; a kind of skate-fish†. H., *maid'-servant*, &c., s. 90.

Maiden, mād'n or mā'dn, a. 45. Pert. to a maid, or to the unmarried state; cons. of maidens, or of young females; fresh, new, unpolluted; unused (as a sword); first (as a speech); unstained by blood (as an assize).

Maid'en, s. A maid; a kind of guillotine form. used in Sco.; a washing-machine†. H., *maid'enly* or *maid'en-like*, a.; *maid'hood** or *maid'enhood*, -hŏŏd (virginity; unmar.

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state; fig., newness, freshness, purity), *maid'enhēad* (maidenhood†; the hymen§), &c., s. (v. i.) 90. H. also—*maid'pale** (p. as a sick girl), s.; *maid'enhair*, *maid'enlip* (plants), *maidma''rian*† (orig., the queen of May; afterw. a buffoon; also a dance), &c., s.

*Maid'en**, vi. To speak or act like a maiden; to be continent, as a maiden.

Maid'enly, -le, a. Maiden-like; becoming a maiden; gentle; modest. H., *maid'enly*, ad.; *maid'enliness*, s. 91.

Mail, māle, s. Defensive armour formed of steel rings or net-work; armour gen.; a cert. machine on shipboard. H., *māil'-clad*, *mail'-shēathed*, &c., a. 90.

Mail, s. Orig., a bag for the convey. of letters, &c. (par. from one p.-o. to another); afterw., the letters themselves; also the person or carriage by wh. they are conveyed; a rent†; a macule or spot†:—pl. The rents of an estate (= *māills*.—Sco. l.). H., *mail'-cōach* (Eng.), *mail'-stage* (U. S.), &c., s. 90.

Mail, vt. To clothe in mail; to transmit, or prep. for transm. by mail. H., *mail'ing*, p.; *mailed*, pp., a.; *mail'able*, a. (v. i.) 89.

Mailed, māld, a. Speckled†; hav. a hard exter. coating of scales, &c. (zool.)

Maim, māme, s. = *mayhem* (q. v.; leg.). Privation of any essen. part (par. of a limb); a crippling; lameness from a wound or amputation; injury, mischief*; essen. defect†.

Maim, vt. To deprive of any essen. part; to cripple. (v. s.) H., *maim'ing*, p.; *maimed*, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Maimed, māmd or māme'-ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *maim'edness*, -ĕd-nĕs, s. 91.

Main, māne, a. Chief, principal; leading; important, foreible; great, mighty†. H., *main'ly*, ad. 91. Among the comp. are—*main'-deck* (the d. next below the spar-d.), *main'-keel*, *main'-land* (-lănd'—Wa.; v. su.), *main'mast* or *main'-mast* (ch. or middle m.), *main'sāil*, *main'-sheet* (the s. [rope] of the mainsail), *main'-top* (of the m.-mast), *main'-yard* (do.), &c., s.

Main, s. Strength, force, viol. effort‡; (more us.) the gross, bulk, sum, or whole; the greater part; appr., the ocean or main sea; the continent (as disting. from neighb. isles); a great or a ch. course, pipe, or duct; a 'hand' at dice†; a 'hand' or collec. of fighting-cocks*, or a match with them†.

Mainour†, māne'-ūr, s. 45. Any thing found upon a thief, or taken from him. (leg.)

Main'pernable†, -pĕrn-ăbl, a. 45. Bailable.

Main'pernor, -ūr, s. 25. A bail or surety. (leg.)

Main'prise, -prīze, s. 35. A writ to the sheriff comman. him to take bail for a prisoner; deliveranee of a pris. on bail. (leg.)

Main'prise, vt. 60. To bail, or to accept bail. H., *main'prising*, p.; *main'prised*, pp.

Main'swear, -swāre, vi. To swear falsely. (leg.) H., &c. 89.

Maintain, mĕn-tāne', vt. 6, 45. To hold, preserve, or keep (as in some par. state or cond.); to defend or vindicate; to affirm or assert; to support by argum.; to justify; to make good; to keep up, to meet the expenses of; to support with the conveniences of life:—vi. To affirm (as a position); to assert (as a tenet or opin.). H., *maintain'ing*, p.; *maintained'*, pp.; *maintain'er*, s.; *maintain'able*, a. (v. i.) 91. [another in a suit. (v. t.)

Maintain'or, -ūr, s. 25. One who illeg. assists

Maintenance, māne'-tĕn-ănse, mān'—K., Wa., s. 6, 28. Defence; support; vindication; supply of the neces. of life; sustenance; means of support; continuance; dignity (as in *cap of m.*); assis. another with money, &c., in order to prosecute or defend a suit wh. in no way bel. to one (leg.). See *Maintain*.

Maize, māze, s. The corn or grain of an Amer. plant of this name (= *sea mays*—bot.); Ind. corn or wheat.

Majestic, mă-jĕs'-tĭk, a. = *majes'tical**, -ăl; *majestat'ic*†, măj-. Hav. majesty; stately; pompous; sublime. H., *majes'tically*, *majes'ticly*, 43, ad.; *majes'ticalness*†, *majes'ticness*†, s. 91.

Majesty, măj'-ĕs-te, s. 32, 43. Greatness of appearance; dignity; grandeur; elev. of manner or of style; power, sovereignty; style or title of address of kings and other sovereigns.

Major, mā'-jūr, a. 25. Greater in number, quan., or extent, or in dignity; cons. of four semitones, hav. its 'third' four semitones above the tonic or key-note (mus.).

Ma'jor, s. A greater, a head or superior (v. a.); appr., a person of full age (leg.); the predicate, or the first or *ma'jor term* of a syllogism (log.); an officer in rank bet. a capt. and a lieut.-col. (mil.); a mayor†.—A *major-gen'eral* is a div. officer next in rank below a lieut.-general (mil.).

Major-domo, -dō'-mo, s. A deputy in dom. affairs; a steward; a prime minister*. (L.)

Majorat, mă-zho-rā', s. 99. Elderahip; right of succession to property accor. to age. (Fr.)

Majora'tion†, măj-, a. Enlargem.; increase.

Majority, mă-jŏr'-ĭt-e, s. 26. The greater number, more than half; full age, or end of minority; rank or commission of a major; state of being greater†; high rank†; ancestry†.

Majuscule, -jŭs'-kūl, s. pl. 99. Capital letters. (dipl.) [L.]

Make, māke, s. Form; structure; composition; workmanship; a mate†. H., *make'less*† (without a mate), a. 90.

Make, vt. To compel, coerce, constrain; to cause; to cause to exist; to create; to form out of materials; to fashion, order, or arrange; to form by art; (the other senses of this *v.* fol. from the prec.:—) to compose or constitute (as parts of a whole); to produce or effect (as the cause or agent); to do, perform, execute; to bring into any state or cond.; to cause to have any qual.; to estab. (as in riches or happ.); to raise (as profit); to gain or collect; to amount to; to arrive in sight of, to reach or arrive at (naut.); to get or provide (as a feast); to put or place (as a diff.); to turn or convert (as to use); to incline; to multiply (as words); to render; to represent; to cure, to prep. for use (as hay); to compose or form‡ (as a poem or speech); &c.:—vi. To tend, to proceed, to move; to travel; to rush; to operate, contribute, have effect; to show, to appear; to carry appearance; &c. H., *māk'ing*, p.; *made*, prt., pp., a.‡; *māk'er*, s.; *māk'ing*† (act; make; a poem†), s. 89. —To *make good* = to maintain; to defend; to compensate for:—to *make out* = to form

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or draw out; to discov., to underst. clearly; to prove; &c.:—to *make up* = to collect into a sum or mass; to reconcile; to compose; to shape or fabricate; to compensate; to settle or adjust; &c. (Other like comb. are either self-expl., or become so, by suppl. the ellipsis of some word orig. incl. in the phrase).—A *make'bātt*‡ is one who excites quarrels; a *make'-peace*‡, a peace-maker; *make'weight*‡, someth. added to turn the scale.

Mal-, măl', pfx. = *male-*, măl'-e or mē-le, măl (bef. a vowel). Evil; ill; badly; h. also somet., unwise, illegal, &c. (in each opp. to *bene-*, good or well). (L.) [of copper. (min.)

Malachite, măl'-ă-kīte, s. 29. Native carbonate

Malacology, -kŏl'-o-je, s. The nat. hist. of the mollusca. H., *malacol'ogist* (one versed in), s. 90. [Soft-finned. (ichth.)

Malacopterygious, -kŏp-tĕr-rĭj'-e-ŭs, a. 42, 30.

Malacostomous, -kŏs'-to-mŭs, a. Hav. soft and toothless jaws. (ichth.)

Malacos'tracan, -trā-kăn, s. (pl., *malacos'traca*.) A crustacean (appr., of the softer kind, as the shrimp or lobster). H., *malacos'tracous*, -kŭs (pert. to), a. 90.

Malacostracology, -kŏl'-o-je, s. The nat. hist. of the crustacea.

Maladjust'ment:—*maladministra'tion* or *mălc-administra'tion*‖:—*maladroit'ness*; s. ¶

Malady, măl'-ă-de, s. Disease (bod., mor., or ment.). [*Mal'aga*.

Malaga, măl'-ă-gă, s. A wine imported from

*Malagma**, mă-lăg'-mă, s. A poultice. (L.)

Mal'anders, -ăn-dĕrz, s. pl. Chaps or scabs on a horse's pastern.

Mal'apert†, -ă-pĕrt, a. Pert; saucy; impudent. H., *mal'apertly*†, ad.; *mal'apertness*†, s. 91.

Malăpropos, măl-ăp-ro-pō', ad. 99. Ill to the purpose; inopportunely. (Fr.)

Malar, mā'-lăr, a. Pert. to the cheek.

Malaria, mă-lâre'-e-ă, măl-ā'-re-ă—S., s. 99. Lit., bad air; appr., the pec. exhalation of marshy districts wh. prod. intermittent fevers. (It.) [or infec. with malaria.

Mala'rious, -ŭs, a. = *malā'rial*, -ăl. Pert. to

Malate, măl'-lāte, s. A salt of malic acid.

Malaxate†, -lăks'-āte, vt. To soften; to knead or beat to softness or a soft mass. (pharm.) H., *malaxa'tion*†, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Malconforma'tion, s. Ill form.¶

Malcontent, măl'-kon-tĕnt, a. = *mălc'contend*‖; *malcontent'ed*; *mălcontent'ed*‖. Discontented, dissatisfied (par. in pol. affairs). H., *malcontent'edly*, ad.; *malcontent'edness*, s.; &c. 91.

Male, māle, a. Of or rel. to the sex that begets young; masculine; bearing stamens, or only stamens (bot.); hav. the thread on the outside (as a screw—mech.).

Male, s. A male animal or plant; a he‡. H., *māle-spir'ited*‡ (hav. the s. of a man; also ill-sp. ¶), s. 90.

Malediscent†, măl-e-dĭ'-sĕnt, -dĭs'-ĕnt—K., s. Speaking reproachfully. H., *maledi'cency*†, *Maledicted*†, -dĭk't'-ĕd, a. Accursed. [s. 91.

Malediction, măl-e-dĭk'-shŭn, s. Evil speaking; curse; execration.

Malefaction†, -făk'-shŭn, s. A crime.

Malefactor, măl-e-făk'-tŭr, măl'—S., s. 36. An evildoer; a criminal.

*Malefic**, mă-lĕf'-ĭk, a. Mischievous; hurtful.

*Malef'icent**, -e-sĕnt, a. Doing harm or injury; wicked. H., *malef'icence**, -sĕns, s. 91.

Malefician†, măl-e-fĭsh'-'ăn, vt. 27-8. To bewitch.

*Malefi'cient**, -fĭsh'-'ĕnt, a. 27-8. Maleficent. H., *malefi'cience**, -'ĕns, s. 91.

Malic, mā-lĭk', a. = *male'ic*. Noting an acid obt. from malic acid by heat. (chem.)

Malevolent, mă-lĕv'-o-lĕnt, măl-ĕv'—S., a. = *malev'olous*†, -lŭs. Ill-disposed towards another or others; prompted by personal hatred or malice; unfav., unpropitious. H., *malev'olently*, 43, ad.; *malev'olence*, -lĕns, *Malexecu'tion*, s. ¶ [s. 91.

Malfeasance, -fē'-zăns, -fē'—S., s. Evil-doing; wrong; a doing of some act wh. the party contracted not to do, or had no right to do

Malforma'tion, s.:—*malformed'*, a. ¶ [(lag.).

Malic, mā'-lĭk, a. Of or from apples. (chem.) H., *ma'lic acid*, s. 91.

Malice, măl'-ĭs, s. 28. Extreme enmity of heart; a dispos. to injure others unjustly, or without provocation; spite; rancour; deliberate mischief.

Malicious, mă-lĭsh'-'ŭs, a. 27-8. Harbouring ill-will without cause; tainted with or dictated by malice. H., *malī'ciously*, 43, ad.; *malī'ciousness*, s. 91.

Malign, mă-līne', a. 30, 45. Malignant; unfav., pernicious; pestilential; fatal (as from some occult infl.). H., *malign'ly*, ad. 91.

Malign', vt. To regard with envy or malice; to injure maliciously; to traduce or defame:—vi. To entertain malice†. H., *malign'ing*, p.; *maligned'*, -līnd', pp., a.; *malign'er*, s. 89.

Malignant, mă-lĭg'-nănt, a. Hav. extreme and endur. malevolence, enmity, or malice, without provocation, or with baseness of heart; unfav., unpropitious*; exerting pernicious infl.* (as the stars); virulent (as an ulcer); hostile to life (as a disease); envious; malign; extr. heinous. H., *malig'nantly*, 43, ad.; *malig'nancy*, -năn-se (state or qual. of being m.), s. 91. [(in reproach).

*Malig'nant**, s. A malig. person; a Puritan†

Malignity, mă-lĭg'-nĭt-e, s. Malignancy; destruc. tendency; extreme evilness of nature; extr. sinfulness.

Malinger, mă-lĭng'-gĕr, vi. 20. To feign illness, or to protract disease, in order to avoid duty. (mil.; nav.) H., (a) *malin'gerer*, s.; *malin'gery*†, -e (act of), s.; &c. 89.

Malison†, măl'-e-zn, s. 17, 35. Malediction.

Malkin, măwk'-ĭn, s. A baker's oven-mop of clouts; the buffoon in maid-marian†; a dirty wench*. [See *Maul*.

Mall, măwl, măl or mĕl—K., S., Wa., a., v.†.

Mall, măl, (now more us.) mĕl‡, s. A level ('beaten'), shaded walk; h., a pub. walk generally. [wild duck).

Mallard, măl'-ărd, s. A drake (par. of the

Malleable, măl'-e-ă-bl, măl'-yă-bl‡—K., S., a. That may be extended by hammering. H., *mal'leableness*, *malleability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Mal'leate, -e-āte, vt. To hammer; to extend by hammering. H., *mal'leating*, p.; *mal'leated*, pp., a.; *malleā'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Mallet, măl'-ĕt, s. A wooden hammer.

Mallow, măl'-o, s. = *mal'lows*, -ōze. A cert. plant. [also a rich kind of grape.

Malmsey, mămz'-ze, s. A strong sweet wine;

Malposition, -zish'-ŭn:—*malpractice* or *mălc-practice*‖; s. ¶

Malt, mawlt or mŏlt, s. 8, 17. Grain (appr.,

‖ Spelled and pron. *mălt-* by Wa. ¶ *Mal-* or *male-* eq. to *ill* or *badly*. See above.

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barley) wh. has become sweet in conseq. of incipient germination artif. prod., and subseq. stopped by the appl. of heat. H., *malt'-drink**, *malt'dust* (siftings of), *malt'floor* (of a m.-house), *malt'horse* (a h. empl. in grind. m.; fig., a dull fellow*), *malt'house* (where m. is made), *malt'-liquor* (ale or beer), *malt'man** (a maltster), *malt'worm* (a tippler of beer), &c., s. 80.

Malt, vt. To convert into malt:—vi. To become malt. H., *malt'ing*, p.; *malt'ed*, pp., a.; *malt'er**, s.; *malt'ing* (act, art, or trade), s. 89. [is to make malt.

Malt'ster, -stēr, s. One whose trade or occup.

Maltha, mălt'-thă, s. Mineral pitch.

Maltreat, -trēte', vt.¶ H., &c. 89.

Malvaceous, măl-vā'-shŭs, a. 27-8. Pert. to mallows or to the *malva'ceæ* (-she-ē; mallow tribe). [dust; corruption; fraud. practices.

Malversation, măl-vĕr-sā'-shŭn, s. Evil con-

Mamaluke, măm'-ă-l'ōōk, s. = *mam'eluke*. One of a mil. force in Egypt (destr., 1811).

Mamma, măm-mă', s. = *mama**. Mother (used by chil. and young females).

Mammal, măm'-ăl, s. (pl., *mamm'als*, E.; *mamma'lia*, L.) An animal that suckles its young. (v. i.)

Mammalia, -mālz'-y'ă, s. pl. 45. The great zool. class that embr. mammals. [malia.

Mammalian, -mālz'-yăn, a. Pert. to the mam-

Mammaliferous, -lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Cont. fossil remains of mammals. (geol.)

Mammalogy, -mălz'-o-je, s. The branch of nat. hist. wh. relates to mammals. H., *mammal'ogist* (one versed in), s. 90.

Mammary, măm'-ĕr-e, s. 25. Pert. to the breasts or *mamm'æ*. [(prov.)

Mamm'er§, -ĕr, vi. To hesitate; to be confused.

Mamm'et†, -ĕt, s. A puppet.

Mammifer, măm'-e-fĕr, s. A mammal.

Mammif'erous, -mĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Hav. breasts or mammæ.

Mamm'iform, -e-form, a. 26. Formed as breasts.

Mamm'illary, -ĭl-lĕr-e, -mĭl'— A., E., Jo., R., Sh., s. 25. Pert. to or res. the breast or nipples.

Mamm'illated, -ĭ-lā-tĕd, a. Hav. small nipples; studded with rounded projections (geol.).

Mammock§, măm'-ŭk, s. 25. A shapeless piece or mass. (prov.)

Mamm'ock†§, vt. To tear or pull in pieces.

Mammon, măm'-ŭn, s. 26. Riches, or the god of riches. [wealth; a worldling.

Mamm'onist, -ĭst, s. One who thirsts after

Mammoth, măm'-ŭth, s. 26, 37. An extinct spec. of elephant. H., *mamm'oth*† (fig., very

Man, măn, s. or pfx. Male. [large), s. 90.

Man, s. (pl., *men*.) A human being; mankind; the human race; the male sex collec. (as distinct from *woman*); a male, or an adult human male; a male serv. or attendant†; a word of fam. address† (often in contempt); emphat., one who poss. some high qualif., or who is perfect of his kind†, or who acts as a rational being†; indef., one, any one; a husband† (prov.); one of the pieces at chess or draughts; a vassal (Feu.-L.). H., *mann'ish**, *man'-like*, *man'less*†, &c., a.; *man'hood*, s. (v. i.) 90. Among the comp. are —*man'-killing*†, a.; *man'-eater*† (a cannibal), *man'-hater* (a misanthrope), *man'-hole* (to admit a m.), *man'-hunter*, *man'-killer*†, *man-mid'wife* (-wĭf—Wa.; an accoucheur),

man-mill'iner† (a male m.), *man'-pleaser* (a flatterer of m.), *man'-queller** (a murderer), *man'-servant*, *man'-slayer*, *man'-stealer*, *man'-stealing*, *man'-worship*, &c., s.—A *man-of-war*, is a gov. ship of war; the *man-of-war-bird*†, a large trop. sea-fowl; a *man-of-war's-man*†, a sailor of a war-ship.

Man, vt. To furn. or guard with men; to fortify or strengthen; to direct with hostile force; to tame† (as a hawk). H., *mann'ing*, p.; *manned*, pp., a. (oft. comp.); &c. 89.

Manacle, măn'-ăkl, s. 45. A shackle for the hands (us. in the pl.); handcuffs.

Man'acle, vt. To put manacles on; to handcuff. H., *man'acling*, p.; *man'acled*, pp., a. 89.

Manage, măn'-ăje, s. 45. Manageum.*; menage†. H., *man'ageless** (unmanag.), a. 90.

Man'age, vt. Lit., to govern with the hand; appr., to carry on the concerns of; to conduct or direct; to wield, to move or use easily; to have under command; to control; to govern with address; to have the care of; to husband, to contrive; to train (par. as a horse):—vi. To superintend, conduct, or carry on (as affairs or bus.). H., *man'aging*, p., a.; *man'aged*, -ăjd, pp.; *man'ager*, s.; *man'ageable*, a.; *man'agement* or *man'agery*†, -ĕr-e (act, state, manner, or period of m.), s. 89.

Man'ageable, -ăbl, a. 45. Easy in use; tractable; controllable. H., *man'ageably**, ad.; *man'ageableness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Manakin, măn'-ă-kĭn, s. A race of very small birds. (So. Amer.) [or sea-cow.

Manatee, -tē', s. = *manati*, -tē'. The *manat'ine*, *Manche*, mănsh, s. 99. A loose sleeve (par. in her.). [Fr.] [bread.

Manchet†, măn'-chĕt, s. A small loaf of fine

Manchineel, măn'ch-ĭn-ēl', *mănch'*—K., Sh., s. 29. A lofty W. I. tree.

Mancipate†, măn'-se-pāte, vt. Lit., to take with the hand; appr., to enslave. H., *man'cipated*†, pp., a.; *mancipa'tion*†, 36, s.; &c. 89.

*Manciple**, măn'-sĭpl, s. 45. A steward; a purveyor (par. of a college).

Mandamus, -dē'-măs, s. 99. Lit., 'we command'; appr., a writ or command issued by the Court of King's Bench. (L.)

Mandarin, măn-dă-rēn', s. 99. A magistrate or a gov. of a province in China; also the court lang. of China. (Port.)

Mandatary, măn'-dă-tĕr-e, s. 25. One in favour of whom a mandate is given (par. as to a benefice—Ro. Cath.).

Mandate, măn'-dāte, s. An absol. command, precept, or injunc.; a rescript of the pope (can. l.). [prescriptive; directory.

Man'datory, -dă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Cont. a command; *Man'datory*, s. One who receives a mandate to execute.

Mandible, măn'-dĭbl, s. 45. The jaw; the instr. of manducation; the under jaw of mammals, either jaw of birds, the upper or anterior pair of jaws in insects (zool.). [jaw.

Mandibular, -dĭb'-ŭ-lĕr, a. 18. Pert. to the *Mandib'ulate*, -lāte, a. Hav. mandibles; jaw-shaped. [ture.

Mandore, măn'-dōre, s. A sort of four-stringed

Mandragora, -drăg'-o-rd, s. Mandrake.

Mandrake, măn'-drāke, s. A narcotic herb to wh. var. fabulous qual. have been assigned.

Mandrel, măn'-drĕl, s. The revolving shank to wh. turners affix their work in the lathe.

¶ *Mal-* or *male-* eq. to *ill* or *badly*. See p. 376.

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Man'drill, -drĭl, s. A large and fierce var. of baboon.

Manducate, măn'-dū-kāte, vt. 18. To chew; to eat by chewing. H., *man'ducăting*, p.; *man'ducated*, pp.; *man'ducable*, 45, a.; *manducat'tion*, 36, s. 89. [in chewing.

Man'ducatory, -ŏr-e, a. 25. Pert. to or empl.

Mane, māne, s. The long hair on the neck of a horse or other animal. H., *maned* (hav. a m.), a. 90.

Manège, măn-ăzhé', măn'-ĕj†, s. 99. The art of horsemanship, or of training horses; also a riding-school. (Fr.) [figure.

Manequin, măn'-e-kĭn, s. A painter's lay-

Manes, mā'-nēz, s. pl. 99. The soul or shade of a departed person; a ghost. (L.)

Manful, măn'-fōōl, a. 21. Becoming a man; bold; brave; courageous. H., *man'fully*, 43, ad.; *man'fulness*, s. 91.

Manganese, măng-gă-nēze', -nēse'—K., We., s. 30, 35. A hard, grayish-white metal, obt. with dif. (= *manganesium*, -nē'-zh'ŭm or -nēze'-yŭm; *manga'nium*, -ne-ŭm); pop., the binoxide, peroxide, or black-oxide of manganese. [Pert. to or cons. of manganese.

Manganesian, -nē'-zh'ăn or -nēze'-yăn, a.

Mangane'sic, -sĭk, a. An epithet of per-manganic acid (= $Mn_2 + O_7$).

Mangane'seous, -se-ŭs, a. = *mangan'ic*. Den. a cert. acid (= $Mn + O_3$).

Man''ganite, -nīte, s. Gray ore of manganese.

Mang'corn, -korn, mŭng'-†, s. Mealin.

Mange, mānje, s. 32. The scab or itch in dom. animals. H., *mān''gy*, a. (v. i.) 90.

Mangel-wurzel, măng-gl-würz'l, s. 30, 45. Lit., root of scarcity; a kind of beet (*beta hybrida*—bot.).

Manger, mānē-jĕr, s. 32. A fixed trough for the food of horses and cattle, also the place where they are fed; a sort of trough in large ships to excl. the water wh. beats in through the hawse-holes (naut.).

Mangle, măng'-gl, s. 30, 45. A kind of calender or mach. to smooth linen; the mangrove†.

Man''gle, vt. To cut and tear (as with a blunt instr.); to lacerate; to render lame or defec.; to cut or tear piecemeal; to butcher; (from the s.) to smooth with a mangle. H., *man''gling*, p.; *man''gled*, pp., a.; *man''gler*, s.; *man'gling* (act; business), s. 89.

Mango, măng'-go, s. 30. An E. I. tree, also its fruit or pickled fruit; a green musk-melon pickled. H., *man''go-fish* (of the Ganges), s. 90.

Man''gonel†, -nĕl, s. An obs. engine for throwing stones and battering walls.

Mangrove, măng'-grōve, măn'—K., S., s. 30. A tree of the E. and W. I.; also a cert. fish.

Mangy, mānē-je, a. Affec. with the mange. H., *mān'giness*, s. 91.

Manhood, -măn'-hōōd, s. 21. State of being a man; virility; human nature; qual. of a man†; courage, bravery, fortitude*. (v. su.)

Mania, mā'-ne-ă, mānē-yă†—K., s. 45. = *ma'nie*†, -nē, Fr. Madness; appr., non-febrile delirium, in wh. both the memory and judgm. are impaired. (L.)—*Mania or manie à potu*, Fr. = delirium tremens.

*Maniac**, mā'-ne-ăk, mānē-yăk†—K., a. 45. = *maniacal*, mă-nī'-ă-kăl. Mad. (v. su.)

Ma'niac, s. A mad person.

Manichean, măn-e-kē'-ăn, a. 29. Pert. to *Ma'nes*, or to his doctr. (a kind of Gnosticism). H., *Manichē'an*, *Man'ichee*, -kē, or *Man'icheist* (a fol. of M.), *Man'icheism*, -ĭzm (doctr. of), s. 90-1. [instr. res. the spinet.

Manichord, măn'-e-kord, s. 26. An obs. mus.

Man'icon, -kŭn, s. A spec. of nightshade.

Manifest, măn'-e-fĕst, a. Clear, plain, open; evident; apparent; detected† (fol. by *of*). H., *man'ifestly*, 43, ad.; *man'ifestness*, s. 91.

Man'ifest, s. A gen. invoice of a cargo of goods, to be exh. at the custom-ho.; a manifesto†.

Man'ifest, vt. To shew plainly (either to the eye or the underst.); to reveal or declare. H., *man'ifesting*, p.; *man'ifested*, pp., a.; *man'ifestible*, 45, a.; *manifesta'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Manifesto, -fĕst'-o, s. 99. A pub. wr. declaration of motives and intentions (us. of a belligsov. or state, prev. to commen. hostilities—pol.). [It.]

Manifold, măn'-e-fōld, a. Of various kinds; many in number; multiplied; oft repeated; complicated. H., *man'ifŏldly*, ad.; *man'ifoldness*, s. 91.

Maniglion, mă-nīl'-yŭn, -nīg'-le-ŭn—K., We., s. 99. One of two handles at the back of some cannon. (gun.) [an anat. model.

Manikin, măn'-e-kĭn, s. A little man*; also

Manilio, mă-nīl'-yo, s. = *manille*, -nīl'. 99. A ring or a bracelet worn in Africa.

Manioc, mā'-ne-ŏk, s. = *mān'ihoc*; *man'ihot*. The trop. plant from wh. cassava and tapioca are obtained.

Maniple, măn'-lpl, s. A handful; a small band of soldiers (anc. Rome); a scarf-like orn. worn by a priest on the left arm (Ro. Cath.).

Manipular, mă-nĭp'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Pert. to the maniple, or to the hand; manual*.

Manip'ulate, -lāte, vt. To treat, work, or oper. by hand. H., *manip'ulăting*, p.; *manip'ulated*, pp., a.; *manip'ulător*, 25, s.; *manipula'tion* (act; work done by hand; manual or mech. oper. or treatm.), s. 89.

Manip'ulative, -lv, a. = *manip'ulatory*, -ŏr-e, 45, 25. Pert. to or done by manipulation.

Manitrunk, măn'-e-trŭnk, s. The anterior segment of the trunk or thorax. (entom.)

Mankind, măn-k'īnd', măn'—A., M. (†unless when opp. to womankind), s. 14, 27. The race or species of human beings; a male, or men collectively*; humanity†. H., *mankind'*† (res. man, not w.), a. 90.

Manling†, măn'-lĭng, s. A little man.

Man'ly, -le, a. Man-like; bec. a man; firm, brave, undaunted; dignif., noble; pert. to manhood; not boyish or feminine. H., *man'ly*, ad.; *man'liness*, s. 91.

Manna, măn'-d, s. The saccharine exudation of sev. species of ash growing in the south of Europe; the food of the Israelites in the wilderness (scrip.).

Mann'acroup, -krōōp, s. A granular prep. of husked wheat.—*Manna-sug'ar* (-shŏog'-) = mannite (v. i.).

Manner, măn'-ĕr, s. Way of performing, doing, or execu.; habitual prac.; style, form, method; sort, kind; cert. degree or measure; mien; pec. carriage or deportm.; way, mode; peculiarity of treating or executing; a subj. (pa.):—pl. Morals, course of life; (more us.) deportm. or bearing towards others; ceremonious behaviour; a bow or courtesy§.

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***Mann'er*†**, vt. To instruct in manners.
Mann'erism, -izm, s. 35. Unvaried manner; tasteless uniformity. H., *mann'erist* (one guilty of m.), s. 90.
Mann'erly, -le, a. Well-behaved; civil; respectf., complaisant. H., *mann'erly*, ad.; *mann'erliness*, s. 91. [wh. exists in manna.
Mannite, mán'-ĭte, s. The pec. var. of sugar
Manœuvre, md-nōō'-vĕr or -nōō'vr, s. 20, 57. Managem.; dextrous movem. or operation, stratagem (par. with troops or ships).
Manœuvre, vt. To change the position of troops or ships:—vi. To act or oper. by manœuvring or manœuvres. H., *manœuvring*, p., s.; *manœuvred*, -vĕrd, pp.; *manœuvrer*, s. 89.
Manometer, md-nŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for determ. the density of air from its elastic force. H., *manometrical*, măn-o-mĕt'-rĭk-(pert. to), a. 90.
Manor, măn'-ŏr, -ûr—K., S., Wa., s. 25. Orig., a seigniory or lordship, or as much thereof as the owner kept for his own use; a district subj. to the juris. of a court baron. H., *man'or-house* or *man'or-seat*, &c., s. 90.
Manorial, md-nōr'-e-ăl, a. Bel. to a manor.
Manoscope, mán'-o-skōpe, s. A manometer.
Manse, mánse, s. Lit., a house or habitation; (more us.) a parsonage-house (par. in Sco.); a farm.
Mansion, măn'-shŭn, s. 35. Lit., any place of abode (poet.); appr., the house of the lord in a manor; any large house of residence. H., *man'sion-house* (a mansion), s. 90.
***Man'sion*†**, vi. To dwell. [dentiary.
Man'sionary*, -ăr-e, a. 25. Resident; resi-
***Man'sionry*†**, -re, s. Residence, or place of residence.
Manslaughter, măn'-slâw-tĕr, s. 8. Gen., the killing of any person or persons; appr., the killing of any one unlawf., but without malice or premeditation (leg.). H., (to) *man'slaughter*†, vt. 90.
***Mansuete*†**, măn'-swētc, a. Tame; gentle; good-natured. H., *man'suetude*, -swe-tūde (tameness; gentleness; &c.), s. 91.
Mantel, mánt'l, s. = *mant'le**. 45. The shelf, slab, or other orn. work raised bef. a fireplace, to conceal it. H., *mant'elpiece*, *mant'el-shelf*, or *mant'eltree**, s. 90.
Mantelet, măn'-te-lĕt, mánt'-lĕt—S., s. = *mant'let*. Lit., a little mantle; appr., a small cloak worn by women; a movable blind or parapet to protect pioneers (fort.).
Mantiger, mánt'-e-gĕr, -tĭj-ĕr—K., s. 30. A large var. of baboon.
Mantilla, mán-tĭl'-*ă*, s. A sort of scarf.
Man'tis, -tĭs, s. A pec. genus of orthopterous insects. (entom.) [logarithm.
Mantissa, -tĭs'-*ă*, s. The decimal part of a
Mantle, mánt'l, s. 45. A kind of cloak or loose outer garment; a cover, shade, or veil (poet.); the external fold of the skin of a mollusk (mal.).
Mant'le, vt. To cloak; to cover; to disguise:—vi. To expand or spread (as a mantle or cov.); to spread the wings (as a hawk in pleas.); to joy, to revel; to be expanded; to froth; to ferment; to rush to the face and impart a crimson glow (as blood). H., *mant'ling*, p., s.; *mant'led*, -ld, pp., a.; *mant'ling* (the drapery of a coat-of-arms—her.), s. 89.
Man'to, -to, s. A robe; a cloak. (It.)
Mantology*, măn-tŏl'-o-je, s. 43. The act, art, or gift of prophecy.
Mantua*, măn'-tu-*ă*, mán'-tōō†—K., S., măn'-chu-*ă*†—Wa., s. 21, 24. A lady's cloak or *man'teau* (-to, Fr.); appr., a lady's gown. H., *man'tua-maker**, s. 90.
Manual, măn'-ū-ăl, s. 18. Rel. to the hand; performed, made, or used by the hand. H., *man'ually*, ad. 91.—*Man'ual exercise*, -ĕlze, is the e. of soldiers with their arms (mil.).
Man'ual, s. A book that may be conv. carried and handled; a hand-book; the service-book of the Ro. Cath. church.
***Man'uary*†**, -ŭr-e, a. 25. Done by hand.
Manubial*, md-nū'-be-ăl, -nūbe'-yăl†—K., a. 18, 45. Taken by force of hand (as spoils of
Manu'brium, -bre-ŭm, s. A handle. (L.) [war).
Manuduction, măn-ū-dŭk'-shŭn, s. 18. Guidance by the hand. [leader. (v. su.)
Manuductor, -dŭkt'-ŭr, s. 25. An anc. cholr-
Manufactory, măn-ū-fák'-tŏr-e, s. 18, 25. Manufacture*; a house or place where goods are manufactured. H., *manufac'tory*† (empl. in), a. 90. [to manufactures.
Manufac'tural, -ūre-ăl (v. s.), a. 18. Of or rel.
Manufacture, măn-ū-fákt'-ūre, -fák'-chūre—S., Wa., s. 18. The conversion of raw materials, by the hand, by mach., or by art, into a form or forms suitable for use (prim., only by hand); any thing manufactured.
Manufac'ture, vt. To make by art and labour, or by workmanship; to work raw materials into useful or marketable forms:—vi. To be occupied in manufactures. H., *manufac'turing*, p., a.; *manufac'tured*, pp., a.; *manufac'turer*, s.; *manufac'turable*†, a. (v. s.) 90.
Manumit, măn-ū-mĭt', vt. = *man'umise*†, -mĭze. 18, 60. To release from slavery or bondage; to emancipate. H., *manumitt'ing*, p.; *manumitt'ed*, pp., a.; *manumission*, -mĭsh'-ŭn, s. 89.
Manumo'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Movable by hand.
Man'umotor, -tŏr, s. A small carriage driven by the manual force of the rider.
Manure, md-nūre', s. 18. Any subs. added to a soil to increase its fertility.
Manure', vt. Orig., to cultivate by manual labour†; appr., to apply manures to; to fertilise or enrich (as land) with manures. H., *manūr'ing*, p.; *manured'*, pp., a.; *manūr'er*, s.; *manūr'able*†, a.; *manūr'ing* (act or prac.; also a dressing or spread of m.), *manūr'age*†, -āje, *manūr'ance*†, *manure'ment*†, s. 89.
Manuscript, măn'-ū-skrĭpt, a. 18. Written, not printed. [pen; a written book or paper.
Man'uscript, s. Writing done by the hand or
Many, mĕn'-e, a. 6. (comp., *more*; su., *most*.) A great number of; numerous; various; not a few; powerful, much§. It is com. used as a pfx, bef. pp., to form *a.*, wh. are self-expl. and mostly †: as—*ma''ny-coloured*, *ma''ny-lēaved* (hav. m. l.), &c., &c., a. 91-2.
Ma''ny, s. Many persons or people; the multitude, the people (prec. by *the*); a retinue, a household† (= *mein'ie*†; *mein'y*†).
Ma''ny-times, -tīmez, ad. Freq.; often.
Manx, mănks, s. = *Manks*. The old lang. of the Isle of Man:—a. Of or rel. to the I. of M.
Map, măp, s. A delinenation of the whole or of some portion of the surface of the sphere (terres. or celes.) on a plane, accomp. (in gen.)

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with the lines of latitude and longitude (geog.; ast.); restric., a repres. of a continent, country, district, or any portion of land only (geog.; surv.); a delin. of strata, &c. (geol.).

Map, vt. To draw or delin. geographically, &c. :—vi. To draw maps; to prac. mapping. H., *mapp'ing*, p.; *mapped*, pp., a.†; *mapp'ing* (act or art of planning or draw. m.), *mapp'ery**, -ĕr-e (art of), s. 89.

Maple, mā'pl, s. 45. A tree of sev. species. H., *ma'ple-tree*, *māple-sugar*, -shŏog'- (from the juice of the sugar-m.), s. 90. [mere or lake.

Mar†, mär, s. A blot; a stop; an injury; a

Mar, vt. To injare; to epoil; to damage; to lessen or interrupt; to disfigure or deform. H., *marr'ing*, p.; *marred*, pp., a.†; *marr'er*†, *Maracan*, mär'-ă-kăn, s. A Braz. parrot. [s. 89.

Marai, mă-rā', s. A sacred enclosure or temple. (Pacif. Isl.)

Maranatha, mär-ă-năth'-ă, -năth'—J., Wa., mă-răn'-ă-thă—Sh., s. 99. Lit., 'may the Lord come' (i. e., to take vengeance); a form of deep denun. or anathema. (Jud.) [Syr.]

Maraschino, mär-äs-kē'-no, s. = *maraquin*, Fr. 99. A spirit obt. from the 'maraska cherry' of Dalmatia.

Marasmus, mă-răz'-mŭs, s. 35. Emaciation; atrophy; appr., the 'decline' of infancy, childhood, and early youth. (path.)

Maraud, mă-râwd', -rôdz'*—J. & M., P., Wa., vi. To rove in quest of *plunder* (as free-booters or soldiers in small parties); to plunder. H., *maraud'ing*, p., a.; *maraud'ed*, pp.; *maraud'er*, s.; (a) *maraud'ing*, s. 89.

Maravedi, măr-ă-vē'-de, s. 26. A copper coin of Spain (= ab. ½*d.*); h., a jot, a tittle†.

Marble, mär'bl, a. 45. Made of marble; variegated or veined like m.; fig., hard, insensible. H., *mar'bly*, ad.; *mar'ble-edged*, *mar'ble-hearted*, &c., a. 90.

Mar'ble, s. Pop., any calcareous stone, compact, granular, and suscep. of a high polish; one of the sev. var. of native carbonate of lime wh. are more or less gran. or crystalline (geol.; min.); any thing made of marble; a little ball of marble, &c., used by boys in play; a stone remar. for some inscrip. or sculpture.

Mar'ble, vt. To variegate or vein in imitation of marble. H., *mar'bling*, p.; *mar'bled*, pp., a.; *mar'bler*†, s.; *mar'bling* (act, art, or prac.; marbled appearance), s. 89.

Marc, märk, s. The refuse matter of fruit (par. grapes) from wh. the juice has been expressed.

Marcasite, mär'-kă-sīte, s. Mundic. H., *marcasitic*, -sĭt'-ĭk (pert. to or res.), a. 90.

Marcescent, măr-sĕs'-ĕnt, a. Decaying; fading.

Marcescible, -ĭbl, a. = *marcescible*. 45. Liable to decay or fade.

March, märch or märtch, s. 29. The third month of the year; a deliberate, reg., or stately walk; the motion or journey of troops from one place to another, also the signal (by drum or trumpet) for them to move (mil.); a piece of music suitable to reg. the steps and excite the minds of soldiers; fig., movem., progression, advance.

March, vt. To put in mil. movem.; to cause to move (as troops):—vi. To walk in a grave, delib., or stately manner; to move in mil. form or order; to border on†. H., *march'ing*, p., a.; *marched*, pp.; *march'er** (v. i.), s.; *march'ing* (mil. movem.; passage of troops; &c.), s. 89. [marches†.

March'er, -ĕr, s. The officer who defended the

March'es, -ĕz, s. pl. (no sing.) Borders; frontiers.

Marchioness, mär'-shŭn-ĕs, (pref., but less us.) *mär'-chŭn-ĕs*—J. & M., K., Wa., s. 29. The consort or widow of a marquess; a lady of the rank of marquess. [H., *marcid'ity**, s. 91.

*Marcid**, mär'-sĭd, a. Lean; pining; withered.

Mar'cour†, -kŭr, s. 56. Emaciation; leanness.

Mare, märe, s. The female of the horse.—A *mare's nest*‡ is someth. absur. ridiculous or only exis. in the mind of the 'finder'; *mare's-tail* is a plant.

Marechal, mär'-shăl, -e-shăl—K., s. = *maréchal*, mär'-ă-shăl, Fr. 99. A marshal (q. v.).

Margaric, mär-găr'-ĭk, a. 26. Pert. to or res. pearl. H., *margar'ic acid* (obt. from olive-oil soap), s. 91.

Margarine, mär'-gă-rĭn, s. 58. The pearly, solid portion of oils and fat, wh. is soluble in cold ether, and in alcohol. [to mica.

Mar'garite, -rīte, s. A pearl; also a min. allied

Margaritic, -rĭt'-ĭk, a. Noting a cert. fatty acid.

Mar'garone, -rōne, -rōnz'—Br., s. A pec. unsaponif. fatty subs. obt. from margaric acid.

Margatiferous, -tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. pearls.

Margin, mär'-jĭn, s. = *marge*†, *märje*. 32. The border, brink, edge, or verge of any thing; the edge of a leaf or page left blank, or filled with notes.

*Mar'gin**, vt. To furn. with a margin or border; to enter in the margin. H., *mar'gining**, p.; &c. 89.

Mar'ginal, -ăl, a. Pert. to or placed in the margin. H., *mar'ginally*, ad. 91.

Mar'ginate, -āte, a. = *mar'ginated*, -ĕd. Hav. a prominent margin. (bot.) [to. H., &c. 89.

*Mar'ginate**, vt. To make brims or margins

Margrave, mär'-grāve, s. (f., *mar'gravine*, -grā-vēne, -vĭn—We.) Orig., a keeper of marches; appr., a title of Ger. nobility equiv. to the Eng. marquess. H., *margraviate*, -grā'-ve-ăte (territory or juris. of), s. 90.

Mariets, mär'-e-ĕts, s. pl. 26. A kind of violet.

Marigenous, mă-rĭj'-e-nŭs, a. 32. Pred. in or by the sea.

Marigold, mär'-e-gōld, mă'-re—Bu., K., Sh., s. 26. A cert. yellow flower.—*Mar'igold windows* are circular w. often found in cathedrals (arch.).

*Mar'inate**, -nāte, vt. To cure (as fish) with salt, and subseq. immersion in oil or vinegar.

Marine, mă-rēne', a. 14. Of or bel. to the sea; near or in view of the sea; repr. the sea; done at sea or on shipboard; naval.—*Marine' acid*† = hydrochloric acid.

Marine', s. A soldier who serves on shipboard; the whole navy of a kingdom or state; naval affairs generally.

Mariner, mär'-ĭn-ĕr, s. 26. A seaman or sailor.

Marinorama, -o-rā'-mă, (pref.) -rā'-mă, s. A view or views of the sea.

Marionnette, măr-e-o-nĕt', s. 99. A puppet:—pl. A puppet-show. (Fr.) [skunk.

Maripat, mär'-e-pŭt, s. The sorĭl, a kind of

Marish†, mär'-ĭsh, s. A marsh:—a. Marshy.

Marital, mär'-e-tăl, mă-rī'—K., S., a. 26. Pert. to a husband; nuptial.

Mar'itated†, -tāte-ĕd, a. Hav. a husband.

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Mariticall†, mă-rĭt'-ĭm-ăl, măr'-e-tĭ-mal—S., a. Maritime.

Maritime, măr'-e-tĭm, a. 26. Marine; rel. to harbours, ships, or sailors; bordering on or situated near the sea; hav. a navy and naval commerce. [plant.

Marjoram, măr'-jo-răm, s. A cert. arom.

Mark, mărk, s. Any visible line, streak, channel, or impression; any note or sign of distinc.; any token by wh. a thing is known; a print, a stamp; a badge; a characteristic; a proof, an evidence; trace, vestige; any visible or intellig. effect (as of force, agency, &c.); notice taken; that at wh. a missile weapon may be directed; any object serv. as a guide, or to wh. the mind is or may be turned; the cross or mark of one who cannot write; a cert. weight; an obs. Eng. coin (= 13s. 4d.); a silver coin of Hamb. (= 1s. 4d.); a marque†.

Mark, vt. To draw or make a mark on or in; to impress with a token or evidence; to notify; to take par. notice of; to denote; to heed or regard:—vi. To note; to observe par. or critically; to remark*. H., ***mark'ing***, p., a.; ***marked***, pp., a.; ***mark'er*** (he† or that; a tally-keeper, par. at billiards), s.; ***mark'able*** (remarkable†), a. 89.

Market, măr'-kĕt, s. A pub. space, place, or building, and fixed periodical time for the meeting of buyers and sellers; purchase and sale; place of sale; rate; price. H., ***mar'ket*** (of, at, or rel. to), a., pfx. (v. i.) 90. Among the comp. are—***mar'ket-bell*** (-bĕll'—Wa.; that rings at the op. and close of a m.), ***mar'ket-cross*** (-cross'—Wa.; set up to mark where a m. is held), ***mar'ket-day*** (-dāy'—Wa.), ***mar'ket-folks***, ***mar'ket-man***, &c. (who attend a m.), ***mar'ket-house*** (building for), ***mar'ket-place***, ***mar'ket-price***, ***mar'ket-town*** (a t. hav. a m.), s.

Mar'ket, vi. To deal in a market; to buy or sell. H., ***mar'keting***, p.; ***mar'keted***, pp.; ***mar'keting*** (supply of or attendance upon a m.), s.; &c. 89.

Mar'ketable, -ăbl, a. 45. Saleable; fit for or current in market. H., ***mar'ketableness***, s. 91.

Marking, mărk'-ĭng, s. (v. v.) H., ***mark'ing-ink*** (indelible ink for linen), ***mark'ing-iron***, ***mark'ing-nut*** (cashew-nut), &c. 91.

Marksman, mărks'-măn, s. One who is skilful in hitting a mark; one unable to write§.

Marl, mărl, s. 7. A native mixture of chalk and clay in variable proportions. H., ***marl'y*** (coms. of, res., or abound. with), a.; ***marl'-pit***, s.; &c. 90.

Marl, vt. To manure with marl; to marline (naut.). H., ***marl'ing***, p., s.; ***marled***, pp., a.

Marlaceous, -ā'-shŭs, a. 28. Marly. [89.

Marline, măr'-lĭn, s. 45. Small, two-stranded, loose stuff, used for marling. (naut.)

Mar'line, vt. To wind round or protect with marline. H., ***mar'ling***, p., s.; &c. 89. A ***mar'line-spike*** is a pointed tool used in splicing ropes. [*R'le* (coms. of or res.), s. 90.

Mar'lite, -līte, s. A var. of marl. H., ***mar-***

Marmalade, măr'-mă-lāde, s. = ***mar'malet****, -lĕt; ***marma'lade***, Fr., 99. A jam or conserve (orig., of quinces).

Marmarocous, măr-mo-rā'-shŭs, a. = ***marmoreal***, -mōre'-e-ăl. 35, 45. Pert. to, made of, or res. marble.

Mar'morate*, -rāte, a. = ***mar'morated****, -ĕd. Veined like or cov. with marble.

Marmoration*, -rā'-shŭn, s. A covering or incrusting with marble.

Marmora'tum, -tŭm, s. A cement or plaster formed of marble-dust and lime. (arch.)

Marmose, măr'-mōse, s. 35. An animal res. the opossum.

Mar'moset, -mo-zĕt, -sĕt—J. & M., We., -zĕt'—K., P., Wa., s. 35. A small var. of monkey.

Marmot, măr'-mŏt, -mōt'—P., S., -mōōt'—Wa., s. = ***marmotte'***, Fr. The Alpine or rabbit-mouse. [claret-coloured.

Maroon, mă-rōōn', a. Brownish crimson; ***Maroon'***, s. A runaway negro; a free-black mountaineer. (W. I.)

Maroon', vt. To put on shore on a desolate island (as a sailor by way of punishm.—naut.). H., ***maroon'ing***, p., s.; ***marooned'***, pp. 89. [feats a design by officious interference.

Marplot†, măr'-plŏt, s. One who mars or de-

Marque, mărk, s. 99. Reprisal.—*A letter of marque* is a licence to a priv. person comman. a vessel, to make reprisals; also the ves. so commissioned. (Fr.)

Marquee, măr-kē', s. A large field-tent.

Mar'quess, -kwĕs, s. The now prevailing orthog. of marquis (q. v.).

Marquetry, măr'-kĕt-re, s. = ***marquetrie***, -re, Fr. Orn. inlaid work on wood.

Marquis, măr'-kwĭs, s. (f., ***mar'quess***†; ***mar'chioness***, q. v.) Orig., a margrave; appr., a title of nobility next in rank below that of duke (Eng., Fr., It.). H., ***mar'quisate*** -kwĭs-ĭte (-kwĭs—We.; the seigniory or dign. of a m.), s. 90.

Marriage, măr'-rĭj, s. 26, 32. The act of marrying; the leg. contract or ceremony by wh. parties become man and wife; the state or cond. of being married; matrimony; wedlock.

Mar'riageable, -ăbl, a. 45. Of an age for marriage; fit for m.; nubile; capable of union.

Marrow, măr'-rō, s. 26. The soft unctuous matter cont. in the cavities of bones; the pith of cert. plants; medulla; fig., the essence, the best part; a compan. or associate (Sco.). H., ***mar'rowish***† (res.), ***mar'rowy*** (full of; medullary; pithy), ***mar'rowless***, &c., a. 90. H. also—***mar'row-bone***† (a b. cont. m.; the b. of the knee or leg§), ***mar'rowfat*** (a kind of pea), &c., s.

Mar'rubine, -bĭn, s. 58. A bitter febrifuge prin. obt. from the white horehound.

Marry†, măr'-re, ad., int. 26, 43. Indeed; forsooth; orig., 'by Mary.'

Mar'ry, vt. To leg. unite in marriage; to give or dispose of in m.; to take for husb. or wife:—vi. To enter into the conjugal or married state. H., ***mar'rying***, p., a.‡; ***mar'ried***, -rĭd, pp., a.; ***mar'rier***†, s.; ***mar'riable***†, a. 89.

Mars, mărz, s. 35. One of the planets (ast.); the god of war (myth.); iron† (chem.).

Marsh, mărsh, s. A tract of low land too wet for tillage, but not for the produc. of coarse grass, sedge, &c. (agr.); a fen. H., ***marsh'y***, ***marsh'-bred***, a.; ***marsh'-elder*** (guelder-rose), ***marsh'-gas*** (light carburetted hydrogen), ***marsh-mal'low***, ***marsh-mar'igold***, ***marsh-rocket*** (plants), s. 90.

Marshal, măr'-shăl, s. Orig., a mareschal or groom; next, a master of horse; (and) sub-

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seq., a title of honour app. to var. dignities and high offices; the ch. officer of arms who regul. combats in the lists†; a pursuivant or harbinger; a herald; a master of ceremonies; the highest mil. rank in the Fr. army; the civil officer of a district corresp. to the sheriff of an Eng. co. (U. S.). H., *mar'shal-ship* (office of), s. 90.

Mar'shal, vt. To dispose or arrange in order; to lead† (as a harbinger); to distrib. the coats in a shield so as to exh. the alliances of a family (her.). H., *mar'shalling*, p.; *mar'shalled*, pp., a.; *mar'shaller*, s.; *mar'shalling* (act; art), s. 89.

Mar'shalsea, -se, s. The court or seat of a marshal (leg.); a prison formerly in Southwark.

Marsupial, mär-sū'-pe-ăl, a. = *marsu'piate*, -āte. 18, 45. That carries its young in a *marsu'pium* or pouch (as the opossum and kangaroo).

Marsu'pial, s. A marsupial animal, or one bel. to the order *marsupiāl'ia* (-y'ă) or *marsupia'ta* (s. pl.—zool.).

Mart, märt, s. A place of pub. sale or traffic. H., *mart*† (to market), vt., vi. 89.

Martagon, mär'-tă-gŭn, s. 25. A kind of lily.

Martello, mär-tĕl'-o, a. App. to circular alarm-towers erected on a coast. (mil.)

Marten, mär'-tĕn, s. 13. A large kind of weasel valued for its fur; the martlet or martin.

Martial, mär'-sh'ăl, a. 36. Of or bel. to war; military; warlike; brave; pert. to Mars† (astr.); pert to iron† (chem.). H., *mar'tially*, ad. 91. [exerc. or exploits.

Mar'tialism†, -izm, s. 35. Bravery; martial

Mar'tialist†, -ist, s. A warrior. [swallow kind.

Martin, mär'-tĭn, s. = *mar'tinet*. A bird of the

Mar'tinet, -ĕt, s. = *mart'let*. A strict disciplinarian (mil.):—s. pl. Small lines attached to the leech of a sail (naut.).

Mar'tingale, -gāl, s. = *mar'tingal*. A small strap or thong passing from the nose-band, bet. the fore-legs, to the girth (man.); a rope leading downw. from the jib-boom end (naut.). [feast of St Martin (= 11 Nov.).

Mar'tinmas, -măs, s. = *mar'tlemas**. The

Martlet, märt'-lĕt, s. A martin; a bird used to disting. the fourth son (her.).

Martyr, mär'-tĕr, s. 42. A person who suffers death or extreme persecution on account of his belief.

Mar'tyr, vt. = *mar'tyrise*†, -ize, 60. To put to death on account of one's belief; to make a martyr of. H., *mar'tyring**, p.; *mar'tyred*, -tĕrd, pp., a. 89.

Mar'tyrdom, -dŭm, s. 25. The death or suff. of a martyr; the honour of a martyr. [tyrs.

Mar'tyrologe†, -o-lōje, s. 32. A register of mar-

Martyrology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. A hist. or a regis. of martyrs; a discourse on martyrdom. H., *martyrological*, -o-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl (pert. to), a.; *martyrol'ogist*, -jist (a writer of), s. 90.

*Marvel**, mär'-vĕl, s. Someth. astonishing or wonderful. [*velling**, p.; *mar'velled**, pp.

*Mar'vel**, vi. To wonder. (scrip.) H., *mar'-*

Marvellous, mär'-vĕl-ŭs, a. Wonderful, strange, astonishing; surpassing credit or belief; improbable; incredible:—ad. Wonderf., exceedingly†. H., *mar'vellously*, 43, ad.; *mar'vellousness*, s. 91.

Mar'vellous, s. That wh. is improb., or wh. exceeds nature (prec. by *the*).

Marybud, măr'-e-bŭd, s. The marigold.

Mascagnin, măs-kăn'-yĭn, s. Volcanic sulphate of ammonia. (min.) [lozenge. (her.)

Mascle, măs'l, măs'kl—S., We., s. A perforated

Masculate†, măs'-kū-lāte, vt. 18. To make strong.

Mas'culine, -lĭn, a. 45. Hav. the qual. of a man; res. a man; male, not female; virile, not effeminate; strong, robust; expr. the male gender (gr.). H., *mas'culinely*, 43, ad.; *mas'culineness*, s. 91.

Mash, măsh, s. A mixture of ingred. beaten tog. (par. as food for dom. animals); a form of veterinary med.; a mix. of malt and hot water, also one act of mashing (brew.). H., *mash'y*, a.; *mash'-tun*, &c., s. 90.

Mash, vt. To beat into a confused mass; to crush or bruise; to infuse malt in hot water (brew.). H., *mash'ing*, p.; *mashed*, pp., a.; (a) *mash'ing*, s. 89.

Mask, măsk, măsk—K., We., s. 9. A cover or disguise for the face; a visor; fig., any thing wh. disguises, a pretence, a subterfuge; a masquerade; a masque.

Mask, vt. To cover the face with a mask or visor; fig., to disguise, hide, conceal:—vi. To revel; to play or join in a masque or masquerade; to be disguised in any way. H., *mask'ing*, p.; *masked*, pp., a.; *mask'er*, s. (v. i.) 89. [masker.

Mask'ery†, -ĕr-e, s. The dress or disguise of a

Maslin, măz'-; *mastlin*, măz'-, s., s. Mesiin.

Mason, mā'sn, mā'-sŭn—K., s. 17. One who prep., cuts, or lays stone; a builder in stone; a freemason†. [masonry.

Masonic, mā-sŏn'-ĭk, a. Of or rel. to free-

Masonry, mā'sn-re (v. su.), s. The trade or craft of a mason; the art or science of building in stone; freemasonry†.

Masora, măs'-o-rā, s. = *mass'ora*; *mas'orah*. A crit. work on the bible by cert. learned Rabbis of the 8th and 9th centuries. H., *masoret'ic* or *masoret'ical* (pert. to), a.; *mas'orite* (one of the wr. of), s. 90.

Masque, măsk, măsk—K., We., s. 9. = *mask* (q. v.). A masquerade; a revel, a bustle, a piece of mummery†; a dram. performance in wh. some of the actors appeared masked†; hideous or grotesque forms or visors in sculp. (arch.).

Masquerade, măs-kĕr-ād', s. 9. A nocturnal amusem., cons. of a ball or other festivities in wh. the company wear masks; h., disguise, &c.; an equestrian diversion or display (Spain).

Masquerade', vt. To put into disguise:—vi. To go in disguise; to join in a masquerade. H., *masquerād'ing*, p., s.†; *masquerād'ed*, pp.; *masquerād'er*, s. 89.

Mass, măs, măs—We., s. 9. A body or lump; a quan.; a large quan.; a collec. body of fluid matter; indistinct assemblage; a heap, congeries; bulk, magnitude; gross body, bulk, whole; the quan. of matter in any body (physics); a large quan. of matter of light or shade (fine arts); the mixed ingred. of pills or balls when not 'made up' into their ultim. form (pharm.; vet. med.); the celebr. of the Eucharist (Ro. Cath.). H., *mass'-book* (Ro. Cath. missal), *mass'-house** (a Ro. C. church or chapel), *mass'-meeting* (a large pub. m., us. pol.—U. S.), *mass'-priest*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

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Mast, vt. To stuff; to thicken:—vi. To celebr. mass. H., *mass'er*† (a mass-priest), s.; &c. 89.

Massacre, măs'-ă-kĕr, s. 45. The murder of one, or of numbers, without auth. or neces., or legal forms; butchery; slaughter.

Mass'acre, vt. To murder brutally or indiscrim.; to slaughter. H., *mass'acring*, -kĕr-ling (-kring—K., We.), p.; *mass'acred*, -kĕrd, pp.; *mass'acrer*† (one who), s. 89.

Mass'eter, -e-tĕr, s. A muscle wh. raises the lower jaw. [Yellow oxide of lead.

Massicot, măs'-e-kŏt, s. = *mas'ticot*, -te-. 25.

Massive, măs'-ĭv, a. 9, 45. Weighty; ponderous; bulky. H., *mass'ively*, 43, ad.; *mass'iveness*, s. 91. See *Mass*.

Mas'y, -e, a. Massive. H., *mast'iness*, s. 91.

Mast, măst, măst—S., Wa., măst—K., We., s. 9. One of the large upright timbers or poles wh. support the yards and rigging (nav. arch.); the fruit of the oak, beech, and chestnut (no pl.). H., *mast'ed* (hav. m.), *mast'ful** (abound. with acorns, &c.), *mast'y* (do.), *mast'less*, a.; *mast'-head*, &c., s. 90.

Master, măs'-tĕr, măs'—S., s. 7, 9. One who has rule, gov., or direc. over others; the owner or proprietor; a possessor; a lord; a chief; a principal, direc., or manager; one uncontrolled; one who is eminently skilful in any thing (manual or intellec.); appr., a teacher or instructor (as opp. to *scholar*); an employer (as opp. to *serv.*); the commander of a merch. ship; the officer who navig. a ship of war under the direc. of the captain; a title or degree in universities; a title of var. officers and officials; the com. title of address to a young gentleman. H., *mas'terful*†, *mas'ter-like*, *mas'terless*, &c., a.; *mas'terdom*†, *mas'tership*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90. In the comp. it impl. chief, prin., masterly, capital:—*mas'ter-builder*, *mas'ter-hand* (a pers. eminently skilful), *mas'ter-key* (a key that opens many locks; fig., a gen. clue out of many diff.), *mas'ter-lode*, *mas'ter-mind*, *mas'ter-sheav* (a s. that div. the hough of a tree), *mas'ter-touch*, *mas'ter-work*, *mas'twort* (a plant), &c., &c., s.—*Mas'ter of the Horse*' is the third great officer of the royal household; *Mas'ter of the Rolls*', the Master in Chan.; *Mas'ter in Chan'cery*, one of 12 assts. of the lord chancellor. See *Ster*.

Master, vt. To conquer, subdue; to overcome (a diff.); to make one's self master of† (as science or lang.); to execute with skill; to be or gov.†:—vi. To be skilful†; to excel†. *mas'tering*, p.; *mas'tered*, pp.

Mas'terly, -le, a. Suitable to a master; done with the skill of a master; most excellent; serious†. H., *mas'terly*, 43, ad.; *mas'terness**, s. 91.

Masterpiece, -pēse, s. 28. A capital performance; ch. excellence, talent, or production.

Mastership, -shĭp, s. Dominion, rule; superiority, pre-emin.; masterpiece†; office of master or president of a college, &c. [ance.

Masterstroke, -strōke, s. A cap. act or performy, -e, s. Rule; superiority, pre-emin. in competition); victory; eminent ; dexterity; attainm. of skill or power.

Mas'tich, măs'-tĭk, a. = *mas'tich*, -tĭk, 9, 29. The ak-tree, also a resin obt. from it; a cement or plaster used with linseed oil, for walls, &c. (arch.).

Masticate, măs'-te-kāte, vt. To chew (as food): vi. To perform the act of chewing. H., *mas'ticating*, p.; *mas'ticated*, pp., a.; *mas'ticator*, 25 (par., a kneading-trough for Ind.-rub. or gutta-p.), *mas'ticable*, a.; *mastica'tion*, s. 89.

Mas'ticatory, -ŏr-e, a. 25. Chewing; adapted for chewing.

Mas'ticatory, s. A subs. to be chewed.

Mas'ticine, -sĭn, s. 58. The portion of mastic insol. in alcohol.

Mastiff, măs'-tĭf, s. (pl., *mas'tiffs*; *mas'tives*†.) A large and strong var. of dog.

Mastitis, -tī'-tĭs, s. Inflam. of the breast or mammæ. (path.)

Mastodon, măs'-to-dŏn, s. 25. An extinct quad., allied to the elephant. (foss.)

Mas'toid, -toyd, a. 22. Nipple-like (app. to protub. of bone.—anat.).

Mastology, -tŏl'-o-je, s. Mammalogy.

Masturbation, -tŭr-bā'-shŭn, s. Onanism.

Mat, măt, s. A texture of sedge, rushes, straw, or other like subs.; also any thing made with them; a door-mat, &c.; a web of rope-yarn (naut.). H., *mat'weed*, &c., s. 90.

Mat, vt. To cover or lay with mats or matting; to twist or interweave (like a mat); to felt or entangle (as hair); &c. H., *matt'ing*, p.; *matt'ed*, pp., a.; *matt'ing* (act; also a texture of rushes, flags, &c.; mats collec.; materials for do.), s. 89. [swords and bucklers.

Mat'achin†, -ă-shēne, s. A cert. old dance with

Mat'adore, -dōre, s. One of the three prin. cards at ombre and quadrille; also he who is appointed to kill the bull at bull-fights.

Match, mătch, s. 29. Any thing that readily kindles (par. if used to obt. or convey fire or light); a congreve, a lucifer, &c.; one who is equal to another; one able to cope with another; any thing wh. suits, tallies, or agrees with someth. else; a contest, a game; competition for victory; a marriage, or a m. contract; one about to be married. H., *match'less* (that cannot be m.; hav. no equal), a.; *match'māker*, *match'making*, &c., s. 90.

Match, vt. To equal, or be equal to; to shew or find an equal to; to oppose or set ag. as equal; to suit; to make equal or like; to give in marriage† (*to*); to purify or sulphur with a burning match (tech.):—vi. To be propor. or equal; to tally; to be married. H., *match'ing*, p.; *matched*, pp., a.‡; *match'er*, s.; *match'able*†, a. (v. i.) 89.

Match'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *match'lessly*, 43, ad.; *match'lessness*, s. 91.

Match'lock, -lŏk, s. The lock of the old musket cont. a match†; also the weapon itself†.

Mate, māte, s. A companion or assoc.; a husb. or wife†; the male or fem. of animals that mate tog.; one who eats at the same table, sails in the same ship, or who is empl. or attends at the same place; the second in subordination of his rank (in sev. app.—nav.); the master's deputy in a merch. ship; the situation of the king when he cannot move (chess). H., *mate'less*, a. 90.

Mate, vt. To match; to marry; to equal, or be eq. to; to oppose*; to weaken or confound†; to give the mate to (chess). H., *māt'ing*, p.; *māt'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Maté, mă'-tā, s. Paraguay tea.

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Matelote, măt'-e-lōte, măt'-lōt—Fr., s. 99. A dish composed of sev. kinds of fish (cook.); also a naval dance.

Mateology*, măt-e-ŏl'-o-je, mā-te—K., We., s. Vain or useless discourse or enquiry.

Mateotechny*, -tĕk'-ne (v. su.), s. 29. An unprofitable art or science.

Materia, mā-tēre'-e-ā, s. 45. Matter; subs.; materials. (L.) H., *matēria med'ica*, -e-kā (medicines collec.; also the science wh. incl. their prop., classif., and uses), s. 90.

Material, mā-tēre'-e-āl, a. Cons. of matter; corporeal, not spir.; more or less neces., influen., or effective; impor., essential (fol. by *to*); weighty, momentous; substantial, not merely formal; furn. materials. H., *matēr'ially*, 42, ad.; *matēr'ialness*, *materiality*, -āl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Mate'rial, s. Any thing composed of matter, or poss. its fundamental prop.; that of wh. any thing is made (com. in the pl.).

Mate'rialize, -īze, vt. 60. To render material; to red. to or regard as matter. H., *matēr'ializing*, p.; *matēr'ialized*, pp., a. 89.

Mate'rialist, -īst, s. One who maintains that all existence, incl. even consciousness and the human soul, may be resolved into a modif. or effect of matter. H., *matēr'ialism*, -īzm (his doctr.), s. 90.

Mate'riate†, -āte, a. Cons. of matter.

Materiation†, -ā'-shŭn, s. A forming of matter; material creation.

Matériel, mā-tārē'-e-ĕl, s. 99. Material objects and instr. used in any design (par. the baggage, munitions, &c., of an army). [Fr.]

Maternal, mā-tēr'-năl, a. Motherly. H., *mater'nally*, 42, ad.; *mater'nity*, -nĭt-e (the char. or relationship of a m.), s. 91.

Matfelon, măt'-fĕl-ŭn, s. A kind of knap-weed.

Math†, măth, s. A mowing (only used comp.).

Mathematical, măth-e-măt'-ĭk-ăl, a. = *mathemat'ic*. 87. Pert. to mathematics; accor. to or done by m.; demonstrative. H., *mathemat'ically*, ad. 91. [in mathematics.

Mathematician, -mā-tĭsh'-ăn, s. One versed

Mathematics, măth-e-măt'-ĭks, s. pl. 37; 64. Prim., learning, discipline†; appr., the science of quan., or of space and number, and all matters related to them.

Mathesis†, mā-thē'-sĭs, măth'-e—K., s. 37. Learning, knowl.; appr., math. knowl. (= *math'esis*—S.).

Matico, măt'-e-ko, s. Soldier's herb; the leaves of a Peruv. plant highly esteemed as a styptic.

Matin, măt'-ĭn, a. Morning; pert. to or used in the morning:—s. Morning†.

Mat'ins, -ĭnz, s. pl. 35. Morning service or prayers; the earliest of the canonical hours of prayer (Ro. Cath.).

Matrass, măt'-rĭs, s. An egg-shaped ves. empl. in distil., diges., &c.; a cucurbit. (chem.)

Matrice, mā'-trĭs, s. = *ma'trix*, -trĭks, L. 28, 40. The womb. (v. i.)

Matrice, măt'-rĭs, s. = *mat'rix*. (v. su.) A hollow mould; the cavity in wh. any thing is formed or cast (par. dies and type); black, white, blue, red, yellow (dye.); gangue (met.).

Matricide, măt'-re-sīde, mā'-tre—J. & M., P., s. 28. The murder, or the murderer of a mother. H., *mat'ricidal* (pert. to), a. 90.

Matriculate, mā-trĭk'-ū-lāte, a. 18. Matriculated. (v. v.)

Matric'ulate, s. An enrolled member (par. of a univ.).

Matric'ulate, vt. To admit to membership by enrolling the name in a *matric'ula* or register (par. app. to colleges and univ.). H., *matric'ulating*, p.; *matric'ulated*, pp., a.; *matricula'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Matrimonial, măt-re-mōne'-e-ăl, -mō'-ne—S., Wa., We., a. = *matrimōn'ious*†, -ŭs. 45. Of or rel. to marriage; der. from m.; connubial; conjugal. H., *matrimōn'ially*, ad. 91.

Matrimony, măt'-re-mo-ne, -mŭn-e†—K., S., Wa., s. 25. Marriage; the married state.

Ma'trix, *mat'rix*. See *Matrice*.

Matron, mā'-trŭn, măt'-rŭn—We., s. 25. A wife; (more us.) the mother of a family; an elderly female (mar. or sing.); a nurse in a hospital. H., *ma'tron-like*, *ma'tronly* (motherly; sedate; adv. in years; elderly), &c., a.; *ma'tronage**, -āje, or *ma'tronhood*, -hŏŏd (state of being), a. (v. i.) 90.

Matronal, mā'-trŭn-ăl, măt'-ro-năl—A., J. & M., Wa., We., a. 25. Of or rel. to a matron; matronly. (v. su.)

Ma'tronize, -īze (v. su.), vt. 60. To render matron-like. H., *ma'tronlsing*, p.; *ma'tronized*, pp., a. 89. [gunner. (artil.)

Matross, mă-trŏs', s. A soldier who assists a

Mattamore, măt'-ă-mōre, s. A subterranean repository for wheat. (the East.)

Matte, măt, s. Crude black copper reduced by roasting (met.); maté.

Matter, măt'-ĕr, s. Substance, body, material, all that is not mind; the subs. of wh. all bodies are composed; pop., that wh. is visible or tangible, or wh. occupies space; the secretion of a sore, pus (surg.); fig., subject, thing treated of; that about wh. we speak, write, or think; ques. or topic considered; the whole, the very thing supposed; affair, business, event, course of things; cause of any event; subj. of complaint or suit; import, consequ.; thing, object; that wh. has some par. relation; space of time; portion of distance. H., *matt'ery* (gener. m., purulent; impor.†), *matter'less*, a. 90.—*Matter of fact'* = reality (as disting. from that wh. is fanciful or imag.):—a *matter-of-fact'-man*† = one who deals only in realities; one utterly unimaginative.

Matt'er, vt. To regard†:—vi. To be of importance, to import (com. prec. by *it*, *this*, *that*, *what*, &c.); to form pus†. H., *matt'ering*, p.; *matt'ered*, pp.

Mattock, măt'-ŭk, s. 25. A kind of pickaxe, hav. the ends flat and sharpened.

Matt'ress, -rĕs, s. A kind of quilted bed stuffed with horsehair, wool, or other soft material.

Maturant, măt'-ū-rănt, măt'ch'—Wa., a. 86, 18. Ripening. H., (a) *mat'urant*, s. (med.) 91.

Mat'urate, -rāte, vt. To ripen; to hasten or promote suppuration:—vi. To grow ripe; to suppurate perf. (surg.). H., *mat'ūrating*, p.; *mat'urated*, pp., a.; *matura'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Maturative, măt'-ū-rā-tĭv, măt'ch'—Wa., măt'-ū'-rā-tĭv—Ja., a. 36, 18. Ripening. (v. su.)

Mature, mā-tūre', a. 18. Ripe; perfected by time or nat. growth; arrived at fulness or completion; brought to a state of maturity; well digested, ready for execution (as a scheme); not hasty or premature*. H.,

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matūre'ly (also early, soon†), ad.; *matuŕe'ness, matūr'ity*, s. (v. I.) 91.

Mature', vt. To ripen; to advance towards ripeness or perfec.:—vi. To become ripe or mature. H., *matūr'ing*, p.; *matured'*, pp., a. 89.

Matuŕescent, măt-ū-rĕs'-ĕnt, a. 18, 28. Appro. to maturity.

Maturity, -tūre'-ĭt-e, s. Ripeness, matureness, completion (v. a.); full age (= 21 years—leg.).

Matutinal, măt-ū-tī'-năl, măt'—We., mā-tū'-tĭn-ăl—K., a. = *mat'utine**. 18, 45. Of or rel. to the morning.

Maudlin, mâ'd'-lĭn, a. 8. Drunk; fuddled; (more us.) behav. or res. one intoxicated; stupid; tiresome; insipid:—s. A cert. plant.

Maugre, mâ'-gĕr, ad. 8, 57. In spite of; notwithstanding. († exc. in burlesque.)

Maut'kin, -kĭn, s. A malkin.

Maul, mâ'l, s. = *mall* (q. v.). A large, heavy wooden-hammer or beetle; a blow, hug, or pull§.

Maul†, vt. To beat or bruise with or as with a maul; to cudgel; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner; to pull about or caress coarsely or roughly. H., *maul'ing*†, p., a.; *mauled*†, pp. 89.

Maul'stick, -stĭk, s. The stick on wh. artists rest and steady the hand in working.

Maunch†, mânch, s. 29. A manche (q. v.).

Maund, mâ'nd—Wh., mâwnd—K., P., Sh., s. 7, 8. A hand-basket (Sco.); a round hamper without a cover (prov.); a weight = 82 *lb.* avoir. (Beng.).

Maunder†§, mân'-dĕr, mâ'n-dĕr—K., P., Sh., vt., vi. = *mawnd*†. 7, 8. To beg; to mutter or grumble; to murmur:—s. A beggar. H., &c. 89. [shanks. (mi.)

Maundril, mâ'n-drĭl, s. A pick with two

Maun'dy-Thursday, -de-thûrz'-dā, s. The Thursday bef. Good-Friday.

Mausolean, mâ'-so-lē'-ăn, a. 8. Pert. to a mausoleum; monumental.

Mausole'um, -ŭm, s. A sepulchral building; a stately monument or tomb.

Mavis, mā'-vĭs, s. A thrush. († or poet.)

Maw, mâ'w, s. 8. The stomach (used only of animals, exc. in contempt); the craw of fowls.

*Mawk**, mâ'wk, s. 8. A maggot. (prov.)

Mawk'ish, -ĭsh, a. Apt to cause satiety or loathing; insipid. H., *mawk'ishly*, 43, ad.; *mawk'ishness*, s. 91.

Mawkş, s. A clumsy, ill-dressed girl.

Mawmet†, mâ'w'-mĕt, s. 8. A puppet; an effigy (orig. of 'Mahomet'). H., *maw'metry*† (relig. of M.), s. 90.

*Maw'mish**§, -mĭsh, a. Foolish; idle; nauseous.

Maw'worm, -wûrm, s. 25. A worm that infests the stomach.

Maxilla, măg-zĭl'-*d*, s. 40. A jaw-bone (anat.); the upper jaw (mamm.); the inf. pair of horiz. jaws (artic.). [L.]

Maxillar, măks'-ĭl-lăr, măg-zĭl'*—Wa., a. = *max'illary*, -lăr-e. 40, 25. Pert. to the jaw or jaw-bone. [shaped.

Maxilliform, măg-zĭl'-e-form, a. 26, 40. Jaw-

Maxill'ipod, -pŏd, s. Jaw-foot (app. to the foot-like appendage of the mouth of a crab, lobster, &c.—zool.).

Maxim, măks'-ĭm, s. 40. An axiom; a gen. principle; a leading or estab. truth; pop., an aphorism, adage, proverb.

Max'imum, -e-mŭm, s. (pl., *max'ima*.) Lit., the greatest; appr., the greatest number, quan., or degree, attainable in any given case; the value of a variable when it ceases to increase and begins to diminish (math.).

May, mā, s. The fifth month of the year; fig., the early or gay part of life; May-blossom†; a maid†. Among the comp. are—*May'-apple*, *May'-bloom* or *May'-blossom* (hawthorn flower), *May'-bug* (the chafer), *May'-bush*, *May'-day* (1st of May), *May'-dew*, *May'-dūke* (a var. of cherry), *May'-flower*, *May'-fly* (a fly that comes with M.), *May'-game* (sport on the 1st of M.), *May'-lily* (l. of the valley), *May'-morn* (fig., freshness, vigour), *May'-pole* (a p. danced round in M.), *May'-queen* (a girl crowned with flowers on May-day), *May'-weed*, &c., &c., s. 90.

May†, vi. To gather May or May-flowers. H., *May'ing*, p., s.; &c. 89.

May, mā, vi., v. aux. To be able; to be permitted or allowed; to be free to do or act; to be possible (fol. by *be*); to be by chance; it also expr. desire, wish, or supplication. H., *might*, mīte, prt. 67.—*May'be*, *it may be*, or *may-hap*'§ = perhaps; by chance; it is possible.

Mayhem, mā'-hĕm, māme—S., s. See *Maim*.

Mayor, mā'-ûr, mâre†, s. (l., *may'oress*.) 17, 25. The chief officer of a city or corporation. H., *may'oralty*, -ăl-te (his office), s. 90.

Mazard, măz'-ărd, s. 25. The jaw†§; a var. of black cherry.

Mazarine, măz-ă-rēne', s. A deep-blue colour; a par. way of dressing fowls (cook.); a little dish set in a larger one.

Maze, māze, s. A labyrinth; a place full of intricate windings and turnings; fig., intricacy; confusion of thought; perplexity; uncertainty. (v. i.)

*Maze**, vt. To confuse; to bewilder; to amaze (q. v.):—vi. To be in a bewildered state†.

Mazed, māzed, a. Bewildered†; disordered in mind§. H., *māz'edness*†, s. 91.

Mazology, mă-zŏl'-o-je, s. Mammalogy. H., *mazological*, -lŏj'-ĭk-ăl (pert. to), a.; *mazol'ogist* (one versed in), s. 90.

Mazy, māze'-e, a. Full of mazes; winding; intricate. H., *māz'ily*, 43, ad.; *māz'iness*, s. 91.

Me, mē, pro. The obj. or accus. case of I.

Meacock†§, mē'-kŏk, s. An uxurious effem. man:—a. Timid; cowardly.

Mead, mēde, s. Honey and water ferm. and flavoured; a meadow*.

Meadow, mĕd'-o, s. Flat grass-land (par. on the banks of a river or lake—agr.); pop., any land green with grass and variegated with wild-flowers. H., *mēad'owy* (cont. or res.), a. 90.—*Mead'ow-ore* is conchoidal bog iron-ore; *mead'ow-rue*, *mead'ow-sweet*, *mead'ow-saffron* (colchicum), *mead'ow-wort*, &c. (plants), s.

Meagre, mē'-gûr, a. = *mea'ger*. 57. Lean, poor, hungry; fig., without strength or richness (as a style); scanty, incomplete (as a descr.); barren. H., *mea'grely* or *mea'gerly*, 43, ad.; *mea'greness*, *mea'gerness*, s. 91.

Mea'gre†, vt. To make lean.

*Meak**, mēke, s. A hook with a long handle.

Meal, mēle, s. A repast; the act or the time of taking food, also the food eaten; a part, a fragm. (only used comp.); ground corn or grain, 'unbolted' or not sifted from the bran

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or coarser portion. H., *mēal'tīme, mēal'mąn* (a dealer in m.), &c., s. 90. [43.

Meal, vt. To sprinkle with, or as with meal.

Meal'y, -e, a. Hav. the qual. of or res. meal; soft, smooth; farinaceous; overspread with or as with meal. H., *meal'iness*, s. 91. H., also—*meal'y-mouthed*†§, -mowthd (soft-tongued; disingenuous), a.; *meal'y-mouthedness*§, -ĕd-, s.

Mean, mēnc, a. Wanting dignity or honour; low in rank or birth; poor, ignoble; low-minded; base, spiritless; paltry, contemptible; despicable; sordid, niggardly; of little power, worth, estim., or regard; of little value; inferior; (from another root) middle, moderate, without excess; intervening, intermediate, coming bet.; hav. a value intermed. bet. two or more quan. or members of a series (math.). H., *mean'ly*, 43, ad.; *mean'ness*, s. 91.—H. also—*mean'-spirited*, a.; *mean'-spiritedness*†, s.

Mean, s. The middle or mean point, place, rate, quan., value, or degree; medium; interim, meantime†; meas., regulation†; instrument, that wh. is used to effect an end (now only used in the pl., *means*, both for the sing. and pl.):—pl. Resources; income; that on wh. one lives. (v. i.)—*By all means* = certainly:—*by no means* = not at all; cert. not:—*by any means* = in any way:—*by no manner of means*§.

Mean, vt. To purpose, design, intend; to signify, to import; to hint covertly:—vi. To have (as a purp.) in the mind; to think; to have meaning. H., *mēan'ing*, p., a.†; *meant*, mĕnt, prt., pp.; *mean'ing* (purp., intention; sense of words or expres.; import, signification), s. 89.

Meander, me-ăn'-dĕr, s. A flexuous course or passage (as of a river or stream); a maze, a labyrinth.

Mean'der, vt. To wind or flow round; to make flexuous:—vi. To flow or run in a winding course or passage; to be intricate. H., *mean'dering, mean'dring**, p., a.; *mean'dered*, pp.; *mean'dering* (also a winding course), s.; &c. 89.

Mean'drian, -drē-ăn, a. = *mean'drous**, -drŭs; *mean'dry*†, 45. Winding; flexuous.

Meanels, mē'-nĕlz, s. pl. Small black or red spots on a white horse. (far.) [ad. 91.

Meaning†, mēnc'-ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *mean'ingly*†, *Mean'ing*, s. (v. v.) H., *mean'ingless*, a. 91.

Mean'less§, -lĕs, a. Meaningless.

Means, mēnez, s. pl. See *Mean*.

Meant, prt., pp. See *Mean*.

Meantime, mēnc'-tīme, ad. = *mean'while*, -hwīle. In the mean time or interim.

Mear†, mēre, s. Boundary. See *Mere*.

Mease, mēse—Wa., We., mēze—K., S., s. 35. The quan. or no. of 500 (app. to herrings).

Measle, mē'zl, s. 35, 45. A leper:—pl. *mea'sles*, -zlz, a contag. irruptive disease (*rubeola*—Lat.) ch. affec. children (path.); also a dis. of swine and of trees. H., *mea'sled*, -zld, or *measly*, mēz'ly (infec. with m.), a. 90.

Measurable, mĕzh'-ūre-ăbl (v. i.), a. 45. That may be measured; within meas.; moderate. H., *meas'urably*, ad.; *meas'urableness*, s. 91.

Measure, mĕsh'-ūre, -'ōōr—S., -ūr†—K., s. 35, 18. The whole extent or dimen. of any thing (appr., expr. in the terms of some com. standard); the unit or standard by wh. extent or volume is ascer. and denominated; a magnitude or quan. taken as a unit to expr. the rel. of other magn. and quan. of the same kind (geom.); a divisor that leaves no remainder, an aliquot part (arith.); extent reg. as subj. to admeasurem.; that by wh. any thing is measured, adjusted, or propor.; rule, propor.; settled or stated quan.; sufficient quan.; limit; degree; extent of power or office, or of ability; portion allotted; moderation, not excess; interval bet. the steps (danc.); time, number counted in a bar (mus.); metre (poet.); a dance† (par. a stately one); treatment†§:—pl. Means to an end; acts, steps, proceedings; beds or strata (geol.; mi.). H., *mea'sureless* (boundless; immeasurable), a. 90.

Meas'ure (v. s.), vt. To compute or ascer. the length, superficies, volume, capacity, or distance of (appr., accor. to a settled rule or standard); to ascer. the degree of; to judge of extent, distance, &c.; to adjust or propor.; to allot, distrib., or div. by measure; to limit or restrict:—vi. To have a cert. meas. or extent; to equal or be uniform. H., *meas'uring*, p., a.; *meas'ured*, -ūrd, pp., a.; *meas'urer*, s.; *meas'urable*, a.; *meas'urement* (act of m.; mensuration; measure or extent†), s. 89.

Meat, mēte, s. Food in gen.; appr., the flesh of animals used as food; fig., the table on wh. food is served; spir. comfort or support (scrip.). H., *meat'ed** (fed; foddered), *meat'y*† (fleshy, but not fat), a.—A *meat-off'ering* was one of food.

Meathe†, mēthe, s. 38. Mead.

Mechanic, me-kăn'-ĭk, a. = *mechan'ical*, -ăl. 29. Pert. to machines or mechanism; hav. the prop. of or res. a m.; construc. or performed accor. to the laws of mechanics; versed or skilled in mech. or mechanism; pert. to artisans; empl. in making or using implements of handicrafts or manufac.; bred to manual labour; physical, not chem.; manual, not mental; done by a machine; done by mere force of habit, not by design or reflec.; mean, servile, vulgar. H., *mechan'ically*, 43, ad.; *mechan'icalness*, s. 91.—*Mechan'ical philosophy* is the science of mechanics app. to phys. enquiries; the (simple) *mechan'ical powers* are the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, screw, inclined plane, and wedge, to wh. some wr. add the balance, and the funicular machine; *mechan'ical solution* (of a problem) is a s. by instruments.

Mechan'ic, s. A working manufacturer, an artisan, an operative; one engaged in a mech. trade; a mechanician*.

Mechanician, mĕk-ă-nĭsh'-'ăn, s. 27-9. One skilled in mechanics; a machinist.

Mechanico-chem'ical, me-kăn-e-ko-, a. An epithet somet. app. to electr., galv., and magnetism.

Mechanics, me-kăn'-ĭks, s. pl. 29, 64. The science wh. treats of forces and powers, and their action on bodies, either direc. or by means of machinery; in a restric. sense, the like so far only as is neces. to the construc. of machines.

Mechanise†, mĕk'-ăn-nīze, vt. 29, 35; 60. To perform by mech. skill or contrivance. H., *mech'anising*†, p.; &c. 89.

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Mech'anism, -ăn-izm, s. 35. The structure or parts compos. a machine; mechanical action.
Mech'anist, -ist, s. A mechanician; one of a sect of phil. who refer all the changes in the universe to the mech. forces.
Mechanography, mĕk-ăn-ŏg'-răf-e, s. 29, 45. Mechanical drawing. H., *mechanographic*, -graf'-ik (pert. to or done by), a.; *mechanog'raphist* (one who prac. m.), s. 90. [*im.*
Mechlin, mĕk'-lin, s. 99. Lace made at *Mech'-Mechoacan*, me-chō'-d-kăn, -kō'—K., S., s. 99. White jalap from *Mechoacan*.
Meconate, mĕk'-o-nāt, s. 28. A salt of *meconic acid* (an a. cont. in opium).
Meconine, -nin, s. 58. A neutral, cryst. subs. cont. in opium.
Meconium, me-kōn'-e-ŭm, -yŭm† — K., s. 45. Opium†; the first fæces of an infant.
Medal, mĕd'-ăl, s. A coin-like piece of metal, bearing some portrait, device, or inscrip., struck and distrib. to preserve the memory of some person or event, or as a reward of merit; an anc. coin (numis.). [culation.
Med'alet, -ĕt, s. A small medal for priv. cir-
Med'alist, -ist, s. = *med'allist*. 48. One versed in medals; one who has gained a medal.
Medallic, me-dăl'-ik, a. Pert. to medals.
Medallion, -dăl'-yŭn, s. 45. A large antique medal; one of the larger coins struck in Rome under the empire (numis.); the repr. of a medallion (pa.; sculp.); any circular or oval tablet bearing embossed figures (arch.).
Medallurgy, mĕd'-ăl-lŭr-je, s. = *med'allurgy*—We. 48. The art of prod. medals and coins.
Meddle, mĕd'l, vt. 45. To mix or mingle†:—vi. To have to do; to act in any thing; to touch or handle (in each fol. by *with*); to interpose officiously (fol. by *with* or *in*). H., *medd'ling*, p., a., s.; *medd'led*, -ld, pp.; *medd'ler*, a. (v. l.) 89.
Medd'lesome, -sŭm, a. 25. Given to meddling; officious. H., *medd'lesomely**, ad.; *medd'lesomeness*†, s. 91. [ad. 91.
Medd'ling, -ling, a. (v. v.) H., *medd'lingly*, *Me'dia*, s. pl. See *Medium*.
Mediæval, me-de-ē'-văl, a. = *medie'val*. Of or rel. to the Middle Ages.
Medial, mē'-de-ăl, mĕd'-yăl†—K., a. = *mēd'iary*, -yăr-e. 25, 45. Mean; noting a mean or average. [key-note or its chord. (mus.)
Me'diant, -ănt (v. su.), s. The third above the
Mediastine, -ăs'-tin, s. 45. = *mediasti'num*, L. The duplicature of the pleura, wh. div. the cavity of the chest into two parts.
Mediate, mē'-de-āt, mēd'-yāt†—K., a. 45. Middle, being bet. the two extremes; interposed, intervening; acting by or as a means*. H., *me'diately*, ad.; *me'diateness*, *me'diacy*, -is-e, s. 91.
Me'diate, vt. To effect by mediation:—vi. To interpose (as a mut. friend); to be or lie bet. two*. H., *me'diating*, p., a.; *me'diated*, pp.; *me'diator*(v. i.), s.; *media'tion* (interposition; agency interposed; intercession; &c.), s. 89.
Mediatise, mē'-de-d-tīze, vt. 60. To annex, as a smaller state or sovereignty to a larger contig. one. (Germ. emp.) H., *mediatisation*, -āt-e-zā'-shŭn, s.; &c. 89.
Mediator, mē'-de-ā-tŭr, -ā'—Wa., s. 25. (*f.*, *me'diatress**, *me'diatrix*, -ā'—Wa., We.) One who mediates; an intercessor; appr., Christ. H., *me'diatorship*, s. (v. v.) 90.
Mediatorial, -d-tōr'-e-ăl, a. = *me'diatory*†, -ā-tōr-e. 25, 45. Pert. to a mediator or to
Medic, mĕd'-ik, s. A cert. plant. [mediation.
Medical, mĕd'-e-kăl, -ik-ăl—We., a. Of or rel. to the art of healing; designed to promote the study of medicine; medicinal*. H., *med'ically*, ad. 91.
Medicament, mĕd'-e-kă-mĕnt, (pref., but less us.) me-dik'—Ba., K., s. A medicine; appr., a healing exter. application.
Medicamen'tal, -ăl (v. s.), a. Rel. to or hav. the qual. of medicaments. H., *medicamen'tally*, ad. 91.
*Med'icaster**, -kăs-tĕr, s. 9. A quack.
Medicate, mĕd'-e-kāt, vt. To impreg. with any thing medicinal; to give medic. qual. to; to treat with medicine; to heal. H., *med'icating*, p.; *med'icated*, pp., a.; *med'icable* (also curable), a.; *medica'tion*, 36 (act or process; also the use of med.), s. 89.
Med'icative, -iv, a. 45. Tend. to cure.
Medicinable†, -dis'-, a. Medicinal; sanative.
Medicinal, me-dis'-in-ăl, mĕd-e-sī'-năl*—Jo., a. 28. Hav. the prop. of medicine; used in med.; medical*. H., *medi'cinally*, ad. 91.
Medicine, mĕd'-e-sin, mĕd'-sin§—K., mĕd'sn§, s. 28, 45. Any thing adminis. or appl. for the cure or mitigation of disease or pain; the art of curing, allev., or preven. disease; a physician†.
Med'icine†, vt. To physic. [cine.
Med'ics†, -iks, s. pl. 64. The science of medi-
*Mediety**, me-dī'-e-te, s. Middle state or part; *Medie'val*, a. See *Mediæval*. [half.
Mediocre, mē'-de-ō-kĕr, a. = *me'diocre**, -krăl. Of mod. degree; middle rate; indifferent; ordinary. H., *mediocrity*, -ŏk'-rit-e (middle rate, state, degree, or qual.), s. 91.
Meditate, mĕd'-e-tāt, vt. To revolve or plan in the mind; to think on; to design or intend:—vi. To dwell on in thought; to think, muse, contemplate; to employ the thoughts seriously, closely, or intensely. H., *med'itating*, p.; *med'itated*, pp., a.; *medita'tion*, 36 (deep thought; a series of thoughts occas. by any obj. or occur.), s. 89.
Med'itative, -iv, a. 45. Addicted to meditation; expr. med. or design. H., *med'itatively*, ad.; *med'itativeness*, s. 91.
Mediterranean, mĕd-it-ĕr-rān'-e-ăn, -yăn†—K.,a. = *mediterra'nean**,-ūs; *mediterrane'*†. 45. Midland; lying bet. two lands; enclosed by land; inland*:—s. A cert. Eur. sea.
Medium, mē'-de-ŭm, mēd'-yŭm†—K., s. (pl., *me'diums*, E.; *me'dia*, -de-ă or -y'd, L.) 45. Any thing intervening; the middle place or degree bet. two extremes; the means or instr. by wh. any thing is accompl., conveyed, or carried on; the space or subs. in wh. bodies exist, or through wh. they move in passing from one point to another (physics); the middle term of a syllogism or of an argum. (log.); the mean (math.); a paper of middle size (typ.). [fruit.
Medlar, mĕd'-lăr, s. 25. A cert. tree, also its
*Medley**, mĕd'-le, a. Mingled; confused.
Med'ley, s. A mixture; a mingled and confused mass of sev. ingred.; a miscellany.
Medulla, me-dŭl'-ă, s. Marrow; pith.—The *medul'la oblong'ata* is the neurine mass conn. the spinal marrow and the brain; *medul'la spina'lis*, the spinal marrow. (L.)

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Medull'ar, -ăr, a. Pert. to, cons. of, or res. marrow or pith.

Medullary, me-dŭl'-ăr-e—Br., K., P., S., mĕd'-ŭl-ăr-e—Ja., Wa., We., Wo., a. Medullar.

Medull'ine, -in, s. 56. The pith of the sunflower and lilac.

Medusa, me-dū'-să, s. 18. The chief of the Gorgons (myth.):—pl., *medu'sæ*, -sē, a genus of gelatinous radiate animals, pop., called 'sea-nettles,' 'sea-blubber,' 'jelly-fish,' &c. (zool.). [genus medusæ.

Medu'sidans, -se-dănz, s. pl. Animals of the

Meed, mēd*c*, s. Reward; recompense; merit, desert†.

Meek, mēke, a. Mild of temper; not easily provoked or irritated; gentle, unassuming; yielding; submissive. H., *meek'ly*, 43, ad.; *meek'ness*, s. 91.

*Meeken**, mēk'n, vt. 45. To make meek.

Meerschaum, mēr'-shŏwm, s. 23, 99. Lit., sea-foam; a silicated magnesian clay highly esteemed for the bowls of tobacco-pipes, also a pipe or pipe-bowl made of it. (Ger.)

*Meet**, mēte, a. Fit, suitable, proper; qualified; convenient. H., *meet'ly**, ad.; *meet'ness**, s. 91. [&c.).

Meet, s. A meeting (app. only to huntsmen.

Meet, vt. To come tog. (as from opp. or diff. dirss.); to come face to face; to join another in the same place; to encounter hostilely or unexpec.; to come in contact, to join; to find, light on, receive:—vi. To come tog.; to encounter; to assemble or congregate; to join; to find, to light upon (fol. by *with*); to obviate*. H., *meet'ing*, p.; *met*, prt., pp.; *meet'er*, s.; (a) *meet'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Meet'ing, -ing, s. A coming tog.; a conflux; an interview; a conference; an assembly (par. of dissenters for worship); a dissenting place of worship (= *meet'ing-house*); a congregation; an auditory. (v. v.)

Mega-, mĕg'-ă, pfx. Great. (Gr.)

*Megacosm**, mĕg'-ă-kŏzm, s. 35. Macrocosm.

Megalesian, -lē'-zh'ăn, a. 35. Noting cert. magnif. games in honour of Cybele. (anc. Rome.)

Megalonyx, -lŏn'-iks, s. 42. A large extinct quadruped. (fos.) [voiced.

*Megalophonous**, -lŏf'-o-nŭs, a. 45. Strong-

Megalopolis†, -lŏp'-o-lis, s. A chief city.

Megalosaurus, -lo-săw'-rŭs, s. 8. = *megalasaur'*. An extinct gigantic saurian. (fos.)

Meg'ascope, -ăskōpe, s. A modif. of the solar microscope for viewing large bodies. (opt.)

Megatherium, -thēre'-e-ŭm, s. 45. An extinct gigantic quad. allied to the sloth. (fos.)

Megrim, mē'-grim, s. Neuralgic hemicrania; *Meiny*†, mēn'-e, s. See *Many*. [vertigo†.

Meiocene, mī'-o-sēne, s. 28. The less recent geol. period, or that more remote than the pleiocene; the middle div. of the tertiary strata. [hyperbole. (rhet.)

Meiosis, mī-ō'-sis, s. Diminution, a var. of

Melam, mĕl'-ăm, mē'-lăm—We. (a pec. chem. subs.):—*mel'amine*, 58 (do.); s.

Melancholic, mĕl-ăn-kŏl'-ik, a. 29. Affec. with, expr. of, or prod. by melancholy; dejected; gloomy; mournful; unfortunate:—s. One affec. with melancholy.

Mel'ancholize, -ko-līze, vt. 60. To make melan.†:—vi. To become melancholy*.

Melancholy, mĕl'-ăn-kŏl-e, a. 12, 29. Melancholic; gloomy, dismal; low-spirited; habitually dejected; hypochondriacal; calamitous, afflictive. H., *mel'ancholily**, 43, ad.; *mel'ancholiness*†, s. 91.

Mel'ancholy, s. A gloomy state of mind, often contin. or habitual; depression of spirits; a mental disease charac. by low spirits, and ungrounded fear or appreh. of evil (= *melancho'lia*, L.—path.). [A mixture. (Fr.)

Mélange, mā-lăngzhe', mā'-lŏngrh—S., s. '99.

Melanite, mĕl'-ăn-līte, s. The black garnet. H., *melanit'ic* (pert. to), a. 90.

Melanogogue†, me-lăn'-o-gŏg, a. 20. A med. reputed to expel 'black bile' or choler.

Melanosis, -nō'-sis, s. A disease marked by the deposit of black matter in var. parts of the body. (path.)

Mel'anure, -ăn-ūre, s. = *melanu'rus*, L. 18. A small fish, a var. of gilt-head. (Medit.)

Molasses, me-lăs'-ez, s. 35. Molasses.

Melasse'ic, -ik, a. Noting an acid obt. from grape-sugar. (chem.)

Mêlée, mā-lā', s. 99. A fight in wh. the combatants are mingled together; a scuffle; a confused debate. (Fr.)

Melicerous, me-lis'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 28. Cont. matter res. honey (app. to a cert. encysted tumours —surg.). [of trefoil.

Melilot, mĕl'-e-lŏt, s. The honey lotus, a kind

Meliorate, mēle'-yo-rāte, mē'-le-o-rāte—Ja., P., Wa., vt. 45. To make better; to improve:—vi. To grow better. H., *mēl'iorating*, p.,a.; *mēl'iorated*, pp., a.; *meliora'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Meliority†, me-le-ŏr'-it-e, mēle-yŏr'—S., We., s. State of being better. [sucking. (orn.)

Meliphagous, mĕl-if'-ă-gŭs, a. 45. Honey-

Mell†, mĕl, s. = *mel*, L. Honey.

Mellago†, -lā'-go, s. A med. or a prep. hav. the consis. of honey. [or *mellit'ic acid*.

Mell'ate, -āte, s. = *mell'itate*. A salt of *mell'ic*

Melliferous, -lif'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. honey.

Mellification, -e-kā'-shŭn, s. The making or prod. of honey.

Mellifluous, -lif'-l'ŏ-ŭs, a. = *mellif'luent*, -ĕnt. 18. Flowing with honey; fig., smooth, soothing, sweetly flowing. H., *mellif'luously*, *mellif'luently*, 43, ad.; *mellif'luence*, -ĕnce, s. 91.

Mellisugence, -lij'-ĕn-ŭs, a. 32. Hav. the qual. of honey; generating honey.

Mellugo, mĕl-lī'-go, s. Honey-dew. (L.)

Mell'it, -it, s. A dry scab on a horse's forehead. (far.)

Mell'ite, -īte, s. Honey-stone. (min.)

Mellitic, -lit'-ik, a. = *mell'ic**. The epithet of an acid exis. in mellite.

Mell'on, -ŭn, s. 25. A cert. chem. compound.

Mellow, mĕl'-o, a. Mature; soft with ripeness; fig., pleasing by softness or smoothness (as sound, light, or flavour); soft to the touch or tread; soft, well-divided, kindly (as a soil); soft with liquor, intoxicated†. H., *mell'owly*, 43, ad.; *mell'owness*, s. H. also—*mell'owy*† (soft; unctuous), *mell'ow-toned*, &c., a. (v. i.) 91.

Mell'ow, vt. To ripen; to soften (par. by maturity or age):—vi. To become mellow; to grow soft or mature. H., *mell'owing*, p.; *mell'owed*, pp., a.†; &c. 89.

Melodious, me-lō'-de-ŭs, me-lōd'-yŭs†—K., a. 45. Cont. melody; pleas. by melody; musical. H., *melo'diously*, 43, ad.; *melo'diousness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Melodise, mĕl'-o-dīze, vt. 60. To make melo-

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dious; to form into a melody. H., *mel'odis-ing*, p.; *mel'odised*, pp. a. 89. [melodies.
Mel'odist, -dist, s. A composer or a singer of
Melodrama, mĕl-o-drăm'-ă, s. = *mel'odrame**, -drăm, -drămc—J. & M., S., We., *mĕlodrame*, mā-lo-drăm', Fr. A short piece interspersed with music, and charac. by gorgeous decoration and scenery. (thea.) H., *mĕlodram-at'ic* (me—S.; pert. to), a.; *melodram'atist* (a writer or actor of), s. 90.
Melody, mĕl'-o-de, s. The agreeable succession and modulation of mus. sounds by a single voice or instr. (as disting. from *harmony* or the concord of simul. sounds); the air or tune of a mus. piece; pop., an air or tune; music; sweetness of sound.
Melon, mĕl'-ŭn, s. 25. A well-known plant, also its fruit; a spec. of gourd.
Mel'rose, -rōze, s. Honey of roses.
Melt, mĕlt, vt. To dissolve*; to make liquid by heat; fig., to soften or subdue (as the heart or feelings); to waste away; to fuse, thaw, liquefy:—vi. To become liq.; to be softened to love, pity, or tenderness; to be subdued by grief or afflic.; to lose subs.; to faint or be disheartened. H., *melt'ing*, p., a.; *melt'ed*, *mōlt*†, prt.; *melt'ed*, *mōlt'en*†, pp., a.; *melt'er*, s.; *melt'ingly*, s. (v. l.) 89.
Melt'ing, -ĭng, s. (v. v.) H., *melt'ingly*, ad.; *melt'ingness*, s. 91.
Melwel, mĕl'-wĕl, s. A kind of cod-fish.
Member, mĕm'-bĕr, s. One of the parts of any whole; a limb, or any appendant part of an animal; a part of a discourse, period, sentence, or verse; one of a community or soc.; a subordin. part of a building or design (arch.); the appetites and passions (scrip.). H., *mem'bership* (also community; union; soc.), s. 90.
Mem'bered, -bĕrd, a. Hav. limbs; hav. the beak and legs tinctured diff. from the body (her.).
Membrane, mĕm'-brānc, s. The expansion of any of the tissues of the body into a thin layer. (anat.)—The *membra'na tym'pani* is the m. or 'drum' that sep. the internal and exter. ear. [branous; prod. membranes.
Membraniferous, -brā-nĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Mem-
Membraniform, -brān'-e-form, a. 26. Hav. the form of a membrane, or of parchment.
Membranology, -brā-nŏl'-o-je, s. A descr. of the animal membranes.
Mem'braneous, -brā-nŭs, a. = *membraneous*, -brā'-ne-ŭs; *membran'ceous*, -sh'ŭs, 27-8. Bel. to, or exis. or construc. as a membrane; cons. of membranes; hav. no pulp bet. the surfaces (as a leaf—bot.).
Memento, me-mĕn'-to, s. Lit., remember! appr., that wh. reminds; a hint or memorial to awaken memory; a souvenir.
Memoir, mĕm'-wor—K., S., We., me-moyr'—Ja., Jo., P., Wa., Wo., s. 26, 22. A fam. notice of any thing remembered; appr., a short biographical notice, or a short essay on some par. subj. (esp. if illustrative):—pl. An autobiography cont. notices and remarks resp. contemp. personages and events, fam. written, as they are remem. by the writer; a biography of like charac.*; the journals or proceedings of a soc.; a register of facts. H., *mem'oirist* (a writer of m.), s. 90.
Memorabilia, -o-rā-bĭl'-y'ă, s. pl. 45. Things remarkable or worthy of remembrance. (L.)
Memorable, mĕm'-o-răbl, -ĭr-ăbl†—K., Wa., a. 45. Worthy of being remembered; celebr., extraord., remarkable. H., *mem'orably*, 42, ad.; *memorability*, -rā-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.
Memorandum, -răn'-dŭm, s. (pl., *memoran'dums*, E.; *memoran'da*, L.) A note to help the memory. (L.)
Mem'orate†, -rāte, vt. To make mention of.
*Mem'orative**, -rā-tĭv, a. 45. Adapted or tend. to preserve the memory of.
Memorial, me-mōr'-e-ăl, a. Preservative of memory; contained in memory.
Memo"rjal, s. Any thing that serves to preserve the memory (*of*); a monument or mon. record; a memo.†; an address of solicitation or complaint, recounting services, grievances, &c.; a species of informal state paper, much used in negotiation (dipl.).
Memo"rialise, -īze, vt. 35, 60. To present a m. to, or to petition by memorial. H., *memōr'ialising*, p., a.; *memōr'ialised*, pp., a.; *memōr'ialist*, *memōr'ialiser*§, s. 89.
*Memorise**, mĕm'-o-rīze, vt. 60. To record; to cause to be remembered. H., *mem'orist*†, s.; &c. 89.
Memory, mĕm'-o-re, -ĭr-e—K., Wa., s. 17, 25. The faculty of hav. what was once present to the senses or the underst. reprod. in the mind, at will, accom. by a distinct consciousness of past exis.; the act or oper. of remembering; mental retention; remembrance; fig., the mind (as the abode or storehouse of the mem.); exemption from oblivion; the time within wh. past events can be remem.; memorial, record; reflex., attention†.
Mem'ory†, vt. To lay up in the mind.
Memphian, mĕm'-fe-ăn, a. 45. Pert. to *Mem'phis*; Egyptian; fig., dark, obscure, benighted.
Men, s. pl. See *Man*. [threatening.
Menace, mĕn'-ăse, s. 28, 45. A threat; a
Men'ace, vt. To threaten (in any sense). H., *men'dcing*, p., a.; *men'aced*, pp.; *men'acer**, s. 89. [*deingly*, ad. 91.
Men'acing, -ĭng, a. Threatening. H., *men'-*
Menagerie, mĕn-ăzhe'-ĕr-e, -ĕr-ē'—Wa., s. = *menagery*, -ăzhe'-, mĕn'-ă-jĕr-e—We.; *ménagerie*, mā-năzhe'-rē, Fr.; *menage*†, mĕnăzhe'. 99. A collec. of wild beasts; also the place where they are kept. [gogue.
*Menagogue**, mĕn'-ă-gŏg, s. 80. An emmena-
Mend, mĕnd, vt. To repair (as a breach, injury, or defect); to set right; to rectify or correct; to restore to soundness; to advance; to improve or make better; to help; to hasten or accelerate† (as one's pace):—vi. To grow better; to improve. H., *mend'ing*, p., a.; *mend'ed*, pp., a.; *mend'er*, s.; *mend'able*§, a.; *mend'ing* (act; par. of m. garments), s. 89.
Mendacious, mĕn-dā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. False; lying. H., *menda'ciously*, 42, ad.; *mendac'ity*, -dăs'-ĭt-e (deceit; falsehood), s. 91.
Mendicant, mĕn'-de-kănt, a. Begging; poor to beggary; practising beggary; bel. to a beg. fraternity (Ro. Cath.). H., *men'dicancy*, -kăn-se, s. 91.
Men'dicant, s. A beggar. (v. a.) [begging.
Men'dicate†, -kāte, vt., vi. To beg or pras.
Mendicity, mĕn-dĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 28. Pert. to beggars; for assis. b. (as a soc.).

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Mendicity, -dĭs'-, s. The state or prac. of begging; the life of a beggar. [fish.
Menhaden, -hā'dn, s. 45. A cert. coarse sea-
Menial, mē'-ne-ăl, mēn'-y'ăl†, a. 45. Pert. to servants or servitude (par. dom.); low, servile, mean (as office or empl.); bel. to the retinue of a household. H., *me'nially*, ad. 91.
Me'nial, s. A domestic servant; fig., any servile, cringing person.
Meninges, me-nĭn'-jēz, s. pl. 32, 99. The two membranes envel. the brain. H., *meningitis*, -jī'-tĭs (inflam. of—path.), s. 90.
Meniscal, me-nis'-kăl, a. Pert. to a meniscus.
Menis'coid, -koyd, a. 29. Hav. the form of a meniscus; crescent-shaped.
Menis'cus, -kŭs, s. (pl., *menis'cuses*.) Lit., a little half-moon; appr., a concavo-convex lens in wh. the concavity is less than the convexity (opt.).
Menispermic, mĕn-e-spĕr'-mĭk, a. Noting an acid obt. from cocculus Indicus.
Menisper'mine, -mĭn, s. 58. The pois. alkaloid of cocculus Indicus.
Menisper'mous, -mŭs, a. Moon-shaped, crescent-shaped (app. to cert. seeds—bot.).
Men'iver, mĕ'—S., s. Minever.
Menology, me-nŏl'-o-je, s. A regis. of months; a brief calendar of saints or martyrs (Gr. ch.).
*Menses**, mĕn'-sēz, s. pl. 99. Lit., months; appr., the catamenia or monthly uterine excretion. (L.)
Men'strual, -strōō-ăl, a. 34, 18. Monthly; pert. to a menstruam*. [orations.
Mens'truant, -ănt, a. Subj. to monthly ex-
Men'struous, -tŭs, a. Hav. or pert. to the catamenia. [*men'strua*, *-ă*, L.) A solvent.
Men'struum, -ŭm, s. (pl., *men'struums*, E.;
Mensurable, mĕns'-ū-răbl, (or) shu—K., P., S., Wa., We., s. 35, 18. That may be measured. H., *mens'urably**, ad.; *mens'urableness**, *mensūrabil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. (v. v.) 91.
Mens'ural, -ăl (v. su.), a. Pert. to measure.
*Mens'urate**, -rāt*s* (v. su.), vt. To measure. 89.
Mensuration, -rā'-shŭn, s. The act, oper., or result of measuring; the art of finding the dimensions and areas of figures, the volumes of solids, and the capacity of vessels, from their measurements (math.); measure.
Mental, mĕn'-tăl, a. Of or rel. to the mind; intellectual. H., *men'tally*, 43, ad.; *mental'ity**, s. 91. [bon. (chem.)
Men'thene, -thēne, s. 58. A pec. liq. hydrocar-
Mention, mĕn'-shŭn, s. A brief notice or remark; a hint; a suggestion.
Men'tion, vt. To notice or signify by words, oral or wr. (par. incidentally); to name or remark. H., *men'tioning*, p.; *men'tioned*, -shŭnd, pp.; *men'tionable*, 45, a. 89.
Mentor, mĕn'-tŭr, s. 25. A wise and faithful counsellor or monitor.
Mentorial, -tōre'-e-ăl, a. 45. Cont. advice.
Mephitic, me-fĭt'-ĭk, a. = *mephit'ical**, -ăl. Offensive to the smell; foul; noxious; deadly.—*Mephit'ic acid*† = carbonic acid:—*mephit'ic air*† = nitrogen.
Mephitis, -fī'-tĭs, *mĕf'-e-tĭs**—K., S., s. = *meph'itism*, -ĭzm. Stink; any noxious exhalation (par. carb. acid). [L.] [racy.
*Meracious**, me-rā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Strong;
Mercable†, mĕr'-kăbl, a. To be bought or sold.
Mercantante†, -kăn-tăn'-tā, s. 99. A foreign trader. (It.)

Mercantile, mĕr'-kăn-tĭl—Ja., J. & M., Wa., We., Wo., -tīle—K., S., s. 45. Trading; commercial. [liquid. (chem.)
Mercaptan, -kăp'-tăn, s. A cert. othereal
Mer'cature†, -kă-tūre, s. 18. Prac. of buying and selling.
Mercenary, mĕr'-sē-nĕr-e, -sĕn-ĕr-e—K., s. 28, 25. Venal; actuated by the hope of reward or by the love of money; hired; hireling; sold or done for money; greedy of gain; mean; selfish; sordid. H., *mer'cenarily*, 43, ad.; *mer'cenariness*†, s. 91.
Mer'cenary, s. A hireling (par., a soldier in for. pay; v. a.).
Mercer, mĕr'-sĕr, s. A dealer in silk or woollen goods (par. the former). H., *mer'cery*, -e (goods sold by a m.), *mer'cership* (the bus. of a), s. 90.
Merchandise, mĕr'-chănd-ĭze, s. 29, 35. Wares; goods; any thing com. bought and sold in trade; traffic, commerce†.
Mer'chandise†, vi. To trade or traffic.
Mer'chandry†, -re, s. Trade; commerce.
Merchant, mĕr'-chănt, *mŭr'*†—Sh., s. 29. One who trades with for. countries (leg.); one who imports and exports goods, and sells only in the large way; pop., any wholesale trader (par. in staple articles). H., *mer'chant-like*, or *mer'chantly*†, a. 90.
*Mer'chantable**, -ăbl, a. 45. Marketable.
Mer'chantman, -măn, s. 25. A merchant†; a trading ship or vessel.
Merciful, mĕr'-se-fōōl, a. 28, 21. = *mer'ciable*†. Hav. or exerc. mercy; willing to pity and spare; compassionate; tender; humane. H., *mer'cifully*, 43, ad.; *mer'cifulness*, s. 91.
Mer'ciless, -lĕs, a. Without mercy; pitiless, cruel, hard-hearted; unsparing. H., *mer'cilessly*, ad.; *mer'cilessness*, s. 91.
Mercurial, mĕr-kūr'-e-ăl, a. 18, 34. Formed under the infl. of Mercury†; active, sprightly†; versatile†; cons. of or cont. quicksilver:—s. A sprightly person†. H., *mercūr'ially**, ad. 91.
Mercu'rialise, -ĭze, s. 60. To affect the system by the admin. of mercury. (med.) H., *mercūr'ialising*, p.; *mercūr'ialised*, pp., a.; *mercurialisation*, -ĭe-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.
Mercu'rialist†, -ĭst, s. One under the infl. of or res. Mercury.
Mercu'rify, -e-fī, vt. To amalgamate*; to obt. mercury from its ores. († or tech.) H., *mercurification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s.; &c. 89.
Mercury, mĕr'-kū-re, s. 13, 18. The planet nearest the sun (ast.); one of a genus of plants (bot.); quicksilver (chem.); the messenger of the gods (myth.); h., spirit, sprightliness*; a messenger; an intelligencer; a newspaper.
Mercy, mĕr'-se, s. 13, 28. Tenderness tow. an offender; desire or willingness to spare and save; clemency; pity; compassion; an act of mercy or favour; pardon; power of acting at pleasure, discretion; grace, favour, eternal life (scrip.).
Mer'cy-seat, -sēte, s. The cov. of the ark of the covenant (Jud.); the throne of God.
Mere, mēre, a. This or that only; alone, distinct from any thing else; absolute; entire; unmingled, simple, pure. H., *mere'ly*, ad. 91.
Mere, s. A pool or lake; a ridge, a boundary†. H., *mere'-stone**, s. 90.

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Meretricious, měr-e-trĭsh'-'ŭs, a. 27-8. Prim., pert. to or prac. by harlots; appr., alluring by false show; gaudy, but deceitful. H., *meretrĭ''ciously*, 43, ad.; *meretrĭ''ciousness*, s. 91.

Merge, mĕrje, vt. 32. To immerse; to sink; to cause to be swallowed up:—vi. To be sunk, swallowed up, or lost (as one estate or right in another—leg.). H., *mer''ging*, p.; *merged*, pp.; *mer''ger* (a merging—leg.), s.; *mer'sion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Meridian, me-rĭd'-e-ăn, -rĭd'-yăn—K., a. 45. Being on the meridian or at mid-day; exten. north and south (as m. lines); fig., raised to or being at the highest point.

Merid'ian, s. A great circle of the sphere, supp. to pass through the axis of the earth and the zenith and nadir of any given place, cutting the equator at right angles (ast.; geog.); the line drawn from north to south wh. the sun crosses at noon; h., noon or mid-day; the highest point of any thing.

Merid'ional, -e-ŭn-ăl, -yŭn-ăl†—K., S., a. Pert. to the meridian; southern; southerly; hav. a southern aspect. H., *merid'ionally*, ad.; *meridional'ity*, s. 91.—*Merid'ional-distance* = d. from the m., or easting or westing.

Merils, mĕr'-ĭlz, s. 26, 35. A boy's game.

Merino, me-rē'-no, s. The epithet of a var. of sheep from Spain, also of their wool.

Meri'no, s. A merino sheep; a fabric made of merino wool.

Merit, mĕr'-ĭt, s. 13, 26. Goodness or excellence that deserves honour or reward; desert; worth; charac. as deserving either reward or punishm.; value, excel., disting. qual. (as of a book, &c.); that wh. is earned or merited.

Mer'it, vt. To deserve (either in a good or bad sense); to earn; to have a just title to. H., *mer'iting*, p.; *mer'ited*, pp., a.; *mer'itable*† (deserving), a. 89.

Meritorious, mĕr-e-tōr'-e-ŭs, a. = *mer'itory*†, -tŭr-e, 25-6, 45. Hav. merit; deserv. of reward, regard, or fame; praiseworthy. H., *meritōr'iously*, 43, ad.; *meritōr'iousness*, s. 91.

Mer'tlot, -tŏt, s. The dangerous play of swinging till giddy. (chi.)

*Merle**, mĕrl, s. A blackbird.

Merlin, mĕr'-lĭn, s. A spec. of hawk. (falc.)

Mer'lon, -lŭn, -lŏng—Fr., s. 99. The part of a parapet lying bet. two embrasures. (fort.)

Mermaid, mĕr'-mādde, s. (m., *mer'man*.) A fab. animal, half woman, half fish; the cetaceous dugong and manatee†. [rupture.

*Merocele**, mĕr'-o-sēle, s. 26-8. A femoral

Merops, mĕ'-rŏpe, s. pl. A genus of birds, pop. called bee-eaters. (orn.)

Mō'rus, -rŭs, s. The plane face bet. the channels in the triglyphs of the Doric order. (arch.)

Mer'rimake†, -māke (v. i.), s. = *mer'ry-make*†; *mer'ry-meeting*†. A meeting for mirth; a festival; mirth.

Mer'rimake†, vi. = *mer'ry-make*†. To make merry; to feast; to be jovial. H., *mer'rimāking*†, p., s.; &c. (v. a.) 89.

Merry, mĕr'-re, a. 13, 26. Gay of heart; mirthful, jovial; exhilarated to laughter, loudly cheerful; caus. mirth or laughter; brisk, vigorous*; agreeable, delightful*. H., *mer'rily*, 42, ad.; *mer'riness* or *mer'riment* (mirth; joyousness; hilarity; &c.), s. 91.

Merry-andrew, -ăn'-drōō, s. 20. A buffoon; the clown of a mountebank or of a circus.

Mer'ry-thought†, -thâwt, s. 8. The forked bone of a fowl's breast. [*Merge*.

Mersion†, mĕr'-shŭn, s. 35. Immersion. See

Mesaraic, mĕz-ă-rā'-ĭk, mĕs—K., We., a. 35. Mesenteric. [me. H., *mesesmet*†, prt.

Messemst, me-seemz', v. im. 35. It seems to

Mesenteric, mĕz-ĕn-tĕr'-ĭk, mĕs—K., We., a. 35, 26. Pert. to the mesentery.

Mesentery, mĕs'-ĕn-tĕr-e, mĕz'—S., Wa., s. 35. A membrane attached to the vertebræ, serv. to support the intestines and their appendages in the abdomen. (anat.)

Mesh, mĕsh, s. One of the openings or interstices of a net. H., *mesh'y* (reticulated), a. 91.

Mesh, vt. To catch in a net; to ensnare. H., *mesh'ing*, p.; *meshed*, pp., s. 89.

Mesial, mē'-zh'ăl, a. 35. Middle; longitudinal; dividing into two equal parts (anat.).

Meslin, mĕz'-lĭn, a. 35. Mixed (as grain).

Mes'lin, s. A mixture of diff. sorts of grain (par. of rye and wheat).

Mesmeric, mĕz-mĕr'-ĭk, a. = *mesmer'ical*, -ăl, 35, 26. Of or rel. to mesmerism.

Mes'merise, -ĭze, vt. 60. To affect by mesmerism. H., *mes'merising*, p.; *mes'merised*, pp., a.; *mes'meriser* or *mes'merist*, s.; *mesmerisation*, -re-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Mes'merism, -ĭzm, s. The preten. influence or agent otherwise called 'animal magnetism' (after *Mes'mer*, a quack who flourished in Paris 1788-90).

Mesne, mēne, a. Middle; intervening. (leg.)

Mesocolon, mĕz-o-kŏ'-lŭn, mĕz'—S., mēs'—K., We., s. 35. The mesentery of the colon.

Mes'olabe, -lābe, s. An anc. math. instrument.

Mesolog'arithm†, mĕz-, mēs—We., s. 35. A log. of the co-sine or co-tangent.

Mesosperm, mēs'-o-spĕrm, s. The second membrane from the surf. of a seed. (bot.)

Mesotho''rax, mĕz-o-, mēs'—K., We., s. 35. The middle segment of the thorax. (entom.)

Mesotype, mēs'-o-tīpe, mĕz'—S., s. 35. A cert. zeolitic mineral. [shaped.

Mespiliform, -pĭl'-e-form, a. 26. Medlar-

Mespriset†, -prĭse', s. Contempt. (leg.)

Mess, mĕs, s. A dish of food; the whole quan. of food provided for a cert. number; a mixed mass, a medley, a hotchpotch†; a set of persons who eat tog. (mil.; nav.); fig., a situation of distress and diff., a dilemma†; a dirty or confused state†. H., *mess'mate*, s. 90.

Mess, vt. To supply with a mess; to dirty or disorder†:—vi. To contrib. tow. the expenses of a mess; to assoc. and eat at a com. table (mil.; nav.). H., *mess'ing*, p.; *messed*, pp., a.†. 89.

Message, mĕs'-āje, s. 32. A notice, wr. or verbal, sent by a messenger; an errand†; an offic. communication (legis.).

Messenger, mĕs'-ĕn-jĕr, s. = *mes'sager**, Fr. The bearer of a message; fig., he or that wh. foreshews; a harbinger; a hawser or small cable used in weighing the anchor (naut.).

Messiah, mĕs-sī'-ăh, s. Lit., the Anointed; appr., the Saviour (= Christ, Gr.). [Heb.] H., *Messianic*, -e-ăn'-ĭk (pert. to), a.; *Messi'ahship* (his char. and office), s. 90.

Messieurs, mĕsh'-yĕrz, mĕs'-yĕr or mēs'-yă—Fr., s. pl. = *Messrs* (by abbr.). The pl. of Mr.; sirs, gentlemen.

Messuage, mĕs'-wāje, s. 18, 32. A dwelling and offices, with its attached land. (leg.)

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Mestee, -tē', s. A mustee.

Mestizo, -tē'-zo, s. The child of a Span. or a creole and a native Indian. (So. Amer.)

Met, prt., pp. See *Meet*.

Meta, me-tă, mĕt-ă, pfx. Beyond; after; between; it also freq. indic. change or transference. (v. i.) [Gr.]

Metabasis, me-tăb'-ă-sĭs, s. Rhet. transition.

Metabolian, mĕt-ă-bōl'-e-ăn,-yăn†,a.45. An insect wh. undergoes a metamorphosis.(entom.)

Metacarpal, -kär'-păl, a. Bel. to the *metacar'pus*, or the part lying bet. the wrist and fingers. (anat.)

Metacentre, -ĕn'-tĕr, s. 28, 57. The point of a floating body, when disturbed, at wh. a vertical line pas. through the centre of buoyancy, meets the line pas. through the centres of buoyancy and gravity of the same body when at rest. (hydros.) [liquid. (chem.)

Metacetone, me-tăs'-e-tōne, s. A cert. ethereal

Metachronism, -tăk'-ro-nĭzm, s. 29, 35. The placing of an event after its real time. (chron.)

Metacism, mĕt'-ă-sĭzm, s. 35. A defect in pron. the letter *m*.

Metagal'lic, a. Noting an acid into wh. gallic acid and tannin are converted by a strong heat. [to coal); also the price of measuring.

Metage, mē'-tăje, s. 32. Measurem. (ch. app.

Metagen'esis, mĕt-ă-, s. The changes of form wh. the repr. of a species undergoes in passing, by a series of succes. generated indiv., from the egg to the perf. or imago state. (zool.)

Metagramm'atism, -ă-tĭzm, s. 35. An anagram expr. some perf. sense appl. to the person ref. to; an anagrammatism.

Metal, mĕt'-ăl, mĕt'l†—P., Wa., We., s. 25. One of the elem. bodies of wh. lead, copper, iron, gold, and silver, furn. well-known examples; the broken stone used for macadamised roads (civ. eng.); broken or unfashioned glass (tech.); mettle†. H., *met'alman* (a worker or dealer in m.), &c., s. 90.

Metalepsis, -ă-lĕp'-sĭs, s. The conjunc. of two or more diff. figures in the same word. (rhet.)

Metalep'tic, -tĭk, a. = *metalep'tical*, -ăl. Pert. to metalepsis; translative; transposed; den. substitution and displacem. (nat. sci.). H., *metalep'tically*, ad. 91.

Metallic, me-tăl'-ĭk, a. = *metal'lical*[28], -ăl. Pert. to, res., or cons. of metal or a metal.—*Metal'lic tractors* = a pair of small bars of diff. m., used in 'tractoration'.

Metalliferous, -lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. or yielding metal (as ores or strata). [res. a metal.

Metal'liform, -e-form, a. 26. In the form of or

Metalline, mĕt'-ăl-līne, -lĭn—S., me-tăl'-ĭne—Ja., Jo., K., Sh., a. 45. Cons. of or impreg. with metal; metallic.

Met'allise, -līze, vt. 60. To render metallic; to reduce to the state of metal; to impreg. or cover with metal. H., *met'allising*, p.; *met'allised*, pp., a.; *metallisation*, -le-zā'-shŭn, *Met'allist*, -lĭst, s. A worker in metal. [s. 89.

Metallochromes, me-tăl'-o-krōmes, s. pl. 35. The beaut. prismatic tints displayed by extr. thin films of peroxide of lead deposited on polished steel by the electrotype; also the films or surfaces so prepared.

Metallography, mĕt-ăl-lŏg'-răf-e, s. 45. A descr. or account of metals.

Met'alloid, -loyd, s. 22. That wh. res. a metal; appr., one of the non-metallic inflam. bodies (as sulphur, phosphorus, &c.), also (somet.) one of the met. bases of the alkalies (chem.).

Metalloid'al, -ăl, a. Hav. the form or appearance of a metal.

Metallurgy, mĕt'-ăl-lĭr-je, me-tăl'—Bar., Jo., P., -lŭr'—Ba., Sh., s. 32. The art of obt. and working in metals; appr., the art of sep. and obt. metals from their ores. H., *metallur'gic*, -jĭk (pert. to), a.; *met'allurgist* (one who prac. or is versed in m.), s. 90-1.

Metameric, mĕt-ă-mĕr'-ĭk, a. Hav. the same ultimate constitution and atomic weight, but differing in char. and properties. (chem.) H., *metam'erism*, -ĭzm (state of being m.), s. 90-1.

Metamorphic, mĕt-ă-măr'-fĭk, a. Pert. to the changes of min. strata since their orig. deposition (par. through the infl. of heat.—geol.). H., *metamorph'ism*, s. 91.

Metamorph'ose, -ōze, -ōz†—K., Wa., vt. 35. To change into a diff. form; to transform. H., *metamorph'osing*, p.; *metamorph'osed*, pp., a.; *metamorph'oser*[*], s. (v. i.) 89.

Metamorph'osic, -o-sĭk, a. Transforming.

Metamorph'osis, -sĭs, s. (pl., *metamorph'oses*.) 45, 99. Change of form or shape; transformation; change of form of being or existence in insects, &c. (as larva, pupa, and imago—entom.). H., *metamorphŏt'ical*[*] (pert. to or affec. by m.), a. 90.

Metaphor, mĕt'-ă-fŭr, s. 25. A simile expr. in a single word, without the sign of comparison; as, 'he was a *Nero*'; 'the *silver* moon'. (rhet.) H., *met'aphorist* (one who uses m.), s. 90.

Metaphoric, -fŏr'-ĭk, a. = *metaphor'ical*, -ăl. 17, 26. Pert. to or cont. metaphor; not literal, not real; figurative. H., *metaphor'ically*, ad. 91. [phosphoric acid. (chem.)

Metaphosphor'ic, a. An epithet of monobasic

Metaphrase, mĕt'-ă-frāse, s. 35. A verbal or literal translation.

Met'aphrast, -frăst, s. A verbal translator.

Metaphrast'ic, -ĭk, a. Verbal; literal.

Metaphysical, mĕt-ă-fĭz'-ĭk-ăl, a. = *metaphys'ic*[s]. 42, 35. Pert. to metaphysics; abstract, general; exis. only in thought, not sensible or real; supernatural†. H., *metaphys'ically*, ad. 91. [in metaphysics.

Metaphysician, -fe-zĭsh'-ŭn, s. 28. One versed

Metaphysics, mĕt-a-fĭz'-ĭks, s. pl. 35; 64. The science wh. regards the ultimate prin. and causes of being, as disting. from its phenomenal or sensible modifications; pop., the science of mind or intelligence, as disting. from that of matter.

Met'aplasm, -plăzm, s. 35. A fig. embr. any alterations of the letters or syl. of a word. (gr.; rhet.)

Metastasis, me-tăs'-tă-sĭs, s. The transference or removal of a disease from one part of the body to another. (med.)

Metatarsal, mĕt-ă-tär'-săl, a. Bel. to the *metatar'sus* or instep. (anat.)

Metathesis, me-tăth'-e-sĭs, s. 37. Transposition, as of the letters of a word either in orthog. or pron. (gr.); metastasis (med.).

Metathe"rax, mĕt-ă-, s. The posterior segment of the thorax. (entom.) [tils. (arch.)

Met'atome, -tōme, s. The space bet. two den-

Metayer, me-tā'-yĕr, s. One who holds land and working-stock from another, on cond. of returning half the produce. (France; It.)

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Met†, **mēte**, s. Measure; limit; boundary. H., ***met'mand†***, **-wŏnd**, or ***met'yard†*** (a staff or rood for meas.), s. 90.

Mete, vt. To measure; to reduce to measure. H., ***mē'ing****, p.; ***mēt'ed****, pp.

Metempsychose*, me-tĕmp'-se-kōse, s. 42, 29. To translate (as the soul) from one body to another.

Metempsychosis, **-kō'-sis**, s. 29. The migrations of the soul, after death, through diff. successive bodies; transmigration.

Metemptosis, **mēte-ĕm-tō'-sis**, me-tĕmp'—K., s. 43. The solar equation = the suppres. of bissextile once in 134 years. (chron.) See *Proemptosis*.

Meteor, **mē'-te-ŏr**, **-tir**—K., Wa., s. In a gen. sense, any nat. phenomenon of a transitory nature occur. in the atmosphere; any body that flies or floats in the air or clouds (par. if fiery or luminous); a falling star, an aërolite, the ignis-fatuus, &c.; fig., any thing that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.

Meteoric, **-ŏr'-ik**, a. 26. Pert. to or cons. of meteors; prod. in or falling from the atmosphere.

Meteorist†, **mē'-te-ŏr-ĭst**, vi. 60. To ascend in vapour; to evaporate. [stone; an aërolite.

Meteorite, **-Rīt**, s. = *meteor'olite*. A meteoric

Meteorologic, **-lŏj'-ik**, a. = *meteorol'ogical*, **-al**. 22. Of or rel. to the atmosphere or its phenomena, or to the weather or climate; regis. the weather.

Meteorology, **-ŏl'-o-je**, s. 43. The doctr. of meteors; appr., the science wh. rel. to all phenomena hav. their origin in the atmosphere. H., *meteorol'ogist* (one skilled in m.), s. 90.

Meteoromancy, **-o-măn-se**, **-ŏr'-o**—We., **-ŭm'**—K., s. Divination by meteors (par. by thunder and l.). [instrument†.

Meteoroscope, **-skōpe**, **-ŏr'**—We., s. An ast.

Meteoroscopy†, **-rŏs'-ko-pe**, s. The part of ast. rel. to sublime heavenly bodies.

Meteorous†, **-tē'-o-rŭs**, a. Meteoric.

Meter, **mē'-tĕr**, s. He or that wh. measures (used ch. in comp.). See *Metre*.

Methaglin, **me-thăg'-lĭn**, s. 37. A beverage made of honey and water, ferm. with yeast.

Methinks†, **me-thĭngks'**, v. im. 44. It seems to me; I think. H., ***methought†***, **-thŏwt'**, prt.

Method, **mĕth'-ŭd**, s. 37, 35. Suitable or common arrangem. with a view to some end; order; regularity; way, manner (as of proc.); classification; any par. mode of investigating truth (log.). See *System*.

Methodic, **me-thŏd'-ĭk**, a. = *method'ical*, **-al**. Arranged or disposed with method; regular, orderly; precise; formal; noting a sect of anc. physicians who endeav. to red. med. to exact rules. H., ***method'ically***, ad.; ***method'icalness†***, s. 91.

Meth'odize, **-dīze** (v. su.), vt. 66. To reduce to method; to dispose in order. H., ***meth'dizing***, p.; ***meth'odized***, pp., a. 90.

Methodist, **mĕth'-ŭd-ĭst**, s. One who observes method; appr., one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley, or some branch of them; a methodic physician† (v. su.); any one strict or formal in relig. (in contempt). H., ***meth'odism***, **-ĭzm** (methodicalness; appr., doctrines and worship of the m.), s. 90.

Methodistic, **-ĭst'-ĭk**, a. = *methodist'ical*, **-al**. Res. the Methodists; strict in relig. matters. H., ***methodist'ically***, ad. 91.

Methyle, **mē'-thĭl**, s. = *me'thule†*. 58. The hypothetical radical of pyroxylic spirit and the methyl-series ($= C_2 H_3$.—chem.).

Me'thylene, **-ĕne**, s. A hypoth. radical (= C H) of wh. pyroxylic spirit has been assumed to be the bihydrate. (chem.)

Metic, **mēt'-ĭk**, s. A sojourner; a resident stranger. (anc. Gr.) [planets. (ast.)

Metis, **mē'-tis**, s. One of the asteroids or minor

Metoche, **mēt'-o-ke**, s. 29, 99. The space bet. two dentils. (arch.) [cycle (after *Me'ton*).

Metonic, **me-tŏn'-ĭk**, a. An epithet of the lunar

Metonymic, **mēt-o-nĭm'-ĭk**, a. = *metonym'ical*, **-al**. 42. Put by metonymy for someth. else. H., ***metonym'ically***, ad. 91.

Metonymy, **mēt'-o-nĭm-e**—E., K., Na., S., Sh., We., **me-tŏn'-e-me**—A., Ba., Br., Ja., Jo., P., Wa., Wo., s. 42-3. A trope by wh. the name of an idea or thing is substituted for that of another to wh. it is related (as the effect for the cause, the abstract for the concrete, the author for his works, &c.—rhet.).

Metope, **mēt'-o-pe**, s. 99. The space bet. the triglyphs of the Doric frieze. (arch.)

Metoposcopy, **-pŏs'-ko-pe**, s. The study of physiognomy; divination by the lines of the forehead.

Metre, **mē'-tĕr**, s. The pec. qual. of verse by wh. it is disting. by the ear from prose; the harmon. disposition of syllables (pros.); a subdiv. of a verse, a foot (class. pros.); verse†.

Mètre, **mē'-tĕr**, **mătr**—Fr., s. = *me'ter*. 99. A Fr. measure of length (= 39·371 inches = 39⅜ in. nearly).

Metrical, **mĕt'-rik-al**, a. Measured; pert. to metre, or to metrology; hav. rhythm; cons. of verses. H., ***met'rically***, ad. 91. [versifier.

Metrician†, **me-trish'-ĭn**, s. = *me'trist†*. A

Metrology, **-trŏl'-o-je**, s. The science of weights and measures, or a discourse on them.

Metronome, **mēt'-ro-nōme**, s. A species of clock that meas. and beats mus. time.

Metronomy, **me-trŏn'-o-me**, s. The measurement of time by an instr.

Metropolis, **me-trŏp'-o-lĭs**, s. Lit., the mother-city; appr., the chief city or capital of a kingdom or state. (Gr.)

Metropolitan, **mēt-ro-pŏl'-ĭt-ăn**, a. Of or bel. to or hav. the rank of a metropolis; pert. to the mother-church.

Metropol'itan, s. = *metrop'olite†*. An archbishop; a bishop whose see is a civil metropolis (Gr. church). [copal.

Metropolit'ical, a. Metropolitan; archiepis-

Mettle, **mĕt'l**, s. 45. Spirit, sprightliness; nat. ardour; courage; warmth of temperament; fig., substance‡. H., ***mett'led***, **-ld** (mettlesome), a. 90.

Mett'lesome, **-sŭm**, a. 25. High-spirited, sprightly; brisk; ardent. H., ***mett'lesomely†***, ad.; ***mett'lesomeness†***, s. 91.

Mew, **mū**, s. 18. A gull (sea-bird); a cage or place where hawks were kept while mewing—falc.); the cry of a cat:—pl., ***mews***, **mūze**, orig., a place for hawks†; afterw., the royal stables; now, stables gen. (par. livery s.).

Mew, vt. To change or moult (as a hawk her feathers—falc.); to shut up, to confine†:—vi. To cry, as a cat; to moult. H., ***mew'***-

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ing, p.; *mewed*, pp., a.; *mew'ing*† (appr., a crying, as of a cat), s. 89.

Mewl†, mūle, vi. To cry from uneasiness (as an infant). H., *mewl'ing*†, p., a., s.; *mewled*†, pp.; *mewl'er*† (an infant, in disgust), s. 89.

Mezereon, me-zēr'-e-ūn, s. 45, 25. The spurge-olive; its root-bark (Ph. L.). [mean. (It.)

Mezzo, mĕt'-so *or* mĕt'-zo, a. 99. Middle; *Mezzo-relievo*, s. Middle or demi-relief (q. v.).

Mezzo-sopra'no, s. A high counter-tenor.

Mezzotint, mĕz'-o-tĭnt, s. = *mezzotinto*, -tĭn'-to, mĕt-so- *or* mĕt-so-, It. 99. An engr. or a style of engr. in imit. of a drawing in Ind.

Mi, mē, s. See *Ut*. [ink.

Miasm, mī'-ăzm, s. = *miasma*, -ăz'-mă, Gr. (pl., *mi'asms*, E.; *mias'mata*, Gr.) Infectious matter floating in the air (par. that of marshes, &c.); malaria. H., *mias'mal* or *miasmat'ic* (pert. to or cont. m.), a. 90.

Mica, mī'-kă, s. A mineral gen. found in transp. elastic laminæ; Muscovy glass.

Micaceous, -kā'-shŭs, a. 27-8. Pert. to, cons. of, or res. mica. [earth.

Micarel, mīk'-ă-rĕl, s. A var. of argillaceous

Mication†, me-kā'-shŭn, s. A shining.

Mice, mīse, s. pl. See *Mouse*.

Michaelmas, mĭk'-ĕl-măs, s. 29. The feast of *St Mi'chael* the archangel (= 29 Sep.); the time about Michaelmas; autumn†. H., *Mich'aelmas-day*, &c., s. 90.

Miche, mĭtch, vi. 29. To skulk, to lie hid*; to play truant†; to pilfer†. H., *mich'ing*, p., a., s.; *mi'ched*, pp.; *mich'er* (mĭch'—Wa.; s truant†), s. 89.

Mich'ery†, -ĕr-e, s. Tricks of a micher.

Mickle†, mĭk'l, a. Much; great. (Sco.)

Micro-, mī-kro (v. i.), pfx. Little. (Gr.)

Microcosm, mī'-kro-kŏzm, s. 35. Lit., the little world; appr., man (fancif. reg. as an epitome of the universe).

Microcosmic, -kŏz'-mĭk, a. = *microcos'mical*, -ăl. Pert. to the microcosm.—*Microcos'mic salt* is phosphate of soda and ammonia.

*Microcosmog'raphy**, s. The descr. of man.

Microcoustic, mī-kro-kow'-stĭk, s. 23. A microphone.

Micrography, mī-krŏg'-răf-e, mī'†—K., Sh., s. 45. The descr. of microscopical objects.

Micrometer, -krŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. app. to telescopes and microscopes for meas. very small obj., spaces, or angles. (opt.) H., *micrometrical*, -mĕt'-rĭk-ăl (pert. to or made by), a. 90. [the intensity of low sounds. (acous.)

Mi'crophone, -kro-fōne, s. An instr. for augm.

Microphyllous, -krŏf'-il-ŭs, a. Small-leaved. [fos. bot.) [ness of soul.

*Micropsychy**, -krŏp'-se-ke, s. 42, 29. Little-

Mi'cropyle, -kro-pīle, s. A perforation through the skin of a seed over ag. the apex of the nucleus. (bot.)

Microscope, mī'-kro-skope, s. An opt. instr. for viewing minute objects. H., *mi'croscŏpist* (one skilled in microscopy), *mi'croscopy*, -sko-pe (use of the m.), s. 90.

Microscopic, -skŏp'-ĭk, a. = *microscop'ical*, -ăl. Made by, assisted by, or res. a microscope; capable of seeing minute objects; very small, vis. only by the aid of a microscope. H., *microscop'ically*, ad. 91. [cons. of them.

Mi'crotine, -tĭn, a. 45. Cont. minute crystals, or

Micturition, mĭk-tū-rish'-ŭn, s. The act of passing urine, or the desire to do so; urination.

Mid, mĭd, a. Middle; intervening; half. (Its com. comp. are † and self-expl.; v. i.)

Midge, mĭ'-dj, s. The grub of the bean-fly.

Midden, mĭd'n, s. 13. A dunghill. (prov.)

Middle, mĭd'l, mĭd'dl, a. 45. Equally distant from the extremes; intermediate; intervening. H., *midd'le-ăarth*† (the world), *midd'leman*† (an interven. agent or party), &c., s.—*Midd'le Ages* = the period bet. the fall of the Ro. empire and the revival of letters (ab. 900 to 1500 A. D.).

Midd'le, s. The middle point or part; the time that passes, or the events that happen bet. the beg. and the end. [nearest the middle.

*Midd'lemost**, -mōst, a. Being in the middle, or

Midd'ling†, -lĭng, a. Of middle rank, degree, qual., size, state, or capacity, &c.; moderate. H., *midd'lingly*†, ad. 91.

Midd'lings, -lĭngz, s. pl. 35. The coarser part of flour left in the dressing machine, either used for household bread or re-ground for 'seconds'. (tech.)

Midge, mĭj, s. 32. A gnat. († or prov.)

Midland, mĭd'-lănd, a. 25. Remote from the sea, inland, interior; also surr. by land, being in the midland, mediterranean.

Mid'lent, -lĕnt, s. The middle of lent.

*Mid'most**, a. Middle.

Mid'night, -nīte, a. Being or occur. at midnight; fig., dark as midnight. [o'clock at night.

Mid'night, s. The middle of the night; 12

Mid'rib, -rĭb, s. The continuation of the petiole, exten. from the base to the apex of a leaf. (bot.)

Mid'riff, -rĭf, s. The diaphragm, or the muscular partition wh. sep. the cavity of the thorax from that of the abdomen. (anat.)

Mid'sea, -sē, s. The midst of the sea.

Mid'ship, -shĭp, a. Being in the middle of a ship. (naut.) H., *mid'ships* or *amid'ships* (in the &c.), ad.; *mid'ships* (the m. of), s. 90-1.

Mid'shipman, -măn, s. 25. A kind of naval cadet or officer subord. to a lieut. (R.N.)

Midst, mĭdst, ad., pr. Amidst. († or poet.)

Midst, s. The middle (lit. or fig.). [stream.

Midstream, mĭd'-strēme, s. The middle of the

Mid'summer, -sŭm-ĕr, s. The middle of summer; the summer solstice (21 June), or the time about it. H., *mid'summer-day* (21 June), s. 90. [midst:—ad. Midst.

Mid'ward†, -wărd, a. 25. Being in the

Mid'way, -wā, a. Being in the middle of the way or distance:—ad. Half-way:—s. The m. of the way or distance.

Mid'wife, -wīfe, s. A female who assists or attends women in childbirth. H., (to) *mid'wife*, vt., vi.; &c. 89, 90.

Midwifery, mĭd'-wĭf-re, -wīfe—We., s. Trade or prof. of a midwife or an accoucheur; practical obstetrics.

Mien, mēne, s. The whole external appearance and deportm.; look; air; manner.

Miff†, mĭf, s. Slight offence; displeasure; ill-humour. H., *miffed*†, mĭft (slightly offended; displeased), a. 90.

Might, mīte, prt. See *May*.

Might, s. Prim., bodily or phys. strength or power; h., strength, force, or power; valour comb. with strength; ability.—*Might and main*† = utmost effort.

Mighty, mīte'-e, a. Hav. might; strong, powerful; powerf. by strength, commanding

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infl., or numbers; very great; very numerous; very forcible; efficacious; vast; impor., momentous. H., *might'ily*, 43, ad.; *might'iness* (also height of dignity; a title of dign.; &c.), s. 91.

Might'y†, ad. In a great degree; very.

*Migniard**, mĭn'-yărd, a. 45. Soft; dainty; delicate; pretty.

Mignonette, mĭn-yo-nĕt', -yŭn-ĕt'†, s. 99. A small plant bearing sweet-scented flowers.

Migrate, mī'-grāte, vi. To change quarters; to pass to a place of residence in another country or district. H., *mi'grating*, p., a.; *mi'grated*, pp.; *migra'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Migration, mī-grā'-shŭn, s. Change of quarters (v. v.); the period. transit of a whole species of animals (par. birds) from one locality or latitude to another (zool.).

Mi'gratory, -grā-tŭr-e, a. 25. Migrating; roving; accustomed to migrate (as birds, &c.).

Milch, milch, a. 29. Giv. milk (as cows, &c.); fig., soft, tender, merciful†.

Mild, mīld, a. Soft, smooth, gentle; kind, tender, indulgent; gently and agreeably affec. the senses; calm, tranquil; meek, amiable; compassionate; soothing, demulcent; acting or oper. gently; not acrid or corrosive; gentle in expr.; not stern, rough, or angry; sweet, mellow; not tart or acidulous; temperate; moderate. H., *mild'ly*, ad.; *mild'ness*, s. 91.

Mildew, mĭl'-dū, s. 18. A disease attack. the leaves of plants, prod. by innumerable microscopic fungi, wh. impart a mouldy appear. (agr.); rust; blight; mouldiness; spots caused by moisture or mould on linen, cloth, or paper†.

Mil'dew, vt. To taint with mildew. H., *mil'dewing*, p.; *mil'dewed*, -dūde, pp., a. 89.

Mile, mīle, s. A meas. of length or distance (= 1760 yards).—A *geograph'ical mile* = $\frac{1}{60}$ degree, or ab. 2025 yards. H., *mile'post*, *mile'stone* (on roads), &c., s. 90.

Mile'age, -āje, s. 32. Fees paid by the mile for trav. or conveyance.

Milfoil, mĭl'-foyl, s. 22. The herb yarrow.

Mil'iary, -yăr-e, a. 45, 25. Res. a millet-seed; accom. by an eruption res. millet-seeds. H., *mil'iary fever* (= *milia'ria*, L.), s. 91.

Militant, mĭl'-e-tănt, a. Fighting; serv. as a soldier; engaged in warfare. H., *mil'itancy*†, -tăn-se (warfare), s. 91.—The *Church mil'itant* is the Chr. ch. on earth, as disting. from the *Ch. triumph'ant* in heaven.

Military, mĭl'-e-tăr-e, -ĭt-ĕr-e†—K., s. = *mil'itar*†. 25. Pert. to soldiers, arms, or warfare; prof. arms; engaged as, suitable to, effected by, or becoming soldiers; derived from, or founded or depen. on the services or exploits of s.; warlike, martial, soldierly; held by mil. service. H., *mil'itarily*, ad. 91.

Mil'itary, s. pl. Soldiers collec.; the soldiery, the army.

Militate, mĭl'-e-tāte, -ĭt-āte—K., vi. To oppose; to operate unfav.; to be or act in opposition (in each fol. by *against*). H., *mil'itating*, p.; *mil'itated*, pp.

Militia, me-lish'-ă, mĭl—K., Wa., s. Prim., soldiers, an army; appr., a body of citizens or soldiers enrolled, and serving or liable to serve for the internal defence of a nation. H., *mili'tiaman*, s. 90.

Milk, mĭlk, s. The fluid secreted in the breasts of animals for the nourishm. of their young; the white emulsive juice of plants; an emulsion‡. H., *milk*†; *milk'-like*, &c., a. 90. Among the comp. are—*milk'livered**§ (cowardly), &c., s.; *milk'-fever* (puerperal f.), *milk'-hedge* (a shrub), *milk'maid* (a dairymaid; somet. a milkwoman), *milk'man* (who sells or carries m.), *milk'pail*, *milk'pan*, *milk-por'ridge* (p. made of m.), *milk'-score* (an account or bill of m.), *milk'-sickness* (a pec. contag. disease of both cattle and men—Western U. S.), *milk'-thistle*, *milk'-tooth* (one of the first fore-teeth of a foal; also of an infant), *milk'-tree* (cow-tree), *milk-tre'foil*, *milk'-vetch*, *milk'weed*, *milk'-wort*, -wŭrt (plants), *milk'woman* (who sells or carries), &c., s.

Milk, vt. To draw or press out the milk of; to suck*§. H., *milk'ing*, p., s.; *milked*, pp.; *milk'er* (one who m.; also a milch cow‡), s.; *milk'ing* (act of), s. (v. su.) 89.

Milken†, mĭlk'n, a. 45. Cons. of milk.

Milk'sop, -sŏp, s. A piece of bread dipped in milk; fig., a silly, effem. man†.

Milk'y, -e, a. Made of, full of, res., or yielding milk; juicy, emulsive; lacteal; fig., soft, gentle, timorous†. H., *milk'ily*, ad.; *milk'iness*, s. 91.—The *milk'y-way* is the broad and slightly luminous or whitish zone seen in the heavens, formed of innum. telescopic stars (ast.).

Mill, mĭl, s. An engine or mach. in wh. (appr.) corn is ground, or in wh. any other body is comminuted or pressed; the house or building cont. or forming a mill; a money of account = $\frac{1}{1000}$ dollar (U. S.). H., *mill'-cog* (cog of a wheel), *mill'dam* (the mound used to obstruct and raise the level of the water that serves to turn a mill), *mill'-horse*, *mill'pond* (reservoir of water for), *mill'race*, -rāse (the stream that drives a mill), *mill'-sixpence* or *milled'-s.* (an obs. coin), *mill'stone* (the grind. stone of a m.), *mill'stone-grit* (a hard, gritty var. of sandstone), *mill'-tooth* (a molar), *mill'-wheel*, *mill'-wright* (one who constructs and repairs m.), &c., s. 90, 93.

Mill, vt. To grind; to comminute, press, or stamp in a mill; to full (as cloth); to beat to a froth (as chocolate, &c.); to stamp or impress the edge of (as coin); to box, to beat severely§. H., *mill'ing*, p.; *milled*, pp., a.; *mill'er* (appr., one who keeps or attends a corn-mill; also a cert. winged insect), s.; *mill'ing* (act; employm.; &c.; boxing§), s. 89.—*Miller's thumb*† = a small river fish.

Mille, mĭl'-e, s., pfx. = *mill-* (by contr.). A thousand. (L.) [millennial.

Millenarian, -nâre'-e-ăn, a. 45. Cons. of 1000; *Millena"rian*, s. = *mill'ennist*†. A believer in the millennium. H., *millenâr'ianism* (his doctr.), s. 90. [25. Cons. of 1000.

Mill'enary, -nâr-e—S., Wa., -lĕn'-ĕr-e—K., a.

Mill'enary, s. The space of 1000 years.

Millennial, -lĕn'-e-ăl, -y'ăl†, a. 46. Pert. to the millennium, or to 1000 years.

Millenn'ialist, -lst, s. A millenarian; a chiliast.

Millenn'ium, -e-ŭm, -yŭm—K., s. 45. A thousand years; appr., the period of 1000 years dur. wh. some sup. that Christ will reign with the faithful on earth (Rev., xx., 4).

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Millepede, mĭl'-e-pēd—E., Jo., Sh., Wa., We., -pēde—K., S., s. = ***mill'epod***. (pl., ***mill'epēdes*** or ***mill'epeda***, Eng., ***millepedes***, -lēp'-e-dēz, L., Bu., Na., P.) Lit., a creature with 1000 feet; appr., the wood-louse. [genus of lithophytes.

Mill'epores, -pōrz, s. pl. = ***millep'ora***, L. A

Mill'eporite, -po-rīt, s. A fossil millepore.

Millesimal, -lĕs'-ĭm-ăl, a. Thousandth; cons. of thousandth parts. H., ***milles'imally***, ad.; (s) ***milles'imal***, s. 90-1.

Millet, mĭl'-ĕt, s. A kind of grass or jointed reed, yielding an edible grain of the same name; Guinea corn.

Milliary, mĭl'-yĕr-e, -yĕr—K., a. 45, 25. Pert. to or den. a mile:—s. A milestone†.

Milligramme, mĭl'-e-grăm, s. The 1-1000th part of a gramme. (Fr.) [The 1-1000th of a litre.

Millilitre, mĭl-lĭl'-ĭt-ĕr, mĭl'-e-lēstr—Fr., s. 99.

Millimètre, -lĭm'-e-tĕr, mĭl'-e-mātr—Fr., s. The 1-1000th of a mètre. [sells millinery.

Milliner, mĭl'-ĭn-ĕr, s. One who makes or

Mill'inery, -e, s. Caps, bonnets, and like head-dresses worn by females; also the materials composing them.

Mill'iolite, -e-o-līt, s. A microscopic shell.

Milliolitic, -lĭt'-ĭk, a. Cont. milliolites. (min.)

Million, mĭl'-yŭn, s. 45, 25. A thousand thousand (= 1,000,000); fig., any very great number†. H., ***mill'ion***, s. 90.

Mill'ionaire, -ăr, s. 99. A man worth a million; h., any one enormously rich†. (Fr.)

Mill'ionary, -ăr-e, a. 25. Pert. to or cons. of millions.

Mill'ioned*, -yŭnd, a. Multiplied by millions.

Mill'ionth, -yŭnth, a., s. The ten hundred thousandth. [(= 1000 rees).

Millrea, mĭl'-re, s. = ***mill'res***. A Port. coin

Milt, mĭlt, s. The spleen of brutes; the 'soft roe' or spermatic part of male fishes.

Milt, vt. To impreg. eggs or spawn, as a fish. H., ***milt'ing***, p.; ***milt'ed***, pp.; ***milt'er*** (a male fish), s. 89.

Mime, mīme, s. A species of farce or vaudeville (anc. Gr. and R.), also the author of or actor in one; h., a mimic, a buffoon*. [&c. 89.

Mime†, vi. To mimic. H., ***mim'er***† (a mimic), s.;

Mimesis, mĭ-mē'-sĭs, s. Mimicry. (rhet.)

Mimetic, mĭ-mĕt'-ĭk, a. = ***mimet'ical***, -ăl. Apt to mimic or imitate; imitative†.

Mimic, mĭm'-ĭk, a. = ***mim'ical***, -ăl. Imitative (ch. as app. to voice, gesture, and man., in a ludic. sense); prone to copy or ape; acting or pert. to the mimic; cons. of ludic. imitation; miniature (poet.). H., ***min'ically***, 45, ad.; ***mim'icry***, s. (v. v.) 91.

Mim'ic, s. One who mimics; a gesticulator; a buffoon; a mean or servile imitator*.

Mim'ic, vt. = ***mim'ick****. To speak or act like another, in order to excite laughter or derision; to ridicule by ludicrous imitation. H., ***mim'icking***, p.; ***mim'icked***, pp.; ***mim'icker****, s. (v. a.) 89.

Mimography, mĭ-mŏg'-răf-e, s. 45. The writing or acting of mimes. H., ***mimog'rapher***, ***mimog'raphist***, s.; &c. 90-1. [and Gr.).

Mina, mī'-nă, s. A weight, a coin (anc. Jews

Minacious, me-nā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Threatening. H., ***mina'ciously***, ad.; ***minacity***, -năs'-ĭt-e (par. the disposition to thr.), s. 91.

Minaret, mĭn'-ă-rĕt, s. The turret of a mosque whence the people are called to prayers. (Sar.

*Min'atory**, -ă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Threatening. [arch.)

Mince, mĭnse, vt. 28. To chop or cut into very small pieces; to clip or pron. imperf. or affectedly†; to omit or suppress a part, to mention scrupulously†; to palliate†:—vi. To walk with short steps or affec. nicety†; to speak mincingly or affectedly†. H., ***min"cing***, p., a.; ***minced***, mĭnst, pp., a. 89.—***Minced'-māt*** or ***mince'-māt*** is m. chopped fine and enriched with seasoning; a ***mince'-pie***, a p. cont. m.-meat. [91.

Min"cing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., ***min"cingly***, ad.

Mind, mīnd, s. 14. The intellec. or intellig. power in man; that by wh. we perceive, think, and reason, and experience emotion or passion; the understanding; fig., the heart or seat of the affections; choice; inclination, will, desire; intention, purpose; thoughts, sentim.; opinions; memory, remembrance (com. prec. by ***in***, ***to***, ***out of***, &c.); qual., disposition*; implanted prin. of grace (scrip.). H., ***mind'less*** (without m.; stupid; heedless), ***mind'-filling***, &c., a.; ***mind'-stricken**** (moved or affec. in), &c., s. (v. l.) 90.

Mind, vt. To mark; to attend to; to observe, regard, or obey; to remind†§; to intend†:—vi. To incline or be disposed†‡. H., ***mind'ing***, p.; ***mind'ed***, pp.*, a. (v. l.); ***mind'ing***† (regard), s. 89.

Minded, mīnd'-ĕd, a. Hav. a mind; disposed (used ch. in comp.). H., ***mind'edness***, s. 91.

Mind'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Attentive; heedful; regardful. H., ***mind'fully***, 43, ad.; ***mind'fulness***, s. 91. [***My***.

Mine, mīne, pro. 14. That wh. bel. to me. See

Mine, s. A pit or excavation in the earth from wh. ores or other minerals (not mere stone) are obt. by digging; fig., any rich source of wealth or good; an excav. filled with gunpowder inten. to destroy the wall, rampart, or building above it (fort.). H., ***min'y***† (aboun. with m.; subterraneous), a. 90.

Mine, vt. To sap; to form mines under; to ruin or destr. by mines; fig., to undermine*:—vi. To dig for or form mines; to burrow; to excavate; to prac. mining; to prac. secret means of injury. H., ***min'ing***, p., a.; ***mined***, pp.; ***min'er*** (appr., one who digs for ore), s.; ***min'ing*** (act; art or empl. of), s. 89.

Mineral, mĭn'-ĕr-ăl, a. Of or rel. to minerals; cons. of or impreg. with m.; exis. in, formed in, or dug out of the earth; fossil*.

Min'eral, s. Any inorganic body wh. nat. exists or is formed by chem. or electr. action within the crust of the earth, or at its surface. H., ***min'eralist*** (one versed in or empl. about m.), s. 90.—***Min'eral chamæleon*** is a crude manganate of potassa; ***m.-green***, native green carb. of copper; ***m.-white***, precip. carb. of lead; ***m.-yellow***, patent-yellow or crude oxychloride of lead.

Min'eralize, -līze, vt. 60. To convert into a mineral; to impreg. with min. matter; to form into an ore by comb. with metallic matter (min.); to fossilise:—vi. To seek for and collect minerals†. H., ***min'eralizing***, p., a.; ***min'eralized***, pp., a.; ***min'eralizer*** (he* or that; par. oxygen, sulphur, &c.), s.; ***min'eralising***† (an excursion for), ***mineralization***, -e-zā'-shŭn (act; process), s. 89.

Mineralogical, -lŏj'-ĭk-ăl, a. 32. Pert. to mineralogy. H., ***mineralo'gically***, ad. 91.

Mineralogy, -ăl'-o-je, s. As a science, that of

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investig. the prop., comp., and relations of mineral bodies; as an art, that of disting., classif., and describing them. H., *mineral'ogist* (one versed in), s. 90. [its fur.

Minever, mĭn'-e-vĕr, s. A var. of ermine; also

Mingle, ming'gl, vt. 30, 45. To mix; to blend tog.; to unite by mixing into one body or mass; to mix or blend promiscuously; to confuse; to join in mut. intercourse or soc.: —vi. To mix; to be mixed or confused. H., *min"gling*, p.; *min"gled*, pp., a.; *min"gler*†, s.; *min'gling*, *min"glement*", s. 89.

Min"gle-mangle†§, s. A medley. [91.

Min"gled, -gld, a. (v. v.) H., *min"gledly*, ad.

Miniard†, mĭn'-yĕrd, a. 45. Soft; dainty.

Min'iardise†, -dīze, vt. To render soft, delicate, or dainty.

Min'iate", -e-āte, -yāte—K., vt. 45. To paint or tinge with vermilion or with red lead. H., *min'iated*", pp., a.; &c. 89.

Miniature, mĭn'-e-ā-tūre, mĭn'-e-tūr‡—S., Wa., We., -yā-tūre—K., Wo., a. 45, 18. On a very small scale; minute.

Min'iature, s. A repres. of nature on a very small scale (par., a picture in water-colours, on ivory; orig., in vermilion); red letter, rubric distinction (bibl.; typ.). [tempt).

Min'ikin†, -e-kĭn, a. Small, dimin. (in con-

Min'ikin, s. A little darling† (in petty fondness); a small sort of pin.

Minim, mĭn'-ĭm, s. Any thing very small†; a dwarf†; a minnow"; a note (𝅗𝅥) = 2 crotchets (mus.); a measured drop (= $\frac{1}{60}$ drachm —med.; pharm.).

Min'imum, -e-mŭm, s. (pl., *min'ima*.) The least quan. or degree assignable in a given case (as opp. to *maximum*, q. v.). [L.]

Minion, mĭn'-yŭn, a. 45, 25. Small, delicate"; fine, trim, dainty†; pleasing†. H., *min'ionly*, ad. (v. i.) 91.

Min'ion, s. A favourite (par. of a prince); h., a flatterer, a low or unprin. dependant; a letter in size bet. brevier and nonpareil (typ.); vermilion†. H., *min'ion-like*, a.; or *min'ionly*", a., ad.; *min'ionship*, s. (v. s.) 90.

Min'ioning", -ĭng, s. Kind treatment.

Min'ious", -yŭs, a. 45. Res. minium; red.

Minister, mĭn'-ĭs-tĕr, s. (*f.*, *min'istress*.) Prim., a chief servant; h., any one who acts by delegated auth.; an agent; an executive officer; appr., a servant of the sov. exec. power in a state (par. the head of a departm. or branch of gov.), also the repr. of a minor sov. or state at a foreign court (pol.); one who serves at the altar, a pastor, a clergyman (relig.).

Min'ister, vt. To give, afford, supply:—vi. To attend; to perform (as the duties of an office); to give aid or relief; to administer (as to the sick). H., *min'istering*, p., a.; *min'istered*, pp.; *min'ister* (v. su.), s.; *ministra'tion*, 36 (act; office; service; eccl. function), s. 89.

Ministerial, -tēre'-e-al, a. 45. Attendant; acting under superior auth.; pert. to ministers (pol. or relig.), to administr., or to the ministry; official; executive; priestly, clerical. H., *ministēr'ially*, ad. 91.

Ministral", mĭn'-ĭs-trăl, s. Pert. to a minister.

Min'istrant, -trănt, a. Acting as a minister; attendant; administering.

Min'istry, -tre, s. = *min'istery*†, -tĕr-e. The office, duties, or functions of any subord. agent (par. of a minister); agency; service, aid, instrumentality; the body of ministers of state (pol.); the clerical prof., clerical service or func., the clergy collec. (relig.); time or period of ministration (eccl.), or of office (pol.); employm., business". H., *min'istryship*"§ (ministry), s. 90.

Minium, mĭn'-e-ŭm, s. 45. Red lead. (L.)

Mink, mingk, s. = *minx*, mingks. 45. A small quad. (the vison-weasel) valued for its fur.

Minnow, mĭn'-o, s. A very small fresh-water fish, the minim or pink.

Minor, mī'-nŏr, -nŭr—K., Wa., a. 25. Less or lesser; smaller; petty, inconsid., unimpor.; inferior; lower by a lesser semitone (mus.). [L.]—A *mi'nor kēy* is one that takes a minor third (mus.); the *mi'nor term* (of a syllogism), the t. wh. forms the subj. of the conclus. (log.).

Mi'nor, s. A person under age (leg.; v. i.); the premise wh. cont. the minor term (log.); a Franciscan friar† (= *mi'norite*").

Minorate†, mĭn'-o-rāte, mī'-nŏr-āte—We., vt. To lessen. H., *minora'tion*", 36, s.; &c. 89.

Minority, me-nŏr'-ĭt-e, min-ŭr'—K., s. 26. The state of being minor (less) or a minor (under age); the smaller number (as disting. from the *majority*).

Minotaur, mĭn'-o-tâwr, -tor, s. 8, 26. A fab. monster, half man, half bull. (myth.)

Minster, mĭn'-stĕr, s. The church of a monastery or convent; a cathedral".

Min'strel, -strĕl, s. One of an order of men whose prof. was to sing to the harp verses composed by themselves or others (M. Ages); h., a musician; a poet; a singer.

Min'strelsy, -se, s. The art or occup. of a minstrel; instr. music; a number of musicians.

Mint, mint, s. The place where money is coined by leg. auth.; fig., any place of invention or fabrication; any source of abun. supply; a very large store or quan.§; an arom. plant. H., *mint'man*† (a coiner), *mint-ju'lep* (a drink made of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flav. with sprigs of mint, and sucked through a straw or small tube), *mint' master*, &c., s. 90.

Mint†, vt. To coin; fig., to invent or fabricate. H., *mint'ing*†, p.; *mint'ed*‡, pp.; *mint'er*", s. 89.

Mint'age, -āje, s. 45. That wh. is coined; coinage"; duty paid for coining.

Minuend, mĭn'-ū-end, s. 18. The number to be lessened by subtraction. (arith.)

Min'uet, -ĕt, s. A cert. slow, stately dance"; also the tune or air of it.

Minus, mī'-nŭs, ad., s. Lit., less; the sign (−) pfxd. to neg. quan., and to quan. to be subtracted (alg.; arith.). [L.]

Minute, mī-nūte', me-‡, s. 14, 18. Extremely small or slender; of very small bulk; little; diminutive; small in conseq.; attentive to small things; cont. partic. or details; exact, circumstantial. H., *minute'ly*, 42, ad.; *minute'ness*, s. 91.

Minute, mĭn'-ŭte, mĭn'-ĭt‡, s. 25. Prim., someth. minute; appr., the 60th part of an hour (= 60 seconds); the 60th part of a degree (ast.; geom.; &c.); the 60th part of the lower diam. of a column (arch.); a small space of time† (indef.); a short sketch, a note, a memo.:—pl. A brief report or outline of the proc. of a soc., a meeting, &c. H., *min'ute-book*, -ĭt- (for minutes of proc.), *min'ute-glass* (a small sand-glass), *min'ute-guns* (as signals

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of distress or mourning), *min'ute-hand* (of a clock), &c., s. 90.

Min'ute† (v. s.), vt. To set down a short sketch or memo. of. H., *min'uting*, p.; *min'uted*, pp.

Min'utely, -lt-le (v. s.), a. Happening every minute†:—ad. Every minute; with very short intervals.

Minutia, me-nū'-sh'ă, -she-ă—S., Wa., s. (gen. in the pl., *minu'tiæ*, -she-ē.) 36, 27. One of the smaller partic. or details. (L.)

Minx, mingks, s. 45. A mink; a pert young girl†§; a she-puppy.

Mi'ocene, a., s. Meiocene (q. v.).

Miracle, mĭr'-ăkl, s. 26, 45. A wonder; a prodigy; someth. beyond human power, and deviating from the estab. laws of nature; a supernat. event; a spectacle or dram. repr. exh. the lives of saints† (M. Ages). H., *mir'acle* † (to make wonderful), vt.; *mir'acle-monger*†, -mŭng- (one who pretends to work m.), s.

Miraculous, me-răk'-ū-lŭs, a. 18. Done by miracle or superhuman power; supernatural; competent to perform miracles; wonderful, extraordinary†. H., *mirac'ulously*, 43, ad.; *mirac'ulousness*, s. 91. [(Sp.)

Mirador†, mĭr-ă-dōre', s. 26; 99. A balcony.

Mirage, me-rdzhe', s. 99. A nat. opt. illusion by wh. obj. are seen double, as if reflected in a mirror or lake, or appear as if suspended in the air (if with inverted images = *fata morga'na*, It.). [Fr.] See *Looming*. [(prov.).

Mire, mīre, s. Deep mud; mud; dirt; an ant†

Mire, vt. To whelm or fix in mud; to muddy, soil, bemire:—vi. To sink in mud. H., *mīr'ing*, p.; *mired*, pp.

*Mirificent**, me-rĭf'-e-sĕnt, a. Caus. wonder.

Mirror, mĭr'-rŭr, s. 25-6. A polished body capable of reflec. the images of objects; a looking-glass, a reflector, a speculum; fig., a pattern or exemplar; a small oval orn. (arch.).

Mir'ror, vt. To reflect or shadow forth. H., *mir'rored*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Mirth, mĕrth, s. 15, 34. Merriment; noisy gaiety; hilarity; jollity; laughter. (v. i.)

Mirth'ful, -fŏol, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *mirth'fully*, ad.; *mirth'fulness*, s. 91. [s. 91.

Mirth'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *mirth'lessness*,

Miry, mīre'-e, a. Cov. with mire; muddy. H., *mīr'iness*, s. 91.

Mirza, mĕr'-zȧ, s. 15. In Persia, a com. title of honour (when prec. the surname); prince (when fol. it).

Mis-, mĭs, pfx. Wrong; bad; ill; amiss; wrongly, badly, improperly. (Sax.) 69, 71. [In a few words from the Gr., *mis-* impl. 'hate' or 'dislike.' The Sax. pfx. is a com. add. to v., pp., and s., and the resul. comp. are, in gen., self-expl.; v. i.]

Misaccepta'tion (a taking in a wrong sense): —*Misadvent'ūre* (ill-luck; a mishap; a failure); s.‖

*Misadvent'ured**, -ūrd (unfortunate):—*Misadvent'ūrous*† (marked by misadv.):—*Misadvised*, -vīzd'; s.‖ [disposed). s.‖ H., &c. 91.

Misaffect' † (to dislike), vt.:—*Misaffect'ed* (ill-

Misaffirm':—*Misallege*, -lĕj':—*Misally'*; vt.‖

Misaimed, -ămd':—*Misallied**; a.‖ [H., &c. 89.

Misalli'ance:—*Misallot'ment*; s.‖

Misanthrope, mĭs'-ăn-thrōpe, s. = *misanthropist*, -thro-pĭst; *misan'thropos*†. 35, 37. A hater of mankind.

Misanthropic, -thrŏp'-ĭk, s. = *misanthrop'ical*, -ăl. Hating mankind.

Misanthropy, -ăn'-thro-pe, s. 37. Hatred or aversion to mankind.

Misapply', vt.‖ H., *misapplica'tion*, s.; &c. 89.

Misappre'ciate, -sh'ătc, vt.‖ H., *misappre'ciated*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Misapprehend', vt. To take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand.‖ H., *misapprehen'sion*, s.; &c. 89. [apprehension.

Misapprehen'sively†, -slv-le, ad. 45. By mis-

Misappro'priate:—*Misarrānge'*:—*Misascribe'*: —*Misassign'*:—*Misattend'* (to disregard†): —*Misbecome*, -kŭm' (not to become; to be unsuitable to); vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Misbecom'ing (not b.; unseemly):—*Misbefit'ting** (not b.):—*Misbegott'en*; a.‖ H., &c. 91.

Misbehave, -hāve' (to b. ill or improp.), vt., vi.‖ H., *misbehā'ved* (guilty of ill-b.; rude), pp., a.; *misbehā'viour*, -yūr, s.; &c. 89. [ligion.

Misbelief, -lēfe', s. Erroneous belief; false re-

Misbelieve, -lēve' (to b. erroneously):—*Misbeseem'* † (to ill suit):—*Misbestōw'*; vt.‖ H.,

Mis'born†, a. 26. Born to evil.‖ [&c. 89.

Miscal'culate:—*Miscall* or *miscal*, -kăwl', 53 (to call by a wrong name); vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Miscar'riage, -rĭj, s. 26, 45. The act of miscarrying; misadventure; failure. (v. v.)

Miscar'ry, vt. 26. To carry wrongly:—vi. To be unsuccessful; to fail of the incen. effect; to bring forth (as young) prematurely (not later than the 6th week—obst.).‖ H., &c. 89.

Miscast, -kăst', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Miscellanarian, mĭs-sĕl-lăn-ārē'-e-ăn, a. 45. Of or bel. to miscellanies*:—s. A miscel-

Mis'cellane†, -lānc, s. Meslin. [lanist†. (v. i.)

Miscellaneous, -lānē'-o-tŭs, a. 45. = *mis'cellane*†. Mixed; cons. of sev. kinds. H., *miscellā'neously*, ad.; *miscellā'neousness*, s. 91.

Miscellany†, mĭs'-ĕl-lăn-e, -lān-e—Wa., -sĕl'† —Ke., s. 25. Miscellaneous.

Mis'cellany, s. A mass or collec. formed of var. kinds; appr., a collec. of liter. compos. or treatises, of a varied char., either form. a single book or pamphlet, or several (bibl.). H., *mis'cellanist* (-sĕl'—We.; a wr. of m.), s. 90. [misadventure), s.‖

Miscen'tre†, -tĕr, vt.:—*Mischance'* (ill-luck;

Mischar'acterise, -ĭze, 60:—*Mischarge'*; vt.‖

Mischarge', s.‖ [H., &c. 89

Mischief, mĭs'-chĭf, s. Harm; hurt; injury; evil; ill conseq.; vexatious affair. H., (to) *mis'chief*†, vt.; *mis'chiefmāker*† (one who causes m.), *mis'chiefmāking*†, s. 90.

Mis'chievous, -che-vus, -chĭv-ŭs—K., S., a. Caus. mischief, prone to m. (as persons); prod. harm or injury (as an act); injurious; spiteful; wicked. H., *mis'chievously*, 42, ad.; *mis'chievousness*, s. 91.

Mischoose, -chōōze', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Miscible, mĭs'-ĭbl, s. 26, 45. That may or can be mixed. H., *miscibil'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Miscite, -sīte', vt.‖ H., *miscita'tion*, s.; &c. 89.

Misclaim' (a mistaken c.):—*Miscompute'tion*: —*Misconcēit** (a misconception):—*Misconcep'tion* (erroneous c.; misapprehs.; mistake); s.‖

Miscompute', vt.—*Misconceive*, -sēve' (to receive or have a false notion of; to misapprehs.); vt., vi.‖ H., &c. 89.

Miscon'duct (ill c.; misbehav.):—*Misconject'ūre* (v. i.):—*Misconsecra'tion*:—*Miscon-*

† See *Mis-*, above; also the words to which it is added.

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struc'tion (wrong interpretation of words or things; mistake of the meaning; v. i.); s.‖

Misconduct' (to e. amiss):—*Misconject'ure*: —*Misconstruct'*:—*Misconstrue'* (to misinterpret; v. su.); vt., vi.‖ H., &c. 89.

Miscontin'uance†, s. Discontinuance.

Miscorrect':—*Miscoun'sel*:—*Miscount'* (vt., vi.; s.); vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Miscreant, mis'-kre-ănt, a. An infidel†; appr., a vile, unprin. wretch. H., *mis'creance*† or *mis'creancy*† (unbelief; false faith), s. 91. [*cre'ative*; s.‖ H., &c. 91.

Miscreate'† or *miscreat'ed** (deformed):—*Mis-Misdate'* (a wrong d.):—*Misdeed'* (an evil d.; transgression; crime); s.‖

Misdate':—*Misdeem'*; vt., vi.:—*Misdemean'**, -mēn', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Misdemeanour, -mēn'-ūr, s. = *misdemean'or*. 25; 56. Ill behaviour; evil conduct; a petty crime; any indictable offence, not felonious (leg.). [*distin'guish*; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Misdirect':—*Misdescribe'*:—*Misdirect'*:—*Mis-Misdesert*†, -zērt':—*Misdevo'tion*†:—*Misdi'et*† (improper d.):—*Misdirec'tion*:—*Misdisposition*, -zish'-ūn (wrong d.; d. to evil†); s.‖

Misdo, -dōō':—*Misdoubt*†, -dowt' (to suspect of deceit or danger); vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Mise†, mēze, s. 35. Expense, cost; point or issue in a court of law. [H., &c. 89.

Miseo'wcate, -ā:—*Misemploy'*:—*Misen'ter*; vt.‖

Misemploy'ment:—*Misen'try*; s.‖

Miser, mī'-zĕr, s. 35. One who is extremely wretched or afflic.†; a mean, low wretch†; appr., an extr. covetous or sordid person; one whose chief pleas. appears to be the acquirem. and hoarding of wealth.

Miserable, miz'-ĕr-ăbl, a. 35, 45. Very unhappy; wretched; very poor or mean; worthless; low, despicable; barren; caus. unhap. or misery; miserly. H., *mis'erably*, 43, ad.; *mis'erableness*, s. 91.

Miserly, mī'-zĕr-le, a. 35. Very covetous or stingy; sulpably parsimonious; sordid; niggardly.

Misery, miz'-ĕr-e, s. 35. Great unhappiness; wretchedness; extreme anguish (bod. or ment.); calamity, misfortune; cause of misery; covetousness†.

Mises'timate:—*Misexpound'*:—*Misfall*† or *misfal'*, -fĭkwl', 53 (to happen to unluckily); vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [ūn, s.; &c. 89.

Misexpress', vt.‖ H., *misexpression*, -prĕsh'-

Misfare'† (ill fare), s.:—*Misfare'** (to fare badly; to be in an ill state), vi.‖ H., &c. 89.

Misfash'ion, -ūn, vt.:—*Misfeign*†, -fān' (of ill with an ill design), vt.:—*Misform'*, vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [a wrong done. (leg.)

Misfeasance, mis-fē'-zăns, s. 35. A trespass;

Misfort'une, -ūne, s. Ill fortune; an evil or cross accident; adversity; calamity; disaster‖. H., *misfort'unate*† (prod. m.), *misfort'unedl*† (unfortunate), a. 90.

Misgive, -giv', vt. To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence, to fail (com. app. to the heart, and fol. by a pro.); to give amiss*. H., *misgiv'ing* (doubts; distrust), s.; &c. 89.

Misgotten, -gŏt'n, a. 45. Unjustly obt.; ill

Misgovern, -gŭv'-n, vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [gotten.

*Misgov'ernance**:—*Misgov'ernment*; s.‖

*Misgraft**:—*Misground*, -grownd' (as an opin.):—*Misguide'* (lit. or fig.); vt.‖ H., *Misgui'dance*, s.:—*Misguid'ed*, s.‖ [&c. 89.

Mishap†, -hăp', s. An accident; ill luck; misfortune. H., (to) *mishapp'en**, vi.

Mishear, -hēr', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

*Mishmash**§, mĭsh'-măsh, s. A hotchpotch.

Mishna, mĭsh'-nă, s. = *mischna*, mĭsh'-. The collec. of traditions and expl. of Scrip. wh. form the text of the Talmud. (Heb.) H., *mish'nic*, *misch'nic* (pert. or rel. to), a. 90.

Misimprove'†, -prōōv (to l. to a bad purp.; to abuse):—*Misinfer'*:—*Misinform'*:—*Misinstruct'*; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Misinforma'tion:—*Misinstruc'tion*:—*Misintell'igence*:—*Misinterpreta'tion*; s.‖

Misinter'pret:—*Misjoin*, -joyn', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Misjoinder, -joyn'-, s. 22. The joining of sev. distinct demands in one declaration. (leg.)

Misjudge, -jŭj', vt., vi. 32.‖ H., *misjudg'ment*, s.; &c. 89.

Misken'† (to be ignor. of):—*Miskin'dle*:—*Misknow'**, -nō' (not to k.); vt. H., &c. 89.

Mislay, -lā', vt. To lay in a wrong place, or in one not afterw. recol.; to lose temporarily.‖ H., *mislaid*, -lād', pp., a.; &c. 89.

Mis'le; *mis'ly*. See *Missle*, &c.

Mislead, -lēd', vt. To lead wrongly (lit. or fig.); to lead astray or into error; to deceive.‖ H., *mislead'ing*, p., s.; *misled'*, pp., a.; *mislead'er*, s. 89.

Mislearn'ed†, a.:—*Mislearned'**, pp.‖

Misletoe, mĭz'l-to, s. 35, 45. See *Mistletoe*.

*Mislike'** (dislike), s.:—*Mislike'*† (to dislike), vt., vi.:—*Mislik'ed*†, vi.‖

Mislook' (bad or ill l.), s.‖ [s.; &c. 89.

Misman'age, -āje, vt., vi. H., *misman'agement*,

Mismark':—*Mismatch'*:—*Mismeasure*, -mĕzh'-: —*Misname'*; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Misnomer, mĭs-nō'-mĕr, s. A misnaming, a wrong name; the descr. of a person by a wrong name (leg.).

Misobe'dience†, s. Disobedience.

*Misobserve'**, -sĕrve', vt., vi.‖ H., &c. 89.

Misogamist, me-sŏg'-d-mĭst, mĭs-ŏg'—K., S., s. 30. A hater of marriage. [to marriage.

Misog'amy, -me (v. su.), s. Hatred or aversion

Misogyny, me-sŏj'-e-ne, mĭs-ŏj'—Ja., K., S., s. 32, 42-3. Hatred or aversion to women. H., (a) *miso'gynist*, -nĭst (one who), s. 90.

Misopin'ion, -yŭn:—*Misor'der*† (irreg.; disorder); s.:—*Misor'derly*† (disorderly), a.: —*Misordina'tion**, s.‖

Misor'der (to o. by mistake†; to ill manage or conduct†):—*Mispersuade*, -swād'; vt. *Mispersuasion*, -swī'-zhūn, s.‖ [H., &c. 89.

Mispickel, mĭs-pĭk'l, s. 45. Arsenical pyrites.

Misplace, -plāse', vt. To put in a wrong place (as a thing); to set or place on an improper obj. (as confid., the affec., &c.). H., *misplaced'*, pp., a.; *misplace'ment*, s.; &c. 89.

Misplead':—*Mispoint'* (to punctuate improp.); vt., vi.‖ H., &c. 89. [—*Misprint'* (v. v.); s.‖

Mispol'icy (bad p.; impolicy):—*Mispractice*: *Misprint'*, vt. To mistake in printing; to deviate from copy. H., *misprint'ed*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Misprise†, mĭs-prīze', vt. To slight, to despise; to misconceive, to mistake.

Misprision, -prĭzh'-ūn, s. 35. Scorn, contempt†; mistake†; any high misdemeanour wh. has no cert. name in law; (more us.) contempt or neglect, by the non-disclosure or concealm. of a treason or felony, of wh. one knows, but has never assented to (leg.).

Misprize' (to slight or undervalue):—*Mis-*

§ See *Mis-*, p. 308; also the words to which it is added.

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*proceed** :—*Mis'profess** (to p. falsely):—*Mispronounce'* :—*Mispropor'tion* :—*Misquote'*; vt.‖ H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Misprocee'ding :—*Mispronunciation*, -nūn-sē-ā'-shŭn :—*Misqueo'tion*, -kwo-tē'-; s.‖

Misrate' (to r. or estimate inocr. or falsely):—*Misreceive'* (to r. amiss):—*Misrecite'*:—*Misrecol'lect*:—*Misremem'ber*† (to r. inocr.):—*Misreport'*:—*Misrepresent*, -zĕnt':—*Misputé'* (to hold in wrong estim.):—*Misrule'* (to r. wrongly or badly)‡ vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Misrela'tion (erroneous narration):—*Misreport'* (a false r.):—*Misrepresenta'tion*:—*Misrule'* (disorder, confusion; also unjust rule);

*Misruly**, -rōō'-lē, a. 18. Unruly. [s.‖

Miss, mĭs, s. (pl., *miss'es*; v. i.) The title of address to young unmarried females (in polished soc. always fol. by the name of the party, as 'Miss Howard', 'Miss Julia', exc. to young chil.—S.); iron., a pert wanton girl; sm unmarr. fem. liv. in concubinage§. (The forms—the '*Miss Smiths*', the '*Misses Smith*', are both in good use; the first, perhaps, predom. in convers., the last in wr.) See *Madam*. [harm from mistake†.

Miss, s. Loss, want‡; mistake, error, failure*§;

Miss, vt. To fail in hitting or reaching (as a mark); to fail in finding or keeping (as the right way); to fail of obt.; to learn or find someth. to be wanting or absent; to perceive the loss or want of; to omit; to be without†:—vi. To fail to hit; to deviate from the true or inten. mark or direc.; to err, to fail; to be unsucc.; to miscarry (as by accident); to acciden. omit; to mistake. H., *miss'ing*, p., a., s.†; *missed*, mĭst, pp., a.† (v. i.) 89.

Missal, mĭs'-ăl, s. The ritual or mass-book. (Ro. Cath.) [vi.‖ H., &c. 89.

Missay, -sā' (to slander†), vt., vi.:—*Missecm'*†, *Missel*, mĭs'l, s. = *miss'el-bird*. 45. The largest of the Eur. thrushes.

*Miss'eldine**, -dīn, s. 45. The mistletoe.

Missem'blance†, s. False resemblance. [89.

Missend':—*Misserve'*:—*Misshape'*; vt.‖ H., &c.

*Misshapely**, -shāpe'-:—*Misshāped'* or *misshāp'en*:—*Misshāthed'*; a.‖

Missile, mĭs'-īl, s. 45. That is thrown or sent from, or as from the hand; striking at a *Miss'ile*, s. A missile weapon. [distance.

Miss'ing, -ĭng, a. Lost; absent; wanting. (v. v.) H., *miss'ingly*† (at intervals), ad. 91.

Mission, mĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35. State of being sent or delegated by auth. on some special business (par. to propag. relig.); persons sent on a m., also the bus. or obj. of their labours; fig., purp. of life, special office, vocation; message; errand; a station of missionaries in an infidel country; dismission†.

Mis'sionary, -ĕr-e, a. 25. Pert. to missions or missionaries.

Mis'sionary, s. = *mis'sioner*†. One who goes or is sent to propag. the gospel among the heathen. [as a missionary.

*Mis'sionate**, -āte, vt., vi. To send or to act

Missive, mĭs'-ĭv, a. 45. Fit for sending; such as is or may be sent.

Miss'ive, s. A letter sent*; a messenger†.

Misspeak, -spēk' :—*Misspel'*, 53 (*misspēlled* or *misspelt'*, pp., s.); vt., vi.:—*Misspend'*; vt.‖ H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Misspense†, -spĕnse' (improp. spending; waste),

‖ See *Mis*, p. 398; also the words to which it is added.

a. :—*Misspent'* (ill spent; wasted):—*Misstayed'* (hav. missed stays—naut.); a.‖

Misstate', vt. To state wrong; to repr. falsely. H., *misstate'ment*, s.; &c. 89.

*Missummā'tion**, s.‖

Missy, mĭs'-e, s. = *mis'y*.* Effloresced sulphate of iron heated until it turns yellow. (tech.)

Mist, mĭst, s. Aqueous vapour, hanging over either land or water, less dense than that wh. forms fog; also pop., rain falling in fine and almost impercep. drops; fig., any thing wh. obscures or darkens. H., *mist'-like*, *mist'y*, *mist'ful*, *mist-encum'bered*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Mist, vt. To cloud, to cover with mist†:—vi. To fall as mist† (used impers.—U. S.). H., *mist'ing*†, p.; &c. 89. [conception. (v. v.)

Mistake', -mĭs-tāk', s. 35. An error; a misconception. (v. v.)

Mistake', vt. To take wrong*; fig., to conceive and understand incorrectly; to take one thing or person for another:—vi. To err in judgm. or opinion. H., *mistāk'ing*, p.; *mistook'*, -tōōk', *mistāk'er*†, s.; *mistāk'en*, ppr., *-ing*, a. (v. i.) 89.

Mistaken, -tāk'n, pp. = *mistāk'en* († or poet.). Wrong or in error (when app. to persons); wrongly taken or misunderstood (when app. to things). H., *-ly*, ad. 91. [91.

Mistā'king, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., [illegible], a.:—*Mistaught'*, -tâwt', [illegible], &c. 89.

Mistell', 53 :—*Mistem'per*; vt.‖ [illegible]ort, kind.

Mister†, mĭs'-tĕr, s. Trade of; [illegible] *mis'tress*, *Mis'ter*, s. = *Mr.* (by contr.; [illegible]ble app. to q. v.) Master†; now, the com. [illegible]. men of all classes who poss. no ot[illegible]

Mis'ter†, vt. To minister. *Mistim'*

Misterm':—*Misthink'* (also vi.):—[illegible]xition. (also vi.); vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [illegible], s.

Mistion†, mĭst'-yŭn, mĭs'-chŭn—Wa., [illegible] v.).

Mistitle, -tī'tl, vt. 45.‖ H., &c. 89.

Mistle, mĭs'l, mĭst'l‖—K., vt. 35. To mizzle (q. v.) =

Mistletoe, mĭs'l-to, mĭst'l-to‖—K., s. 35, 45 and *mist'eltoe**. A parasitic plant somet. found on the apple and the oak, and highly venerated by the anc. Druids.

Mistrain' (as a child):—*Mistranslate'*:—*Mistrāt'* (to ill t.; to abuse); vi.‖ H., &c. 89.

Mistress, mĭs'-trĕs, s. A woman who governs, instructs, presides, &c. (See *Master*); fig., that wh. governs or holds sovereignty; an instructress; a woman beloved and courted; a term of low fam. address†; a concubine. H., *mis'tress-ship** (cond. of a m.; fem. rule), *mis'tress-piēce** (ch. orn., as app. to a fem.), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Mistress, mĭs'-lĕs, s. = *Mrs.* (by contr.). The f. of Mr.; the com. title of every married female or head of a family or household who poss. no other. (v. su.)

Mistress†, mĭs'-trĕs, vt. To court.

Mistri'al (leg.), s.‖

Mistrust, mĭs-trŭst', s. Want of confidence; suspicion. H., *mistrust'less* (unsuspic.), &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Mistrust', vt. To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or with suspicion. H., &c. 89.

Mistrust'ful, -fŏōl, a. 21. Suspicious; wanting confidence in; prone to suspect (app. to persons). H., &c. 91. [H., &c. 91.

Mistrust'ing, -ĭng, s. Suspecting; doubtful of.

Mistune, -tūn' :—*Misturn'*† (to pervert) :—*Mistu'tor*; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

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Misty, mĭst'-e, a. Overspread with mist; dim; obscure; clouded. H., ***mist'ily***, 42, ad.; ***mist'iness***, s. 91.

Misunderstand', vt. To misconceive; to mistake; to take or interpret in a wrong sense. H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Misunderstand'ing, -ĭng, s. Misconception, &c. (v. v.); disagreem., slight diff. or dissension.

Misu'sage, -ū-zĭje (ill u.; abuse):—***Misuse***, -ūz' (improp. u.; wrong appl.; ill treatm.); s.‖

Misuse, -ūz' (to use impr.; to misapply; to ill treat or abuse):—***Misvouch'*** (to v. falsely): —***Misvow'***†:—***Miswear'***† (to misjudge; to distrust):—***Miswend'***† (vi.):—***Miswrite'***; vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [-zĭ'-tĭs; a.‖

Miswrought, -rât' (badly w.):—***Miszealous****, ***Mis'y****. See ***Missy***. [stones of a cert. size.

Mitchels, mĭtch'-ĕlz, s. pl. 35. Purbeck paving-

Mite, mīte, s. One of a tribe of extr. minute or even microscopic animals (*ac'ari* or *acar'idan sondĭl'opds* wh. do not suck their food —nat. hist.), of wh. sev. species are parasitic; a small coin = ½*d.*, nearly (scrip.); the 1-20th of a grain*; anything proverb.small‡; a very little particle or quantity. H., ***mīt'y*** (coat. m.; full of m.), a. 90.

Mithridate†, mĭth'-re-dāte, s. 87. Confection of Damocrites. (old pharm.) H., ***mithridat'ic*** (pert. to m. or to *Mithrida'tēs*), a. 90.

Mitigant*, mĭt'-e-gănt, s. Softening; mitigating.

Mit'igate, -gāte, vt. To alleviate, to assuage (as suffering); to reduce or lessen (as an evil, a penalty, a punishm., &c.); to abate; to moderate; to soften (as in harshness or severity); to appease; to soothe or mollify. H., ***mit'igating***, p., a.; ***mit'igated***, pp., a.; ***mit'igator***, s.; ***mit'igable***, a.; ***mitiga'tion***, 36, s. (v. i.) 89. [viste.

Mit'igative, -ĭv, a. 45. Tend. to lessen or alle-

Mitral, mī'-trăl, a. Pert. to or res. a mitre; mitre-shaped (anat.).

Mi'tre, -tĕr, s. 87. The crown worn on solemn occas. by archb. and bishops, and somet. by abbots; fig., episcopal dignity, &c.; a junction of boards at an angle of 45° (arch.; join.). H., ***mi'tred***, -tĕrd (wearing or poss. a m.; episcopal; cut or joined &c.), a. 90.

Mi'tre, vt. 87. To adorn with a mitre; to unite at an angle of 45°. (v. s.)

Mitriform, mĭt'-re-form, a. 26. Conical, hollow, and open at the base. (bot.)

Mitten, mĭt'-ĕn, s. 13. (us. in the pl.) A coarse glove for winter use, without sep. div. for the fingers; also a glove cov. the body of the hand and the wrist, but not the fingers.

Mittimus, mĭt'-e-mŭs, s. Lit., 'we send'; appr., a warrant of 'commitment' from a magistrate; also a writ for remov. records from one court to another (leg.) [L.]

Mitts, mĭts, s. pl. Mittens, or gloves wh. do not cover the fingers.

Mix, mĭks, vt. 40. To mingle with someth. else; to unite or blend two or more ingr. into one mass or comp.; to join; to assoc.; to mingle; to join or unite (as with a crowd, &c.):—vi. To become united or blended into one mass or comp.; to be joined or associated. H., ***mix'ing***, p., a.; ***mixed***, mĭkst, ***mixt****§, ***mix'en***†, pp., a.; ***mix'er***, s.; ***mix'able***†, a.; ***mix'ing***† (act of), ***mixtion****, mĭkst'-yŭn, 36 (mixture), s. 89.

Mixed, mĭkst, a. = ***mixt****§. (v. v.) H., ***mix'edly***, ***mixt'ly****§, ad. 91.

Mixen†, mĭks'n, s. 45. A dunghill.

Mixtilineal*, -te-lĭn'-, a. = ***mixtilin'ear****. Formed of or cont. straight and curved lines.

Mixture, mĭkst'-ūre, mĭks'-chūre—S., Wa., s. 40; 36, 16. The act of mixing, or the state of being mixed, also a mass or comp. formed by mixing; union; assoc.; admixture; that wh. is added and mixed; a comp. liq. medicine taken in divided doses (med.; pharm.); a medley. (v. v.)

Mizmaze†§, mĭz'-māze, s. A maze; a labyrinth.

Mizzen, mĭz'n, s. 45. The aftermost of the fixed sails. (naut.) H., ***mizz'en*** (bel. to the m. or the m.-mast), a.; ***mizz'en-mast*** (the m. nearest the stern), s. 90.

Mizzle, mĭz'l, vi. 45. To rain in exceed. fine drops (v. im.; pref., but less us., ***mizzle***, q. v.); to ran away, to bolt§. H., ***mizz'ling***, p., a.; ***mizz'led***, pp. 89.

Mizzy†, mĭz'-e, s. A bog; a quagmire.

Mnemonic, ne-mŏn'-ĭk, a. = ***mnemon'ical***, -ăl. Assisting the memory.

Mnemon'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The art of assis. the memory; artificial memory†.

Mnemotechny, -mo-tĕk'-ne, s. 29. Mnemonics.

Moan, mōne, s. An audible expr. of grief or suffering; a low cry of sorrow; lamentation.

Moan, vt. To lament; to deplore:—vi. To utter moans. H., ***moan'ing***, p., a.; ***moaned***, pp.; ***moan'ing*** (act; sound), s. 89.

Moan'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Sorrowful; moaning. H., ***moan'fully***, ad. 91.

Moat, mōte, s. A ditch or deep trench round the ramparts of a castle or fortress. (fort.)

Moat, vt. To surr. with a moat or moats. H., ***moat'ing***, p.; ***moat'ed***, pp., a. 89.

Mob, mŏb, s. A crowd; a disorderly assembly; the vulgar, the mov. masses, the populace; a simple kind of cap or female headdress. H., ***mobb'ish***§, ***mobb'y***§, a.; ***mob'-cap***, &c., s. 90.

Mob†§, vt. To attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass or overbear by tumult; to wrap up, to muffle*. H., ***mobb'ing***, p.; ***mobbed***, pp.

Mobb'le†, vt. = ***mob'le***†. 45. To muffle; to wrap up, as in a veil or hood. H., ***mobb'led***†, pp., a. &c. 89.

Mobb'y*, -e, s. Potato beer. (prov.)

Mobile, mō'-bĭl—We., mo-bēle'—K., Ja., P., Wa., mōb'-ĭl—S., Fr., a. 45, 99. Movable†; susceptible of motion, fluid (chem.; physics). H., ***mobil'ity***, s. (v. i.) 91.

Mo'bile (v. a.), s. The mob. (Fr.)

Mobility, -bĭl'-ĭt-e (v. a.), s. Movableness; susceptibility of motion; aptitude to motion; fluidity; activity; fig., the mob, the populace†§; fickleness, inconstancy*.

Moccasin, mŏk'-*ă*-sĭn, s. A shoe made of deerskin, without a sole (No. Amer. Ind.); a cert. pois. water-serpent (U. S.).

Mocha, mō'-kă, s. ***Mo'cha*** or Tur.‡ coffee.—***Mo'cha-stone*** is dendritic agate (min.).

Mock, mŏk, a. False; counterfeit; assumed; not real.—***Mock'-lead***, -lēd, or ***mock'-ore*** = native sulphuret of zinc (mi.).

Mock, s. Mimicry*; ridicule; any act of contempt or derision; a sneer; a gibe.

Mock, vt. Prim., to imitate or mimic in contempt or derision; (more us.) to make contemptuous sport of; to laugh at, deride,

‖ See *Mis-*, p. 398; also the words to which it is added.

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ridicule; to subj. to disappointm.; to deceive; to defeat, to elude; to fool, to tantalise:—vi. To make contemp. sport; to speak jestingly. H., *mock'ing*, p., a.; *mocked*, pp.; *mock'er*, s.; *mock'able*†, a.; *mock'ing*, *mock'ery*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Mock'ery, -ĕr-e, s. = *mock'age*†, -āje. The act of mocking; derision, ridicule, sportive insult; subj. of laughter or derision; vain imitation or effort; counterfeit appearance, false show. (v. v.)

Mock'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *mock'ingly*, ad. 91.—The *mock'ing-bird* is the mimic thrush of No. Amer.; a *mock'ing-stock*†, a butt of sport and ridicule. [pig. (So. Amer.)

Moco, mō'-ko, s. An animal allied to the Guinea

Mo'dal, -dăl, a. Rel. to form or mode; exis. only in other things. H., *modal'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Mode, mōd, s. Manner of exis. or being; h., state, qual., degree, method, form, prevail. fashion, custom, us. way or course, &c.; any thing that constit. manner; that wh. exists only as a dependence on or affec. of someth. else* (as a *score*, *beauty*, &c.—metaph.); the melodious constitution of the octave, with regard to its division (mus.); mood (gr., log.; v. i.).

Model, mŏd'-ĕl, s. A repr. in miniature of someth. made or done, invented or designed; a small pattern; a mould; a copy or object for imitation; a pattern, an example (phys. or mor.); standard, that by wh. any thing is meas. or formed; an indiv. who sits as a 'model' (pa.; sculp.); the first small design in clay or wax (sculp.).

Mod'el, vt. To form or plan; to shape; to imitate in planning or forming; to make a pattern or copy of, to form in some plastic material (as clay or wax—fine arts):—vi. To prac. modelling; &c. H., *mod'elling*, p.; *mod'elled*, -ĕld, pp., a.; *mod'eller* (appr., one wh. prac. m.), s.; *mod'elling* (act; art), s. 89.

Modena, mo-dē'-nă, s. A crimson-like colour.

Moderate, mŏd'-ĕr-āte, a. Lit., limited, restrained; appr., temperate, observ. reas. bounds in indulgence, in desires, appetites, opin., tenets, &c.; limited in quan., or in price or value; not excessive; not expensive; not extreme; holding the mean or middle place; of middle rate; not swift. H., *mod'erately*, 42, ad.; *mod'erateness*, s. 91.

Mod'erate, vt. To make mod., temperate, or reasonable; to keep within bounds; to regulate, to restrain; to red. in viol. or intensity; to allay, pacify, repress; to decide, as a moderator:—vi. To become less viol., severe, rigorous, or intense; to preside, as a moderator. H., *mod'erating*, p.; *mod'erated*, pp.; *mod'erātor* (he or that; v. i.), s.; *moderā'tion*, 36 (appr., state of being m.; temperance; reas. restraint; forbearance; &c.), s. 90. [dante and allegro. (mus.)

Moderato, -ā'-to, ad. 99. In a manner bet. an-

Mod'erator, -āte-ŏr, -ā'-tŭr—Wa., s. 25. One who presides at a meeting or disputation; appr., a univ. officer (Camb.); the president of the Gen. Assembly (Sco. Ch.). H., *mod'eratorship*, s. (v. v.) 90.

Modern, mŏd'-ĕrn, a. Pert. to the present time, or to time not long past; late, recent; pert. to the nations wh. arose out of the ruins of the empires of Greece and Rome, or to the times commenc. with their fall (as opp. to *anc.*); not remote, or very remote; not anc.; not antique; com., mean, vulgar†. H., *mod'ernly**, ad.; *mod'ernness*, s. 91.

Mod'ern, s. One of modern times:—pl. The people of mod. nations, or of m. times (as disting. from the *ancients*).

Mod'ernise, -īze, vt. 60. To render modern; to give a mod. garb or form to. H., *mod'ernising*, p.; *mod'ernised*, pp., s.; *mod'erniser*, s. 89.

Mod'ernism, -ĭzm, s. 35. Modern prac.; someth. recently formed (par. in lang.).

Mod'ernist, -ĭst, s. An admirer of the moderns.

Modest, mŏd'-ĕst, a. Prim., restrained by a due sense of propriety, or by a lowly opin. of one's own merits, impor., or powers; unobtrusive, diffident; chaste, virtuous (as persons); pure, delicate (as thoughts or words); decent, becom., decorous; moderate; reasonable. H., *mod'estly*, 42, ad.; *mod'esty*, -e (the virtue of being m.; unobtrusiveness; decency, decorum; chastity; purity; moderation), s. 91.

Modicum, mŏd'-e-kŭm, s. A little. (L.)

Mod'ificate†, -fe-kāte, vt. To qualify. (v. i.)

Modify, mŏd'-e-fī, vt. 43. To change the qual. or the form of; to reshape; to vary; to moderate, to qualify:—vi. To extenuate*. H., *mod'ifying*, p., a.; *mod'ified*, pp., a.; *mod'ifier* (he or that), s.; *mod'ifiable*, a.; *modification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn (act of m.; any par. form or manner), s. 89.

Modillion, mo-dĭl'-yŭn, s. = *modil'lon*, -yŭn, Fr. 45, 99. An orn., res. a small horiz. bracket, placed at intervals under the corona, in the Ionic, Cor., and Comp. orders. (arch.) [like a bushel measure. (bot.)

Modiolar, mŏd'-e-o-lăr, mō'-de—We., a. Shaped

Modish, mō'-dĭsh, a. Formal*; in the mode, fashionable†. H., *mo'dishly*†, ad.; *modish'ness*†, s. 91.

Modulate, mŏd'-ū-lāte, vt. 18. To propor. parts to each other; appr., to vary or indect the voice or mus. sounds in a nat. and pleas. manner; to change the key or mode, to pass from one key to another (mus.). H., *mod'ulating*, p.; *mod'ulated*, pp., a.; *mod'ulātor*, 25, s.; *modula'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Module, mŏd'-ūle, s. 18. An external form; a model or repr.; a meas. = the semidiam. of a Dorie col., or 30 minutes (arch.).

Mod'ule†, vt. To model; to modulate.

Mod'ulus, -lŭs, s. The constant co-efficient or multiplier in a function of a variable, by wh. the func. is accom. to a par. system or base. (math.) [L.]

Modus, mō'-dŭs, s. Mode; appr., a compensation given in lieu of tithes (leg.).—*Mōdus operan'di* = manner of operating. (L.) [bese.

Modwall, mŏd'-wăl, s. A bird that feeds on

Moeso-goth'ic, mē-so-, a. Of or rel. to the *Mœ'so-goths*, or Goths of *Mœsia* (mē'-sh'ă).

Mogul (Great), mo-gŭl', s. The chief of the empire in Hindostan formerly so called.

Mohair, mō'-hāre, s. 81. The hair of a var. of Asiatic goat; also cloth made of it.

Mohammedan, mo-hăm'-ĕd-ăn, s. = *Mahometan*, mă-hŏm'-ĕt-ăn. Of or rel. to *Mohamm'ed* (or *Mahom'et*), or to his religion.

Mohamm'edan, s. = *Mahom'etan*. A believer in Mohammed.

Mohamm'edanise, -īze, vt. = *Mahom'etanise*,

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&c. 60. To convert or make conform. to Mohammedanism. (v. i.)

Mohamm'edanism, -izm, s. = *Mohamm'edism*; *Mahom'etanism*; &c. 35. The system of relig. founded by Mohammed, and developed in the Koran.

Mohauk, mŏ'-hăwk, s. An Indian of a tribe of this name; h., one of a set of ruffians who form. infested the streets of London.

Mo'hur, -hŭr, s. A gold coin = 15 rupees. (Br. Ind.) [gold coin = 1*l.* 7*s.* (Port.)

Moidore, moy'-dōre, mŏĭ'-e-dōre—S., s. 22. A

Moiety, moy'-e-te, mŏĭ'-e-te—S., s. 22. Half; one of two equal parts.

Moil, moyl, s. 22. A spot†; a weak liq. prep. from the mare of fruit (par. of apples); ciderkin.

*Moil**, vt. To daub, to make dirty†; to weary:—vi. To toil or labour; to drudge. H., *moiled**, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Moist, moyst, a. 22. Wet in a small degree; damp; humid; juicy; coat. water or other liquid. H., *moist'ly**, ad.; *moist'ness*, s. 91. H. also—*moist'ful*† (full of moisture), *moist'y*† (drizzling; &c.), a.

Moisten, moys'n, moys'tn§—K., vt. = *moist*†. 22, 45. To make moist; to wet in a small degree. H., *moistening*, moys'n-ing, p.; *moist'ened*, -nd, pp.; *moistener*, moys'n-ĕr (he or that), s. 89.

Moisture, moyst'-ūre, moys'-chūre—S., Wa., s. 22, 18. Moistness; dampness; humidity; a small quan. of any liquid. H., *moist'ureless*, a. 90.

Mokyi§, mōke'-e, a. Dark; murky; muggy.

Molar, mō'-lăr, a. = *mo'lary**, -e. Grinding; used for gr. or triturating (ch. app. to cert. teeth; v. i.). [grinder.

Mo'lar, s. = *mo'lar-tooth*. A double tooth or

Molasses, mo-lăs'-ăs, -ĕs—K., S., s. = (pref.) *melass'es*. Treacle.

Mole, mōle, s. A spot; appr., a small spot or discoloration of the skin; a mass of fleshy matter consist. gener. in the uterus; a small quad. wh. burrows in the ground; a massive work of masonry formed to defend a harbour from the viol. of the sea, also (less us.) a port or h. thus formed (civ. eng.); a massive mausoleum of a circular form (anc. Rome). H., *mole'-eyed*† (hav. imperceptible eyes; blind), s.; *mole'-bat* (a lumpy fish), *mole'coat* (a molehill), *mole'-cricket* (a burrowing insect), *mole'hill* (a little hillock thrown up by moles; fig., any thing very small), *mole'-track* (underground course of a m.), *mole'-warp*†, -worp (a mole), &c., s. 90.

Mole, vt. To clear of moles or molehills. (prov.)

Molecular, mo-lĕk'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 24. Bel. to or cons. of molecules.

Molecule, mŏl'-e-kūle, mōle'-kūle—We., s. 18. = *molécule*, Fr. 99. One of the elem. particles into wh. all bodies are sup. to be resolvable; a corpuscle or atom, single or compound. (chem.; physics.)

Molest, mo-lĕst', vt. To render uneasy; to disturb, trouble, vex. H., *molest'ing*, p.; *molest'ed*, pp., a.; *molest'er*, s.; *molestation*, mōl-ĕs-tā'-shun, s. 89.

Molest'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Troublesome. (v. v.)

Molten, mōle'-yĕn, s. 45. A flowering tree of China. [important.

Molimdnous†, -lĭm'-ĭn-ŭs, -lī'-me—S., s. Very

Mo'linist, -lĭn-ĭst, s. A fol. of Molina, a Sp. Jesuit. H., *Mo'linism*, -izm (a spec. of Arminianism), s. 90. [order of judges in Turkey.

Mollah, mŏl'-ăh, s. The title of the higher

*Mollient**, mŏl'-yĕnt, s. Emollient (q. v.).

Moll'ify, -e-fī, vt. To soften, to make soft or tender; to assuage; to calm or pacify; to qualify; to mitigate. H., *moll'ifying*, p., a.; *moll'ified*, pp.; *moll'ifier* (he or that), s.; *moll'iflable*†, a.; *mollification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Mollusc, mŏl'-ŭsk, s. = *moll'usk*. (pl., *moll'usca*, *moll'usks*, E.; *mollus'ca* [v. i.], L.) Lit., a soft creature; appr., one of the mollusca.

Mollusca, mŏl-lŭs'-kă, s. pl. One of the great prim. div. of the animal kingdom, incl. all those creatures (as slugs, snails, oysters, cuttle-fish, shell-animals gen., &c.) hav. a ganglieated nervous system dispersed irreg. through the body, wh. is soft and inarticulate. (zool.; v. sn.) [to or res. the mollusca.

Molluscan, -kăn, a. = *mollus'cous*, -kŭs. Pert.

Mollus'can, s. A mollusk.

Molossus, mo-lŏs'-ŭs, s. = *molŏss'*. A metrical foot (- - -). [L.] [metal. See *Melt*.

Molten, mōlt'n, a. 45. Melted; made of melted

Moly, mō'-le, s. Wild garlic. [lybic acid.

Molybdate, mo-lĭb'-dāte, s. 42. A salt of mo-

Molybdena, mŏl-ĭb-dē'-nă, s. = *molyb'den*, mo-. Native sulphuret of molybdenum.

Molybdenous, mo-lĭb'-dēn-ŭs, -dē'-nŭs—We., a. = *molyb'dic*; *molybden'ic*. 42. Pert. to or obt. from molybdena.

Molybdenum, mŏl-ĭb-dē'-nŭm, s. A white, brittle metal, obt. with dif. from molybdena.

Mome†, mōme, s. A dull, stupid, silent person.

Moment, mō'-mĕnt, s. Prim., force, momentum* (q. v.); h. fig., conseq., importance; weight, value; the smallest poss. portion of time; an instant, a twinkling.

Moment'al†, -ăl, a. Momentary; momentous.

Mo'mentary, -dr-e, a. = *momenta''neous*†. Done in a moment; lasting but a moment. H., *mo'mentarily* (every m.), ad. 91.

Mo'mently, -le, ad. For a moment; in a m.; every moment.

Momentous, -mĕnt'-ŭs, a. Impor.; weighty; of great conseq. H., *moment'ously*, 43, ad.; *moment'ousness*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Moment'ous, -tĭm, s. (pl., *moment'a*.) Quan. of motion in a mov. body; impetus. (mech.)

Momler, mūm'-e-ĕr, -ĕre, s. An evang. protestant (in contempt.—Swits., Fr., Ger.).

Momm'ery, -ĕr-e, s. Mummery (q. v.).

Momordicine, mo-mor'-de-sĭn, s. 56. Elaterine.

Momus, mō'-mŭs, s. The god of ridicule, mirth, and raillery. (myth.)

Mon-, pfx. See *Mono-*.

Monachal, mŏn'-ă-kăl, a. 29. Living alone; monastic; solitary.

Mon'achism, -kĭzm, s. 35. Monasticism.

Monad, mŏn'-ăd, mō'-năd—K., s. = *mon'ăde**. 17. An indivis. thing; an ultimate atom or simple unexten. point (metaph.); the simplest kind of extr. minute animalcula (zool.).

Monadelphian, mŏn-ă-dĕl'-fe-ăn, a. = *monadel'phous*, -fŭs. 45. Hav. the stamens united into one body by the filaments, as in the class *monadel'phia*. (bot.) 64.

Monadic, mo-năd'-ĭk, a. = *monad'ical*, -ăl. Being or res. a monad.

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Monandrian, -năn'-drē-ăn, a. = *monan'drous*, -drŭs. 45. Simply male; hav. one stamen only, uncon. with the pistil, as in the class *monan'dria*. (bot.) 64.

Monarch, mŏn'-ărk, s. 17, 29. Supreme; ruling.

Mon'arch, s. (f., *mon'archess*†.) The sole ruler of a state or nation; h., a king, a sov.‡; fig., he or that wh. is highest or chief of its kind; a president. [able to a monarch; regal.

Monarchal, mo-nărk'-ăl, a. 29. Pert. or suit-

Monarch'ic, -lk, a. = *monarch'ical*, -ăl; *monarch'ial**, -y'ăl. Of or rel. to monarchy; vested in a single ruler.

Monarchise, mŏn'-ărk-īze, vt. 60. To rule over as a monarch; to convert into a monarchy:—vi. To play the monarch. H., *mon'archising*, p.; &c. 89. [of monarchy.

Mon'archism, -īzm, s. 35. The prin. or the love

Mon'archist, -īst, s. An advocate of monarchy.

Monarchy, mŏn'-ărk-e, s. 17, 29. A state or a governm. in wh. the supreme power is vested absolutely in a single person; h., a kingdom, sovereignty, or empire†.

*Monasterial**, -ăs-tēr'-e-ăl, a. 45. Monastic.

Monastery, mŏn'-ăs-tĕr-e, mŏn'-ăs-tre†, s. 17. A house of relig. retirem. or seclus. for either monks or nuns (appr. or us., the former); an abbey, cloister, or convent.

Monastic, mo-năs'-tĭk, a. = *monas'tical*, -ăl. Pert. to monks or nuns, or to monasteries; reclusе; solitary. H., *monas'tically*, ad. 91.

Monas'tic, s. A monk.

Monas'ticism, -ts-sĭzm, s. 35. Monastic life.

Monas'ticon, -kŏn, s. 25. A book on monasteries.

Monday, mŭn'-dā, s. 17. The second day of the week.

Monde, mŏnd, mūnd—Fr., s. 99. Lit., the world; appr., a circle of people who know and visit each other (—S.); a small globe used as an ensign of royalty.

Monesia, mo-nē'-sh'a, s. The astring. bark of a Braz. tree, also the rough imported extract of it. (pharm.; &c.)

Monetary, mŭn'-e-tăr-e, -tĕr-e‡—K., We., a. 17, 25. Of or rel. to money or monied affairs; cons. in money.

Money, mŭn'-e, s. (pl., *mon'ĕys*, -īz, 64.) Current coin, or any thing wh. passes as its equiv. in commerce; any representation of property (whether coin or paper) forming the circulating medium of a country; fig., wealth, affluence. H., *mon'ĕyed* or *mon'ied*, mŭn'-īd (rich in money; cons. in m.), *mon'eyless*, a. 90. Among the comp. are—*mon'ey-bag*, *mon'ey-box*, *mon'ey-bröker* or *mon'ey-chänger* (one who deals in m. or exch.), *mon'ey-lender*, *mon'ey-matter* (an affair of m.; us. in pl.), *mon'ey-scrĭvener* (one who raises m. for others), *mon'ey-spinner*† (a small spider), *mon'eywört*, *mon'eyworth* or *mon'ey's-worth* (full value), &c., s.

Moneyage†, mŭn'-e-āje, s. 17, 32. An anc. form of land-tax or hearth-money. (Eng.)

Mon'eyer, -ĕr, s. A banker, a money-changer†; one of the 'company of moneyers' (= cert. off. of the royal mint under whose superin. and respons. the var. coins are manuf.).

Mongcorn, mŭng'-korn, s. 26. Mixed corn. († or prov.) [(now only used comp.).

Monger, mŭng'-gĕr, s. 30. A trader, a dealer

Mongol'fier, -fēre, s. An epithet of a fire-balloon (aft. its inventor).

Mongrel, mŭng'-grĕl, a. 30. Of mixed breed.

Monilifer, mo-nĭl'-e-fĕr, s. A necklace-bearer; appr., a cert. extinct fish. (fos.)

Monil'iform, -form, a. Necklace-shaped. (bot.)

Monitment†, mŏn'-e-mĕnt, s. 17. Someth. as a memorial, or as a token or mark; an inscription; an image; a chronicle or record;

Mon'ish†, -ĭsh, vt. To admonish (q. v.). [&c.

Monition, mo-nĭsh'-ŭn, mŏn-ĭsh'—S., s. 36. Instruction given by way of caution; warning; indication; admonition. [monitive.

Monitive, mŏn'-ĭt-ĭv, a. 17, 45. Monitory; ad-

Mon'itor, -ĭtr, s. 25. (f., *mon'itress*.) An adviser; one who warns of faults or informs of duty; the upper boy of a class who acts for or assists the master (schol.); a genus of lizards (zool.). H., *mon'itorship*, s. 90.

Monitorial, -ōrz'-e-ăl, a. 45. Of or rel. to a monitor; teaching or taught by monitors; admonitory. H., *monitŏr'ially*, ad. 91.

Mon'itory, -ŏr-e, a. 25. Giv. or cont. monition;

Mon'itory†, s. Admonition. [admonitory.

Monk, mŭngk, s. 45. Lit., a solitary; h., a relig. recluse; appr., a man who retires from ordin. temporal concerns, and uniting himself to some monastic order, devotes his life exclus. to religion. H., *monk'ish* (monastic, &c.), a.; *monk'hood*, -hŏŏd (cond. or char. of a m.), s. 90.—*Monk's hĕad*, *monks'hood* or *monk's hood*, are plants.

Monk'ery†, -ĕr-e, s. Monastic life (in reprosch).

Monk'ey, -e, s. (pl., *monk'eys*, -īz, 64.) One of the sev. smaller forms of the family *simiadæ*, marked by poss. a long tail (*baboons* hav. only a short one, and *apes* none); a name of contempt, par. for a mischievous person; the weight or hammer of a pile-driver (tech.).

Mono-, mŏn'-o [1], mŏ'-no, pfx. = *mon-* [2] (by comtr.). Alone; single. (Gr.)

Monocardian, mŏn-o-kär'-de-ăn, a. 45. Hav. a single heart (ichth.; herp.). H., (s) *monocar'dian*, s. 90-1. [plant. (bot.)

Monocar'pon, -pŏn, s. 25. A monocarpous

Monocar'pous, -pŭs, a. Bearing fruit but once, and then perishing. (bot.) [28. The unicorn.

Monoceros, mo-nŏs'-ĕr-ŭs, s. = *mond'ceros*†.

Monochlamydeous, mŏn-o-klăm-ĭd'-e-ŭs, a. 29, 42. Hav. only a single covering (as a calyx without a corolla, or the reverse.—bot.).

Mon'ochord, -kord, s. 29, 26. A mus. instr. of only one string.

Monochromat'ic, a. Cons. of one colour; emitting or exh. light of only one colour.

Mon'ochrome, -krōme, s. A painting exec. in a single colour. [time or period. (geol.)

Monocœnot'ic, a. Exis. at one and the same

Monoclinate, mo-nŏk'-lĭn-āte, a. 28. Hav. one of the axes obliquely inclined. (min.)

Monoc'linous, -ŭs, a. Hermaphrodite. (bot.)

Monocotyle'don, mŏn-o-, s. A monocotyledonous plant.

Monocotyle'donous, a. = *mon'ocotyle*, -kŏt'-ĭl. Hav. only one seed-lobe or seminal leaf. (bot.)

Monocrasy, mo-nŏk'-rā-se, s. Governm. by a single person. [alone.

Monocrat, mŏn'-o-krăt, s. One who rules

Monocular, mo-nŏk'-ū-lăr, a. = *monoc'ulous*, -ŭs. 18, 25. One-eyed. [insect.

Monocule, mŏn'-o-kūle, s. 18. A one-eyed

Monodactylous, -dăk'-tĭl-ŭs, a. 42. Hav. only one finger or toe.

Mon'odist, -dĭst, s. A writer of monodies.

[1] Exc. in *monogamy*, *monogamist*, *monography*, *monomial*, *monopathy*—S. [2] Alway mŏn—S.

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Mon'oden, -dŏn, s. A one-toothed animal; appr., the narwhal or sea-unicorn.

Monodramat'ic, a. Pert. to a monodrame.

Mon'odrame, -drām, -drūme—S., We., s. A dramatic performance by one person.

Mon'ody, -de, s. A poem or song in wh. a single mourner is supposed to bewail himself.

Monœcian, mo-nē'-eh'ăn, s. = *mona'cious*, -ah'ŭs, 27-8. Hav. the stamens and pistils in distinct flowers on the same plant, as in the class *mona'cia* (-eh'ă, s. pl.—bot.).

Monogamia[*], mŏn-o-gā'-me-ă, s. pl. 45. (sing., *mon'ogăm.*[*]) An order of plants hav. sep. simple flowers, not crowded into heads. (bot.) H., *monogă'mian* or *mŏnog'amous*, a. (v. i.) 90-1.

Monogamy, mo-nŏg'-ă-me, s. 30. A single wife; appr., the cond. or restraint of not marrying a second wife after the death of the first one. H., *monog'amous*, -mŭs (restric. to one wife; cons. of or prac. m.), a.; *monog'amist* (one who upholds m.), s. 90.

Monogram, mŏn'-o-grăm, s. A single letter or character; appr., a cipher or a single char. formed by the intertexture of two or more letters, and inten. as an abbr. of a name.

Monogramm'al, -ăl, a. = *monogramm'ic*, -ik. Res. or pert. to a monogram.

Mon'ograph, -grăf, s. 45. A short memoir, treatise, or descr., limited to a single thing or subj.; a descr. in lines without colour; a monogram[*].

Monographer, mo-nŏg'-răf-ĕr, s. = *monog'raphist*, -ist. A writer of monographs.

Monographic, mŏn-o-grăf'-ik, a. = *monograph'ical*, -ăl. 45. Of or rel. to a monograph, or to monography. H., *monograph'ically*, ad. 91.

Monography, mo-nŏg'-răf-e, s. 45. Descr. or repr. simply by lines, without colour; a monograph; the art or prac. of wr. monographs.

Monogynian, mŏn-o-jin'-yăn, a. = *monogynous*, mo-nŏj'-in-ŭs. 32, 45. Hav. only one pistil or stigma in a flower, as in plants of the order *mŏnogyn'ia* (-y'ă, s. pl.; sing. *mon'ogyn.*—bot.). 64.

Monohemerous[*], -hĕ'-mĕr-ŭs, a. 31. Lasting but a day. (path.) [cons. of a single stone.

Mon'olith, -lith, a. 37. A pillar or column

Monolith'ic, -lik, a. = *mon'olithal*, -ăl. Cons. of a single stone.

Mon'ologue, -o-lŏg, -lŏeg†—Sh., s. 30. A soliloquy; also a poem, song, or scene inten. for one performer. H., *monologist*, mo-nŏl'-o-jist (a soliloquist; a wr. or perform. of m.), s. 90.

Monomachy[*], mo-nŏm'-ă-ke, s. 29. A single combat; a duel; duelling. H., *monom'achist*[*], -kist (a duellist), s. 90.

Monoma'nia, mŏn-o-, s. Madness confined to one par. subject. [monomania.

Monoma'niac, a. Affec. with or marked by

Monoma'niac, s. One affec. with monomania.

Monome, mŏn'-ōme, s. = *monōm'ial* (q. v.). A quan. or expr. cons. of one term only; also a series of factors, all of wh. are single terms. (alg.) [series cons. of a single metre.

Monometer, mo-nŏm'-e-tĕr, s. A rhythmical

Monometric, mŏn-o-mĕt'-rik, a. Hav. the axes equal or similar. (crys.; min.)

Monomial, mo-nōme'-y'ăl, s. 45. A monome.

Monopathy, -nŏp'-ă-tha, s. 37. Solitary suffering or sensibility.

Monopet'alous, mŏn-o-, a. Hav. only one petal, or a one-petaled tubular corolla. (bot.)

Monophanous, mo-nŏf'-ă-nŭs, a. 45. Similar in appearance.

Monophthong, mŏn'-ŏp-thŏng, -ŏf—K., We., s. 45. A simple vowel sound; a letter formed of a single sound. H., *monophthong'al* (hav. only &c.), a. 90. See *Diphthong*.

Monophyllous, mo-nŏf'-il-ŭs, mon-o-fil'-ŭs—Br., a. One-leafed. (bot.)

Monopolise, mo-nŏp'-o-līze, vt. 60. To buy up or obt. poss. of the whole of anything, with the view of selling at advanced prices; fig., to engross or obt. the whole (in any sense). H., *monop'olising*, p., a.; *monop'olised*, pp.; *monop'oliser*, *monop'olist*, *monop'oler*†, s. 90.

Monop'oly, -le, s. A monopolising; the privilege of 'sole buying, selling, making, working, or using any thing' (leg.).

Monopolylogue, mŏn-o-pŏl'-e-lŏg, s. 42, 30. A polyphonic entertainm. by one person.

Monopteral, mo-nŏp'-tĕr-ăl, a. One-winged (app. to a temple or circular enclosure of columns supp. a roof without a cell—arch.).

Monoptote, mŏn'-ŏp-tōte—Ja., P., S., Sh., We., Wo., mo-nŏp'-tōte—A., E., Jo., K., We., s. A substantive hav. only one case. (gr.)

Monorhyme, mŏn'-o-rīme, s. 31. A poem in wh. all the lines end with the same rhyme.

Monosep'alous, a. Hav. only one sepal, or hav. the sepals united at the margin. (bot.)

Monosperm'ous, a. One-seeded. (bot.)

Monospher'ical, a. Cons. of one sphere.

Mon'ostich, -stik, s. 29. A poem complete in one verse.

Monostroph'ic, a. Hav. one strophe only; not varied in measure, so as to form only one great stanza. [monosyllables.

Monosyllab'ic, a. Cons. of one syllable, or of

Monosyll'able, s. A word of one syllable.

Monothalamous, -thăl'-ă-mŭs, a. One-chambered. (mal.; conch.)

Mon'otheism, s. The belief in the exis., and the worship of only one God. *H.*, *mon'otheist* (one who), s.; *monotheist'ic* (pert. to), a. 90-1.

Monotonous, mo-nŏt'-ŏn-ŭs, a. Hav. its cleavage distinct only in one direction. (min.)

Monotone, mŏn'-o-tōne, s. A single key or sound; a succes. of sounds hav. the same pitch. (mus.; orat.) H., *monoton'is*[*] or *monoton'icat*[*] (monotonous), a. 90.

Monotonous, mo-nŏt'-o-nŭs, a. Hav. a continued sameness of sound; wanting var. in cadence; fig., marked by dull uniformity gen. (v. i.). H., *monot'onously*, ad. 91.

Monot'ony, -ne, s. Dull uniformity of tone or sound in speaking or singing; fig., irksome sameness or want of variety gen. (as in liter. compos., scenery, mode of life, &c.).

Monotrematous, mŏn-o-trēm'-ă-tŭs, a. Hav. a com. outlet for both fæcal and generative products. (zool.)

Monotrig'lyph, -līf, s. An intercolumniation in the Doric order wh. brings only one triglyph over it. (arch.)

Monoxylon[*], mo-nŏks'-e-lŏn, s. A canoe or boat formed out of one piece of timber.

Monseigneur, mŏng-sēn'-yŭr, s. 99. A title of courtesy pfxd to the titles of cert. exalted personages, in addressing them. (Fr.)

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Monsieur, mŏs-yēh' or mŏs-yā', s. 99. The Fr. equiv. of 'Sir' and 'Mr'; a Frenchman§ (in reproach).

Monsoon, mŏn-sōōn', s. 20. A period. wind of the Ind. Ocean, wh. is south-west from Ap. to Oct., and north-east, the other 6 months of the year. (phys. geog.)

Monster, mŏn'-stĕr, s. Any thing out of the com. order of nature, a prodigy*; appr., an animal of a shape, or with parts wh. are not natural (phys.); fig., any person or thing horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief; any chimerical fig. used as a bearing

Mon'ster†, vt. To make monstrous. [(her.).

Mon'strance, -strănse, s. That in wh. the consecrated wafer is placed for the view of the congregation. (Ro. Cath.)

Monstrif'erous, -strĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. monsters.

Monstrous, mŏn'-strŭs, a. Unnat. in form; out of the com. course of nature; very strange or wonderful; prodigious; huge, enormous; horrible, shocking, hateful. H., *mon'strously*, 43, ad.; *mon'strousness* (state of being m.; enormity; &c.), *monstrosity*, -strŏs'-ĭt-e (state; also that wh. is m.; an unnat. produc.), *monstruos'ity*†, s. (v. su.) 91.

Mon'stroust§, ad. Exceedingly; very much.

Mont, mŏng, s. 99. Lit., a mount or mountain. —A *mont-de-piété* (-dĕh-pĕ'-ā-tā; *mon'te-di-pie'ta*, It.) is a pawnbroker's office conduc. on benev. principles. (Fr.) [tains.

Montanic, mŏn-tăn'-ĭk, a. Of or rel. to moun-

Montanist, mŏn'-tăn-ĭst, s. A fol. of *Mon'tanus*, a Phrygian bishop of the 2d century, who preten. to inspiration. H., *Mon'tanism*, -ĭzm (his tenets), s.; *Montanist'ic* (pert. to), a.; *Mon'tanize*, -ĭze, 60 (to fol., believe in, or imit. M.), vi. 90.

Montant, mŏn'-tănt, s. A term in fencing†; any upright piece in frame-work (arch.).

Montem, mŏn'-tĕm, s. A custom among the scholars of Eton school of exacting alms ('salt money'), on a cert. day, every third year. (L.)

Month, mŭnth, s. 17, 37. Prop., the period occupied by one revol. of the moon round the earth, pop. estim. at 4 weeks (= *lu'nar month*); one of the 12 parts of the year as they stand and are named in the calendar (var. from 28 to 31 days = *cal'endar month*); the space of time in wh. the sun passes through one of the 12 signs of the zodiac (av., 30 *d.*, 10½ *h.*, nearly = *so'lar month*).—A *month's'-mind*†§ = earnest desire or inclination.

Month'ling, -lĭng, s. A being of a month.

Month'ly, -le, a. Continued, lasting, or performed in a month; done, happening, or published once a month, or every month; hired by the month. H., *month'ly* (once a month; in every month), ad. 91.

Month'ly, s. A monthly publication.

Monticle, mŏn'-tĭkl, s. 45. = *mon'ticule*, 18. A little mount; a hillock. (geol.)

Monticulate, -tĭk'-ū-lāte, a. 18. Hav. many small projections. [mountain.

Montigenous, -tĭj'-ĕn-ŭs, a. 32. Prod. on a

Montoir, mŏng-twor', s. 26, 99. A horse-block. (man.) [Fr.]

Montross, mŏn-trŏs', s. A matross. [(Fr.)

Monture†, mŏng'-tūr, s. 99. A saddle-horse.

Monument, mŏn'-ū-mĕnt, s. 17-8. A structure or device erected to perpetuate the memory of a remar. event or a deceased person; a memorial; a tomb; a cenotaph; fig., any enduring evidence or example (as of genius or indus.); a boundary-stone or heap of stones (New Eng.).

Monument'al, -ăl, a. Of or rel. to a monument or a tomb; serving as a m.; memorial. H., *monument'ally*, ad. 91.

Moo, mōō, vi. To low. (§ or chl.)

Mood, mōōd, s. 20. Lit., mode*; temper of mind, humour, disposition; the designation, by the form of a verb, of our conception of an action, event, or being (whether as cert., conting., possible, &c.—gr.); the form of a syllogistic argum. (log.); style (mus.).

Mood'y, -e, a. Angry, peevish, fretful; out of humour; sad, pensive, gloomy. H., *mood'ily*, ad.; *mood'iness*, s. 91.

Moon, mōōn, s. 20. The satellite of the earth, the changing luminary of the night; a lunation, a month (*, †, or poet.). H., *mooned** (moon-like; crescented), *moon'ish** (res. the; variable, flighty), *moon'less*, *moon'y* (pert. to†; lunated*; tipsy§), a.; &c. 90. Among the comp. are—*moon'-eyed*§ (hav. m.-eyes; dim-eyed, purblind), *moon'-sad*† or *moon'-struck*† (lunatic), &c., a.; *moon'-beam* (a ray of light from the m.), *moon'-calf*† (a monster; a mole or false conception; a dolt), *moon'-eye*§ (an eye affec. by the m.), *moon'-fish* (from the shape of its tail-fin), *moon'-sad*, *moon'-seed*, *moon-tre'foil*, *moon'wort* (plants), *moon'stone* (a var. of resplen. felspar), &c., s. (v. i.)

Moon'at, -ĕt, s. A little moon.

Moon'light, -līte, a. Illuminated by the moon.

Moon'light, s. The light of the moon.

*Moon'ling**, -lĭng, s. A simpleton.

Moon'shee, -shē, s. A Mohammedan teacher of languages. (E. I.) [Moonlight.

Moon'shine†, -shīne, a. = *moon'shiny*†, -e.

Moon'shine, s. Moonlight; fig., mere show, without subs. or reality†; a month* (burlesque).

Moor, mōōr, s. An extensive waste without trees, and with little useful herbage, and gen. cont. scattered patches of heath, with a poor, friable, dark peaty soil, comet. marshy (agr.); also one of the Arabs of Mauritania (now, Morocco, Algiers, &c.), who subdued Spain in the 8th century. H., *moor'ish* or *moor'y* (res. a moor; sterile, marshy), *Moor'ish* (of or rel. to the Moors), a.; *moor-buzz'ard* (circus æruginosus), *moor'-cock* or *moor'-fowl* (the heath-cock or red grouse), *moor'-game* (appr., red grouse), *moor'-hen* (the gallinule or water-hen), *moor'stone* (surface granite), *moor-tit'ling* (the stone-chat), &c., s. 90.

Moor, vt. To secure a vessel by two anchors cast in opp. direc.; also to secure a v. to chains, weights (= *moor'ing-blocks*), or other fixed objects under water·(collec. called *moor'ings*, -lngz):—vi. To be confined (as a ship) by chains or cables. (naut.) H., *moor'ing*, p., a.; *moored*, pp.; *moor'ing* (act, &c.; v. su.), s. 89. [or somewhat hilly.

Moor'land, -lănd, s. Moory land, often marshy

Moose, mōōse, s. = *moos'-deer*. The Amer. elk.

Moot†, mōōt, s. Dispute; debate. H., *moot'-case** or *moot'-point** (a disput. c.; an unsettled ques.), *moot'-court* (for leg. discus. in law schools), *moot'-hall*† (mote-hall), &c., s. 90.

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Moot, vt. To bring forward a subj. (orig. a point of law) for the purp. of argum. or debate; to discuss or argue:—vi. To argue or plead on a mock cause, by way of exercise. H., *moot'ing*, p.; *moot'ed*, pp., a.; *moot'er*, s.; *moot'able*, a. 89.

Mop, möp, s. An instr. used to clean floors, &c., formed of pieces of cloth, or a collec. of thrums of wool, fastened to a stick or handle; a wry mouth†.

Mop, vt. To clean or rub with a mop:—vi. To make wry mouths in mockery†. H., *mopp'ing*, p.; *mopped*, pp.

Mope†, möpe, s. A mopish person.—*Mope'-eyed*, a. = dull or short-sighted.

Mope†, vt. To make mopish†:—vi. To be dull, stupid, or drowsy; to be spiritless or gloomy. H., *möp'ing*†, p., s.; *moped*†, pp. 89.

Mo"pish†, -ish, a. Dull; stupid; dejected. H., *möp'ishly*†, ad.; *möp'ishness*†, s. 91.

Moppet†, möp'-ĕt, s. A doll or puppet made of rag; a mopsey*.

Mop'sey†, -se, s. A girl or little girl (in petty fondness, or in reproach); a moppet*.

Mopus†, mō'-pŭs, s. A mope:—pl. Money§.

Moraine, mo-rān', s. 99. A longitudinal deposit of stony detritus, found at the bases and edges of glaciers. (Fr.)

Moral, mŏr'-ăl, a. 26, 34. Lit., rel. to manners; appr., pert. to or founded on the prac. or conduct of men in their relations as social beings, with ref. to right and wrong; subj. to the moral law, and capable of moral actions or social duties; founded on or conformable to morality or morals; virtuous, right, just; reasoning or instruc. with regard to social conduct, or vice and virtue; moralising* (as a person); supported by the evidence of reason or prob., founded on experience (as a m. certainty, a m. conclus., &c.); popular, embraced in the gen. business of life. H., *mor'ally*, ad. (v. i.) 91.—*Moral philos'ophy* = the science wh. treats of man's social rel. and duties; ethics:—*mor'al sense** = the feelings with wh. we regard men's actions and dispositions. See *Law*.

Mor'al, s. Lit., practice, custom; appr., good prac., morality (ch. used in the pl.; v. i.); the doctr. inculcated or the lesson taught by a fiction or fable.

Mor'alise, -lize, vt. 60. = *mor'al*†. To apply to a moral purp.; to explain in a moral sense; to correct the morals of†:—vi. To speak or write on moral subjects; to make moral reflec. or remarks. H., *mor'alising*, p., a.†; *mor'alised*, pp.; *mor'aliser*, *mor'alist* (v. i.), *mor'aler*†, s.; *mor'alising* (act or prac.), *moralisation**, -e-zā'-shŭn (m. reflections; explan. in a m. sense), s. 89.

Mor'alist, -lst, s. One who teaches the duties of life; a moral person*.

Morality, mo-răl'-ĭt-e, s. The doctr. or science of man's duty, ethics; the prac. of the moral duties, virtue; the qual. of an action, desire, or inten. wh. renders it right or wrong; an obs. kind of moral allegorical drama.

Morals, mŏr'-ălz, s. pl. 35, 64. Ethics, deontology; the prac. of the duties of life; conduct, behav.; course of life, in regard to good or evil. (v. su.)

Morass, mo-răs', s. A moor or moor-land saturated with water. (agr.) H., *morass'y*, a. 90.

Moravian, mo-rā'-ve-ăn, -rīve'-yăn†.—K., s. 45. Pert. to *Mora'via*, or to the sect or soc. of *Mora'vians* or *'United Brethren'*. H., (a) *Mora'vian*, s.; *Mora'vianism*, -lzm (relig. sys. of), s. 90.

Morbid, mor'-bĭd, a. 26. Diseased. H., *mor'bidly*, 43, ad.; *mor'bidness*, s. 91.

Morbific, -bĭf'-ĭk, a. = *morbif'ical*, -ăl. Caus. or generating disease. [measles; measly.

Morbillous, -bĭl'-ŭs, a. Pert. to or res. the

*Morbose**, -bōse', a. 45. Proc. from disease; unhealthy. H., *morbŏs'ity*†, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Morceau, mor-sō', s. 99. A bit, morsel, fragment. (Fr.)

Mordacious, mor-dā'-shŭs, a. 26-8. Apt to bite; biting; fig., snappish, sarcastic. H., *morda'ciously*, 43, ad.; *mordacity*, -dăs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

*Mordant**, mor'-dănt, a. 26. Biting; mordacious; hav. the qual. of comb. with and fixing (as dyes, &c.). H., *mor'dantly**, ad. 91.

Mor'dant, s. Any subs. used to fix, and to give permaneney or brilliancy to the colouring matter of dye-stuffs (dye.; eal.-pr.); sticky matter used to make gold-leaf adhere (gild.). [rosive. H., *mor'dicancy**, s. 91.

Mor'dicant†, -de-kănt, a. Biting; acrid; cor-

*Mordication**, -kā'-shŭn, s. Corrosion.

More, möre, s. comp. Greater in number, in quan., or in qual. or degree; greater; additional. (It oft. becomes a *s.* by ellipsis.) See *Many*, *Much*, *Some*.

More, ad. To a greater degree (oft. prec. by *the*); a second or another time; again; longer; before an *a.* it serves to form the comp. degree. 65, 68.

More, s. A greater quan., number, or degree; a greater thing; other thing; someth. further. (v. s.)

More†, s. A hill. H., *more'land** (hilly moor-

Moreen, mo-rēne', s. A stout woollen stuff, used for curtains, &c.

Morel, mo-rĕl', s. A plant; a sort of cherry.

Morel, mŏr'-ĕl, s. = *mŏr'il*. 26. The latticed mushroom (a small-ribbed, spherical var.; *morchel'la esculen'ta*—bot.).

Moreover, möre-ō'-vĕr, ad. Beyond what has been said; further; besides.

Moresque, mo-rĕsk', s. 99. Done after the manner of the Moors; arabesque:—s. An arabesque. (Fr.)

Morganatic, mor-găn-ăt'-ĭk, a. 26. Noting a marriage bet. a man of exalted rank and a woman of infer. birth, wh. does not confer the us. privileges of his rank, or the rights of inheritance; a left-handed marriage. (Ger.)

Mor'gay, -gā, s. The small spotted dog-fish, or bounce.

Morgue, morg, s. 26, 99. The place in certn French towns where the bodies of persons found dead are placed in order to be recognised or owned. (Fr.)

Moribund, mŏr'-e-bŭnd, a. 26. Dying*:—s. A dying person†. [quious.

Morigerous†, mo-rĭj'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Obedient; obse-

Mor'il, -ĭl, s. The morel. H., *moril'liform*, 26, a. 90. [grape; also the bird golden-eye. (Fr.)

Morillon, mo-rĭl'-yŭn, s. 99. A fine black

Morine, mō'-rĭn, s. 58. The colouring prin. of fustic. [E. I. plant.

Moringa, -rĭng'-gă, s. 30. A cert. Egyp. and

Morion, mōre'-e-ŭn, s. 45. A kind of helmet, without visor or beaver.

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Morisco, mo-ris'-ko, s. Moorish; moresque.
Moris'co, s. = *Morisk'**. (pl., *Moris'coes*, -kōze.) Any thing Moorish; a moresque*; appr. the Moorish lang.; the morris-dance, also one who performs it:—pl. The desc. of the Moors who rem. in Spain after the taking of Granada (A.D. 1492).
Morkin, mor'-kin, s. 26. A beast that has died from sickness or mischance. (hus.)
*Mor'land**, -länd, s. Moreland.
Mor'ling, -ling, s. Mortling.
*Mor'mo**, -mo, s. A bugbear; false terror.
Mormon, mor'-mŏn, s. 25-6. One of the sect founded by Joseph Smith, an Amer. relig. impostor who preten. to be inspired; also a genus of birds (puffins—orn.). H., *Mor'monism*, -izm (the absurd and immoral doctr. and prac. of the M.), s. 90. [post.)
Morn, morn or mȧwrn, s. 26. Morning. († or
Morn'ing, -ing, a. Pert. to the morning; done, occur., used, or being in the morning. H., *morn'ing-gown*, *morn'ing-star* (Venus when she rises bef. the sun), &c., s. 91.
Morn'ing, s. The first part of the day, exten. from 12 at night to noon; pop., the time bet. dawn and the middle of the forenoon, or till the sun has run the first fourth part of his daily course; fash., all that part of the day bef. dinner; fig., the first or early part (as of life).
Morocco, mo-rŏk'-o, s. A fine var. of grained-leather prep. from goat-skin or sheep-skin, orig. imported from *Morocco*.
Morone, -rōne', a., s. The colour, or hav. the colour of the unripe mulberry; maroon.
Morose, mo-rōse', a. 35. Of a sour temper; gloomy; sullen; severe. H., *morose'ly*, 43, ad.; *morose'ness*, *morŏs'itў*†, s. 91.
Morexylic, -rŏks-il'-ik, a. 43. Noting an acid found in the white mulberry.
Morpheus, mor'-fe-us, s. 26, 45. The god of dreams (myth.); fig., sleep† (prec. by *lap* or
Mor'phew, -fū, s. Scurf on the face. [*arms of*).
Morphia, mor'-fe-ă, morf'-y'ă†, s. = *morphine*, -fin; *mor'phina*, -fe-nă. 26, 45; 58. A pec. alkaloid, the hypnotic prin. of opium. H., *morphiometry*, -ŏm'-e-tre (art or oper. of test. opium quantitatively for m.—chem.), s. 90.
Morphology, -fŏl'-o-je, s. 45. That departm. of botany wh. treats of the metamorphosis of organs. H., *morphological*, -lŏj'- (part. to m.), s. 90.
Morris, mŏr'-ris, s. = *mor'rice*, -ris. 26. Morisco:—s. Orig., a Moorish dance; afterw. a d. in wh. bells, castanets, tambours, &c., are introd. (= *mor'ris-dance*); nine men's morris (q. v.). H., *mor'ris-dancer*, *mor'ris-pike*, &c., s. 90-1.
Morrow, mŏr'-ro, s. 26. Orig., morning†; appr., the first day after the present one; h. also, the day next after any day specified.
Morse, morse, s. 26. The walrus or sea-horse.
Morsel, mor'-sĕl, s. 26. A bite, a mouthful; a small piece fit to be tasted or eaten; a small quantity§.
Mort, mort, s. 26. A tune sounded at the death of game† (hun.); a salmon in his third year (sng.).
Mortal, mor'-tăl, a. 26. Subject to death, destined to die; bel. to or caus. death; deadly; fatal; punishable with death (as sin or crime); human; extreme, viol.§; tedious, vexatious†. H., *mor'tally*, 43, ad.; *mortal'ity*, s. (v. i.) 91. [human being.
Mor'tal, s. A being subj. to death; appr., a
*Mor'talise**, -tlz, vt. 60. To render human or mortal. H., *mor'talising**, p.; *mor'talised**, pp.; *mor'talliser**, s.; *mortalisation**, -e-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.
Mortality, -tăl'-it-e, s. State of being mortal; death; frequency or number of deaths; human nature; power of destr., fatality†. (v. a.)
Mortar, mor'-tăr, s. The cement formed of lime, sand, &c., used by builders (arch.); a short cannon with a wide bore, for discharging shells, &c. (mil.); a ves. in wh. subs. are bruised or powdered with a pestle (pharm.; &c.); a chamber-light (= *mor'ter**; par. a 'dumpy' n.-l. of wax or stearine).
Mortgage, mor'-gāje, s. 26, 30-2. Lit., a dead pledge†; appr., the grant of an estate in fee as security for a loan or debt, with a cond. that, if the money is returned by a cert. day, the grant shall be void (leg.); any thing put into the hands of a creditor as security for a debt†; the state of being pledged.
Mor'tgage, vt. To pledge, convey, or make over, as security for a debt. (v. s.) H., *mor'tgaging*, p.; *mor'tgaged*, pp., a.; *mor'tgager*, *mortgageor*, -gă-jor' (when opp. to mortgagee; v. i.), s. 89. [is mortgaged. (v. v.)
Mortgagee, -gă-jē', s. One to whom an estate
Mortiferous, mor-tif'-ĕr-us, a. Deadly.
Mortified, mor'-te-fīde, a. 26. Gangrenous; humbled, subdued, abashed. H., *mor'tifiedness**, s. (v. v.) 91.
Mor'tify, -fī, vt. To make dead, to disorganise (as some part of a living body); fig., to destr. the active powers or essen. qual. of; to subdue, restrain, or bring into subjec. (as the appetites or passions); to subdue the body to the mind (as by penance, abstin., or painf. severities—scrip.; &c.); to humble, depress, vex:—vi. To lose vitality (as flesh); to become corrupt or gangrenous; to be subdued; to prac. bodily severities (relig.). H., *mor'tifying*, p., a.; *mor'tified*, pp., a.; *mor'tifier*, s.; *mortification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn (local death, gangrene; penance, humil., &c.; a kind of mortmain—Sco. l.), s. 89.
Mor'tifying, -ing, a. Humiliating, &c. (v. v.) H., *mor'tifyingly*, ad. 91.
Mortise, mor'-tis, s. 26. The cut made in a piece of wood to receive the 'tenon' of another piece.
Mor'tise, vt. To form a mortise in; to join by a mortise and tenon. (arch.; carp.) H., *mor'tising*, p., s.; *mor'tised*, -tist, pp., a. 89.
Mortling, mort'-ling, s. = *mor'ling*. 26. Wool plucked from a dead sheep.
Mort'main, -māne, s. The poss. of lands or tenements in 'dead hands,' or such as cannot alienate (as of a corporation, guild, or fraternity.—leg.). [not made.
Mort'pay†, -pā, s. Dead pay; (l. c.) paym.
Mortuary, mor'-tū-ĕr-e, -chū—ŭ, Wa., s. 26, 36. Pert. to the burial of the dead.
Mor'tuary, s. A fee paid the incumbent of cert. parishes on the death of a parishioner (leg.); a burial-place†. [tree. (L.)
Morus, mō'-rŭs or mōr'-ŭs, s. The mulberry-
Mosaic, mo-zā'-ik, a. = *Moza'ical*, -ăl. 35. Pert. to Moses, his writings, or his law. H., *Moza'ically*, ad. 91.

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Mos'ic, s. = *mosa'ic-work*, -würk. The art of forming designs, &c., with minute pieces of coloured glass, stones, or pebbles, inlaid upon metal, or cemented on a ground of stucco; also a design so formed. (arch.; pa.) H., *mosa'ic or mosa'ical* (rel. to or composed of), a. 90.

Mosa'ic-gold, -göld, s. Bisulphuret of tin; also a fine gold-coloured var. of brass; likewise an alloy of copper, zinc, and gold.

Mosasaurus, mōs-*ă*-saw'-rŭs, mo-zā—S., s. 35, 3. An extinct gigantic saurian allied to the crocodile. [small plant.

Mouchatel, mōs'-kă-tĕl, mŭs'-‡, s. 17. A cert.

Moselle, mo-zĕl', s. Wine from Moselle. (Fr.)

Moslem, mŏz'-lĕm, s. 35. A Mussulman.

Mosque, mŏsk, s. A Mohammedan church.

Mosquito, mŏs-kē'-to, mŭs-‡, s. (pl., *mosquitoes*, -tōze.) 17, 99. A small gnat, or gnat-like insect, aboun. in the marshes and low lands of warm climates. (Port.; Sp.)

Moss, mŏs, s. Pop., any minute, small-leaved, cryptogamic plant (par. a lichen); appr., one of a nat. order of small simple-leaved, herbaceous plants (*mus'ci*, -sī, s. pl., L.), with simple branching stems (bot.); a bog, a morass. H., *moss'-capped*, *moss'-clad*, *moss-grown*, a.; *moss'-land* (l. abound. in peat-moss, but not so wet as peat bog or morass), *moss'-berry* (cranberry), *moss'-trooper* (one of the bandits that form. infes. the northern borders of Eng.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Moss, vt. To cover with moss (as by nat. growth). H., *moss'ing*, p.; *mossed*, pp.

Mossy, mŏs'-e, a. Overgrown or aboun. with moss. H., *moss'iness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Most, mōst, a. su. 16. Cons. of the greatest number, or of the gr. quantity; greatest. H., *most'ly*, ad. 91. See *More*.

Most, ad. In the greatest or highest degree; almost‡; bef. an *a.* it expr. the su. degree. 65.

Most, s. The greatest number, part, or quan.; the utmost value, extent, effect, degree, &c.

Mostick, mŏs'-tĭk, s. A maulstick. (pa.) [part.

Mostwhat†, mōst'-hwăt, ad. 31. For the most

Mot, mŏt, mō—K., Fr., s. 99. Lit., a word; h., a saying, a motto; a cert. brief strain on a hunting-horn. [proverb. small; a spot.

Mote, mōte, s. A small particle; any thing

Mote†, s. A court or meeting. H., *mote'hall*† or *mote'house*† (town-hall), s. 90.

Motet, mo-tĕt', mō'—K., J. & M., s. = *motett'o*, It. A short piece of sacred music. (Fr.)

Moth, mŏth, s. 37. A lepidopterous insect of the section 'nocturna' (entom.); an insect that breeds in and eats clothes, &c.†; fig., that wh. grad. and silently consumes anything. H., *mŏth'y*, -e, or *moth'en*† (full of m.), a.; *moth'mullen*, *moth'wort* (plants), s.; (to) *moth'-eat*, -ēte, vt.; *moth'-eaten*, pp., a.; &c. 89, 90. [received by birth; vernacular.

Mother, mŭth'-ĕr, s. 17, 38. Native; natural; *Moth'er*, s. A fem. parent; appr., a woman that has borne offspring (correlative to son or daugh.); fig., that wh. has prod. any thing; that wh. is the oldest or chief; one who exerc. motherly care and tenderness towards another; a term of address to an old woman (rude or fam.); hysterical passion†; a thick slimy subs. formed in cert. liquors† (par. vinegar). H., *moth'erly*, *moth'erless*, s.; *moth'er-hood*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 90. H. also —*moth'er-land** (fatherland), *moth'er-water* (a solution from wh. crystals have been obt. —chem.), *moth'er-wit* (native wit; com. sense), *moth'erwort* (a bitter plant), &c., s. —A *moth'er-in-law* is the m. of one's husb. or wife; a stepmother*:—*mother-of-pearl*, -ŏv-pĕrl' (mŭth'—Wa., We.), the internal nacreous layer of those shells wh. prod. pearls; nacre:—*mother-of-thyme*, -tīme' (mŭth'—We.), a plant:—*mother-ca'rey's-chicken*, the storm petrel (naut.).

Mother, mŭth'-ĕr, vt. 17, 38. To adopt or to ascribe to (as a son or daugh.):—vi. To form or concrete* (as the 'mother' of liquors). H., *moth'ering*, p.; *moth'ered*, pp.

Moth'ering, -ĭng, s. A visiting of parents on Midlent Sunday. (prov.; v. v.) [s. 91.

Moth'erless, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *moth'erlessness*,

Moth'erly, -le, a. Of or rel. to, or becoming a mother; tender; parental. H., *moth'erly*, ad.; *moth'erliness*, s. 91. [s liq.; v. s.).

Moth'ery, -e, s. Cont. thick slimy matter (as

Motific, mo-tĭf'-ĭk, a. Prod. motion.

Motion, mō'-shŭn, s. 16, 36. The act or state of moving (app. either to a whole body or to its parts), change of place or of local position (each as opp. to *rest*); animal life and action; a single act of motion; change of posture; movement, gait, action; agitation, excitem.; internal action (par. of the bowels); direc., tendency (phys. or ment.); impulse commun.; a proposal made at an organised assemb. or meeting; an appl. to a court to obt. some rule or order (leg.); man. of beating time (mus.); attitude wh. prep. the animal for a given motion (pa.; sculp.). H., *mo'tionless*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Mo'tion, vt. To propose or move†:—vi. To make a signif. movem. or gesture with the hand‡; to make proposals†. H., *mo'tioning*†, p.; *mo'tioned*‡, -shŭnd, pp.; *mo'tioner*†, *mo'tionist*‡ (mover, proposer), s. 89.

Motive, mō'-tĭv, a. 45. Caus. motion; moving; able or tend. to move. (us. restr. to mech. m.)

Mo'tive, s. That wh. incites to action, determ. the choice, or moves the will; that wh. may or ought to be a motive; incentive, inducem., reason. [tion; qual. of being infl. by motives.

Motivity, mo-tĭv'-ĭt-e, s. Power of prod. mo-

Motley, mŏt'-le, a. Cons. of diff. colours; variegated; dappled; h., diversified in parts, charac., or kinds.

Motor, mō'-tŏr, s. 17. A mover. (anat.)

Mo'tory, -tŏr-e, a. 25. = *motorial*, -tōre'-e-ăl, 45. Giv. motion; motive. (anat.; phys.)

Mottled, mŏt'ld, a. 45. Marked with spots or streaks; maculated.

Motto, mŏt'-o, s. (pl., *mott'oes*, -ōze.) Prim., a word†; appr., a phrase or short sentence added to a device, appended to coat armour, or pfxd to any thing written.

Mould, möld, s. 55. Soil rich in decayed veg. matter; the down-like subs. (microscopic fungi) wh. forms on bodies in warm damp air; matter of wh. any thing is made; the matrix, or the hollowed form in wh. any thing is cast, or from wh. it receives its shape; cast or form given; the sutures or contexture of the skull†; the body* (in ref. to the dress); a pad formed of pieces of vellum (gold-b.); a thin piece of timber used as a pattern (nav. arch.). H., *mould'y*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

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Mould, vt. To cause to contract mould*; to cover with mould or soil; to form in a mould; to shape or fashion; to knead:—vi. To become mouldy. H., *mould'ing*, p.; *mould'ed*, pp., a.; *mould'er*, s.; *mould'able*†, a.; *mould'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Moulder, möld'-ĕr, vt. To turn to dust*; to cause to moulder*:—vi. To turn to dust or crumble by nat. decay; to perish; to waste away grad.; to burn slowly and without flame†. H., *mould'ering*, p., a.; *mould'ĕred*, pp. 89.

Mould'ing, -ing, s. Any thing moulded, or wh. appears to be so; a narrow orn., of some length, jutting out beyond the surface of a wall, column, wainscot, &c. (arch.; v. v.).

*Mould'warp**, -worp, s. 8. The mole.

Mould'y, -e, a. Overgrown with mould. H., *mould'iness*, s. (v. v.) 91. [used with a crane.

Mouline, mōō'-lēne, s. A mach. for heaving,

Moulinet, -lĭn-ĕt', s. A kind of turnstile.

Moult, mōlt, s. 55. Moulting. (v. v.)

Moult, vi. To change or shed the feathers, hair, skin, horns, &c. (ch. app. to the f. of birds). H., *moult'ing*, p.; *moult'ed*, pp.; *moult'ing* (act; process; appr., the period. fall of the plumage of birds), s. 89.

Mound, mownd, s. 23. Someth. raised or thrown up (par. for defence or orn.); an artif. bank of earth or stone (fort.); an artif. mount (gard.). [or mounds.

*Mound**, vt. To defend or fortify with a mound

Mount, mownt, s. 23. A mountain or hill; an orn. mound (gard.). See *Mont*.

Mount, vt. To raise aloft or on high; to ascend, to climb; to get upon (as a horse, &c.); to furn. with horses; to prep. for use or exh., to frame or set in frame-work (as a sword, a picture, a jewel); to carry (as a ship her guns); to set on a carriage (as a cannon); to assume a post and duty (as a sentinel = to *mount guard**); to embrace (as a stallion):—vi. To rise on high; to ascend; to tower, to be of great elevation; to get on horseback; to amount†. H., *mount'ing*, p., a.†; *mount'ed*, pp., a.; *mount'er*, s.; *mount'able*†, a.; *mount'ing* (act of; also that by or in wh. any thing is m.; equipm.; embellishm.; setting), s. (v. i.) 89.

Mountain, mownt'-ăn, mown'-tĭn†§—K., Wa., s. 23, 45. Of or rel. to m.; growing, dwell., or found on a mountain.

Mount'ain, s. One of the higher elev. of the earth's surface; a hill of stupendous height and extensive range; a hill rising abruptly to more than 1200 feet above the surr. country (Eng. geol.); fig., any thing prover. large. H., *mount'ain-ash* (an orn. tree), *m.-blue* (native blue carb. of copper), *m.-cork* (a kind of asbestos), *m.-dew*†, -dū (gen. Sco. whisky), *m.-green* (prop., native gr. carb. of copper), *m.-leather* (a var. of asbestos), *m.-limestone* (limestone strata imm. below the coal-measures—geol.), *m.-milk* (a soft spongy var. of carb. of lime), *m.-parsley*, *m.-rose* (plants), *m.-soap* (soap'—S.; a soft dark-brown min.), *m.-tallow* (a min.), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Mountaineer, -ēr' *or* -nēr', s. = *mount'ainer*†, -ĕr. An inhab. of a mountain; h., a rustic; (in a bad sense) a freebooter, a savage.

Mount'ainet†, -ĕt, s. A hillock.

Mount'ainous, -ŭs, a. Full of mountains†; fig., rea. a m.; large, huge. H., *mount'ainousness*, s. 91.

Mountebank, mownt'-e-bănk, s. 23. Prim., a quack who mounts a bench or stage in a market, &c., to boast of his skill and nostrums; h., any boastful pretender or charlatan; one of a trav. equestrian company† (prov.). [ery.

Mount'ebank†, vt. To cheat or gull by quack-

*Mount'ebankry**, -re, s. Quackery; charlatanry. [ad. 91.

Mount'ingly, -ing, p., a. (v. v.) H., *mount'ingly*,

Mount'y†, -e, s. The rise of a hawk. (falc.)

Mourn, mōrn, vt. 16, 34. To grieve for, to lament; to utter sorrowfully:—vi. To grieve; to be sorrowful; to wear mourning (v. i.). H., *mourn'ing*, p., s.; *mourned*, pp.; *mourn'er* (also one who fol. a funeral in m.), s.; *mourn'ing* (act; also the dress, &c., us. assumed on the death of a friend or rel.), s. 89.

Mourne, mōrn, s. The round end of a staff†; the part of a lance wh. bears the steel head.

Mourn'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Hav. the appear. of sorrow; caus. sorrow; expressive of grief; feeling grief; doleful; sorrowful; lugubrious. H., *mourn'fully*, 42, ad.; *mourn'fulness*, s. (v. v.) 91. [ad. 91.

Mourn'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *mourn'ingly*,

Mouse, mowze, s., pfx. 23, 35. Of or for mice; fleshy (cook.). H., *mouse'-buttock* (of beef), *mouse'-ear* (a plant), *mouse'-hawk* (that feeds on), *mouse'-hole*, *mouse'-hunt*†, *mouse'-tail* (a plant), *mouse'-trap*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90-1.

Mouse, s. The pretty but annoying little rodent quad. that infests our houses and granaries; a knob of spun-yarn worked on a rope (naut.). H., *mous'y*, a. (v. su.) 90.

Mouse, mowze, vt. 22, 35. To tear in pieces and devour†:—vi. To catch mice (as a cat); to watch for and pursue slily*†. H., *mous'ing*, p.; *moused*, pp.; *mous'er*, s. 89.

Moustache, mōōs-tăsh', s. 99. Long hair on the upper lip. (Fr.)

Mouth, mowth, s. (pl., *mouths*, mowthz.) 23, 37-8. The aperture in the body of an animal by wh. its food is received and voice uttered; fig., any thing rea. a mouth; any opening or channel by wh. any thing is received or discharged, or by wh. it is entered (as the m. of a bottle, a gun, a cavern, a river, &c.); the entrance; the instr. of speaking; a speaker or prin. speaker (§ or burlesque); cry, voice; words uttered, or what they express (scrip.); a wry mouth§; a cavetto, or hollowed curved moulding (arch.). H., *mouthed*, mowthd (mowthd—K., S., We.; hav. a mouth; m. comp.; v. v.), *mouth'less*, a.; (a) *mouth'ful* (fig., a proverb. small quan.), s. 90. H. also —*mouth'-made*§ (insincere), a.; *mouth'-friend*§ (a pretended f.), *mouth'-honour*† (insincere praise), *mouth'-piece*, -pēs (the part of a mus. instr. to wh. the m. is app.; fig., one who speaks for or who deliv. the opin. of others), &c., s.—*Down in the mouth*§ = dejected; mortified:—to *stop the mouth*§ = to silence or confound.

Mouth, mowth, vt. 23, 38. To utter with a voice affec. loud or swelling†; to take into or seize with the mouth*§; to eat, chew, &c.*§; to reproach or insult with clamour, or with undeserved praise§:—vi. To speak

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in a loud affec. manner†; to declaim, rant, vociferate†. H., *mouth'ing*†, p., a.; *mouthed*, pp., a.; *mouth'er**, s.; (a) *mouth'ing*†, s. (v. s.) 89.

Movable, mōōv'-ăbl, a. 16, 45; 61. That may be moved; suscep. of motion; portable; not fixed; varying in time from year to year (as cert. church festivals). H., *mo''vably*, mōōv'-, ad.; *mo''vableness, movabil'ity**, s. (v. v.) 91.

Mov'ables, -blz, s. pl. 45. Goods, wares, furniture, &c. (as distinct from houses, lands, and fixtures.—leg.).

Move, mōōve, s. 16, 20. The act of moving; right of moving; a movement (par. at. chess). H., *move'less*, a. 90.

Move, vt. To carry or convey from one place to another; to cause to change place or posture (in any way); to put into motion; to excite into action; to give impulse to; to persuade, to prevail on; to actuate, prompt, instigate; to cause to act or determine; to affect the feelings of, to touch pathet.; to arouse, provoke, irritate; to excite or affect in any manner; to propose or bring forward (as a motion or resolution); to recommend to favour or acceptance (as a suit):—vi. To be in motion; to have motion or action; to change place or posture; to pass or go from one part or place to another; to walk; to march; to change residence; to make a motion (as in a court or organised meeting). H., *mo''ving*, mōōv'-, p., a.; *moved*, mōōvd, pp.; *mo''ver* (he or that), s.; *mo''vable*, a.; *mo''ving* (act of; motive; impulse), *move'ment*, s. (v. i. et su.) 89.

Move'ment, -mĕnt, s. Motion; the act or manner of moving; excitem., agitation; the train of wheel-work of a clock or watch (hor.); any single strain or part hav. the same meas. or time (mus.); the party in a state who aim at the estab. or enlargem. of pop. rights (pol.). [That wh. moves any thing.

Movent†, mō'-vĕnt, a. Moving; movable:—s.

Moving, mōōv'-ĭng, a. Hav. motion; touching, pathetic; adapted to affect the passions or feelings. H., *mo''vingly*, 43, ad.; *mo''vingness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Mow, mow, s. 23. A pile of hay, or of corn in sheaves, deposited in a barn (agr.); a distorted or wry mouth†. H., (to) *mow*, vt.; *mow'burn* (to heat or ferm. in the mow), vi.; *mow'burned*, pp., a.; &c. 89, 90.

Mow, mō, vt. 16. To cut down with a scythe (as grass, &c.); to cut the grass from (as a field); fig., to cut down or destroy sweepingly and indiscrim., or in great numbers or quan.:—vi. To cut grass or other herbage with a scythe; to prac. mowing; to cut and make grass into hay. H., *mŏw'ing*, p.; *mŏwed*, prt.; *mōwed, mōwn*, pp., a.; *mow'er*, s.; *mow'ing* (act of; also land from wh. grass is cut—agr.), s. 89.

Moxa, mŏks'-ă, s. A small cone of inflam. matter (orig., the wool of a Chinese plant) burnt upon a part of the body, to relieve deep-seated pain. (surg.)

Moya, moy'-ă, s. 22. Mud poured out from volcanoes. (So. Amer.)

Mucal, mū'-kăl, a. 18. Mucous.

Much, mŭtch, s. 29. (comp., *more*; su., *mōst*.) Great in quan. or amount; long in time; many†§. H., *much'ness*† (quantity), s. 91.

Much, ad. In or to a great degree; by far; greatly; to a cert. degree; often, long; about, nearly. [It is a com. add. to participles and to verbal *a.*: as *much'-lōved, much-regrett'ed*, &c.]

Much, s. A great quan.; a great deal; more than enough, abundance; a cert. quan.; a heavy service or burthen; an uncom. thing, someth. strange†. [just as.

Much'what†§, -hwŏt, a. 31. Nearly; almost;

Mucic, mū'-ăk, a. 18. Of or from gum. H., *mu'cic acid* (saccholactic acid), s. 91.

Mu'cid, -ăd, a. Musty; slimy. H., *mu'cidness*, s. 91.

Mucilage, mū'-se-lăje, s. 18, 45. A viscid aqueous solution of gum or like veg. matter.

Mucilaginous, -lăj'-in-ŭs, a. 32. Pert. to, res., or secreting mucilage; slimy; viscous. H., *mucill'ginousness*, s. 91. [mucilage.

Muciparous, -sĭp'-ă-rŭs, a. Secreting or prod.

Muck, mŭk, s. Dung in a moist state; filth; fig., any thing mean, vile, or filthy†; a sud. indiscrim. attack by an indiv. upon all he meets (Java, &c.):—pl. Muxs (prov.). H., *muck'-heap, muck'-sweat*§, -swĕt (a profuse disagr. s.), *muck'-worm*, -wŭrm, &c.s. (v. i.) 90.

Muck†, vt. To manure with dung. (prov.)

Muck'er§, -ĕr, s. A mess; a muddle. (prov.)

Muck'er†, vt. To get and save meanly; to hoard up. [pocket-handkerchief. (prov.)

Muck'inger†§, -in-jĕr, s. = *muck'ender*†. A

Muck'y§, -e, a. Muck-like; nasty; filthy. H., *muck'iness*†, s. 91. [(L.)

Mucor, mū'-kōr, s. 18. Mouldiness; sliminess.

Mucoso-sacch'arine*, -ko-so, a. Res. both gum and sugar. (chem.)

Mucous, mū'-kŭs, a. 18. Pert. to, secreting, or res. mucus; slimy, ropy, lubricous. H., *mu'cousness, mucŏs'ity**, -it-e, s. 91.—The *mu'cous membrane* is the membranous lining of the open canals and cavities of the body (anat.).

Mu'cronate, -kro-nāte, a. = *mu'cronāted*, -ĕd. Pointed; tipped with a hard point (bot.).

Mu'culent, -kū-lĕnt, a. Mucus-like; slimy.

Mucus, mū'-kŭs, s. 18. The slimy secretion of the mucous membrane; any muculent organic secretion†. (L.)

Mud, mŭd, s. The soft slimy matter found at the bottom of still waters; earth or soil rend. very moist and soft, or even semi-fluid, with water; the wet filth of roads, &c. H., *mudd'y*, a.; *mud'-fish* (a spe. of cyprinus), *mud'-sill* (the s. of a bridge on the bed of a river, &c.), *mud'-sucker* (a cert. sea-fowl), *mud'-wall*, -wăwl (also a cert. bird), *mud'wort*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Mud, vt. To bury in mud or slime*; to soil with mud; to render muddy. H., *mudd'ing*, p.; &c.

Mudarine, mū'-dăr-in, s. 18, 58. A pec. emetic subs. obt. from the root-bark of *mu'dar* or *yercound*. [confusion (ch. app. to dom. affairs).

Muddle†, mŭd'l, s. 45. A turbid state*; dirty

Mudd'le†, vt. To make foul or turbid (as a liq.); to waste by muddling (fol. by *away*); to cloud or stupefy with drink:—vi. To become turbid*; to contract filth; to be occupied meanly and confusedly. H., *mudd'ling*†, p., s.; *mudd'led*†, pp., a. 89.

Muddy, mŭd'-e, a. Cov. with or cont. mud (as a street, &c.); cons. of or res. mud; foul or

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soiled with mud; turbid, cloudy (as a liq.); dark, impure; fig., dull, heavy, stupid†. H., *mudd'ily*, ad.; *mudd'iness*, s. 91. H. also—*mudd'y-brained*†, *mudd'y-headed*†, *mudd'y-mettled**, &c. a.

Mudd'y, vt. To make muddy (in any of its senses). H., *mudd'ying*, p.; *mudd'ied*, -id, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Muezzin, mū-ĕz'-in, s. The clerk or crier of a mosque who, from its minaret, proclaims the summons to prayer. [the hands.

Muff, mŭf, s. A warm portable receptacle for

Muff'in, -in, s. A kind of light, spongy tea-cake.

Muffle, mŭf'l, s. 45. An arched ves. with a flat bottom, placed in the furnace to receive the cupels. (assay.)

Muff'le, vt. To cover close, to wrap up (par. from the weather); to blindfold; fig., to conceal, to involve; to deaden the sound of by winding someth. round (as bells, oars, &c.):—vi. To speak as with a muffled voice; to mutter. H., *muff'ling*, p.; *muff'led*, pp., a.; *muff'ler* (appr., a warm cov. for the face*), s. 89. [sheep.

Muff'lon, -lŭn, s. 25. The musmon, or wild

Mufti, mŭf'-te, s. (pl., *muf'tis*.) A doctor or offic. expoun. of the law of the Koran. (Tur.)

Mug, mŭg, s. A small drinking-vessel. (com. with upright sides); a cup, a jug*. H., *mug'-house*† (an alehouse), *mug'-weed*, *mug'-wort* (plants), &c., s.

Muggletonian, mŭg-gl-tōnz'-yăn, s. 45. One of a sect founded by a relig. impostor named *Mug'gleton*.

Muggy†, mŭg'-e, a. = *mugg'ish*†, -ish. Moist, damp; warm, damp, and close (as the air or weather); murky. H., *mugg'iness*†, s. 91.

Mugil, mū'-jĭl, s. 18. The mullet.

Mulatto, mū-lăt'-o, s. The offspring of a white and a negro or a negress (Amer.; W. I.); one who has a tincture of Moorish blood (Spain).

Mulberry, mŭl'-bĕr-e, s. The berry or fruit of a tree (*morus*) of the same name.

Mulch, mŭlch, s. Half-rotten straw or litter. (agr.; hort.) H., *mulch*† (to dress or protect with), vt.; *mulched*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Mulct, mŭlkt, s. A fine; a pecuniary penalty.

Mulct, vt. To fine; to punish by a pecuniary penalty. H., *mulct'ing*, p.; *mulct'ed*, pp.

Mulct'uary, -ū-ăr-e, a. 18, 25. Imposing a pecun. penalty.

Mule, mūle, s. 18. A hybrid, a mongrel; appr., the offspring of an ass and a mare; a hinny*; a hybrid plant*; a mach. used in spinning cotton (= *mule'-jenny*). H., *mūl'-ish*, *mule'-like*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Muleteer, mū-lĕt-ēre', s. A mule-driver.

Muliebrity, mū-le-ĕb'-rĭt-e, s. Womanhood; h. also, softness, effeminacy.

Mulier, mū'-le-ĕr, mūl'-yĕr†, s. Lit., a woman, a wife; appr., one who is born in wedlock though begotten before (leg.). [L.]

Mulish, mūl'-ish, a. Res. a mule; sullen; obstinate. H., *mūl'ishly*, ad.; *mūl'ishness*, s. 91.

Mull, mŭl, s. A cape or headland, also a snuff-box made of the small end of a horn (Sco.); a thin soft var. of muslin (= *mull-mull*); mullock†.

Mull, vt. To soften and bring down*; appr., to warm, and enrich with sugar, spices, &c. (as wine). H., *mull'ing*, p.; *mulled*, pp., a. 89.

Mulla, mŭl'-ă, s. A priest in Tatary.

Mullagatawny, -gă-tăw'-ne, s. Lit., pepper-water; appr., a highly spiced E. I. curry-soup. [plant.

Mullein, mŭl'-in, s. = *mull'en*. A cert. wild

Muller, mŭl'-ĕr, s. The small stone with wh. colours and other matters are ground or levigated on a slab (pa.; pharm.; &c.); also an instr. used by glass-grinders.

Mull'et, -ĕt, s. A sea-fish of sev. spec.; a fig. res. the rowel of a spur, used as the filial distinc. of the third son (her.).

Mull'igrubs‡, -e-grŭbz, s. pl. The gripes, colic; fig., sullenness.

Mullion, mŭl'-yŭn, s. 45. One of the upright bars or shafts dividing the gen. aperture of a window. (Goth. arch.)

Mull'ion, vt. To form or fit with mullions. H., *mull'ioned*, -yŭnd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Mullock†, mŭl'-ŭk, s. Dirt; rubbish. [honey.

Mulse, mŭlse, s. Wine boiled and mixed with

Multan"gular, mŭlt- (hav. many angles):—*Multartic'ulate* (many-jointed); a.‖ H., &c. 91.

*Multeity**, mŭl-tē'-ĭt-e, s. Multiplicity.

Multi-, mŭl'-te, pfx. = *mult-* (by contr.). Many. (L.) [Its comp. are for the most part self-expl., or become so by ref. to the words to wh. it is added.]

Multicap'sular (hav. many capsules):—*Multicav'ernate* (bot.; conch.):—*Multicavous*, -kă'-vŭs (hav. m. cavities):—*Multicapsi'tal*, -dip'-e-tăl (many-headed):—*Multident'ate*; a.‖

Multif'arious, mŭl-te-fâre'-e-ŭs, a. Hav. many varieties of modes or relations; hav. great diversity, var., or multiplicity. H., *multif'ariously*, 43, ad.; *multif'ariousness*, s. 91.

Mul'tifid, -fĭd, or *multifidous*, -tĭf'-ĭd-ŭs (hav. m. clefts, div. [shallow lobes—bot.], or partitions):—*Multifŏr'al* or *multifŏr'ous* (-tĭf'-lo-rŭs—We.; many-flowered):—*Mul'tifold* (lit. or fig.; manifold):—*Mul'tiform*, or *multiform'ous*, -dis, 26; a.:—*Multiform'ity* (diversity of forms), s.‖

Multigener'ic or *multigen'erous* (hav. m. kinds):—*Multigran'ular*:—*Multijugous*, -j'-ŭs (-tij'-ŭ—S.; cons. of m. pairs):—*Multilat'eral* (many-sided):—*Multilin'eal*:—*Multilob'ular* or *multiloc'ulous*, -ŭs (bot.; conch.):—*Multiloquent*, -tĭl'-o-kwĕnt, or *multil'oquous*, -kwŭs (loquacious; cont. m. words); a.:—*Multil'oquence*, -kwĕnse (loquacity; &c. v. a.), s.‖

Multino'date or *multino'dous*:—*Multinom'ial* (a., s.; polynomial, or a p.):—*Multinom'inal* or *multinom'inous* (hav. m. names or terms):—*Multiparous*, -tip'-ă-rŭs (prod. m. at a birth):—*Multipartite*, -tip'-ăr-tīte (div. into or hav. m. parts):—*Mul'tiped* (hav. m. feet); a.:—*Mul'tipes* (an insect with m. feet), s.‖ [manifold.

Multiple, mŭl'-tĭpl, a. 45. Cont. many times; *Mul'tiple*, s. A quan. or number wh. cont. another (= *submul'tiple*) an exact number of times without a remainder. (math.)—A *common mul'tiple* is one that is a multiple of two or more numbers.

Mul'tiplex, -te-plĕks, a. 40. Many-fold; hav. the petals lying over each other in folds (bot.).

Mul'tipliable, -plĭ-ăbl, a. = *mul'tiplicable*, -ple-kăbl. 45. That may be multiplied. H., *mul'tipliableness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

‖ *Mult-*, *multi-*, equiv. to *many*. See above.

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***Multiplicand**, mŭl-te-ple-kănd', mŭl'—S., -tĭple—K., s. The number to be mult. by another. (arith.) [more than one.

***Mul'tiplicate**, -kāte, a. Cons. of many, or of

***Multiplication**, -kā'-shŭn, s. The act or oper. of multiplying (q. v.); a rule of arithmetic.

***Mul'tiplicative**, -kāte-ĭv, a. 45. Tend. or able to multiply. [s. 25. A multiplier.

Mul'tiplicator, -kāte-tŭr, -kā'-tŭr—Wa., We.,

Multiplicous†, -plĭsh'-ŭs, a. Manifold.

***Multiplicity**, -plĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 26. State of being many; many of the same kind; numerical extent.

***Multiply**, mŭl'-te-plī, vt. 15, 43. = *mul'tiplicate*†. Lit., to fold many times; to make many; appr., to increase in number (either by nat. generation, as animals; or by accum. or addition); to find, by a species of abbr. addition, a result (*product*) equal to the sum of any number or quan. repeated or taken the given number of times indic. by a *multiplier* (arith.; alg.; v. i.):—vi. To grow in number; to increase, extend, spread. H., *mul'tiplying*, p., a.; *mul'tiplied*, pp., a.; *mul'tiplier* (one who or that wh. m.; appr., the numb. [whole or fractional] wh. shews how often another n. is to be mult.—arith.; &c.), s.; *mul'tiplable*, a. (v. sa.) 89.—A *mul'tiplying-glass* is an opt. toy, cons. of a lens with its face ground into num. small planes.

***Multipotent**, -tĭp'-o-tĕnt (hav. manifold power): —*Multipresent*, -prĕz'- (v. s.); s.—*Multipres'ence* (mŭl'—S.; power or act of being pr. in m. places at once), s.‖

***Multira'diate**:—*Multisiliquous* (bot.):—*Multisonous*, -tĭs'-o-nŭs (hav. m. sounds; sounding much or often):—*Multispi'ral* (app. to the opercula of cert. univalve shells—conch.):—*Multistri'ate* (zool.):—*Multisul'cate* (nat. hist.):—*Multisyllab'ic**; a.:—*Multisyll'able** (a polysyllable), s.‖

***Multitude**, mŭl'-te-tūde, s. 18. The state of being many; a great number; a number collea.; a crowd, a throng; the lower classes, the vulgar (prec. by *the*).

***Multitudinous**, -tū'-dĭn-ŭs, a. = *multitudinary*, -dĭr-e. 18, 25. Cons. of a multitude; hav. the appearance of a m.; very numerous; manifold. H., *multitud'dinously*, ad. 91.

***Multivagant**, -tĭv'-ă-gănt, or *multiv'agous*† (wandering much or often):—*Mul'tivalve* (a. and s.), or *multivalv'ular* (conch.):—*Multivorant*, -tĭv'-ŏr-sănt (mŭl'-te—K., S.; pro-tean):—*Multivious*, -tĭv'-e-ŭs (-vyŭs—K.; hav. m. ways):—*Multocular*, mŭlt-ŏk'-(hav. m., or more than two eyes):—*Multun'gulate* (hav. the hoof div. into more than two parts—zool.); a.‖ [law.

***Multoos**, mŭl-tū'-kă, s. The Turkish code of

***Mul'tum**, -tŭm, ad. Much.—*Mul'tum in par'vo* = much in a little compass. (L.)

***Mul'tum**, s. A mixture of the extracts of quassia and liquorice, used to adult. beer. (tech.)

***Multure**, mŭl'-tūre, s. 18. A grist or grinding, also the corn ground (prov.); toll paid for grinding (Sco. l.).

***Mum**†, mŭm, a. Silent:—int. Hush! be silent!—s. Silence*.—*Mum'budget*†‖, int. = be, or I'll be, silent and secret. [malt.

***Mum**, mŭm, s. Beer or ale brewed from wheaten

***Mumble**, mŭm'bl, mŭmb'l—K., vt. 45. To utter with the lips half closed; to suppress or utter imperf.; to chew softly (par. with the lips close, or with a low muttering sound):—vi. To speak with the lips or mouth partly closed; to mutter; to chew or bite softly (as one who has lost his teeth; v. sa.). H., *mum'bling*, p., a.; *mum'bled*, -bld, pp., a.; *mum'bler*, s. 89.—A *mum'blenews*†, -nūze, is a tale-bearer. [ad. 91.

***Mum'bling**, -blĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *mum'blingly*,

***Mum'chance**†, -chănse, -chănse—We., s. A cert. game at cards or dice; a dolt, a fool; silence. (prov.)

***Mumm**†, mŭm, vi. To sport or frolic, as a masker, in silence and disguise. H., *mumm'ing**, p., a.; *mumm'er* (also one of an itinerant thea. co. of juveniles at Christmas—prov.), s.; *mumm'ing**, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

***Mumm'ery**, -ĕr-e, s. Masking; frolicking in masks; buffoonery; farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade. (v. v.)

***Mummiform**, mŭm'-e-form, a. 26. Mummy-shaped (app. to the nymphs of cert. lepidoptera—entom.).

***Mumm'ify**, -fī, vt. 43. To embalm or prep. as a mummy:—vi. To assume the char. or appear. of a mummy. H., *mumm'ifying*, p., a.; *mumm'ified*, pp., a.; *mummification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s. 89.

***Mummy**, mŭm'-e, s. 43. The dead body of an animal (appr., of a human being), embalmed and dried, after the manner of the anc. Egyptians; (now freq. exten. to) any dead body pres. by any means (nat. or artif.) in a dry state from putrefaction; grafting wax (hort.); a species of brown asphalt (= *mum'ia*, *-y'ă*—pa.).—To *beat to a mummy*†, is to b. severely, or to a senseless mass.—*Mumm'ychog*, -chŭg, is a small kind of carp.

***Mump**†‖, mŭmp, vt., vi. 45. To nibble; to talk low and quick, to mumble; to beg on go a begging; to deceive or cheat*. H., *mump'ing*†‖, p., s.; *mump'er*†‖ (appr., a beggar), s.; &c. 89. [*mump'ishly*‖, ad. 91.

***Mump'ish**‖, -ĭsh, a. Dull; heavy; sullen. H.,

***Mumps**, mŭmps, s. pl. Sullenness†; inflam. and swelling of the parotid glands, parotitis.

***Munch**†, mŭnch, vt., vi. = *mounch*†, mownch. 29, 23. To chew by great mouthfuls (par. with heavy regul. strokes of the jaw). H., *munch'ing*†, p.; *munched*†, pp.; &c. 89.

***Mundane**, mŭn'-dāne, a. Bel. to the world. H., *mun'danely*, ad.; *mundăn'ĭty*† (worldliness), s. 91.

***Mundation**†, -dā'-shŭn, s. The act of cleansing.

Mun'datory, -dă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Cleansing.

***Mundic**, mŭn'-dĭk, s. Iron or arsenical pyrites (us. the former.—mi.).

***Mundicity**†, -dĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 28. Cleanness.

***Mundificant**†, -dĭf'-e-kănt, s. Healing.(pharm.)

Mundificative, -dĭf'-e-kāte-ĭv, a. 45. Cleansing. H., (a) *mundifi'cative**, s. (med.) 91.

***Mundify**†, mŭn'-de-fī, vt. To cleanse. H., *mundification**, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s.; &c. 89.

Mundivagant, -dĭv'-ă-gănt, a. Wandering through the world. [(§ or tech.)

***Mundungus**, -dŭng'-gŭs, s. Stinking tobacco.

Munerary, mū'-nĕr-ăr-e, s. 18, 25. Hav. the *Mun'grel*, a., s. See *Mongrel*. [nature of a gift.

***Municipal**, mū-nĭs'-e-păl, a. 18, 28. Of or rel. to a corporation or a city (orig., to a free city or town—anc. Rome); pert. to a whole state

‖ *Malt*, *malti*-, equiv. to *mamp*. See p. 412.

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or nation (as *law*, q. v.). H., *municipality*, -păl'-it-e (appr., a small territorial district—France; a ward or district—N. Orleans), s. 91.

Munificent, mū-nĭf'-e-sĕnt, a. 18, 28. Marked by liberality in giv. or bestowing; liberal; generous; bounteous. H., *munificently*, 43, ad.; *munificence*, -sĕnse (liberality, generosity; a fortifying†), s. 91.

Muniment, mū'-ne-mĕnt, s. That wh. protects or defends; a stronghold; support, defence; a deed, charter, or record (leg.).

Munition, mū-nish'-ŭn, s. 18, 36. Materials used in war; (less freq.) mat. of commerce; ammunition; provisions; fortification†.

Mu'nity†, -nĭt-e, s. Freedom; security.

Munject, mŭn-jĕct', s. An E. I. spe. of madder.

Munnion, mŭn'-yŭn, s. 45. A mullion; (more us.) the short upright bars of doors supp. the panels. (arch.) [mouth and chaps.

Mums§, mŭnz, s. pl. = *mŭnds*§, mŭnds. The

Murage, mū'-rāje, s. 18, 45. Money or rates for the repair of walls.

Mu'ral, -răl, a. Pert. to or res. a wall.—*Mu'ral circle* is a large graduated c. fixed on a solid perpend. wall (ast.); *mu'ral crown*, the golden c. bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place (anc. Ro.).

Murder, mŭr'-dĕr, int. A cry of alarm when life is in danger.

Mur'der, s. The premeditated act of killing a human being, by a person of sound mind.

Mur'der, vt. To kill with premed. malice (v. s.); to kill, slay, assassinate; fig., to destroy, to put an end to† (as a scheme). H., *mur'dering*, p.; *mur'dered*, -dŭrd, pp., a.; *mur'derer* (f., *mur'deress*), s.; *mur'dermentt*, s. 89.

Mur'derous, -ŭs, a. Guilty of, cons. in, done with, or marked by murder or slaughter; bloody, sanguinary; savage, brutal. H., *mur'derously*, ad. 91. [walls; to immure (q.v.).

Mure†, mūre, vt. 18. To wall; to enclose in

*Mu''renger**, -ĕn-jĕr, s. The overseer of a wall.

Murex, mū'-rĕks *or* mūre'-ĕks, s. 18, 40. A genus of rock-shells. (conch.)

Mu'rexan, -ăn (v. su.), s. Purpuric acid.

Murexide, -rĕks'-ĭd, s. 58. Purpurate of ammonia. [hydrochlorate or chloride.

*Muriate**, mū'-re-ăte *or* mūre'-e-ăte, s. 18. A

*Mu'riated**, -ĕd, a. Comb. with muriatic acid; put in brine.

Muriatic, -ăt'-ĭk, a. Of, from, or res. brine or sea-salt; an epithet of hydrochloric acid*.

Muriatiferous, -ă-tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. brine or sea-salt.

Muricate, mūre'-e-kāte, a. = *mūr'icated*, -ĕd. Armed with short, broad, sharp-pointed cones, tubercles, or prickles. (bot.; zool.)

Mu''riform, -form, a. 26. Formed as a wall; res. the bricks in a wall (bot.). [mice.

Murine, mū'-rĭn, a. 42. Pert. to a mouse or

Murk†, mŭrk, s. Darkness; obscurity.

Murk'y, -e, a. Dark; obscure; gloomy. H., *murk'ily*, ad.; *murk'iness*, s. 91.

Murmur, mŭr'-mŭr, s. = *murmŭra'tion*†, 36. A low continued or continually repeated sound; fig., a complaint half suppressed, or softly or timidly uttered.

Mur'mur, vi. To give forth or utter a murmur or murmurs; to grumble, to complain, &c., (fol. by *at* or *against*). H., *mur'muring*, p., a.; *mur'mured*, -mŭrd, pp.; *mur'murer*, s.; *mur'muring*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Mur'muring, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *mur'muringly*.

Mur'murous, -ŭs, a. Exciting murmur. [ad. 91.

Murr†, mŭr, s. A catarrh. (prov.)

*Murrain**, mŭr'-răne, -rĭne—Br., -rĭn—K., Wa., We., a. 26, 45. Infected with murrain.

Mur'rain, s. An infectious and fatal disease (epizootic influenza) affec. neat cattle.

Mur'rey, -re, a. = *mur'ry*. Of a dark-red*:—s. A dark-red; one of the tinctures in blazonry, expr. in engr. by opp. diag. lines (her.).

Murrhine, mŭr'-rĭn, -rĭne—S., -hĭne*—K., a. 26, 45. An epithet of a delicate kind of ware, also of vases made of it. (antiq.) H., *murrhine-stone* or *mur'ra* (fluor-spar—We.).

Murza, mŭr'-zȧ, s. The second grade of Tatar nobility.

Musard†, mūze'-ărd, s. A day-dreamer.

Muscadel, mŭs'-kă-dĕl, s. = *mus'cadine*, -dĭne (-dĭne—Br., K., Wa., We.); *mus'catel*, -tĕl. A cert. rich sweet Fr. wine, also the grape wh. prod. it; a var. of sweet pear. H., *mus'cadel*, &c., a. 90-1.

Mus'cat, -kăt, s., a. Muscadel (grape or wine).

Muschel-kalk, mōōsh'-ĕl-kălk, s. Shell-limestone of the new red-sandstone series. (geol.)

Muscle, mŭs'l, s. 45. One of the organs of motion collec. forming the red fleshy portion of animal bodies (anat.); a mussel* (q. v.).

Muscoid, mŭs'-koyd, a. 22. Moss-like. (bot.)

Mus'coid, s. A moss-like plant.

Muscosity, mŭs-kŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 18. Mossiness.

Muscovado, mŭs-ko-vā'-do, s. Raw, moist, or unrefined sugar. H., *muscova'do*, a. 90.

Muscovy, mŭs'-ko-ve, a. Of or from Moscow (= *Mos'covy*); musky*.—*Mus'covy-duck* = musk-duck:—*Mus'covy-glass* = mica.

Muscular, mŭs'-kū-lăr, a. = *mus'culous*, -lŭs, 18, 25. Pert. to or performed by a muscle or muscles; full of muscle; strong; brawny; vigorous. H., *mus'cularly*, 42, ad.; *muscularity*, -lăr'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Muse, mūze, s. 18, 35. Prim., song†; fig., the deity or power of song (poetry); one of the Muses; deep thought; (less freq.) absence of mind, reverie. (v. i.) H., *muse'ful** (silently thoughtful), *muse'less* (regardless of poetry), a. 90-1.

Muse, vt. To meditate on†:—vi. To think closely; to ponder, to meditate, to study in silence; to be absent of mind (as from intense thought); to be amazed at, to wonder†. H., *mūs'ing*, p., a.; *mused*, pp.; *mūs'er*, s.; *mūs'ing* (meditation, &c.), s. 89. [ad. 91.

*Muse'ful**, -fōōl, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *muse'fully*,

Muses, mūze'-ĕz, s. pl. 18, 35. The nine sister-goddesses assumed to preside over the liberal arts: viz.—*Calli'ope*, -o-pe (eloquence and heroic poetry), *Clī'o* (history), *Er'ato* (lyric and amorous p.), *Euter'pe*, yū-(music), *Melpom'ene*, -e-ne (tragedy), *Polyhymnia*, pŏl-ĭhĭm'-ne-ă (lyric p., singing, and rhetoric), *Terpsichore*, -ĭk'-o-re (dancing), *Thali'a* (pastoral and comic p.), *Ura'nia*, -ne-ă (astronomy). [myth.] [prov.)

Muset, mū'-zĕt, s. A gap in a hedge. († or

Museum, mū-zē'-ŭm, s. 18, 35. Prim., a place dedic. to the Muses and learning†; appr., a place set apart as a repository of curious objects in nature and art (us. the former).

Mush, mŭsh, s. Porridge made of Ind. meal.

Mush'room, -rōōm, s. 20. The com. name of edible fungi (appr., the agarious campestris

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-or com. fiehl-mushr.); h. fig., an upstart, one who undeservedly rises sud. from low life or obscurity.

Music, mū'-zĭk, s. 18. Melody, harmony (vocal or instr.); any combin. or succession of sounds wh. please the ear and delight and affect the mind, or wh. serve to enforce or illustr. language; also the *art* of conceiving and prod. such comb., &c., as well as the *science* wh. investig. the prin. on wh. they depend, and all other matters conn. with them; a musical composition; fig., order, harmony in revolutions. H., *mu'sic-book*, *mu'sic-master* (a teacher of m.), *mu'sic-stool* (a seat for a m. performer), &c., s.—*Mu'sic of the spheres* = the assumed harmony caused by the movem. of the celestial orbs.

Mu'sical, -ĭl, a. Of or pert. to, or cons. of music; melodious; harmonious; pleas. to the ear. H., *mu'sically*, 43, ad.; *mu'sicalness*, s. 91.—*Mu'sical-glasses* = a mus. instr. formed of goblets.

Musician, -zĭsh'-ăn, s. 35; 27-8. A skilled singer or mus. performer; one skilled in the science of music, a mus. composer (us. prec. by some qualif. word). [ad. 91.

Musing, mūz'-ĭng, s. (v. v.) H., *mūs'ingly*,

Musk, s. mŭsk, s. A strong-scented concrete subs. obt. from an animal (the *musk* or *musk-deer*) of Central Asia, used as a perfume and med.; also a small 'musky' flower†; the grape hyacinth†. H., *musk'-apple*, *musk'-cat*, *musk'-duck*, *musk'-mĕlon*, *musk'-ox*, *musk'-rat*, *musk'-rose*, *musk'-seed* (s. of the *musk'-mallŏw*; grains d'ambrette), *musk'-wood*, &c. (from their odour), s. 90.

Musk, vt. To perfume with musk.

Musk'at, -ăt, s. Muscadel (wine and grape).

Musket, mŭs'-kĕt, s. The com. hand-gun used by regiments of the line; a young male sparrow-hawk. H., *mus'ket-proof* (cap. of resis. a m.-ball), &c., s. 90. [musket.

Musketeer, -tēr', s. A soldier armed with a

Musketoon, -tōōn', s. An obs. var. of hand-gun res. a blunderbuss; also one who carries a musketoon. [fire.

Mus'ketry, -re, s. Muskets in gen., or their

Musky, mŭsk'-e, a. Hav. the odour of musk. H., *musk'iness*, s. 91.

Muslin, mŭs'-lĭn, s. 35. Made of muslin.

Mus'lin, s. A fine thin var. of cotton cloth with a downy nap on the surface.—*Mus'lin de laine*, -lĭne (*mousseline de laine*, mōōs-lĭn dĕh lāne, Fr.; lit., woollen m.), is a light woollen fabric used for ladies' dresses.

Muslinet, -ĕt', s. A coarser var. of muslin.

Mussmon, mŭs'-mŭn, s. = *mus'imon*, -e-, 35. An animal regarded as the orig. of the dom. sheep. (Afr.; &c.)

Mus'quash, -kwŏsh, s. 33. The musk-rat.

Musquito, mŭs-kē'-to, s. The mosquito.

Musrole, mŭz'-rōle, s. = *mus'rol*, -rōlc. The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

Mussy, mŭs, s. A scramble; a fuss.

Mussel, mŭs'l, s. 45. A well-known salt-water bivalve shell-fish.

Mussulman, mŭs'-ŭl-măn, s. 35. (pl., *muss'ulmans*, -măns.) Lit., a true believer; appr., a Mohammedan.

Mussulmon'ic, -ĭk, a. = *muss'ulmanish*, -ĭsh; *muss'ulmanly*, -le. Mohammedan. H., *muss'ulmanly*, ad. 91.

Must, mŭst, s. The unferm. expressed juice of ripe grapes.

Must, vi. or def. To be obliged; to be necessarily. (It is only used as an aux. v., and has no inflections.) [or musty. (v. i.)

Must, vt., vi. To make or to become mouldy

Mustache, mŭs-tăsh', mōōe—S., s. (pl., *mustach'es*, -ĕz.) A moustache. H., *mustached* (hav. m.), a. 90.

Mustachio, -tăsh'-o, -tă'-cho—S., s. (pl., *mustach'ioes*, -ōze.) A moustache. H., *mustach'ioed*, -ōde (hav. a), a. 90.

Mustard, mŭs'-tărd, s. A plant; also its seed, whole or ground, as well as the pasty mess made of it wh. forms the com. condiment of our tables. [a quadroon. (W. I.)

Mustee, mŭs-tē', s. The child of a white and

Musteline, mŭs'-te-lĭne, a. 45. Pert. to the weasel or the weasel tribe.

Muster, mŭs'-tĕr, s. An assembling (appr., of troops for review); a regis. of troops mustered; a collection, or the act of collecting. H., *mus'ter-book* (in wh. forces are regis.), *mus'ter-ĭlle*[s] or *mus'ter-rōll* (a specif. list of the off. and m. in ev. regim., troop, or comp., deliv. by the adjutant to the inspec. field-officer, paymaster, &c.), *mus'ter-master* (one who superint. the m.), &c., s. (mil.) 90.

Mus'ter, vt. To collect or assemble for mil. duty; to bring together gen. (as persons or things):—vi. To assemble (par. as soldiers). H., *mus'tering*, p.; *mus'tĕred*, pp.—To *muster up* = to gather or obt. with some diff. or effort:—to *pass mus'ter* = to pass inspection uncensured.

Musty, mŭst'-e, a. Mouldy; spoiled with damp or age; stale, sour, fœtid; vapid; fig., dull, heavy, spiritless (as from inaction or disuse). H., *must'ily*, 43, ad.; *must'iness*, s. 91.

Mutable, mū'-tăbl, a. 18, 45. Subject to change; suscep. of change; changeable, alterable; inconstant; unsettled. H., *mu'tably*, 43, ad.; *mu'tableness*, *mutabil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Mutage, mū'-tăje, s. 18, 45. The process of 'matching' grape-must to prev. or arrest fermentation. (tech.)

Mutation, mū-tā'-shŭn, s. 18, 36. A changing; change; revolution; alteration (either of form or qual.).

Mute, mūte, a. 18. Silent; dumb; fig., uttering no sound (as grief); not-pronounced (gr.). H., *mute'ly*, ad.; *mute'ness*, s. 91.

Mute, s. One who is nat. dumb or unable to speak, also one who wilf. remains silent; a person stationed by undertakers at the door of a house prev. to a funeral; a letter wh. is not sounded, (or more us.) a close articulation wh. modifies the voice but has no distinct sound of itself (gr.); one who refuses to plead to an indictm. (leg.); a little utensil to soften or deaden the sound of an instr. (mus.); a dumb executioner (Turkey); the dung of birds (= *mus'ting*).

Mute, vi. To dung (as birds).

Mutilate, mū'-te-lāte, -tĭl-āte—K., a. 18. Mutilated; the reverse of luxuriant (app. to flowers without a corolla, but not regul. apetalous—bot.).

Mu'tilate, vt. To cut or break off a limb or other essen. part of an animal body; to maim

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er mangle; to deprive of any impor. or material part, to render imperfect (in var. app.). H., *mu'tilating*, p.; *mu'tilated*, pp., a.; *mu'tilator*, 25, s.; *mutila'tion*, 26, s. 89.

Mu'tilous, -tĭs, a. Mutilated; defective.

Mutineer, mū-tĭn-ēr', s. = *mu'tineer*†. 18. One who is guilty of mutiny.

Mu'tinous, -tĭs, a. Turbulent; disposed to or guilty of mutiny; seditious. H., *mu'tinously*, 43, ad.; *mu'tinousness*, s. 91.

Mutiny, mū'-tĭn-e, -te-ne—S., Wa., s. 18. Refusal of obedience to or resistance of lawful auth. (nav. or mil.) by a subordinate. (leg.)

Mu'tiny, vi. To disobey or to rise ag. lawf. auth. (nav. or mil.). H., *mu'tinying*, p.; *mu'tinied*, -ĭd, pp.; *mutineer'*, s. (v. su.) 89.

*Mutter**, mŭt'-ĕr, s. Murmur; obscure utterance. (v. v.)

Mutt'er, vt. To utter obscurely, or with a low murmuring voice:—vi. To speak with a low voice and compressed lips; to grumble; to murmur. H., *mutt'ering*, p., a., s.; *mutt'ered*, pp., a.; *mutt'erer*, s. (v. i.) 89. [ad. 91.

Mutt'ering, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *mutt'eringly*, *Mutton*, mŭt'n, s. 17, 45. The flesh of sheep; a sheep†. H., *mutt'on*, a.; *mutt'on-chop* (a rib chopped from the loin), *mutt'on-fist*† (a large coarse hand), &c., s. 90-1.

Mutual, mūte'-ū-ăl *or* mū'-tū-ăl, mū'-chū-ăl—S., Wa., a. 18, 26. Reciprocal; interchanged; each acting, feeling, &c., in return or correspondence to the other. H., *mu'tually*, 43, ad.; *mutual'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Mutuation†, -ā'-shūn, s. The act of borrowing.

Mutuatitious†, -ă-tĭsh'-ŭs, a. Borrowed.

Mutule, mūte'-ūle, mū'-tūls—S., s. 18. A sort of sq. modillion used in the Doric order. (arch.) H., *mut'uled* (orn. with), a. 90.

Muck, mŭka, s. Mud; dirt. (prov.) H., *muc'y* (mucky), a. 90.

Muzzle, mŭz'l, s. 45. The mouth (par. of an open tube or gun); the projec. mouth, lips, and nose of an animal; a fastening or cover for the mouth to prevent biting. H., *muzz'le-lashing* (of a cannon—naut.), *muzz'le-ring* (do.), &c., s. 90.

Muzz'le, vt. To put a muzzle on (as a dog); fig., to restrain from doing mischief; to fondle with the mouth closed:—vi. To bring the mouth near*. H., *muzz'ling*, p.; *muzz'led*, pp., a. 89. [with liquor).

Mumm†, mŭm'-e, s. Stupid or bewildered (par.

My, mī (when emph. or distinct, otherw.), me, pro. or pro. a. 43. Of or bel. to me. (*Mine* was form. used, instead of *my*, bef. a vowel or a silent h. When quite free from emphasis the former is often † pron. mĭn.)

Mycelia, mī-sēl'-y'd, s. pl. The young flocculent filaments of fungi. (bot.)

Myelon, mī'-e-lŏn, s. Marrow; appr., the 'spinal marrow' or 'spinal cord'. (anat.) [animal.

Mylodon, mĭl'-o-dŏn, s. An extinct edentate

Mynchen†, mĭn'-chĕn, s. A nun.

Mynchery†, mĭnch'-ĕr-e, s. A nunnery. (arch.)

Mynheer, mĭn-hēr', s. Sir, my lord; a Dutchman‡. (Dut.)

Myography, mī-ŏg'-rĭf-e, s. An anat. description of the muscles. H., *myographical*, -o-grăf'-ĭk-ăl (pert. to m.), a.; *myog'raphist* (one versed in or who writes on), s. 90.

Myology, mī-ŏl'-o-je, s. The doctrine of the muscles; myography (fine arts). H., *myological*, -o-lŏj'- (pert. to), a.; *myol'ogist* (one versed in, &c.), s. 90.

Myope, mī'-ōpe, s. = *my'ops*, Gr. (pl., *my'opes*, E.; *my'opes*, -o-pēz, Gr.) A short-sighted person. [Short-sightedness.

My'opy, -o-pe, s. = *myopia*, -ō'-po-ă, 45.

Myotomy, mī-ŏt'-o-me, s. A cutting or dissection of the muscles. [Myriad-spined. (v.i.)

Myriacanthous, mĭr-e-ă-kăn'-thŭs, a. 15, 26.

Myriad, mĭr'-e-ăd, s. 15, 26. The number of ten thousand; fig., any immense number.

Myr'iagramme, -ă-grăm, s. Ten thousand grammes. (Fr.) [99. Ten thousand litres.

Myrialitre, -ăl'-lt-ĕr, mĭr'-e-ă-lēstr—Fr., s.

Myriametre, -ăm'-e-tĕr, mĭr'-e-ă-mātr—Fr., s. 99. Ten thousand mètres (= 6¼ miles, nearly).

Myriapod, mĭr'-e-ă-pŏd, s. 15, 26. Lit. a creature with 10,000 feet; appr., one of a class of articulate animals (= *myr'iopods* or *myriop'oda*, s. pl.) disting. from hexapod or true insects, by hav. no distinc. of abdomen and thorax, by undergoing no regular metamorphosis, by hav. neither comp. eyes nor wings, and by hav. more than six jointed legs, or as many as there are segments or artic. of the body. (entom.; zool.)

Myr'tarch, -ărk, s. A comman. of 10,000 men.

Myr'tare, -ăre, s. Ten thousand ares. (Fr.)

Myricine, mĭr'-e-sĭn, s. 26, 56. The portion of wax wh. is insol. in alcohol.

Myriologue, mĭr'-e-o-lŏg, s. 15, 26. An extemporary funeral song. (mod. Greece.) H., *myriological*, -lŏj'- (pert. to a m.), a.; *myriologist*, -ŏl'-o-jĭst (one who utters a), s. 90.

Myriorama, -rē'-mă, (pref.) -rĭ'-mă, s. A picture made up of fragments wh. admit of an infinity of combinations.

Myrmecophaga, mĕr-me-kŏf'-ă-gă, s. pl. 45. Ant-eaters. (zool.)

Myrmidon, mĕr'-me-dŏn, s. Prim., one of the soldiers of Achilles (myth.); h., one of a ruffianly band under a daring leader. H., *myrmidonian*, -dōne'-yăn (pert. to or res.), a. 90. [from the E. I.

Myrobalan, me-rŏb'-ă-lăn, s. A dried fruit

Myropolist†, -rŏp'-o-lĭst, s. A maker or vender of ointments or perfumery.

Myrrh, mĕr, s. 42, 34. A cert. med. gum resin. —*Myrrh'ic acid* is the hard resinous portion of myrrh. [rhine stone (or fluor-spar—Wa.).

Myrrhine, mĭr'-rĭn, s. 15, 26. Made of mur-

Myrtaceous, mĕr-tā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Of or rel. to the myrtle or the *myrta'ceæ*. (bot.)

Myrtiform, mĕr'-te-form, s. 42, 26. Res. myrtle.

Myrtle, mĕrt'l, mĕr'tl, s. 34, 45. A small fragr. evergreen bush. H., *myr'tle-berry*, *myr'tle-wax*, &c., s. 90. [(Medit.)

Myrus, mĭ'-rŭs, s. A var. of conger-eel.

Myself, me-sĕlf', pro. 42. I or me emphatically. (It is com. added to I, or used as a recipr. of it.) See *Himself*.

Mystagogical, mĭs-tă-gŏj'-ĭk-ăl, a. 30, 32. Pert. to the solution of mysteries.

Mys'tagogue, -gog, s. 30. One who interprets mysteries; also one who keeps and shews church relics (Ro. Cath.).

*Mysteriarch**, -tēre'-e-ărk, s. 29. One who presides over mysteries.

Mysterious, mĭs-tēre'-e-ŭs, -tē'-re-ŭs—S., Wa., a. = *myste'rial*†, -e-ăl. 42, 45. Court. mystery; hid from or beyond the understanding; awfully obscure; artfully perplexed;

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incomprehensible; enigmatical; not revealed or explained (scrip.). H., *mystēr'iously*, 43, ad.; *mystēr'iousness*, s. 91.

Mys'teriset†, -tĕr-ĭst, vi. 60. To explain, as enigmas; to express enigmatically.

Mystery, mĭs'-tĕr-e, s. 42-3. Someth. hid or concealed beyond reach; appr., a profound secret, someth. wholly unknown, or awfully obscure, or occult and incomprehensible; someth. beyond human compreh. until explained; that wh. is kept secret for a time to be afterwards revealed, or wh. if not kept secret is only known by symbols (scrip.); anything artfully made difficult, an enigma; a kind of rude relig. drama†; a 'mastery', trade, or calling:—pl. Secret rites and worship known only to the initiated (anc. Pag.).

Mystic, mĭs'-tĭk, s. 42. One of a sect who professed to have direct intercourse with the spirit of God in contemplation.

Mys'tical, -ăl, a. = *mystic*. Sacredly obscure or secret†; mysterious; allegorical; emblematical. H., *mys'tically*, 43, ad.; *mys'ticalness*, s. 91.

Mys'ticism, -ĭzm, s. 35. Obscurity of doctrine; the relig. tenets of the Mystics. (v. su.)

Mystify, mĭs'-tē-fī, vt. 43. To render obscure; to involve in mystery so as purp. to perplex or mislead. H., *mys'tifying*, p.; *mys'tified*, pp., a.‡; *mystification*, -fē-kā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Myth, mĭth, s. 37. A fable; a fictitious or fanciful narrative hav. an analogy more or less remote to some real event.

Myth'ic, -ĭk, a. = *mythical*, -ăl. Pert. to a myth; fabulous. H., *mythically*, ad. 91.

Mythographer, mē-thŏg'-rāf-ĕr, s. A writer of fables.

Mythologic, mĭth-o-lŏj'-ĭk, a. = *mythol''gical*, -ăl. 27, 32. Of or rel. to mythology; fabulous. H., *mythol''gically*, ad. 91.

Mythologize, mē-thŏl'-o-jīz, vi. 60. To relate or explain myth. fables or histories. H., &c. 89.

Mythol'ogy, -je, s. Lit., the science or knowl. of fables; appr., the collec. body or system of the legends and traditions of a people resp. its gods and other fabulous supernat. beings. H., *mythol'ogist* (one versed in or who wr. on), s. 90. [fabulous narrative.

Mythopœism, mĭ'-thō-pēĭzm, s. 35. A purely

Mytilite, mĭt'-e-līt, s. 42. A petrified 'mytilus' or mussel.

Myt'iloid, -loyd, a. Formed like a mussel.

Myxon, mĭks'-ŭn, s. 25. A fish allied to the mullet.

N

N, ĕn. The fourteenth letter of the Eng. alph. Its sound, wh. is cons. to all languages, is formed by placing the extremity of the tongue ag. the root of the upper teeth, nearly in the same position as for t and d, and then breathing through the nose, with the mouth slightly open. After *m*, in the same syl., it is uniformly silent, and is also often so after *l*. 1, 45. [(prov.)

Nab†, năb, s. The top of a mountain or rock.

Nab§, vt. To catch sud. or unexpectedly; to seize by a sud. grasp or thrust. H., *nabb'ing*§, p.: *nabbed*§, pp., a. 99.

Nabob, nā-bŏb', nā'-bŏb—K., S., We., s. 99. Orig., the governor of a div. of a subahdarship (Mogul empire); afterw., a native Ind. prince or viceroy gen.; h., any European who has amassed wealth in the East, and lives in eastern splendour†§.

Nacre, nā'-kĕr, s. 45. The iridescent internal layer of cert. shells; mother-of-pearl.

Na'creous, -kre-ŭs, a. Prod. or res. nacre; hav. a pearly lustre.

Nadir, nā'-dĕr, s. 15. The point of the heavens under our feet, or that direc. opp. to the zenith. (ast.; geog.)

Nævet†, nēve, s. A spot. (v. i.)

Nævose, ne-vōse', a. 45. Spotted; freckled.

Næ'vus, -vŭs, s. A permanent nat. spot or mark on the skin at birth (surg.); a mother-mark§. (L.)

Nag†, năg, s. A small useful horse; a horse in gen.†; a paramour§ (in contempt).

Nag†§, vt., vi. To chide, tease, or contend perseveringly. (prov.)

Nagg'y†§, -e, a. Contentious. (prov.)

Naiad, nā'-yăd, nā'-ăd—S., Wa., s. = *nā'ias*, -e-ăs, L. (pl., *nā'iads*, E.; *nā'iades*, -yă-dēz, L.) A water-nymph. (myth.)

Nail, nāle, s. One of the flattened horny appendages at the end of the fingers and toes, also the subs. of wh. they are formed; a pointed spike of metal used to fasten wood; a meas. of length (= 2¼ inches or $\frac{1}{16}$ yard). —*On the nail*† = into the hand; imm., without delay.

Nail, vt. To fasten or unite with nails; to stud with nails; to spike[a] (as a cannon). H., *nail'ing*, p.; *nailed*, pp., a. (v. i.) [nails.

Nail'er, -ĕr, s. One whose trade is to make

Nail'ery, -ĕr-e, s. A nail manufactory.

Nainsook, nānz'-sōōk, s. A var. of muslin.

Naïve, nā'-ēv, nā'-ĭvt, a. 99. Artless; ingenuous. (v. i.) H., *naïvely*, ad. 91.

Naïveté, -tā, s. 99. The pec. grace in females wh. results from the union of native shrewdness with unaffec. and unconscious simplicity and ingenuousness.

Naked, nā'-kĕd, a. Bare, uncovered; hav. no clothes on; exposed, unarmed, defenceless; open to view, unconcealed; plain, evident; mere, bare; without add., disguise, or orn. (as a statem. or belief); simple, artless, unadorned; not enclosed; unassisted by glasses (as the eye); without the us. covering (bot.); destitute, exposed to shame or disgrace, or to divine wrath (scrip.). H., *na'kedly*, ad.; *na'kedness*, s. 91.

Namby-pamby†, năm'-be-păm-be, a. Contemptible from affec. prettiness. H., *nam'by-pambiness**†, (a) *nam'by-pamby**†, s. 90-1.

Name, nāme, s. The word or words by wh. any person or thing, or class of things, is called or designated; an appellation, a designation; fig., a person; a good name; reputation, charac.; eminence, fame, renown; remembrance; mere name, unreality; power delegated; auth., office, behalf, part (as of the queen or law); assumed char. of another; issue, posterity; an opprobrious or foul name†; a substantive (gr.). H., *name'less* (without a n.; unknown), a.; &c. (v. t.) 90.

Name, vt. To give a name to; to speak of or point out by name; to call, denominate, designate, entitle; to mention. H., *nām'ing*,

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p.; *named*, pp., a.†; *nām'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 90. [*nam'lessness*, s. 91.

Name'less, a. (v. s.) H., *name'lessly*, 43, ad.; *Name'ly*, -le, ad. That is to say; particularly.

Name'sake, -sāke, s. One hav. the same name

Na''mingly†, -ing-le, ad. By name. [as another.

Nandu, nän'-dū, s. The Amer. ostrich.

Nankeen, nän-kēn', s. A buff-coloured cotton-cloth, orig. from Nankin. H., *nankeen'* (cal.-pr.; dye.), a., s. 91.

Nap, näp, s. A short sleep†; the downy villous subs. on the surf. of cloth, also on plants; a knop*. H., *napp'y*, *nap'less*, a. (v. i.) 90.

Nap†, vi. To have a nap; to sleep; to feel drowsy and secure. H., *napp'ing*†, p.; *napped*†, pp.; &c. 89.

Nap'-taking†, s. Seizure by surprise.

Nape, nāpe, s. The prom. joint of the neck behind. [l. for the table).

Napery†, nā'-pēr-e, näp'—S., s. Linen (par.

Naphew, nā'-fū, s. 18. Navew.

Naphtha, näp'-thȧ, nāf'-thȧ—K., s. 45, 37. A nat. limpid bituminous liquid, highly volatile and inflam.; rock oil. [from naphthaline.

Naphthalic, -thāl'-ĭk, a. Noting an acid obt.

Naph'thaline, -thȧ-lĭn, s. 58. A white crys. inflam. subs. obt. from coal-tar.

Napiform, nā'-pe-form, näp'—S., a. 26. Turnip-shaped. [hands; a handkerchief†.

Napkin, näp'-kĭn, s. A cloth for wiping the

Napoleonean, nä-po-le-ōn'-yăn, a. = *Napoleonic*, -ōn'-ĭk. 45. Of or res. Napoleon Bonaparte.

Nappal, näp'-ăl. s. Soap-rock. [parte.

Napp'y, -ē, a. Hav. much nap (as cloth); drowsy†; frothy, spumy*; heady*. H., *napp'iness*, s. 91.

Narceine, nār'-se-ĭn, s. = *narcina*, nār-se'-ĭn-ȧ; *narce'ia*, -y'-ȧ. 58. A pec. neutral subs. obt. from opium.

Narcissus, nār-sĭs'-ŭs, s. The daffodil; a genus of plants of sev. spec. (bot.).

Narcosis, -kō'-sĭs, s. Stupor; the effects of a narcotic. (med.)

Narcotic, nār-kŏt'-ĭk, a. = *narcot'ical*, -ăl. Hav. the power of prod. drowsiness, sleep, and stupor, after a period of prelim. excitement. (med.) H., *narcot'ically*, 43, ad.; *narcot'icness*†, s. 91.

Narcot'ic, s. A narcotic substance.

Narcot'ico-acrid, -o-ăk-rĭd, a. Comb. acrid and narcotic properties. (tox.)

Narcotine, nār'-ko-tĭn, s. 7, 58. A pec. crys. subs. found in opium, and on wh. its excitant prop. are said to depend.

Nar'cotism, -tizm, s. 35. Narcosis.

Nard, nārd, s. Spikenard; also an unguent prep. from it. H., *nard'ine* (of or res.), a. 90.

Nare†, nāre, s. = *nār'is**, -ĭz, L. (pl., *nares*†, E.; *nār'ēz*, -ēz, L.) The nostril.

Nariform, nār'-e-form, a. 26. Nose-shaped.

Nar'rable†, -răbl, a. 45. That may be related.

Narrate, năr-rāt', năr'—Wa., We., vt. To relate, tell, recite (as the details of an event or hist.). H., *narrāt'ing*, p.; *narrāt'ed*, pp.; *narra'tor*, 23, s.; *narra'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Narration, -rā'-shŭn, s. Relation, recital; an account, a narrative; the second div. of a discourse, in wh. the facts of the case are set forth (rhet.).

Narrative, năr'-rā-tĭv, s. = *nar'ratory**, -tŏr-e. 9, 34, 45. Relating, giv. an account or particulars (as of an event or transac.); prone to relate things past; story-telling. H., *nar'ratively*, ad. 91.

Nar'rative, s. A continued account of the particulars of an event or history; a recital, a

Nar'rify†, -re-fī, vt. To narrate. [relation.

Narrow, năr'-ro, a. 9, 34. Of little breadth, hav. little distance from side to side; of little extent, very limited, contracted; fig., limited, straitened (as in means); contrasted in mind or disposition; covetous; bigoted, ungenerous; near (as to distance); close, vigilant, attentive (as an inspec.); near, bare (as an escape). H., *nar'rowly*, 43, ad.; *nar'rowness*, s. 91. H. also—*nar'row-minded* (illiberal; of contr. m.), *nar'row-sighted*, &c., a.; *nar'row-mindedness*, &c., s. [in the pl.).

Nar'row, s. A strait; a narrow passage (often

Nar'row, vt. To lessen the breadth of; to contract; to confine or limit; to contr. by taking two stitches into one (knit.):—vl. To become narrower; to take too little side-space in stepping (man.). H., *nar'rowing*, p.; *nar'rowed*, pp., a.; *nar'rower*, s.; *nar'rowing*† (act; part of a stocking wh. is n.—knit.), s. 89.

Narwhal, nār'-hwăl, s. = *nar'wal*; *nar'whale**, -hwāle. 31. A cetaceous mammal with one large protruding tusk; the monodon or sea-unicorn.

Nasal, nā'-zăl, a. 35. Bel. to the nose; formed or infl. by or sounded through the nose. H., *na'sally*, ad.; *nasal'ity**, -lĭt-e, s. 91.

Na'sal, s. A nasal letter (gr.); an errhine*.

*Na'salise**, -līze, vt. 90. To render nasal (as a sound). H., *na'salised*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Nascal, nās'-kăl, s. A kind of pessary.

Nascent, nās'-ĕnt, a. 28. Begin. to exist or grow; at the moment of being prod. or evolved, and bef. assuming the ădriform state (chem.). H., *nas'cency*, -ĕn-se, s. 90.

Naseberry, nāz'-bĕr-e, s. A cert. tropical fruit.

Nasicornous, nās'-e-kor-nŭs, a. 35, 26. Hav. the horn on the nose. (nat. hist.)

Nas'iform, -e-form, a. 26. Nose-shaped.

Nasturtium, nās-tŭr'-sh'ŭm, s. = *nastur'tion*, -shŭn. A cert. plant; Ind. cress.

Nasty, nās'-te, nās'-te—K., We., a. 9. Disgustingly filthy; very dirty (lit. or fig.); defiled, polluted; nauseous; obscene. H., *nas'tily*, ad.; *nas'tiness* (filthiness; filth; obscenity; &c.), s. 91.

Nasute, nā-sūte', nā'—We., a. 18, 35. Hav. a great nose; fig., critically nice; captious; censorious.

Natal, nā'-tăl, a. Of or rel. to birth; native.

*Natalitial**, -lish'-ăl, a. = *natalitious**, -lish'-ŭs. 36, 27. Port. or conscer. to one's birthday or nativity. [tivity.

Na'tals†, -tălz, s. pl. 35. Time and place of na-

Natant, nā'-tănt, a. Swimming; floating at the surface. (bot.) H., *na'tantly*, ad. 91.

Natation, nā-tā'-shŭn, s. The act or prac. of swimming. [an order of birds. (orn.)

Natatores, nā-tā-tō'-rēz, s. pl. 99. Swimmers,

Natatorial, -tōr'-e-ăl, a. 45. Swimming; formed for swimming. (zool.)

Na'tatory, -tŏr-e, a. 25. Adapted for swimming; enabling to swim. (zool.)

Natch†, năch, s. 29. The part of an ox bet. the loins, and near the rump.

Nathless†, năth'-lĕs, ad. Nevertheless.

Nath'more†, -mōre, ad. Not the more.

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Nation‖, nā'-shŭn, s. 36. Extremely (in contempt or anger).

Na'tion, s. A people inhab. the same country, or united under the same gov.; fig. and emphat., a great number.

National, năsh'-ŭn-ăl—Ja., P., S., Wa., Wo., nă'-shŭn-ăl—J. & M., K., We., s. 6, 36. Pert. to a nation; public, general; unduly attached or bigoted to one's country. H., *nă''tionally*, 42, ad.; *nă''tionalness**, *nationality*, -ăl'-ĭt-e (national char.; qual. or state of being n.), s. 91.—*Nă''tional debt* = the amount owing by a nation or state (finance; pol. ec.):—*nă''tional guard* or *guards* = the old militia of France†.

Na''tionalize, -īze (v. su.), vt. 60. To make national. H., *nă''tionalising*, p.; *nă''tionalized*, pp., a. 89.

Na''tionalism, -ĭzm (v. su.), s. 35. Nationality.

Native, nā'-tĭv, a. 45. Produced by nature; original, innate, natural; not artif.; not acquired; conferred by birth; that gave birth; bel. to the place or country; pert. to the time or place of birth (as an animal), or of nat. growth (as a plant); indigenous (nat. hist.); born with, congenial*. H., *na'tively*, ad.; *na'tiveness*, s. 91.

Na'tive, s. One who is born in a place; an indigenous plant or animal (nat. hist.).

Nativity, nă-tĭv'-ĭt-e, s. Birth; time, place, and manner of birth; state or place of being prod.; a horoscope (astr.).—The *Nativity*, the birthday of our Saviour.

Natka, năt'-kă, s. A spec. of shrike.

*Natrium**, nā'-trē-ŭm, s. Sodium.

Na'tron, -trŏn, s. 35. Native sesquicarb. of soda.

Natty‖, năt'-e, a. Neatly fine; trim; spruce. H., *natt'ily‖*, ad.; *natt'iness*, s. 91.

Natural, năt'-ū-răl (-yū-), -ch'ōō—S., -chū—Wa., -tūr—K., s. 36, 18. Pert. to nature; prod. or effec. by n.; consonant to n.; bestowed or dictated by n.; derived from n.; accor. to the us. course of things; true to life; not artif.; not forced or far-fetched; unaffec., unassumed, real; spontaneous; tender, affectionate by nature; illegitimate (as a child); native, vernacular; occur. from nat. causes, not viol. (as death); accor. to the us. diatonic scale (mus.); discoverable by reason, not revealed (theol.). H., *nat'urally*, 42, ad.; *nat'uralness*, *natural'ity*†, s. 91.—*Nat'ural history* = the h. or descr. of the earth and its prod., with rel. to their appear. and exterior qual., tog. with a sci. investig. of their causes and effects:—*nat'ural magic*, măj'-, = the art of empl. the powers of n. to prod. effects apparently supernat.:—*nat'ural order* = a group of genera res. each other (bot.; &c.):—*nat'ural philosophy* = mechanical phil. or physics:—*nat'ural religion* (v. su.):—*nat'ural science* = the s. of organic bodies.

Nat'ural, s. An idiot; a native†; a gift of n.†; a charac. (♮) used to contradict a prev. flat or sharp (mus.):—pl. Whatever bel. nat. to the living animal† (med.).

Nat'uralize, -īze, vt. 35, 60. To invest an alien with the privileges of a citizen or subject; to make natural, or easy and fam.; to acclimatise; to receive or adopt† (as a for. word). H., *nat'üralising*, p.; *nat'üralized*, pp., a.; *naturalisation*, -ē-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Nat'uralism, -ĭzm, s. 35. Mere state of nature*; the doctr. of those who deny divine agency in the scrip. miracles and revelation.

Nat'uralist, -ĭst, s. One who studies or who is versed in nat. hist. or in physics (par. animated nature).

Nature, nāt'-ūre (-yūre), -yūrt—K., P., -chūre—S., Wa., s. 36, 18. In a gen. sense, whatever is made or prod., ourselves, this world, the universe; fig., the power wh. creates, and wh. presides over the material world; the system or estab. order of created things, the laws of being and the manner of existence; the essen. qual. or attributes of a thing, wh. constitute what it is, and wh. disting. it from others; constitution, aggregate powers (par. of a liv. body); disposition, temper; nat. affection or reverence; course of things; sort, species, kind; par. character; consonance to nature, or to truth and reality; orig. or nat. state or cond.; inartificialness; birth.

Na''ture†, vt. To endow with nat. qualities. H., *na''tured* (only used comp.), pp., a. 89.

*Na''turist**, -ĭst, s. One who ascribes every thing to nature. [of being prod. by nature.

Naturity†, nă-tūre'-ĭt-e, s. The qual. or state

Naufragous†, năW'-frd-gŭs, a. 8. Caus. shipwreck. [*naught'ily*†, ad. 91.

Naught†, nāWt, s. 8. Bad; worthless. H.,

*Naught**, ad., s. See *Nought*.

Naught'y†, -e, a. Bad, wicked, corrupt*; mischievous, perverse, froward (app. only to children, or in ludic. censure). H., *naught'ily*†, ad.; *naught'iness*†, s. 91.

Naulage†, năW'-lăj, s. 45. Passage-money par

Naumachy, năW'-mă-ke, s. = *naumachia*, -măk'-e-ă, L. 8, 29. Lit., a naval combat; appr., a show or spectacle repr. a sea-fight, also the place where it was exh. (anc. Rome).

Nauscopy, năWs'-ko-pe, s. 35. The art of discov. appro. ships or neighb. land at a distance.

Nausea, năW'-sh'ă, -she-ă—K., S., Wa., s. 8, 35, 27. Prim., sea-sickness; appr., a strong sensation of sickness; an inclination to vomit; qualm; loathing. (med.)

Nau'seant, -sh'ănt (v. su.), s. A subs. that prod. nausea. (med.)

Nau'seate, -sh'āte (v. su.), vt. To loathe; to affect with disgust:—vi. To become squeamish; to turn away with disgust; to feel nausea. H., *nau'seating*, p., a.; *nau'seated*, pp.; *nausea'tion*, -she-ā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Nau'seous, -sh'ŭs, s. 35, 27. Loathsome; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence. H., *nau'seously*, 43, ad.; *nau'seousness*, s. 91.

Nautical, năW'-tĭk-ăl, a. = *nau'tic*. 8. Of or rel. to ships, seamen, or navig.; naval; marine. H., *nau'tically*, ad. 91.

Nau'tilite, -te-līte, s. A fossil nautilus.

Nau'tiloid, -loyd, s. 22. Shaped like a nautilus. H., (a) *nau'tiloid*, s. 91.

Nau'tilus, -lŭs, s. A testaceous cephalopod with a spiral shell (conch.); also pop., a mollusk (= *páper nau'tilus*; *Portuguese man-of-war*†; *argonauta argo*—mal.) with a boat-like shell in wh. it sails on the surface of the ocean.

Naval, nā'-văl, a. Cons. of ships; pert. to ships or to a navy (par. the royal n.); nautical; maritime.

Na'vals†, -vălz, s. pl. 64. Naval affairs.

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Na'varch, -vȧrk, s. 29. The commander of a fleet. (anc. Gr.)

*Na'varchy**, -e, s. The art of manag. ships.

Nave, nāve, s. The middle or centre; appr., the central part of a wheel in wh. the spokes are inserted; the middle part of a church, from the choir to the main entrance, bet. the aisles or wings (arch.).

Navel, nā'vl, -vĕl—K., s. 13, 45. The central depression in the abdomen left by the umbilical cord. H., *na'vel-gall*, -gȧwl (a g. on a horse's back behind the saddle), *na'vel-string* (umbilical cord), *na'vel-wort*, &c., s. 90.

Navew, nă'-vū, s. = *na'phew*, -fū. A plant, the Fr. turnip†.

Navicular, nă-vĭk'-ū-lăr, s. 18, 25. Pert. to small ships or boats; boat-shaped, cymbiform (anat.; bot.); pert. to the navel*§.

Navigable, nă'v'-e-gȧbl, a. 45. That may be passed by ships, ves., or boats. H., *navigably*, 42, ad.; *navigableness*, *navigability*, -lt-e, s. (v. v.) 91.

Navigate, -gāte, vt. To pass or sail over or on (as a sea, river, or lake), or through (as the air); to steer or manage (as a ves.):—vi. To pass by water; to sail or steam. H., *navigating*, p.; *navigated*, pp., a.; *navigable* (v. su.), a.; *navigator*, 25 (also a labourer or excavator on a railway, canal, or pub. road†), s.; *navigation* (act; art; state of being n.; &c. v. 1.), 39.

Navigation, -gā'-shŭn, s. The art and the science of conduc. ships and ves. from one part or place to another; ships collectively.

Navvy†§, -e, s. An excavator. See *Navigate*.

Navy, nā'-ve, s. A fleet of ships*; the collec. marine of a nation; appr., the whole of the ships of war bel. to a nation or state (= *roy'al navy*), also the off. and men engaged in them; the naval service. [so, but more.

Nay, nā, ad. No*; not this alone; not only

Nay†, s. Denial; refusal.

Nay'ward†, -wărword, s. 8. Tendency to denial.

Nay'word†, -wûrd, s. 25. The word 'nay'; a prover. reproach, a byeword.

Nazarean, năz-ă-rē'-ăn, s. One of a sect of Judaising Christians in the 2d century.

Nazarene, -rēne', s. An inhab. of *Naz'areth*; one of the early fol. of Jesus (in contempt); a Nazarean.

Naz'arite, -rīte, s. A Jew who bound himself by a vow to extraor. purity of life and devotion. H., *Naz'aritism*, -ĭsm (his vow and prac.),

Naze, nāze, s. A cliff or headland. [s. 90.

Neal†, nēle, vt., vi. To anneal (q. v.).

Neap, nēpe, a. Low (app. to the tides wh. occur 4 or 5 days bef. the new and the full moon).

Neap, s. A *neap tide* or the time of one; the pole of a cart or wagon (N. Eng.).

Neaped, nēept, a. Left aground by the tide.

Neapolitan, ne-ă-pŏl'-ĭt-ăn, a. Of or rel. to Naples:—s. An inhab. or native of Naples, or of the kingdom of Naples.

Near, nēre, a. Nigh; not far distant in place, time, or degree; close, adjacent; advanced tow. (as an end or purp.); close, intimate; closely rel. by blood; confiden., familiar, dear; affec. one's int. or feelings; parsimonious; literal, exact; not loose, free, or rambling; short, direct; next to one; on the left (app. to horses). H., *near'ly*, ad.; *near'ness*, s. 91.

Near, ad. Almost; within a little; close by, at hand; by close rel. or alliance. [from.

Near, pr. Close to; nigh; at no great distance

Near†, vt. To approach:—vi. To be approaching. (naut.) H., *near'ing*†, p.; *neared*†, pp.

Near-sighted, -sīte'-ĕd, a. Short-sighted. H., *near-sight'edness*, s. 91.

Neat, nēte, a. Elegant without dignity; spruce and clean; tidy, not tawdry; free from foul or extraneous matter; pure (as style); pure, unadult. (comm.); net* (as weight, &c.). H., *neat'ly*, ad.; *neat'ness*, s. 91.

Neat, s. Black-cattle; an ox or cow (now only used in the gen. case).

*Neat'herd**, -hērd, s. (f., *neat'ress*†.) A herdsman; a cow-keeper. [(prov.)

*Neb**§, nĕb, s. The nose, beak, mouth; a nib.

Nebula, nĕb'-ū-lȧ, s. (pl., *neb'ulæ*, -lē.) 18. Lit., a cloud; a white spot or slight opacity (par. of the cornea—anat.); a luminous cloud in the heavens, us. telescopic, and often resolvable into innum. sep. stars (ast.); a wavy line (her.). [L.]

Neb'ular, -lăr, a. Of or rel. to nebulæ. (v. s.)

Neb'ulous, -lŭs, a. Cloudy, hazy; pert. to or res. a nebula. H., *neb'ulousness*, *nebulosity*, -lŏs'-ĭt-e (also the faint misty appear. surr. cert. stars—ast.; v. su.), s. 91.

Necessarian, ne-sĕs-sā'-e-ăn, a., s. 45. Necessitarian (q. v.).

Necessary, nĕs'-ĕs-sĕr-e, -sĕr-e—K., Wa., a. 28, 25. That must be; that cannot be otherwise; indispensable, essential; needful, requisite; unavoid., inevitable; consequent; acting or resul. from necessity or compulsion, not free. H., *ne'cessarily*, nĕs'-, 42, ad.; *ne'cessariness* (necessity; v. i.), s. 91.

Necessary, nĕs'-ĕs-, s. Someth. neces. or indispensable; a w.-closet or privy§:—pl. Things in daily use that cannot be dispensed with (seldom in the sing.).

Necessitarian, ne-sĕs-ĭt-ā'rĭ-ăn, s. One who maintains the doctr. of phil. necessity. H., *necessitā'rian*, s. (v. i.) 90-1.

Necessitate, -sĕs'-ĭt-āte, vt. To make necessary or indispen.; to compel; to constrain. H., *necessi'tating*, p.; *necessi'tated*, pp.; *necessita'tion**, 36, s. 89.

Necessi'tied†, -id, s. In a state of want.

Necessitous, ne-sĕs'-ĭt-ŭs, a. 28. Very needy or indigent; pressed with poverty; poor; destitute. H., *necessi'tously*, ad.; *necessi'tousness*, *necessi'ty*, *necessi'tude**, -e-tūde, s. (v. i.), 91.

Necessity, ne-sĕs'-ĭt-e, s. State of being necessary (q. v.); that wh. must be, or wh. cannot be otherwise, also its cause; irresis. power; cogency, fatality; compulsive force (phys. or mor.); indispensableness; extreme indigence, necessitousness; exigency, emergency; that wh. makes someth. necessary; the chain of causation determ. by laws analogous to those wh. gov. the phys. universe, and of wh. all human actions and feelings are repr. as links (phil.; metaph.):—pl. Things requisite for a purpose.

Neck, nĕk, s. The part of an animal bet. the head and trunk; any thing res. a neck in shape or use; a long nar. tract of land; the long slender part of a bottle or other vessel; the space in a capital bet. its annulet and the astragal at the top of the shaft of the column below (arch.). H., *neak'-ēge*‡ or *neck'atēe*† (a

neckerchief), *neck'beef* (coarse b. from the n.), *neck'land*, *neck'verse*† (the v. form. read to entitle to benefit of clergy), *neck'weed*§ (hemp), &c., a. (v. i.) 90.—*On the neck** = imm. after :—to *harden the neck* = to grow obstinate (scrip.). [by man; a cravat.

Neck'cloth, -klŏth, a. 27. The neckerchief worn

Necked, nĕkt, nāk'-ĕd (in soleman disc.), a. 65. Hav. a neck (ch. used comp.). [neck.

Neck'erchief, -ĕr-chĭf, s. A kerchief for the

Neck'lace, -lāse, s. 28. A string of beads or other orn. worn round the neck. H., *neck'laced* (hav. or marked as with a n.), a. 98.

Necro-, nāk'-ro, pfx. Dead. (Gr.)

Nec'rolite, -līte, s. Fetid feldspar. (min.)

Necrology, ne-krŏl'-o-je, nĕk-rŏl'—S., We., s. An account or a register of the dead or of deaths; a collec. of biogr. notices of recently deceased persons (liter.); the list of deceased benefactors to a monastery, cathedral, &c. (Ro. Cath.). H., *necrological*, nĕk-ro-lŏj'-ik-ăl (pert. to the dead or to n.), a.; *necrologist*, ne-krŏl'-o-jĭst (a writer of n.), s. 90.

Necromancy, nĕk'-ro-măn-se, s. 42. Prim., divination by consul. the spirits of the dead; (in more mod. times) divin. by the agency of devils; enchantm., conjuration†. H., *necromancer*, -sĕr (one who prac. n.), s. (v. i.) 90.

Necroman'tic, -tĭk, a. Pert. to or performed by necromancy. H., *necromantically*, ad. 91.

*Necroman'tic**, s. Trick; conjuration.

Necrophagous, ne-krŏf'-ă-gŭs, nĕk-rŏf'—We., a. Feeding on the dead.

Necropolis, ne-krŏp'-o-lĭs, nĕk-rŏp'—S., We., s. Lit., the city of the dead; appr., a burial-place, a cemetery.

Necroscopic, nĕk-ro-skŏp'-ĭk, a. Rel. to autopsies or post-mortems. (surg.)

Necrosis, ne-krō'-sĭs, nĕk-rō'—S., s. Mortification and death of parts of bones (surg.); a disease of plants marked by spotting and decay (bot.).

Nectar, nĕk'-tăr, s. The fabled drink of the gods (myth.); the sweet secretion of a flower; any sweet and pleasant drink, slightly stimulating†. H., *nectared* (imbued or aboun. with), a. 90.

Nectareal, -tăr'-e-ăl, a. = *nectar'ean*, *nectar'ous*, 45. Res. nectar; sweet as n.; delicious. H., *nectar'ously*, ad.; *nectar'ousness*, s. 91. [flower.

Nectar"rial, -ăl, a. Pert. to the nectary of a

Nectariferous, -lf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. nectar or

Nectarine, -ĭn, a. 45. Sweet as nectar. [honey.

Nectarine, s. A var. of peach with a smooth rind. [cious; to sweeten.

*Nectarise**, -tăr-ĭze, vt. 60. To render delí-

Nectarium, -tăr'-e-ŭm, s. 45. The nectary.

Nectarous, -tŭs, a. Sweet as nectar. [(bot.)

Nectary, nĕk'-tăr-e, s. 25. The part of a flower wh. secretes a honey-like substance. (bot.)

Need, nēde, s. Want; occasion for someth.; a state that req. supply or relief; exigency, necessity; indigence. (v. i.)

Need, vt. To want; to require (as supply or relief):—vi. To be wanted or necessary*. (*Need* bef. *not* is com. empl., without change, in both nos.) H., *need'ing*, p.; *need'ed*, pp., a. (as an *a.* gen. comp.); *need'er*†, s. 89.

Need'ful, -fŏl, a. 21. Necessary; requisite. H., *need'fully*, 43, ad.; *need'fulness*, s. 91.

Needle, nēd'l, nē'dl—K., S., s. 45. = *neel*†. The small steel instr. used in sewing; any thing res. a needle; the artif. magnet of the mariner's compass; a needle-shaped crystal (chem.; min.). H., *need'le-pointed* (p. as a n.), *need'le-worked*, -wŭrkt, &c., a.; *need'le-book*, -bŏŏk (hav. leaves for preserv. n.), *need'le-fish* (pipe-fish), *need'le-maker*, *need'le-ore* (acicular ore of bismuth), *need'le-stone* (a spec. of zeolite), *need'le-work*, -wŭrk (w. done with a n.; the bus. of a sempstress), &c., s. 90.

Need'let, vt. To form or cause to form needle-like crys. :—vi. To shoot in needle-shaped crystals. H., *need'ling*, p.; *need'led*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89. [as is put at once in a needle.

Need'leful, -fŏŏl, s. 21. As much thread, &c.,

Need'ler, -lĕr, s. A needle-maker.

Needless, nēde'-lĕs, a. Not needed; unnecessary. H., *need'lessly*, ad.; *need'lessness*, s. 91.

Needs†, nēdz, ad. 35. Need is (by constr.); necessarily, indispensably (com. prec. by *must*). [H., *need'ily*, ad.; *need'iness*, s. 91.

Need'y, -e, a. In need; necessitous; indigent.

Ne'er, nāre, ad. Never. (poet.)

Neeswort†, nēze'-wŭrt, s. A sort. plant.

*Nefandous**, ne-făn'-dŭs, a. Not to be named; abominable.

Nefarious, ne-fāre'-e-ŭs, -fĭ'-re—S., We., a. 45. Wicked in the extreme; villainous; atrocious; abominable. H., *nefariously*, 43, ad.; *nefariousness*, s. 91.

Negation, ne-gā'-shŭn, s. 26. Denial (the opp. to *affirmation*); exclus., exception, argum. drawn from denial (log.).

Negative, nĕg'-ă-tĭv, a. 45. Impl. negation, that denies (opposed to *affirmative*); impl. absence, privative (opp. to *positive*); that stops, withholds, or restrains; that denies the agreem. bet. the subj. and predicate (log.). H., *negatively*, ad.; *negativeness*, s. 91.—*Negative electricity* = the cosmic. and contrary state to positive e.; resinous e. :—*negative quantity* = a q. to be subtracted (alg.):—*negative* sign = the s. of subtraction.

Negative, s. A propos. or reply by wh. someth. is denied (oft. prec. by *in the*); a word that denies (gr.); the right or power of prevent. an enactment (legis.).—*Negative pregnant* = a n. wh. educes or impl. an affirmative (log.).

Negative, -tĭv, -tīve—S., vt. To disprove; to dismiss or reject by negation or vote; to resist a choice or proposal. H., *negativing*, p.; *negatived*, pp., a.† (v. i.) 89. [to negation.

*Negatory**, -ă-tŏr-e, a. 25. That denies; pert.

Neglect, nĕg-lĕkt', ne-glĕkt'—K., s. Omission; forbearance; disregard, slight; negligence; heedlessness; state of being disregarded. H., *neglect'ful*, &c., a. (v. v.) 90.

Neglect', vt. To omit by carelessness or design; to forbear to do, use, attend to, &c.; to omit to accept or embrace (as an offer); to slight, to disregard (as a person or advice); to postpone†. H., *neglect'ing*, p., a.†; *neglect'ed*, pp., a.; *neglect'er*, s.; *neglect'ion*†, 36, s. 89. [s. 91.

Neglect'ed, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *neglect'edness*,

Neglect'ful, -fŏŏl, a. 21. (v. v.) H., *neglect'fully*, 43, ad.; *neglect'fulness*, s. 91. [ad. 91.

Neglect'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *neglect'ingly*,

*Neglect'ive**, -ĭv, a. 45. Neglectful.

Negligee, nĕg-le-zhā', -je'†, s. = *négligé*, nāgle-zhā', Fr. A loose gown; undress.

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Negligent, nĕg'-le-jĕnt, s. 32. Careless; heedless; neglectful; habit. inattentive. H., *neg'ligently*, 43, ad.; *neg'ligence*, -jĕnse (want of observ. of rules and prin.—fine arts), s. 91.

Negotiable, ne-gō'-sh'ĭbl (v. v.), a. = *nego'ciable**, -sh'ĭbl. 45. That may be negotiated. H., *negotiability*, -sh'ĭ-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Negotiate, ne-gō'-sh'ĭāte, -she-āte—K., P., S., Wa., vt. = *nego'ciate**, -sh'ĭāte, 36, 27-8. To procure, manage, or arrange, by mut. intercourse and agreem.; to sell; to pass or transfer (as a note or bill):—vi. To transact or arrange bus.; to hold intercourse for the purp. of mut. arrangem. or treaty; to bargain; to treat with others. H., *nego'tiating*, *nego'ciating**, p.; *nego'tiated*, pp., a.; *nego'tiant*†, -sh'ĭant, *nego'tiator*, 25, s.; *nego'tiable* (v. su.), a.; *nego'tiating*, *negotia'tion*, -she-ā'-shŭn (pref., but less us. -se-ā'—K.), s.; &c. 89.

Negro, nē'-gro, s. (*f.*, *ne'gress*.) One of the black or woolly-headed race of men inhab. Africa, or one who has desc. from them; a blackamoor. [sons res. negroes.

Ne'groloid, -loyd, a. 22. Res. or bel. to per-

Negus, nē'-gŭs, s. Hot wine-and-water, sweetened, and flav. with nutmeg and lemon-juice.

Neigh, nā, s. 45. The voice or cry of a horse.

Neigh, vi. To cry, as a horse. H., *neigh'ing*, p.; *neighed*, pp.; *neigh'ing* (sound uttered; a neigh), s. 89. [bouring. (scrip.)

Neighbour†, nā'-bŭr, a. 45, 25; 56. Neigh-

Neigh'bour, s. One who lives near another; a word of rustic civility; an intimate, a confidant†; a fellow-being, any one who needs or who gives help (scrip.). H., *neigh'bourship**, s. 90.

Neigh'bour, vt. To adjoin to, to confine on*; to make near to or familiar†:—vi. To live near each other†. H., &c. (v. t.) 89, 48.

Neigh'bourhood, -hŏŏd, s. 21. Place or part near; vicinity; adjoining district; state of being near each other; those that live near each other. [near.

Neigh'bouring, -ĭng, p., a. Living or being

Neigh'bourly, -le, a. Becoming a neighbour; civil; friendly; social. H., *neigh'bourly*, 43, ad.; *neigh'bourliness*, s. 91.

Neither, nē'-thēr, nī'-thēr, con., pro. 38. Not either; not one or the other. 70.

Nemoan, ne-mō'-ăn, a. Pert. to *Nema'a*, or to the pub. games held there (anc. Gr.).

Nemaline, nĕm'-ă-līne, a. Thread-like; fibrous. (min.) [nesia. (min.)

Nem'alite, -līte, s. Fibrous hydrate of mag-

Nem'olite, -o-līte, s. An arborised stone.

Nemoral°, nĕm'-o-răl, a. = *nem'orous**. Pert. to a wood or grove; woody. [water-lily.

Nemophar, nĕm'-ō-fär, s. 45. The great white

Neo-, nē'-o, pfx. New; recent. (Gr.)

Neodamode, -ōd'-ă-mōde, s. A newly admitted citizen. (anc. Gr.) [married.

Neopæmist, -ĭg'-ă-mĭst, s. A person recently

Neologic, -o-lŏj'-ĭk, a. = *neolo''gical*. Pert. to neology; empl. new words. H., *neolo''gically*, ad. (v. i.) 91.

Neologise, -ŏl'-o-jīze, vi. 35, 60. To introd. or use new words, or new interpret. or doctrines. H., &c. (v. t.) 89.

Neol'ogism, -jĭzm, s. 35. A new phrase or word introd. into a lang., or any innov. on ordin. modes of expres.; neology.

Neology, ne-ŏl'-o-je, s. The introd., inven., or use of new words, phrases, &c.; a neologism; rationalism or the new phil. theol. of Germany. H., *neol'ogist*, -jĭst (an innovator in lang. or relig.), s. 90.

Neonomian, -o-nōm'-yăn, s. 45. One who desires new laws (temporal or divine).

Neophyte, nē'-o-fīte, s. = *neophytic*, -fĭt'-ĭk. 45. Newly entered or admitted. (v. s.)

Ne'ophyte, s. Lit., one newly planted; appr., a new convert or proselyte (par. one admitted by baptism); one newly admitted to the priesthood or a monastic order (Ro. Cath.); a novice; a tyro; a beginner in learning. [of recent origin; modern.

Neoteric, -tĕr'-ĭk, a. = *neoter'ical*, -ăl. New;

Neoter'ic, s. One of modern times.

Nep, nĕp, s. The herb catmint.

Nepenthe, ne-pĕn'-thē, s. = *nepen'thes*, -thēz. 99. A magic potion or drug said to have had the power of oblit. pain and sorrow from the memory; h., any med. that relieves pain and exhilarates; a genus of Asiatic plants. (Gr.) [mineral.

Nepheline, nĕf'-e-līn, s. 45. A cert. Vesuvian

Nephew, nĕv'-ū, nĕf'-ū—We., s. (*f.*, *niece*, q. v.) 45, 18. The son of a brother or a sister.

Nephralgia, ne-frăl'-je-ă, s. = *nephral'gy*, -je, 82. Pain of the kidneys. [(min.)

Nephrite, nĕf'-rīte, nē'-frīte—S., s. 45. Jade.

Nephritic, ne-frĭt'-ĭk, a. = *nephrit'ical*, -ăl. Of or bel. to the kidneys; affec. the k.; good ag. diseases of the kidneys. H., (a) *nephrit'ic*, s. (med.) 91. [kidneys. (path.)

Nephritis, ne-frī'-tĭs, s. 45, 35. Inflam. of the

Nephrotomy, -frŏt'-o-me, s. The oper. of extrac. a stone from the kidney. (surg.)

Nepotism, nĕp'-o-tĭzm, nē'-po—K., P., Sh., s. 35. Fondness for nephews*; appr., undue attachm. or favoritism to one's relations. H., *nep'otist* (one who prac. n.), s. 90.

Nep'tune, -tūne, s. 18. The remotest planet from the sun (ast.); the god of the ocean (myth.).

Neptunian, -tūn'-e-ăn, -yăn‡—K., s. 45. Pert. to the sea or ocean; formed by water or aqueous solution.—*Neptūn'ian thĕ'ory*, the th. wh. refers the formation of min. strata to the agency of water, Wernerism (geol.).

Neptu'nian, s. = *Nep'tūnist*, -ĭst. A supporter of the Neptunian theory.

Nereid, nēr'-e-ĭd, s. (pl., *nēr'eids*, -ĭdz, E.; *nerī'des*, -e-dēz, Gr.) A sea-nymph. (myth.)

Nerite, nēr'-īte, s. A univalvular shell-fish of the genus *neri'ta*. [flowers.

Neroli, nĕr'-o-le, s. The essen. oil of orange-

Nerve, nĕrv, s. One of the gray fibrous chords wh. pass from the brain to all parts of the body, and form the media of sensation, volun. motion, and organic action; fig., strength, firmness, fortitude; sinew, tendon*; cert. parallel ves. or fibres ext. from the base to the apex of a leaf (bot.). H., *nerv'y*† (stroug, vig.), *nerve'less* (strengthless, &c.), s. 90.

Nerve, vt. To give strength or vigour to. H., *nerv'ing*, p.; *nerved* (*nerv'ed*, a., 65), pp., a. 89.

Nerve'-shaken‡, -shāk'n, a. Affec. by nervous shaking; fig., ment. shocked, &c.

Nervine, nĕr'-ĭn—J. & M., We., nĕr'-vīne—K., S., a. 45. That affects the nerves; good for the nerves. H., (a) *nerv'ine*, s. (med.) 91.

Nervous, nĕr'-vŭs, nĕr'-vŭs—S., Wa., a. Of or rel. to the nerves; seated in or affec. the

nerves; fig., strong, vigorous (as in body, mind, or style); hav. the nerves affec. or easily affec.†; morbidly suscep. or tremulous†; agitated by trifles†. H., *nerv'ously*, 43, ad.; *nerv'ousness*, s. 91.—*Nerv'ous system* = the brain, spinal chord, and nerves collec. (phys.). [(bot.)

Nerv'ose, a. = *nervose*, nĕr-vōs', 45. Nerved.

Nervure, nĕr'-vūre, s. 18. The veins of leaves (bot.; v. su.); the corneous tubes or div. wh. expand the wings of insects (entom.).

Nescience†, nĕsh'-ĕnse, s. Ignorance.

Nesh†§, a. Soft; tender; nice. (prov.)

Ness, nĕs, s. A headland or promontory.

Nest, nĕst, s. The bed or place of retreat formed by a bird (par. for incubation); h., any place where insects or small animals are prod.; an abode (as of sev. or many), also those who live there (oft. in an ill sense, as a *nest of thieves*); any warm, close habitation†; a collec. of boxes, drawers, &c., closely packed tog. or inserted in each other; an isolated, aggregate mass of ore, &c., found within a rock (geol.; mi.). H., *nest'-egg*† (an egg left in the n.), s.; &c. 90.

Nest, vi. To build and occupy a nest; to put tog. in nests. H., &c. 48, 89.

Nestle, nĕs'l, nes'tl°—K., vt. To house, as in a nest; to cherish and fondle (as a bird her young):—vi. To settle comfortably; to lie close and snug; &c. H., *nest'ling*, -ling, p.; *nest'led*, -ld, pp.

Nestling, nĕst'ling, s. Recently hatched.

Nest'ling, s. A young bird in or from the nest; a nest†.

Nestorian, nĕs-tōr'-e-ăn, a. Of or rel. to Nestorius or the Nestorians; also like *Nest'er*, old, experienced.

Nesto''rian, s. One of an anc. sect founded by *Nesto'rius*; also one of the mod. Christians of the East who are the remnant of this sect.

Net, nĕt, s. (somet. but improp. wr. *nett*—We.) Pure, unmixed, neat°; clear of all charges, outlay, or deduc. (as profit or amount), or of tare, tret, &c. (as weight.—comm.).

Net, s. A texture of knotted meshes formed of twine or thread, also an instr. made of it for catching birds, fish, &c.; any thing made with or res. a net; fig., a snare, a cunning device; inextricable diff., severe afflic. (scrip.).

Net, vt. To form as a net or net-work; to take with a net; to prod. or to receive as clear profit (comm.). H., *nett'ing*, p.; *nett'ed*, pp., a.; *nett'ing* (act; also a piece of net or net-work), s. 89.

Net'work, -wĭrk, s. 25. Any thing or any fabric formed like a net; reticulated or decussated work.

Nether, nĕth'-ĕr, a. 38. Lower, lying or being beneath (opp. to *upper*); in a lower place; bel. to the regions below; infernal. H., *neth'ermost* (lowest), a. su. 91.

Nethinim, nĕth'-ĭn-ĭm, s. pl. = *neth'inims*°§. The servants of the priests and Levites about the Temple. (anc. Jud.)

Nettle, nĕt'l, s. 45. A cert. stinging herb.

Nett'le, vt. To fret or sting; to irritate, vex, provoke. H., *nett'ling*, p., a.†; *nett'led*, pp., a.†; *nett'lerț*, s. 89.

Nett'le-rash, -răsh, s. A cert. eruption. (path.)

Neural, nūre'-ăl, a. 18. Den. the arch of the vertebra (= *neur'al arch*) wh. protects a correspon. segment of the cerebro-spinal axis or central trunk of the nervous system (= *neur'al axis*.—anat.).

Neuralgia, nū-răl'-je-ă, -j'ă†, s. = *neural'gy*°, -je. 18, 32. Idiopathic pain of a nerve (us. severe and intermittent).

Neural'gic, -jĭk, a. Pert. to neuralgia.

Neurine, nū'-rin, s. 18, 58. Medullary matter.

Neurology, -rŏl'-o-je, s. The doctr. and scien. descr. of the nerves. H., *neurological*, -lŏj'-(pert. to), a.; *neurol'ogist*, -jĭst (a writer, &c., on), s. 90.

Neuropter, nū-rŏp'-tĕr, s. = *neurop'teran*, -ăn. 18. One of an order of insects (*neurop'tera*, s. pl.) hav. four transp. membranous wings, reticulated with nerves. (entom.)

Neurop'teral, -ăl, a. = *neurop'terous*, -tŭs. Nerved-winged; pert. to the order neurop-

Neu'ropast, -ro-spăst, s. A puppet. [tera.

Neurotic, nū-rŏt'-ĭk, a. 18. Rel. to the nerves; seated in the nerves; nervine.

Neurot'ic, s. A disease of the nerves; a med. useful in nervous affections.

Neurot'omy, -o-me, s. Dissection of a nerve; the anat. of the nerves. H., *neurotomical*, -tŏm'-ĭk-ăl (pert. to), a.; *neurot'omist* (one who cuts or studies), s. 90.

Neuter, nū'-tĕr, a. 18. Lit., neither; appr., taking no part with either side, neutral; (somet. but not neces.) indifferent; of neither sex, neither act. nor passive (gr.); sexless (bot.; zool.).

Neu'ter, s. One who takes no part in a contest or controversy; a sexless or infertile plant or animal; a working bee†.

Neutral, nū'-trăl, a. 18. Not engaged on either side; not assis. or acting with either party; indifferent; unbiassed; inactive; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline (chem.). H., *neu'trally*, ad.; *neutral'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.—*Neu'tral-tint* = the obscure purple hue of dist. obj. (pa.). [party, or nation.

Neu'tral, s. = *neu'tralist*°. A neutral person,

Neu'tralise, -īze, vt. 35, 60. To render neutral (v. a.). H., *neu'tralising*, p., a.; *neu'tralised*, pp., a.; *neu'traliser* (he° or that wh.), s.; *neutralisation*, -e-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Neu'tria, -tre-ă, s. Nutria.

Newwines, nū'-wĭnz, s. pl. Like prayers offered up for nine succes. days. (Ro. Cath.)

Never, nĕv'-ĕr, ad. Not ever; at no time; in no degree; not †§. It is much used in comp. with p. and pp.: as—*nev'er-ceasing*, *nev'er-ending*, *nev'er-failing*, *nev'er-abated*, *nev'er-flowing*, &c., a. [notwithstanding that.

Nevertheless, -thĕ-lĕs', ad. 38. Not the less;

New, nū, a. 18. Lately made, invented, or come into being; fresh, recent, novel (in each opp. to *old*); lately introd. or discov.; lately brought or come into notice; not bef. used or known; strange; modern; recently commenced or adopted (as a year, a custom, &c.); not habituated, not fam.; renovated; fresh after any thing or any event; hav. recom. its course or changes (as the moon); that appears for the first time (as an actor, a comet, &c.); uncleared, or only recen. cleared or cultiv. (as land). H., *new'ly*, 43, ad.; *new'ness*, s.; *new'ish*† (rather new), a. 91.—*New red-sand'stone* = the s. imm.

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above the coal-measures (geol.):—*new'-style* = the Gregorian or present mode of keeping calendrical time (chron.):—*New Test'ament* = the portion of the Bible cont. the wr. of the Apostles and their imm. descen.: —*New'-year's day* = the day on wh. the y. commences:—*New-year's gift* = a present on n.-y. day.

New, ad., pfx. Newly. H., *new'-born*, *new'-coined*, *new-fash'ioned*, -tind (new'—S.), *new'-found* (-found'—We.), *new'-made*, &c., &c., a.; *new-mod'el*, &c., vt. (v. i.) 91-2.

New'†, vt. To renew.

New-comer†, -ktim'-ĕr, s. One lately arrived.

New-fangle†, -făng'-gl, a. 30, 45. Desirous of new things:—vt. To change by introd. novelties†. H., *new-fan''glenessꝉ*, s. 91.

New-fan''gled†, -gld, a. Newly made, contrived, or introd.; formed with or marked by the affectation of novelty. H., *new-fan''gledness*†, s. 91.

Newel, nū'-ĕl, s. 18. A novelty†; the upright post, or the space either solid or open, round wh. a winding staircase is formed (arch.).

New'ing†, -ing, s. Yeast or barm. (prov.)

News, nūze, s. 18, 35. (of both n., but seldom used in the pl.) Recent or latest account; fresh information (par. from a dist.); intelligence, tidings; a newspaper†. H., *news'-boy* or *news'-man* (who deliv. or sells n.-papers), *news'monger*, -mŭng-gĕr (one who empl. much time in hearing and telling n.), *news'-vendor*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

News'paper, -pā-pĕr, s. A pub. period. print, com. cons. of a single sheet, cont. news.

Newt, nūte, s. 18. A small lizard; an eft.

Newtonian, nū-tōne'-o-ăn, -yăn†—K., a. 45. Pert. to, or formed or discov. by Sir Isaac Newton. [M. telescope† (opt.).

Newto''nian, s. A fol. of Newton in phil.; a

*Nexible*ª, nĕks'-ĭbl, a. 40, 45. That may be knit

Nex'ile, -īl, a. 45. Knit; entwined. [together.

Next, nĕkst, a. 40. Nearest in place, or in order, time, degree, qual., rel., or rank.

Next, ad. At the time or turn nearest or imm. succeeding.

Nib, nĭb, s. The nebª (of a bird); the point of any thing (par. of a pen). H., *nibbed* (hav. a n.), a. 90. [bite. (v. v.)

Nibble, nĭb'l, s. 45. A little bite; a seizing to

Nibb'le, vt. To bite by little at a time; to bite gently, but quickly and continuedly; to bite, as a fish does the bait; fig., to carp at†:—vi. To bite (*at*); fig., to carp, to find fault†. H., *nibb'ling*, p., a.; *nibb'led*, pp.; *nibb'ler*, s. 89. [ad. 91.

Nibb'ling, -lĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *nibb'lingly*, ad.

Nice, nīse, a. 28. Prim., soft, tender; whence sweet or pleasant to the taste; dainty, delicious†; fig., minutely elog., delicate†; marked with or req. scrupulous exactness or precision; delicate or critically accurate in judgm. or perception; excess. or minutely scrupulous, exact, or cautious; delicate, fastidious, squeamish; finical; punctilious, exact; easily injured or impaired; refined; unimpor., trivial; affording pleasure, agreeable†; deserv. censure, disreputable, unfortunate†§ (as an affair, or a charac.); lucky, succes.†§; silly, foolish, effeminate†§. H., *nice'ly* (accurately; exactly; well, cleverly†; &c.), ad.; *nice'ness*, *ni'cety*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Nicene, nī'-sēne, a. 28. Pert. to the town of *Nī'ce* or *Nice'a*; also den. a celebr. œcumenical council held there (A.D., 325), as well as the confes. of faith (= *Nī'cenc creed*) orig. by it. (eccl.)

Nicety, nīse'-e-te, nī'-se-te—S., We., s. Niceness; excess of delicacy; fastidiousness; precision, accuracy; &c.:—pl. Delicacies, dainties. (v. s.)

Niche, nĭtch, s. 29. A recess in a wall for a statue, bust, &c. (arch.) H., *niched* (put in or hav. a n.), a. 90.

Nick, nĭk, s. The exact point (app. to time), the crit. moment†§; a cut, a notch†; a score, a reckoning†; a lucky or winning throw†§.

Nick, s. A demon of the waters. (no. myth.)

Nick, vt. To cut in nicks or notches†; to hit, to touch luckily, to perform at the lucky moment†§; to make to suit or match* (as a tally); to trick or cozen† (as at dice)†; to notch or incise (as a horse's tail—far.). H., *nick'ing*†, p., s.; *nicked*† (nikt'-ĕd, 65, a.), pp., a.; *nick'er*§ (one who watches to pilfer or cheat), s.; &c. 89. [knacks.

Nick'-nacks, -năks, s. pl. Small-wares; knick-

Nickel, nĭk'-ĕl, s. 18. A cert. metal, white, hard, malleable, and magnetic. H., *nickel'ic*, -ĭk (nick'—We.; pert. to), a. 89.

Nick'name, -nāme, s. A name given in reproach or contempt; an opprobrious appellation. H., (to) *nick'name*, vt.; &c. 89.

Nicolaitans, nĭk-o-lā'-e-tănz—We., -lā'-tănz—Br., K., S., s. pl. = *Nicolaitanes*. 35, 99. A sect of early Christians charged with licentiousness (Rev. ii., 6.); also the fol. of *Nicola'us*. [to or den. tobacco:—s. Tobacco†.

Nicotian, ne-kō'-sh'ăn, -she-ăn—S., a. 27. Pert.

Nico'tianine, -sh'ă-nĭn, s. 58. The odorous vol. oil of tobacco; tobacco-camphor.

Nicotine, nĭk'-o-tĭn, s. = *nic'otine*, -te-mē; *nicotia*, -kō'-sh'ă. 58, 36. An alkaloid, under the form of a highly acrid, pungent, and pois. liquid, extrac. from tobacco.

Nictate†, nĭk'-tāte, vi. To wink. H., *nic'tating*, *nic'tatingly*, -te-, p., a.; *nicta'tion*, *nictita'tion*, 36 (act of winking), s.; &c. 89.

Nidª, nīde, s. = *ni'dus*, L. A nest, a brood (app. to birds and insects—nat. hist.).

Nidificateª, nĭd'-e-fe-kāte, vi. To make or build a nest. H., *nidifica'tion*, 36 (act or process), s.; &c. 89.

Nidorous, nī'-dŏr-ŭs, a. 25. Res. the taste or smell of roasted meat. H., *nidorosity*, -ĭs'-ĭt-e (also n. eructation), s. 91.

Nidulant, nĭd'-ū-lănt, a. 18. Lit., nestling; lying loose in pulp or cotton, within a berry or pericarp. (bot.) [nest. (orn.)

Nidulation, -lā'-shŭn, s. Time of rem. in the

Nidulus, nĭd'-ū-lŭs, s. A little nest. (L.)

Ni'dus, s. See *Nide*.

Niece, nēse, s. 28. See *Nephew*.

Niello, ne-ĕl'-lo, s. 99. Orn. engr. or enchasing res. damask-work. (It.)

Nigelline, ne-jĕl'-ĭn, s. 58. A pec. yellowish liq. obt. from the seeds of fennel-flower.

Niggard, nĭg'-ărd, a. Niggardly. H., *nigg'ardness*, *nigg'ardship*†, or *nigg'ardy*†, s.; *nigg'ardish*ª† (rather n.), &c., a. 91.

Nigg'ard, s. ª A niggardly person; a miser.

Nigg'ard†, vt. To stint.

Nigg'ardly, -le, a. 43. Meanly parsimonious; extr. sparing of expense; sordid; penuri-

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ous; miserly. H., *nigg'ardly*, ad.; *nigg'ardliness*, s. 91. [a coloured slave (U. S.).

Nigg'er§, -ĕr, s. = *ne'ger*, -gĕr. 30. A negro;

Niggle, nĭg'l, vt. 45. To mock, to play on contemptuously†:—vi. To trifle or be empl. in trifling†; to work in a pretty trifling way†; to run or gather rapidly, without raising the hand or needle (n.-work). H., *nigg'ling*†, p., a.; *nigg'led*†, pp.; *nigg'ler*†, s. 89.

*Nigh**, nī, a. (su., *nīgh'est*, *next*.) Near; close; adjacent; not distant. H., *nīgh'ly*†, ad.; *nigh'ness*†, s. 91.

Nigh‡, ad. Near; to a place near; almost.

*Nigh**, pr. Near.

Nigh†, vt., vi. To near.

Night, nīt, s. 45. The part of the nat. day bet. sunset and sunrise; the time of darkness; fig., death; intellec. and mor. darkness; ignorance; adversity, afflic.; obscurity; &c. H., *nīght'ed** (darkened; clouded; benighted), *night'ish* (bel. to or res. n.), *night'less*, &c., a. 90. Among its num. comp., wh. are mostly self-expl., are—*nīght'-blooming*, *night'-born*, *night'-foundered** (lost in the n.), *night'-shining*, *night'-walking* (v. i.), &c., a.; *night'-angling* (a. by n.), *night'-bird* (that flies only by n.), *night'-brawler* (one who excites b. by n.), *night'cap*, *night'-crōw*, *night'-dew*, -dū, *night'-dog* (that hunts by n.), *night'dress*, *night'-fire* (also ignis fatuus), *night'-fly*, *night'gown*, *night'-hag** (a n.-witch), *night'-hawk* (an Amer. var. of night-jar), *night'-heron*, *night'-jar* (the goat-sucker, a bird of the genus caprimulgus), *night'man* (one who empties privies and cess-pools by n.), *night'piece* (to be viewed only by n.—pa.), *night'-rāil*† (a loose over-dress for n.), *night'-rāven*, *night'-rest*, *night'-robber*, *night'-revel*, *night'-rule*† (a n.-revel; tumult or frolic at n.), *night'shade* (the name of sev. pois. plants), *night'-shriek*, -shrēk, *night'-soil* (contents of necessaries, cess-pools, &c.), *night'-spell** (a charm ag. danger by n.), *night'-vision*, -vĭzh-ŭn, *night'-walk*, -wāwk, *night'-walker* (also a somnambulist), *night'-walking* (also somnambulism), *night'-wanderer*, *night'-watch* (mil.; nav.), *night'-watcher*, *night'-witch*†, &c., &c., s. (v. i.) 93.

Nightfall, nīt'-fāwl, s. 45, 8. Evening.

Night'ingale, -ĭn-gāl, -ĭng-gāle—K., s. A cert. small bird that sings sweetly at night.

Night'ly, -le, a. 43. Done by night; nocturnal; done every night. H., *night'ly* (by night; every n.), ad. 91.

Night'mare, -mārе, s. A horrid dream, with intense oppression of the chest, and struggle (= *in'cubus*, *ephial'tes*, L.). [toward night.

Night'ward, -wāword, -wŭrd‡—K., ad. Appro.

Nigrescent, nī-grĕs'-ĕnt, a. Growing black; appro. to blackness.

*Nigrification**, nĭg-re-fe-kā'-shŭn, nī-gre—K., S., s. A making or becom. black. [titanium.

Nigrine, nī'-grĭn, s. A granular black ore of

Nihil, nī'-hĭl, s. 31. = *nil*. Nothing. (L.)—*Nihil al'bum*† = flowers of zinc.

*Nihilism**, -ĭzm, s. 35. = *nihil'ity**, -ĭt-e. Nothingness.

*Nill**, nĭl, s. The bright sparks of brass in assaying and melting the ore. (tech.) See *Nihil*. [the rise of the Nile.

Nilometer, nī-lŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for meas.

Nilotic, -lŏt'-ĭk, a. Of or rel. to the Nile.

Nim†, nĭm, vt. To take; to steal. H., *nimm'er*† (a thief), s.; &c. 89.

Nimbiferous, nĭm-bĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bringing clouds, storms, &c.

Nimble, nĭm'bl, a. 45. Light and quick in motion; agile; active, brisk, lively; expeditious. H., *nimb'bly*, ad.; *nimb'bleness*, *nimb'less*†, nĭm-, *nimb'ness*†, s. 90. H. also—*nimb'le-footed*, *nimb'le-witted**, &c., a.

Nimbus, nĭm'-bŭs, s. The cumulo-cirrostratus or rain-cloud, or that into wh. the others resolve themselves when rain falls (meteor.); the cloud of light accom. the appear. of a god, also the circle of rays around the heads of saints, &c. (pa.). [L.] [too much.

Nimiety†, ne-mī'-e-te, s. The state of being

Nincompoop†§, nĭn'-kŭm-pōōp, s. A fool; a simpleton; a trifler.

Nine, nīn, a., s. Eight and one. H., *nine'fōld*, a.; *nine'-score*‡, a., s.; &c. H. also—*nine'-holes* (an old game), *nine'pence* (an obs. silver coin), *nine'pins*, -pĭns (skittles), &c., s.—*Nine-men's-mor'ris*, is an old form of ninepins.—The *Nine* = the Muses (poet.).

Nine'teen, -tēn', a., s. Twenty less one.

Nine'teenth, -tēnth, a., s. 37. The ninth after the tenth.

Nine'tieth, -te-ĕth, a. The ordinal of ninety.

Nine'ty, -te, a., s. Nine times ten.

Ninth, nīnth, a., s. 37. That or that wh. follows the eighth. H., *ninth'ly* (in the ninth place), ad. 91.

Ninth, s. A ninth part; a discord or interval cons. of an octave and a tone or semitone (mus.). [a simpleton.

Ninny†, nĭn'-e, s. = *nin'nyhammer**. A fool;

Niobium, ne-ō'-be-ŭm, s. A rare metal rec. discov. in tantalite.

Nip, nĭp, s. A pinch with someth. sharp (as the nails or teeth); a small cut, or a cutting off the end; destruc. of the ends or tops of plants (as by frost); a taunt or sarcasm†; a sip or small draught†; a small bot. of wine† (= 1-4th of the ordin. h.).

Nip, vt. To cut, clip, bite, or pinch off the end of any thing; to cut off by any slight means; fig., to blast, to destroy or cut off prematurely; to check progress or advance; to pinch or blast (as by frost); to vex or bite†; to taunt or satirise†. H., *nipp'ing*, p., a., s.†; *nipped*, *nipt**, pp.; *nipp'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Nipp'er, -ĕr, s. A satirist†§; one of the 4 fore-teeth of a horse:—pl. Small pincers; small ropes for attach. the messenger to the cable (naut.; v. v.). [drinking-cup.

*Nipp'erkin**, -kĭn, s. A small tankard or

Nipp'ing, -ĭng, a. Sharp, chilling, pinching; blasting; sarcastic†. H., *nipp'ingly*, ad. 91.

Nipple, nĭp'l, s. The proj. part of the female breast from wh. milk is drawn dur. lactation; (less freq.) the like part in men; the orifice at wh. any animal liq. is separated**. H., *nipp'ly*, a.; *nipp'lewort*, -wŭrt (a cert. wild herb), &c., s. 90.

Nisan, nī'-săn, s. A month of the Jewish calendar answering to part of March and April.

Nisi, nī'-sī, con. Unless. (L.)—*Nisi pri'us* = lit., 'unless previously;' the name of a writ to a sheriff, beg. with these words, and wh., in effect, appoints a court of *nisi pri'us* (= assizes—prov.) to be held bef. justices of

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nīsi prīus (judges).—At *nīsi prius* = bef. a nisi prius judge. (leg.)

Nit, nit, s. The egg of a louse or other like insect. H., *nit'y* (full of n.; v. i.), a. 90.

Nitency†, nī'-tĕn-se, s. Endeavour, effort (as to expand or spring upw.; v. i.)

Nitent†, nīt'-ĕnt, a. Clear; lustrous; shining. H., *nit'ency**, -ĕn-se (nīt'—S., nī'—K., Wa., We.), s. 91.

*Nitid**, nīt'-id, a. Bright, lustrous; gay, spruce†.

Nitraria, nī-trār'-e-ă, s. pl. = *nĕ'triaries*, -tre-ăr-lz. Beds or places where nitre is formed, made, or refined.

Nitrate, nī'-trāte, s. A salt of nitric acid.

Ni'trated, -ĕd, a. Comb. with nitre* or with nitric acid. [saltpetre. (v. i.)

Nitre, nī'-tĕr, s. 45, 57. Nitrate of potassa,

Ni'tric, -trĭk, a. Of or from nitre; impreg. with or cons. of nitric acid. H., *nĕ'tric acid* (aquafortis; N O_3), *nĕ'tric oxide* (binoxide of nitrogen), &c., s. (v. i.) 91.

Nitriferous, -trĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. nitre.

Nitrify, nī'-tre-fī, vt. 43. To convert into nitre:—vi. To become nitre. H., *nitrification*, nī-tre-fe-kā'-shŭn (act; process), s. 89.

Ni'trile, -trīl, a., pfx. Noting cert. artif. organic bases. (chem.)

Nĕ'trite, -trīte, -trĭt†, s. 58. A salt of nitrous acid.

Ni'tro-, pfx. Formed by or cont. comb. nitric acid. (chem.) H., *nitro-ben'zole* (artif. oil of bitter almonds), *nitro-hydrochlo'ric acid* or *nitro-muriat'ic acid** (aqua regia), *nitro-leu'cic acid*, *nitro-sulphu'ric acid*, &c., s. 91-2.

Nitrogen, nī'-tro-jĕn, s. 32. The elem. gaseous body wh. forms about 4-5ths (79g), by bulk, of the atmosphere, and is the base of nitric acid; azote.

Nĕ'trogenised, -īzd, a. 35. Impreg. with nitrogen; cont. n. as a constit. principle; azotised.

Nitrogenous, -trŏj'-ĕn-ŭs, a. = *nitrogeneous*, -tro-jēne'-e-ŭs, -yŭs†. Pert. to or cont. nitrogen; nitrogenised. [ing nitre.

Nitrometer, -trŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for testing

Nitrous, nī'-trŭs, a. Pert. to, res., or obt. from nitre; impreg. with or cons. of nitrous acid. H., *nĕ'trous acid* (N O_4), *nĕ'trous oxide* (laughing gas†; N O), &c., s. 90.

Ni'try, -tre, a. Pert. to or prod. nitre; nitrous†.

Nitter, nīt'-ĕr, s. The horse-bee.

Nitt'y, -e, a. See *Nit*. H., *nitt'ily** (also lously), ad. *nitti'ness*, s. 91. [snow.

Niveous, nĭv'-e-ŭs, a. = *nĭ'val*†. Snowy; res.

Nizam, ne-zăm', s. The title of one of the native sov. of India.

Nizy†§, nī'-ze, nĭz'-e, s. A dunce; a simpleton.

No, nō, a., ad. Not any; not one; none. (v. i.)

No, ad. The word by wh. we expr. refusal or denial (the opp. of *yes*); not*.

Noachian, no-ā'-ke-ăn, a. 29, 45. Pert. to Noah or to his age.

Nob§, nŏb, s. The head. See *Knob*.

Nobiliary, no-bĭl'-yăr-e, s. 45, 25. A history of noble families. [*ta'tion*†, 86, s.; &c. 89.

Nobil'itate†, -e-tāte, vt. To ennoble. H., *nobili-*

Nobility, no-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. Nobleness*; the state of being noble in rank; the disting. classes of soc. ranking above commoners (viz., dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons—G. B.); the peerage; persons collec. who are of noble rank.

Noble, nō'-bl, a. 45. Prim., well-known, renowned; appr., being above dishonour; high in excel. or worth; eminent, illustrious; of ancient and illustr. descent or family; disting. from commoners by rank, title, or birth; bel. to one of the orders of nobility; eminently liberal and generous; magnanimous; ingenuous, candid; exalted, elevated; magnif., splendid; dignified, stately; sublime; principal, capital (as a part of the body); of the best kind; hav. prop. or qual. above the com. order (as a metal). H., *no'bly*, 43, ad.; *no'bleness*, s. (v. su.) 91.

No'ble, s. One of high rank; one of the nobility; an obs. gold coin (= 6s. 8d.).

No'bleman, -măn, s. (*l.*, *no'blewoman**.) 25. A noble; a peer. [Fr. The nobility*; nobleness†.

No'bless, -blĕs'—K., Wa.; We., s. = *noblesse*.

Nobody, nō'-bŏd-e, s. 25. No one.

*Nocent**, nō'-sĕnt, a. Hurtful, injurious; doing harm; criminal†:—s. A criminal†. H., *no'cently**, ad. 91.

No'cive†, -sĭv, s. Hurtful; destructive.

Nock†, nŏk, s. A notch. See *Knock*.

*Noctambulation**, -tăm-bū-lā'-shŭn, s. Nightwalking; somnambulism. [somnambulist.

*Noctam'bulist**, -lĭst, s. = *noctam'bule*†, -lo. A

*Noctidial**, nŏk-tĭd'-y'ăl, a. 45. Comprising a night and a day.

Noctiferous†, -tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bringing night.

Noctilucæ†, -tĭl'-ū-kē, -l'ŏō'—Br., L., s. 18. Phosphorus. (v. a.) [in the dark).

Noctil'ucous, -kŭs, a. Shining in the night (or

Noctivagant, -tĭv'-ă-gănt, a. = *noctiv'agous*, -gŭs. Wandering by night. H., *noctivagation*, 86 (act of), s. 90-1.

Noctuary, nŏk'-tū-ăr-e, -shū—Wa., s. 36, 18. An account of what occurs by night.

Noc'tule, -tūle, s. Someth. met with by night; appr., a large var. of bat.

Noc'turn, -tŭrn, s. A relig. service at night (appr., at midnight—Ro. Cath.).

Nocturnal, nŏk-tŭrn'-ăl, a. Pert. to night; done or hap. by night; nightly. H., *noc'turn'ally*, ad. 91.

Noctur'nal, s. A noctura; an opt. instr. for taking altitudes at night† (navig.):—pl. (= *noctur'næ*, -ē, L.) A tribe of birds, or a fam. of insects wh. fly or are active ch. dur. the night.

*Noxious**, nŏk'-ŭ-shŭs, a. 18. Hurtful; noxious. H., *noc'iously**, ad.; *noc'xiousness**, *noc'iment*†, s. 91. [sance; fig., a command. (v. v.)

Nod, nŏd, s. An act of nodding; a slight obei-

Nod, vt. To incline or bend; to shake; to signify by a nod:—vi. To incline the head with a quick motion (as in salutation or sleep); to bend downw. quickly; to totter or shake; to be drowsy; to make a slight bow; to beckon or signal with a nod. H., *nodd'ing*, p., a., s.†; *nodd'ed*, pp.; *nodd'er*, s. (v. s.) 88.

Nodal, nōdē'-ăl, a. Pert. to nodes; den. the points or lines forming the nodes of a vibrating chord (mus.).

Nodated, nō'-dāte-ĕd, a. = *no'dats*. Knotted.

*Nodation**, -dā'-shŭn, s. The act of making knots, or the state of being knotted.

Nodden†, nŏd'n, a. 45. Bent; inclined.

Nodd'ing, -ĭng, a. Nutant. (bot.; v. v.)

Noddle†, nŏd'l, s. 45. The head (in jest or contempt). [Amer. sea-fowl; a game of cards†.

Nodd'y, -e, s. A simpleton, an idiot†; a cert.

Node, nōde, s. Prim., a knot, a knob; one of the two points at wh. the orbit of a planet

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intersects the plane of the ecliptic (ast.); the point of a stem whence a leaf or leaf-bud originates (= *no'dus*, L.; bot.); the signif. point or hole in the gnomon (dial.); the point in wh. two curves meet (math.); one of the fixed points or lines in a vibrating sound or plate, at wh. it div. itself into aliquot parts, to prod. the harmonic sounds (mus.); the intrigue or plot (poet.); a hard and painful tumour upon a bone (surg.).

Nodose, no-dōs′, a. = *no'dous*, -dŭs; *nodo'sous**, -ŏds. 45. Knotty; knotted; hav. knots or swelling joints. (bot.; &c.) H., *nodosity*, -dŏs′-it-e, s. 21. [res. a nodule.

Nodular, nŏd′-ū-lăr, s. 18, 25. Pert. to or

Nodule, nŏd′-ūl, s. 18. A small rounded ferug. lump or mass. (min.) H., *nod'uled* (hav. knots, lumps, or n.), a. 90.

Noetic†, no-ĕt′-ik, a. Intellectual.

Nog, nŏg, s. The piece of wood wh. scrapes the hopper of a mill; a noggin‡; ale†.

Nogg'en†, -ĕn, s. Hard; harsh; rough.

Nogg'in, -ĭn, s. A small mug or cup; a gill or quartern (prov.).

Nogg'ing, -ĭng, s. Brickwork car. up bet. uprights constitutge or quarters (as in partitions, &c.).—*Nogg'ing pieces* are the horiz. pieces of timber bet. the quarters. (arch.)

Noise, noyz, s. 22. Sound of any kind (but ch. in an ill sense, as when it is loud, confused, or disagr.); loud, rough, contin. talk; outcry, clamour, quarrelling; scolding‡ (prov.); freq. or public talk, rumour‡; a concert, music†. H., *noise'ful*†, *noise'less* (silent), *nois'y* (full of n.; clamorous; turbulent), &c., s.; *noise'maker*†, &c., s. 90.

Noise, vt. To spread by rumour or report; to disturb with noise*§:—vi. To sound loud or noisily†. H., *noising*, noyz′-, p.; *noised*, noyzd, pp. 89. [ad.; *noise'lessness*, s. 91.

Noise'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *noise'lessly*, 43, *Noisome*, noy′-sŭm, a. 22, 25. Noxious; injurious; offensive, disgusting. H., *noi'somely*, ad.; *noi'somness*, s. 91. [*noi'sness*, s. 91.

Noisy, noyz′-e, a. (v. s.) H., *noi'sily*, 43, ad.;

Nolā-me-tangere, nō-lī-me-tăn′-je-re, s. 99. Lit., touch me not; a plant of sev. spec.; a malignant form of lupus (path.). [L.]

*Nolition**, no-lish′-ŭn, s. Unwillingness. See *Volition*. [noddle. See *Knoll*.

Noll†, nŏl, nōl—K., S., s. The head; the

Nom, nōm, nŏm†—We., s. 99. A name. H., *nom de guerre*, -dĕ-gâr′ (lit., a name dur. war; appr., an assumed name), s. (Fr.)

Nomad, nō′-măd, nŏm′-ăd—S., s. (pl., *no'mads*, E.; *nom'ades*, -ă-dēz, Gr.) One of a nomadic party or tribe. H., *nom'adism*, -ă-dĭzm (no'—We.; state of s), s. 90.

Nomadic, no-măd′-ĭk, a. = *no'mad* (v. s.). Leading a wandering life; pastoral; subsis. by the tend. of cattle, and wand. for the sake of pasturage; h. fig., rude, uncivilised. [&c. 89.

Nomadise, -ĭze, vi. 60. To live as a nomad. H.,

Nomancy, nō′-măn-se, s. Divination as to the destiny of persons by the letters of their names. [(appr., of a deer). [Fr.]

Nombles, nŭm′blz, s. pl. 17, 45. Entrails

Nombril, nŏm′-brĭl, s. 17. The navel; appr., the centre of an escutcheon (her.). [Fr.]

Nome, nōme, s. Lit., a name*; appr., a nomial (alg.)†; (from other roots) a province (Egypt); a cert. form of ulcer* (surg.).

Nomen, nō′-mĕn, s. A name. See *Prænomen*.

Nomenclator, nō′-mĕn-klā-tŏr, -klā′-tūr—K., S., Wa., s. 25. (*l.*, *no'menclātrix*). A person who gives names to things. (v. l.)

No'menclature, -klā-tūre, nōm-ĕn-klā′-chūre—Wa., -klāt′-yūr—K., Ja., s. 36, 18. The act of naming; a vocabulary; (more us.) the words, terms, or language pec. to any science or art. H., *nomencla'tural*, -ăl (pert. or accor. to n.), a. 90. [term. (alg.)

Nomial, nō′-me-ăl, nōme′-yăl—K., s. 45. A

Nominal, nŏm′-in-ăl, a. Pert. to a name or names; (more us.) exis. in name only; titular; hav. a name or the name. H., *nom'inally*, ad. 91. [name or noun.

*Nom'inalise**, -ĭze, vt. 60. To convert into a

Nom'inalism, -ĭzm, s. 35. The doctr. that gen. terms have no corresp. reality either in or out of the mind, being mere words. H., *nom'inalist*, *nom'inal* (one who holds &c.), s. 90.

Nominate†, nŏm′-in-āte, a. Hav. a name; particular. H., *nom'inately*†, ad. 91.

Nom'inate, vt. To name or mention by name†; to denominate†; to set down, to appoint by name; to propose by naming (as for election or appointm.). H., *nom'inating*, p., s.; *nom'inated*, pp., a.; *nom'inator*, 25, *nom'inor* (-or', when opp. to *nominee*'—leg.), s.; *nom'inable**, a.; *nomination*, -ĭ′-shŭn (act or power of n.; state of being n.), s. 89.

Nominative, nŏm′-in-ă-tĭv, nŏm′-in-ă-tĭv (schol. or vulg.), a. 45. That simply names or designates; that forms the subj. of the verb. (gr.) H., *nom'inatively*, ad. (v. s.) 91.

Nom'inative, s. The '*nom'inative case*'; the *s.* or *a.* in its simple form, or without inflection or rel. to any thing else. (gr.)

Nominee, nŏm-in-ē′, s. One who is nominated by another; one on whose life depends an annuity or lease; the 'surrenderee' of a copyhold estate (leg.; v. v.).

Nomocanon, no-mo-kăn′-ŭn, -mŏk′-ăn—Br., s. 25. A work in wh. the canons and imperial laws on the same subj. are coll. and compared. (eccl. l.) [or treatise of laws.

Nomography, no-mŏg′-răf-e, s. 45. A descr.

Nomothete†, nōm′-o-thēte, s. 37. A lawgiver; an inspector or exam. of laws (anc. Gr.).

Nomothetic, -thĕt′-ĭk, a. Legislative.

Non-, nŏn, ad.†, pfx. Not, negativing or reversing the sense of the fol. word. Its effect is sim. to that of *in-* and *un-* (q. v.). Its comp. are gen. self-expl., and are wr. both with and without the hyphen. (v. l.) [L.] 69,

Nonabil'ity, s.¶ See *Inability*, &c. [88; 93.

Nonacce''ding:—*Nonacid*, -ăs′-ĭd; a.¶

Nonadhe'sion, -shŭn (lit. or fig.), s.¶

Nonage, nōn′-āje, s. 45. Minority. H., *non'aged* (not arrived at maturity), a. 90.

Nonagenarian, -ă-jĕn-ā′re-ăn, s. 45. One who is 90 years old.

Nonagesimal, -jĕs′-im-ăl, s., a. Ninetieth or the ninetieth; appr., the 90th degree or highest point of the ecliptic (ast.).

Nonagon, nōn′-ă-gŏn, s. A plain figure hav. nine sides and nine angles. (geom.)

Nonappear'ance (default of ap.; as in court, &c. —leg.):—*Nonappoint'ment*:—*Nonattend'ances*:—*Nonatten'tion* (inattention); s.¶

Nonbitu'minous, a.‖ [purp., or occasion.

*Nonce**†, nŏnse, s. 28. Once†; present call,

Nonchalance, nŏn-shă-lăns′, nŏng-shăl-ŏngs′

‖ *Non-*, equiv. to *not*, or *not a* or *an*. See above. ¶ *Non-*, den. want, absence, or omission of. See above. 427

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—S., Anglo-Fr., s. 99. Coolness; indifference; carelessness. H., *nonchalant*, *-lăng'* or *lŏng'* (cool; indif.), a. (Fr.) 90.

Non'claim, -klāme (omission of c.):—*Noncohe'sion*, -zhŭn; s.¶

Noncoin'cident, a.‖ H., &c. 91.

Noncommissioned, -mish'-ŭnd (appr., not hav. a c.; below the rank of ensign or cornet—mil.'; below the r. of lieut.—R. N.), a.‖

Noncommittal (also state of not being c. or pledged—U. S.):—*Noncommu'nion*, -yŭn:—*Noncompli'ance*; s.¶

Noncomply'ing:—*Nonconclu'ding*; s.‖

Nonconcur' (to dissent), vi.‖:—*Nonconcur'rence*, s.¶

Nonconduct'ing, a.‖:—*Nonconduc'tion*, s.¶(v.i.)

Nonconduct'or, s. A subs. wh. does not conduct or transmit, or wh. resists the direct passage (ch. app. to heat, electr., and sound).‖

Nonconform'ist (appr., one who does not c. to the liturgy of the est. church), s.‖ H., *nonconform'ing*, a.‖; *nonconform'ity*, s.¶ 90-1.

Nonconta'gious, -j'tŭs, a.‖ H., &c. 91. [of L.)

Noncontent', s. A nay or dissenting vote. (Ho.

Noncontrib'uting:—*Noncotemporā'neous*:—*Nondelin'ered*; a.‖ 91. [tŭn; s.¶

Nondelit'ery:—*Nondeposition*, -dĕp-o-zish'-

Nondescript, nŏn'-de-skript, a. Undescribed. (v. s.) [yet described or classed.

Non'descript, s. Anything that has not been

Nondevel'opment:—*Nondiscov'ery*:—*Nonelect'* (one not elected or chosen—theol.):—*nonelec'tion*; s.¶

None, nŭn, *nonc*—We., a., pro. Not one; not any; not† (bef. a vowel); nothing, no concern† (fol. by *of*.—scrip.). [As a pro., it is used in both numbers.]

Nonelec'tric, a. That conducts electricity. H., *noneled'tric* (a conduc. of), a.‖ 90-1.

Nonemphat'ic or *nonemphat'ical*:—*Nonepis'copal*:—*Nonessen'tial*, -sh'ăl; a.‖ H., &c. 91-3.

Nonentity, nŏn-ĕn'-tĭ-te, s. Non-existence; the negation of being; a thing not existing.

Nonepiscopa"lian:—*Nonessen'tial* (v. sn.); a.‖

Nones, nōnz, s. pl. 35. Noontide prayers†; the ninth day of each month bef. the ides, reckoned incl. (= the 7th of Mar., May, July, and Oct., and the 5th of the rest—anc. Rome).

Nonesuch, nŭn'-sŭtch, nŏn'—J. & M., K., nōns'—We., s. Any thing wh. has no equal; a var. of apple, also the name of sev. plants†.

Nonexecu'tion, s.¶ [s.; &c. 91.

Nonexistent, -ĕgz-ĭst', a.‖ H., *nonexist'ence*, *Nonexporta'tion*, s.¶

Nonexten'sible:—*Nonexten'sile*; a.‖

Nonfeasance, -fē'-zănse (failure to perform—leg.):—*Nonfulfil'ment*:—*Nonimporta'tion*; *Nonimport'ing*, a.‖ [s.¶

Nonillion, no-nĭl'-yŭn—K., We., nŏn-ĭl'—S., s. 45. A number repr. by a unit fol. by 54 ciphers (Eng.; by 30 ciphers—Fr.).

Nonius, nō'-ne-ŭs, s. A form of the vernier inv. by *No'nius*.

Nonjoinder, -joyn'-, s. 22. The improper omission of some one as plaintiff or defendant. (leg.) [swearing allegiance. (v. i.)

Nonjuring, -j'ōōr'-ĭng, nŏn'—K., S., a. 18. Not

Nonjuror, -j'ōō'-rŭr, nŏn'—K., S., We., s. 18, 25.‖ Appr., one who, conceiv. James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear alleg. to those who have succ. him.

Nonmagnet'ic:—*Nonmatig'nant*:—*Nonmanufac'turing*:—*Nonmetal'lic*; a.‖

Nonmem'ber, s.‖ H., *nonmem'bership*, s. 90.

Non-nat'ural, -ŭ-răl, a.‖ (v. s.)

*Non-nat'urals**, -răls, s. pl. Cert. matters neces. to life, but wh. do not form part of the living body (= air, food, sleep, motion and rest, reten. and excretion, and the passions.

Nonn'y†, -e, s. A ninny. [—med.).

Nonobe'dience:—*Nonobser'vance*; s.¶

Nonpareil, nŏn-pā-rĕl', nŏn'—S., s. 99. Unequalled; peerless. (Fr.)

Nonpareil', s. That wh. is matchless; excellence unequalled; a rich var. of apple; a small printing type:—pl. Sugar plums.

Nonpay'ment:—*Nonperform'ance*; s.¶

Nonperiod'ic or *nonperiod'ical*, a.‖ [nonplused.

Nonplus, nŏn'-plŭs, s. Puzzle; state of being *Non'plus*, vt. To puzzle; to confound; to throw into a state of complete perplexity or of inability to say or do more. H., *non'plusing*, p.; *non'plused*, -plŭst, pp., a. 89.

Nonpon'derous, a.‖:—*Nonponderos'ity*, s.¶

Nonprodu'ction, s.¶ [-fish'-ŭnt; a.‖

Nonprofessional, -fĕsh'-ŭn-:—*Nonproficient*†, *Nonprofit'ciency*:—(a) *Nonprofit'cient*; s.¶

Nonprossed†, nŏn-prŏst', s. Den. a suit of *non prosequitur* (-sĕk'-we-tŭr = *non' prost*, by contr.), or one wh. is dropped or not prosecuted. (leg.)

Nonregard'ance:—*Nonre'gent* (an A. M. whose regency has ceased—Eng. Univ.):—*Nonresidition*, -dish'-ŭn:—*Nonresemblance*, -zĕm'-; s.¶ [*nonred'ident*], s.; &c. 91.

Nonresident, -rĕz'-, a.‖ H., *nonres'idence*¶, (a)

Nonresistant, -zĭst'-, a.‖ H., *nonresist'ance*¶ (passive obed., on relig. grounds, to legal auth.—pol.), (a) *nonresist'ent*‖, s.; &c. 91.

Nonsane' (unsound*; insane):—*Nonsens'itive*:—*Nonslave'holding*; a.‖

Nonsense, nŏn'-sĕnse, s. 35. Lit., no sense; appr., unmeaning words or lang.; absurdity; things of seeming impor., but in reality of none†; trifles†.

Nonsensical, -sĕns'-ĭk-ăl, a. Unmeaning; absurd; foolish. H., *nonsens'ically*, 42, ad.; *nonsens'icalness*, s. 91.

Nonsolu'tion (lit. or fig.), s.¶

*Nonsolu'ent**, a. Insolvent. H., *nonsolu'ency**, (a) *nonsolu'ent**, s.; &c. 91. [a.‖

*Nonspa'ring** (unsparing):—*Nonsubmis'sive*; *Nonsubmission*, -mish'-ŭn, s.¶

*Nonsuit**, nŏn'-sūte, a. 35, 18. Nonsuited.

Non'suit, s. The renunciation of a suit by the plaintiff, either by the judgm. of the court, or voluntarily. (leg.)

Non'suit, vt. To determ. or record a nonsuit against. H., *non'suiting*, p.; *non'suited*, pp., a. 89.

Nontен'ure, -tūre, 18 (a cert. plea—leg.):—*Non'term* (legal or colleg. vacation):—*Nonusance*, -ūze', 18 (neglect of using); s.¶

Nonuser, -ūze', s. 18.‖ (leg.)

Noodle†, nōō'dl, s. 20, 45. A simpleton.

Nook, nŏŏk—S., We., nōōk—K., Wa., s. 20-1. A corner; a small by-place or recess in or bet. bodies. [ridional.

Noon, nōōn, a. Being or hap. at noon; me-

Noon, s. Mid-day; the time when the sun is in the meridian (= 12 o'clock); fig., middle, height, meridian. H., *noon'day* or *noon'tide* (noon; mid-day; meridional), a., s.; *noon'-*

‖ *Non-*, equiv. to *not*, or *not a* or *an*. See p. 427. ¶ *Non-*, den. want, absence, or omission of. See p. 427.

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ing†§ (repose at noon; repast at n.*), *noon'-stead*†, -stĕd (place of the sun at n.), &c., s. 90.—*Noon of night* = midnight (poet.).

Noose, nōōz, nōōs*, s. A running-knot.

Noose, vt. To catch or tie in a noose; fig., to trap or ensnare†. H., *noos'ing*, p.; *noosed*, pp., a.†; &c. 89. [cochineal ch. breeds.

Nopal, nō'-păl, s. A spec. of cactus upon wh.

Nopet, nōpe, s. The bull-finch. (prov.)

Nor, nor, con. disj. 26. A particle marking the second or subseq. part of a neg. proposition (correl. to *neither* or *not* expr. or underst., and the opp. of *or*); neither* (poet.).

Nor'folk, -fŏk, a. 25. Den. a tertiary formation (= *Nor'folk crag*) wh. rests on the London clay or chalk, and cont. shells. (geol.)

Norism, nō'-re-tĭm or nōre'-e-tĭm, s. 34, 45. An unexam. metal exis. in sircon. (chem.)

Normal, norm'-ăl, a. 26. Lit., accor. to a square or rule; perpendicular; h., regular; accor. to estab. law, rule, or prin.; of or in the us., appr., or nat. form, structure, state, or cond.; serv. as a rule or standard; rel. to or teaching rules or first prin.; rudimentary. H., *norm'ally*, ad.; *norm'ity**, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Norm'al, s. A perpendicular. (geom.)

Norman, nor'-măn, a. 26. Pert. to *Nor'mandy* or the *Nor'mans*.

Nor'man, s. Lit., a north-man†; a Norwegian†; a native of Normandy; a short wooden bar thrust into the windlass, on wh. to fasten the cable (naut.).

Norns, norns, s. pl. 26, 35. The three fates, 'past', 'present', 'future'. (Scand. myth.)

Norroy, nŏr'-roy, s. 26, 22. One of the 'kings at arms' who, like *Clär'encieux* (-ĕnse-'ōō, 99), has prov. jurisdiction. See *Garter*.

Norse, norse, a. 26, 35. The lang. of anc. Scandinavia.

North, north, a. 26, 37. Being in the north; northern; of or from the north:—ad. Northerly.

North, s. The point opp. the sun at noon; one of the four 'cardinal points' of the horizon (geog.); the northern part of a country† (com. prec. by *the*). H., *north'-star* (the polar star), *north'-wind*, &c., s. (v. 1.) 90.

Northeast, north-ēst', north†—We., s. 37-8. The point bet. the north and east, and equidistant from each. H., *northēast'*, a.; *northeast'erly*, a., ad.; *northeast'ern*, a. 90-1. See *East*, &c. (and below).

Northerly, nor'-thĕr-le, north'—We., a. 26, 38. Being, lying, or looking toward the north; coming from the north. H., *nor'therly* (tow. the n.; from the n.), ad. 91.

Nor'thern, -thĕrn, north'—We., a. 38. Pert. to the north; being, lying, or dwelling in the n., or in a direc. tow. it. H., *nor'thernly*† (northerly), ad. 91.—*Northern lights* = a luminous meteor or streamers appear. gen. in the n. part of the sky. [north. (U. S.)

Nor'therner†, -ĕr, s. A native or resid. in the

Nor'thernmost, -mōst, a. Situate at the point farthest north.

Northing, north'-ĭng, nor'-thĭng†—S., s. 26, 38. Motion, dist., or tend. northward; dist. of a planet from the equinoctial northw. (ast.); diff. of latitude made by a ship in sailing northw. (navig.).

Northman, north'-măn, s. 37. A northerner; an anc. Scandinavian.

North'ward, -wărd, -wŭrd†, nor'-thŭrd (§ or naut.), a. 8, 25. Being tow. the north. (v. i.) [northern direction.

North'ward, ad. = *north'wards*, 35. In a

North'wardly, -le, a. Hav. a northern direc.: —ad. In a n. direction.

Northwest, north-wĕst', north†—We., northwĕst' (§ or naut.), s. 26, 37-8. The point bet. the north and west equidist. from each. H., *northwest'*, a.; *northwest'erly*, a., ad.; *northwest'ern*, a. 90-1. See *West*, &c. (and above). [45. Of or bel. to Norway.

Norwegian, nor-wē'-je-ăn, -wēj'-yăn†—K., a.

Norwe'gian (v. a.), s. A native of Norway.

Nose, nōze, s. 35. The prom. part of the face in wh. resides the sense of smell; the end or the projec. part of any thing† (as of a spout or tube); fig., scent; sagacity; self, person§.—To *lead by the nose*† = to lead blindly or unreas.; to drag (as a bear by his ring). H., *nosed*, nōzd (hav. a n.; ch. used comp.), *nose'less*, &c., a. H. also—*nose'-bag* (for a horse), *nose'-band* (part of the headstall of a bridle), *nose'-bleed*† and *nose'-smart*† (plants), &c. 90.

Nose, vt. To smell or scent; to face, to oppose rudely to the face:—vi. To look big†; to bluster†. H., &c. 89. [posy or bouquet.

Nose'gay, -gā, s. A bunch of frag. flowers; a

No'sing, -ĭng, s. The proj. rounded edge of the tread of a step or stair. (arch.)

Nosle, nŏz'l, s. 35, 45. Lit., a little nose; a nozle (q. v.). [35. Pert. to a hospital.

Nosocomical, nŏs-o-kŏm'-ĭk-ăl, no-so—We., a.

Nosography, no-sŏg'-răf-e, s. 45. A treatise or scien. descr. of diseases.

Nosology, no-sŏl'-o-je, nŏs-ŏl'—S., s. 35. The doctr. of diseases; appr., the branch of med. science wh. treats of the classif. and nomenclature of diseases. H., *nosological*, nŏs-o-lŏj'- (pert. to n.), a.; *nosologist*, no-sŏl'-o-jist (v. sa.; one versed in or who wr. on), s. 90. [a. 35, 22. Prod. disease.

Nosopoietic, nŏs-o-poy-ĕt'-ĭk, no-so—K., We.,

Nostalgia, nŏs-tăl'-je-d, s. 32. Home-sickness, a spec. of melancholy. [coms. in nostalgia.

Nostal'gic, -jĭk, a. Pert. to, affec. with, or

Nostril, nŏs'-trĭl, s. One of the apertures or air-passages of the nose (com. in the pl.).

Nos'trum, -trŭm, s. Lit., 'our own'; appr., a secret remedy retained for profit in some single hand; a quack or patent medicine. (L.)

Not, nŏt, a. A particle wh. expr. negation, denial, or refusal; it also, somet., den. cessation or extinction; no more*.

Notable, nōte'-ăbl, a. 16, 45. Remarkable; worthy of notice; memorable; distinguished, noted; conspicuous, well-known, terrible (scrip.). H., *nōt'ably*, 43, ad.; *nōt'ableness*, *notabil'ity**, s. 91.

No'table, s. = *notabil'ity*†. A person of note or distinc.*; someth. worthy of notice†; one of the deputies of the states under the old régime (Fr. hist.).

Notablet, nōt'-ăbl, a. 17, 45. Industrious; bustling; careful, thrifty. (It is ch. app. to women.) H., *nōt'ably*†, ad.; *nōt'ableness*†, s. 91.

Notarial, nō-tār'-e-ăl, a. 45. Pert. to or done by a notary. H., *notār'ially*, ad. 91.

Notary, nō'-tăr-e, s. = *notary public*. 25. Prim., a reporter or secretary (at first to

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the senate—anc. Rome); an officer auth. to attest contracts or other docum., protest bills, &c.; also (in France, with other matters) to make all contracts exceed. 150 francs in value, and to regis. and hold the orig. instr. thereof (mod. Eur.).

Notation, no-tā'-shŭn, s. The act, art, or prac. of recording any thing by marks, fig., or symbols (par., numbers, quan., and oper. —math.); meaning, signif., or argum. derived from etymology*.

Notch, nŏtch, s. 29. A hollow cut; a nick; an indentation; a pass through a moun. or hill† (U. S.). H., *notch'bŏard* (the notched board wh. receives the ends of the steps of a staircase—areh.), *notch'-weed* (orach), &c., s. 90.

Notch, vt. To cut in notches. H., *notch'ing*, p.; *notched*, pp., a.†; *notch'ing†* (act; also the n. or notches formed), s. 89.

Note, nōte, s. A mark or token; an abbr., a symbol; someth. by wh. a thing may be known; an indicative mark in a book, also a short remark or commentary in the margin or at the foot of the page; a minute or memo.; a short letter (par. one on notepaper or in the 3d pers.); a diplomatic commun. in wr.; notice, heed; reputation, conseq., distinc.; state of being observed*; a promissory-note (comm.); a char. or symbol repr. a sound, also the sound itself (mus.); tune, voice, melod. sounds:—pl. A wr. discourse, or minutes or heads of it. H., *nōt'ed* (hav. n.), *nōt'less* (without note; unmus.†), &c., a. (v. i.) 90. H. also—*nōte'book* (a memo.-b.; a bill-b.), s.

Note, vt. To mark, to set a note upon; to notice with care; to observe; to attend to; to set down in wr.; to make a memo. of; to denote; to mark or endorse as protested or unpaid (as a bill); to butt († or prov.). H., *nōt'ing*, p.; *nōt'ed*, pp., a.; *nōt'er*, s.; *nōt'ing* (act; also fee paid for n.), s. 89.

No''ted, -ĕd, a. Much known; remarkable, eminent, celebr.; notorious; egregious; marked protested (as a bill). H., *nōt'edly*, ad.; *nōt'edness*, s. 91.

Note'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *note'lessness*, s. 91.

Note'worthy, -wûr-thē, a. 88. Worthy of observ. or notice. [no degree; not at all.

Nothing, nŭth'-ing, nŏth'—We., ad. 17, 37. In

Noth'ing, s. Lit., no thing; not any thing; nonentity; nonexistence; negation of being; state of annihilation; h., no par. thing; no other thing; no part, quan., or degree; no impor., value, or use; no posses., fortune, or means; a low condition; a thing of no propor., or wh. is incompar. to someth. else; no diffic., no trouble; a trifle; the absence of magnitude where it might have existed, also the limit to wh. a variable appro. by constant diminution (math.).

Noth'ingness, -nĕs, s. Nihility; nonexistence.

Notice, nō'-tis, s. 28, 45. Observation, regard, cognizance (either by the senses or the mind); information, intellig., warning, also a paper cont. it; that by wh. a party formally gives or receives knowl. affec. the receiver's liabilities (leg.); treatm.; resp. treatm., civility; someth. said on a par. subj.; an observation or remark.

No'tice, vt. To observe, see, perceive; to heed, regard, attend to; to make observ. or remarks on; to treat with atten. and civilities; to salute†. H., *no'ticing*, -tis-, p., a.†; *no'ticed*, -tist, pp.; *no'ticer*¶, s.; *no'ticeable*, 45, a. (v. s.) 89.

Notify, nō'-te-fī, vt. 15, 43. To make known, to declare (app. to things; often with *to* aft. the obj.); to inform (app. to pers.); to give notice to (in any way):—vi. (†). To make known; to give notice. H., *no'tifying*, p.; *no'tified*, pp.; *notification*, -tif-e-kā'-shŭn (act of n.; notice given, also the wr. or paper cont. it; an advertisem.), s. 89.

Notion, nō'-shŭn, s. 36. Rational notice or knowl. of a thing derived from a percep. of its rel. to other things (ment. phil.); conception; ment. apprehension; idea; sentiment, opin.†; purpose†; inclination†; sense, understanding†.

No'tional, -ăl, a. Imag., ideal; dealing in or cons. of ideas, not realities; whimsical, fanciful. H., *no'tionally*, 43, ad.; *notional'ity†* (ungrounded opin.), s. 91. [opinions.

No'tionist, -ist, s. One who holds ungrounded

Notoriety, no-to-rī'-e-tē, s. State of being publicly and gen. known; publicity; pub. knowledge; pub. exposure.

Notorious, no-tōr'-e-ŭs, -tō'-re—S., Wa., We., a. 34, 45. Publicly known, manifest to the world (now only in an ill sense); infamous, atrocious†§. H., *notōr'iously*, 43, ad.; *notōr'iousness*, *notori'ety* (v. su.), s. 91.

Nott†, nŏt, a. Smooth; shorn:—vt. To shear.

Notturno, nŏt-tûr'-no, s. 99. A serenade*; a compos. full of love and tenderness. (mus.)

Notus, nō'-tŭs, s. = *nōtus*, L. The south wind.

Notwheat, nŏt'-hwēte, s. 31. Unbearded wheat.

Notwithstand'ing, -with-, p. 37. (comm., but incor. classed among con.)—We.) Not opposing; without hinderance or obstruc. from; nevertheless; although†.

Nought, nâwt, ad. 8, 45. = *naught†* (the prop. orthog.—We.). In no degree.

Nought, s. Not any thing; nothing.—To *set at nought†* = to slight; to defy; to scorn.

Noun, nown, s. 23. A name, a substantive (gr.).

Nourish, nŭr'-ish, vt. 26. To feed and cause to grow; to supply with nutriment (lit. or fig.); to promote the growth or strength of; to support; to encourage; to cherish, nurture, educate (scrip.):—vi. To promote growth*; to gain nourishment†. H., *nour'ishing*, p., a.; *nour'ished*, pp., a.; *nour'isher* (pers. or thing), s.; *nour'ishable*, 45, a.; *nour'ishment* (act of n.; nutrition; also that wh. n.; food, nutriment), s. (v. i.) 89.

Nour'ishing, -ing, a. Nutritious. H., *nour'ishingly*, ad. 91.

Nour'iture†, -e-tūre, s. 18. Nurture.

Nourse, nŭrs'l, vt., vi. = *nourl†*, nŭr'l. 45. To nurse up; to nuzzle.

Nous†, nows, s. 22, 35. Mind, intellect (in humour or contempt). [Gr.]

Novaculite, no-văk'-ū-līte, s. 18. Whet-slate; razor-stone. (min.)

Novargent, nōv-ăr'-jĕnt, s. A liq. nostrum for cleaning and renovating silvering or silvered goods.—*Novaurum*, -ăr'-rŭm (do. for gold or

Nova'tion†, s. Innovation (q. v.). [gilding).

Novel, nŏv'-ĕl, a. 13. New; of recent origin or introd.; h., unusual; strange; supplemental (civ. l.). H., *nov'elty*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 91.

Nov'el, s. A novelty†; a fictitious tale or

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narrative hav. for its obj. the delin. of social manners, or the developm. of a story founded on the incidents of ordin. life, or both tog.; a supplemental constitution or decree (civ. l.).

Nov'elize, -līz, vt. 60. To form into a novel‡; to make new*‡:—vi. To innovate†.

*Nov'elism**, -lĭzm, s. 35. Innovation.

Nov'elist, -lĭst, s. An innovator* (= *nov'eller*†); a writer of novels, also (fig. & ‡) his works.

Nov'elty, -ĕ, s. Newness; recentness; a new or strange thing. [of the year.

November, no-vēm'-bĕr, s. The 11th month

Novenary, nōv'-ĕn-ăr-ĕ, nō'-vĕn—K., We., -vēn'—Sh., s. Pert. to or cons. of the no. nine.

Nov'enary, s. The no. 9; nine collectively.

Mouvenial, no-vēn'-y'ăl, a. 45. Done or occur. every ninth year. [step-mother.

Novercal, -vĕr'-kăl, a. Pert. to or becoming a

Novice, nŏv'-ĭs, s. 17, 26. One who is new in any business; one unskilled or in the rudiments; a beginner; a recruit (anc. Rome); an inmate of a convent or nunnery, who has not taken the vow (Ro. Cath.); a probationer, a proselyte. [new moon.

Novilunar, no-vē-l'ōō'-năr, a. Pert. to the

Novitiate, no-vĭsh'-'ĭăt, -ē-ăt—S., Wa., s. 36, 27. The state or the time of being a novice; a novice†.

Novitious†, -vĭsh'-'ŭs, a. Newly invented.

Novity†, nŏv'-ĭ-tē, s. Novelty; newness.

Now, now, ad. 28. At the present time; at this time, or only a little while since; at one time, at another time; at that time.

Now, con. But; after this; things being so.—*Now and then* = occasionally.

Now, s. The present time. († or poet.)

Now'adays†, -ă-dāze, ad. 35. In this age.

No'way†, -wā, ad. = *no'ways*†. Nowise.

Nowed, nōd'-ĕd, a. 20, 13. Knotted; enwreathed. (ber.) [Christmas.

Nowel†, nō'-ĕl, s. A joyous shout or song at

Nowse†, nōōz, s. 20, 35. The marriage-knot.

Nowhere, nō'-hwâre, ad. 31. Not in any place.

No'wise, -wīze, ad. 35. Not in any manner or degree.

Noxious, nŏk'-sh'ŭs, a. 40, 27. Productive of injury, disease, or corruption; produc. of evil consequences; unfavourable; mischievous; unwholesome, insalubrious; baneful, pernicious; destruc., poisonous; guilty, criminal†. H., *nox'iously*, 43, ad.; *nox'iousness*, s. 91.

Noyau, nō'-yo, s. 99. A liqueur flav. with bitter almonds or peach-stones. (Fr.)

Noule, nōōl, s. = (pref.) *noss'le*. A noule; the nose; the snout; the extremity of any thing. [maize. (U. S.)

Nubbin‡, nŭb'-ĭn, s. A small or defec. ear of

Nubiferous, nū-bĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 18. Prod. or bringing clouds. [or generating clouds.

*Nubigenous**, -bĭj'-ĕn-ŭs, a. 32. Produced by

Nu'bilate†, -bĭl-āte, vt. To cloud or obscure: —vi. To become cloudy. H., &c. 89.

Nubile, nū'-bĭl, -bēle—K., a. 18, 45. Marriageable. H., *nubil'ity*, -ĭt-ĕ, s. 91.

Nu'bilous, -ŭs, a. Cloudy.

Nucament, nū'-kă-mĕnt, s. = *nucamen'tum*, L. 18. A catkin (as of the hazel, pine, &c.—bot.).

Nuciferous, -klf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Nut-bearing.

Nucleated†, -klē-ăl, a. 18. Pert. to or res. a nut or kernel. [nut or kernel.

Nucle'iform, -ĕ-form, a. 26. Formed like a

Nucleus, nū'-klē-ŭs, s. (pl., *nu'clei*.) 18, 99. Prim., the kernel of a nut; any thing round wh. matter has accum., or to wh. it tends or is affixed (in var. appl.); the body or head of a comet (ast.); the fleshy pulpy mass of an ovule, the part of a seed within the testa, the disc of the shield of lichens, a clove or secondary bulb, &c. (bot.; hort.). [L.]

Nu'cula, -kū-lă, s. Lit., a small nut; appr., any small, hard, one-seeded pericarp; a gland or acorn. (bot.) [or making naked.

Nudation, -dā'-shŭn, s. The act of stripping

Nude, nūde, a. Bare; naked; null, void (leg.). H., *nude'ly*, ad.; *nūd'ity*, -ĭt-ĕ, s. 91.

Nudge†, nŭj, s. 32. A gentle touch (as with the elbow, to call atten. or convey inform.).

Nudge†, vt. To give a nudge to. H., &c. 80.

Nudibranchiate, nū-dē-brăngk'-ē-āte, a. 29, 45. Hav. naked branchiæ or gills. (mal.)

Nudity, nū'-dĭt-ĕ, s. 18. Nakedness:—pl. Naked parts (par. those wh. decency req. to be concealed); figures entirely divested of drapery (fine arts).

*Nugacity**, -găs'-ĭt-ĕ, s. 28. Futility; trifling talk or behaviour. [trifling.

Nugation†, -gā'-shŭn, s. The act or prac. of

Nugatory, nū'-gă-tŏr-ĕ, a. 18, 25. Trifling, futile, insignif.; of no force; inoperative; ineffectual.

Nuisance, nū'-sănse, s. 18, 28. Any thing wh. is noxious or offensive; any thing done or exis. to the hurt, annoyance, or damage of

Nul, nŭl, a. No. (leg.) [another (leg.).

Null, a. Of no legal force or effect; void; invalid. H., *null'ity*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Null†, s. Someth. null or invalid.

Null†, vt. To annul. [nowhere.

Nullibiety†, -le-bī'-e-tĭ, s. The state of being

Nullify, nŭl'-e-fī, vt. 43. To annul; to render null or nugatory. H., *null'ifying*, p., s.; *null'ified*, pp.; *null'ifier*, s.; *nullification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Nullipore, nŭl'-e-pōre, s. One of a family of lithophytous polyps (= *null'ipores*, *nullip'ores*, L.). [ness; nonexistence. (v. s.)

Null'ity, -ĭt-ĕ, s. Want of legal force; nothing-

Numb, nŭm, a. 45. Without power of sensation or motion; torpid; paralysed; motionless; benumbing*. H., *numbness*, nŭm'-, *numbedness*†, nŭm'-ĕd-, s. 91.

Numb, vt. To make numb; to deaden; fig., to stupefy. H., *numbing*, nŭm'-, p., s.; *numbed*, nŭmd, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Number, nŭm'-bĕr, s. A unit, consid. in ref. to other units (as in notation, counting, &c.); an assemb. or collec. of units or things of the same spec. (—Euclid; thus excl. 1); the abstract ratio of one quan. to another quan. of the same spec. (—Newton; thus incl. integers, frac., and surds); abstrac., times or repetitions; more than one, many; a great many; a multitude; proportion calcul. by number; metre, verse, poetry‡ (com. in the pl.); measure, foot* (pros.); the dif. in the form of a word to expr. the sing. and pl. (gr.). H., *num'berful*† (numerous), *num'berless*, a. (v. i.) 90.—*Car'dinal num'bers* = one, two, three, &c.:—*or'dinal num'bers* = first, sec., third, &c.:—*golden num'ber* = no. of the year in the 'cycle of the moon.'

Num'ber, vt. To count, to enumerate, to assert. how many; to reckon as one of a collec. or multitude; so marked with a num-

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ber†. H., *num'bĕring*, p.; *num'bĕred*, pp., a.; *num'berer*, s. 89. [fourth book of the O. Test.

Num'bers, -bĕrz, s. pl. 35. Poetry, song†; the

Numbles†, nŭm'blz, s. pl. 45. Nombles.

Nu'merable, -ăbl, a. 45. That may be numbered. H., *nu'merably*, 43, ad.; *nu'merableness*, *numerabil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Numeral, nū'-mĕr-ăl, a. 18. Rel. to, cons. of, or expr. number or numbers. H., *nu'merally* (accor. to, by, or in n.), ad. 91.

Nu'meral, s. A symbol or char. used to expr. a number (as—1, 2, 3, &c. = *Arabic nu'merals*; I, II, III, IV, &c. = Ro. n.). [ber.

Nu'merary, -mĕr-ăr-e, a. Pert. to a cert. num-

Numerate, nū'-mĕr-āte, vt. 18. To point off and read (as figures); to number*; to enumerate*. H., *nu'merating*, p.; *nu'merated*, pp.; *nu'merātor*, 25, s.; *nu'merāble*, a.; *numera'tion*, 36, s. (v. i. et su.) 89.

Numeration, -ā'-shŭn, s. The art of numbering; the act or art of classing, expr., and reading numbers (arith.).

Nu'merator, -āte-ŭr, s. 25. The upper number of a vulgar fraction. (arith.; v. v.)

Numerical, -mĕr'-ĭk-ăl, a. = *numer'ic*. 26. Rel. to, den., or cons. in number or numbers; the same both in kind and number. H., *numer'ically*, ad. 91. [bers.

Nu'merist†, -ĭst, s. One who deals in num-

Numerous, nū'-mĕr-ŭs, a. 18. Being many; cons. of a great number; harmonious, musical†. H., *nu'merously*, 43, ad.; *nu'merousness*, *numeros'ĭty*†, s. 91.

Numismatic, nū-mĭz-măt'-ĭk, a. 18, 35. Pert. to money*, coins, or medals.

Numisma'tics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The knowl. or science of coins and medals.

Numismatology, -mā-tŏl'-o-je, s. Numismatics. H., *numismatol'ogist* (one versed in), s. 90.

Nummary, nŭm'-ăr-e, s. = *numm'ular*, -ū-lăr. Pert. to coins or money.

Nummulite, nŭm'-ū-līte, s. 18. A fossil shell res. a coin. H., *nummulĭt'ic* (cont. or res.),

Numps†§, nŭmps, s. A blockhead. [a. 90.

Numskull†, nŭm'-skŭl, s. A dunce, dolt, blockhead; the head§. H., *num'skulled**† (doltish; stupid), a. 90.

Nun, nŭn, s. A female who devotes herself, by a vow, to a relig. life, celibacy, and the seclus. of a cloister (Ro. Cath.); the smew†; the blue titmouse†; a small var. of pigeon†; &c. H., *nunn'ish*†, a. (v. i.) 90.

Nuncio, nŭn'-sh'o, -she-o—S., Wa., s. 27-8. Lit., a messenger; appr., an ambassador from the pope to an emperor or king (pol.; eccl.). H., *nun'ciatūre*, -sh'ă- (his office), s. 90.

Nun'cupate†, -kū-pāte, vt. To declare pub. or solemnly. H., *nuncupa'tion* (also a naming), s.; &c. 89.

Nuncupative, nŭn-kū'-pā-tĭv—A., E. K., Sh., Wa, We., nŭn'-kū-pā—Ba., Br., S., -pā'—Bar., Jo., s. = *nunc'upatory*, -tŏr-e (v. su.). 45, 25. Nominal; verbal, not wr. (leg.).

Nundinal, nŭn'-dĭn-ăl, a. = *nun'dinary*, -ăr-e, 25. Pert. to a fair or market.

Nundination†, -de-nā'-shŭn, s. Traffic in fairs or markets. [(Ar. gr.)

Nunnation, -nā'-shŭn, s. The pron. of *n* final.

Nunnery, nŭn'-ĕr-e, s. A house or cloister inhab. by nuns.

Nunn'ish†, -ĭsh, a. See *Nun*. H., *nunn'ishness*† (life or habits of), s. 91.

Nuptial, nŭp'-sh'ăl, nŭpt'-y'ăl, s. 36, 27. Pert. to marriage; done or used at a wedding; constituting marriage. H., *nup'tially*, ad. 91.

Nup'tials, -shălz, s. pl. 64. Marriage.

Nurse, nŭrse, s., pfx. 35. At nurse; under the care of a nurse. H., *nurse'-child*, &c., s. 91.

Nurse, s. = *nourice*†, nŭr'-ĭs. A woman who has the care of infants or young children, or who suckles the infant of another; a mother dur. her lactation; one who has the care of a sick person or of the sick; one who breeds, educ., nourishes, or protects; he or that wh. cherishes or promotes; an old woman (in contempt); the state of being nursed; that wh. supplies food (ch. in comp.); a shrub or tree wh. protects a young plant (hort.).

Nurse, vt. To tend or to suckle, as a nurse; fig., to cherish, to foster; to foment, to encourage; to manage caref. and econ., with a view to increase†; to prolong or delay§ (as a nice job, the period of cure, &c.). H., *nurs'ing*, p., a.; *nursed*, pp.; *nurs'er**, s.; *nurs'ing* (act, office, or occup. of), s. 89.

Nursery, nŭrs'-ĕr-e, s. 35. The place or apartm. in a house appropriated to young children; a plot of ground set apart for the propag. of plants, more par. trees and shrubs (hort.); the place where any thing (corpor. or ment.) is fostered, and the growth promoted; that wh. forms and educates; the act of nursing*; the object of a nurse's care†.

Nurs'ling, -lĭng, s. One that is nursed; an infant; a fondling.

Nurture, nŭrt'-ūre *or* nŭr'-tūre, nŭr'-chūre—Wa., nŭrt'-yūr†—K., s. 86, 18. Nourishment; any thing wh. promotes growth; fig., educ., instruction.

Nurt'ure, vt. To nourish; fig., to bring or train up; to educate. H., *nurt'uring*, p.; *nurt'ured*, pp.; *nurt'urer*, s. 89.

*Nustle**, nŭs'l, vt. To nuzzle.

Nut, nŭt, s. A fruit cons. of a hard shell enclos. a kernel; a small block of metal, &c., cont. a female screw (arch.; mech.); the projec. near the eye of an anchor (naut.); a knob†. H., *nutt'ed* (hav. a n.), a. H. also—*nut'brown* or *nut'-brown* (of the colour of an old n.), a.; *nut'-breaker* (the nuthatch), *nut'-cracker* (a bird†; v. i.), *nut'-gall*, *gall* (of the oak), *nut'hatch* (a bird of the genus *sitta*), *nut'-hook* (a hooked stick or pole for nutting), *nut'-jobber* or *nut'pecker* (the nuthatch), *nut'shell* or *nut'-shell* (also fig., any thing of little compass or value), *nut'-tree*, &c., s. (v. i.)

Nutant, nū'-tănt, a. 18. Nodding; hav. the top bent downw. (bot.).

Nutation, -tā'-shŭn, s. Lit., a nodding; a periodical vibratory motion of the earth's axis (ast.). [of an E. I. tree.

Nutmeg, nŭt'-mĕg, s. The arom. shelled-seed

Nutria, nū'-tre-ă, s. 18. An epithet given to the skin or fur of the 'coypou', wh. res. that of the beaver.

Nu'tria, s. Nutria skins. (comm.)

Nutrication†, -cā'-shŭn, s. Manner of feeding or being fed. [tritious.

Nutrient, nū'-tre-ĕnt, a. 18. Nourishing; nu-

Nu'trient, s. Any thing nourishing or nutritious. [nourishes; food§, aliment.

Nutriment, nū'-tre-mĕnt, s. 18. That which

Nutrimental, -mĕnt'-ăl, a. Hav. the qual. of food; alimental; nutritious.

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Nutrition, nū-trish'-ŭn, s. 18, 36. The act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of living bodies (anim. and veg.—phys.); nutriment*.

Nutritious, -trish'-'ŭs, a. 36. Nourishing; that assists in or promotes nutrition. H., *nutri'tiously*, 43, ad.; *nutri'tiousness*†, s. 91.

Nutritive, nū'-tre-tiv, a. 18, 45. Nourishing; nutritious; alimental. H., *nutritively*, 43, ad.; *nutritiveness*, s. 91.

Nu'triture†, -tūre, s. 18. Nutritiveness.

Nux, nŭks, s. 40. A nut. (bot.)—*Nux vom'ica*, is the pois. fruit of an E. I. var. of strychnos.

Nuzzle†§, nŭz'l, vt. 45. To suckle; to foster or nurse up; to fondle; to nestle; to noose or ensnare; to root or turn up with the nose; to noose or ensnare; to ring (as a pig):—vi. To nestle (as a child in its nurse's bosom); to work with the nose, to go with the nose down, like a hog. H., *nuzz'ling*†§, p.; *nuzz'led*†§, pp.

Nyctalopia, nic-tă-lōpe'-e-ă, s. 42, 45. = *nyc'talōpy*, -pe. A disease in wh. vision is only distinct and painless in the dusk or twilight.

Nyc'talope, -lōpe, s. One affec. with nyctalopia.

Nyctanthes, nĭkt-ăn'-thēz, s. pl. 99. Flowers wh. are said to bloom only dur. and for a night. [or solar day.

Nycthemer, nĭk'-thē-mĕr, s. 42, 37. The nat.

*Nye**, nī, s. A brood (par. of pheasants).

Nyghau, nīl'-gâw, s. 42, 8. A caprid ruminant of Northern India.

Nymph, nĭmf, s. (pl., *nymphs*.) 42, 45. One of the lovely female beings, half-woman, half-deity, who are fabled to have peopled every region of the earth and waters (myth.); a metabolian insect in the second stage of its metamorphosis (par. when it poss. the power of locomotion—entom.); a lady (poet.). H., *nymph'ish** (also ladylike), *nymph'-like* or *nymph'ly*†, a. 90. [(entom.) [L.]

Nympha, -ă, s. (pl., *nympha, -ē*.) The nymph.

Nymphean, -fē'-ăn, a. Pert. to or inhab. by nymphs.

Nymph'eal, -fĭk-ăl, a. Pert. to nymphs.

*Nymphiparous**, -ĭp'-ă-rŭs, a. Prod. n.; peopled by nymphs. [ness in females. (path.)

Nymphoma'nia, -o-, s. Uterine or sexual mad-

Nystagmus, nĭs-tăg'-mŭs, s. A winking (as in drowsiness).

O

O, ō. The fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel of the Eng. alphabet. 2-5, 16, &c.

O, int. A word den. calling to or addressing, wishing, or exclamation; and not unfreq., wonder. See *Oh*.

O', pfx. Orig., a mark of family dignity; but now regarded as equiv. to 'son' or 'son of.'

Ob†, s. A circle or oval. [(Irish.)

Oaf, ōf, s. A foolish child left by fairies in the place of another†; h., a dolt, an idiot*. (prov.)

*Oaf'ish**, -ĭsh, a. Stupid; idiotic. H., *oaf'ishly**, ad.; *oaf'ishness**, s. (v. s.) 91.

Oak, ōke, s. A well-known timber-tree of the genus *quercus*, also its wood. H., *oak*† or *oak'en*, *oak'y*† (hard as oak; firm; strong), &c., a.; *oak apple* (a spongy kind of gall); *oak'-leaf gall*), *oak'-bark*, &c., s. (v. l.) 90.

Oaken, ōk'n, ō'kn, a. 45. Cons. or made of oak; composed of branches of oak. H., *oak'en-pin*† (a hard var. of apple), s. 91.

Oak'ling, -lĭng, s. A young oak.

Oakum, ōke'-ŭm, s. Old rope untwisted and pulled into loose yarn.

Oar, ōre, s. A light pole with a broad flat end or 'blade', used for rowing boats. H., *oared*, ōerd (furn. with oars; ch. used comp.), *oar'y* (hav. the form or use of oars), a. 90. H. also—*oar'-footed*, -fŏŏt- (web-footed), a.; *oarsman*, ōerz'- (a rower), &c., s.

*Oar**, vt. To row:—vi. To impel by rowing. H., *oar'ing**, p.; *oared**, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Oasis, ō'-ă-sĭs, s. (pl., *o'ases*, -sēz.) A fertile spot in a sandy or barren desert. (Africa.)

Oast, ōest, s. A hop-kiln.

Oat, ōte, s. = *oats*, s. pl. A gramineous plant of the genus '*ave'na*', also its edible fruit or seed. H., *oat'-cake* (oaten c.), *oat'-field* (also open-field land—agr.), *oat'-gall*† (gall-nut), *oat'meal*, -mēle (also a plant), *oat'-straw*, *oat'-thistle**, -thĭs'l, &c., s. (v. l.) 90.

Oaten, ōt'n, ō'tn, a. 45. Made of oats or oatmeal; formed of an oat straw or stem.

Oath, ōth, s. (pl., *oaths*, ōthz.) 37-8. An affirmation, denial, or promise, corroborated by calling on God to witness (i.e., notice) what we say, and invoking his vengeance, or renoun. his favour, in case of falsehood or of failure to perform. H., *oath'able*† (that may be sworn or sworn to), *oath'-breaking*† (perjurious), &c., a.; *oath'-breaking*† (perjury), *oath'-breaker*† (a perjurer), &c., s. 90.

Ob-, ŏb, pfx. Prim., in front, before; and h., against, towards; at, near; in, on; inversely; &c. (the sense var. with the meaning of the word with wh. it is conn.). Somet. it is merely intensive. Like other pfxs, its final let. is often changed into the one wh. fol. it. 69, 88. See *Ad-*, *In-*, &c. [For formatives omitted below after their *a.*, *v.*, &c., refer to the prim. word.]

Obambula'tion†, s. A walking about.

Obcon'ical, a. Conical, but with the apex downwards. (bot.) [(bot.)

Obcord'ate, a. Heart-shaped, but inverted.

*Obduce**, ŏb-dūse', vt. 28. = *obduct*†, -dŭkt'. To draw or lay over, as a covering. H., *obdū'cing**, p.; *obduced'**, pp.; *obduc'tion**, s. 89.

Obdurate, ŏb'-dū-rāte—Ba., E., S., Wa., We., -dŭ' († or poet.)—A., Ja., Jo., K. (-rĕt), P., Sh., ŏb'-jū—Wa., a. 18, 25. Hardened in heart; persistingly obstinate in sin or impenitence; stubborn, callous, inflexible; unfeeling; harsh, rugged. H., *ob'durately*, 43, ad.; *ob'duracness**, *ob'duracy*, -rās-e or -rā-se (-rēs-e—K.), s. 91.

Ob'durate†, vt. To obdure. H., *obdura'tion** (harden. of the heart; obduracy), s.; &c. 89.

Obdure†, -dūre', vt. 18. To harden; to render obdurate or inflexible. H., *obdūred'**, pp., a.; &c. 89. [-ĕd-nĕs (-dūrd'-nĕs—We.), s. 91.

*Obdured'ness**, -dūrd', a. (v. v.) H., *obdūr'edness*†, *Obeah*, ō'-be-ă, s. A spec. of witchcraft among the Afr. negroes.

Obedient, ō-bē'-de-ĕnt, -bēde'-yĕnt†—K., -bē'-je-ĕnt*—Wa., a. 45. Submissive to auth.; compliant with command, prohib., law, or duty; performing or abstaining as ordered or forbid; dutiful. H., *obe'diently* or *obē'ently*, 43, ad.; *obe'dience*, -ĕnse, s. 91.

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Obedient'ial, -ĕn'-ah'ĭl, a. 36, 27. Obedient, or accor. to the rule of obedience.

*Obeisant**, o-bā'-sănt—J. & M., Ja., S., Na., Wa., Wo., -bē'—K., P., Sh., We., a. 35. Reverent; submissive. [courtesy or reverence.

Obei'sance, -sāns, s. 35, 28. A bow; an act of

Obelis'cal, ŏb-e-lĭs'-kăl, a. In the form of an obelisk. [obelus. H., &c. 89.

*Ob'elise**, -līz, vt. 60. To mark with an

Ob'elisk, -lĭsk, s. A tall four-sided pillar, grad. tapering as it rises, and cut off at the top in the form of a flat pyramid; the reference mark † (typ.).

Ob'elus, -lŭs, s. The mark — or ÷ occur. in anc. MSS. (par. in the Septuagint, to disting. passages not in the Heb.—dipl.).

Oberon, ŏb'-e-rŭn, s. The king of the fairies.

Oberra'tion†, s. 36. A wandering about.

Obese, o-bēs', a. 35. Fat; fleshy. H., *obese'ness* or *obesity*, -bĕs'-ĭt-e (appr., unhealthy fatness), s. 91.

Obey, o-bā', vt. To yield submission to; to comply with, from rever. to auth. or power; to be ruled by; fig., to submit to the direc. or control of (as the helm); to yield to the impulse, force, or oper. of (as conscience or the passions):—vt. To yield obedience† (fol. by *to*). H., *obeying*, -bā'-, p., a.‡; *obeyed*, -bād', pp.; *obey'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

*Obey'ing**, -ĭng, s. Obedient. H., *obey'ingly*, ad. 91. [den in resolution. H., &c. 89.

Obfirm†, ŏb-fĕrm', vt. = *obfirm'ate*†. To har-

*Obfuscate**, ŏb-fŭs'-kāte, a. Darkened; obscured.

*Obfus'cate**, vt. To darken over; to cloud; to obscure. H., *obfus'cating**, p.; *obfus'cated**, pp., a.; *obfusca'tion**, 36, s. 89.

Obit, ō'-bĭt, ŏb'-ĭt—We., s. Prim., death, decease; h., obsequies; an anniversary service for the repose of a departed soul (= *ob'itus*, L.—Ro. Cath.):—pp. Died.

Obitual, -blt'-ū-ăl, -bĭtch'-—S., a. 18, 36. Pert. to obits, or to the days when obsequies are celebrated. (v. s.)

Obit'uary, -ŭr-e, -ĕr-e—K., a. 25. Rel. to deaths.

Obit'uary, s. A register of deaths; a necrology or regis. of obitual days, also a martyrology (Ro. Cath.). [opposition. (v. i.)

*Object**, ob-jĕkt', a. Opposed; presented in

Object, ŏb'-jĕkt, s. Lit., that wh. is thrown bef. or against (i.e., in the way), and wh. is perceived whether we will or not; that of wh. we are conscious, or wh. is apprehended or presented to the mind either by the senses or the imag.; any thing to wh. the mind is direc. for accompl. or attainm.; end; ultimate purpose; that wh. is produced, infl., or affec. by someth. else; that wh. fol. a vt. (gr.); a person or thing remar. for deformity or misery†; the subject* (q. v.). H., *ob'jectless*, a. (v. i.) 90.—The *ob'ject-glass* is the lens next the obj. (opt.).

Object, ŏb-jĕkt', vt. Lit., to cast or place bef. or against; appr., to oppose, to present in opposition; to propose adversely, as a reason or charge (somet. fol. by *to* or *against*); to exh. or offer* :—vi. To oppose in words (fol. by *to*). H., *object'ing*, p., a.; *object'ed*, pp.; *object'er**, *object'or*, 25, s.; *object'able*† (objectionable), a.; *objec'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Objection, -jĕk'-shŭn, s. Act of obj.; adverse argum.; difficulty raised; fault found; doubt; scruple. (v. v.)

Objec'tionable, -ăbl, a. 45. Justly liable or open to objection.

Objective, -jĕkt'-ĭv, a. 45. Lit., of or rel. to an object, or contained in it; placed so as to bear and receive; that fol. a vt., accusative (gr.); being exterior to the mind, or the 'object' of thought and feeling (ment. phil.); outward; external. H., *objec'tively*, 45, ad.; *objec'tiveness*, *objectivity*, -tĭv'-ĭt-e, s. (v. su.) 91. See *Subjective*.

Objurgate†, ŏb-jûr'-gāte, vt. To chide; to reprove. H., *objur'gating*†, p.; *objurga'tion**, 36 (reproof; reprehension), s.; &c. 89.

Objur'gatory, -gă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Cont. censure or reproof; chiding.

Oblate, ŏb-lāt', ŏb'—Br., a. Flattened or depressed at the poles (as a spheroid.—geom.). H., *oblate'ly*, ad.; *oblate'ness*, s. 91.

Ob'late, s. One who on embr. monastic life has given all his goods to the community; one who has been wholly dedic. to a relig. order by his parents from childhood. (It is also found in other like senses.—Ro. Cath.)

Oblation, -lā'-shŭn, s. Any thing presented in worship or relig. service; an offering; a sacrifice; a gift to support the admin. of the eucharist, or the clergy and the poor† (eccl. hist.). H., *obla'tioner*† (one who presents an o.) s. 90.

Oblectate†, -lĕk'-tāte, vt. To greatly delight. H., *oblecta'tion*, 36 (act; state), s.; &c. 89.

*Obligate**, ŏb'-le-gāte, vt. To bind by contract or duty; to constrain or oblige. (now quaint or §). H., *ob'ligating**, p.; *ob'ligated**, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Obligation, -gā'-shŭn, s. The binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or contract, or of law (civil, pol., mor., or relig.); that wh. constitutes legal, mor., or social duty; any act wh. binds one to do or forbear to do someth. to or for another; a favour wh. one is bound to recipr. by gratitude; a bond with a cond. and penalty (leg.).

Obligato, ŏb-le-gā'-to, a., ad. = *obbliga'to*, It. 99. Composed expr. for the instr. named; also, restrained (as a movem.) by cert. rules, to give par. expres. to a passage, &c. (mus.)

Obligatory, ŏb'-le-gā-tŏr-e, -gāte-ĭr—K., a. 25. Imposing an obligation or duty; binding in law or conscience, coercive (in each com. with *to* or *on*).

Oblige, o-blīj', o-blĕj'-ᵉ§—P., vt. 32, 45. To impose an obligation on; to constrain by neces., by force (phys., leg., or mor.), or by a sense of propriety, right, or duty; to bind; to compel; to lay under obligations of gratitude; to do a favour or kindness to; to please, to gratify. H., *oblig'ing*, p., a.; *obliged*, -blījd', pp.; *oblig'er*, s.; *obligement*† (obligation), s. (v. i.) 89.

Obligee, ŏb-le-jē', s. 32. The person to whom another (= the *obligor*, -gor') is bound; the recipient of a bond. (leg.)

Obli'ging, -ĭng, a. Disposed to do favours; kind; civil; complaisant. H., *obli'gingly*, 43, ad.; *obli'gingness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Obligor', s. See *Obligee*.

*Obliquation**, ŏb-le-kwā'-shŭn, s. Obliquity.

Oblique, ŏb-lēk'—Bar., Bu., Ja., K., P., S., ŏb-lĭk'—K., Na., Sh., Wa., We., Wo., a. 33, 45. Deviating from a right line; not direct, perpendic., or parallel; aslant; not 'right'

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or of 90 degrees (as an angle); fig., indirect (as sense or lang., or a side-glance); dif. from the nominative or right case (gr.). H., *obliquely*, -lēkʻle, ad.; *obliquʻness, obliqʻuity*, s. (v. i.) 89. H. also—*obliquʻ-angled* (hav. o. a.), a.; *obliquʻ-mōtion* (that m. wherein one part holds on a sound, whilst the other rises or falls—mus.), *obliquʻ-sailing* (that s. wh. req. the calcul. of o.-a. triangles—navig.), &c., s.

Obliquity, ŏb-likʻ-wĭt-e, s. 33. Deviation from phys. rectitude, parallelism, or perpendicularity; obliqueness; h. fig., dev. from moral rectitude or from ordin. rules; irregularity. —*Obliqʻuity of the eclipʻtic* = the angle formed by the planes of the earth's equator and the ecliptic (ast.).

Obliterate, ŏb-lĭtʻ-ĕr-āte, vt. To efface (as letters, or any thing wr., printed, or engraved); to erase, cancel, or blot out; fig., to efface, to wear out, to destroy by time or other means (par. from the mind or memory). H., *oblitʻerating*, p.; *oblitʻerated*, pp., a.; *oblitʻeraterᵉ*, 25, s.; *oblitera'tion*, 36 (effacement; extinction), s. 89.

Oblivion, ŏb-lĭvʻ-e-ŭn, -lĭvʻ-yŭn‡—K., s. 25, 45. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance; remission of punishm., amnesty (pol.). [getful. H., *oblivʻiously*, ad. 91.

Oblivʻious, -e-ŭs (v. s.), a. Caus. oblivion; for-

Obloquitor†, -lŏkʻ-ŭ-tŭr, s. A gainsayer.

Oblong, ŏbʻ-lŏng, a. Drawn out in length; longer than broad. H., *obʻlongly*, ad.; *obʻlongness*, s.; *obʻlongish*† (somewhat o.), a. 90-1.

Obʻlong, s. A figure wh. is longer than broad; an oblong rectangle (geom.). [(bot.)

Oblong-ovate, a. Being bet. oblong and ovate.

Obloquiousᵗ, -lōkʻ-we-ŭs, -lōʻ-kwe—K., We., a. 33. Cont. obloquy.

Obloquy, ŏbʻ-lo-kwe, s. 33, 18. Lit., a speaking against; appr., censorious speech; reproachf. lang.; calumny, slander; cause of reproach, disgrace*. [ance.

Obluctaʻtion†, s. A struggling against; resist-

*Obmutescence*ᵉ, -mū-tĕsʻ-ĕnse, s. 28. Loss of speech; silence.

Obnoxious, -nŏkʻ-shʻŭs, a. 40, 27. Subject, answerable; liable to cognizance, harm, or punishm.; liable, exposed; fig., censurable, reprehen.; odious; offensive; hurtful, noxious*. H., *obnoxʻiously*, ad.; *obnoxʻiousness*, s. 91.

Obnubilate†, ŏb-nūʻ-bĭl-āte, vt. 18. To cloud over; to obscure. H., *obnuʻbilātedᵉ*, pp., a.; *obnubilaʻtion*‡ (act; oper.; state), 36, s.; &c. 89.

Oboe, ōʻ-bo-e, ōʻ-boy‡—K., s. 99. A mus. wind instr., sounded through a reed. (It.)

Obole†, ŏbʻ-ōle, s. An obs. weight of 10 or 12 grains. (pharm.)

Obʻolus, -o-lŭs, s. A small silver coin (= ab. 1½d.); also a weight of 3 carats. (anc. Gr.)

Obovate, a. Inversely ovate. (bot.)

Obreption, ŏb-rĕpʻ-ahŭn, s. The act of creeping on or surprising.

Obreptitious, -tĭsh'-ʻŭs, a. 36, 27. Done or obt. by surprise; secret, concealed.

Obʻrogate, -ro-gāte, vt. To propose or proclaim (a new law) contrary to the old or exis. one. H., &c. 89.

Obscene, ŏb-sēneʻ, a. 28. Offensive to chastity and delicacy; impure in thought, lang., or action; immodest; indecent, unchaste, lewd; filthy, offensive, disgus.*; inauspicious, ill-omened†. H., *obsceneʻly*, 43, ad.; *obsceneʻness, obscenity*, -sĕnʻ-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Obscenʻrant, -ănt (v. i.), s. The phil. nickname of a writer who opp. the progr. of mod. enlightenment. (Germany.) H., *obscūrʻantism* (-rănt'—Br.; his doctr.), s. 90.

Obscure, ŏb-skūreʻ, a. 18, 28. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; living in darkness or seclus.; fig., not much known, lying remote from observation (as a house, path, &c.); private, secluded, retired; not disting. or known (as a man); of humble cond.; poor, mean; not easily read or understood; abstruse; difficult; scarcely legible; not clear or full, indistinct (as vision). H., *obscureʻly*, 43, ad.; *obscureʻness*ᵉ, *obscūrʻity*, -ĭt-e (-skūʻ-re-te—S., Wa., We.), s. 91.

Obscureʻ, vt. To darken; to cloud; to render obscure (lit. or fig.); to hide from view; to make less visible; to make less legible or intelligible, or less glorious, beaut., or illustrious; to perplex; to blind, disguise, conceal; to diminish (as by compar.); to eclipse; to tarnish; &c. (v. a.). H., *obscūrʻing*, p.; *obscuredʻ*, pp.; *obscūrʻerᵉ* (he or that), s.; *obscuration*, -skū-raʻ-shŭn (act; state), s. 89.

Obsecrate, ŏbʻ-se-krāte, vt. To beseech, entreat, supplicate. H., *obʻsecrating*, p.; *obʻsecrated*, pp.; *obsecraʻtion*, 36, s. 89.

Obʻsequentᵉ, -kwĕnt, a. 33. Obedient; submissive to.

Obsequies, ŏbʻ-se-kwiz, s. pl. (sing., *obʻsequy*†, v. i.) 33, 35. Funeral rites and solemnities.

Obsequious, ŏb-sēʻ-kwe-ŭs, a. 33. Promptly obed. or submis. to the will or desires of others; (in an ill sense) servilely or meanly compliant or condescending; funereal†. H., *obseʻquiously*, ad.; *obseʻquiousness*, s. 91.

Obʻsequy†, -kwe, s. Obsequies (q. v.); obsequiousness.

Observable, ŏb-zĕrʻ-vȧbl, a. 35, 45. That may be observed or noticed; worthy of observation; remarkable. H., *observʻably*, ad.; *observʻableness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Observʻance, -ănse, s. = *observʻancy*†, -se. The act of observing; performance; ceremonial reverence in practice; attentive prac.; rule of prac.; thing to be observed; attention to*; obed. regard†. (v. a.) [be observed.

Observanda, -zĕr-vȧnʻ-dȧ, s. pl. 35. Things to

Observant, -zĕrvʻ-ȧnt, a. 35. Taking notice; attentive in viewing or noticing; adhering to or obey. in prac.; mindful; regardful. H., *observʻantly*, ad. (v. s. et v.) 91.

Observʻant (ŏbʻ—S.), s. A diligent observer; a slavish attendant†; a récollet (Ro. Cath.).

Observation, ŏb-zĕr-vāʻ-shŭn, s. 35. The act of observing, noticing, or remarf.; atten. inspection or view; notion gained by observ.; the expression, in words, of what is observed or thought; comment, remark; observance*; state or qual. of being observable (scrip.); angular measurem. of any space in the heavens (ast.). [or remarks.

Observaʻtional, -ȧl, a. Cons. of or cont. observ.

Observator, ŏbʻ-zĕrv-ȧ-tŏr, -vāʻ—Wa., We., -zĕrvʻ—K., s. 35, 25. An observer; also a remarker.

Observʻatory, -ȧ-tŏr-e, s. 25. A place or building, appr. fitted up, empl. for ast. and physical observations.

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Observe, ŏb-zĕrv′, vt. 35. To see or behold with some atten.; to notice or take cognizance of (either by the eye or the intellect); to regard attentively; to watch; to utter or expr. in words, to remark; to keep relig., to celebr.; to keep, adhere to, or prac.; to comply with; to obey:—vi. To make an observ. or remark; to be atten. or careful. H., *observ′ing*, p., a.; *observed′*, pp., a.; *observ′er*, s.; *observ′able*, a.; *observa′tion*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Observ′ing, -ing, a. Giv. par. attention; habitually observant. H., *observ′ingly*, ad. 91.

Obsession, -sĕsh′-ŭn, s. The act of besieging*; state of being vexed or besieged (but not poss.) by an evil spirit†. [(min.)

Obsidian, ŏb-sĭd′-yăn, s. 45. Volcanic glass.

Obsid′ional, -yŭn-ăl, a. 45. Pert. to a siege; bestowed for raising a siege (as a crown).

Obsignate†, ŏb-sĭg′-nāte, vt. To seal completely; to ratify (as a treaty). H., *obsignat′ion**, s.; &c. 89. [(v. v.)

*Obsig′natory**, -nă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Ratifying.

Obsolescent, ŏb-so-lĕs′-ĕnt, a. 28. Passing into disuse; getting obsolete. H., *obsoles′cence*, -ĕnse, s. 91.

Obsolete, ŏb′-so-lēte, a. Passed away with time; gone out of use; disused; out of date; antiquated; obscure, indistinct, rudimental (bot.; zool.). H., *ob′soletely*, ad.; *ob′soleteness*, s. 91.

Obstacle, ŏb′-stăkl *or* ob′-stă-kl, s. 45. That wh. stands in the way and hinders progress; any thing wh. obstructs or opposes; an impediment, obstruction, hinderance.

Ob′stancy†, -stăn-se, s. Opposition.

Obstetric, ŏb-stĕt′-rik, a. Lit., standing ready so as to give assis.; appr., of or rel. to midwifery or to obstetrics. (v. i.)

*Obstet′ricate**, -re-kāte, vt., vi. To assist as or perform the office of a midwife or accoucheur. H., &c. 89. [(more us.) an accoucheur.

Obstetrician, -rĭsh′-ăn, s. 27-8. A midwife, or

Obstet′rics, -rĭks, s. pl. 64. The art and science of midwifery.

Obstinate, ŏb′-ste-nāte, -stĭn-ĕt*—K., a. 45. Firmly or doggedly adhering to an opin. or purpose (us. in an ill sense); inflexible; stubborn; contumacious; unyielding (as a disease); fixed, determined*. H., *ob′stinately*, 43, ad.; *ob′stinateness*, *ob′stinacy*, -năs-e (-stĭn-ăs-e—K.), s. 91.

Obstipation, -pā′-shŭn, s. A crowding or stopping up; costiveness (med.).

Obstreperous†, ŏb-strĕp′-ĕr-ŭs, a. Loud; noisy; clamorous; turbulent. H., *obstrep′erously*†, ad.; *obstrep′erousness*†, s. 91.

Obstriction, -strĭk′-shŭn, s. A bond; obligation.

Obstruct, ŏb-strŭkt′, vt. To stop or block up; to fill with obstacles; to be in the way of; to retard or hinder passage or progress; to impede, embarrass, or interrupt. H., *obstruct′ing*, p.; *obstruct′ed*, pp., a.; *obstruct′er*, s.; *obstruc′tion*, -strŭk′-shŭn (act of; also any thing wh. obstructs; obstacle; impedim.), s. 89.—*Cold obstruc′tion* = death (Shak.).

Obstruct′ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Presenting or caus. obstacles or impedim.; hindering. H., *obstruct′ively*, ad. 91.

Obstruct′ive, s. Obstacle, imped.†; one who obstructs progress* (pol.; &c.).

Obstruent, ŏb′-strŏō-ĕnt, a. 18. Blocking up; hindering. H., (an) *ob′struent*, s. (med.) 91.

Obstupefy†, vt. To stupefy (q. v.). H., *obstupefac′tion**, s.; *obstupefac′tive**, a.; &c.

Obtain, ŏb-tān′, vt. To get poss. of (as consequent on previous purp. or exer.); to gain (as by prayers or concession); to procure; to acquire*; to keep or hold†:—vi. To be received in com. use; to contin. in use; to subsist in nature or prac.; to prevail†. H., *obtain′ing*, p.; *obtained′*, -tānd′, pp.; *obtain′er*, s.; *obtain′able*, 45, a.; *obtain′ment**, s. 89.

*Obtected**, -tĕkt′-ĕd, a. Protected (q. v.).

Obtend, ŏb-tĕnd′, vt. To spread or place bef.*; to oppose†; to pretend†. H., *obtension*†, -tĕn′-shŭn, s.; &c. 89.

Obtenebra′tion†, s. A darkening; darkness.

Obtest, ŏb-tĕst′, vt. To obsecrate:—vi. To protest. H., *obtest′ing*, p.; *obtest′ed*, pp.; *obtesta′tion* (entreaty; solemn injunc.), s. 89.

Obtrectation†, -trĕk-tā′-shŭn, s. Slander; detraction; calumny.

Obtrude, ŏb-trōōde′, vt. 18. To thrust in or on; to thrust or push in (as one's self) when not invited or wanted; to intrude†; to urge or offer officiously or with unreas. importunity:—vi. To enter when not invited or wanted; to thrust or be thrust upon. H., *obtrud′ing*, p., a.; *obtrud′ed*, pp.; *obtrud′er*, s.; (an) *obtrud′ing*, *obtru′sion* (act of), s. (v. i.) 89. [To lop; to dismember. H., &c. 89.

*Obtruncate**, -trŭng′-kāte, -trŭn′—K., vt. 45.

Obtrusion, ŏb-trōō′-zhŭn, s. 18, 35. See *Obtrude*.

Obtru′sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Disposed or apt to obtrude; intrusive†. H., *obtru′sively*, 43, adv.; *obtru′siveness*, s. 91.

Obtund, ŏb-tŭnd′, vt. To render blunt (as a point or edge); fig., to blunt or deaden (as the feelings or sensation); to red. the edge, pungency, or viol. action of any thing. H., *obtund′ing*, p.; *obtund′ed*, pp., a.; *obtund′ent** (an anti-irritant, a demulcent—med.), s. 89.

*Obturation**, -tŭ-rā′-shŭn, s. The act of stopping by spreading over or covering.

Ob′turator, -rā-tŏr, -rā′—Br., K., We., a. 25. Lit., filling up openings in bones (app. to cert. muscles—anat.; v. i.).

Ob′turators, -tŭrz, s. pl. 25. The muscles wh. act as rotators of the thigh. (anat.)

Obtuse, ŏb-tūs′, a. 18, 35. Blunt; not pointed or acute; being greater than a right angle (geom.); fig., dull, not acutely sensible, stupid; dull, obscure, not shrill or acute (as sound). H., *obtuse′ly*, 43, ad.; *obtuse′ness*, s. 91. H. also—*obtusan′gular* (hav. angles greater than right ones), *obtuse′-angled* (hav. o. a.), &c., a.

*Obtusion**†, -tū′-zhŭn, s. 18, 35. The act of making blunt; the state of being obtuse.

*Obum′brate**, vt. To cloud over; to shade; to darken. H., &c. 89. [incidental.

Obvention†, -vĕn′-shŭn, s. Someth. occ. or

Obversant†, -vĕrs′-ănt, a. 35. Conversant; familiar.

Obverse, ŏb-vĕrse′, ŏb′-, a. 35. Being tow. one; bearing the face (numis.); hav. the base narrower than the top (as a leaf—bot.). H., *obverse′ly*, ad. 91.

Ob′verse, s. The face, the side of a coin wh. cont. the head or prin. symbol. (numis.)

Obvert, ŏb-vĕrt′, vt. To turn tow.; to face. H., *obvert′ing*, p.; *obvert′ed*, pp., a. 89.

Obviate, ŏb-ve-āte, vt. Prim., to meet in the way; appr., to prevent by interception;

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(more us.) to remove (as diffic. or objections). H., *ob'viating*, p.; *ob'viated*, pp.; *obvia'tion**, -shŭn, s. 89.

Ob'vious, -ŭs, a. Prim., in the way, meeting†; appr., open, exposed, easily perceived or discov.; plain, evident. H., *ob'viously*, 43, ad.; *ob'viousness*, s. 91.

Obvolute, ŏb'-vo-l'ōōte, a. = *ob'voluted*, -ĕd. Rolled or turned in, as the margins of leaves wh. embrace each other. (bot.)

Oc-, ŏk, pfx. See *Ob-*.

Occasion, ŏk-kā'-zhŭn, o-kā'-zhŭn, s. 35. Prim., that wh. happens or falls in the way; h., an occurrence, casualty, incident; opportunity, fav. time; acciden. cause; incidental need, casual exigency.

Occas'sion, vt. To cause incidentally; to cause gen.; to produce; to influence. H., *occa'sioning*, p.; *occa'sioned*, -shūnd, pp.; *occa'sioner*, s.; *occa'sionably**, a. (v. i.) 89.

Occa'sional, -ăl, a. Incidental; occur. only at times; resul. from or produced by accident; prod. or made on some special event; producing, but indirec. (as a cause; v. i.). H., *occa'sionally*, 43, ad.

Occa'sionalism, -ĭzm, s. 35. The doctr. of occ. causes, or that wh. assumes that God, and not the will, causes bodily action when the will req. it. (metaph.)

Occa'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Descending; pert. to the setting sun; western.

Occasion†, -se-kā'-shŭn, s. A making blind.

Occident, ŏk'-se-dĕnt, s. 28. The west.

Occident'al, -ăl, a. Western; den. precious stones of inferior hardness and beauty (gem

*Occiduous**, -sĭd'-ū-ŭs, a. 18. Western. [sculp.).

Occipital, ŏk-sĭp'-ĭt-ăl, a. 28. Pert. to the occiput. [part of the head or skull.

Oc'ciput, -se-pŭt, s. The hind head; the hinder

Occision†, ŏk-sĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35. A killing.

*Occlude**, ŏk-kl'ōōd', vt. 18. To shut up; to stop; to close. H., *occlūd'ing**, p.; *occlūd'ed**, pp.; *occlu'sion*, -zhŭn, s. 89.

Occlusa†, -kl'ōōsa', s. 18, 35. Shut up, closed.

Occult, ŏk-kŭlt', a. Hidden from the eye or the understd.; secret, unknown; undiscoverable. H., *occult'ly*, ad.; *occult'ness*, s. 91.—*Occult'sciences* = magic, alch., astrology.

Occultation, -kŭl-tā'-shŭn, s. A hiding or concealing; appr., the h. of a celes. body by the intervention of the moon, or the period of its disappearance (ast.). H., *occult'ed*, -ĕd (secret, hidden†, now only app. to a star), a. 90.

Occupancy, ŏk'-ū-păn-se, s. 18, 28. The act of taking or holding poss.; the taking poss. of that wh. has no owner, and the right thus acquired (leg.).

Occu'pant, -pănt, s. An occupier. (v. su. et i.)

Occupation, ŏk-ū-pā'-shŭn, s. 18. The act or state of occupying; occupancy; tenure; appr., that wh. engages the time and atten.; employm., business; profes., trade, vocation.

Occupy, ŏk'-ū-pī, vt. 18, 43. To take or hold poss. of; to take up, to cover or fill; to use; to tenant; to employ, to engage (as time or atten., or capital); to busy (one's self); to follow† (as bus.); to expend†:—vi. To follow bus.†; to negotiate† (scrip.). H., *occu'pying*, p., a.‡; *occu'pied*, pp., a.‡; *occu'pier*, *occu'pant* (v. su.), s. 89.

Occur, ŏk-kŭr', vi. Lit., to meet, to run or come bef. or against one†; appr., to come or be presented to the mind; to meet the eye; to be met with; to appear here and there; to happen. H., *occurr'ing*, p.; *occurred*, -kŭrd', pp.

Occurrence, -rĕnse, s. = *occur'rent*†, -rĕnt. 26, 28. Any thing wh. occurs or happens without being designed or expec.; an incident; a contingency; occas. presentation.

Occur'sion†, -shŭn, s. A clash; collision. [(v.v.)

Ocean, ō'-sh'ăn, ō'-shŭn—S., Wa., We., a. 27-8, 25. Oceanic.

O'cean, s. The vast body of salt water wh. surr. the great continents, and is the receptacle of their running waters, also one of its five great div. (geog.); the great sea, the main; fig., any immense expanse.

Oceanic, -she-ăn'-ĭk, -sē'-ăn—K., a. Of or rel. to the ocean; found or formed in the ocean. [daughters of *Oce'anus*. (myth.)

Ocean'ides, -e-dēz, s. pl. 99. Sea-nymphs, the

Ocellated, o-sĕl'-ā-tĕd—S., Wa., ŏ'-sĕl-lā-tĕd—K., We., a. Res. an eye; formed with the fig. of little eyes. [Mex. and Paraguay.

Ocelot, ŏ'-se-lŏt, s. A feline animal found in

Ochimy†, ŏk'-ĭm-e, s. A mixed base metal.

Ochlocracy, ŏk-lŏk'-rĭs-e, s. 28-9. A gov. illeg. controlled by the populace; also, mob-government. [of ochre; brownish yellow. (bot.)

Ochraceous, o-krā'-sh'ŭs, a. 28-9. Of the colour

Ochre, ō'-kĕr, s. 29, 57. A fine clay, of var. colours, used as a pigment; appr., yellow ochre. H., *o'chrey*, -kŭr-e, or *o'chry*, -kre, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

O'chres, -kre-ēz, s. 99. A term app. to cert. stipules wh. surr. the stem like a boot. (bot.)

O'chreous, -kĕr-ŭs, a. 57. Cons. of, cont., or res. ochre; ochraceous. [cerium; cerite.

Ochroite, ŏk'-ro-ĭte, s. 29. A siliceous ore of

Octa-, ŏk'-tă, pfx. = *oc'to-*, -to. Eight. (Gr.; L.) H., *octagonal*, -tăg'-o-năl (hav. 8 sides and 8 angles), *octahedral*, -hē'-drăl (hav. 8 eq. faces or sides), *octandrian*, -tăn'-dre-ăn, or *octan'drous*, -drŭs (hav. 8 distinct stamens, as in the class *octan'dria*—bot.), *octangular*, -tăng'-gū- (hav. 8 angles), *octodecimal*, -dĕs'- (8 and 10, app. to the faces of a crystal), *octohe'dral* (octahedral), *octodecimo*, -dĕs'- (hav. 18 leaves to the sheet), *octodent'ate* (hav. 8 teeth), *oc'tofid*, -fĭd (hav. 8 clefts or div.—bot.), *octoloc'ular* or *octoloc'ulous* (hav. 8 seed-cells—bot.), *oc'tonary*, -năr-e (bel. to the no. 8), *octonocular*, -nŏk'- (hav. 8 eyes), *octopet'alous* (hav. 8 petals), *octora'diated* (hav. 8 rays—ichth.), *octosperm'ous* (cont. 8 seeds), *octosyllab'ic* or *octosyll'able** (of 8 syl.), &c., a.; *oc'tachord* (an instr. or a system of 8 sounds—mus.), *oc'tagon*, -tă-gŏn, 25 (a plane figure with 8 sides and 8 angles—geom.), *octahe'drite* (octahedral oxide of titanium—min.), *octahedron*, -hē'-drŏn (a solid figure hav. 8 equal sides, wh. are equilateral triangles—geom.), *octan'dria*, -dre-ă (s. pl.; class of octandrous plants—bot.), *octangularness*†, -tăng'-gū-, or *octangular'ity* (v. a.), *oc'tastyle* (octostyle), *oc'tateuch**, -tūke (the first 8 books of the O. Test.), *octohe'dron* (an octahedron), *oc'tostyle*, -stīle (a portico or a range of 8 columns—anc. arch.), *octosyll'able* (a word of 8 syl.), &c., s. (v. i.) 88.

Octant, ŏk'-tănt, s. The 8th part of a circle (geom.); the aspect of two planets when 45

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degrees apart, the point in an orbit intermed. bet. the *syzygies* and quadratures (ast.).

Octave, ŏk'-tāve, s. Eight; cons. of eight.

Oc'tave, s. The eighth; also that wh. cons. of eight; the 8th day incl. after a church festival, also the 8 days fol. a f., incl. of the f. day (eccl.); an eighth, or an interval of 12 semitones (mus.).

Octavo, -tā'-vo, s. Hav. 8 leaves to the sheet (app. to the size of books and paper). H., (an) *octa'vo*, s. 91.

Octennial, ŏk-tĕn'-e-ăl, -tĕn'-yăl‡—K., a. 45. Happening every 8th year; lasting 8 years. H., *octenn'ially*, ad. 91.

Oc'tile, -tīl, s. 45. The octant.

Octillion, -til'-yŭn, s. 45. A unit fol. by 48 ciphers (Eng.; 27 ciphers, Fr.).

October, ŏk-tō'-bĕr, s. The tenth month of the year (orig., the 8th); ale brewed in Oct.‡

Octogenarian, ŏk-to-jĕn-ār'-e-ăn, -tŏj-e—K., S., a. = *octō'genary* (v. i.). 32, 45. Being 80 years old.

Octogena''rian, s. One who is 80 years old.

Octogenary, ŏk-tŏj'-ĕn-ār-e, ŏk'-to-je—Ja., We., a. 32, 25. Octogenarian. [8 strings.

Octo'genary, s. An octogenarian; an instr. of

Octroi, ŏk-trwā', s. 99. A tax levied at the gates of a city on articles brought in. (Fr.)

Octuple, ŏk'-tu-pl, a. 45. Eightfold.

Ocular, ŏk'-ū-lăr, a. 18. Pert. to, formed in, depen. on, or known by the eye; received by sight or actual view. H., *oc'ūlarly*, ad. 91.

Oc'ulate, -lāte, a. Furn. with eyes or eye-like openings (= *oc'ulāted*, -ĕd—zool., &c.); knowing by the eye*.

Oc'uliform, -le-form, a. 26. Eye-shaped.

Oc'ulist, -list, s. A surgeon who attends excl. or chiefly to diseases of the eye.

Oc'ulus, -lŭs, s. An eye. (L.) [It occurs in var. old compound names.]

Odalisque, ŏd'-ă-lĭsk, ō'-dă—We., s. = *o'dah-lik*, Tur., Ar. One of the fem. slaves of the sultan's harem. (Fr.)

Od, ŏd, s. The pec. force or power of acting on the nervous sys., assumed to exist in light, heat, and electr., in crystals, liv. persons, and in all mat. subs. generally:—afx. Den. the assumed source of this power.

Odd, ŏd, a. Not even; not divisible into two equal numbers; being over some definite number; differing from what is usual; not taken into the com. account; not calcul. upon; par., uncom.; strange, unaccoun., extraor.; strange, unus., or improp. in appearance; uncouth, queer, eccentric; fantastic, whimsical; droll; unmatched; unlucky*. H., *odd'ly*, ad.; *odd'ness*, *odd'ity*, -it-e (also an odd person), s. 91. H. also—*odd'-looking*, a.; *odd'-number* (any n. not div. by 2 without a rem.—arith.), s.; *odd'-fellows*, -ōze (a secret benev. soc., also its members), s. pl.

Odds‡, ŏdz, s. (both sing. and pl.) 35. Inequality; diff. in favour of one ag. another; more than an even wager; advantage; quarrel; dispute.—*Odds and ends*‡ = orts and ends.

Ode, ōde, s. Lit., a song; appr., a lyric poem on a given subj., of greater length and var. than the song or ballad, from wh. it also dif. by being wholly sentim. or imag., and not admit. narrative, exc. incidentally. (liter.)

Odeon, o-dē'-ŏn, s. = *ode'um*, -ŭm, L. A mus. room; an edifice wherein asse. poets and musicians contended for prizes. (Gr.) [myth.

Odin, ō'-dĭn, s. The chief of the gods. (Scand.

Odious, ō'-de-ŭs, ōdz'-yŭs‡—K., ō'-je-ŭs*‡—(recom. by) Wa., a. = *o'dible*‡. 45. Deserv. or caus. hate; offensive to the senses or to the mind; hateful, detestable; exposed to hatred; invidious; repulsive. H., *o'diously*, 43, ad.; *o'diousness*, s. 91.

Odium, ō'-de-ŭm, ōdz'-yŭm‡—K., ō'-je-ŭm*‡—Wa. (v. a.), s. Hatred; dislike; the qual. of provoking hate; offensiveness.

Odometer, o-dŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. attached to the wheel of a carriage to meas. the dist. passed over. H., *odometrical*, -mĕt'-rĭk-ăl (pert. to or done by), a. 90.

Odontalgia, o-dŏn-tăl'-je-ă, ōd-ăn—S., a. = *o'dontalgy*, -je (ōd—S.). 32. Toothache.

Odontal'gic, -jĭk (v. su.), a. Pert. to the toothache:—s. A remedy for the toothache. [(*los.*)

Odontalite, -dŏn'-tă-līte, s. A petrified tooth.

Odonto, o-dŏn'-to, s. A cosmetic for the teeth.

Odon'toid, -toyd, a. 22. Tooth-like.

Odontology, -tŏl'-o-je, s. 45. The scien. anatomy of the teeth. [tom.)

Odontostom'atous, a. Hav. mandibles. (en-

Odorament, ō'-dŭr-ă-mĕnt, s. 17, 25. A perfume‡; a subs. empl. in med. for its odour.

*O'dorate**, -āte, a. Strong-scented (either fetid or fragr.).

Odoriferous, -lf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing odour; diffusing fragrance; sweet-scented. H., *odorif'erously*, ad.; *odorif'erousness*, s. 91.

O'dorine, -in, s. 58. One of the products obt. by the rectif. of the vol. oil of bones. (chem.)

O'dorise‡, -īze, vt. 60. = *o'dorāte*‡. To perfume; to expose to fragr. fumigations. H., *o'dorising*‡, *o'dorāting*‡, p.; *o'dorised*, &c., pp.

Odorous, ō'-dŭr-ŭs, -dŏ'-rŭs‡—M., a. 17, 25. Yielding odour; appr., sweet of scent; fragrant. H., *o'dorously*, 43, ad.; *o'dorousness*‡ (fragrance), s. 91.

Odour, ō'-dŭr, s. 17, 25; 56. Scent, smell (good or bad); appr., sweet scent, fragrance, perfume; fig., estimation, repute‡. H., *o'dourless*, a. 91.—In *bad odour*‡ = out of favour.

Odyssey, ŏd'-ĭs-se, s. 42-3. An epic poem of Homer. [under E, its com. Eng. equiv. (Gr.)

E. e. 12. For words in œ not found below, search

Œdema, e-dē'-mă, s. The puffiness or swelling arising from local dropsy. (med.) See *Edematous*. [An ogling glance; a wink.

Œliad‡, e-lī'-yăd, īl'-yăd—S., ăl'—P., a. 45.

Œnanthic, e-năn'-thĭk, a. Den. the pec. ether wh. gives wine its char. odour, also an acid obt. from it. (chem.)

Œ'er, ōre. Over (q. v.; poet.).

Œsophageal, e-sŏf'-ă-je-ăl, a. = *œsoph'agous*, -gŭs. 45. Pert. to the œsophagus.

Œsoph'agus, -gŭs, s. The tube by wh. the food is conveyed from the pharynx to the stomach; the gullet.—*Œsophagi'tis*, -jī'-, is inflam. of the œ.; *œsophagotomy*, -gŏt'-, the oper. of cutting into the œ. (surg.).

Œstrus, ēs'-trŭs, s. (pl., *es'trī*.) The gadfly, a genus of dipterous insects. (entom.)

Of, ŏv, pr. 17. Prim., from or out of, proceeding from (a sense more par. retained in *off*); h., owing to; concerning; rel. or bel. to; out of, among; by†; to†. (In its com. appl. it den. poss. or property, effect or consequ., and other rel. conn. with these.)

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Off, a. Most distant; right, right-hand (said of horses).

Off, ad. From (den. dist., removal, sep., depar., evanescence, disappointm., defeat, interrup., abatem., remission, &c.); from, away; not tow.; not on; on the opposition side of a quoa.; in relief (pa.; sculp.).—*Off and on*† = now intent, now with neglig. or remiss:—to *come off*† = to escape; to fare:—to *take off*† = to take away; fig., to copy, to mimic, &c. In *well off, ill off*, &c., it den. hav. good or bad success.

Off†, inst. or imp. Away! depart!

Off, pr. Not on (q. v.); dist. from*.

Off'-hand†, a., ad. At once; without prep. or hesitation.

Offal, ŏf'-ăl, s. 25. Waste meat; (more us.) the rejected parts of a slaughtered animal; h., refuse matter gen.; carrion, coarse meat; rubbish.

Offence, ŏf-fĕnse', s. = *offense*'. 28, 52. Anger; scandal, cause of stumbling; act of offending; any viol. of law (divine or hu.); fault, crime, transgression; omis. of duty; injury; displeasure given or conceived, umbrage, affront; insult; attack, assault; impediment (scrip.). H., *offence'ful*†, *offence'less*, a. (v. i.) 90. [ad.; *offence'lessness*, s. 91.

Offence'less, -lĕs, a. (v. a.) H., *offence'lessly*.

Offend, ŏf-fĕnd', vt. Prim., to hit or strike against†; to attack or assail†; appr., to displease, to make somewhat angry, to affront; to shock or wound (as conscience); to pain, annoy, injure; to transgress or violate†; to disturb, to hinder in obed. or duty† (scrip.):—vi. To give offence; to cause dislike or anger; to sin; to transgress, either by commit. crime or neglec. duty (fol. by *against*); to be scandalised. H., *offend'ing*, p., a.; *offend'ed*, pp., a.; *offend'er* (f., *offend'ress**), s.; *offend'able*†‖, a.; &c. 89. See *Offence*.

Offensive, -fĕns'-ĭv, a. 25, 45. Caus. or tend. to cause offence, pain, or disgust; injurious; disagreeable; rude, insulting; used in or formed for attack; assailant. H., *offens'ively*, 42, ad.; *offens'iveness*, s. 91. [tacking.

Offens'ure, s. That wh. attacks; the part of attack.

Offer, ŏf'-ĕr, s. 87. Any thing offered; proposal made; presentation to choice; first advance; act of biddir , or the sum bid; attempt, endeav., essay†‖.

Offer, vt. Lit., to bring to or bef.; appr., to present for accep. or rejection (in any manner); to propose; to make a proposal to; to present in prayer or worship (freq. with *up*); to bid, to propose to give (as a price, reward, or wages); to present to the eye or to the mind; to lay or place bef.; to exhibit; to attempt, to commence†§:—vi. To present itself; to be at hand; to declare a willingness; to make an attempt†‖ (somet. with *at*). H., *offering*, p.; *offered*, pp., a.; *offerer*, s.; *offerable*, a.; *offering* (act of; also that wh. is offered; v. i.), s. 89.

Offering, -ĭng, s. A gift pres. in devotion at the altar; a sacrifice; an oblation:—pl. Cert. dues payable by custom to the church (as at Easter).

Offertory, ŏf'-ĕr-tŭr-e, s. 17, 25. The act of offering*, also that wh. is offered*; appr., the sentences in the commun. serv., read while the alms are collec. (Ch. of Eng.); the anthem, chant, or voluntary forming the first part of the mass (Ro. Cath.).

Off'erture†, -tūre, s. 16. Offer.

Office, ŏf'-ĭs, s. 17, 28. Settled duty, charge, trust, employm. (par. of a pub. or a relig. nature); magistracy; he or those intrusted with par. duties; agency, pec. use, function; business, par. employm.; act of good or ill volun. tendered (us. the first, prec. by some *a.*); act of worship; formulary of devotion; a house or apartm. in wh. pub. officers, lawyers, &c., transact their bus.; the part of a mansion or palace appr. to its domestic service (arch.); a benefice without juris. (eccl.). H., *off'ice-bearer* (one who holds office), &c., s. 90.

Off'ice†, vt. To do; to perform.

Officer, ŏf'-e-sĕr, -ĭs-ŭr—K., s. 25. A person auth. to perform some pub. duty (civ. or mil.); appr., a mil. off. holding a commission; also pop., a police or sheriff's officer.

Off'icer†, vt. To furn. with off.; to appoint officers over; to lead or command as officers. H., *off'icĕred*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Official, ŏf-fish'-ăl, o-fish'-ăl‖, a. 27-8. Pert. to, dep. on, or derived from the proper office, officer, or auth.; acting or done by virtue of auth.; conducive by appropriateness to some use*. H., *off'icially* (-fish'-), ad.; *off'icialness*†, s. 91.

Official, -fish'-, s. One who is invested with office; pop., a subord. executive officer or attendant; the deputy or lieut. of a bishop, an abbot, &c. (can. l.). H., *officiality*†, -fish'-ăl-te (charge or off. of), s. 90.

Officiate, ŏf-fish'-e-āte, -fish'-'āte†—We., o-fish'-āt‖, vt. 27-8. To dispense in conseq. of office†:—vi. To act by virtue of an office (often app. to priests); to perform official duties for another. H., *off'iciating*, -fish'-, p., a.; *off'iciated*, pp. 89.

Officinal, ŏf-e-sī'-năl—Br., S., ŏf-fis'-in-ăl—J. & M., K., We., s. 28. Of or rel. to a shop; appr., an epithet of subs. and medicines directed in the pharmacopœia to be kept ready for use in apoth. shops.

Officious, ŏf-fish'-'ŭs, o-fish'-ŭs‖, a. 27-8. Kind, doing good offices†; unduly forward in kindness; busy, intermeddling. H., *off'iciously*, -fish'-, ad.; *off'iciousness*, s. 91.

Offing, ŏf'-ĭng, s. 17. A part of the sea, with deep water, at a dist. from the shore. (naut.)

Off'scouring, -skowr-, s. 23. Matter scoured off†; fig., refuse, rejec. matter; any thing vile or despised.

Off'scum†, -skŭm, s. Refuse matter; offscouring; filth. H., *off'scum*†, s. 90.

Off'set, -sĕt, s. A young shoot or bulb when sep. from the parent root for the purp. of propagation; a terrace or flat on a hillside; a horiz. ledge on the face of a wall formed by a dimin. of its thickness (arch.); a set-off* (book-k.); short lines or distances set off or meas. with the offset-staff from the chain-line (surv.).—*Off'set-staff* = a rod 10 links or 6 f. 7·2 in. long.

Off'set, vt. To set-off (q. v.).

Offspring, ŏf'-spring, s. 17. That wh. is prod. by, or wh. arises from someth. else; a child or children; descendants; posterity; generation; produc. of any kind. [tend. off.

Off'ward, -wŭrd, -würd†, ad. 25. Leaning or

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*Often*ˢᵇ, ŏf'n, a. 17, 45. Frequent.
Often, ŏf'n (v. su.), ad. = *oft* († or poet.). Frequently; many times; repeatedly; not seldom. H., *of'tenesse*†, s. 91.
Oftentimes†, ŏf'n-tīmz, ad. = *oft'times* († or poet.). Often; frequently. [eight lines.
*Ogdoastich*ᵖᵒ, ŏg-do-ăs'-tĭk, s. 29. A poem of
Ogee, o-jē', s. A wave-like moulding with the convex part upw.; a cyma reversa. (arch.; eab.-w.) [short-hand prac. by the anc. Irish.
Ogham, ŏg'-hăm, s. = *og'hams*. A kind of
Ogive, ŏ'-jīv—Br., We., o-jīvᵉ'—S., -jēvᵉ'—J. & M., s. A pointed arch crossing another, as in a Gothic vault. (arch.)
Ogle, ŏ'gl, s. 45. A side glance or look. (v. v.)
O'gle, vt. To view with side-glances, as in fondness or to attract notice:—vi. To prac. ogling†. H., *o'gling*, p.; *o'gled*, pp.; *o'gler*, s.; *o'gling* (act, &c.), s. 89.
*Oglio*ᵒ, ŏ'-le-o, s. Olio (q. v.).
Ogre, ŏ'-gŭr, s. 30. (*f.*, *o'gress*.) One of the imag. monsters of nursery tales.
O'gress, -grĕs, s. A ball sable. (her.)
Ogygian, o-jĭj'-yăn, a. 32, 45. Pert. to *Ŏᵉgygyes* (B.C. 1770 to 1800), also to a great deluge in Attica (do.); h. fig., of great and dark antiquity. [also anxiety, fear, and horror. See *O.*
Oh, ō, int. It den. pain, sorrow, and surprise;
Oil, oyl, s. 22. Any non-volatile, inflam. liquid (anim. or veg.) of a greasy or unctuous nature (= *fixed* or *fatty oils*); also one of an extensive class of bodies obt. by distil. from veg., and on wh. the frag. of the latter depends (= *volatile* or *essential oils*); pop., any liq. or mixture of an oily consis. or appearance†§. H., *oil'-bag* (a b. or cyst cont. oil), *oil'-cake* (linseed from wh. the oil has been expr.), *oil'-cloth* (painted floor-cloth), *oil'-colour*, -kŭl-ŭr (a c. ground in oil), *oil'-gas* (light-gas from), *oil'man* (a dealer in oils, pickles, &c.), *oil'nut* (the butter-nut of No. Amer.; also a N. A. shrub, as well as the palma Christi), *oil'-painting* (a picture in oil-colours; also the art of pa. in oil-c.), *oil'shop* (where oils, pickles, and like articles are sold), *oil'-tree* (palma Christi), &c., s. 90.—*Oil of vit'riol* is comm. sulphuric acid.
Oil, vt. To smear, anoint, or lubricate with oil:—vi. To grow oily or repellent of water, to become smooth or glossy (§ or tech.). H., *oil'ing*, p.; *oiled*, pp., a.; *oil'er* (also an oilman†), s. 89.
Oil'y, -e, a. Cons. of, cont., or res. oil; hav. the qual. of oil; unctuous; greasy. H., *oil'iness*, s. 91.—*Oil'y-grāin* = sesamum.
Ointment, oynt'-mĕnt, s. 22. Any greasy matter used for smearing*; appr., any unctuous subs. or compound, of mod. consistence, empl. as a topical remedy (med.; surg.).
Oke, Ōke, s. A weight of ab. 2¼*lb.* avoir.
O'kerᵉ, s. Ochre. [(Egypt; Tur.)
Okra, ŏ'-krd, s. A W. I. plant whose pods are used as a potherb. [in fetid bone-oil.
O'lamine, -ld-nĭn, s. 58. A salifiable base exis.
Old, ōld, a. Much beyond the middle period of life; far advanced in years, aged; hav. been long made or used; decayed or injured by time; out of date, antiquated; being of long contin., begun long since; not new or fresh; not of the last crop; ancient; hav. the age or dur. of; subsisting bef. someth. else; long practised (oft. with *in*); long cultivated (U. S.); great†; crafty, cunning§. H., *old'ness*, s.; *old'ish*† (rather old), a. 91. H. also—*old-fash'ioned* (antiquated; formal, precise†), *old-gent'lemanly*, *old'maid*†, -ĕd (said long since), a.; *old'-age* (decline of life), *Old'-nick*§ (the evil one), *old'-style* (the obs. mode of reckoning time accor. to the Julian calendar or year of 365¼ days—chron.), *Old-Test'ament* (the portion of the Bible wh. exis. bef. Christ), *old'wife* (a prating old woman†—scrip.; a cert. fish†), &c., s.—*Old red-sand'stone* = a series of rocks lying bet. the mountain limestone and the slates (geol.).
Olden†, ōld'n, ōl'dn—Wa., ōld'-ĕn—K., a. 12, 45. Old; ancient.
Oleaginous, o-le-ăj'-In-ŭs, a. 32. Oily; unctuous. H., *oleaginousness*, -ăj'-, s. 91.
Oleander, -ăn'-dĕr, s. The rose-bay.
Oleaster, -ăs'-tĕr, s. The wild olive.
Oleate, ŏ'-le-āte, s. A salt of oleic acid.
O'leſiant, -fī-ănt, a. Noting a cert. var. of carburetted hydrogen (= *o'leſiant gas*).
Oleic, ŏ'-le-ĭk, a. Oily*; app. to the oily acid obt. by the saponification of oleine. (chem.)
Oleiferous, -lf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. oil (as seeds).
Oleine, ŏ'-le-In, s. 58. The pure perman. liq. portion of oil and fat. (chem.)
Oleometer, -ŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. (us. an hydrometer) for testing oils.
O'leon, -ŏn, s. A liquid obt. by distil. from a mixture of oleine and lime.
Oleo-phosphor'ic, o-le-o-, a. The epithet of a pec. acid found in the brain and nervous matter.
Oleo-resins, -rĕz'-Inz, s. pl. The nat. comp. of resin and essen. oil wh. form the veg. balsams and turpentines.
Oleosaccharum, -săk'-ă-, s. (pl., *oleosacchara*.) 29. Sugar aromatised or medic. with essen. oil. (pharm.; &c.) [L.]
*Oleous*ᵉ, ŏ'-le-ŭs, a. = *oleose*ᵉ, *-ōse'*, *-ōsᵉ'*—Wa. 45. Oily. [Pert. to or res. potherbs.
Olaraceous, ōl-ĕr-ā'-shŭs, -e-rā'—We., a. 27-8.
Olfact†, -făkt', vt. To smell (in burlesque).
Olfactory, ōl-făk'-tŏr-e, a. 25. Pert. to or used in smelling.
Olibanum, o-lĭb'-ă-nŭm—Br., We., ŏl-e-bā'-nŭm—K., S., -băn'-ŭm—J. & M., s. = *ŏl'-ibanᵉ*. A cert. gum-resin; frankincense (perfum.; antiq.). [ing.
Olid†, ŏl'-ĭd, a. = *ol'idous*†, -ŭs. Fetid; stink-
Oligarch, ŏl'-e-gārk, s. 29. One of an oligarchy.
Ol'igarchy, -e, s. 43. Governm. or a state gov. by an exclusive few. H., *oligarch'al* or *oligarch'ical* (pert. to), a. 90.
Ol'igist, -jĭst, a. = *oligist'ic*, -ĭk. An epithet of specular iron ore (*ol'igist-iron*.—min.).
Olio, ŏ'-le-o, ōle'-yo—K., s. 45. A mixture, a medley; h. also, a literary miscellany.
Olitory, ŏl'-e-tŏr-e, s. 25. Bel. to or prod. in a kitchen-garden. [coloured; olive-green.
*Olivaceous*ᵉ, ŏl-e-vā'-shŭs, a. 27-8. Olive-
*Olivaster*ᵉ, -văs'-tĕr, a. Olive-brown; dark-brown; tawny.
Olive, ŏl'-Iv, s. A tree of So. Europe, also its fruit wh. is much val. for its oil; fig., peace; a colour res. that of the unripe olive (dye.). H., *ol'ived*† (olive-coloured), *ol'ivedᵖᵖ* (decorated with), a. 90. H. also—*ol'ive-brown* (v. su.), *ol'ive-green* (olive-coloured), a., s.; *ol'ive-branch* (fig., the emblem of peace), *ol'ive-yard* (an o. garden), &c., s.

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Ol'ivile, -vĭl, s. 45. A pec. starch-like subs. obt. from olive-tree gum. [chrysolite.(min.)
Ol'ivine, -vĭn, s. 58. An olive-green var. of
Olla, ŏl'-ă, s. An olio. (Sp.)
Olla-podrida, -drĭ'-dă, s. Lit., putrid mixture; appr., a mixed stew or hash of meat and veg. in gen. use in Spain; h. fig., any incongruous mélange.
Olympiad, o-lĭmp'-o-ĭad, -yĭd—K., s. 45. An epoch of 4 years, being the interval bet. the celebr. of the Olympic games, and forming one of the ans. methods of comput. time, exten. from B.C. 776½ to A.D. 440. (chron.)
Olymp'ian, -yăn, a. = *Olymp'ic*. 45. Pert. to *Olym'pus*, or to *Olym'pia*. (v. i.)
Olymp'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. = *Olymp'ian games*. The ch. of the pub. festivals of anc. Greece, celebr. once every four years, in honour of Olympian Jove. [(Fr.)
Ombre, ŏm'-bĕr, s. 57. A cert. game at cards.
Ombrometer, ŏm-brŏm'-e-tĕr, s. A rain-gage.
Omega, o-mē'-gd, o-mĕg'-ă—S., s. Long *o*, the last let. of the Gr. alph.; h. fig., the last, the end (scrip.).
Omelet, ŏm'-lĕt, -e-lĕt'—S., We., s. = *ŏmelette*, Fr. A rich var. of pancake or fritter. (cook.)
Omen, ō'-mĕn, s. A casual sign or indic. of some future event; a prognostic. H., *o'mened*, -mĕnd (comt. or shewn by), a. 90.
Omentum, o-mĕn'-tŭm, s. A duplicature of the peritonæum lying on the anterior surf. of the intestines, and enclosing more or less fat. (anat.)
Omer, ō'-mĕr, s. A Heb. meas. (= ab. 5 pints).
Omiletical†, ŏm-e-lĕt'-ĭk-ăl, a. Affable; polite.
Om'inate†, -in-ātc, vt., vi. To presage or foretoken. H., &c. 89.
Ominous, ŏm'-in-ŭs, a. Foreboding evil; inauspicious; betokening (either good* or ill). H., *om'inously*, 43, ad.; *om'inousness*, s. 91.
Omissible, o-mĭs'-ĭbl, a. 45. That may be omitted.
Omission, -mĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35. Neglect or failure to do or perform, or to insert or mention. See *Omit*. [*omiss'ively*, ad. 91.
Omissive, -mĭs'-ĭv, a. 45. Leaving out. H.,
Omit, o-mĭt', vt. To fail or forbear to do, perform, or use, or to insert or mention; to neglect or pass by; to leave out. H., *omitt'ing*, p.; *omitt'ed*, pp., a.‡; &c. (v. su.) 89.
Omitt'ance†, -ănse, s. Neglect; omission.
Omni-, ŏm'-ne, pfx. All. (L.)
Om'nibus, -bŭs, s. Lit., (someth.) for all; appr., one of the well-known large vehicles wh. convey passengers short distances at a low com. rate. [forms, or kinds.
Omniformous, -fĭăr'-e-ŭs, a. Of all varieties,
Omniferous, -nĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing or prod. all things or kinds.
Omnific, -nĭf'-ĭk, a. All-creating.
Om'niform, -ne-form, a. 26. Of every form or shape. H., *omniform'ity*, -it-e, s. 91.
Omnigenous, -nĭj'-ĕn-ŭs, a. Cons. of all kinds.
Omnipar'ity, ŏm-ne-, a. Gen. equality. [&c. 91.
Omnipercip'ient, a. Perceiving all things. H.,
Omnipotent, ŏm-nĭp'-o-tĕnt, a. All-powerful; almighty. H., *omnip'otently*, 43, ad.; *omnip'otence*, -tĕnse, or *omnip'otency*, -tĕn-se (unlimited or infinite power), s. 91.
Omnip'otent, s. He who is omnipotent; God.
Omnipresent, ŏm-ne-prĕz'-ĕnt, a. 35. Present everywhere at the same time. H., *omnipres'ence*, *-ense* (universal p.; ubiquity), s. 91.
*Omnipresential**, -sĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 35-6. Implying omnipresence.
Omniscient, ŏm-nĭsh'-'ĕnt, -e-ĕnt—S., We., a. = *omniscious*†, -nĭsh'-'ŭs. 35, 27-8. All-seeing; all-knowing; infinitely wise. H., *omnisciently*, -nĭsh'-, ad.; *omniscience*, -nĭsh'-ĕnse, or *omniscicncy**, -nĭsh'-ĕn-se (univ. and simultaneous knowl.; infinite wisdom), s. 91.
Omnium, ŏm'-ne-ŭm, s. The aggregate value of the diff. stocks in wh. a loan is us. funded. (S.)—*Omnium-gatherum*†, -găth'-, means a miscellaneous colleo. of things or persons.
Omnivorous, -nĭv'-o-rŭs, a. All-devouring; feeding on both animal and veg. subs. (zool.).
*Omol'ogy** (likeness); *omon'ymy**; &c. See *Homology*, &c.
Omoplate, ŏm'-o-plāte, s. The scapula.
Om'phacine, *-lă-sĭn, a. 45. Pert. to or obt. from unripe fruit:—a. The mixed oily matter pressed from green olives.
Omphalic, -făl'-ĭk, a. Pert. to the navel.
Omphalocele, ŏm'-*lă*-lo-sēle, s. Hernia of the navel.
Omphalodium, -lō'-de-ŭm, s. 45. The centre of the hilum of a seed through wh. the nourishing vessels pass. (bot.) [lens.
Omphaloptic†, -lŏp'-tĭk, s. A double convex
Omphalotomy, -lŏt'-o-me, s. The oper. of div. the umbilical cord. (surg.)
On, ŏn, ad. 17, 25. Above or next beyond; forward; in succession, in progress, or in continuance; onward; adhering; in contact with the upper surface or side; upon the body (as dress); not off; not under. (v. pr.)
On, int. or imp. Proceed! go on!
On, pr. Above and in contact with the surface or upper part of; placed or lying in contact with the upper surf.; not off; (h. all its num. deriv. and fig. appl.—) coming or falling to the surf. of; perform. or acting by contact with (as a mus. instr.); at or near (den. place); at or dur. (den. time or occurrence); toward or for (fol. by the obj. of some passion, &c.); at the peril of, for the safety of, &c. (den. imprecation, invoc., &c.); in conseq. of, insmed. after (den. result); in, by (as *on* the way or road); in a state of (as *on* fire, &c.); for† (as *on* sale, &c.); off‡‖ (fol. by *it*); it also den. add. or accum., support, depen. or reliance, motive or occas., pledge or engagem., distine. or opp., stipulation, cond., &c.—*On high* = fig., sublimely:—*on the wing* = fig., departing.
On, ŏng, pro. 99. One; they; &c.—*On dit*, -dē' (ŏn'-dē—We.; lit., they say, it is said; h., a flying rumour or loose report), s. [Fr.]
Onager, ŏn'-*ă*-jĕr, s. 32. The wild ass. (L.)
Onagraceous, -grā'-sh'ŭs, s. 27-8. App. to cert. plants (*onagra'ceæ*, -she-ē) wh. have all the parts of their flowers arranged in fours (as the fuchsia, &c.—bot.). [self-pollution.
Onanism, ō'-năn-ĭzm, s. 35. The sin of Onan;
Once, wŭnse, ad. 17, 28. One time; a single time; at some former time; at the same point of time, not grad.; at a future time†.
Once, s. One time, the same time, the present time (com. prec. by *at*, *this*, or *that*).
Once, ŏnse, s. 17. A spec. of wild cat. (Asia.)
One, wŭn, a. 17. Single in number; individual; *indef.*, some, any; one par. or emphat.; diff., diverse (opp. to *another*); one of two (opp. to *other*); single by union;

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single in kind, undivided; the same. H., *one'ness* (singleness, unity), *one'ment*† (do.), a. 91. In its comp. it den. 'hav. one' or 'once': as—*one-arched*, wŭn'-, *one'-bevelled*, *one'-eyed*, *one'-sided* (fig., limited to one side; partial), a.; *one'berry* (a plant), *one-sid'edness*, &c., a.

One, pro., s. A person, a single person (oft. par. the speaker); a single thing; the same thing†; a person distinctively (with a pl.); persons united‡; unity, concord‡; &c. (v. a.)

Oneirocritic, o-nī'-ro-krĭt'-ĭk, s. An interpreter of dreams.

Oneirocrit'ics, -ĭks, s. 64. The pretended art of interpreting dreams. H., *oneirocrit'ic* or *oneirocrit'ical* (pert. to), a. 90.

Oneirodynia, -dĭn'-y'ă, s. Disturbed dreams, incl. nightmare and somnambulism.

Oneiromancy, o-nī'-ro-măn-se, s. Divination by dreams. H., *oneiromantist** (one who), s. 90. [*oneiros'copist* (one who), s. 90.

Oneiroscopy, -rŏs'-ko-pe, s. Oneirocritics. H.,

Onerary, ŏn'-ĕr-ăr-e, a. Fitted or inten. for the carriage of burthens; comprising burthens.

On'erate, -āte, vt. To load; to burthen. H., *on'erāting*, p.; *on'erāted*, pp.; *onera'tion*, -shŭn, s. 89.

Onerous, ŏn'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Burthensome; oppressive; being for mut. advantage (Sco. l.). H., *on'erously*, ad. 91.

Onion, ŭn'-yŭn, a. 17, 45. A well-known plant of the genus allium, also its bulbous root.

Onkotomy, ŏng-kŏt'-o-me, s. = *oncot'omy**. 45. The opening of an abscess or tumour. (surg.)

Only, ōn'-le, a. 16. Single; one and no more; this and no other; this above all others; alone. H., *ōn'liness*†, s. 91.

O''nly, ad. Simply; singly; merely; barely; this and no otherwise; without more; alone.

Onomancy, ŏn'-o-măn-se, s. = *onomomancy*, o-nŏm'-o-. Divination by the letters of a name. H., *ŏnoman'tic*, *ŏnoman'tical* (pert. to), a. 91.

Onomasticon†, -măs'-te-kŏn, s. A dictionary; also a common-place book alph. arranged.

*Onomatechny**, ŏn'-o-mă-tĕk-ne, -tĕk'—We., s. Onomancy.

Onomatology, -tŏl'-o-je, s. The science of the deriv. of names, or a treatise of it. H., *ŏnomatol'ogist*, s.; &c. 90.

Onomatopœia, -to-pē'-yă, s. 45. A word expr. by its sound that of the thing repr.; also a figure in wh. such words are formed or used. (gr.; rhet.) [the sound signified. (v. s.)

Onomatopoetic, o-nŏm-*ă*-to-po-ĕt'-ĭk, a. Bes.

Onset, ŏn'-sĕt, s. A rushing or setting upon; viol. attack; assault; beginning; first brunt; —vt. To assault†; to begin†.

On'slaught, -slăwt, s. 8. Lit., a slaying straight on†; appr., onset, aggression, assault.

*On'stead**, -stĕd, s. A lone farm-house. (prov.)

Ontologic, ŏn-to-lŏj'-ĭk, a. = *ontolŏ''gical*, -ăl. 32. Pert. to ontology, or to being and its attributes. H., *ontolŏ''gically*, ad. 91.

Ontology, -tŏl'-o-je, s. The doctrine or science of being. H., *ontol'ogist*, -jĭst (one versed in), s. 90. [*ăl* = the b. of proof. (L.)

Onus, ō'-nŭs, s. The burthen.—*Onus proban'di*.

Onward, ŏn'-wăwrd, -wŭrd‡—K., a. 8, 25. Advanced or advancing; progressive; increased, improved; leading forward.

On'ward, ad. = *on'wards*, -wăwrdz. Forward; progressively; in a state of advanced progression; a little farther or forward.

Onycha, ŏn'-e-kă—Wa., We., ō'-ne-kă—K., S., s. 29. An odorif. E. I. shell; also the onyx.

Onychomancy, ō'-ne-ko-măn-se, s. 29. Divination by the nails.

Onyx, ō'-nĭks, s. 40. A regularly banded agate, much prized for cameos (gem sculp.); also pop., any stone res. it; an abscess of the cornea (surg.).

Oolite, ō'-o-līte, s. A var. of carbonate of lime made up of small rounded grains; roestone. (min.) [assoc. or classed with oolite. (geol.)

Oolitic, -lĭt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to, cons. of, res., or

Ooze, ōōze, s. 20. Soft mud or slime; a soft flowing, an oozing; the liq. of a tan-vat (tech.). H., *oos'y* (slimy, &c.), a. 90.

Ooze, vi. To flow gently; to percolate as a liq. through pores or small openings. H., *oozing*, p., a.; *oozed*, pp.; *ooz'ing*† (act; also that wh. o.†, somet. in the pl.), s. 89.

Opacate†, o-pā'-kāte, ō'—We., vt. To render opaque; to shade or darken.

Opacity, o-păs'-ĭt-e, s. 28. Opaqueness; darkness, obscurity. [*cousness**, s. 91.

*Opacous**, -pā'-kŭs, a. Opaque. H., *opa'-Opah*, ō'-pä, s. The king-fish.

Opal, ō'-păl, s. A silicous min. of a milky hue, and beaut. iridescent.

Opalesce, -ĕs', vi. 28. To exh. a play of colours, like the opal. H., *opales'cing*, -ĭng, p.; &c.

Opales'cent, -ĕnt, a. Milky and iridescent, like the opal. H., *opales'cence*, -ĕnse, s. 91.

O'paline, -ĭn, a. 45. Pert. to or res. the opal.

O'palise, -ĭze, vt., vi. 60. To convert into or change to a subs. res. opal. H., *o'palising*, p.; *o'palised*, pp., a. 89.

Opaque, o-pāke', a. = *opak'*. 33, 45. Impervious to light, not transp.; dark, obscure. H., *opaque'ly*, ad.; *opaque'ness*, s.; &c. 91.

Ope, ōpe, vt., vi. To open. († or poet.)

Open, ōp'n *or* ō'pn, a. 45. Not shut or closed; not folded; spread, expanded; (from these, lit. or fig., fol. all its var. deriv. appl.:—) unsealed; unfastened; not covered; not stopped; free from trees (as land); bare, exposed; not fenced or enclosed; clear, unobstructed; not bound by frost; mild, clear, fine; free to all; public; not secret or concealed; not wearing disguise; ingenuous; artless, frank, sincere; plain, apparent; not hidden; exposed to view; free for redress or protec. (fol. by *to*; as the law); not restrained or denied; not precluded or precluding; unprotected, defenceless; exposed, liable; attentive, ready; unsettled, unbalanced (as an account); nat. produced by the string or tabe (as a note—mus.). H., *ōp'enly*, ad.; *ōp'enness*, s. (v. i.) 91. H. also—*ōp'en-eyed** (fig., vigilant), *ōp'en-handed*‡ (-hănd'—Wa.; generous), *ōp'en-headed** (bare-headed), *ōp'en-mouthed*‡ (greedy; clamorous), &c., a.—*O'pen-field land* = arable lands unenclosed by hedges, &c., and in the occup. of diff. indiv., or under diff. crops (agr.).

O'pen, vt. To unclose, unbar, unlock; to unfold; to spread or expand; to break or set open; to cause to be open (in any sense; in each the reverse of *shut* or *close*); to cut through; to perforate; to divide; to shew

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or discover; to pioneer; to disclose; to clear; to unstop; to enter on; to begin; &c. :—vi. To unclose itself; to part; to begin to appear; to commence; to bark on scent or view of game (hun.). H., *ōp'ening*, p., a.; *ōp'ened*, -nd, pp., a.; *ōp'ener*, s.; *ōp'ening* (appr., a breach, aperture, perfor., &c.; place of entrance; commencem., first appear.), s. 89. [unfilled parts of a wall (arch.).

Op'ening, -ing, s. (v. v.):—pl. Piercings or

Op'en-hearted, -hārt-ĕd, -hārt'—Wa., a. Candid; frank; generous. H., *ōp'en-heartedly*†, ad.; *ōp'en-heartedness*, s. 91.

Opera, ŏp'-ĕr-ă, ŏp'-pĕr-rā—Wa., s. Lit., a work; appr., a mus. drama magnif. 'got up', in wh. the music (vocal and instr.) forms an essen. and prin. part. H., *op'era-glass* (a small telescope for use at o.-h., thea., &c.), *op'era-house* (a theatre where o. are repr.), *opera-bufa*, -bōōf'-ă (comic opera), &c., s. 90.

Op'erable†, -ăbl, a. 45. Practicable.

Operameter, -ăm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. to regis. the no. of revol. made by a wheel, &c. (clothmanuf.) [operator*.

Op'erant, -ănt, a. Operative† :—s. An

Operate, *ŏp'-ĕr-āte*, ŏp'-pĕr—Wa., vt. To effect, to produce by agency (recent use) :—vi. To work or act; to exert power, strength, or infl. (phys., mech., or ment.); to have agency; to produce any effect; to perform some unusual act on the body with the hand or instr. (surg.). H., *op'ĕrāting*, p., a.†; *op'ĕrated*, pp.; *op'ĕrātor*, 25, s.; *op'erable**, a.; *operation*, s. (v. su. et l.) 89.

Operatic, -ăt'-ĭk, -e-rāt'—We., a. = *operat'ical*, -ĭkl. Pert. to or res. the opera. H., *operat'ically*, ad. 91.

Operation, -ā'-shŭn, s. 36. Act or power of operating; agency, infl., effect; process, manipulation (par. a surg. one); action, movements (as of an army or fleet, machinery, &c.); process, working (as of the mind; v. v.).

Operative, *ŏp'-ĕr-ā-tĭv*, -ā—K., S., ŏp'-pĕr-rā—Wa., s. 45. Hav. the power of acting; exerting force (phys. or mor.); active, efficacious, effective; practical.

Op'erative, s. A workman; an artisan.

Operculate, o-pĕr'-kū-lāte, a. = *oper'culated*, -ĕd. 18. Hav. an operculum. (bot.)

Opercu'liform, -le-fōrm, -pĕr'—We., a. 26. Formed as a lid or cover.

Oper'culum, -lŭm, s. (pl., *oper'cŭla*, -lă.) A cap, lid, or cover (bot.); the plate wh. closes the orifice of a shell (conch.); the apparatus, supported by 4 bones, wh. protects the gills of fishes (ichth.). [L.]

Operose, *ŏp-ĕr-ōse'*, ŏp-pĕr-rōse'—Wa., ŏp'—S., a. 45. Laborious; tedious. H., *operose'ness*, s.; &c. 91. [vate.

*Opertaneous**, -tān'-yŭs, a. 45. Secret; pri-

Opetide†, ŏpe'-tīde, s. The anc. time of marriage (from Epiph. to Aah-W.).

Ophicleide, ŏf'-e-klīde, s. 45. The largest mus. instr. of the trumpet kind.

Ophidian, o-fĭd'-yăn, s. 45. Pert. to serpents (*ophid'ians* or *ophid'ia*, -y'ă—herp.).

Ophid'ion, -e-ŏn, -yŭn—K., s. 45. A cert. eel-shaped fish. (Medit.)

Ophid'ious, -e-ŭs, a. Snake-like.

Ophiology, ŏf-e-ŏl'-o-je, o-fe—K., We., s. The branch of nat. hist. wh. treats of serpents. H., *ophiologic*, -lŏj'-, or *ophiolō'gical* (pert. to), a.; *ophiol'ogist*, -jĭst (one versed in), s. 90. [tion by serpents.

Oph'iomancy, -o-măn-se (v. su.), s. Divina-

Ophiomorphous, -morf'-ŭs (v. su.), a. 26. Snake-shaped.

Ophiophagous, -ŏf'-ă-gŭs, a. 45. Snake-eating.

Ophite, ŏ'-fīte, s. Ophidian* :—s. Green porphyry or serpentine (min.).

O'phites, -fītes, s. pl. A gnostic sect that worshipped a serpent.

Ophites, o-fī'-tēz, s. Ophite. (min.)

Ophiuchus, ŏf-e-ū'-kŭs, o-fe—K., We., s. 18, 29. A so. constellation. (ast.)

Ophthalmia, ŏp-thăl'-me-ă, (pref., but less us.) ŏf—K., Sh., We., s. = *ophthalmy*, ŏp'-thăl-me (v. su.). Ophthalmitis. [to the eye.

Ophthal'mic, -mĭk (v. su.), a. Of, for, or rel.

Ophthalmitis, -mī'-tĭs (v. su.), s. 35. Inflam. of the eye. (path.)

Ophthalmodynia, -mo-dĭn'-y'ă (v. su.), s. 42, 45. Viol. pain in the eye (without appar. inflam.).

Ophthalmoptosis, -mŏp'-to-sĭs, -tō'—Br. (v. su.), s. Protrusion of the whole eye-ball. (surg.)

Ophthalmoscopy, -mŏs'-ko-pe (v. su.), s. 42. Physiognomy of the eye.

Ophthalmotology, -mo-tŏl'-o-je (v. su.), s. The science of ophthalmia, or a treatise of it. H., *ophthalmotol'ogist*, s. 90.

Opianic, o-pe-ăn'-ĭk, a. The epithet of an acid obt. from narcotine. [in opium.

O'pianine, -in, s. 58. An unimpor. subs. found

Opiate, ŏ'-pe-āte, ŏpe'-yāte†—K., s. 45. Soporific; anodyne; narcotic.

O'piate, s. A preparation cont. opium.; pop., any med. that induces sleep, quiet, or inaction.

O'piated, -ā-tĕd, a. Mixed with opium; narcotised.

Opiferous†, -pĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bringing help.

Opinate†, ŏp'-in-āte, a. Expected.

Opine, o-pīne', vi. To think; to be of opinion. († or quaint.) H., *opin'ing*†, p., s.; *ŏpĭna'tion*†, 36, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Opiniatrety†, -pĭn-e-ă'-tre-te, -tūr—S., s. = *opin'iatry*†, -yă-tre. Obstinacy in opinions.

Opinion, o-pĭn'-yŭn, s. 45. That wh. is opined or thought; persuasion of the mind, without proof; settled judgm. or belief; sentiment, notion, view†; favourable judgm.; estimation; reputation*.

Opin'ionated, -āte-ĕd, a. = *opin'ionate** ; *opin'iated*†, -yā-tĕd. Unduly attached to one's own opinion; obstinate in opin.; egotistical; conceited; stubborn. H., *opin'ionatedly**, *opin'ionatedly**, ad. 91.

Opin'ionative, -ā-tĭv, a. = *opin'iative*†, -yā-. 45. Fond of preconceived notions; opinionated. H., *opin'ionatively*, 43, ad.; *opin'ionativeness*, s. 91. [opinions; opinionated.

*Opin'ioned**, -yŭnd, a. Attached to par.

Opin'ionist†, -ĭst, s. One who is bigoted to his own notions; also one who blindly adopts the current opinions of the day.

Opiparous†, -pĭp'-ă-rŭs, a. Sumptuous.

Opisthodome, o-pĭs'-tho-dōme, s. 35, 37. The treasury attached to the back part of a house or a temple. (anc. Gr.)

Opisthotonous, -thŏt'-o-nŭs, s. 37. Spasm in wh. the whole body is stiffened, and bent backwards. (path.)

Opitulation†, -pĭt-ū-lā'-shŭn, s. Help.

Opium, ŏ'-pe-ŭm, ŏpe'-yŭm†—K., s. 45. Lit.,

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juice†; appr., the narcotic juice of the incised capsules of the white poppy, inspissated by exposure to the air.

Ople-tree, ŏ'pl-trē, s. 45. The witch-hazel.

Opobalsam, ŏp-o-bâw'-, o-po—K., We., s. 8. Balm of Gilead.

Opodeldoc, ŏp-o-dĕl'-dŏk, o-po—We., s. Orig., a plaster of many virtues†; appr., comp. soap liniment (pharm.). [resin.

Opoponax, o-pŏp'-o-năks, s. 40. A cert. gum-

Opossum, o-pŏs'-ŭm, s. 35. A marsupial quadr., of sev. spec., with a prehensile tail. (Amer.)

*Oppidan**, ŏp'-e-dăn, a. Pert. to a town.

Opp'idan, s. An inhab. of a town*; a student who boards in the town (i. e., not a King's scholar—Eton).

Oppignerate†, ŏp-pĭg'-, vt. To pledge or pawn.

*Oppilate**, ŏp'-e-lāte, vt. To crowd; to fill with obstructions. H., &c. 89.

Opp'ilative†, -ĭv, a. 45. Obstructive.

Oppleted†, -plēt'-ĕd, a. Filled; crowded.

Oppone†, -pōne', vt. To oppose.

Opponent, ŏp-pō'-nĕnt, a. That opposes; opposite, adverse. H., *oppo'nency*, -năn-se (state or qual.†; an exercise for a degree), s. 91.

Oppo'nent, s. One who opposes (par. in controversy or argum.); one who disapproves of; an adversary or antagonist*; a rival or competitor†.

Opportune, ŏp-pŏr-tūne', -tŭr—K., a. 18. Seasonable, well-timed; fit, proper, convenient. H., *opportune'ly*, ad.; *opportune'ness*, s. 91.

Opportunity, -tē'-nĭt-e, s. Fit or conven. time, place, or occasion; suitableness of circumstances.

Oppose, ŏp-pōze', vt. 35. To set or place bef. or against; to put in opposition (with a view to counterbalance, hinder, or defeat); to place as an obstacle; (more us.) to act ag., to resist, to withstand (phys. or mor.; par. by argum.); to resist effectually; to place in front, to set opposite; to compete with†:—vi. To object or act against (par. in controversy); to act adversely* (fol. by *against*). H., *opposing*, -pōze'-, p., a.; *opposed*, -pōzd', pp., a.; *oppōs'er*, *oppo'nent* (v. su.), s.; *oppōs'ible*, 45, a.; *oppōs'al*† (opposition; v. i.), s. 89.

Oppose'less†, -lĕs, a. Irresistible.

Opposite, ŏp'-o-zĭt, a. 35. Standing or placed in front; facing; adverse, repugnant; contrary. H., *opp'ositely*, ad.; *opp'ositeness*, s. 91.

Opp'osite, s. He or that wh. is opposed or contrary; the reverse; an opponent or adversary. [the leaf. (bot.)

*Oppositifo'lious**, -pŏz-e-te-, a. Opposite to

Opposition, ŏp-o-zĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of opposing; cond. or position of being opposed; situation so as to front someth. else; obstacle; resistance, hostility; contrariety or diversity of interests, meas., or designs, or of meaning, &c.; contradiction; inconsistency; the aspect of celes. bodies when 180 degrees apart (ast.); the collec. body of the opponents of a ministry (pol.). H., *opposi''tionist*† (one of the o. party), s. 90.

Oppositive, -pŏz'-ĭt-ĭv, a. 35, 45. That may be put in opposition.

Oppress, ŏp-prĕs', vt. To load or burthen with unreas. impositions; to gov. with cruel or unjust laws; to treat or harass with unjust rigour, severity, or hardships; to overpower or overburthen; to sit or lie heavy on. H., *oppress'ing*, p.; *oppressed*, -prĕst', pp., a.; *oppress'or*, 25 (he who), s.; *oppression*, -prĕsh'-ŭn (act, state; cruelty, severity; misery, hardship, &c.; depres., lassitude, dulness of spirit; sense of heaviness, &c.), s. 89.

Oppressive, -prĕs'-ĭv, a. 45. Unreasonably burthensome; unjustly or exces. severe; grievous; tyrannical; extortionate; heavy; overwhelming. H., *oppress'ively*, 42, ad.; *oppress'iveness*, s. 91.

Opprobrious, ŏp-prō'-bre-ŭs, a. Const. or cmns. opprobrium; offensive, reproachful, scurrilous; infamous, despised. H., *oppro'briously*, 43, ad.; *oppro'briousness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Oppro'brium, -ŭm, s. = *opprobry*†, -prō'—We. Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain; disgrace; infamy.

Oppugn, ŏp-pūne', vt. 45, 18. Lit., to fight ag., to attack†; fig., to oppose, to resist. H., *oppūgn'ing*, p.; *oppugned*, -pūnd', pp.; *oppūgn'er*, (-pūg'-nĕr—Sh.) s.; *oppugnation*, -pŭg-nā'-shŭn, s. 89.

*Oppugnant**, -pūg'-nănt, a. 45. Opposing, resis.; repugnant. H., *oppug'nancy*†, s.; &c. 91.

Opsimathy†, -sĭm'-ă-thē, s. Late education.

Opsiometer, ŏp-se-ŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An optometer.

Op'tate†, -tāte, vt. To choose; to desire or wish for. H., *op'table*†, a.; *opta'tion**, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Optative, ŏp'-tă-tĭv, -tē'—Ba., Ke., P., a. Expressive of desire or wishing; noting a cert. mood (gr.). [opt. mood (gr.).

Op'tatives (v. a.), s. Someth. desirable†; the

Optic, ŏp'-tĭk, a. = *op'tical*, -ăl. Of or rel. to sight or vision, or to optics; prod. or subservient to vision. H., *op'tically*, ad. 91.

*Op'tic**, s. An instr. or organ of sight; an eye; a lens:—pl. 64. The science of light and vision.

Optician, -tĭsh'-ŭn, s. A person skilled in optics*; one who makes and sells opt. glasses and instruments. [landscapes.

Op'tigraph, -grăf, s. A telescope for copying

*Op'timacy**, -tĭm-ă-se, s. Lit., the best; appr., the nobility. [(anc. Rome.) [L.]

Optimates, -te-mā'-tēz, s. pl. 99. The nobility.

Optime, ŏp'-te-mē, s. One of those who stand second in the rank of honours. (Cambr.)

Op'timism, -tĭm-ĭsm, s. 35. The doctr. that every thing (good or evil) is ordered for the best. H., (an) *op'timist*, s. 90. [being best.

Optimity, -tĭm'-ĭt-e, s. The state or cond. of

Option, ŏp'-shŭn, s. Lit., wish, choice; appr., the power of choosing; right of choice; a cert. prerogative of archbishops (eccl. l.); a per centage fee for the 'option' of either selling or buying stock at a cert. price at some given fut. time (stock-exch.).

Op'tional, -ăl, a. Left to or dep. on one's wish, choice, or preference; leaving to choice. H., *op'tionally*, ad. 91.

Optometer, -tŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for meas. the focal dist. of the eye, or the limits of distinct vision. (opt.)

Opulent, ŏp'-ū-lĕnt, a. 18. Rich; wealthy; affluent. H., *op'ulently*, 43, ad.; *op'ulence*, -lĕnse, *op'ulency**, -lĕn-se, s. 91.

Opuscule, o-pŭs'-kūle, s. = *opus'culum*, -kŭ-lŭm, L. 18, 28. A little work.

Or, or *or ĕre*, con. disj. 28, 8. A particle that marks an alternative, and freq. corresp. to *either*; either († or poet.); ere, before†§.

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Or, or, ōre—K., s. Gold (in engr. expr. by dots—her.). [s. 26, 29. Mountain spinach.

Orach, or'-ătch—S., We., ŏr'-ăk—J. & M., K.,

Oracle, ŏr'-ăkl, ŏr'-rā-kl—We., s. 26, 45. Prim., the response deliv. by a supernat. being; also afterw. app. both to the places where responses were given, and the deities assumed to del. them (anc. peg.); the sanctuary (Old Test.); h., any person or place where certain decisions are obt.; any one famed for wisdom and accuracy of opin.; a wise decision:—pl. Divine communications, revelations (theol.).

Or'acle†, vi. To utter oracles.

Oracular, o-răk'-ū-lăr, a. = *orac'ulous*, -lŭs. 12. Uttering or res. oracles; grave, venerable; positive, author.; obscure, ambiguous. H., *orac'ularly*, *orac'ulously*, 43, ad.; *orac'ularness**, *orac'uloumess*, s. 91.

Oraison†, ŏr'-e-zŭn, s. Orison (q. v.). [Fr.]

Oral, ō'-răl *or* ŏre'-ăl, a. Pert. to the mouth; uttered by the mouth; spoken, not wr.; received in the mouth† (as the eucharist—theol.). H., *o'rally*, ad. 91.

Orang, ō-răng', s. 20. Lit., a man; appr., one of a class of apes wh., in size and form, closely res. man. (zool.)—*Orang-outang*, -ōō-tăng' (*or orang-utan'*; lit., man of the woods; appr., the Ind. or red orang), s. (Malay.) 90.

Orange, ŏr'-ănje, -ănje—S., ŏr'-rĭnje—Wa., s. 26. Pert. to, res., or of the colour of an orange.

Or'ange, s. A tree of the genus citrus, also its fruit. H., *or'ange-coloured*, -kul-ŭrd, a.; *or'ange-tawny* (yellow saddened with brown), a., s.; *or'ango-mush* (a var. of pear), *or'ange-peel*, *or'ange-lead*, -lĕd (sandix), *or'ange-snip**† *or or'ango-woman*, -wōōm- (a w. who sells o.), &c., s.; *or'angeism* (an Irish soc. to uphold the ascen. of Protestantism, suppr. 1836), s. pl.

Orangeade, -ăd', s. Orange sherbet.

Orangeat, ŏr'-ăn-zhăt, -ăwn-zhă—Anglo-Fr., s. 99. Candied orange-peel; orangeade*.

Orangery, ŏr'-ănje-ăr-re, o-rāwn'-zhĕr-e*—Wa., s. 26, 32. A plantation of orange trees; also an orange-house. (hort.)

Oration, o-rā'-shŭn, s. A speech or discourse of an elev. char., made accor. to the rules of rhet. and oratory (par. one deliv. on some special pub. occ.).

Orator, ŏr'-ā-tŏr, ŏr'-rā-tĭr—Wa., s. 25-6. (f., *or'atress*†, *or'atrix*, -trĭks; ch. in special senses. 64.) A pub. speaker or advocate; (more us.) one who deliv. an oration; an eloquent pub. speaker; a petitioner (chanc.).

Oratorial, -tō'-re-ăl *or* -tōre'-e-ăl, a. = *orator'ious*†, -ŭs. Oratorical. H., *orator'ially*, ad. 91.

Oratorical, -tŏr'-ĭk-ăl, a. 26. Pert. to an orator or to oratory; becoming an orator; rhetorical. H., *orator'ically*, ad. 91.

Oratorio, ŏr-ā-tō'-re-o *or* -tŏre'-e-o, s. 45. A sort of mus. drama, us. founded on Scrip., and prod. without scenery, dresses, &c.; an oratory†.

Oratory, ŏr'-ā-tŏr-e, ŏr'-rā-tĭr-e—Wa., s. 25-6. The art of speaking well, or so as to please and persuade (par. in pub.); the exercise of eloquence; a room in a private house set apart for prayer (Ro. Cath.).

Orb, orb, s. 26. A spherical body, a sphere (par. a celes. one); an orbit*; a circle*; a hollow sphere† (old ast.); a period†. H.,

orbed, orbd or orb'-ĕd, 65 (orbicular; coat. orbe*), *orb'y*† (res. an orb), *orb'-like*, &c.,

Orb†, vt. To form into an orb. [s. 90.

*Orbate**, or'-bāte, s. 26. Bereaved.

Orba'tion†, -shŭn, s. Orbitude.

*Orbic**, orb'-ĭk, a. 26. Orbicular.

Orbicular, or-bĭk'-ū-lăr, a. 25-6, 18. Spherical; circular; in the form of an orb. H., *orbic'ularly*, 43, ad.; *orbic'ularness*, *orbicular'ity**, -ĭt-e, s. 91. [bicular. (bot.)

Orbic'ulate, -lāte, a. = *orbic'ulated*, -ĕd. Or-

*Orbiculation**, -lā'-shŭn, s. State of being orbicular, or of being made so.

Orbis, orb'-ĭs, s. 26. The *orb-fish*. (Ind. seas.)

Orbit, orb'-ĭt—We., or'-bĭt—K., S., Sh., Wa., s. 26. The path described by a celes. body in the heavens (ast.); a small orb†§; the bony cavity cont. the eyeball (anat.); the skin wh. surr. the eye (ornith.).

Orb'ital, -ăl, a. = *orbit'ual**, -ū-ăl (-chū-ăl—S., Wa.). Pert. to an orbit.

*Orb'itude**, -e-tūde, s. 18. = *or'bity*†. Bereavement, privation (par. of parents or children).

Orc, ork, s. 26. A cert. cetaceous mammal.

Orcadian, or-kā'dē-yăn, a. 26, 45. Of or rel. to the Orkney Isles.

Or'cein, -se-ĭn, s. 58. A brownish red powder obt. from orcine; orcein acid. (chem.)

Or'chanet, -kă-nĕt, s. Alkanet.

Orchard, orch'-ĕrd, or'-chĕrd—K., Wa., s. 25-6. An enclosure or assemblage of fruit-trees (par. of apple-trees). H., *orch'ardist* (one who owns or cultiv.), s. 90.

Orch'arding, -ĭng, s. The cultiv. of orchards; orchards in general (U. S.).

Orchestra, or-kĕs'-trā—Ja., S., Wa., or'—Br., K., P., We., s. 29. An orchestre. (Gr.; L).

Or'chestral, -trăl, a. Pert. to an orchestre; suitable to or performed in the orchestre.

Orchestre, or'-kĕs-tĕr, s. 29, 57. The part of a theatre, &c., assigned to the musicians; the performers in an orchestre.

Orchidaceous, or-ke-dā'-shŭs, a. 27-9. Pert. to the orchis, or to the group of plants (*orchida'ceæ*, 28, L.) hav. testiculate roots. (bot.)

Orchideous, -kĭd'-e-ŭs, a. 29. Orchidaceous.

Or'chil, -chĭl, s. 29. Archil (lichen and dye).

Or'chis, -kĭs, s. 29. A flowering plant of sev. species. (L.) [matter of 'lichen dealbatus.'

Or'cine, -sĭn, s. 58. The cryst. colouring

Ord†, ord, s. A beginning; an edge; sharpness.

Ordain, or-dāne', vt. 26. Prim., to set in its place, to estab. in a par. office or ordar; h., to appoint, to decree; to institute; (par.) to invest with ministerial function or sacerdotal power. H., *ordāin'ing*, p., a.; *ordained*, -dānd, pp., a.; *ordain'ableț*, a.; *ordain'ment** (ordination, q. v.), s. 89.

Ordeal, or'-de-ăl, s. 26. An anc. form of trial by lots, exposure to fire or water, &c.; h., any severe trial or scrutiny.

Order, or'-dĕr, s. 26. Reg. disposition, methodical arrangem.; proper state or cond.; regularity; estab. method or process; settled mode; a law, mandate, precept, command, or injunc. (consid. as the cause or auth.); rule, regulation; reg. governm. or discipline; rank, class; a dignified class; a soc. or fraternity; means to an end; purpose; measures; care; adherence to the subj. of debate or consid.; a system or assemb. of sev. parts or members subj. to cert. propor.

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and rules (arch.); reg. and appr. dispos. of parts (fine arts); a div. of beings or objects, us. intermed. bet. 'class' and 'genus' or 'family' (bot.; zool.; &c.); an ordinal or ritual†.—pl. The christian ministry, eccl. persons (= *holy orders*). H., *or'derless*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.—*In or'der* = for the purp., to the end; accor. to est. rule.—*Or'der of the day* = subj. or bus. set down for consid. on the 'votes' or 'minutes' (parl.).—*General or'ders* = o. issued by a commander-in-chief (mil.).

Or'der, vt. To regulate, systematise, adjust; to lead, manage, conduct; to direct or command; to dispose in order; to ordain† (com. pray.):—vi. To give direc. or orders. H., *or'dering*, p. ; *or'dered*, pp., a. ; *or'derer*, s. ; (an or the) *or'dering*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Or'derly, -le, a. Methodical, regular; observant of order; cont. mil. regul. or orders; being on mil. duty. H., *or'derly* (methodically; &c.), ad. ; *or'derliness*, s. 91.

Or'derly, s. A soldier or a non-com. officer who attends a sup. off. to carry orders, &c. (mil.)

*Or'dinable**, -din-ăbl, a. 45. Ordainable; that may be appointed. H., *ordinabil'ity*†, s. 91.

Ordinal, or'-din-ăl, a. 26. Den. order. H., *or'dinal numbers* (as first, second, third, &c.).

Or'dinal, s. An ordinal number; a book cont. orders*; a ritual of ordination (Ch. of Eng.).

Or'dinance, -ănse, s. 28. A rule est. by auth.; a perman. rule of action; observance commanded; estab. rite or ceremony; appointm.; order, prescript*; law, enactm., decree†. See *Ordnance*. [orders. (eccl.)

*Or'dinand**, -ănd, s. One about to receive

Or'dinant†, -ănt, a. Ordaining; decreeing.

*Or'dinant**, s. A prelate conferring orders.

Ordinary, or'-de-nări-e, -din-ĕr-e—K., ord'-nări-e†, a. 25-6. Prim., accor. to est. order; methodical, reg., customary; h. also, common, usual; of com. rank or qual.; plain, not handsome; inferior, of little merit. H., *or'dinarily*, ad. 91.

Or'dinary, s. Prim., he or that wh. is est.; appr., settled establishm.; actual or constant office or service; a judge (eccl.) in his own right (as a bishop or archb.—dv. or can. l.); a single j. who can decide either with or without a jury (Co. of Scs., &c.); any ord. fig. or portion of the escutcheon comprised bet. lines (her.); the establishm. of shipping not in actual service (R. N.); the acting chaplain (of Newgate).

Ordinary†, ord'-nări-e (v. su.), s. The reg. price of a meal; also a place or table at wh. dinner is provided at a fixed hour and price.

Ordinate, or'-din-ăte, a. 26. Regular; methodical; orderly; moderate. H., *or'dinately**, 43, ad.; *or'dinateness**, *or'dinacy**, -ăs-e, s. 91.

Or'dinate, s. A straight line drawn from any point in a curve or conic section perpend. to another str. line called the absciss. (geom.)

Or'dinate†, vt. To ordain or appoint.

Ordination, -ă'-shŭn. The act of ordaining; the state of being ordained or appointed; est. order or tendency conseq. on a decree; appr., the act or ceremony of confer. holy orders or the powers of a settled minister of the Gospel.

Or'dinative, -tĭv, a. 45. Directing; giv. order.

Or'dinator, -ă-tŏr, s. One who ordains or establishes. [guns; artillery. See *Ordinance*.

Ordnance, ord'-nănse, s. 26. Cannon or great

Ordonnance, or'-dŭn-ănse, -dăn'—S., s. 99. The dispos. of parts so as to prod. the best effect. (fine arts; liter.) [Fr.] [(Fr.)

Ordure, or'-dūre, -jūre*—Wa., s. Dung; filth.

Ore, ōre, s. One of the native mineral bodies from wh. metals are extracted; metal (poet.).

Ore'weed†, -wēde, s. Sea-weed.

Oread, ōre'-e-ăd, ŏ'-re-ăd—K., Wa., We., s. (pl., *ŏr'eads*, -ădz, E.; *oreades*, o-rē'-ă-dēz, L.) A mountain nymph. (myth.) [of annotto.

Orellin, o-rĕl'-in, s. 58. The colouring prin.

Orexis, o-rĕks'-is, s. A sense of hunger. (med.)

Orfgild†, orf'-gild, s. 30. The restitution of property (par. cattle) stolen in the daytime, or a fine on the hundred of like value.

Orfraise†, or'-frāze, s. = *or'fray*†. Embroidered cloth of gold; also fringe of gold.

Organ, or'-găn, s. 26, 30. An instr. (par. a nat. or liv. instr. by wh. some action, oper., or function is car. on; in the lat. sense, freq. in the pl.); someth. cons. of various parts co-operating tog.; appr., a mns. instr. or machine cons. mainly of pipes and bellows, acted on by keys touched by the fingers; fig., the instr. or means of conveyance or commun. (as of a pol. party); means tow. an end. H., *or'gan-builder*, -bil-, *or'gan-loft* (where an o. stands), *or'gan-pipe*, *or'gan-point* (a cert. succes. of chords—mus.), *or'gan-rest* (a cert. fig.—her.), *or'gan-stop*, &c., s.

Organic, -găn'-ik, a. = *organ'ical*, -ăl. Of or rel. to a liv. organ or organs; cons. of or cont. organs; prod. by the liv. organs; instrumental (nat. or artif.). H., *organ'ically*, 43, ad.; *organ'icalness*, s. 91.—*Organ'ic disease*, is a d. affec. the structure of an o. (med.); *organ'ic laws*, those direc. concern. the fundamen. parts of the constit. of a state (pol.); *organ'ic remains*, anim. or veg. bodies found in a fossil state (geol.); *organ'ic substances*; *organ'ic chemistry*; &c.

Organisation, -e-zā'-shŭn, s. The processes by wh. an organised body is formed; also the totality of the parts wh. constit., and of the laws wh. regul. an org. body; structure; form; suitable dispos. of parts; &c. (v. v.)

Organise, or'-găn-īze, vt. 26, 60. To form with suitable organs; to render organic; to form, as an organised body; to construct with parts that may co-oper. tog.; to sing in parts*; to distrib., officer, and arrange, that the whole may act as one body (mil.):—vi. To become organised or organic†. H., *or'ganising*, p. ; *or'ganised*, pp., a. ; *or'ganiser*†, s. ; *organisa'tion* (act, process, &c.; v. su.), s. 89.

Or'ganism, -izm, s. 35. Organic structure.

Or'ganist, -ist, s. A player on the organ; a priest who sang in parts† (mus.).

Organography, -ŏg'-ră-fe, s. 45. A scien. descr. of the internal structure of plants. H., *organographic*, -grăf'-ik (pert. to). a. ; *organog'raphist* (one who), s. ; &c. 90.

Organology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. The branch of physiology wh. takes cognizance of organs.

Or'ganon, -gă-nŏn, s. = *or'ganum*, -nŭm, L. Method; a body of rules and canons for scien. in'res. (phil.). [Gr.]

Or'gany†, -gă-ne, s. Wild marjoram

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Organzine, or'-gän-zin, -zēn'—J. & M., K., s. 45. Thrown silk.

Orgasm, or'-gāzm, s. 26, 35. Sud. vehemence; immod. exeitem. or action (par. when accom. by severe spasm).

Orgeat, or'-zhāt, -je-āt†—J. & M., s. 99. Milk of almonds sweetened and slightly flavoured.

Or'geis, -je-is, s. The fish organ-ling. [(Fr.)

Orgies, or'-jiz—S., We., -jēz—K., Wa., s. pl. 26. The mysteries of Bacchus as solemnised at the Bacchanalia (myth.); h., any frantic or drunken nocturnal rites or revelry.

Orgues, orgz, s. pl. 99. Timbers pointed and shod with iron, forming the portcullis of a gate; also a mach. formed of loaded musket-barrels to defend breaches. (fort.)

Orichalch, ōr'-e-kālk, s. = *orichalcum*, -kāl'-kŭm, L. 29. A kind of brass. (anc. Gr. and Ro.)

Oriel, ōr'-e-āl, s. = *ōr'iel*, -ēl. A bay window. (Goth. arch.)

Orient, ōre'-e-ēnt—Wa., We., a. Rising as the sun; eastern; bright, shining, sparkling. H., *ōr'ience*, -ēn-se (brightness or richness of colour; &c.), s.; *ōr'iented*, -ēd, *O'rient*, s. The East. [a.; &c. 91.

O'rient, vt. To mark with the bearings of the compass (as a map or plan.—surv.).

Oriental, o-re-ēnt'-āl (v. su.), a. Eastern; Asiatic; pert. to, placed in, or proc. from the East: H., *orient'ally*, ad.; *oriental'ity*†, -it-e, s. 91.

Orient'al, s. A native or inhab. of the East (par. an Asiatic). [idiom, &c.

Orient'alism, -izm, s. 35. An Oriental doctrine, *Orient'alist*, -ist, s. An Oriental†; one who is versed in o. languages and literature.

Orifice, ōr'-e-fis, s. 26, 28. An opening; any mouth or aperture.

Or'iflamme, -flām, s. 99. = *or'iflamb**, -flām. The anc. royal standard of France.

Or'igan, -gān, s. Origanum. [ram. (L.)

Origanum, o-rig'-ā-nŭm, s. 30. Wild marjo-

Origenist, ōr'-e-jēn-ist, s. 32. A fol. of *Or'igen*, of Alexandria, who held that Christ was only the son of God by adoption, and denied the eternity of punishment. H., *Or'igenism*, -izm (his doctr.), s. 90.

Origin, ōr'-e-jin, s. 26. First exis. or beginning; that from any thing primarily proceeds; cause, source, fountain; derivation.

Original, o-rij'-in-āl, a. 32. First in order or exis.; preceding all others; first; primitive; pristine; able to originate (as thoughts, ideas, &c., or combin. of them); conceived or designed entirely by him who produced it, not copied (fine arts; liter.). H., *ori''ginally*, -rij'-, ad.; *ori''ginalness*†, *originality*, -āl'-it-e (qual.; state; power or faculty of), s. 91.—*Orig'inal sin*, is the s. of Adam imputed to his descendants, or (accor. to others) the actual depravity and tend. to evil exis. in the human mind (theol.).

Ori''ginal (-rij'-), s. Origin*; that wh. preceded all others of its kind; first copy; archetype; the part of an interchangeable indenture that is executed by the grantor (leg.).

Ori''ginary†, -ār-e, a. Productive; primitive.

Originate, o-rij'-in-āte, vt. 32. To cause to be; to bring into existence:—vi. To take exis.; to have origin; to begin. H., *ori''ginating*, -rij'-, p., a.; *ori''ginated*, pp.; *ori''ginator*, 25, s.; *ori''ginable*†, a.; *origina'tion*, 36 (act; mode of), s. 89.

Orillon, o-ril'-ŭn, -yŭn, s. 99. A mass of earth lined with a wall, raised on the shoulder of a bastion. (fort.) [Fr.] [sev. species.

Oriole, ōre'-e-ōl, ō'-re—K., We., s. A bird of

Orion, o-rī'-ŏn, s. 26. A constellation. (ast.)

Orismology, o-ris-mŏl'-o-je, s. Terminology. H., *orismological*, -lŏj'- (pert. to), s. 90.

Orisons, ōr'-e-zŭn, -iz-ŭn—K., s. 26-6, 35. A

Ork, s. See *Orc*. [prayer.

Orle, orl, s. 26. A fillet under the ovolo of a capital (= *or'let* or *or'lo*—arch.); an ordinary in the form of a fillet round the shield (her.).

Orlop, or'-lŏp, s. = *or'lop-deck*. 17, 25. The deck or platform on wh. the cables, sails, &c., are stowed. (naut.)

Ormolu, or-mo-l'ōō', s. = *or-molu'*. 18. Bronze or copper gilded; also gold-coloured brass or mosaic gold. (Fr.)

Ornament, or'-nā-mĕnt, s. 26. Someth. extrinsic or non-essential that beautifies or adorns; any thing wh. graces or dignifies; embellishm.; decoration; additional beauty.

Or'nament, vt. To embellish, decorate, adorn; to furn. with ornaments. H., *or'namenting*, p.; *or'namented*, pp., a.; *or'namenter**†, s.; *ornamenta'tion**, 36, s. 89.

Ornament'al, -āl, a. Serving to embellish or decorate. H., *ornament'ally*, ad. (v. su.) 91.

Ornate, or-nāte'—S., or'—K., Wa., We., s. 26. Adorned, bedecked; beautiful. H., *ornate'ly*, ad.; *ornate'ness*, s. 91.

Ornate'† (v. a.), vt. To adorn.

Or'nature†, -nā-tūre, s. 18. Decoration.

*Ornioscopics**, or-nis-kŏp'-iks, s. pl. 26, 64. Ornithomancy. H., (an) *ornis'copist**, -ko-pist, s. 90.

Ornithichnite, -nith-ik'-nīte, s. One of the foot-marks of birds in min. strata. (geol.)

Ornithocephalous, -o-sĕf'-ā-lŭs, a. Bird-headed.

Ornith'oceprus, -o-kŏp-rŭs. s. Bird-dung; appr., guano. [figured like a bird.

Ornith'olite, -līte, s. A fossil-bird; also a stone

Ornithological, or-ne-thō-lŏj'-ik-āl, a. Pert. to ornithology. H., *ornithol''gically*, ad. 91.

Ornithology, -thŏl'-o-je, s. 26, 37, 43. The div. of zoology or nat. hist. wh. rel. to birds. H., *ornithol'ogist* (one versed in), s. 90.

Ornithomancy, or'-nith-o-măn-se—S., -nith'—Br., K., We., s. 26, 37. Divination by the flight, &c., of birds.

*Or'nithon**, -ne-thŏn, s. An aviary. (Gr.)

Ornithorhynchus, -thō-rĭng'-kŭs, s. 31, 42, 29. The platypus. [mountains.

Orography, o-rŏg'-rāf-e, s. 45. The descr. of

Orology, -rŏl'-o-je, s. The sciences of mountains. H., *orological*, -lŏj'- (pert. to), s.; *orol'ogist*, s. 90.

Orotund, ōre'-o-tŭnd, s. Perfect intonation, or that directly from the larynx.

Orphan, or'-fān, a. 26, 45. Bereaved of parents.

Or'phan, s. A child bereaved of father or mother, or (more us.) of both. H., *or'phaned**, -fānd (bereft, as an o.), s. 90.

Or'phanage, -āje, s. = *or'phanism*†, -izm. 32, 35. The state of an orphan.

*Orphanotrophy**, -ŏt'-ro-fe, s. Provision for orphans; an asylum for orphans.

Orpheam, or'-fe-ăn, -fē'—K., S., a. = *Or'phic**, -fik. 26, 45. Pert. to *Or'pheus*; h., mus., poetical.

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Orpiment, or'-pe-mĕnt, s. Native yellow sulphuret of arsenic.
Or'pin, -pĭn, s. A deep yellow or orange colour.
Or'pine, -pĭn, s. Rose-root, a plant. [(pa.)
Orrery, ŏr'-rĕr-e, -ūr-e‡—K., s. 26. A planetarium. (ast.)
Orris, ŏr'-rĭs, s. 26. The iris or flag-flower; the dried rhizomes of Florentine orris (= *or'ris-root*—perf.). [brass leaf).
Orsedew†, ors'-dū, s. Dutch leaf-gold (i. e.,
Ort†, ort, s. (com. in the pl.) A fragment; refuse. [(v. i.) [Gr.]
Ortho-, or'-tho, pfx., 26, 37. Straight; right.
Or'thodox, -dŏks, a. = *orthodox'al*†, -ăl. 40. Sound or right in relig. faith or doctr.; consonant to scripture; not heterodox; not heretical. H., *or'thodoxly**, ad.; *or'thodoxness*†, *or'thodoxy*, -e (soundness of opin. or doctr.), s. 91. [orthodromics or orthodromy.
Orthodromic, -drŏm'-ĭk, s. Pert. or accor. to
Orthodrom'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The art of sailing in a straight course, or on the arc of a great circle. (navig.) [line. (navig.)
Or'thodromy, -drŏm-e, s. Sailing in a straight
Orthoepy, or'-tho-e-pe, -thō'—K., s. 26, 37. Lit., the right use of words*; appr., pronunciation as restricted to letters and single words (gr.). H., *orthoepical*, -ĕp'-ĭk-ăl (pert. to), a.; *or'thoepist*, -e-pĭst (one versed in), s. 90.
Or'thogon, -gŏn, s. A rectangular figure.
Orthogonal, -thŏg'-o-năl, a. Rectangular.
Orthographic, or-tho-grăf'-ĭk, a. = *orthograph'ical*, -ăl. 26, 45. Pert. or accor. to orthography; written with the proper letters; cons. of straight lines on a plane drawn at right angles to it (geom.). H., *orthograph'ically*, ad. 91.
Orthography, -thŏg'-răf-e, s. 37, 45. Lit., right delineation or description; appr., that part of grammar wh. relates to den. sounds by visible signs or letters, and the combin. of these into syl. and words; restric., the art or prac. of spelling words correctly; the art of orthogr. delineation (geom.); the repr. of an elevation or section of a building (arch.). H., (an) *orthog'rapher* or *orthog'raphist*, s. 90. [designation of things.
Orthology, -thŏl'-o-je, s. The right descr. or
*Orthometry**, -thŏm'-e-tre, s. Prosody; versification.
Orthopædia, or-tho-pē'-de-*d*, s. 99. The preven. and cure of deformity. (med.; surg.)
Orthopnœa, -thŏp-nē'-*d*, s. = *orthop'ny*†, -ne. Diffic. of breathing, wh. is increased by deviation from the erect posture. (path.)
Orthopter, or-thŏp'-tĕr, s. (pl., *orthop'terans*, -ănz, E.; *orthop'tera*, Gr.), 26, 37. One of the order of orthopterous insects.
Orthop'terous, -tŭs, a. Pert. to the orthoptera; hav. two wings wh. are disposed, when at rest, in straight longitudinal folds. (entom.)
Or'thostade, -tho-stād, s. A var. of anc. tunic.
Orthotropous, -thŏt'-ro-pŭs, a. Erect on the embryo of a plant. (bot.)
Orthot'ypous, -e-pŭs, a. Hav. a straight or perpend. cleavage. (min.)
Ortive, or'-tĭv, a. 26, 45. Rising or eastern. (ast.)
Or'tolan, -to-lăn, s. A small bird of the south of Eur. accounted very delicious.
Or'val, -văl, s. The herb clary.
Orvietan†, -ve-ē'-tăn, s. An antidote.

*Oryctognostic**, or-ĭk-tŏg-nŏs'-tĭk, a. 42. Pert. to oryctognosy.
*Orycto gnosy**, -tŏg'-no-se, s. Mineralogy.
*Orycto logy**, -tŏl'-o-je, s. 42. Fossilogy. H., *orycto logical**, -lŏj'-, a. 91.
Os, ŏs, s. A bone. (L.) [hernia. (surg.)
Oscheocele, ŏs'-ke-o-sēle, s. 35, 29. Scrotal
Oscillate, ŏs'-ĭl-lāte, vi. 35, 28. To move to and fro alternately (as a pendulous body); to swing; to vibrate. H., *os'cillating*, p., a.; *os'cillated*, pp.; *oscilla'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Os'cillatory, -lā-tŭr-e, a. 25. Swinging. (v. v.)
Oscitant, ŏs'-e-tănt, a. Yawning; drowsy; unus. alcepy; dull, sluggish. H., *os'citantly*, 42, ad.; *os'citancy*, -e-tăn-se (act; state), s. 91.
*Os'citate**, -e-tāte, vi. To yawn; to gape. H., *oscita'tion*, 36, s.; &c. 89.
Osculant, ŏs'-kū-lănt, a. 18. Kissing; that adheres closely or embraces (app. to cert. creeping animals, as caterpillars, &c.—entom.).
Os'culate, -lāte, vt. To kiss or embrace; to touch (as a curve and its osculatory circle—geom.). H., *os'culating*, p.; *os'culated*, pp.; *oscula'tion*, 36, s.; &c. 89.
Os'culatory, -lā-tŭr-e, a. 25. That is touched in osculation; hav. the same curvature at the point of contact (as a circle and curve—geom.).
Os'culatory, s. An oscul. circle (geom.); a tablet bearing a picture of Christ, or of the Virgin, wh. was kissed by the priest, and then by the people (eccl. hist.).
Osculo, ŏs'-kūle, s. 35, 18. A small bilabiate aperture. (nat. hist.)
Osier, ō'-zh'ĕr, s. 35, 27. The pop. name of the water-willow, of sev. spec., used in making baskets; also one of its flexible twigs or shoots. H., *o'siered*, -zh'ĕrd, a.; *o'sier-bed* or *o'sier-hōlt*, &c., s. 90.
Osmasome, ŏz'-mā-zōme, ŏs'—K., s. 35. The extractive matter on wh. the pec. flavour and odour of boiled flesh and broth was form. supposed to depend. (chem.)
Osmium, ŏz'-me-tĭm, ŏs'—K., s. 35. A rare metal found assoc. with platinum. H., *os'mic acid* (peroxide of o.), *os'mious acid* (teroxide of o.), &c., s. 90.
Osmund, ŏz'-mŭnd, s. A cert. plant.
Osnaburg, ŏz'-nā-bŭrg, s. A coarse linen (orig. from O.). [fish-hawk; the sea-eagle†.
Osprey, ŏs'-prē, s. 35. The bald buzzard or
Osselet, ŏs'-e-lĕt, s. A hard subs. growing bet. the small bones of a horse's knee. (far.)
Ossous, ŏsh'-'ŭs or -yŭs, ŏsh'-she-ŭs—Ws., ŏs'-e-ŭs, a. = *os'seal*, -'ăl (v. su.). 35. Bony; composed of or res. bone.
Ossicle, ŏs'-ĭkl, s. 45. A small bone.
Ossiferous, -sĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. bone; cont. or furn. bones (geol.).
Ossif'ic, -ĭk, a. Hav. power to ossify.
Ossification, -se-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. See *Ossify*.
Ossifrage, ŏs'-e-frāje, s. The sea-eagle; the ospray (?); the lammergeir (?—Lev., xi., 13).
*Ossifragous**, -sĭf'-rā-gŭs, a. Fracturing bones or the bones.
Ossify, ŏs'-e-fī, vt. 35, 43. To form bone of; to convert into bone or a bone-like subs.:—vi. To become bone. H., *oss'ifying*, p., a.; *oss'ified*, pp., a.; *ossifica'tion* (the formation of b.; the change of any soft solid of the body into b.; v. su.), s. 89.
Ossivorous, -sĭv'-o-rŭs, a. Bone-eating. [house.
Ossuary, ŏsh'-ŭ-ār-e, s. 35, 18. A charnel-

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Ostensible, ŏs-tĕn'-sĭbl, a. 35, 45. Lit., that may be shewn; proper or intend. to be shewn; (more us.) plausible, colourable; seeming; held forth, declared or avowed (as opp. to *real*). H., *ostensibly*, -ĭb-le, ad.; *ostensibility*, -se-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Osten'sive, -sĭv, s. 45. Shewing; betokening.

Ostent†, -tĕnt', ŏs'—We., s. Air, mien; show, token; a prodigy; a portent.

Os'tentate†, -tāte, -tĕn'—S., vt. To shew or display; to shew with ostentation (q. v.).

Ostentation, ŏs-tĕn-tā'-shŭn, s. 35-6. Outward show or appear.; ambitious display; parade; boasting; vain show; a show or spectacle†.

Ostenta'tious, -sh'ŭs, a. = *ostenta'ous*†, -tŭs. 86. Given to ostentation; fond of self-display; vain, boastful; inten. for vain display; pompous; showy. H., *ostenta'tiously*, 42, ad.; *ostenta'tiousness*, s. 91. [play; a boaster.

Os'tentator†, -tāte-tŭr, s. 25. One fond of dis-

Osteocolla, ŏs-te-o-kŏl'-ă, s. Bone-glue*; carbonate of lime incrusted on plants† (min.).

Os'teoscope, -kōpe, s. Pain in a bone or the bones. [dif. of dentine found in cert. cetacea.

Osteoden'tine, -tĭn, s. 45. A semivascular mo-

Osteogeny, -ŏj'-ĕn-e, s. 32. The formation or growth of bone. (phys.) [the bones.

Osteography, -ŏg'-răf-e, s. A scien. descr. of

Osteology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. The science or anatomy of the bones; the system of animal bones; a descr. of the bones of animals (pa.; sculp.). H., *osteological*, -lŏj'- (pert. to), a.; *osteol'oger* or *osteol'ogist* (one who), s.; &c. 90.

*Osteosperm*ous, -spĕrm'-ŭs, a. Bony-seeded (as the *os'teosperms*—bot.).

Osthexy, ŏs-thĕks'-e, s. 40. Ossification. (med.)

Ostiary, ŏs'-te-ă-re, ŏst'-yde-e†—S., K., s. 25. The mouth of a river.

Ostler, ŏs'-lĕr, s. See *Hostler*.

Ostmen, ŏst'-mĕn, s. pl. East men (app. to the Danish settlers in Ireland).

Ostracoous, ŏs-trā'-sh'ŭs, a. 28. Pert. to the *ostra'cea* (-eh'ă = *ostra'ceans*, -ah'ănz) or oyster family. (mal.)

*Ostracise**, ŏs'-trā-sīze, vt. 35, 60. To banish by the popular voice. H., &c. (v. s.) 89.

Os'tracism, -sĭzm, s. Banishment, for wh. the votes were wr. on a shell. (anc. Gr.)

Os'tracite, -sīte, s. A fossil oyster-shell.

Ostrich, ŏs'-trĭtch, -trĭj†§, s. 29. The largest known bird. [ern Goths.

Ostrogoth, ŏs'-tro-gŏth, s. 37. One of the east-

Otacoustic, ŏt-ă-kow'-stĭk—Wa., We., o-tă—K., S., a. Assis. or that assists the sense of hearing. [An instr. to facilitate hearing.

Otacou'stic, s. = *otacousticon*, -kows'-tĭk-ŏn.

Otalgia, o-tăl'-je-ă, -tăl'-yă†—K., s. = *otal'gy*, -je. The ear-ache.

Otary, ō'-tăr-e, s. The eared seal. (zool.)

Other, ŭth'-ĕr, a. 98. Not the same, not this or these, different; not this, but the contrary; next.—The *oth'er day*† = at a cert. time past, not dist. but indef.; not long ago.

Oth'er (v. a.), pro. (with a pl. and poss.) Not I or he, but some one else; someth. besides; (the) next. It is correlative to *each*, and opposed to *some*.

Oth'ergates†, -gāts, ad. In another manner.

Oth'erguise, -g'īze, ad. = *oth'erguess*§, -gĕs. Of another kind.

Oth'erwhere†§, -hwâre, ad. Somewhere else.

Oth'erwhiles†, -hwīle, ad. = *oth'erwhiles*†, -hwīlez. At other times.

Otherwise, ŭth'-ĕr-wīze, -wĭz†, ad. 38, 35. In a diff. manner; by other causes; in other respects. [ear of a mollusk.

Otolithe, ōt'-o-lĭthe, ŏ'-to—S., s. 38. The chalky

Otter, ŏt'-ĕr, s. A quadr. of the genus lutra, wh. preys on fish; annotta*.

Otto, ŏt'-o, s. = *Ott'ar*; *att'ar*. Lit., quintessence; appr., the essen. oil of roses.

Ottoman, ŏt'-o-măn, a. Of or rel. to the Turks.

Ott'oman, s. (pl., *ott'omans*, -mănz.) A Turk*; a thick stuffed mat, form. a kind of sofa, used in Tur.; a sort of raised stuffed mat for the feet, kneeling on, &c.

Ouch, owtch, s. 23, 29. The bezel or collet of a jewel†; an orn. of gold*; the blow of a boar's tusk†. [(arith.).

Ought, ŵt, s. 8, 45. Any thing†; a cipher‡

Ought, v. def. (only inflec. [thou] *ought'est*.) 67. Prim., owed† (prt. or pp. of *owe*); to be bound in duty or mor. obligation; to be fit, neces., or expedient.

Ounce, owns*e*, s. 23, 28. A weight (= 480 grains, or $\frac{1}{12}$ *lb.* Troy; 437½ *gr.*, or $\frac{1}{16}$ *lb.* avoir. or comm. w.); an once.

Ounded†, ownd'-ĕd, a. Waving.

Ound'y, -e, a. Wavy. (her.) [a. 90.

Ouphe†, ōōf, s. An elf. H., *ouph'es*† (elfish),

Our, owr, a. or s. pro. 23. Pert. or bel. to us.

Ours, owrz, pro. The pos. case of *we* (q. v., et su.). [23, 45. A descr. of the heavens.

Uranography, ow-răn-ŏg'-răf-e, ōōş—K., s.

Ouroloxy, -rōl'-o-je, s. = *ouroscopy*, -rōs'-kope. The judgm. of diseases from an exam. of the urine. (med.)

Ourself, owr-sĕlf (v. su.), pro. recip. or reflex. The regal style of myself:—pl., *ourselves*, we or us (by way of emphasis, opp., &c.); the pl. of *myself* (q. v.).

Ousel, ōō'zl, s. 20, 45. The blackbird. (prov.)

Oust†, owst, vt. 23. To take away; to remove from poss.; to eject or expel; to disseize. H., *oust'ing*†, p.; *oust'ed*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

*Oust'er**, -ĕr, s. Dispos.; ejection. (leg.)

Out, owt, a. 23. Exterior; outer (q. v.).

Out, ad. Without, external, on the outside; not in or within (lit. or fig.); gone or come forth; abroad, not at home; in a state of disclosure, exhaus., extine., destitution, deficiency, loss, exposure or nakedness, &c.; gone from some state or cond.; going on to the issue of a state; to the end, through, completely; loudly, unrestrainedly; on sale, published† (as a book); in error†; at a loss, in a puzzle†; away, so as to consume (as 'to sleep *out* care'); away, at loan or interest†; at a loss, deficient† (as '*out* of pocket'); &c. (the prim. sense being 'issuing from some interior or present state'; and h. also, 'passing outward or away', 'completion, exteriority, absence', &c., wh., lit. or fig., embr. the above, and all its other num. appl. After v. of discovery it is oft. used emph.).—*Out of* = from; proc. or resul. from; in conseq. of; beyond; not in; not within; not accor. to; &c. [tempt.)

Out, int. Away! begone! (in disgust or con-

Out-, pfx. It den. (1) emission, (2) exclus., or (3) someth. external; or it impl. (4) going beyond, surpassing, exceeding; and (5)

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somet., outward. (Its comp. are mostly † and self-expl., and are freq. 'coined' at will; v. ad. et l.) 88, 93. [For formatives and figured pron. omitted below, see the prim. words.]

Out[a], vt. To eject or expel; to deprive by expulsion. (v. i.) 48.

Outact' (to do beyond; to surpass or exceed in act): — *Outar'gūe*: — *Outbal'ance*, -ănse (to exceed in weight or effect): — *Outbid'*: — *Out-Outbar'*, vt.[2] [*blush'*; vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Outbloom[a], -blōm' (inflated): — *Out'born*[a], 26 (foreign): — *Out'bound* (outward bound); a.[5]

Outbrave': — *Outbra'zen*; vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Out'break, -brāke, s. A bursting forth; eruption; outburst. H., *out'breaking* (that wh. br. forth), s. 90.

Outbreathe[a], -brēthe' (to weary by being longer winded[4]; to expire[1]), vt., vi.: — *Outbud*[a] (to put forth buds[1]), vi.: — *Outbuild*[4], -bild', vt. H., &c. 89. [larger one, but not joining it.

Out'building, -bild-, s. A b. bel. to and near a

Outburn'[a]†, vt., vi.[4] H., &c. 89. [forth.

Out'burst, s. A breaking or bursting out or

Outcast'†, vt.[4] [as useless; banished; expelled.

Outcast, owt'-kăst, a. 23, 9. Cast out; rejected

Out'cast, s. One who is cast out or rejected (par. by soc.); an exile; a criminal.

Outchoot: — *Outclimb*, -klīme': — *Outcompass*, -kŭm' (to exceed due bounds): — *Outcraft'*[a]; vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Out'crop, s. The exposure of a stratum at the earth's surface, also that wh. is so exposed.[2] H., (to) *out'crop*, vi.; &c. (geol.) 89.

Outcry, owt'-krī, s. 23, 43. A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress; noise, vociferation; clamour of opposition or detes.; sale at pub. suction†.

Outdare': — *Outdate'*† (to antiquate): — *Outdazzle*: — *Outdo*, -dōō'; vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Out'door, -dōre'—We., s. That is without the house (as opp. to *in'door*). [to *indoors'*†).

Outdoors†, dōrz', ad. Out of the house (opp.

Outdrink': — *Outdwell'*; vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Outed†§, owt'-ĕd, a. 23. Extinguished; ended.

Out'er, -ĕr, a. (co. of *out*.) That is without; being or lying on the outside; external; not inner. H., *out'erly*, ad. 91. [any things.

Out'er, s. An ouster[a]; one who surpasses in

Out'ermost, -mōst, a. That is the farthest outward, or the remotest from the middle.

Outface†, -fāse', vt. To outbrave; to stare down. [of water; a canal.

Out'fall[a], -fâwl, s. Place of emission; a fall

Outfawn': — *Outfeast'*: — *Outfeat'*†; vt.[4]

Outfit, owt'-fit, s. 23. A fitting out, equipment (as of a vessel or a person); also the articles empl. or taken, or the expenses incurred; an extra allowance, eq. to a year's salary, made to a for. minister on his appointm. (U. S.). H., (to) *out'fit*†, vt.; &c. 89.

Outflank' (to extend the f. of one army bey. that of another): — *Outflash'*: — *Outfly'*: — *Outfool'*: — *Outfrown'* (to frown down); vt.[4] H., &c. 89. [outlet); a.[3, 5]

Out'form† (external appear.): — *Out'gate* (an

Outgen'erall, vt. To exceed in generalship (lit. or fig.). H., *outgen'ralling*†, p.; *outgen'-ralled*†, pp.

Outgo'†, vt. To surpass; to go beyond or faster; to circumvent.[4] H., *outgo'ing*†, p.; *outwent'*†, prt.; *outgone*†, -gŏn', pp. 89.

Out'going, s. Act or state of going out*; utmost border or limit† (scrip.): — pl. Expenditure†.

Outgrin': — *Outgrōw'*; vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Outguard, owt'-gärd, s. = *out'-guard*. 7, 27. A guard at a distance, or at the farthest dist. from the main body. (mil.)

Outher'od or *out-her'od*, vt. 25-6.[4] H., *out-hĕr'ŏding*, p.; &c. 89. [dwelling-house.[3]

Out'house, s. A small out-building bel. to a

Out'ing§, -ĭng, s. An excursion; an airing. (prov.) [vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Outjest': — *Outjug'gle*†: — *Outknave*†, -nāve', *Out'land*†, -lănd, a. 25. Foreign.

Out'lander†, -ĕr, s. A foreigner.

Outlandish, -lănd'-ĭsh, a. Foreign, strange; born or prod. in, or pert. to the remote parts of a country; h. also, rude, vulgar, rustic.[3]

Outlast[a], -lăst', vt.[4]

Outlaw, owt'-lâw, s. 23, 8. An outlawed person; also a robber, a bandit.[4]

Out'law, vt. To deprive of the benefit or protec. of law or civil rights; to prescribe. H., *out'lawing*, p., s.†; *out'lawed*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Out'lawry, -re, s. The act or form of outlawing; the punishm. com. inflic. for refus. to be amenable to the juris. of a competent court (leg.). [flight; escape); s. 1, 5

Out'lay, -lā (expenditure): — *Out'leap*[a] (sally; *Outleap'*, vt. To leap beyond; to pass by leaping; to surpass in leaping†. H., &c. 89.

Outlet, owt'-lĕt, s. 23. Discharge or passage outward; place or means of egress.

Out'looker, -lŭk-ĕr, s. A small timber on top of the poop. (naut.) [&c. 89. See *Outlying*.

Outlie, -lī', vt. To exceed in falsehood†. H.,

Out'lier, -lī-ĕr, s. One who does not reside in the place or neighb. of his office or duties*; a rock or stratum detached, and at some dist. from the prin. or parent mass (geol.).

Outline, owt'-līne, s. 23. The line, or lines, by wh. any figure is defined (fine arts); the exterior line; contour; first sketch or draft (lineal or verbal); gen. sketch or heads of any thing. [delineate. H., &c. 89.

Out'line, vt. To draw in outline; to sketch or

Outlive, -lĭv' (to l. beyond or better than; to survive): — *Outlook*, -lŏŏk' (to face or l. down‡; to select†): — *Outlus'tre*, -lŭs'; vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Out'look[a] (v. su.; a look-out; vigil. watch; prospect): — *Out'lōp*† (an excursion); s.[5]

Out'lying (-lī'—We.), a. Not in the com. course, order, or gen. scheme; remote from the main body or design; being on the exterior or the frontier. See *Outlie*.

Outmanœuvre, -nōō'vr': — *Outmarch'*: — *Out-measure*, -mĕsh'-; vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Outmost, owt'-mōst, a. 23. Outermost.[6]

Outname': — *Outnum'ber*: — *Outpace'* (outstrip): — *Outpar'amour*[a], -mōōr (to exceed in mistresses); vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Out'parish, -pär- (a p. lying without the walls or boundaries): — *Out'part* (a p. remote from the centre or main p.); s.[5]

Outpass': — *Outpēer'*: — *Outpoise*, -poyze' (to outweigh); vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Outporch, owt'-pōrch (an entrance): — *Out'-pōrt* (a p. remote from the capital): — *Out'-pōst* (a p. or station beyond the main-guard or lines, also the troops placed there — mil.); s.[5] [or fig.).[1] H., *outpŏur'ing*, p., s., s.; &c. 89.

Outpour, -pōre', vt. To pour out; to effuse (lit.

Outpray': — *Outprāach'*: — *Outpriz'*; vt.[4] 89.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5. These fig. corresp. to those under *Out-* (q. v.).

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Outrage, owt'-rāj*e*, s. 22, 32. Open violence either to persons or things; excess. abuse; wanton and tumultuous mischief.

Out'rage, vt. To treat with viol. and wrong; to abuse or insult by gross rudeness or contumely:—vi. To be guilty of outrage*; to commit exorbitances†. H., *out'rāging*, p.; *out'raged*, -rājd, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Outrageous, -rāj'-ēs, -rā'-jŭs—K., Wa., We., s. 32, 45. Viol., furious, exorbitant; excessive in a high degree; enormous, atrocious; tumul., turbulent. H., *outrage'ously*, 43, ad.; *outrage'ousness*, s. 91. [&c. 89.

Outraze', vt. To raze out; to exterminate. H.,

Outrē, ōō'-rā, -trā'—We., a. 90. Preposterous; extravag.; overstrained. (Fr.)

Outreach':—*Outreason*, -rē'zn:—*Outreckon*, -rĕk'n:—*Outreign*, -rān*e*'; vt.⁴ H., &c. 89.

Outride', vt. To pass by riding; to travel faster than:—vi. To ride out or abroad*. H., &c. 89.

Out'rider, s. One who travels on horseback; appr., a mounted servant who precedes or attends a carriage; a comm. traveller (prov.); a sheriff's summoner*.

Out'rigger, -rĭg-ĕr, s. 30. A tempor. projec. spar or boom for exten. sails, ropes, &c. (naut.)

Outright†, owt-rīt*e*', owt'—Wa., We., ad. Imm., at once; completely.

Outri'val:—*Outroar*, -rōr*e*'; vt.⁴ H., &c. 89.

Out'road†, -rōd*e*, s. = *out'rode*†. An excursion.

Outroot, -rōōt':—*Outrun*':—*Outsail*':—*Outscorn*'; vt.⁴ H., &c. 89.

Out'scape*, -skāp*e*, s. Power or way of escaping.

Outscourings, -skowr'-ĭngz, s. pl. 23. Subs. washed or scoured out (par. from strata—geol.); refuse.

Outsell', vt.⁴ H., &c. 89.

Outset, owt'-sĕt, s. 23. Opening; beginning.

Outshine':—*Outshoot*':—*Outshut** (to exclude); vt.⁴ H., &c. 89. [external; ostensible. (v. s.)

Outside, owt'-sīd*e*, s. 23. On the outside; *Out'side*, s. The external or outer part; the surface or superficies; fig., superficial appearance, exterior (phys. or mor.); person, external man; extreme part; part or place lying without; the utmost†.

Outsi'de*:—*Outsit*':—*Outship*'; vt.⁴ H., &c. 89.

Outskirt, owt'-skĕrt, s. Border; suburb; outpost*.

Outsleep':—*Outsoar*, -sōr*e*':—*Outsound*':—*Outsparkle*:—*Outspērt*':—*Outspread*, -sprĕd'; vt.⁴ H., &c. 89.

Outstand', vt. To withstand*; to stand beyond the proper time† (as debts, &c.):—vi. To stand out, to project outward†. H., &c. 89.

Outstand'ing, -ĭng, s. Uncollected, unpaid (as debts—comm.); &c. (v. v.)

Outstare':—*Outstart** (to start out; h., *outstart'ing*, p., s.):—*Outstep*':—*Outstorm*'† (to overbear by abuse); vt.⁴ H., &c. 89. [town.

Out'street†, s. A street in the outskirts of a

Outstretch':—*Outstride*':—*Outstrip*' (to outrun; to leave behind):—*Outswear*, -swār*e*' (also to swear down†):—*Outsweet'en**:—*Outswell*':—*Outtalk* or *out-talk*, -tŏk'*e*':—*Outthrow*' or *out-thrōō*':—*Out-toil*'*:—*Outtongue*'‖, -tŭng':—*Out-top*'* (to overtop); vt.⁴ H., &c. 89.

Outval'ue, -ū:—*Outwen'om*, -ŭm:—*Outvie*':—*Outvill'ain*, -ĭn*e*, 25:—*Outvoice**, -voys*e*':—*Out-vote*' (to defeat by excess of v.):—*Outwalk*, -wŏk*e*'; vt.⁴ H., &c. 89.

Out'wall, -wŏl, s. 8. The outer or outw. wall*; external appearance†.

Outward, owt'-wĕ*a*rd, -wŭrd†, a. 25. External, outer; external, visible (opp. to *inward*); extrinsic; tend. to the exterior; foreign, not intestine†; civil, public (scrip.); carnal (theol.) H., *out'wardly*, ad. 91.

Out'ward, ad. = *out'wards*. To the outer parts; from a port or country. H., *out'ward-bound* (proc. from a port or country), a. 92.

Out'ward's†, s. External form; exterior†.

Outwash, -wŏsh':—*Outwatch*, -wŏtch':—*Outwear*, -wār*e*' (to wear out†; to last longer than; to pass through tediously—poet.):—*Outweed*' (fig., to extirpate):—*Outweep*':—*Outweigh*, -wā' (to exceed in weight or in effect; to overbalance):—*Outwell*'* (to pour out; vt., vi.):—*Outwhore*':—*Outwin*'† (to get out of):—*Outwind*':—*Outwind*' (also to unloose):—*Outwing*' (to outstrip in flight):—*Outwit*' (to overreach; to surpass in design or stratagem); vt.⁴ H., &c. 89.

Outwork, owt'-wŭrk, s. 23, 25. Any work outside the ditch or beyond the prin. wall. (fort.)

Outwork, -wŭrk':—*Outworth*†, -wŭrth' (to exceed in value):—*Outwrest**, -rĕst' (to extort):—*Outwrite**, -rīt*e*':—*Outza'ny*; vt.⁴ H., &c. 89.

Outwrought, -rât', pp., a. 8. Outdone; &c.

Oval, ō'-văl, a. Oblong and curvilinear, with both ends equal; elliptical; res. the transverse or (‡) the longitudinal section of an egg; pert. to or done in the egg*. H., *o'vally*†, ad. 91. [*o'val-shaped*†, a. 90.

O'val, s. Any thing oval; an ellipse. H.,

Ovalbu'men, ōv*e*-, s. The white of an egg.

Ovarian, o-vār*e*'-ĕ-ăn, a. 45. Of or rel. to the

Ova'rious, -ŭs, a. Cons. of eggs. [ovary.

Ova'rium, -ŭm, s. (pl., *ovā'ria*, -ĕ-ă.) An ovary. (L.)

Ovary, ō'-vă-re, ō'-vĕr-e†—K., s. 25. One of the two bodies attached to the uterus in wh. the eggs, or the first germ of the fut. animal, are formed or lodged (anat.); the hollow case, situate in the centre of a flower, wh. encloses the ovules or young seeds, and ultimately becomes the fruit (bot.).

O'vate, -vāt*e*, a. = *o'vated*, -ĕd. Egg-shaped. (bot.) H., *ōvate-lan'ceolate* (bet. o. and l.), *ōvate-sub'ulate* (bet. o. and s.), &c., a. 91.

Ovation, o-vā'-shŭn, s. An inferior kind of triumph (q. v.).

Ovato-ob'long, o-vā-to-, a. Oblong, as an egg.

Oven, ŭv'n, s. 45. An arched cavity of brick or stone for baking, heating, or drying (par. one for bread, &c.); h. pop., any utensil or appar. used as an oven.

Over, ō'-vĕr, a. Upper; beyond; past.

O'ver, ad. Above the surface or top (stationary, mov., or passing); h., from side to side; across (freq. †); from one to another (den. transference or deliv., the obj. being, either lit. or fig., kept 'above' or visible); from or to another country by sea; on the surface; more than the quan. assigned; too much; too, as well; excessively; through, throughout, completely; above, more than†; &c. (It is the *pr.* without its *s.*)—*Over-again*† = once more:—*over-against* = opposite; opposed to:—*over and above*† = besides; extra:—*over and over*† = repeatedly. —To *give over* = to consider hopeless; to cease from†; to relinquish†.

O'ver, pr. Above the surface or top of (impl.

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either a state of rest, or of motion or passage; opposed to *below*); above in place or position (lit. or fig.; opp. to *below* or *under*); h., from side to side; across (freq. only †); on, on the surface of; upon the surf., or the whole s. of; through; throughout; upon (as a watch or guard); &c. (v. ad.)

O'ver-, pfx. It com. den. 'beyond', in the sense of (1) in excess, too much, too, or (2) superiority. In some comp. the sense is lit., den. (3) above in place or position (as in *overhang*), or (4) spreading, cov. over or above (as in *overcast*, *overflow*, *overshadow*, &c.). In a few cases (5) other senses of the *ad.* or *pr.* (q. v.) are retained. [The comp. of *over-*, like those of the other Saxon pfxs in com. use, are mostly self-expl.] 88, 92-3. See *Mis-*, *Out-*, *Un-*, &c. (and below.)

Over-coat, ŏ'-vĕr-kōt, s. A top or upper coat.

O'ver-due, -dū, a. That is past the time of paym. (as a note or bill—comm.).

Overabound'†, (to superabound), vi.:—*Overact'*, vt., vi.:—*Overagitate*, -ăj'-, vt.[1] H., &c. 89.

Overalls, ŏ'-vĕr-ăwlz, s. pl. 35. A kind of trousers worn over others.

Overanxious, -ăngk'-ah'ŭs, a.[1]

Overarch, -ărtch', vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Overawe, -ăW*é* (to restrain by awe, fear, or sup. influence):—*Overbear*, -bâr*é* (to bear down; v. i.); vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

O'verbalance, s.[1] [impor.), vt.[1] H., &c. 89.

Overbal'ance (to exceed in weight, value, or

Overbearing, -bâr*é*-, a. Haughty and dogmatical; imperious; domineering. H., *overbear'ingly*, ad. 91.

Overband', vt.:—*Overbid'*, vt.:—*Overblŏw'* (to blow over or away; to b. with too much viol.—naut.), vt., vi.[1] H., &c. 89.

Overboard, ŏ'-vĕr-bōrd, ad. Out of a ship or ves.; from on board.

Overbrow', 23 (to hang over), vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Overbuild, -bild', vt., vi.[1, 3] H., &c. 89.

Overbulk'†:—*Overbur'then*:—*Overburn'*:—*Overbuy*, -bī'; vt.[1] H., &c. 89. [a.[1]

O'verbusy, -bĭz-ē (-bĭz'—K., S., We.; officious),

Overcan'opy, vt.[3] H., &c. 89. [&c. 91.

Overcare' (ŏ—We.), s.:—*Overcare'ful*, a.[1] H.,

Overcar'ry, vt.[1] H., &c. 89.

Overcast, -kăst', vt. 9. To cloud or darken; to cover with gloom; to cast or computo too high; to sew over slightly.[4] H., &c. 89.

Overcau'tious, -ah'shŭs, a.[1] H., &c. 91.

O'vercharge, -chărje, s. Excess of load or burthen, or of charge for goods or services.

Overcharge', vt. To charge or load to excess (v. s.); fig., to exaggerate; to carry into caricature. H., &c. 89. [&c. 89.

Overclimb, -klīm*é*':—*Overcloud*'; vt.[3, 4] H.,

Overcloy', vt.[1] H., &c. 89.

Overcold'†, -kōld', a.[1]

Overcome, -kŭm', vt. 17. To master; to subdue; to surmount:—vi. To be victorious or successful.[3] H., *overcom'ing*, p., a.; &c. 89, 91.

Overcon'fident, a.[1] H., &c. 91.

Overcorn[*], -korn':—*Overcount'*; vt. H., &c. 89.

Overcover[*], -kŭv'- (to c. completely), vt.[3]

Overcred'ulous:—*Overcu'rious*, a.[1] H., &c. 91.

Overdate', vt.:—*Overdil'igent*, a.[1]

Overdo, -dōō, vt., vi. 20. To do or perform in excess; to harass or fatigue; to cook too much†; to labour too hard[*]. H., *overdo'ing*, p., s.; *overdid'*, prt.; *overdone*, -dŭn', pp., a. 89.

O'verdress, -drĕs, s. 35.[1]

Overdraw' (also fig., to exagg., to carry into caricature):—*Overdress*':—*Overdrink*, -dringk':—*Overdrive*':—*Overdry*'; vt.[1] H., &c. 89. [&c. 91.

Overeager, -ē'-gĕr:—*Overel'egant*†; a.[1] H.,

Overeat, -ēt*é*':—*Overemp'ty*†:—*Overes'timate*; vt.[1] H., &c. 89. [*eit's'ment*, s.[1]

Overes'timate, s.:—*Overexcit'ed*, a.:—*Overex-*

Overeye, -ī' (to superintend†; to observe or remark[*]), vt.:—*O'verfall*†, -fâwl, (a catar-

Over'fatigue, (-tēg'—K., We.), s.[1] [act), s.[5]

Overfatigue, -tēg':—*Overfeed*':—*Overfill*'†:—*Overflŏat*[*] (to overflow; to inundate):—*Overflow'ish*† (ch. fig.); vt.[1] H., &c. 89.

O'verflow, -flō, s. An inundation; superabundance.

Overflow', vt. To spread or pour over (as water or other liq.); to inundate, to deluge; to fill beyond the brim; fig., to overwhelm, to cover (as with numbers):—vi. To run over; to abound; to exuberate. H., &c. 89.

Overflow'ing (lit. or fig.; v. v.), s., a.[1] H., &c. 91.

Overflush', vt.[1]:—*Overfly*', vt.[2] H., &c. 89.

Overfond':—*Overfor'ward*:—*Overfruit'ful*:—*Overfull*'†, -fōōl'; a.[1] H., &c. 91.

Overfreight, -frāt', vt.[1] H., &c. 89.

Overget[*]†, -gĕt', vt. 30. To reach; to overtake.

Overgild, -gild', 30:—*Overglance*', -glânse' (to run over with the eye); vt.[1, 4] H., &c. 89.

Overgird, -gĕrd'†:—*Overgo*'† (to outgo; to surpass):—*Overgorge*':—*Overgrass*'; vt.[1]

O'vergreat†, -grāt (-grāt'—K., Wa., We.), a.[1]

Overgrow, -grō', vt. To cover with growth or herbage; to grow beyond; to rise above:—vi. To grow beyond the fit, usual, or nat. size. H., &c. 89. [ive growth.[1]

O'vergrowth, -grōth, s. Exuberance; excess-

Overhandle, -hănd'l, vt.[1]

Overhang', vt., vi. To impend or hang over; to jut or project over; to lean tow. the observer (as a wall—arch.).[3] H., &c. 89.

Overhar'den, -hârd'n, vt.[1]

O'verhaste, -hāste, s.[1]

Overhasty, -hāste'-e, a.[1] H., &c. 91.

Overhaul, -hâW', vt. = *overhale*[*], -hĂW'. To turn over for examination; to exam. rudely or unceremo.; to re-exam. (as one's accounts); to overtake in chase; to draw or spread over[*]. († or naut.) H., &c. 89.

Overhead, ŏ-ver-hĕd', ad. Above; aloft; in or tow. the zenith or ceiling.[3]

Overhear, -hēr*é*, vt. To hear by accident; to hear someth. addressed only to another.[4] H.,

Overheat, -hēt', vt.[1] H., &c. 89. [&c. 89.

Overissue, -ish'-ōō, s.[1] (bank.; mon.)

O'verjoy, s.[1] (v. v.)

Overjoy', vt. To fill with joy; to transport with delight or gladness.[1] H., *overjoyed*', pp., a.; &c. 89. [*Overlade*, -lād', vt.[1] H., &c. 89.

Overla'bour (*overla'boured*, pp., a.), vt., vi.:—

Overland, ŏ'-vĕr-lănd, a. Passing by land, or ch. by land (as a route).

Overlay'† (to lap or fold over), vt.[3]

Overlarge†, -lârje', a.[1] H., &c. 91.

Overlash' (fig., to exaggerate†§; to satirise inordinately[*]†), vt., vi.[1] H., &c. 89.

Overlav'ish, a.[1, 2] H., &c. 91.

Overlay, -lā', vt. To oppress by excess of weight or power; to place someth. upon; to cover superficially (par. with some diff. subs.); to smother (as with close covering

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5. These fig. correspond to those under *Over-* (q. v.).

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or someth. incumbent); to crush, to overwhelm; to join by a cover or folding over (as two opp. sides).[5] H., *overlaying* (a superfic. covering—scrip.), p., s.; &c. 89.

Overleap, -lēpe', vt. To leap over; fig., to overstep; to escape[a]. H., &c. 89.

O'verleather[a], -lĕth', a. Upper or the upper [leather.

Overless'en, vt.[1]

Overlit'eral, a.:—*O'verlight*[a] (-lit'e—K., We.; too light, or too strong a light), a., a.[1]

Overlie, -lī' (to lie above or upon), vt.[3]

Overlive, -liv' (to outlive, lit. or fig.[a]; to live too long or too well†), vt., vi.:—*Overlived' O'verload*, -lōde, a.[1] [vt.[1] H., &c. 89.

Overlong', a. Too long.

Overlook, ō-vĕr-lo͝ok', vt. To view from a higher place; to be higher, or on more elevated ground; to see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to view fully or exactly.†; to inspect or superin.†; fig., to pass by indulgently, to excuse; also to neglect, to slight. H., *overlook'er* (a superin-

Overlove, -lŭv', vt.[1] [tendent), s.; &c. 89.

Overly'†, ō'-vĕr-le, a. Superficial; slight; careless, negligent.

Overmast, -măst', vt.[1] H., &c. 89.

Overmaster, -măs'- (to overpower, &c.):—*Overmatch'* (to be too powerf. for); vt.[2] H., *O'vermatch*, a.[2] [&c. 89.

O'vermeasure (-mĕzh'—We.), s.[1] [&c. 89.

Overmeasure, -mĕzh'-:—*Overmix'*; vt.[1] H.,

Overmod'est (bashful), a.[1]

O'vermost†, -mōst, a. Highest.

Overmuch‡, ō'-vĕr-mŭtch, -mŭtch'—K., We., We., s., ad. 29. Too much; in too great a degree.[1] H., *o'vermuchness*†§ (superabundance), s. 91. [than sufficient.

O'vermuch† (-mŭtch'—K.), s. A quan. more

Overmul'titude†:—*Overname*[a] (also to name

Overnest‡, -nĕst', a.[1] [over or a series); vt.[1]

Overnight, ō-vĕr-nīt', ō'—S., s. Night before bedtime. H., *overnight'* (pert. to, taken, or done o.), a.; *overnight'* (at or bef. bedtime), ad. 90-1. [-ls (to domineer officially); vt.[1,2]

Overnoise† (to overpower by n.):—*Overoff'ice*†, *Overoffend'ed*† :—*Overofficious*†, -fish'-tis:—*Overpaid*, -pād'; a.[1]

Overpaint' (to colour or describe too strongly[1]): —*Overpass'* (to pass over, lit. or fig.[2]); vt. H., &c. 89. [-sh'ĕnt; a. H., &c. 91.

Overpassionate‡, -păsh'-tin-:—*Overpat'tient*‡, *Overpay*, -pā':—*Overpeople*, -pē'pl; vt.[1] H., &c. 89. [—*Overperch*† (to p. or fly over); vt.[3]

Overpeer†, -pēr' (to overlook; to hover over):

Overper'emptory†, a.[1]

Overpersuade, -swād', vt.[2] H., &c. 89.

Overpic'tūre (lit. or fig.):—*Overply'*; vt.[1]

Overplus, ō'-vĕr-plŭs, s. Surplus.

O'verpoise, -poyze, s.[1,2] (v. v.)

Overpoise' (to outweigh):—*Overpol'ish* (lit. or

Overpon'derous, a.[1] [fig.); vt.[1] H., &c. 89.

Overpost[a], -pōst' (to hasten over quickly), vt.

Overpower, ō-vĕr-pow'-ĕr, vt. 22. To bear down or subdue by superior force (phys. or mor.); to vanquish or overcome; to reduce to silence in action or submission; to oppress by superiority.[2] H., &c. 89.

Overpow'ering, p., a. (v. v.) H., &c. 91.

Overpress' (phys. or mor.; also to crush, to overwhelm):—*Overprize'*; vt.[1,2] H., &c. 89.

Overprompt'.—*Overqual'ify*†; a.[1] H., &c. 91.

Overproportion, -pōr'-shŭn, vt.[1]

Overrake, -rāk' (as heavy seas over a ship at anchor—naut.), vt.[3,5] H., &c. 89.

Overrank‡, -răngk', a.[1] [vt.[1] H., &c. 89.

Overrate, -rāt' (to r. in excess or too highly),

Overraught†, -rĕwt', a. 8. Overreached.

O'verreach, -rēch, s. 29. Act of overreaching (par. of a horse; v. v.).

Overreach', vt. To reach or extend beyond in any direc.; to rise above; fig., to deceive by artifice; to cheat:—vi. To strike (as a horse) the toe of the hind foot ag. the heel or shoe of the fore one. H., *overreach'ing* (appr., cheating or the act of cheating), p., s., a.; *overreach'er*, s.; &c. 89. [&c. 89.

Overread, -rēd' (also to peruse†), vt., vi.[1] H.,

Overready, -rĕd'-e, a.[1] H., &c. 91.

Override', vt. To ride over[a]; to ride too much; fig., to disregard‡; to tyrannise over†. H., *O'verripe* or *over-ripe'*, a.[1] [&c. 89.

Overripen, -rīp'n :—*Overroast'*; vt.[1]

Overrule, -rōōle', vt. 34, 18. To infl. or control by predom. or irresis. power; to govern with supreme power; to supersede or reject (leg.).[2] H., &c. 89.

Overru'ling, a. (v. v.) H., &c. 91.

Overrun', vt. To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover all over; to ravage by hostile incursions; to overspread with numbers; to outrun[a]; to injure by treading down; to cause a line, page, &c., to extend beyond its limits, so as to render readjustm. neces. (as by the inser. of new matter—typ.):—vi. To overflow; to run over. H., &c. 89.

Overrat'urate, vt.[1]

Oversaru'pulous, a.[1] H., &c. 91.

O'verseas (-sē'—K., We.), a. From beyond sea; foreign; passing by sea (as a route).

Oversee, -sē', vt. To supervise or superintend; to overlook or neglect†. H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Overseer, -sē'-ĕr, -sēer'—We., s. An overlooker; appr., one who superintends or manages some establishm. or departm.; (par.) one of two or more parochial officers who

Overself', vt.[1] [have the care of the poor.

Overset', vt. To turn from the proper position or base (lit. or fig.); to upset; to overthrow or subvert; to throw off or over:—vi. To turn or be turned over; to be subverted.[6] H., &c. 89.

Overshade' (to cover with a.; to render dark or gloomy):—*Overshad'ow* (to throw a sh. over; fig., to shelter or protect; to cover with superior infl., good or bad); vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Overshoe, ō'-vĕr-shōō, s. An upper or outer shoe; a golosh.

Overshoot', vt. To shoot beyond the mark (lit. or fig.); to pass swiftly over; to venture too far, to assert too much† (fol. by a resip. pro.):—vi. To fly or pass bey. the mark.[1,6] H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

O'vershot (-shŏt'—K., S.), a. Hav. the water conveyed over the top, and app. above the axle (as a wheel.—mech.).[2]

Oversight, ō'-vĕr-sīte, s. Watchful care[a]; a failing to notice; error, mistake, omission.

Oversize' (to surpass in bulk†; to cover with size or viscid matter†):—*Overskip'*† (to over-

Oversleep', vt.[1] [leap), vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Overslip'† (to allow to slip away; to neglect), vt.

O'verslow‡, -slō, a.[1]

Oversoon‡, -sōōn', ad. Too soon.

Oversor'row, vt.[1] :—*Overspan'*, vt.[3] :—*Over-*

1, 2, 3, 4, 5. These fig. corresp. to those under *Over-* (q. v.).

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speak, -spēk' (to speak too much; to load with pompous lang.), vt.[1]:—*Overspend* (also to harass or fatigue to exhaus.), vt.[1] H., &c. 89. [be s. or s. over), vt., vi. H., &c. 89.
Overspread, -sprĕd' (to s. or scatter over, or to
Overstand† (to stand out too much in bargaining):—*Overstare'* (to stare wildly†; to stare down‡) :—*Overstate'* (to exagg. in statem.): —*Overstep'* (to s. over or beyond; fig., to exceed) :—*Overstock'*:—*Overstore'*; vt.[1] H., &c. 89. [*Overstore* (do.); s.[1]
Overstock (-stŏk'—We.; superabundance) :—
Overstory, -stō-re, s. The upper story. (arch.)
Overstrain', vt., vi.[1]:—*Overstrew*, -strōō' (to spread or scatter over), vt.[2]:—*Overstrike'*[2] (to s. over or beyond), vt.:—*Overstuff'*, vt.: —*Oversupply'*; vt.[1] H., &c. 89.
Oversweaming‡, -sworm'-, a.[1]
Oversway' (to overrule; to bear down):—*Overswell'* (to swell or rise above; to overflow); vt.[2,3] H., &c. 89.
Overt, ō'-vĕrt, a. Open to view; open, pub., manifest. (leg.) H., *o'vertly*, ad. 91.
Overtake, ō-vĕr-tāk', vt. To come up with (as someth. in advance or going before, phys. or ment.); to catch; to come upon; to take by surprise. H., &c. 89.
Overtask, -tăsk':—*Overtax'*; vt.[1].
Overtax‡, s.:—*Overtā'tious*, -tĭs, a.[1]
Overthrow, ō'-vĕr-thro, s. 37. State of being overthrown; ruin; discomfiture, defeat; downfall.
Overthrow', vt. To overturn (lit. or fig.); to throw down; to demolish; to bring to destrue. or to an end (as a gov.); to subvert; to ruin or destroy; to conquer, defeat, subdue.[3] H., &c. 89.
Overthwart†, -thwort', a. Being opposite; crossing perpend.; transverse; perverse, peevish; adverse:—pr. Across; opposite; athwart:—s. A cross or adverse circumstance. H., [*overthwart'ly*†, ad.; *overthwart'ness*†, s. 91.
O'vertime, -tīme, s. Time of employm. or labour beyond the us. hours. (teach.)
Overtire':—*Overtī'tle*[2]; vt.[1] H., &c. 89.
Overtop' (to rise above the top of; fig., to surpass or excel), vt.:—*Overtow'er* (to rise high above; to soar high or too high), vt., vi.[3]
Overtrade‡, s.[1] [H., &c. 89.
Overtrade', vi.:—*Overtrust'*, vt.[1] H., &c. 89.
Overtrip'[2] (to walk nimbly over), vt.[3]
Overture, ō'-vĕr-tūre, -shūre—S., Wa., s. 36, 18. Opening, disclosure, discov.†; a proposal; a kind of mus. prologue introductory to an oratorio, opera, ballet, &c. (mus.)
O'verture, vt. To lay an overture or proposal bef. an eccl. body. (Presb.) [subverted.
O'verturn, s. State of being overturned or
Overturn', vt. To turn or throw from a base or foundation; to overset; to subvert, ruin, overthrow.[5] H., &c. 89.
Overvail, -vāle', or *overveil*, -vāle', vt.[4]
Overval'ue, -ū:—*Overvote'* (to outvote):—*Overwatch*, -wŏtch'; vt.[1] H., &c. 89. [(do.); s.[1]
Overweak'‡ (too w.):—*Overweary*, -wēre'-e
Overweary, -wēre'-e (to subdue with fatigue): —*Overweather*, -wĕth'- (to bruise or batter by viol. of the w.); vt.[1] H., &c. 89.
Overween', -wēne', vi. To think too highly or too favourably (par. of one's self); to reach beyond the truth in thought. H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Overween'ing, -ĭng, a. Holding too high an opin. (par. of one's self); conceited; vain. H., *overween'ingly*, 42, ad.; *overween'ingness*[3], s. 91.
Overweigh, -wā' (to outweigh), vt.[1]
O'verweight, -wāte, s.[1] [whelming.
Overwhelm†, ō'-vĕr-hwĕlm, s. 31. Act of over-
Overwhelm', vt. To overspread or crush with someth. viol. and weighty, that severs or embr. the whole; fig., to immerse or encompass and bear down (as in grief or business); to overpower or subdue; to submerge; to overlook gloomily†. H., &c. (v. t.) 89.
Overwhelm'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *overwhelm'ingly*, ad. 91.
Overwing'[2], vt. To outflank. (mil.)
Overwise, -wīze', a. 35. Wise to affectation or folly. H., *overwise'ly*, ad.; *overwise'ness*[2], s. 91. [H., &c. 89.
Overword, -wûrd':—*Overwork*, -wûrk'; vt.[1]
Overworn, -wōrn', a. Worn out; subdued by toil; spoiled by time or use.[1]
Overwrestle, -rĕs'l (to subdue by wr.), vt.[2]
Overwrought, -râwt', pp., a. 8. Overworked; overlaboured; worked all over.[1,4]
Overyeared†, -yēr'd (too old):—*Overzealed*†, -zēl'd (overzealous):—*Overzealous*, -zĕl'-ŭs; a.[1] H., &c. 91. [also egg-shaped.
Ovicular, o-vĭk'-ū-lăr, a. 18. Pert. to an egg;
Ovidian, o-vĭd'-e-ăn, -yăn†, a. 45. Pert. to or res. Ovid or his poetry.
Oviduct, ō'-ve-dŭkt, s. The tube by wh. the ovum passes from the ovary. (co. anat.)
Oviferous, -vĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. = *ovigerous*, -vĭj'-, 32. Egg-bearing; also the epithet of receptacles in cert. animals wh. receive the eggs after exclus. from the ordin. formative organs (zool.). [*O'viform limestone* = oolite.
Oviform, ō'-ve-form, a. 26. Egg-shaped.—
Ovile, ō'-vīle, a. 45. Ovine.
O'vine, -vīne, a. 45. Pert. to or coms. of sheep.
Oviparous, o-vĭp'-ă-rŭs, a. Prod. young by eggs wh. are hatched after exclusion from the body of the parent, or after discennec. with it. (zool.)
Oviposit, o-ve-pŏz'-ĭt, vt., vi. 35. To deposit or perform the act of depos. eggs (as insects, &c.). H., *ovipos'iting*, p., a.; *ovipos'ited*, pp.; *ovipositing*, *oviposition*, -po-sĭsh'-ŭn, s. (v. i.) 89.
Ovipositor, -pŏz'-ĭt-ŏr, s. 35, 25. The instr. or organ by wh. an insect deposits its eggs, or conducts them to their appr. nidus. (entom.)
Ovisac, ō'-ve-săk, s. The cavity in the ovary, wh. imm. cont. the ovum. (anat.) [(bot.)
O'void, -voyd, a. = *ovoid'al*. 23. Egg-shaped.
Ovolo, ō'-vo-lo, s. A quarter-round moulding freq. cut with repr. of eggs. (arch.)
Ovoviviparous, o-vo-vĭ-, a. Prod. eggs cont. the fœtus alive. (zool.)
Ovule, ō'-vūle, s. = *o'vulum*, -vū-lŭm, L. The body borne by the placenta of a plant, and destined to become its seed. (bot.)
O'vulite, -līte, s. A fossil egg.
Ovum, ō'-vŭm, s. (pl., *o'va*, -vă.) An egg; the body in wh., after impreg., the developm. of the fœtus takes place (anat.); one of the egg-shaped orn. carved on the echinus or ovolo (arch.). [L.]
Owe, ō, vt. Prim., to own†; to be indebted to; to be obliged or bound to pay; to be obliged to ascribe to; to have from, as a conseq.:—

1, 2, 3, 4, 5. These fig. correspond to those under *Over-* (q. v.).

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vi. To be bound or obliged† (in the sense of 'ought'). H., *ōw'ing*, p., a.; *owed*, ōde, prt., pp. (v. 1.) 89.

Owelty, ow'-ĕl-te, s. 23. Diff. paid by one co-parcener to another to equalise a partition.

Owing, ō'-ĭng, a. Due (as a debt); ascribable to (as a cause); imputable to (as an agent).

Owl, owl, s. 23. A cert. nocturnal bird distg. for its hooting, &c. H., *owl'ish* or *owl'-like*, a.; *owl'-light** (dusk), s.; &c. 90.

Owl'et, -ĕt, s. An owl‡; a young owl‡.

Owling, owl'-ĭng, ōōl'—S., s. 22, 21. The offence of convey. sheep or wool for exportation. (leg.) H., *owl'er* (one who), s.; &c. 90.

Own, ōne, a., pro. 16. Bel. to or that wh. belongs to (prec. by a poss. pro.); possessed; peculiar.

Own, vt. To hold or possess by right; to acknowl. as bel. to; to avow; to confess (as a fault or crime). H., *ōwn'ing*, p.; *owned*, ōnd, pp.; *own'er* (rightf. proprietor or possessor), s.; *own'ing*†, s. (v. 1.) 89.

Own'er, -ĕr, s. (v. v.) H., *ōwn'ership* (property; legal right of poss.), s. 90. [existence.

Owre†, owr, s. 28. A large beast of doubtf.

Owse, owze, ōōse—J. & M., s. 23. Crushed or ground bark. (tan.) [and water in a tan-pit.

Owser, ow'-zĕr (v. su.), s. The mixture of bark

Ox, ŏks, s. (pl., *ox'en*.) 40, 45. The generic name of bovine animals; appr., the gelded male of the domestic var., at or near his full growth. H., *ox'-like*, *ox'-eĝed* (hav. large or ox-like eyes), a.; *ox'bane* (a plant), *ox'-bŏw* (yoke for), *ox'ĕye* (app. to sev. plants), *ox'-fĭĝ*, *ox'-gall*, *ox'gang*† (as much land as an ox can plough in a season), *ox'hăal*, *ox'hip* (plants), *ox'stall*, *-stăll*, *ox'tongue*, -ting (a plant), &c., s. 90. [acid.

Oxalate, ŏks'-ă-lāte, s. 40. A salt of oxalic

Oxalic, -ăl'-ĭk, a. Pert. to or from *ox'alis* or sorrel. H., *oxal'io acid*, -ăs-ĭd, s.

Ox'alyle, -ă-ĭll, s. 56. The hypothet. radical of oxalic acid. (chem.)

Oxamic, -ăm'-ĭk, s. The epithet of a cert. acid.

Ox'amide, -ă-mĭd, s. 58. A cert. chem. compound. [*oxidabil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. (v. 1.) 91.

Oxidable, ŏks'-ĭd-ăbl, a. 45. Oxidisable. H., *Ox'idate**, -ĭd-āte, vt. 40. To oxidise. H., *ox'idating*, p., a.; *ox'idated**, pp., a.; *ox'idator*, 25 (a contriv. to cause the air to impinge on a lamp-flame), s.; *oxida'tion*, 36 (act; oper.; &c.; v. 1.), s. 89.

Oxide, ŏks'-ĭd, s. = *ox'ŷde*. 58. A direct compound of oxygen devoid of acid properties. (chem.) [This and the rel. words are also wr. with *y*, but now more us. as given here.]

Ox'idise, -īze, vt. 35, 60. To convert into an oxide:—vi. To become an oxide; to rust†. H., *ox'idising*, p., a.; *ox'idised*, p., a.; *ox'idiser* (he* or that), s.; *ox'idisable*, 45, a.; *ox'idisement* (oxidation; state of rusting†; v. [su.), s. 89.

*Oxiod'ic**, a. Iodic. [su.), s. 89.

*Oxi'odine**, -dĭn, s. 58. Iodic acid.

Ox'ter†, -tĕr, s. The armpit.

Oxychlo'ride, ŏks-o-, s. 42. A comp. cont. an oxide and a chloride; a subchloride.

Ox'yoratet, -krāte, s. Vinegar-and-water sweetened with honey.

Oxycrocous†, -krō'-sh'ŭm, s. 27-8. An old form of plaster cont. saffron.

*Oxyderics**, -dĕr'-ĭks, s. 26, 64. Medicines to sharpen the sight.

Oxygen, ŏks'-e-jĕn, s. 40, 42. Vital air; an elem. gaseous body wh. confers on air its power of suppor. respiration and combus., and wh., by its union with hydrogen, forms water.

Ox'ygenate, -āte, -ĭj'-ĕn—S., vt. To oxygenise. H., *ox'ygenating*, p., a.; *ox'ygenated*, pp., a.; *ox'ygenator*, 25, s.; *oxygena'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Ox'ygenise, -īze, vt., vi. 35, 60. To unite or cause to unite with oxygen. H., *ox'ygenising*, p., a.; *ox'ygenised*, pp., a.; *ox'ygeniser*, s.; *ox'ygenisable*, 45, a.; *ox'ygenisement* (act or oper.), s. 89. [cont., or obt. from oxygen.

Oxygenous, -ĭj'-ĕn-ŭs, a. 32, 42. Pert. to,

Oxygon, ŏks'-e-gŏn, s. 40, 42. An oxygonal figure (par. a triangle).

Oxygonal, -ĭg'-o-năl, a. = *ox'ygonial*, -e-gō'-. 30, 45. Hav. all its angles acute. (geom.)

Oxyhy'drogen, ŏks-e-, a. The epithet of a blow-pipe, a lamp, a microscope, &c., in wh. a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen are employed. [and honey.

Oxymel, ŏks'-e-mĕl, s. A mixture of vinegar

Oxymoron, -mō'-rŏn, s. A fig. in wh. an epithet of quite a contrary signif. is added to a word. (rhet.) [*acid*† = chlorine.

Oxymu'riate†, s. A chloride.—*Oxymuriat'ic*

Oxyopia, ŏks-e-ōpe'-y'd, s. 40-5. Preternat. acute vision. [inflammation.

*Oxyphlegmasy**, -flĕĝ'-măs-e, s. 45. Acute

Oxyphony, -if'-o-ne, s. 42, 45. Acuteness of

Oxyph'orus, -rŭs, s. Platinum-black. [voice.

Oxyprorous, -prō'-rŭs, a. Hav. the hind feelers acute or hatchet-shaped. (entom.)

Ox'yregmy, -rĕg-me, s. Acid eructation.

Oxyrr'hodine†, -ĭr'-ro-dĭn, -dīne—K., Wa., s. 26, 58. A mix. of oil of roses with vinegar of roses. [with vinegar.

*Oxysaccharum**, -e-săk'-, s. Syrup acidulated

Oxysalt, ŏks'-e-sŏlt, a. = *ox'ŷsel*, -sĕl. 42. A salt of wh. both acid and base cont. oxygen.

Oxysul'phuret, s. The sulphuret of an oxide*; com., a mere mix. of a sulphuret with the oxide or hydrate of the base. (chem.)

Oxytone, oks'-e-tōne, a. = *oxyton'ic*. 40, 42. Hav. an acute sound, or the acute accent on the last syllable. (pros.) H., *ox'ytone* (a word or sound wh. &c.), s. 90-1.

Oyer, ŏ'-yĕr, oy'-yĕr‡—K., s. Lit., to hear; h., a hearing.—A court of *O'yer and term'iner*, is a c., constit. by a commis., to hear and determ. causes. (leg.)

Oyes, ō-yĕs', -yīz'—Wa., ŏ'—K., -yā'†—Ja., s. = *oyez*, -yĕz' (the orig. word; wā-yā'—Fr. 99.) Lit., hear ye! the introduc. cry of a pub. crier or usher req. silence and atten- *Oylet*, oy'-lĕt, s. See *Eyelet*. [tion.

Oyster, oys'-tĕr, s. 22, 35. A well-known bivalve shell-fish. H., *oys'ter-plant* (salsify), *oys'ter-shell*, *oys'ter-wench**, *oys'ter-wife**, or *oys'ter-woman*, -wŏŏm- (who sells o.), &c., s. 90. [the nose. (surg.)

Ozæna, o-zē'-nă, s. = *ozæ'na*. A fetid ulcer of

Ozone, o-zōne', s. A pec. subs. (?) or oxygen in a pec. cond. in wh. it assumes new prop. (?), perceived by its odour in air after electric discharges. (chem.) H., *ozon'ised*, 60 (changed into, charged with, or cont.), a. 90.

Ozonometer, -zo-nŏm'-e-tĕr, s. A test to detect the presence and rel. quan. of ozone in the air, &c. (chem.)

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P

P, pe. The sixteenth letter of the Eng. alph. It has only one sound, formed by a close compression of the anterior part of the lips; and differs from *b* eh. in being free from the pec. guttural murmur, or vocality, wh. disting. that letter. It is seldom silent in words purely Englah. 1, 45.

Pabular, păb'-ū-lăr, a. = *pab'ūlous*, -lŭs. 18, 25. Pert. to food; alimental.

Pabulation, -lā'-shŭn, s. The act of feeding, or of procuring provender.

Pab'ulum, -lŭm, s. Food, provender; fuel. (L.)

Paca, pā'-kă, s. A small animal of So. Amer.

Pecane, pē-kāne', s. Pecan (q. v.).

Pacated†, -kāte'-ĕd, a. Appeased.

*Pacation**, -kā'-shŭn, s. The act of appeasing.

Pace, pāse, s. 28. A step; space bet. the two feet in walking (estim. at 2½ feet); gait; degree of celerity; step or gradation in business*; mode of stepping in wh. the legs on the same side are lifted tog., amble (man.) —*Geom.*, *lineal*, or *Roman pace* = 5 feet.

Pace, vt. To meas. by steps or paces; to regulate in motion:—vi. To walk or move; to walk slowly or delib.; to amble (man.; v. s.). H., *pā''cing*, p., a.; *paced* (v. i.), pp., a.; *pā'cer* (par. a horse), s. 89.

Paced, pāste, a. Hav. a par. gait; perfect in paces; going all lengths† (only in a bad sense; in each us. comp.; v. v.).

Pacha, *pā-shăw'*, *pā'-shă*—Br., J. & M., s. 8, 7. Orig., a minister (mil. or learned) of the Sultan; at present, a viceroy, a gov. of a province or city; a bashaw. (Turkey.)

Pachalic, -shăw'-lĭk (v. su.), s. Pert. to a pacha or a pachalic:—s. The office, province, or gov. of a pacha.

Pachyderm, păk'-e-dĕrm, s. 29, 43. (pl., *pach'yderms*, E.; *pachyderm'ata*, Gr.) A pachydermatous animal. (v. i.)

Pachyderm'ata, -ā-tă, s. pl. An order of non-ruminant, hoofed mammals, disting. for the thickness of their skins (as the horse, hog, eleph., &c.—zool.). 64.

Pachyderm'atous, -ā-tŭs, a. Pert. to or den. the pachydermata; thick-skinned.

Pachyopterous, -ŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, a. Thick-winged.

Pacific, pă-sĭf'-ĭk, a. = *pacif'ical**, -ăl. 28. Peace-making; conciliatory; mild, gentle; appeasing; calm, tranquil. H., *pacif'ically*, ad. 21. [Asia. (geog.)

Pacif'ic, s. The ocean lying bet. America and

Pacification, pă-sĭf-ĭk-ā'-shŭn—K., S., We., pās-e-fe-kā'—Wa., s. The act of pacifying or peace-making.

Pacif'icator, -ā-tŭr—Ja., K., S., We., pās-e-fe-kā'-tŭr—P., Wa., We., s. 25. A peace-maker. [conciliatory.

Pacif'icatory, -ā-tŏr-e, a. 25. Tend. to pacify;

Pacify, pās'-e-fī, vt. 28, 43. To quiet or appease (as anger, passion, &c.); to still resentm.; to allay agitation or excitem.; to calm, soothe, tranquillise. H., *pā''cifying*, p.; *pā''cified*, pp., a.; *pā''cifier*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Pack, păk, s. A large bundle or bale tied up for carriage; a horse-load of wool (= 240 *lb.*); h., a burthen or load gen.; a set of playing cards; a collec. of hounds or dogs hunting or kept tog.; a number of persons confederated tog. (in an ill sense); a crowd†§; one who deceives by false appearances†§. H., *pack'-cloth* (c. for packing), *pack'-horse* (a h. empl. for car. p. or baggage), *pack'-mare* (a pedlar who car. a p.), *pack'-saddle* (for p. or burthens), *pack'-staff* (on wh. a trav. occ. supports his p.), *pack'thread* (strong t. or twine for parcels), &c., s. (v. i.) 90, 93.

Pack, vt. To bind tog. or put up for carriage; to place in close order; to send off in haste§; to sort or arrange unfairly† (app. to cards); to select or unite persons for some unjust object† (as to pack a jury):—vi. To be pressed or close; to tie up goods for carriage; to remove or depart in haste§ (us. with *off*); to confederate for ill purposes†. H., *pack'ing*, p., a.; *packed*, pp., a.; *pack'er* (appr., one whose trade is to p.), s.; *pack'-ing* (act; &c.; v. i.), s. 89. [made for packing.

Pack'age, -āje, s. 45. A bundle or bale; charge

Packet, păk'-ĕt, s. A small pack, bundle, or parcel; a despatch-vessel or mail-boat; (more us.) a ves. regul. plying bet. two or more ports, for the conveyance of letters, passengers, and light goods. H., *pack'et-bōat*, *pack'et-ship* (a large p. plying bet. dist. countries), &c., s. 90.

Pack'et, -ĕt, vt. To pack or bind in a parcel or parcels:—vi. To ply with a packet (U. S.). H., *pack'eting*, p.; *pack'eted*, pp.

Packfong, păk'-fŏng, s. A white alloy of arsenic and copper; also German silver. (Chi.)

Pack'ing, -ĭng, s. Materials used in p.; any thing empl. in making close, or water or air tight (mach.). [of the neck of ruminants.

Pack'-woax, -wăks, s. The ligamental matter

Paco, pā'-ko, s. pl. The alpaca. [silver.

Pa'cos, -kŏs, s. A ferruginous ore cont. native

Pact, păkt, s. = *paction*†, păk'-shŭn. A contract; an agreement or covenant.

Pac'tional, -shŭn-ăl, a. By way of agreement.

Pactitious, -tish'-ŭs, a. 36, 27. Settled by agreem. or stipulation.

Pactolian, -tōle'-yăn, a. 45. Pert. to or res. the river *Pacto'lus*, famous for its golden sands (myth.); h., golden, aurif.; promis. or prod. wealth.

Pad, păd, s. Any thing flattened or laid flat (par. if soft); a flat cushion; a low, soft saddle; a footpath, a road†; an easy-paced horse*; a footpad†. (v. i.)

Pad, vt. To stuff, to furn. with padding; to impreg. the pores of cloth with a mordant (cal.-pr.):—vi. To travel slowly†; to rob on foot†; to beat a way smooth and level†. H., *padd'ing*, p.; *padd'ed*, pp., a.; *padd'er* (a foot-pad†), s.; *padd'ing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Pad'ar†, -dăr, s. 25. Groats, coarse meal.

Padd'ing, -ĭng, s. The act of impreg. with a mordant; the stuffing of a coat, saddle, &c.; material used for stuffing. See *Pad*.

Paddle, păd'-l, s. 45. A broad, short, light oar or scull, used for propel. canoes; the blade of an oar or weapon; one of the 'flies' or 'boards' at the circumf. of a water-wheel or paddle-wheel (= *padd'le-bōard*); the foot of a tortoise, &c.* H., *padd'le-box* (cont. the p.-wheel of a steam-boat), *padd'le-staff* (used to clear the plough-share), *padd'le-wheel* (of a steam-boat), &c., s. 90.

Padd'le, vt. To propel, as with an oar or paddle; to feel, to play or toy with*:—vi.

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To row; to beat the water, as with a paddle or the open hand; to play in the water with the hands or feet; to finger†. H., *padd'ling*, p., a.†; *padd'led*, pp.; *padd'ler*, s. 89.

Paddock, păd'-ŭk, s. A small enclosure under pasture, imm. adjoin. the stables of a domain; an enclos. in a park for hound-races†; a toad†.—*Padd'ock-pipe*† or *pad'dwo-pipe*, is the plant lion's-foot; *p.-stool*†, a toad-stool.

Paddy, păd'-e, s. An Irishman§; rice in the husk (E. I.).

Padelion, -e-lī'-tin, s. The herb lion's-foot.

Padisha, pă-dē'-shă, s. One of the titles of the Sultan (Tur.) and of the Shah (Persia).

Padlock, păd'-lŏk, s. A portable lock with a link to pass through a staple or eye. H., (to) *pad'lock*, vt.; &c. 89.

Padnag[a], păd'-năg, s. An ambling nag.

Padra, pă'-drä, s. A superior kind of black tea.

Paduasoy, păd-ū-ă-soy', -u-soy'—S., s. 22. A silk stuff, orig. from *Pad'ua*.

Pæan, pē'-ăn, s. Anc., a song or shout of rejoic. in honour of Apollo; h., a song of triumph.

Pædobap'tist, pē-do-, s. One who approves of or prac. infant baptism. H., *pædobap'tism*, s. 90. See *Ped-*.

Pa'on, -ŏn, s. A foot of four syl. (anc. pros.)

Pagan, pā'-găn, a. Heathen; heathenish. (v. s.)

Pa'gan, s. Lit., a villager†; a heathen; an infidel; any one who is not a Chris., a Jew, or a Mohammedan. H., *pa'ganish*, a. (v. i.) 90.

Pa'ganise, -Iz*e*, vt. 35, 60. To render pagan: —vi. To act like pagans*. H., *pa'ganising*, p.; *pa'ganised*, pp., a. 89.

Pa'ganism, -Izm, s. 35. The relig. worship of the whole human race, exclus. of that portion wh. has embr. Chris., Judaism, or Mohammedanism.

Page, pāj*e*, s. 32. A boy or youth attan. on a great person, rather for show than servitude; one side of the leaf of a book; fig., a book or writings (com. in the pl.). H., *page'hood*†, s. 90.

Page, vt. To mark or number the pages of; to attend as page†. H., *pāg'ing*, p., s.; *paged*, pp., a. 89.

Pageant, pāj'-ănt *or* -ĕnt—K., Ke., Na., S., Sh., Wa., Wo., pā'-jĕnt *or* -jănt—Bu., E., P., We., pā'-je-ănt—Ja., a. 32, 25. Showy, pompous, ostentatious; superficial.

Pageant, pāj'- (v. a.), s. A repr. or exhibition of a gorgeous or splendid charac., carried in a pub. spectacle or procession; someth. intended for mere pomp or display; any thing showy, without stability or duration.

Pa"geant† (v. a.), vt. To exh. in show.

Pageantry, pāj'-ănt-re (v. su.), s. Ostentatious show or display; pompous exh. or spectacle.

Pagina, pāj'-e-nă, s. The surf. of a leaf. (bot.) [L.] [a. 32. Cons. of pages.

Paginal†, pāj'-e-năl—Wa., We., pā'-je—K., S.,

Pagoda, pă-gō'-dă, s. = *pagod*[s], pā'-gŏd. A Hindoo temple cont. an idol, also the idol itself; a gold or silver coin of Hindostan†

Paid, prt., pp. See *Pay*. [(= 8s. or 9s.).

Paigle, pā'gl, s. 45. = *pa'gil*, -jil. The cowslip primrose.

Pail, pāl*e*, s. An open vessel borne by a hinged handle, in wh. liquids are carried. H., *pāil'ful*, -fŏŏl, s. 90.

Paillasse, pāl-yă*s'*, s. 99. A straw-bed; appr., an under mattress of straw. (Fr.)

Pain, pān*e*, s. A sensation in animal bodies var. in degree from alight uneasiness to extr. distress or torture; h. also, mental disquietude or suffering; penalty; punishm. suffered or denounced:—pl. Work, toil, laborious effect, task; the throes or distress of travail. H., *pain'ful*, *pain'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Pain, vt. To give or cause pain to; to afflict with pain (phys. or ment.); to labour or endeavour[s] (fol. by a recip. pro.). H., *pāin'ing*, p.; *pained*, pānd, pp., a. 89.

Pain'ful, -fŏŏl, a. 21. Full of pain; giv. or caus. pain or uneasiness (phys. or ment.); miserable; afflictive; arduous, laborious; industrious*. H., *pain'fully*, 43, ad.; *pain'fulness*, s. (v. s.) 91. [*pain'lessness*, s. 91.

Pain'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *pāin'lessly*, ad.;

Painstaker†, pānz'-tāke-ĕr, s. 35. An indus. or laborious person. [—s. Labour; industry.

Pains'taking†, -ing, a. Laborious; industr.:

Paint, pānt, s. A colouring subs. or pigment (simple, mixed, or app.); appr., oil-paint; colour laid on the face; rouge.

Paint, vt. To cover or besmear with paint or colouring matter; to repr. by delineation and colours; fig., to describe or picture; to diversify with colours either to the eye or to the mind; to deck with artif. colours for orn. or fraud:—vi. To rouge; to prac. painting. H., *pāint'ing*, p., a.†; *paint'ed*, pp., a.; *paint'er* (f., *paint'ress*†; one whose trade or prof. is to p.; the rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or wharf—naut.), s.; *paint'ing* (act, empl., trade, &c.; v. i.), s. 89.

Paint'er, -ĕr, s. (v. v.) H., *paint'er-stāiner* (a p. of coats of arms), *paint'ers' cōlic*, &c., s. 90.

Paint'ing, -ing, s. The art wh., by means of lines and colours, represents on a plane surface all obj. presented to the eye or to the imag.; a picture (appr., an oil-painting); colours or (appr.) paint laid on. (v. v.)

Paint'ure†, -ūre, s. 18. The art of painting.

Pair, pār*e*, s. Two things of a kind suited to each other or used tog.; two of a sort; a couple; a brace; appr., a man and his wife.

Pair, vt. To unite in pairs or couples; to unite as corresp. or as opposite:—vi. To join or be joined in pairs; to couple (as birds, &c.); to suit; to fit (as a counterpart); to pair-off (legis.). H., *pāir'ing*, p., a.†, s.; *paired*, pp. 89.—To *pair-off*, vi., is to sep. from a company in pairs (par. app. to two members, who being of opp. parties, agree to absent thems. on a div.—legis.). H., *pāir'ing* or *pair'ing-off*, s.; &c.—*Pāir'ing-time* = the t. when birds pair.

Paixhan, pāks'-hăn, s. The epithet of a howitzer (= *Paix'han-gun*) for throwing shells of a very large size.

Palace, pāl'-ăs*e*, -ĕs—Wa., -ĕs—K., s. 28, 45. The house or resid. of a prince; h., any house emin. splendid.—The *Pal'ace Court* was a c. hav. juris. in pers. actions exten. 12 miles round Whitehall. [ace; palatial.

Palacious†, pă-lā'-shŭs, a. 27-8. Res. a pal-

Paladin, pāl'-ă-dĭn, s. A knight-errant.

Palæography, pā-le-ŏg'-răf-e, s. 45. Anc. inscriptions and writings, or (more us.) the art of deciphering them. H., *pālæographic* or *pālæographical*, -grăf- (pert. to p.), a.; *pālæog'rapher*, -rā-fĕr (one versed in), s. 90.

Palæology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. 43. A discourse on

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antiquities, or the science or knowl. of them. H., *pălæol'ogist*, -jĭst (one versed in), s. 90.

Palæontology, -ŏn-tŏl'-o-je, s. 43. The science or knowl. of anc. beings; appr., that branch of zool. wh. embr. fossil organic remains. H., *palæontological*, -lŏj'- (pert. to), a.; *palæontol'ogist*, -jĭst (one versed in), s. 90.

Palæosaurus, -o-sâ'r-rŭs, s. An extinct lizard or saurian. (fos.)

Palæotherium, -thēr'-e-ŭm, s. One of a genus of extinct pachyderms of great size. (fos.)

Palæozoic, -o-zō'-ĭk, a. An epithet of the lowest fossiliferous strata; also of the earliest forms of life. (geol.)

Palæstra, pă-lĕ'-strā—S., -lēs'-trā—K., We., s. A place for wrestling or for the athletes; also fig., the exercise of wrestling. (anc. Gr.)

Palæstrice, -strĭs-e, s. 99. The art of wrestling. (Gr.)

Palætiology, pă-lē-te-ŏl'-o-je, s. The science wh. explains, by the laws of causation, the past cond. and changes of the earth. [By We. and his fol., 'e' is substit. for 'æ' in this and all the other allied words; v. sn. et i.]

Palamoud, păl'-ă-mōōd, s. Sago or rice flour flav. with roasted cacao-nuts, and coloured with beet-root.

Palanquin, păl-ăn-kēn', -ăng—S., s. A light cov. carriage, for a single person, borne on the shoulders of men. (Chi., E. I., &c.)

Palatable, păl'-ă-tăbl, -ĕt-ăbl†—K., s. 9, 45. Pleas. to the taste; savoury. H., *pal'atably*, -tăb-le, ad.; *pal'atableness*, s. 91.

Pal'atal, -tăl, a. Pert. to the palate; uttered or formed by aid of the palate (gr.).

Pal'atal, s. A palatal letter. (gr.)

Palate, păl'-ăt, -ĕt†—Wa., -ĕt†—K., s. 45. The upper part or roof of the mouth; fig., taste, relish (corpor. or intellec.); the convex base of the lower lip of a personate corolla (bot.). [relish*.

Pal'ate, vt. To perceive by the taste†; to

Palatial, pă-lā'-shăl, a. 36. Pert. to or becoming a palace; royal, noble, magnificent; palatal†. [a. Palatal.

Palatic†, pă-lăt'-ĭk—Wa., păl'-ă-tĭk—S., We.,

Palatinate, pă-lăt'-ĭn-ăt, s. The province or seigniory of a palatine.

Palatine, păl'-ă-tĭn, a. 45. Pert. to a palace (orig. app. to officers of the ro. household); poss. royal privileges; delegated to hold co. of jus. in his province (as a *count pal'atine* —Contin. Eur.).

Pal'atine, s. A noble invested with royal privileges; a count palatine; a subj. of a palat-

Pal'ative†, -tĭv, a. 45. Palatable. [inate.

Palaver, pă-lā'-vēr, s. 9, 7. Idle talk†; talk intended to deceive§; a pub. delib. or conference (Africa).

Pala'ver§, vt., vi. To deceive by words; to flatter; to hold a palaver. H., *pala'verer*§ (a flatterer), s.; &c. 89.

Pale, pāle, a. Wan; pallid; deficient in colour; white* or whitish; of faint lustre; dim. H., *pale'ly*, 43, ad.; *pale'ness*, s.; *pā'lish* (rather p.), &c., a. (v. i.) 91. H. also—*pale'-eyed*, *pale'-faced*, *pale'-hearted** (dispirited), *pale'-liver*ed§ (cowardly), &c., a.

Pale, s. A narrow piece of wood fastened above and below to a rail (used to enclose grounds); a pointed stake; fig., any thing wh. encloses; space enclosed; district; limit; a broad perpend. stripe in an escutcheon (her.; v. i.).

Pale, vt. To enclose with pales; to enclose, to encompass; to make pale or wan:—vi. To turn or grow pale (ch. poet.). H., *pāl'ing*, p.; *paled*, pp., a. (v. i.); *pāl'ing* (act; also a fence of pales [oft. in pl.], pales collec.), s. 89. [cons. of chaff; husky, chaffy.

Paleaceous, pā-le-ā'-shŭs, a. 27-8. Res. or

Paled, pā'-lĕd, pāled†—K., We., a. 65. Striped.

Palendar†, păl'-ĕn-dăr, s. 25. A kind of

Paleous†, pā'-le-ŭs, a. Chaffy. [coasting vessel.

Palestra, -lēs'-trā, s. See *Palæstra*. H., *pales'trian**, -tre-ăn, *pales'tric*, -trĭk, or *pales'trical*, -ăl (pert. to wrestling), a. 90-1.

Paletot, păl'-tō, păl'-e-tŏt§, s. 99. A light loose frock-coat, ch. for outdoor wear; a winter frock-coat. (Fr.)

Palette, păl'-ĕt, -ĭt†—Wa., s. 13. The little oval slab of wood or ivory on wh. a painter holds his colours while at work.

Palfry, păl'-fre—Bu., Ja., K., P., S., Sh., *pălvĭ'*—Wa., We., Wo., s. 9, 8. A horse for state or show†; a small or gentle horse fit for a lady's use. H., *pal'freyed*†, -frĭd (riding on a p.), a. 90.

Palification, păl-e-fe-kā'-shŭn, pa-le—S., s. The act or prac. of rendering ground firm with posts or piles. (arch.; civ. eng.)

Palilogy, pă-lĭl'-o-je, s. The repetition of a word, or a fragm. of a sentence, for the sake of increased energy; also epizeuxis. (rhet.)

Palimpsest, păl'-ĭmp-sĕst, -ĭm-†, -pă'—We., s. A sort of parchment wh. might be rewrit. on after erasure; h., a MS. wh. has been wr. over a second time, and on wh. the former wr., notw. erasures, is more or less discernible. (bibl.)

Pal'indrome, -ĭn-drōme, s. = *palindromus*, pălĭn'-dro-mŭs, L. A word, verse, or sentence wh. reads the same either backw. or forward.

Palingenesia, păl-ĭn-je-nē'-zh'ă, s. 35. = *palingen'esis*. A new or second birth or creation; regeneration. (phil.; theol.)

Pal'inode, -ōde, s. = *pal'inody*, -ō-de. A poetical recantation.

Palisade, păl-e-sāde', s. = *palisa'do*. A fence formed of pointed stakes set firmly in the ground. (fort.; &c.)

Palisade', vt. To enclose or defend with a palisade. H., *palisād'ing*, p.; *palisād'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Pall, pâwl, s. 8. A cloak or mantle of state (par. of an archbishop); the cloth thrown over the coffin at funerals; a figure res. the Gr. T (her.); the detent or click that, falling bet. the teeth of a wheel, prev. its recoil (hor.; &c.); a nauseating†. See *Pawl*.

Pall, vt. To make vapid or insipid; to dispirit or depress; to weaken or impair; to cloy; to cloak or invest†:—vi. To grow vapid or insipid, or to be so; to lose strength, life, spirit, taste, &c. H., *pall'ing*, p., a.; *palled*, pâwld, pp.; *pall'ing* (act; state; insipidity), s. 89. [by ladies. (anc. Rome.)

Palla, păl'-ă, s. The long upper robe worn

Palladium, păl-lā'-de-ŭm, -lădz'-yŭm†—K., s. 45. Prim., a statue of Pallas, on the preserv. of wh. dep. the safety of anc. Troy; h., any safeguard or effec. security or protec. (par. of the liberties of a people); a rare metal found assoc. with platinum, wh. it much res. (chem.).

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Pallas, păl'-ăs, s. One of the smaller planets (ast.); Minerva (myth.).

Pallet, păl'-ĕt, s. A small mean bed (orig. of straw); a tool or instr. for appl. and spreading leaf-gold (gild.); a small pale (her.); the pieces conn. with the pendulum or balance wh. receive the impulse of the 'swing' or 'balance' wheel (hor.); a palette (pa.); a shaping tool (pot.); a meas. of 3 ounces†.

Pallial, păl'-y'ăl, a. 45. Pert. to a pall or mantle (par. of shell-fishes—mal.).

Palliasse, păl-yăs', s. A paillasse (q. v.).

Palliate, păl'-e-ăt, vt. To clothe†; appr., to cover with excuse; to extenuate; to lessen or soften by favourable repr.; to red. in violence; to ease or mitigate. H., *pal'liating*, p., a.; *pal'liated* (*pal'liatct*, a.), pp., a.; *pallia'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Pal'liative, -ă-tiv, -d—Wa., We., -yd—K., a. 45. Serv. to extenuate; mitigating; alleviating. H., (s) *pal'liative*, s. 90-1.

Pallid, păl'-ĭd, a. Hav. little colour; wan; pale; dim. H., *pal'lidly*, 43, ad.; *pal'lidness*, *pallid'ity*[*], s. 91.

Pal'lier, -yĕr, s. 45. A broader stair than the rest, serv. for a landing. (arch.)

Pal'lium, -le-ŭm, -yŭm†, s. 45. A short, open, white cloak, with a red cross (bestowed on bish. and archb.—Ec. Cath.).

Pallmall, pĕl-mĕl', s. A play in wh. a ball is driven through an iron ring with a mallet so called. H., *Pall Mall'* (a street in London).

Pallor, păl'-ôr, s. 25. Paleness. (L.) [s. 90.

Palm, pâm or pălm, s. 7. The inner part of the hand; an old lineal meas. (= 3 inches); one of the broad triang. extremities of an anchor; a tree of hot climates of many spec., of wh. branches were worn in token of victory; h. fig., superiority, triumph, victory; a kind of flat thimble that fits the palm (naut.). H., *palm'-oil* (a solid reddish-yellow fat), *Palm'-sunday* (the S. next bef. Easter-s.), *palm'-tree*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.—*Palma Christi* (păl-mă) is the castor-oil plant (L.).

Palm, vt. To take or conceal in the hand (as jugglers do); to impose by fraud (with *upon*); to handle or stroke with the hand. H., *palm'ing*, p.; *palmed*, pp.

Palmar, păl'-mdr, a. 9. Of or rel. to the palm; of the breadth of the hand.

Pal'mary[*], -mdr-e, a. 25. Principal, capital.

Palmary, pâm'-dr-e, a. 7. Pert. to a palm.

Palmate, păl'-măt, a. = *pal'mated*, -ĕd. 9. Hav. the shape of the open hand; entirely webbed (as feet).

Palmer, pâm'-ĕr, s. 7. A returned crusader (eccl. hist.); a ferule†.—A *palm'er-worm*, -wûrm, is a hairy w. of vagrant habits.

Palmetto, păl-mĕt'-o, s. 9. The cabbage-tree, a spec. of palm. (W. I., U. S.) [from palmine.

Palmic, păl'-mĭk, a. Noting a fatty acid obt.

Palmiferous, -mĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing palms.

Pal'mine, -mĭn, s. 53. A pec. fatty sube. obt. from castor oil.

Palmiped, păl'-me-pĕd, a. Web-footed.

Pal'miped, s. A web-footed or swimming bird: —pl., *pal'mipeds* (-pĕdz; *palmip'edes*, -dĕz, L.), the order of swimming birds. (orn.)

Palmistry, păl'-mĭs-tre, s. Divination or fortune-telling by the lines of the palm; action of the hand (* or ludic.); a handy trick*. H., *pal'mister* (one who deals in p.), s. 90.

Palmy, pâm'-e, a. 7. Bearing palms; flourishing, prosp., victorious. (v. s.)

Palp, pălp, s. = *pal'pus*, L. (pl., *palpe*, E.; *pal'pi*, L.) A feeler; a jointed sensiferous organ, attached in pairs to the labium or the maxilla (antennæ being situated on the head, and us., bet. or bef. the eyes.—entom.).

Palpable, păl'-pă-bl or -păbl, a. 45. Perceptible by the touch; that may be felt; gross, coarse (opposed to *impalpable*); easily detected; plain, obvious; easily perceptible (as fact or proof). H., *pal'pably*, 43, ad.; *pal'pableness*, *palpability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Palpation, -pă'-shŭn, s. The act of feeling.

Palpebra, păl'-pe-brâ, s. (pl., *pal'pebræ*, -brĕ.) 99. The eyelid. (L.) [the eyebrows.

Palpebral, -pe-brăl, a. Pert. to the eyelids or

Pal'pebrous†, -pe-brŭs, -pĕ'—S., a. Hav. large eyebrows.

Pal'pi, s. pl. See *Palp*. H., *pal'piform*, -pe-, 26 (hav. the form of), *palpigerous*, -plj'- (bearing p.), a. 98.

Palpitate, păl'-pe-tăt, vi. To beat (as the heart); to flutter, throb, pant; to beat or pulsate viol. and irreg. (as the heart aft. exer., or dur. disease or sud. excitem.). H., *pal'pitating*, p., a.; *pal'pitated*, pp.; *palpita'tion*, 36, s. 89. [*ingly*, ad. 91.

Pal'pitating, -tăt-ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *pal'pităt-*

Palsgrave, pălz'-grâv, s. (f., *pals'gravine*, -grâ-vēn.) 8, 35. A count or earl who has the superint. of a royal palace.

Palsical, pălz'-ze-kăl, a. 8, 35. Paralytic.

Palsy, pălz'-ze, s. Paralysis.

Pal'sy, vt. To paralyse. H., *pal'sying*, p.; *pal'sied*, -zĕd, pp., a. 89.

Palter[*], pălt'-tĕr, vt. 8. To squander worthlessly†:—vi. To fail or falter by subterfuge; to shift or dodge. H., (a) *pal'terer*[*], s.; &c. 89.

Paltry, pălt'-tre, a. 8. Ragged; sorry, mean, worthless; contemptible. H., *pal'trily*, 43, ad.; *pal'triness*, s. 91. [marahy.

Paludal, pă-l'ōō'-dăl, a. 18. Pert. to marshes;

Palu'dinous, -dĭn-ŭs, a. Produced in or bel. to marshes; pert. to the *paludina* (păl-ū-dī'-nă, s. pl.), a genus of fresh-water snails.

Paly, pā'-le, a. Pale († or poet.); div. by pales into 4 eq. parts (her.). [clubs, at loo.

Pam, păm, pâm—K., We., s. The knave of

Pampas, pâm'-păz, s. pl. 9. The system of vast plains or prairies of Buenos Ayres.

Pamper, pâm'-pĕr, vt. To feed highly or luxur.; to glut; to gratify to the full. H., *pam'pering*, p.; *pam'pered*, pp., a.; *pam'pering* (also luxuriancy[*]), s. 89.

Pamphlet, pâm'-flĕt, s. 45. A small book cons. of one or more sheets of paper, merely stitched tog., and not bound. (bibl.)

Pamph'let[*], vi. To write a pamphlet or pamphlets. H., *pamph'leting*[*], p., a.; &c. 89.

Pamphleteer, -ēr', s. A writer of pamphlets.

Pamphleteering, -ĭng, a. Writing and publishing pamphlets:—s. The prac. of wr. and p. pamphlets.

Pampre, pâm'-pĕr, s. An orn. cons. of vine leaves and bunches of grapes. (scalp.)

Pan, păn, s. A vessel, broad and gen. shallow, for dom. use; the part of a gun-lock, &c., wh. holds the priming; any thing hollow† (in var. appl.); the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil (= *hard pan*'—agr.); the deity of shepherds (myth.; v. i.).

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Pan, vt. To close or join. († or prov.)
Pan-, pfx. All. (v. i.) [Gr.] [copper.
Panabase, păn'-*ă*-bāse, s. 35. A gray ore of
Panacea, -sē'-*ă*, s. A med. or remedy for all diseases; also a herb. [or biscuit jelly.
Panada, pă-nā'-dă, s. = *pana'do*, -do. Bread
Panary, păn'-ăr-e, a. 25. Of or rel. to bread.
Pan'cake, -kāke, s. A thin cake or pudding formed of fried batter. (cook.)
Pan'carta, -kär't, s. = *pancharta*, -kär'-tă. A roy. charter confirming to a subj. all his possession. (dipl.)
Panch, pănch, s. 9, 29. A thick, strong mat, used to prevent friction. (naut.)
Panchway, pănch'-wā, s. 7. A 4-oared passenger boat. (Bengal.)
Pancratic, păn-krăt'-ĭk, a. = *pancrat'ical*, -ăl. Excelling all in gymnastics; very strong and robust. H., *pan'cratist*, -krā-tĭst (one who &c.), s. 91.
Pancratium, -krā'-sh'ŭm, s. 36. A contest comb. boxing and wrestling. (anc. Gr.)
Pancreas, păng'-kre-ăs—S., Wa., păn'—K., We., s. A glandular viscus, situate under and behind the stomach, that secretes a saliva-like fluid. (anat.) [the pancreas.
Pancreatic, -ăt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to or secreted by
Pandæmonium, păn-de-mō'-ne-ŭm, -mōne-yŭm†—K., s. = *Pandemo'nium*. The 'high capital (or council-chamber) of Satan and his peers'; Hell.
Pandean, -dē'-ăn, a. Pert. to Pan. *Pande'an pipes* (a mus. wind instr. cons. of reeds fast. tog. side by side), s. pl. 91.
Pandect, păn'-dĕkt, s. A treatise wh. cont. the whole of any science:—pl. The 'digest' or collec. of Roman or civ. law published by the Emp. Justinian. [people; epidemic.
Pandemic, -dĕm'-ĭk, a. Incident to a whole
Pander, păn'-dĕr, s. A pimp.
Pan'der, vt., vi. To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion. H., *pan'dĕring*, p., a.; *pan'dĕred*, pp. 89.
Pan'derage, -ĕj, s. = *pan'derism*, -ĭzm. 32, 35. The act, employm., or vices of a pander.
Pan'derly, -le, a. = *pan'derous*†, -ŭs. Pimping.
Pandiculated, -dĭk'-ŭ-lāte-ĕd, a. 18. Stretched out; yawning. [that of agues).
Pandiculation, -lā'-shŭn, s. A yawning (par.
Pandit, păn'-dĭt, s. A learned Brahmin; h., any one preten. to vast learning†. (Pers.)
Pan'dore, -dōre, s. = *pan'dorea*ⁿ, -do-răn. See *Bandore* (the prevail. corrup. of this w.).
Pandours, păn-dōōrs', s. pl. = *pan'door* (We.). 20. A kind of light infantry. (Austria.)
Panduriform, -dū'-re-form, a. = *pan'dūrate*, -rāte. 18, 26. Obovate, fiddle-shaped (app. to leaves.—bot.).
Pane, pāne, s. A square (appr., of glass); a div. or piece in variegated work. H., *pane'less*, &c., a. 90. [squares; variegated.
Paned, pānd, a. Composed of panes or of small
Panegyric, păn-e-jĭr'-ĭk—P., We., Wo., -jĕr'—Ja., K., S., Wa., s. = *panegyr'ical*, -ăl. 15, 26. Cont. praise or eulogy; encomiastic.
Panegyr'ic (v. a.), s. An oration or discourse in praise of some person, action, or virtue; an encomium; praise, eulogy.
Panegyris, -ĕj'-ĕr-ĭs, păn'-e-je-rĭs—S., s. A solemn pub. festival. (anc. Gr.)
Panegyrise, păn'-e-je-rize, pă-nĕj'-ĭr-ĭze—K., vt. 60. To write or pron. a panegyric on; to praise highly:—vi. To bestow praises. H., *pan'egĭrising*, p.; *pan'egyrised*, pp.; *panegyrist* (-jĭr'-ĭst; -nĕj'-ĕr—K.; v. su.), s. 89.
Panel, păn'-ĕl, s. = *pann'el*. An area sunk from the gen. face of the surr. work (arch.); a tympanum, or thin piece of wood, &c., framed or received in the groove of a thicker surr. medium (join.; &c.). See *Pannel*.
Pan'el, vt. = *pann'el*. To form or furn. with panels. H., *pan'elling*, p.; *pan'elled*, pp., a.; *pan'elling* (panels collec.), s. 89.
Pang, păng, s. Extreme pain; (more us.) a sud. paroxysm of extr. pain or anguish (phys. or ment.). [p.; *panged*, pp., a. 89.
Pang, vt. To give extr. pain to. H., *pang'ing*,
Pangolin, păng'-go-lĭn, s. 20. The scaly ant-eater. [groundless (app. only to fear).
Panic, păn'-ĭk, a. Extreme or sudden, but
Pan'ic, s. Extreme or sud. fright or alarm (par. when groundless or inspired by a trifling cause). H., *pan'ic-struck*, a. 90.
Pan'ic, s. A kind of millet (= *pan'ic-grass*), also its seed or grain; buck-wheat.
Panicle, păn'-ĭkl, s. 45. The down on reeds; a raceme bearing branches of flowers, instead of simple ones, centripetally arr. around a lengthened axis (bot.). H., *pan'icled* (furn. with p.), a. 90.
Paniculate, pă-nĭk'-ŭ-lāte, a. = *panic'ulated*, -ĕd. 18. Hav. branches variously subdivided; hav. the flowers in panicles. (bot.)
Panification, păn-e-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. The changes by wh. flour-dough is converted into bread.
Panivorous, pă-nĭv'-o-rŭs, a. Bread-eating.
Panmade, păn-māde', s. A curvet. (man.)
Pann'age, -ĕj, s. 45. The food (mast) wh. swine pick up in the woods; also the agistor's toll for this in the royal forests.
Pannel, păn'-ĕl, s. = *pan'el*. A schedule; appr., the roll cont. the names of persons summoned as jurors, the whole jury (leg.); a prisoner at the bar (Sco. l.). See *Panel*.
Pann'el, s. A kind of rustic saddle; the stomach of a hawk (falc.).
Pann'el, vt. To impannel (q. v.).
Panniele, păn'-ĭkl, s. 45. Panic-grass.
Pannier, păn'-yĕr, s. 45. Prim., a bread-basket†; appr., one of two baskets slung across a horse, &c., for carr. light produce to market; a corbel (arch.).
Pann'ikel†, -e-kĕl, s. The skull.
Pann'ikin†, -kĭn, s. A small tin-cup or mug; a pap saucepan or warmer.
Panophobia, păn-o-fō'-be-ă, s. 45. Hypochondriasis when marked by groundless apprehensions. (med.)
Panoply, păn'-o-ple, s. Complete armour. H., *pan'oplied*, -plĭd (compl. armed), a. 90.
Panopticon, păn-ŏp'-te-kŏn, s. Lit., a place where all is seen; appr., a model prison sugg. by Jer. Bentham; a species of polytechnic institution or pantheon recently estab. in Leicester-square, London.
Panorama, păn-o-rā'-mă, (pref., but less us.) -rä'-mă, s. Lit., a complete or full view; appr., an exhib. cons. of a suitable picture, arr. to form the interior surf. of a cylind. wall or rotunda, and lighted from above, the point of view being in or near the centre.
Panoramic, -răm'-ĭk, a. Pert. to or res. a panorama. [know every thing.
Pansophical, -sŏf'-ĭk-ăl, a. 45. Preten. to

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Pansophy*, păn'-so-fe, s. Universal knowledge.
Panstereora'ma, s. A model or map of a town or country shewing all its parts in relief.
Pansy, păn'-ze, -se—Wa., s. 35. A spec. of violet, heart's-ease.
Pant, pănt, s. 9. Palpitation; panting.
Pant, vi. To palpitate; to breathe rapidly or violently; to play with intermission; to long, to desire ardently (fol. by *after* or *for*). H., ***pant'ing***, p., a.; ***pant'ed***, pp.; ***pant'er***, s.; ***pant'ing*** (palpitation; rapid breathing; longing; &c.), s. 89.
Pantagraph, păn'-tă-grăf, s. 45. An instr. for copying, reduc., or enlarging maps, plans, &c. H., ***pantagraphic***, -grăf', ***pantagraph'ical*** (pert. to or done by a p.), a.; ***pantagraph'ically***, ad. 91.
Pantalets, păn-tă-lĕts', s. pl. Loose drawers worn by females and children.
Pantaloon, -lōōn', s. 20. A garment embr. breeches and stockings in one piece†; an old man or buffoon dressed in pantaloons, one of the ch. charac. in pantomimes:—pl. A kind of trousers fitting closely round the ankles. [*our**. 26, 45. Taking all forms.
Pantamorphic, -morf'-ĭk, a. = ***pantamorph'-***
Pantechnicon, păn-tĕk'-ne-kŏn, s. 29. A repository or place of sale for ev. species of workmanship (appr., a cert. building in London).
Panter, pănt'-ĕr, s. A net†. See ***Pant***.
Pant'ess, -ĕs, pănt'—We., s. Diffic. respiration in a hawk. (falc.)
Pantheism, păn'-the-ĭzm, s. 35-7. The doctr. that nature or the universe is God. (metaph. theol.) H., ***pan'theist***, -ĭst (a believer in p.; also a fol. of Spinosa), s. 90.
Pantheistic, -ĭst'-ĭk, a. = ***pantheist'ical***, -ăl. Pert. to or res. pantheism; bearing the symbols of sev. deities tog. (sculp.).
Pantheon, păn-thē'-ŏn, -ŭn†—Wa., păn'—L., Gr., s. 99. A temple dedicated to all the gods (asc. Gr. and R.); h., a work cont. a full view of myth.; also a place of pub. exhib. in wh. every var. of amusem. is found.
Pan'ther, -thĕr, s. A fierce spotted wild beast
Pan'tile, -tīle, s. A pent-tile. [of Africa.
Pant'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., ***pant'ingly***, ad. 91.
Pant'ler†, -lĕr, s. The officer or servant in a great family, who had charge of the bread.
Pantochronom'eter, păn-to-, s. An instr. wh. performs the offices of a compass, a sun-dial, and a univ. time-dial.
Pantocratic, -to-krăt'-ĭk, a. Of all powers (app. to a new form of microscope). [slipper.
Pantofle, păn-tŏf'-fl, s. = ***pantoufle***, Fr. 99. A
Pan'tograph, s.; &c. See ***Pantagraph***.
Pantography, păn-tŏg'-răf-e, s. 45. Gen. description; entire view.
Pantology, -tŏl'-o-je, s. = ***pantologia***, -lō'-je-ă. A dict. or cyclopædia of univ. knowledge. H., ***pantological***, -lŏj'- (pert. to or res.), a.; ***pantol'ogist*** (one versed in or who wr.), s. 90.
Pantometer†, -tŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for meas. all heights, angles, and distances. H., ***pantom'etry***†, s. 90. [only by mute action.
Pantomime, păn'-to-mīme, s. Representing
Pant'omime, s. A scene or repr. in dumb show; a thea. entertainm. in wh. the tale or plot is wholly or ch. developed by mute action, suppor. by mus., and gorgeous scenery, machinery, &c.; an actor in pantomime; a waiv. mimic (= ***pantomim'ist***).
Pantomimic, -mĭm'-ĭk, a. = ***pantomim'ical***, -ăl. Pert. to or cons. of pantomime. H., ***pantomim'ically***, ad. 91. [(fur.)
Panton, păn'-tŭn, s., s. A cert. form of shoe.
Pantophagist, -tŏf'-ă-jĭst, s. 45. He or that wh. eats every thing.
Pantry, păn'-tre, s. A room or closet for provisions (orig. for bread only).
Panurgy, păn'-ŭr-je—K., We., -ŭr'—S., s. 42. Gen. skill or craft.
Pap, păp, s. A nipple or teat; soft food for infants made of boiled bread; the pulp of fruit*. H., ***papp'y***, a.; ***pap***† (to feed with), vt.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [(young females).
Papa, pă-pă', s. 9, 7. Father (us. by chil. and
Papacy, pā'-pă-se, s. 6. The popedom; the succession of popes; popery.
Papal, pā'-păl, a. Of or rel. to the pope or popedom; popish. H., ***pa'pally***, ad. 91.
Pa'palise, -lze, vt. 60. To make papal:—vi. To conform to popery. H., ***pa'pălising***, p., a.; ***pa'palised***, pp., a.; &c. 89.
Pa'palist*, -lĭst, s. = ***pa'palin***†. A papist.
Papaveraceous, pă-păv-ĕr-ā'-ah'-ŭs, a. 27-8. Pert. to or res. the poppy, or the ***papavera'ceæ*** (-she-ē). [discov. in opium.
Papav'erine, -ĭn, s. 58. An alkaloid recently
Papav'erous, -ŭs, a. Res. or hav. the qual. of the poppy. [(E. and W. I.)
Papaw, pă-pâw', s. 8. A cert. tree or its fruit.
Pape†, pāpe, s. (*f.*, ***pa'pess***†, Eng.). The pope. (Fr.) [h. fig., frail, slight, thin.
Paper, pā'-pĕr, a. Cons. or made of paper;
Pa'per, s. The subs. on wh. we com. write and print, and of wh. books are made; a piece of paper; a single sheet‡ (printed or wr.); a newspaper†; paper-money, also notes and bills of exch. collec. (comm.; mon.); any written instrument; paper-hangings. Among the comp. are—***pa'per-facedg*** (hav. a f. white like p.), a.; ***pāper-cred'it*** (the sys. of dealing on comm. paper or paper-money), ***paper-hang'ings***, -ĭngz (s. pl.; the orn. p. used for walls, &c.), ***pāper-kīte'***, ***pa'per-māker***, ***pa'per-māking*** (art, trade, or bus.), ***pa'per-mill*** (in wh. p. is made), ***pāper-money***, -mŭn'-e (bills of exch., bank-notes, &c., circul. in lieu of coin), ***paper-nau'tilus*** (see ***Nautilus***), ***pa'per-stāiner*** (one whose trade is to make paper-hangings), &c., s. 90.
Pa'per, vt. To cover or furn. with paper; to fold or enclose in paper; to register†. H., ***pa'pĕring***, p., a.; ***pa'pĕred***, pp., a. 89.
Papescent, pă-pĕs'-ĕnt, a. Cont. or res. pap.
Papeterie, păp'-trē, s. 99. A case for paper and other wr. materials. (Fr.)
Paphian, pā'-fe-ăn, pāf'-yăn†—K., a. Pert. to Paphos, or to Venus or her rites; effem-
Pa'phian, s. A Cyprian. [inate; venereal.
Papier-mâché, păp-yā-mă'-shā, s. 99. Pulped paper moulded into forms, and subseq. japanned, &c. (Fr.)
Papilio, pă-pĭl'-yo, s. 45. A butterfly. (L.)
Papilionaceous, -nā'-ah'-ŭs, a. 27-8. Res. a butterfly (app. to the corolla of leguminous plants—bot.).
Papilla, pă-pĭl'-ă, s. = ***papil***, păp'-ĭl, E. A small nipple:—pl., ***papill'æ***, -ē, the minute elevations (terminals of the nerves) found on the tongue, palmar surf. of the fingers, &c. (anat.). [L.]
Papillary, păp'-ĭl-lăr-e—Jo., S., Wa., We.,

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pă-pĭl'-ăr-e-[2]A., Ba., K., Ke., P., Sh., a. 25. Pert. to or res. a nipple or papillæ; covered with papillæ. [nipple.

Papillate, păp'-ĭl-lāt*e*, vi. To grow into a

Papillose, -lōs*e*', păp'—S., We., a. 45. Nipply; papillous; verrucous; warty. [curl-paper.

Papillote, păp'-ĭl-lōt*e*, -ĭl'-yōt—Fr., s. 99. A

Papillous, păp'-ĭl-lŭs—Jo., S., We., pă-pĭl'-ŭs—A., K., P., Sh., Wa., a. Papillary.

*Papised**, pā'-pīzd, a. 60. Papalised.

*Pa'pism**, -pĭzm, s. 35. Popery.

Pa'pist, -pĭst, s. A Ro. Catholic.

Papistic, -pĭst'-ĭk, a. = *papist'ical*, -ăl. Pert.

Pa'pistry, -re, s. Popery. [to popery; popish.

Pappoose, păp-pōōs*e*', s. 20. A young child. (No. Amer. Ind.) [pus (bot.).

Pappous, păp'-ŭs, a. Downy; cov. with a pap-

Papp'us, -ŭs, s. The soft, light, downy matter of cert. seeds; the fine hairy, feath., or membranous calyx of cert. comp. flowers. (bot.)

Papp'y, -e, a. Papescent; soft; succulent.

Papula, păp'-ū-lă, s. (pl., *pap'ūlæ*, -lē.) 18. A pimple. (L.) [papulæ; pimply.

Pap'ulous, -lŭs, a. = *papulōs'*, 45. Cov. with

Papyraceous, păp-e-rā'-sh'ŭs, a. = *papyrean**, -pĭr'-e-ăn. 26-8, 42. Pert. to the papyrus, or to papyri.

Papyrus, pă-pī'-rŭs, s. (pl., *papy'rī*.) 99. A kind of reed of wh. the ancients made the material on wh. they wrote; also a scroll or MS. of this material. (*L.*)

Par, păr, s. 7. State of equality; equal value; equivalence of nominal and market value (i. e., the state of being neither at a discount nor a premium.—mon.; exch.).

Par-, păr, pfx. Part; in part; partly. (v. i.) [L.]

Para, pă-rā', s. A Turkish coin (= ab. ¼*d*).

Para-, păr'-ă, pfx. = *par-* (by contr.). 34, 26. It den. nearness or corresp. of parts; near; by the side of; side by side; &c. (v. i.) [Gr.] 69, 88. [acid. (chem.)

Parabanic, -băn'-ĭk, a. The epithet of a cert.

Parable†, păr'-ăbl, s. 26, 45. Easily obtained.

Par'able, s. A parabole (rhet.); appr., a short relation or tale under wh. someth. else is figured. [H., *par'abled*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Par'able†, vt. To teach or relate in parables.

Parabola, pă-răb'-o-lă, păr-ăb'—S., s. A conic section, or curve, formed by the intersection of a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides. (geom.) [L.] [parable‡. (rhet.) [Gr.]

Parab'ola, -le, s. Similitude; a comparison; a

Parabolic, păr-ă-bŏl'-ĭk, a. 26. Expressed by parable (= *parabol'ical*, -ăl); hav. the form (as a *p. curve*) or generated by the rotation of a parabola (as a *p. conoid* or *p. spindle*—geom.). H., *parabol'ically*, ad. 91.

Parabol'iform, -e-form, a. 26. Res. a parabola.

Paraboloid, pă-răb'-o-loyd, păr-ăb'—S., s. 22. A parabolic conoid; a parabola of one of the higher orders*. (geom.)

Paracelsian, păr-ă-sĕl'-sh'ăn, a. 26, 35. Of or rel. to *Paracel'sus*, or res. his doctr. or practice:—s. A Paracelsist. [celsus.

Paracel'sist, -sĭst, s. A fol. or imit. of Para-

Paracentesis, -sĕn-tē'-sĭs, s. The act or oper. of tapping. (surg.)

Paracen'tric, a. = *paracen'trical*. Deviating from circularity or a centre. (ast.; geom.)

Parachronism, pă-răk'-ro-nĭzm, păr-ăk'—S., s. 29, 35. The error of dating an event later than the truth. (chron.)

Parachrose, păr-ă-krōz*e*', pă'r—We., a. 26, 45. Changing colour by exposure to the weather. (min.)

Par'achute, -shōōt*e*, -shōōt'—S., s. 99. Lit., a guard ag. falling; appr., an apparatus res. an enormous umbrella, for desc. safely from a balloon. (aëros.)

Par'aclete, -klēt*e*, s. Lit., an advocate; appr., the Comforter, the Holy Ghost.

Par'aclose, -klōz*e*, s. 35. A screen sep. a chapel from the body of the church. (arch.)

Paracros'tic, s. A poet. comp. of wh. the first verse cont., in order, all the let. wh. commence the rem. verses of the poem or division. [with cyanogen. (chem.)

Paracyan'ogen, s. A pec. brown solid, isomeric

Parade, pă-rād*e*', s. Show, ostentation†; mil. order or array; the place where troops assemble to do duty, mount guard, &c. (mil.); guard, posture of defence*; act of parrying (fenc.).

Parade', vt. To exh. in show or ostentation; to cause to assemble for inspec. or exercise:—vi. To assem. or pass in mil. order or procession; to walk about, as for show. H., *parād'ing*, p.; *parād'ed*, pp.; *parād'ing* (act, &c.), s. 89.

Paradigm, păr'-ă-dĭm, s. 26, 45. An example, model, or illustr. (rhet.); an ex. of the declen. of a *s.* or the conjug. of a *v.* (gr.).

Paradigmatic, -dĭg-măt'-ĭk, a. = *paradigmat'ical*, -ăl. 30. Cons. of or res. paradigms; exemplary†. H., *paradigmat'ically*, ad. 91.

Paradigmat'ic, s. One who narrated the lives of relig. persons by way of examples. (eccl. hist.) [as an ex. or model.

Paradig'matise†, -mă-tīz*e*, vt. 60. To set forth

Paradise, păr'-ă-dīs*e*, s. 26, 35. Prim., a fruitf. valley or garden; appr., the garden of Eden described in Genesis; h., any region or state of supreme felicity or delight; heaven.

Paradisiacal, -de-sĭ'-ăk-ăl, -zĭ'—Wa., a. 35. = *paradisian**, -dĭzh'-'ăn; *paradisean*†, -sē'-ăn. Pert. or suitable to, or res. paradise.

Paradox, păr'-ă-dŏks, s. 26, 40. That wh. is contrary to received opin., or wh. is seemingly absurd, yet true in fact.

Paradox'ical, -ĭk-ăl, a. Cont. or hav. the nature of a paradox; inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions. H., *paradox'ically*, 43, ad.; *paradox'icalness*, s. 91.

*Paradoxology**, -ŏl'-o-je, s. The knowl. or use of paradoxes. [passage. (anc. arch.)

Par'adrome, -drōm*e*, s. An uncov. gallery or

Par'affine, -ăf-fĭn, s. 58. Tar-oil stearine.

Par'agoge, -gŏ-je—K., S., Sh., -gō'—Br., Wa., We., s. 30, 32. The add. of a letter or syl. to the end of a word. (gr.)

Paragogic, -gŏj'-ĭk, a. = *paragō'gical*, -ăl. Pert. to or lengthening by paragoge.

Paragon, păr'-ă-gŏn, s. 25-6. A model or pattern; someth. supremely excellent; a companion, an equal†; emulation†.

*Par'agon**, vt. To compare; to equal:—vi. To pretend to compar. or equality†. H., *par'agoned*, -gŭnd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Par'agram, -grăm, s. A play upon words; a pun. H., *paragramm'atist*, -ă-tĭst (a punster), s. 90.

Paragraph, păr'-ă-grăf, s. 26, 45. A small subdiv. or distinct part of a connected discourse or writing; the mark (¶) somet. used

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to indic. the commencem. of a p., or to point to a note in the margin (typ.).

*Par'agraph**, vt. To form or introd. into, or write in paragraphs. H., *par'agraphing**, p.; &c. 89.

Paragraph'ic, -ĭk, a. = *paragraph'ical*, -ăl. Cons. of paragraphs or short divisions. H., *paragraph'ically*, ad. 91.

Parahelion, -hēlē'-yŭn, s. Parhelion (q. v.).

Paraleipsis, -lĭpē'-sĭs, s. 99. A preten. omission, or a slight mention, in order to excite the feelings of the hearer. (rhet.)

Paralipomena, -le-pŏm'-ĕn-ă, s. pl. Lit., things omitted; appr., books of a supplementary charac. (bibl.).

Parallactic, -ăl-lăk'-tĭk, a. = *parallac'tical*, -ăl. Pert. to or used to determ. parallax.

Parallax, păr'-ă-lăks, s. 26, 40. Lit., change (app. to place or aspect); appr., the diff. bet. the apparent place of an object, and its true place (ast.; hor.).

Parallel, păr'-ăl-lĕl, a. 34, 26. Lit., lying even, or side by side, with equidistance of parts throughout (app. to lines and surfaces —geom.); h., hav. the same direc. or tendency; res. or equal in all essen. points; like, similar†. H., *par'allelly*, ad. (v. i.) 91.

Par'allel, s. That wh. is parallel; a line marking the latitude (geog.); conformity in all essen. points; resemblance; likeness; comparison made. H., *par'allelless** (matchless), a. (v. i.) 90.—*Par'allel sāiling*, is s. on a p. of latitude (navig.).

Par'allel, vt. To place or set so as to be p.; to level; to equal; to corresp. to; to resemble closely; to compare; to match†. H., *par'alleling*, p.; *par'alleled*, -lĕld, pp., a.; *par'allelable**, a. (v. i.) 89.

Par'allelism, -lĭzm, s. 35. State of being parallel; resemblance; equality; comparison.

Parallelepiped, -lĕl'-e-pĭp-ĕd, s. = *parallelepip'edon*, -ĕd-ŏn, Gr. A prism whose base is a parallelogram. (geom.)

Parallel'ogram, -o-grăm, s. A plane four-sided figure, of wh. the opp. sides are parallel and equal (geom.); any quadrilateral fig. of more length than breadth†. H., *parallelogram'ic, parallelogram'ical* (hav. the prop. of), a. 90.

Parallel'opiped, -pĭp-ĕd, -pī'-pĕd—K., Wa., We., -ōp'-e-pĕd—J. & M., s. = *parallelopip'edon*, -ĕd-ŏn. A parallelepiped.

Paral'ogise, -jīze (v. L), vi. 60. To reason falsely. H., &c. 89.

Paralogism, pă-răl'-o-jĭzm, păr-ăl'—Ja., S., păr'-ă-lo—K., s. 32, 35. An illogical argum.; a conclus. unwarranted by the premises.

Paral'ogy, -je, s. Sophistry. [(log.; rhet.)

Par'alyse, păr'-ă-lĭze, vt. 26, 60. To strike with, or as with paralysis; to deprive of strength (phys. or ment.); to make useless; to deaden, to benumb. H., *par'alysing*, p., a.; *par'alysed*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Paralysis, pă-răl'-e-sĭs, păr-ăl'—S., s. 42, 35. Loss of the power of volun. motion or sensation, or both, in any part of the body, palsy (path.); an abolition of function (vital or mental).

Paralytic, păr-ă-lĭt'-ĭk, a. = *paralyt'ical*, -ăl. 26, 42. Affec. with, or inclined or tend. to paralysis; palsied.

Paralyt'ic, s. A person affec. with paralysis.

Parameter, pă-răm'-e-tĕr, păr-ăm'—S., s. A cert. constant straight line bel. to the conic sections; the constant quan. wh. enters into the equation of a curve (geom.).

Paramide:—*Paramor'phine*:—*Param'ylene*:—*Paranaph'thaline*:—*Paran'thine* (scapolite—min.):—*Parapec'tine*:—*Parophosphor'ic acid* (monobasic phosph. a.):—*Paratartar'ic acid* (racemic acid), &c. (all chem. comp.), s. 88, 92.

Paramount, păr'-ă-mownt, a. 26, 23. Superior, hav. the highest title or juris. (fol. by *to*); eminent, chief; of the highest order; superior to all others.

Par'amount, s. The chief. (v. a.)

Par'amour, -mōōr, s. 99. A lover or wooer (now only used in a loose or ill sense); a sweetheart or mistress†. (Fr.)

Par'anymph, -nĭmf, s. 45. A bridesman†; a master of the feast (scrip.).

Par'apegm, -pĕm, s. = *parapegma*, -pĕg'-mă (pl., *parapeg'mata*), Gr. 99. A brazen table, or a tablet, on wh. laws, &c., or ast. phenomena, were anc. engraved, and exposed to view.

Parapet, păr'-ă-pĕt, s. 26. A wall breast-high (arch.); the wall or screen on the edge of a rampart (fort.). [a signature. (dipl.)

Paraph, păr'-ăf, s. A mark or flourish after

Paraphernalia, păr-ă-fĕr-nāl'-y'ă, s. pl. 26, 45. Goods (as apparel, jewels, &c.) held to bel. to a wife, accor. to her degree (civ. l.); h., ornaments of dress generally.

Paraphimosis, -fe-mō'-sĭs, s. A morbid contr. of the prepuce behind the glans. (surg.)

Paraphonia, -fō'-ne-ă, s. 45. Alteration of voice.

Paraphrase, păr'-ă-frāze, s. 26, 35. A rendering or explan. of some text, passage, or wr., in a more clear and ample manner than the orig.; pop., a loose or free translation.

Par'aphrase, vt. To render or interpret fully; to make a free translation of:—vi. To make or write a paraphrase. (v. s.) H., *par'aphrasing*, p.; *par'aphrased*, pp., a.; *par'aphrast*, -frăst (one who), s. 89.

Paraphrastic, -frăst'-ĭc, a. = *paraphrast'ical*, -ăl. Hav. the nature of a paraphrase; ample in explan.; not verbal or literal. H., *paraphrast'ically*, ad. 91.

Par'aplegy, -ple-je, -plĕj-e—S., s. = *paraple'gia*, -je-ă, L. Paralysis of the upper or of the lower half of the body. (path.)

Paraquet', *paraquito*, -kē'-to, s. See *Paroquet*.

Parasang, păr'-ă-săng, -săng'—S., s. 26, 35. A Persian measure (= ab. 3¾ miles).

Parascenium, păr-ă-sēne'-e-ŭm, s. 26-8, 45. The 'tiring-room' or 'green-room' of a Roman theatre; the postscenium. [tory.

Parasceuastic, -sū-ăs'-tĭk, a. 18, 28. Preparatory.

Par'asceve, -sēve, -sē'-ve—We., s. Preparation; appr., the Sabbath-eve of the Jews.

Parasclene, -sĕ-lē'-ne, s. (pl., *parasele'næ*, -nē.) A mock moon or lunar halo. (meteor.)

Parasite, păr'-ă-sīte, s. 34, 26. Lit., one who dines with others; appr., one who freq. the tables of the rich, and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a sycophant; a plant wh. grows into the tissue of another species, and feeds upon its juices (bot.); an epiphyte*; a parasitical insect or animal (zool.). H., *par'asītism*, -tĭzm (-sĭt—We.; behav. or manners of a), s. 90.

Parasitic, -sĭt'-ĭk, a. = *parasit'ical*, -ăl. Res.

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a parasite; fawning; sycophantic; living and feeding on other plants or animals (bot.; zool.). H., *par'asitically*, ad. 91.

Parasol, pâr'-ăs-ŏll, -sôle'—S., -ăsol'ᵉᵍ, s. 35. A small var. of umbrella car. by ladies as a

Parasolette, -ĕt', s. A small parasol. [sun-shade.

Parasyllab'ic, pâr-ă-, a. 26. Hav. an equal number of syllables. (gr.)

Paratasis, -tăks'-ĭs, s. A mere ranging of unconn. propositions after each other as they arise in the mind (the opp. to syntax.—gr.).

Parathesis, pâ-răth'-e-sĭs, pâr-ăth'—S., s. 37. Apposition (as of two s. in the same case—gr.); a short hint or parenthet. notice, to be afterw. expanded (rhet.); the matter bet. two crotchets ([ ]—typ.).

Paratomous, -răt'-o-mŭs, a. Hav. an indeterm. number of faces of cleavage. (min.)

Paravail, pâr-ă-vāle', s. The epithet of the lowest tenant holding under a mediate lord. (feu. l.) [to half boil. H., &c. 89.

Parboil, pâr'-boyl, vt. 7, 22. To boil in part;

Par'buckle, -bŭkl, s. 45. A purchase cons. of a rope or ropes, wh. being fastened at one end, and passed around a cask, or other heavy cylind. body, are pulled upon at the other. (naut.) H., *par'buckle* (to hoist, lower, or roll with), vt.; &c. 89.

Parcel, pâr'-sĕl, s. 7. A part; a portion of any thing sep. taken or selec.; a quan.; a mass; a part bel. to a whole; (more us.) a small bundle or package of goods; a number of persons†, a n. or quan.† (in contempt).

Par'cel, vt. To div. into or 'put up' in portions or parcels; to make up into a mass†; to cover with tarred canvas, and then bind with spun-yarn (as a rope, &c.—naut.). H., *par'celling*, p.; *par'celled*, pp.; *par'celling* (stuff used for p.—naut.), s. 89, 48.

Parcenary, pârs'-ĕn-ăr-e, s. 25. Coheirship; joint tenancy by descent. (leg.) [ener.

Par''cener, -ĕn-ĕr, s. A joint-heir or copar-

Parch, pârch, vt. 29. To burn slightly and superficially; to scorch; to dry to extremity: —vi. To be scorched; to become very dry. H., *parch'ing*, p., a.; *parched*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Parched, pârcht, pârch'-ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *parch'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *parch'edness*, s. 91.

Parch'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *parch'ingly*, ad. 91. [sheep or goat prep. for writing on.

Parchment, pârch'-mĕnt, s. 29. The skin of a

Parcity†, -pâr'-ăsĭt-e, s. Sparingness.

*Pard*ᵃᵉ, pârd, s. = *pard'ălet*†. 7. The leopard; any spotted beast († or poet.).

Pardon, pâr'dn, -dŭnᵍ—K., s. 17, 45. Forgiveness; remission of a penalty or punishm.; the offic. warrant of a penalty remitted (leg.).

Par'don, vt. To grant forgiveness of (as an offence or crime); to grant remis. of (as a penalty or punishm.); to excuse, forgive, remit. H., *par'doning*, p., a.; *par'doned*, -dŭnd, pp., a.; *par'doner*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Par'donable, -ăbl, a. 45. That may be p.; venial; excusable. H., *par'donably*, 43, ad.; *par'donableness*, s. 91.

Pare, pâre, vt. To cut or shave off (as the surf. or extrem.; somet. with *off* or *away*); to diminish by little and little. H., *pâr'ing*, p.; *pared*, pp., a.; *pâr'er* (he or that), s.; *pâr'ing* (act., &c.; v. i.), s. 89.

*Paregoric*ᵏ, pâr-e-gŏr'-ĭk, a. 34, 96. That comforts or assuages pain; anodyne.

Paregor'ic, s. An anodyne*; appr., comp. tinct. of camphor† (Ph. L.; = *paregor'ic elixir*†); (in Sco.) ammon. tinct. of opium† (Ph. E.).

Parelcon, pâ-rĕl'-kŏn, pâr'-ĕl—K., s. The add. of a syl. or a particle to the end of a pro., v., or adverb. (gr.)

Parembole, -rĕm'-bo-le, s. Someth. thrown into a sentence, and more closely conn. with it than a com. parenthesis. (rhet.)

Parenchyma, pâ-rĕng'-ke-mâ, pâr-ĕn-kī'-*mâ* —Br., s. 29, 45. A spongy subs.; appr., the spongy and cellular tissue forming the interior part of the vissera (anat.); pith or pulp (bot.).

Parenchymatous, pâr-ĕn-kĭm'-ă-tŭs, a. = *parenchymous*, -rĕng'-ke-mŭs. 42-5. Pert. to parenchyma; spongy; soft; pithy. (v. s.).

*Parenesis*ᵃ, pâ-rĕn'-e-sĭs—K., ăh., Wa., We., pâr-ē'-ne—S., -nē'—Jo., s. Persuasion; exhortation. [-ăl. Hortatory; encouraging.

Parenetic, pâr-e-nĕt'-ĭk, a. = *parenet'ical*, *Parent*, pâre'-ĕnt, pâ'-rĕnt*ŋ—K., ăh., Wa., s. 6, 34. A father or mother; fig., cause, source. H., *pâr'entless*, a. (v. l.) 90.

Pa''rentage, -ăje, s. 45. Extraction; birth.

Parental, pâ-rĕnt'-ăl, a. Pert. to or becoming a p. or parents; tender; affectionate. H., *parent'ally*, ad. 91.

Parentation†, pâr-ĕn-tā'-shŭn, s. Someth. done or said in honour of dead relations.

Parenthesis, pâ-rĕn'-the-sĭs, pâr-ĕn'—S., s. (pl., *paren'theses*, -sēz.) 37, 93. Someth. inserted 'by the way' in a sentence, and wh., without being gr. conn. with it, serves to explain or qualify some detached portion of it, or to convey add. information (rhet.); also the marks ( ) bet. wh. p. are us. printed.

Parenthetic, pâr-ĕn-thĕt'-ĭk, a. = *parenthet'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to or expr. in a parenthesis; using or aboun. in parentheses. H., *parenthet'ically*, ad. 91. [one who kills a parent.

Parenticide, pâ-rĕnt'-e-sīde, s. A killing of, or

Parget, pâr'-jĕt, s. Rough plaster used to line chimney-flues. (arch.)

Par'get, vt. To cover with parget; to plaster walls*; to paint†. H., *par'getting* (also plastering or plaster), p., s.; *par'gĕter*ᵃ (a plasterer), s.; &c. 89.

Parhelion, pâr-hēl'-yŭn, s. (pl., *parhēl'ia*, -y'ă.) 31, 45. A mock sun appearing near the true one. (meteor.)

Pariah, pâr'-e-ăh, pâ'-re-ăh—We., s. = *par'ia*, -e-ăh. 26. One of the lowest class of the people in Hindostan, without caste, and neither Hindoo nor Mussulmanic; h., an outcast. [cards of a sort at cert. games.

Parial, pâ-rī'-ăl, s. A *'pâir roy'al'* or three

Parian, pâre'-e-ăn, a. 45. Pert. to or found in the isle of *Pa'ros*.

Parietal, pâ-rī'-e-tăl, a. Pert. to or within walls; constit. the sides or walls (anat.); growing from the inner lining or wall of another organ (bot.).

Pari'etary, -târ-e, s. 25. Wall-pellitory.

Pari'etine†, -tĭn, s. 45. A piece of a wall.

Parilline, -rĭl'-ĭn, s. = *parillinic acid*, -lĭn'-ĭk-ăs-ĭd. Sarsaparilline.

Paring, pâre'-ĭng, s. That wh. is pared off; rind sep. from fruit, &c.—*Pâr'ing and burning*, is the act or prac. of paring off the surf. of worn-out grass land, moor, &c., burning

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it, and ws. the ashes on the same land under tillage (sgr.).

Parish, pâr'-ish, pâr'-rish—Wa., a. 34, 26. Parochial; empl. or maintained by the parish.—*Par'ish clerk* = a layman who leads the responses. See *Clerk*.

Par'ish, s. Prim., an eccl. div. of a town or district subj. to the ministry of one pastor; a precinct or district hav. officers, and gen. a church, &c., of its own, and supp. its own poor; a precinct or district purely eccl. (Sco.).

Parishioner, pâ-rish'-ün-ĕr, s. One who bel. to a parish. [native or inhab. of Paris.

Parisian, pâ-rĭz'-yăn, -rĭsh'-'ăn†, s. 36. A

Parisyllab'ic, pâr-ĕ-, a. Hav. equal syl. in all its inflections. (gr.)

Par'itor, s. An apparitor (q. v.). [blance.

Parity, pâr'-ĭt-ĕ, s. 9, 26. Equality; resem-

Park, pârk, s. 7. A consid. extent of enclosed pasture and wood land, surr. or adjoin. a mansion, devoted to recreation or the chase, and par. to the supp. of a herd of deer; an enclosed green space in cities for exerc. or amusement; a train or assemblage (app. to the heavy ordnance, &c., of an army). H., *park'er*[n] (a park-keeper), *park'leaves* (a plant), &c., s. 20.

Park, vt. To enclose (as a park); to bring tog. in a park or compact body (as artillery, &c.). H., *parked*, pp.; &c. 89.

Parlance, pâr'-länse, s. 28. Conversation; talk; idiom of com. talk.

Parley, pâr'-le, s. Talk; mut. discourse or conversation; appr., a conference with an enemy in war; oral treaty; a signal of desire to parley beaten on a drum (mil.).

Par'ley, vi. To treat or discuss orally; to talk; to confer with an enemy. H., *par'leying*, p.; *par'leyed*, -lĭd, pp.

Parliament, pâr'-le-mĕnt, -lă—K., s. The gen. council of the nation (king, lords, and commons) constit. the legislature; pop., the Ho. of Lords and the Ho. of Commons (G. B., and Ir.); cert. high courts of justice (France bef. the Rev.).

Parliamentarian, -ăr'é-e-ăn, a. 45. Serv. or adhering to the Parliament, in opp. to Charles I. H., (a) *Parliamentăr'ian*, or *Parliamenteer*[n], -ĕr', s. 91.

Parliament'ary, -ĕr-e, -ĕr-e—K., a. 25. Pert. or suitable to p.; enacted or done by p.; accor. to the rules and usages of legis. bodies.

Parlour, pâr'-lŭr, s. 45, 56. Orig., the room in a nunnery or monastery set apart for receptions or for converse; appr., an apartm. on the entrance-floor of a house, ordin. used as a sitting-room, or for com. receptions, entertainm., &c.; a better room in a tavern than the tap-room†.

Par'lous†, -lŭs, a. Shrewd; sprightly; waggish. H. *par'lousness*†, s. 91.

Parmesan, pâr-me-zăn', s. 35. Of or from *Par'ma*:—s. Cheese from Parma†.

Parnassian, -năsh'-'ăn, a. 35. Pert. to *Parnas'sus*, the moun. sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Parochial, pâ-rō'-ke-ăl, a. 22. Of or rel. to a parish. H., *paro'chially*, 43, ad.; *parochial'ity*[n], -ĭt-e, s. 91. [ioner.

Paro'chian†, -ăn, a. Parochial:—s. A parish-

Parodic, pâ-rŏd'-ĭk, a. = *parod'ical*, -ăl. Cont. or res. parody; ascen. or desc. in arith. progression (alg.).

Parody, pâr'-o-de, s. 9, 26. A poet. pleasantry in wh. matter of a grave or serious nature on one subj. is altered and applied to another, in a manner ridic. or burlesque; a maxim or proverb[n].

Par'ody, vt. = *par'odist*†, -dĭze, 60. To alter and apply in parody. H., *par'odying*, p.; *par'odied*, -dĭd, pp.; (a) *par'odist*, s.; 89.

Parol, pâr'-ŏle—Br., K., S., *pâ-rōle'*—Wa., We., a. = *par'ole*. By word of mouth (as opp. to *written*); oral; verbal. (leg.)

Parole, pâ-rōle', s. Word of mouth; oral declar., also pleadings in a suit (leg.); word of honour (par. of a pris. of war in return for indulgences or condit. discharge), also the daily pass-word in camp or garrison (mil.).

Paronomasia, pâr-o-no-mā'-zh'd, -zhe-d—S., Wa., s. = *paronomasy*, -nŏm'-ă-se (—We.; -nō''—K.; pâr'-ŏn-o—S.). 26, 35. A rhet. fig. in wh. words sim. in sound are set in opp. or antithesis (as they are 'fiends—not friends').

Paronomastic, -mās'-tĭk, a. = *paronomas'tical*, -ăl. Pert. to paronomasia; cons. in a play upon words. [(surg.)

Paronychia, -nĭk'-y'ă, s. 29, 45. A whitlow.

Paronyme, pâr'-o-nīm, s. 26, 42. A paronymous word.

Paronymous, pâ-rŏn'-e-mŭs, pâr-ŏn'—S., a. Of like deriv., but not synonymous (as words); kindred; allied. (gr.) H., *paron'ymy*, -me (qual. of being p.), s. 91.

Paroquet, pâr-o-kĕt'—S., pâr'—Wa., We., -kĕte[n]—K., s. A species of small parrot.

Parotid, pâ-rŏt'-ĭd, pâr'—Jo., a. Pert. to or den. the parotides (v. i.).

Parotis, -rō'-tĭs, pâr-ŏ'—S., s. (pl., *parot'ides*, -dēz.) 99. The parotid or salivary gland, situate below and bef. the ear, near the artic. of the lower jaw.

Parotitis, pâr-o-tī'-tĭs, s. 99. Inflam. of the parotid glands; the mumps. (path.)

Paroxysm, pâr'-ŏks-ĭzm, s. 26, 35. A fit of disease (bod. or ment.), or of rage, passion, &c.; the periodical exacerbation of a disease (med.). [in paroxysms.

Paroxysmal, -ĭz'-măl, a. 35. Pert. to or occur.

Parquetry, pâr'-kĕt-re, s. 99. Figured inlaid work wholly of wood, empl. ch. for floors, &c. (cab.-w.) [of its second year.

Parr, pâr, s. The salmon until near the end

Parrakeet, pâr-rā-kēt', pâr'—We., s. A paroquet (q. v.).

Parrel, pâr'-rĕl, s. The trucks or collar of greased rope, by wh. the yards slide up and down the mast. (naut.)

Parricidal, pâr-re-sī'-dăl, pâr'—S., a. = *parricidious*[n], -sĭd'-yŭs. 9, 26; 45. Pert. to, tainted with, or committing parricide.

Par'ricide, -sĭde, s. Prim., the murder or the murderer of a father (or, in an exten. sense, of either parent); fig., the destroyer of any near relative, or of any person or thing to whom reverence is due (as a patron, one's country, &c.); the crime of parricide.

Par'rock, -rŭk, s. 25. A paddock. (prov.)

Parrot, pâr'-rŭt, s. 25-6. A bird of sev. spe., remar. for imit. the human voice. H., *par'rot-like*, a.; *par'rotry*†, -re (servile imitation), s. 90. H. also—*par'rot-cŏal* (cannel-coal), *par'rot-fish* (of trop. seas), &c., s.

Parry†, pâr'-re, s. 9, 26. An act of parrying.

Par'ry, vt. To ward off (as a thrust or blow);

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to stop or turn aside:—vi. To ward off; to fence. (fenc.) H., *par'rying*, p., s.; *par'ried*, -rid, pp. 89.

Parse, pārz, vt. 7. To resolve a sentence into its elements, or parts of speech, and to point out their rel. to each other. (gr.) H., *pars'ing*, p., a.; *parsed*, pp.; *pars'ing* (act or art of), s. 89.

Parsee, pär'-sē—Br., We., -sē'—S., s. 35. One of the Persian refugees (Guebres) now settled in India. H., *par'sēēism* (fire-worship), s. 90.

Parsimonious, pär-se-mōnᵗ-ē-ŭs, -ŭsᵗ—K., a. 16, 45. Sparing in the use of money; frugal; (in an ill sense) covetous, niggardly. H., *parsimōn'iously*, 43, ad.; *parsimōn'iousness*, or *par'simony*, -se-mŭn-e, s. 91.

Parsley, pärs'-le, s. A cert. pot-herb.

Pars'nep, -nĕp, s. A plant, also its root.

Parson, pär'sn, -sŭnᵗ—K., Sh., s. 45. A priest who has full poss. of all the rights of a parochial church (leg.); a clergyman, a minister†§.

Par'sonage, -ĭj, s. 45. A parochial benefice*; the house (= *par'sonage-house*), &c., appr. to the resid. of the incumbent.

*Parsonic*ᵉ†, -sŏn'-ĭk, a. Pert. or suited to, or res. a parson. H., *parson'ically*ᵉ†, ad. 91.

Part†, pärt, ad. 7. Partly.

Part, s. Someth. less than the whole; a portion, piece, or fragm., either bel. to or sep. from a whole thing; a quan. helping to make up a larger quan.; a component particle; a member; an ingredient; par. division; individ. share; proportional quan.; concern, interest; side, party; someth. rel. or bel. to; that wh. concerns one; share of labour, action, infl., or duty; par. office or bus.; action, conduct; a submultiple (math.); one of the div. wh. make up the harmony or tune (mus.); charac. appropriated (thea.): —pl. Qual., powers, faculties, accomplishm.; remar. mental powers; quarters, regions, districts. H., *part'ed*† (hav. parts; v. v.), a. 90.—In *good part* = favourably; in a friendly manner:—in *ill part* = unfav.; with displeasure:—*for the most part*† = commonly.—*Part of speech* = one of the kinds or classes of words (as *a.*, *s.*, *v.*, &c.) of wh. sentences or lang. is composed (gr.).

Part, vt. To divide or separate; to sever or disunite; to make or red. into parts; to distribute; to sep., to put or keep asunder; to sep. (as metals); to break (as a rope—naut.): —vi. To be sep. or detached; to quit each other; to take or bid farewell; to have a part or share; to depart; to be torn asunder (as a rope—naut.); to resign, lose, or be separated (fol. by *from*). H., *part'ing*, p., a.; *part'ed*, pp., a.; *part'er*, s.; *part'able*ᵉ, *part'ible*, a.; *part'ing* (act; division; sep.; &c.), s. (v. i.) 89. [distribution.

*Part'age*ᵉ, -ĭj, s. 45. Division; severance;

Partake, pär-tākᵉ, vt. To have a part in; to share; to impart†:—vi. To have or to take a part or share in com. with others (fol. by *of*; seldom by *in*); to participate; to have someth. of the prop., nature, qual., claim, right, &c.; to be admitted. H., *partāk'ing*, p.; *partook*, -tōōkᵗ, prt.; *partāk'en*, pp.; *partāk'er*, s.; *partāk'ing* (combination in an evil design—leg.), s. 89. See *Par-*.

Parterre, pär-tārᵉ', s. 99. A system of beds of flowers and evergreens, with level interven. spaces of turf or gravel for walking on (gard.); the pit of a theatreᵉ. (Fr.)

Parthenic, pär-thĕn'-ĭk, a. Pert. to the Spartan *Parthenæ* (-ē).

Parthenogen'esis, -thĕn-o-, s. 37. Reproduction without the imm. stimulus of the male prin. (as that of plants, comp. polypes, &c., by gemmation.—phys.).

Par'thenon, -the-nŏn, s. The celebr. temple of Minerva, in the Acropolis of Athens.

Partheu'ope, -o-pe, s. One of the rec. discov. smaller planets. (ast.)

Partial, pär'-sh'ăl, a. 36, 27. Inclined or preinclined to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a ques., more than another; inclined to favour without reason; unduly biassed; prejudiced; affec. or rel. to a part only (as opp. to *gen.*, *total*, or *universal*); hav. a strong preference or inclin. (fol. by *to*); subordinate (bot.). H., *par'tially*, 43, ad.; *partiality*, -she-ăl'-ĭt-e (-sh'ăl'—We.), s. 91.

Par'tialise†, -ĭzᵉ, vt. 60. To render partial.

Par'tialist, -ĭst, s. One who holds that the atonement affects only the elect. (theol.)

Partible, pärt'-ĭbl, a. 45. That may be parted; div.; separable. H., *partibil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Participant, pär-tĭs'-e-pănt, a. 28. Sharing, partaking (fol. by *of*). H., *parti"cipantly*, *Participant*, -tĭs'-, s. A partaker. [ad. 91.

Participate, pär-tĭs'-e-pāt, -ĭp-ātsᵉ—K., vt. 28. To partake; to share:—vi. To partake (q. v.); to have part of more things than one (in each us. with *of* or *in*). H., *parti"cipating* (-tĭs'-), p.; *parti"cipated*, pp.; *parti"cipātor*, 25, s.; *parti"cipable*, 45, a.; *participa'tion* (act; state), s. 89. See *Par-*.

Participative, -tĭs'-e-pā-tĭv, -pă—We., a. 23, 45. Able or tend. to participate. H., *parti"cipatively*, ad. 91.

Participial, pär-te-sĭp'-e-ŭl, -sĭp'-y'ălᵗ, a. 7, 45. Hav. the nature and use of a participle, or formed from one. H., *particip'ially*, ad. 91.

Par'ticiple, -sĭpl, -tĭs-ĭpl—K., s. 45. A word wh. partakes of the nature of a *s.* and of a *v.* (gr.)

Particle, pär'-tĭkl, s. 45. A very small portion or part; the minutest part into wh. a body can be mech. divided (physics); (loosely) a corpuscle or atom; a subordinate or indeclinable word (as the *pr.*, *con.*, and many *ad.*), also one that cannot be used alone (gr.); a crumb of consecr. bread, also the 'smaller breads' used in the communion (Ro. Cath.).

Particular, pär-tĭk'-ŭ-lär, a. 18. Pert. to a single person or thing, not general; one among many; individual; distinctive; noting some prop. or thing peculiar; attentive to things single or distinct; odd, singular, pec.; especial; nice in taste; minute, precise, exact; special, more than ordinary; cont. a part only (as an estate); holding high Calvinistic opin. (theol.). H., *particularity*, ad.; *particular'ity*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Partic'ular, s. A single instance; a single point; a distinct, sep., or minute part; an individualᵉ; private interest, p. charac. or state†:—pl. Details; distinct (not gen.) recital.—*In partic'ular* = especially; distinctly.

Partic'ularise, -ĭzᵉ, vt. 35, 60. = *partic'ulate*†, -lātᵉ. To mention singly or distinctly; to enumerate or specify in particulars or detail:—vi. To be attentive to par. or single

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things. H., *partic'ularising*, p.; *partic'ularized*, pp., a.; *partic'ulariser**, s.; *particularisation*, -e-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

*Partic'ularism**, -lzm, s. 35. The high Calvinistic doctr. of par. election. (theol.) H., *partic'ularist**, s. 90.

Particularity, -lăr'-lt-e, s. 26. Distinct notice or enum. of particulars; singleness, individuality; single act or case; petty account, minute or private incident; someth. peculiar or singular; minuteness in detail; &c. (v. a. et v.). [in guerrilla warfare. (Sp.)

Partidas, -tē'-dăz, s. pl. 99. Bands engaged

Partile, pārt'-īle, a. 45. Cons. of a precise no. of parts or degrees (as an aspect.—ast.).

Parting, pārt'-ĭng, s. Given at separation; departing; declining:—s. The sep. of gold and silver after 'quartation' by means of nitric acid (assay.). See *Part*.

Partisan, pār'-te-zăn, s. 35. An adherent to a party or faction; the comman. of a party of light troops engaged in desul. warfare (mil.); a commander's baton or truncheon; a kind of pike or halbert†. H., *par'tisan* (pert. to or den.), a.; *par'tisanship*, s. 90. [(bot.)

Partite, pār'-tīte, a. Div. nearly to the base.

Partition, pār-tĭsh'-ŭn, s. 36. Act of dividing; state of being divided; division, sep.; separate part; that by wh. parts or things are separated; part or place where separation is made; the vertical div. bet. apartm. formed ch. of 'quarters' (arch.); a score (mus.).

Partition, -tĭsh'-ŭn, vt. To divide into distinct parts, or into shares; to sep. by a partition. H., *parti"tioning* (-tĭsh'-), p.; *parti"tioned*, -shŭnd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Partitive, pār'-te-tĭv, a. 7, 45. Distributive. (gr.) H., *part'itively*, ad.; *par'titive* (a distributive—gr.), s. 90-1. [also a hen.

Partlet†, pārt'-lĕt, s. A ruff for the neck;

Part'ly, -le, ad. In part; in some meas. or degree; not wholly.

Partner, pārt'-nĕr, s. A sharer; a partaker; one who is assoc. with another, or others, by an agreem. to combine property, labour, or skill, in furtherance of a com. undertaking, and for the acquis. of a com. profit (comm.; leg.); an associate; a colleague; a confederate; one who dances with another; a husb. or wife†:—pl. Heavy framework fitted in the dock to receive the heel of a mast, pump, capstan, &c. (naut.). H., *part'nership* (assoc.; joint int. or prop.; partners collec.), s. 90.

Partridge, pār'-trĭj, s. 45. A wild gallinaceous bird of sev. species.—*Par'tridge-wood* is a variег. trop. w. used in cab.-work. See

Part'ure†, s. Departure (q. v.). [*Game*.

*Parturiate**, pār-tū'-re-āte, vi. 18. To bring forth young. H., *parturition*, -rĭsh'-ŭn (act of), s.; &c. 89.

Parturient, -tūr'-e-ĕnt, a. 18, 45. Bringing forth, or about to bring f. young.

Party, pār'-te, a. 43. That concerns not the whole; that bel. to a party; cons. of diff. parties, parts, things, &c. (v. s.)

Par'ty, s. A number of persons united in opin. or design, in opp. to others in the community (par., on pol. or relig. matters of national interest); one who is concerned or int. in any affair; one of two litigants; cause; side; persons engaged ag. each other; a par. person; a select company or assembly (esp. one invited to an entertainm.); the div. of a shield by a line in the direc. of one of its ordinaries (her.); a small detachm. drawn from a main body (mil.). Among the comp. are—*par'ty-jury* (cons. of half natives and half for.), *par'ty-man* (one of a party; par. one of viol. p. prin.), *par'ty-spirit* (that supports or disting. a p.), *par'ty-wall*, -wâl (wall'—Wa.; a sufficient w. sep. two build. bel. to diff. owners or occup. —arch.), *par'tyfence-wall* (the like bet. vacant ground), &c., s. 90.

Par'ty-coloured, -kŭl-ŭrd, a. = *par'tycoured**. Being of sev. colours. [to party.

Par'tyism, -lzm, s. 35. Party-spirit; devotion

Parvenue, pār'-vĕh-nōō, s. 99. An upstart; one newly risen into notice or power. (Fr.)

Par'vis†, -vis, s. A church porch; also a school-room over it. (arch.) [Littlenese.

Par'vitude†, -ve-tūde, s. = *par'vity*†, -vĭt-e.

Pas, pā, s. 99. A step; action; precedence. (Fr.)

Pasch†, pāsk, s. = *pas'cha**, -kă, Gr. 29. The passover. H., *pasch'-egg* (a stained egg given as a present at Easter—prov.), *pasch'-flower** (pasque-fl.), &c., s. (v. l.) 90.

Paschal, pās'-kăl, a. Pert. to the passover, or to Easter. H., *pas'chal-cycle* (that fixes Easter), *pas'chal-flower* (pasque-fl.), *pas'chal-lamb*, -lăm (slain at the passover—Jud.), &c., s. 91. [*Pacha*, &c.

Pashaw, pă-shâw', s.; *pashawl'ic*, a., s. See

Pasigraphy, -elg'-răf-e, s. Any system of univ. writing. [anemone.

Pasque-flower, pāsk'-flowr, s. 33, 23. The

Pasquin, pās'-kwĭn, s. = *pasquinade*, -ād'; *pas'quil**, -kwĭl. A lampoon:—vt., vi. To lampoon or satirise; to prac. lampoonry. H., *pasquinād'ing*, p., s.; (a) *pas'quilant*, *pas'quiller**, s.; &c. 89.

Pass, pās, pās—We., s. 9, 7. A way, a road*; appr., a narr. passage, entrance, or avenue; a narr. defile, or a strait, wh. shuts up the entrance into a country (mil.); permis. or license to pass; a passport; a thrust, a push (fenc.; &c.); an order for passing a pauper, vagrant, &c., to his home or parish (leg.); an act of manipulation (mesm.); state or cond.†§; extremity§. H., *pass'less*, &c., a. 90. H. also—*pass'-book* (a b. that passes bet. a trader or banker and his oust., and in wh. credit purchases or deposits are entered), *pass'-key*, -kē (one that opens a series of locks), *pass-parole'* (a command given at the head of an army and orally passed to the rear—mil.), *pass'-word*, -wûrd (a w. used as a signal, and by wh. a friend or privil. party is disting. from a stranger, and allowed to pass), &c., s. (v. i.)

Pass, vt. Prim., to cause to move onward; (h. its other appl.:—) to go beyond; to go or cause to go by, through, near, over, or into; to spend, to live through (as time); to hand or send; to transfer; to sell or assign; to cause to move hastily (as the eye); to utter or pron. (as an opin.); to neglect or omit; to surpass; to exceed; to admit or allow (as accounts or claims); to approve or sanction; to enact; to impose, to prac. artfully or fraud.; to introduce (as a key or a surg. instr.); to thrust (fenc.); &c.:—vi. Prim., to move onward, to be progressive

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in space or in existence; (all its other senses dep. on the context, or on the ellipsis of some word form. used with it:—) to go; to move or proceed from one place, state, or cond. to another; to travel, journey, voyage; to alter, to change or be changed; to vanish, disappear, be lost (com. with *away*); to be spent; to be finished, to be over, or at an end; to undergo; to be admitted or approved; to be enacted; to be current, to be gen. received; to be regarded; to occur, be present, take place; to be done*; to be changed by reg. gradations; to determine; to give judgm.; to omit; to move or flow through; to strain or percolate; to thrust; to penetrate; to be transferred; to fall (as by inher. or succ.); to run or extend (as a line or a road); to be in a tolerable state†; &c.; &c. H., *pass'ing*, p., a.; *passed*, pâst, *past* (* or § as the pp.; v. i.), pp., a.; *pass'er* (one who p.; a passenger), s.; *pass'able* (v. i.), a.; *pass'ing* (act of; also passenger traffic†), s. 89. [The comb. of this *v.* with *away*, *by*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *out*, *over*, *through*, *to*, &c., are, in gen., self-expl. and well known. 'By the omis. of the particle, or of some word form. empl., it often acq. the sense of the whole context;' 'the *neuter v.* in this manner freq. becom. or appear. *active*.'—S.]—*To pass into* = fig., to unite or blend completely with:—to *pass by* or *over* = fig., to overlook; to excuse or forgive; to neglect or disregard:—to *come to pass* = to happen, occur, be existent (scrip.).

Passable, pâs'-âbl, a. 9, 45. That may be passed, travelled, or navig.; penetrable; current, receivable†; tolerable, moderate, allowable†; well received, popular†. H., *pass'ably*, 48, ad.; *pass'ableness*†, *passability**, -bil'-it-e, s. (v. v. et i.) 91.

Passade, pâs-ăd', s. 99. A thrust (fenc.); a turn of a horse backw. or forw. on the same spot (man.). [A passade. (fenc.)

Passado, -ă'-do—We., We., -ā'—K., S., s.

Passage, pâs'-âje, -ij*—K., Wa., s. 45. The act of passing; journey, voyage, course; time occup. in passing; way, road, avenue; a pass or encounter (as at arms); entrance or exit; liberty or right of passing; occurrence, event, incident; unsettled state; a passing away, decay.*; a single clause, place, or part of a book, wr., or discourse, of indef. extent; enactment; the part of each floor that gives access to its diff. apartm. (arch.); a short portion of an air or tune (mus.); migratory habits (zool.).

Pass'ant, -ânt, a. Walking. (her.). See *En.*

Pass'enger, -ĕn-jĕr, s. = *pass'āger*†, -ĕr. 32. Lit., one who passes; (more us.) one who purchases, by a fare, the right of trav. in some pub. convey. or vehicle. [by or near), s. 90.

Pass'er, -ĕr, s. (v. v.) H., *pass'er-by* (one who goes

Passerine, pâs'-ĕr-în, a. 45. Pert. to sparrows, or to the order of birds (*pass'erines*, -înz, E.; *pass'eres*, -ēz, L.; s. pl.) to wh. sparrows belong.

Passible, pâs'-ibl, a. 9, 45. Suscep. of feeling or of impressions from external agents. H., *pass'ibleness*, *passibility*, -bil'-it-e, s. 91.

Pass'ing, -ing, a. Going by; exceeding, surpas., eminent*:—ad. Exceedingly*; &c.:—s. Act of going past†. (v. v.)—*Pass'ing-bell* (-bell'—S.; the bell tolled imm. after death; orig. to obt. prayers for the dying), *pass'ing-nōte* (-nōt'—S.; a grace-note introd. bet. two others—mus.), s.

Pass'ingly†, -le, ad. Exceedingly.

Passion, pâsh'-ŭn, s. 35. Any impression or effect caused by external agency; that wh. is suffered or received; suffering; emph., the suff. of Christ bet. the last supper and his death; viol. agitation or exaltem. of mind (par., viol. anger); zeal; ardour; love; eager or veh. desire; passibleness†:—pl. Perturbations or excited cond. of mind, wh. differ from com. emotions by their intensity, persistency, and seeking relief or gratif. (as—ambition, avarice, anger, despair, fear, joy, love, revenge, &c.). H., *pas'sionless* (calm; unexcited), s.; *pas'sion-flower*, *Pas'sion-week* (the w. imm. bef. Easter), s., &c. 90.

Pas'sion†, vi. To be or to become extr. agitated or excited. H., *pas'sioned*†, -ŭnd (viol. affec.; impassioned), pp., a.; &c. 89.

*Passionary**, pâsh'-ŭn-ăr-e, s. 35. A book descr. the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

Pas'sionate, -ât, -ât—K., -ât—We., a. 45. Moved by passion; highly excited, intense, vehem.; feeling or expr. strong emotion; impassioned; easily moved to anger; hasty, irascible, hot-headed; angry. H., *pas'sionately*, 48, ad.; *pas'sionateness*, s. 91.

Pas'sionate†, vt. To impassion.

Passive, pâs'-îv, a. 45. Not acting; not opposing; receiving or suff. without resistance; unresisting, submissive; inert*; impassible*; expr. recipiency, or hav. that form or force (as a *v.*) by wh. the obj. of the active voice becomes the subj. (gr.). H., *pas'sively*, 48, ad.; *pas'siveness*, s. (v. i.) 91.—*Pass'ive obēdience* = absolute and unqual. o. of subjects to the supreme power of a state (pol.).

Passivity, pâs-ĕlv'-it-e, s. Passiveness*; tendency of a body to preserve a given state, either of motion or rest (physics).

Passover, pâs'-o-vĕr, pās'—We., s. 9. A feast of the Jews, commemorative of the time when God smote the first-born of the Egyptians, but *passed over* the Israelites; the sacrifice offered at the passover.

Passport, pâs'-pōrt, pās'—We., s. 9. That wh. enables one to pass; appr., a wr. license or warrant, from the proper auth., granting permis. to travel, and protec. whilst doing so (Contin. Eur.). [kind of dance.

Passy-measure†, -pâs'-e-, s. An old stately

Past, pâst, pâst, pâst—K., We., a. = *passed*. 9. Gone by, beyond, or through; neither present nor to come; spent; ended; accomplished. ['This comtr. (*past*), in ev. word but the *pr.*, is a disgrace to our orthogr.'—Wa.] See *Pass.*

Past, pr. Beyond; no longer capable of; out of reach of; farther than; after; above.

Past, s. Past time. [more than†.

Paste, pâst, s. 6. Any thing mixed up so as to be semi-solid, and viscous or tenacious; appr., a cement formed of flour and water boiled tog.; dough, also puff-paste (cook.; conf.); the vitreous mixture of artif. gems (gem-sculp.); the extraneous matter in wh. minerals are embedded (min.); the plastic mixture used for earthenw. and porcelain (pot.). H., *pāst'y* (res. p.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

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Paste, vt. To unite, cement, or fasten with paste. H., *pāst'ing*, p.; *pāst'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Paste'board, -bōrd, s. Made of pasteboard.

Paste'board, s. A stiff material formed of sheets of paper pasted tog., or of paper-pulp.

Pastel, pās'-tĕl, s. 9. Woad; also a coloured crayon.

Pas'tern, -tĕrn, s. The part of a horse's foot under the fetlock to the hoof or heal; the human leg (ludic.):—pl. Pattens†. H., *pas'tern-joint*, s. 90.

Pasticcio, pās-tĭtch'-ō, pās'—We., s. 99. A medley; an olio; a picture by a master in a style classin. to his usual one (pa.). [It.]

Pastil, pās'-tĭl, s. = *pastille*, -tĕl'. A lozenge; an arom. or medic. confectionary drop (Fr. pharm.); a small cone formed of charcoal and aromatics, burned to perfume rooms; a pastel or crayon.

Pastime, pās'-tīme, pās'—We., s. = *pass'time*†. 9. Amusive sport; recreation; diversion:—vi. To sport†.

Pastor, pās'-tŭr, pās'—We., s. 9, 25. Lit., a shepherd; appr., a clergyman or minister hav. charge of a Chr. flock. H., *pas'tor-like* or *pas'torly*, *pas'torless*, a.; *pas'tordŏm* or *pas'torship*, s. 90-1.

Pastoral, pās'-tŭr-ăl, pās'—We., s. 9, 25. Of or rel. to shepherds; rustic, rural; rel. to the care of souls (relig.); addressed to the clergy of a diocese (eccl.).

Pas'toral, s. A poem relative to the incidents in a country-life, and in wh. the speakers assume the names and use the idioms of shepherds; an idyl or bucolic; a pastoral letter or address (eccl.).

Pastorale, -tō-rā'-lā, s. 99. An air in a soothing, tender style (mus.); also the figure of a dance. (It.)

Pastry, pāst'-re, s. 36. Articles of wh. dough or paste forms a prin. ingred. (as pies, tarts, &c.; pop. restric. to those cont. 'puff-paste', or such as are prod. by the mod. pastry-cook); the act or art of making pastry; the place where p. is made or kept†; a pie or tart†. H., *pāst'ry-cook*, -kōōk (one whose trade is to make or sell p.), s. 90.

Pasturage, pāst'-tūre-ĭj, pās'-chōō-rĭje—S., -chŭr—Wa., pās'—We., s. 45. The bus. of grazing cattle; pasture-land; pasture. (v. i.)

Pasture, pāst'-tūre, pās'-chōōr—S., -chŭre—Wa., pāst'-tūre—We., s. 9, 36, 18. The food of cattle (grass) taken by grazing; land under grass and herbage grazed by cattle, &c.; the act or right of pasturing; fig., human culture†. H., *pas'tureless*, a.; &c. 90.

Past'ure, vt. To place in a pasture; to supply with grass or pasture:—vi. To graze. H., *past'uring*, p.; *past'ured*, pp., a.; *past'urable* (fit for p.), a. 89. [a. 91.

Pasty, pāst'-e, a. See *Paste*. H., *pāst'iness*,

Pasty, pās'-te—Ja., K., Sh., Wa., Wo., pās'—P., S., We., s. A small pie of crust raised without a dish. (cook.)

Pat†, păt, a. Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place:—ad. Fitly; conveniently. H., *pat'ly*†, ad.; *pat'ness*†, s. 91.

Pat, s. A light, quick blow or stroke; a small mass put into shape by pats†.

Pat, vt. To strike or stroke gently (as with the extan. fingers or hand); to tap. H., *pat'ing*, p.; *pat'ed*, pp.

Patache, pă-tăsh', s. 89. A tender or small vessel. (Sp.)

Pataccon, păt-ă-kōōn', s. 20. = *pataca*, -tă'-kă. A Sp. silver coin (= ab. 4*s.* 6*d.*).

Patavinity, -vĭn'-ĭt-e, s. The style or diction of Livy (aft. *Pata'vium* his birth-p.); h., provincial idiom in speech. (crit.)

Patch, pătch, s. 29. A piece sewed on to cover a defect or hole; any thing res. a patch; a piece inserted in variog. work; a small piece of court-plaster on the face†; a small piece, or detached piece (par. of land); one dressed in patchwork, a clown, a paltry fellow†.

Patch, vt. To mend with or to put on a patch or patches; to repair clumsily; to make up of shreds or pieces; to make snd. or hastily, or without regard to forms; to dress in a party-coloured coat†. H., *patch'ing*, p.; *patched*, pp., a.; *patch'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Patch'ery†, -ĕr-e, s. Bungling work; botchery.

Patch'work, -wŭrk, s. Work formed of pieces sewed tog.; any thing formed of parts clumsily joined or arranged†.

Pate, pāte, s. The head († or ludic.); a kind of platform res. a horseshoe (fort.). H., *pāt'ed*† (hav. a p.; only used comp.), a. 90.

Patee, pă-tē', s. = *pâtée'*. A small cross with arms widening tow. the ends. (her.)

Patefaction, pāt-e-fāk'-shŭn, s. Manifestation; open declaration.

Patella, pă-tĕl'-ă, s. The kneepan (anat.); the limpet (conch.); a small vase. (L.)

Patell'iform, -e-form, a. 26. Of the form of a small dish or saucer.

Patellite, pāt'-ĕl-līte, s. A fossil limpet. (min.)

Paten, pāt'-ĕn, s. = *pat'el*. 13. A plate†; appr., the plate or vessel cont. the bread in the eucharist (Ch. of Eng.); a ves. of like use also serving as a cover for the chalice, or empl. as a stand or saucer for it (Ro. Cath.).

Patent, pāt'-ĕnt, pā'-tĕnt—Bu., Ke., a. Open to the perusal of all (as 'letters-patent'); apparent, conspicuous; pert. to or protec. by letters p.; spreading, expanded (bot.). H., *pat'ent-medicine* (orig., a patented m.; now, any nostrum vended with a gov. stamp attached to it; a quack m.), *pat'ent-office*, -ĭs (for granting p.), *pat'ent-rĭlls* (regis. of), *pat'ent-yellow* (oxychloride of lead), &c., s. 90.

Patent, pāt'-ĕnt, pā'-tĕnt—Bu., s. = *lett'ers-patent*. A writ from the crown, or other sov. auth., open, but sealed at foot, confer. some exclus. right or priv. (as a title of nobility, or the sole right, for a term of years, to make, use, or dispose of some new inven. or discov.—leg., &c.).

Pat'ent, vt. To grant or to secure by patent. H., *pāt'enting*, p.; *pat'ented*, pp., a.; *pat'entable*, a.; &c. (v. l.) 89. [holds a patent.

Patentee, pāt-ĕn-tē', -ĕnt-ē'—We., s. One who

Paternal, pă-tĭr'-năl, a. Pert. to, derived from, or becom. a father; fatherly; hereditary. H., *pater'nally*, 42, ad.; *pater'nity*, -nĭt-e (cond. or relation of father; fatherhood), s. 91.

Paternoster, pāt-ĕr-nŏs'-tĕr, pā'—We., s. *Lit.*, 'our father'; appr., the Lord's prayer.

Path, păth, s. (pl., *paths*, păthz.) 7, 57-8. A way beaten or trodden by the feet (par. a nar. one); way, course, track; course of life; rules or course prescribed; moral

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government. H., *path'less* (fig., untrodden), *path'-keeping*†, a.; &c. (v. 1.) 90.

*Path**†, pǎth, pȧth—We., vt. 37-8. To form or beat a path in; to push forward; to pioneer:—vi. To walk abroad†. H., *pathed*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Pathematic, pǎth-e-mǎt'-ĭk, a. 9, 37. Pert. to or desig. affection or suffering.

Pathetic, pȧ-thĕt'-ĭk, a. = *pathet'ical*, -ăl. 9, 37. Affec. or exciting the passions or emotions (par. the tender ones, as pity, grief, &c.); moving; touching. H., *pathet'ically*, 43, ad.; *pathet'icalness*, s. 91.

Pathet'ic, s. Pathetic style, man., or language.

*Pathetism**, pǎth'-e-tĭzm, s. 35-7. Mesmerism.

Path'ic, -ĭk, a. Rel. to disease*:—s. A male that submits to an unnat. crime.

Pathognomonic, pȧ-thŏg-no-mŏn'-ĭk, -thŏn-o°—Sh., a. 37. Distinctive, characteristic (app. to symptoms—med.).

Pathog'nomy, -me, s. Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by wh. the passions are indicated.

Pathologic, pǎth-o-lŏj'-ĭk, a. = *patholŏ'gical*, -ăl. Pert. to pathology. H., *patholŏ''gically*, ad. 91.

Pathology, pȧ-thŏl'-o-je, s. 37, 43. Lit., the doctrine of disease; appr., that part of medicine wh. treats of the nature of diseases, their causes, effects, and symptoms. H., *pathol'ogist*, -jĭst (one versed in or who treats of p.), s. 90.

Pathopœia, pǎth-o-pē'-y'ă, s. 45. A speech, or a fig. of speech, contrived to move the passions. (rhet.)

Pathos, pā'-thŏs, s. 37. Lit., passion, suffering; appr., that wh. excites all*, but ch. the tender, emotions of the mind; the expr. of deep feeling; (in Fr. more us.) strained and unnat. declamation. (liter.)

Pathway, pȧth'-wā, s. 7, 37. A path (q. v.; more us.) a foot-path or side-path.

Patible†, pǎt'-ĭbl, a. 45. That may be borne or endured. [to the gallows or the cross.

Patibulary, pă-tĭb'-ū-lăr-e, a. 18, 25. Pert.

Patience, pā'-sh'ĕnse, s. 36, 27-8. The power or qual. of being patient; sufferance, permission†; also a cert. herb†.

Pa'tient, -sh'ĕnt, a. 36, 27. That can endure or suffer without discontent or fretfulness; calm and unmurmuring under toil, pain, affliction, insult, and other trials; not easily provoked; not revengeful; persevering, calmly diligent; not hasty; waiting or expecting with calmness and content. H., *pa'tiently*, ad.; *pa'tience*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Pa'tient, s. He or that wh. is passively affected; (more us.) a person under the med. or surg. treatm. of another; a sick person*†.

Pa'tient†, vt. To compose one's self to patience.

Patin, pǎt'-ĭn, s. = *pat'ine*, -ĭn. See *Paten*.

Patina, pȧ-tē'-nȧ—It., We., pǎt'-ĭn-ȧ—Br., L. s. 99. The pec. varnish-like rust wh. forms on coins long embedded in cert. soils. (numis.)

Patois, pȧt-wȧ', pȧt'—Br., s. 99. The dialect of a country pec. to the lower classes. (Fr.)

Patriarch, pā'-tre-ȧrk, s. 29. One who governs by paternal right; appr., one of the early heads of families from Adam to Jacob and his sons (scrip.); an eccl. dignitary us. superior to an archbishop (Eas. ch.). H., *patriarchism*, -ĭzm (gov. by a p.), *pa'triarchship* or *pa'triarchy*, -e (office, dign., or juris.), &c., s. (v. 1.) 90.

Patriarch'al, -ăl, pā'—S., a. = *patriarch'ic*, -ĭk (pā'—S.). Of or rel. to patriarchs; subject to a patriarch. H., *patriarch'ally*, ad. 91.

Patriarch'ate, -āte, pā'—S., s. The office, dign., or juris. of a p.; the residence of a patriarch. (eccl.) [noble, not plebeian.

Patrician, pȧ-trĭsh'-'ăn, a. 27-8. Senatorial; *Patri''cian*, s. One of the nobility or first order of the people (anc. Rome); h., a nobleman.

Patrimonial, pǎt-re-mŏn'-e-ăl, -mōn'-yăl†—K., a. 45. Pert. to patrimony; inherited from ancestors. H., *patrimŏn'ially*, ad. 91.

Pat'rimony, -mo-ne, -mŭn-e†—K., S., Sh., Wa., s. 25. A right or estate poss. by inheritance; a church estate or revenue (eccl.).

Patriot, pā'-tre-ŭt, s. 25. Patriotic.

Pa'triot, s. One who truly loves and serves his country; a factious disturber of the governm. (iron.).

Patriotic, -ŏt'-ĭk, a. Actuated by or inspired by patriotism; directed to the pub. welfare. H., *patriot'ically*, ad. 91. [country. (v. su.)

Pa'triotism, -ŭt-ĭzm, s. 25, 35. Love of one's

Patripassians, -pȧsh'-'ănz, s. pl. Sabellians.

Patristic, pȧ-trĭs'-tĭk, a. = *patris'tical*, -ăl. Pert. to the anc. fathers of the church. (theo.)

Patrocinate†, -trŏs'-ĭn-āte, vt. 28. To patronise. H., *patrocina'tion*†, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Patrociny†, pǎt'-ro-sĭn-e, pā'—S., s. Patronage.

Patrol, pȧ-trōle', s. = *patrole'*. The act of patrolling; a small detachm. (us. 4 to 8) under a corporal, charged to march a cert. round in a garrison town or a camp, at night, to repress disorder, &c. (mil.); a watchman*; a suburban policeman*.

Patrol', vt. = *patrole'*. To march through or round, as a patrol*:—vi. To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and see what passes†. H., *patrŏll'ing*, p., s.; *patrŏlled'*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Patron, pā'-trŭn, s. (f., *pa'troness*, -ĕs; v. 1.) 25. Orig., one under whose protec. a client or dependant lived, and afterw., an advocate who def. causes for hire† (anc. Ro.); (at present) one who patronises either a person or a work; one who has the gift and dispos. of a benefice (eccl.; leg.); the master of a small vessel or passage-boat, also one who steers the long-boat (naut.). H., *pa'tronless*, a.; &c. (v. 1.) 90.—A *pa'tron saint* is the assumed pec. guardian of a country, commun., prof., &c., or of an indiv. (Ito. Cath.); the *car'dinal-patron* is the prime minis. of the pope.

Patronage, pǎt'-rŭn-ăje, pā'-trŭn—S., s. 25, 45. Special countenance or support; protection; guardianship of saints; advowson (eccl.); power of bestowing offices, titles, or privileges (pol., &c.; v. su.).

Pat'ronage†, vt. To patronise.

*Patronal**, pā'-trŭn-ăl—Ja., K., S., pǎt'—P., Wa., We., a. Pert. to or acting as a patron; protecting. [Ke., Sh., s. See *Patron*.

Patroness, pā'—Ja., P., S., Wa., We., pǎt'—K.,

Patronise, pǎt'-rŭn-ĭze—K., Sh., Wa., We., pā'—S., vt. 25, 30. Prim., to give a father's or patron's protec. to; appr., to support, encourage, protect, or defend; to favour, countenance, or promote (as a work or

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undertaking); to maintain*. H., *pat'rŏnĭsing*, p., a.; *pat'ronized*, pp.; *pat'ronizer*, s. 89.

Patronomatology, -ro-nō-mă-tŏl'-o-je, s. The science of surnames, or a treatise on it.

Patronymic, păt-ro-nĭm'-ĭk, a. = *patronym'ical*, -ăl. 42. Expr. the name of the father or ancestors.

Patronym'ic, s. A name wh. desig. a person by allud. to some of his ancestors, either imm. or remote (as—*Pelides*, i. e., Achilles the son of Peleus; *Fitzjames*, son of James).

Patroon, pă-trōōn', s. One of the first proprietors of cert. tracts of land with heredit. manorial privileges. (State of N. Y.)

Patted', s. See *Pate*.

Patten, păt'-ĕn, s. 13. The base of a column or pillar; a wooden sole or sandal supported by an iron ring, worn under the com. shoes by women. H., *patt'en-măker*, s. 90.

Patter, păt'-ĕr, vi. To strike with a quick succes. of small sounds (as hail, or many feet). H., *patt'ering*, p., a.; *patt'ered*, pp.; (a) *patt'ering*, s. 89.

Pattern, păt'-ĕrn, s. An orig. or model proposed or employed for imit.; a specimen, a sample; the fig. or style of orn. work; an instance, an example; any thing cut out or formed into the shape of someth. to be made after it.

Patt'ern†, vt. To serve as a pattern; to make in imit. of some p.:—vi. To copy or imitate (fol. by *after*). H., &c. 89.

Patty, păt'-e, s. A little pie.

Pat'ulous, -ū-lŭs, a. 18. Spreading. (bot.)

*Pauciloquent**, păw-sĭl'-o-kwĕnt, a. 28, 33. Using few words.

*Paucit'equy**, -kwe, s. 33. A short speech or discourse; sparingness of speech.

Paucity, păw'-sĭt-e, s. 8. Fewness; smallness of number or of quan.; scarcity.

Paulinc, păw'-līne, a. Pert. to Paul.

Paullinia, păw-lĭn'-y'ă, s. A powder prep. from the seeds of *paullin'ia sor'bilis*; guarana.

Pauncet†, pănse, s. A pansy.

Paunch, pănch, pâwnch—K., Sh., We., s. 7-8, 29. The belly; the first and largest stomach of a ruminant.

Paunch, vt. To evisc erate. H., &c. 89.

Pauper, păw'-pĕr, s. 8. A poor person; appr., one who is supported or assisted by his parish (leg.). [pauper; poverty; indigence.

Pau'perism, -ĭsm, s. 35. The state of being a

Pau'perize, -ĭze, vt. 60. To reduce to pauperism. H., *pau'pĕrĭzing*, p.; *pau'perized*, pp., a.; *pauperization*, -e-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Pause, păwze, s. 8, 35. A stop; a place or time of intermission; a tempor. stop or rest (as in reading, &c.); cessation proc. from doubt, suspense; a mark (—) for suspen. the voice (typ.; wr.); a stop or rest (mus.).

Pause, vi. To make a short stop; to forbear for a time either to speak or act; to deliberate; to be intermitted. H., *paus'ing*, p.; *paused*, pawzd, pp.; *paus'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Paus'ing, -ĭng, p. (v. v.) H., *paus'ingly*, ad. 91.

Pavan, păv'-ăn, s. A grave Span. dance†.

Pavé, pă-vā', s. 99. The pavement. (Fr.)

Pave, pāve, vt. To lay or floor with stone, brick, or other hard material, so as to form a level surface; fig., to prepare a way or passage. H., *pāv'ing*, p., a.; *paved*, pp., a.; *pāv'er*, *pāv'ier*, -yĕr, or *pāv'ior* (v. i.). s.; *pāv'ing* (act of; also a pavement†), s. 89.

Pave'ment, -mĕnt, s. A paved causeway or floor:—vt. To pave†.

*Paviage**, pā'-ve-ăje, s. A paving rate.

Pavilion, pă-vĭl'-yŭn, s. 45. A tent (par., a large or handsome one); a projec. apartm. on the flank of a building, us. higher than the rest, and often turreted or domed (arch.); a summer-house in a garden*; a cov. in form of a tent (her.); the under side and corners of a brilliant bet. the girdle and collet (jew.); a tent raised on posts (mil.).

*Pavil'ion**, vt. To furn. with pav. or tents; to shelter with a tent. H., *pavil'ioned*, -yŭnd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Paving, păve'-ĭng, s. Empl. or spent for pavements (as stones, or a tax or rate). [(q. v.).

Pa'vior, -yĕr, s. One whose trade is to pave

Pavo, pā'-vo, s. = *pavonet*, pă-vōne'. A peacock; a constellation (ast.); also a fish. (L.)

Pavonine, păv'-o-nīne, a. = *pavonaceous†*, -nā'-shŭs. 45, 27-8. Res. the tail of a peacock, or formed of its feathers; iridescent.

Paw, pâw, s. 8. The foot of a beast hav. claws; the hand (in contempt). H., *pawed* (hav. p.; broad-footed*; v. v.), s. 90.

Paw, vt., vi. To scrape or scratch with the fore-foot; to strike or draw the fore-foot along the ground (as a horse); to handle roughly§ (as with paws); to fawn or flatter§. H., *paw'ing*, p.; *pawed*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Pawky†§, pâw'k'-e, a. Arch; cunning. (prov.)

Pawl, pâwl, s. 8. The piece of iron or wood that prev. the recoil of a capstan or windlass.

Pawn, pâwn, s. 8. Someth. pawned or pledged; the state of being in pledge at a pawnbroker's; a com. man (chess):—pl. Pannage.

Pawn, vt. To pledge or give in pledge; to deposit (appr., with a pawnbr.) as security for a loan and interest. H., *pawn'ing*, p.; *pawned*, pp.; *pawn'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Pawn'broker, -brōke-ĕr, s. One whose trade is to lend or advance money on the security of goods or prop. placed in his hands. H., *pawn'brōking* (his trade or bus.), s. 90.

Pawnee, -ē', s. One who receives any thing in pawn.

Pax, păks, s. 40. Lit., peace; a small crucifix, or a plate with a cr. engr. on it, wh. people, bef. the reformation, gave a kiss (= '*kiss of peace*') on leav. church.

*Pax'-wax**, s. See *Packwax*.

Pay, pā, s. Money or its equiv. given for duty or services performed (par. in the army, navy, or civ. serv.); salary, wages, hire; compensation; allowance. H., *pay'-bill* (of a co. of soldiers), *pay'-day*, *pay'-office* (for p. pub. debts), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Pay, vt. To discharge a debt or obligation (pecun., mor., or relig.); to give the equiv. for (as goods, services, &c.); to fulfil; to reward, to compensate; to treat with, to render to (as civility, resp., &c.); to retort upon†; to beat§; to smear with pitch, tar, &c. (naut.):—vi. To recompense. H., *pāy'ing*, p., a.†; *paid*, pāde, prt., pp.; *pay'er*, s.; *pay'able*, 45, a.; *pay'ment* (act of p.; also the sum, &c., paid), s. 89.—To *pay for* = fig., to make amends; to atone by suffering:—to *pay off* = to compensate and discharge; to fall to leeward (naut.):—to *pay out* = to slacken, to cause to run out (as a rope or cable—naut.).

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Payee, -ē', s. One to whom money is to be paid.
Pay'master, -mās-tĕr, s. One who pays or is to pay (par., wages, &c.); appr., an officer appointed to pay soldiers their wages (mil.); also an off. of the royal household.
Pay'nim, s. See *Painim*.
Paynising, pānē'-ĭzē-ĭng, s. 35, 60. The proc. of preserv. and mineralising wood inven. by Mr Payne. (civ. eng.)
Pea, pē, s. (pl., *peas*, pēze; in cert. senses, *pease*, q. v.) A well-known plant, also its fruit or seed. H., *pēa'-jacket* (a coarse woollen j. worn by seamen), *pea'nut* (the ground-nut), *pea'-ore* (an ore of iron), *pea'-shell*, or *pea'-cod*†§, *pea'-stone* (a var. of limestone), &c., s. 90.
Pease, pēze, int. 28. Silence! hist!
Peace, s. A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation (social, pers., pol., ment., or elemental); freedom or respite from war; friendliness; calm, quiet, rest, repose; heavenly rest (scrip.); concord, harmony; silence. H., *pēace'less*, *peace'-parted*‡ (dismissed from the world in peace), &c., s.; *peace'-breaker*, -brāke-, *peace'māker*, *peace'-offering* (an o. in atonem., or in thankf., or in mere devot. or honour—Jud.; fig., satisf. offered to an offended person‡), *peace'-officer* (a police-officer; a constable), *peace'-party* (a pol. p. in fav. of p.), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.
Peace'able, -ăbl, a. 45. Peaceful; quiet; undisturbed; disposed to peace; not quarrelsome or turbulent. H., *peace'ably*, 43, ad.; *peace'ableness*, s. 91.
Peace'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Being in a state of peace; quiet, undisturbed, tranquil; peaceable, pacific; mild, gentle; removed from noise or tumult; retired, secure. H., *peace'fully*, 43, ad.; *peace'fulness*, s. 91.
Peach, pēch*e*, s. 29. A delicious wall-fruit, also the tree that bears it. H., *pēach'-coloured*, -kŭl-ŭrd (of a peach-c.), a.; *peach'-colour* (the c. of p.-blossom; a delicate pale red turning on the violet—pa.; dye.), *peach'-tree*, *peach'wood* (a dye-stuff), &c., s. 90.
Peach§, vt. To impeach. [of the peacock.
Peachick, pē'-chĭk, s. The 'chick' or young
Pea'cock, -kŏk, s. (f., *pea'hen*.) A cert. large bird remar. for the beaut. of its plumage. H., *pea'cock-fish* (a spec. of wrasse), s. 90.
Peak, pēk*e*, s. The top of a hill or moun. (par. when pointed); a point; any thing acuminated; the rising forepart of a head-dress, &c.; the upper outer corner of a sail extended by a gaff or yard, also the like end of the gaff (naut.). H., *peak'ed*, -ĕd (pēckt‡, 65; pointed), *peak'ish* (rather peaky; lofty, hilly, exposed; v. i.), *peak'y*, -e (res. or situated on a p.; hav. p.), a.; &c. 90.
Peak, vt. To point†§; to raise more obliquely (as a gaff, &c.—naut.):—vi. To look thin and sickly*§; to sneak†. H., &c. (v. i.) 89.
Peak'ing, -ĭng, a. Mean, sneaking, poor*§; sickly, peakish*†.
Peak'ish, -ĭsh, a. Hav. features pale, sharp, and thin*‡ (as from sickness; v. s.).
Peal, pēl*e*, s. A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds (as of thunder, bells, cannon, &c.); a set of bells rung together‡.
Peal, vt. To assail with noise*; to cause to give forth a peal*:—vi. To utter or give forth loud and solemn sounds, to resound (us. with *out*, *forth*, or *with*; v. s.). H., *peal'ing*, p., a.; *pealed*, pp. 89.
Pean, pē'-ăn, s. See *Paean*. H., *pe'anism*, -ĭzm (song or shout of triumph), a. 90.
Pear, pāre, s. A well-known fruit, also the tree. H., *pēār'-tree*, s. 90.
Pearl, pĕrl, s. 34. A kind of gem, us. spherical, white or bluish white, and of pec. lustre and iridescence, prod. by cert. bivalves (par. by the *pearl'-oyster* of the Ind. seas); fig., any thing round and clear (as a tear or dew-drop—poet.); a white speck or film on the eye‡; the smallest type exc. diamond (typ.). H., *pēarl'-ēyed* (v. su.), *pearl'-studded*, &c., a.; *pearl'-diver* (one who dives or fishes for p.), *pearl'-grass*, *pearl'-oyster* (v. su.), *pearl'-sinter* (a volcanic min.), *pearl'-spar*, *pearl'-stone* (a pearly volc. min.), *pearl'-white* (sub-nitrate of bismuth), *pearl'wort*, -wûrt (pearl-grass), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.
Pearl, vt. To set or adorn with pearls; to render pearly‡:—vi. To res. pearl or pearls; to be iridescent‡. H., *pearl'ing*, p.; *pearled* (pĕrl'-ĕd—S.; 65), pp., a. 89. [pearly.
Pearlaceous, -ā'-shŭs, a. Res. mother-of-pearl;
Pearl'ash, -ăsh, s. Impure carb. of potash obt. by calcining crude potashes.
Pearl'y, -e, a. Const., res., or abound. with pearls; clear, pure, transp.; iridescent. H., *pearl'iness*, s. (v. s.) 91.
Pearmain, pār'-mānē—K., We., -mānd'—S., Wa., a. A var. of apple. [ants; rustic; rural.
Peasant, pĕz'-ănt, a. 35. Of or rel. to peas-
Peas'ant, s. One whose occup. is rural labour; a countryman, hind, rustic. H., *peas'antlike* or *peas'antly** (res. p.; rude, clownish, illit.), a. 90. [rusticity†.
Peas'antry, -re, s. Peasants or rustics collec.;
Pease, pēze, s. sing. (s. pl.—Jo., Wa., We.) 35. Peas collec. or in bulk (as a 'bushel of pease'). 64.
Peat, pēte, s. The nat. accum. of veg. matter on the surf. of waste lands, always more or less saturated with water; a small delic. person†; a cade lamb†. H., *peat'y* (coms. of or res.), a.; *peat'-boy* (the wet peat-land of hollows and flat surf.—agr.), *peat'-moss* (peat; also a fen prod. p.), *peat'-soil* (p. in a state of decomp., on wh. crops may be grown—agr.), &c., s.; *peats* (p. cut out in small flat squares, and dried as turf for fuel), s. pl. 90.
Pebble, pĕb'l, s. 45. Pop., any roundish siliceous stone, small or of no great size (= *pebb'le-stone*); transp. and colourless rock-crystal (opt.). H., *pebb'led*, -ld (sprinkled, cov., or abound. with), *pebb'ly* (full of or cov. with), a. 90. [sin. H., *peccability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.
Peccable, pĕk'-ăbl, a. 28, 45. Subj. or liable to
Peccadillo, pĕk-ă-dĭl'-o, s. A petty crime or fault; a pecadil†. (Sp.)
Peccant, pĕk'-ănt, a. Sinning, guilty, criminal; morbid, corrupt, offensive; bad, defec., informal* (leg.). H., *pecc'antly*, ad.; *pecc'ancy*, -ăn-se (bad qual.; offence), s. 91.
Pecc'ant†, s. An offender. [the hog. (Sp. Amer.)
Pecc'ari, -ār-e, s. = *pecc'ary*. A quad. allied to
Peccavi‡, pĕk-kā'-ve, -vī—L., We., v. 99. Lit., I have sinned, offended, or erred (used in confes. or acks.). [uranium and iron. (Ger.)
Pechblende, pĕch'-blĕnd, s. 29. An ore of
Peck, pĕk, s. A dry meas. (= 2 gall.); h., a great deal§; a pack§ (as of troubles).

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Peck, vt. To strike with the beak (as a bird); to pick up food with the beak; fig., to strike or dig with any pointed instr.; to strike with small and repeated blows (freq. with *away*). H., *peak'ing*, p.; *pecked*, pp.; *peak'er* (appr., the woodpecker), s. 89.

Peckled†, pĕk'ld, a. Speckled.

Pectate, pĕk'-tāt, s. A salt of *pec'tic acid*, a comp. formed from pectine.

Pec'ten, -tĕn, s. 13. A cert. vascular membrane in the eyes of birds (co. anat.); a genus of bivalves (mal.).

Pectinal, pĕk'-tin-ăl, a. Pert. to or res. a comb; pectinate (zool.).

Pec'tinal, s. A fish with pectinate bones.

Pec'tinate, -āt, a. = *pec'tinated*, -ĕd. Hav. a form res. the teeth of a comb. (zool.) H., *pec'tinat'ely*, ad. 91. [ated; also a combing.

Pectination, -ā'-shŭn, s. State of being pectin-

Pec'tine, -tin, s. 88. The gelatinising prin. of fruits and veg.; fruit-jelly. (chem.)

Pectinibranchiate, -e-brăngk'-e-āt, a. 45, 29. Hav. pectinated gills. (mal.)

Pectoral, pĕk'-to-răl, -tŭr-ăl‡—K., S., Wa., a. 24-6. Of or rel. to the breast; pop., good for the chest or lungs.—*Pec'toral fins* = the two fore fins near the gills. [a p. fix (ichth.).

Pec'toral, s. A breast-plate; a pectoral med.;

Pectoriloquism, -rĭl'-o-kwĭsm (v. su.), a. 33, 35. Speaking from the chest.

Pectoril'oquy, -kwe (v. su.), s. Pectoriloquism; the appar. issue of a patient's voice from the part of the chest on wh. the ear or a stethoscope is placed (med.).

Peculate, pĕk'-ū-lāte, vi. 18. To embezzle, as a pub. officer or serv.; to embezzle gen.†; to steal*. H., *pec'ulating*, p.; *pec'ulator* (-lā'—K.), 25, s.; *pecula'tion*, -shŭn (embezzlem. by a pub. off. of p. money or goods), s.; &c. 89.

Peculiar, pe-kūl'-*yăr*—Wa., Wo., -yŭr—K., Sh., pe-kŭ'-le-ŭr—P., S., Wa., a. 18, 45, 25. Appropriate; bel. to one only, not to many; particular, singular, special; unusual; strange. H., *pecul'iarly*, -*yăr*-le, ad.; *pecul'iarness*, *peculiarity*, -kū-le-ăr'-ĭt-e (-kūle-*yăr*'—We., Wo.; appr., someth. pec. to a person, thing, class, sys., people, &c.), s. 91.

Pecu'liar, s. Exclus. property or right; a parish or a church wh. has probate of wills within itself (can. l.).

Pecu'liarise, -īze, vt. 35, 60. To appropriate; to make peculiar. H., *pecul'iarising*, p.; *pecul'iarised*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Pecu'lium, -le-ŭm, -kūle'-yŭm‡, s. 45. The prop. wh. a slave might acquire and hold indep. of his master. (anc. Rome.) [L.]

Pecuniary, pe-kū'-ne-ăr-e—Ja., P., S., -ŭr-e—Wa., (more us.) pe-kūn*e'-yăr-e‡, -*yă*-re—We., Wo., -yĕr-e—K., a. 18, 25. Rel. to or cons. of money. H., *pecu'niarily*, ad. 91.

Pecu'nious†, -ne-ŭs, a. 45. Full of money.

Ped-, pfx. = *paed-*; *paedo-*. A child, a boy; h. also infancy, childhood. (Gr.; v. i.)

Ped-, pfx. The foot, or a foot. (L.; v. i.)

*Pedagogic**, pĕd-ă-gŭj'-ĭk, a. = *pedagō'gical**, -ăl. 30-2. Rel. to or res. a pedagogue; pert. to the art or sci. of education.

Ped'agogue, -gŏg, s. 30. A schoolmaster (us. in contempt); a pedant. H., *ped'agogism**, -izm (his bus., char., or mann.), s. 90.

Ped'agogue†, vt. To teach or behave as a pedagogue.

*Ped'agogy**, -ă-go-je, -gŏj-e—S., -gŏg†—K., s. 30-2. Rudimental instruction.

Pedal, pē'-dăl—Wa., We., pĕd'-ăl—K., S., a. Bel. to a foot; played or prod. by the foot.

Pedal, pĕd'-ăl, pē'-dăl—Bu., Ja., P., Sh., s. Someth. acted on by the foot:—pl. Keys or levers played or moved by the feet (organ, harp, piano.). H., *ped'al-note* (a holding note), *pēdal har'mony* (organ point), &c., s. (mus.) [yūe—K., a. 45. Going on foot.

*Pedaneous**, pe-dā'-ne-ŭs, pĕd-ā'—S., -dāne'-

Pedant, pĕd'-ănt, s. A schoolmaster*; a pedantic man. (v. i.)

Pedantic, pe-dănt'-ĭk, a. = *pedant'ical*, -ăl. Awkwardly ostentatious of learning. H., *pedant'ically*, ad. 91.

*Pedantise**, pĕd'-ănt-īse, vi. 60. To play the pedant or the pedagogue.

Ped'antry, -re, s. Vain and awkward display of knowl.; obstinate or ignor. addic. to par. forms, with appar. contempt of com. or gen. ones. [like div. (bot.)

Ped'ate, -āte, a. Footed; palmate, with toe-

Pedatifid, pe-dăt'-e-fĭd, a. Pedate, but, as it were, webbed (bot.).

Peddle, pĕd'l, vt. 45. To sell by retail or in petty dealings (par. as a pedlar):—vi. To be busy about trifles; to prac. peddling. H., *pedd'ling*, p., s.; *pedd'led*, -ld, pp.; *pedd'ler* (*l*, *pedd'leress**; appr., a pedlar), s.; *pedd'ling* (act; trade), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Pedd'lery, -lĕr-e, a. Sold by pedlars.

Pedd'lery, s. Small wares sold by pedlars; the trade or employm. of a pedlar. [(v. v.)

Pedd'ling†, -ling, a. Trifling; unimportant.

Pederast, pĕd'-ĕr-ăst, s. A sodomite. H., *pederast'ic* (pert. to), a.; *ped'erasty*, -e (crime of), s. 90-1. [gun.

Pedero, -ĕrē'-o, -e-rē'-ro—We., a. A swivel

Pedestal, pĕd'-ĕs-tăl, s. That on wh. someth. permanent stands; appr., the substructure to a column, statue, or wall (arch.; sculp.).

Pedestral, pe-dĕs'-tre-ăl, a. Pert. to or empl. the foot. [walking.

Pedes'trian, -tre-ăn, a. 45. Performed on foot;

Pedes'trian, s. One who journeys on foot; a remar. walker. [walking.

Pedes'trianise†, -tre, vi. 60. To walk or prac.

Pedes'trianism, -izm, s. 35. A walking; the art or prac. of walking. [winged.

*Pedes'trious**, -tre, a. Going on foot; not

Pedicel, pĕd'-e-sĕl, s. = *ped'icle*, -ĭkl. 35, 45. A little foot-stalk; appr., one of the ramifications or div. of a comp. pedunole (bot.); the foot-stalk or stem by wh. cert. lower animals are attached (zool.).

Pedicellate, pĕd'-e-sĕl-lāte, -sĕl'—Br., -ls'-el—S., a. = *ped'icellated*, -ĕd (v. su.). Supported by a pedicel.

Pedicular, pe-dĭk'-ū-lăr, a. = *pedic'ulous*, -lŭs. 18, 25. Pert. to a louse or lice; lousy.

Pedic'ulus, -lŭs, s. (pl., *pedic'uli*.) A louse. (L.)

Pedigerous, -dĭj'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 32. Hav. feet.

Pedigree, pĕd'-e-gre, s. Genealogy, lineage; an account or regis. of ancestral descent.

Pedilavium, -l'-vē-ŭm, s. = *pe'dilavy*, -ve, E. 18, 45. The bathing of the feet; a foot-bath. (L.)

Pediment, pĕd'-e-mĕnt, s. The low orn. mass, com. triangular, but somet. circular, over the upper part of the front of a building, portico, window, niche, &c. (arch.).

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Pedipalpous, -păl'-pŭs, a. Hav. palpi in the form of pincers, or armed with a didactyle claw, as in the *ped'ipalps* (*pedipal'pī*, L.; spiders and scorpions—entom.).

Ped'ireme, -rēmc, s. A crustacean whose feet serve as oars.

Pedlar, pĕd'-lăr, s. = *ped'ler*; (prop., but less us.) *pedd'ler*. 25. An itinerant foot-trader; one who travels from town to town with goods and merchan. for the purpose of sale (leg.); a hawker or petty chapman.

Ped'lery, -lēr-e, s. Peddlery (q. v.).

Pedobap'tism, pe-do—K., Ja., P., Sh., We., pĕd-o—S., Wa., s. Pædobaptism (q. v.). H., *pedobap'tist*, s. 90.

Pedomancy, pĕd'-o-măn-se, s. Divination by the lines on the soles of the feet.

Pedometer, pe-dŏm'-e-tĕr, pĕd-ŏm'—S., s. An instr., externally res. a watch, by wh. the paces of a pedestrian are registered, and the dist. he passes over ascertained.

Pedometrical, pĕd-o-mĕt'-rĭk-ăl, a. Pert. to or determ. by a pedometer.

Peduncle, pe-dŭng'kl, pĕd-ŭng'kl—S., s. = *pedun"culus*, -kū-lŭs, L. 18, 45. That part of a branch or stem wh. imm. supports the flowers or fruit (bot.); the stem by wh. cert. shells are attached to other obj. (conch.). H., *pedun"cular*, -lăr (pert. to), a. 90.

Pedunculate, -dŭng'-kū-lāte (v. a.), a. = *pedun"culāted*, -ĕd. Growing on a peduncle.

Peek‡§, pēke, vi. To peep. (prov.)

Peel, pēle, s. Skin, rind; a kind of wooden tray or shovel, with a long handle, used to put bread, &c., in and out of the oven (tech.); b., any large fire-shovel (No. Amer.); an instr. for hanging up printed sheets to dry (typ.).

Peel, vt. To strip off the skin, bark, or rind (i. e., without a cutting instr.); to decorticate; pop., to remove the skin or peel in any manner; to flay; to pare; to strip or pillage† :—vi. To lose the skin, bark, or rind. H., *peel'ing*, p.; *peeled*, pēld, pp., a.; *peel'er* (appr., a pillager†; a policeman§), s.; *peel'ing* (act; also that wh. is peeled off‡, freq. in the pl.), s. 89.

Peep, pēpe, s. A beginning to appear; a sly look; the cry of a chicken. (v. v.) H., *peep'-hōle*‡ or *peep'ing-hole*‡, s.; &c. 90.—*Peep-o'-day boys* were cert. Irish insurgents (A. D. 1784)

Peep, vi. To begin to appear; to look slily, closely, or curiously; to look, as through a crevice or from a hiding-place; to utter a fine, shrill sound‡; to cry, as a chicken‡. H., *peep'ing*, p., a.; *peeped*, pēpt, pp.; *peep'er* (appr., a chick just breaking the shell‡; the eye‡§), s. 89.

Peer, pēre, s. (f., *peer'ess*.) 34. An equal; a companion, an assoc.; a nobleman; strictly, a member of the Ho. of Lords. H., *peer'dom*† (peerage), s.; &c. 90.

Peer, vt. To make a peer of† :—vi. To come just in sight, to appear (poet.); to look narrowly, to peep‡. H., *peer'ing*, p.; *peered*, pp. 89. [peer; the body of peers.

Peer'age, -āje, s. 45. The rank or dign. of a

Peer'less, -lĕs, a. Unequalled. H., *peer'lessly*, 43, ad.; *peer'lessness*, s. 91.

Peevish, pē'-vĭsh, a. Fretful; petulant; querulous; easily annoyed or vexed; hard to please; waspish, irritable*; silly, childish†. H., *pee'vishly*, ad.; *pee'vishness*, s. 91.

Pee-wit, pē'-wĭt, s. The lapwing.

Peg, pĕg, s. A small piece of wood used as a pin or nail; one of the pins of a mus. instr. on wh. the strings are strained.—*To take a peg lower*§ = to bring down; to depress or sink.

Peg, vt. To fasten with a peg or pegs; to punch or beat§. H., *pegg'ing*, p., s.; *pegged*, pp., a.; *pegg'er*, s. 89.

Pegasus, pĕg'-ă-sŭs, s. A winged horse (myth.); one of the Ptolemaic constellations (ast.); a genus of fishes with large pec. fins (flying fishes‡—ichth.).

Pegm†, pĕme, s. A sort of mov. machine, form. used in pageants.

Pegmatite, pĕg'-mă-tīte, s. Prim. granite rock.

Pegomancy, pē'-go-măn-se, s. Divination from the flow of fountains.

Peiramater, pī-rŭm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for meas. the amount of resis. to carriage wheels on roads. [of or repr. trials or attempts.

Peirastic, pī-răs'-tĭk, a. Attempting; treating

Pekan, pēk'-ăn, s. A large quad. of the weasel family. (No. Amer.) [var. of black tea.

Pekoe, pēk'-ō—We., pē'-ko—K., S., s. A scented

Pelage, pēl'-āje, s. 45. The vesture or cov. of wild beasts (hair, fur, or wool).

Pelagian, pe-lā'-je-ăn, -lāj'-yăn—K., s. = *pela'gic*, -jĭk. 32, 45. Pert. to the sea, or the deep sea; pert. to *Pela'gius* or his doctrines (theol.).

Pela'gian, s. A fol. of Pelagius, a monk who denied the doctr. of orig. sin and depen. on the Holy S., and maintained the exis. of absol. free-will, and justif. by good works. H., *Pela'gianism*, -ĭzm (doctr. of), s. 90.

Pelargonium, pĕl-ăr-gō'-ne-ŭm, -gōne'-yŭm‡, s. 45. Stork's-bill; a genus of beaut. flow. plants (bot.). H., *pelargōn'ic* (pert. to or obt. from), a. 90.

Pelerine, pĕl'-e-rĭn, -ĕr-ēne§, s. 99. A long cape, with ends coming down to a point bef., worn by ladies. (Fr.)

Pelf, pĕlf, s. = *pel'fry*†, -fre. Money; riches; petty gains (in each in an ill sense).

Pelican, pĕl'-e-kăn, s. A large water-fowl, hav. an enormous bill, and attached pouch; an old form of alembic† (chem.).

Pelisse, pe-lēse', s. 35. Orig., a furred robe or coat; now, a high dress or habit opening in front, worn by ladies. (Fr.)

Pell, pĕl, s. A skin or hide; a pelt; a parchm. roll or record (Excheq.).

Pell-mell†, pĕl'-mĕl—J. & M., We., -mĕl'—S., Wa., ad. = *pell'mell*‡. 98. With confused hurry or violence. [*pell'ēd** (cons. of), a. 90.

Pellet, pĕl'-ĕt, s. A little ball; a bullet†. H.,

Pellicle, pĕl'-ĭkl, s. 45. A thin skin or film; the thin film or crust that forms on solutions dur. evaporation (chem.).

Pell'itory, -ĭt-ŏr-e, s. 25. The name of sev. plants; appr., the root of *p. of Spain* (= *pyre'thrum*, P. L.).

Pellucid, pĕl-l'ōō'-ăĭd, a. 18, 27-8. Perfectly clear; transparent. H., *pellu'cidly*, 43, ad.; *pellu'cidness*, *pellucid'ity**, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Pelopium, pe-lō'-pe-ŭm, s. 43. A rare metal found in tantalite.

Peloponnesian, pĕl-o-pŏn-nē'-zh'ăn, -sh'ăn, a. 35. Of or rel. to the *Peloponnesus* or Morea.

Pelt, pĕlt, s. The skin of a beast with the

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hair on it; a raw hide; the quarry of a hawk all torn; a blow or stroke with someth. thrown; a buckler, a target† (= *pel'ta*, L.; v. i.). H., *pelt'-monger*, -mŭng-gĕr (a dealer in p. or raw hides), *pelt'-wool* (w. frem p.; mortling), &c., s. 90.

Pelt, vt. Prop., to assail or strike with pellets; h., to assail with any thing thrown, driven, or falling; to throw at; to cast. H., *pelt'ing*, p., a.†; *pelt'ed*, pp.; *pelt'er* (also a pinch-penny, a niggard†), s.; *pelt'ing* (act; an assault with any thing thrown† ; v. i.), s. 89.

Pelt'a, -d, s. Lit., a shield (v. su.); the flat shield, without any elev. rim, in cert. lichens (bot.). [L.]

Pelt'ate, -ātz, a. = *pelt'ăted**, -ĕd. Res. a round shield; fixed to the stalk by the centre, or by some point distinctly within the margin. (bot.) H., *pelt'ately*, ad. 91.

Pelt'ing, -ĭng, a. Violent† (as a shower or storm); mean, paltry†. (v. v.)

Pelt'ry, -re, s. The skins of wild animals with the fur on them, as received from the hunters; fur-skins collectively.

Pelvic, pĕl'-vĭk, a. Of or rel. to the pelvis.

Pelvimeter, -vĭm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. to meas. the dimen. of the female pelvis.

Pelvis, pĕl'-vĭs, s. The bony cavity or basin form. the lower part of the abdomen, and cont. the rectum, bladder, and inter. organs of generation. (anat.)

Pemmican, pĕm'-e-kăn, s. Meat cured, dried, pulverised, and mixed with fat, for use on long voyages.

Pen, pĕn, s. Prim., a feather†; appr., an instr. for writing with ink, orig. formed of a quill, but now also com. of steel, gold, and other materials; (from another root) a small enclosure for sheep, fowls, &c.; a coop. H., *pen'case*, *pen'craft** (penmanship), *pen'cutter* (one whose trade is &c.; also an instr.), *pen'fish* (a kind of eel-pout), *pen'knife*, -nīfe, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Pen, vt. To write; to compose and commit to paper. H., *penn'ing*, p.; *penned*, pĕnd, prt., pp.; *penn'er* (a penman*; a pencase*), s.; *penn'ing*† (act; composition†; penmanship†), s. 89.

Pen, vt. To confine or shut in a pen; to cage or coop (lit. or fig.; com. with *up* or *in*). H., *penned* or *pent*, prt., pp., a.; &c. (v. su.) 89.

Penal, pē'-năl, a. That punishes; that denounces, incurs, or inflicts punishm.; used as a place of p. (as a settlem. or colony); subject to a penalty. H., *pe'nally*, ad.; *penal'ity*†, s. (v. i.) 91.

Penalty, pĕn'-ăl-te, s. Punishment; appr., punishm. (pers. or pecun.) annexed or inflicted by law; *forfeiture* upon non-performance; a fine or mulct.

Penance, pĕn'-ănse, s. 28. Volun. or imposed labour, pain, or suffering, as a punishm. for faults, or as an expr. of repentance (Ro. Cath.); penitence; repentance†. [(myth.)

Penates, pe-nā'-tēz, s. pl. Household gods.

Pence, s. pl. See *Penny*.

Penchant, pŭn-shŏng', s. 99. Inclination. (Fr.)

Pencil, pĕn'-sĭl, s. A small fine brush wherewith colours are app., or tin. touches given (pa.; draw.); h., fig., the art of painting; pop., any pointed instr. or subs. for wr. or draw. without ink (par. a *black-lĕad pencil*); a collec. of rays of light converging to a point (opt.); a little flag†. H., *pen'cilled* (radiated; hav. pencils of rays), *pen'cil-like*†, *pen'cil-shaped*†, a.; &c. (v. v.) 90.

Pen'cil, vt. To paint or draw; to write, mark, or sketch with a pencil. H., *pen'cilling*, p.; *pen'cilled* (v. s.), pp., a.; *pen'ciller**, s.; *pen'cilling* (act; marks or lines made†), s. 48, 89.

Pencill'iform, -e-form, a. 26. Pencil-shaped.

Pendant, pĕnd'-ănt, s. That wh. hangs (par. by way of orn.); appr., an ear-drop or earring; a picture or print wh., from unifor. of size and subj., seems to hang as a companion to another (fine arts); a polygonal orn. of wood or stone hanging from a vault, roof, or ceiling (Goth. arch.); a part hanging from the label, res. the drops in the Doric frieze (her.); a streamer or pennant (naut.); a pendulum†.

Pend'ent, -ĕnt, a. Hanging; jutting over, projec.; supported above the ground or base. H., *pen'dently*, 48, ad.; *pen'dence*, -dĕnse, *pen'dency*, -se (fig., suspense; state of being undecided), s. 91.

Pendentive, pĕn-dĕnt'-ĭv, s. 45. The portion of a vault bet. the arches under a dome. (arch.)

Pending, pĕnd'-ĭng, a. Depending; during; rem. yet undecided; not terminated.

Pendulous, pĕn'-dū-lŭs, pĕnd'-ū—We., pĕn'-jū*—Wa., a. 18. Hanging; swinging, oscillating; doubtful†. H., *pen'dulousness*, *pendulosity*, -lŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Pen'dulum, -lŭm, pĕnd'-ū—We., -jū*—Wa., s. = *pen'dŭle*†. 18. A body or weight suspended from a fixed point, so that it may swing freely to and fro in the arc of a circle of wh. that point is the centre (as in a clock).

Penetrable, pĕn'-e-trăbl, a. 45. That may be penetrated (lit. or fig.); suscep. of mor. or intellec. impression. H., *pen'etrably*, ad.; *pen'etrableness**, *penetrability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 90.

Penetralia, -trāle'-y'ă, s. pl. (sing., *pen'etrail*†, -trāle, E.; *penetra'le**, L.) Interior parts; innermost recess; h., hidden things or secrets. (L.) [*pen'etrancy*, -trăn-se, s. 91.

Penetrant, pĕn'-e-trănt, a. Penetrating. H., *Penetrate*, pĕn'-e-trāte, vt. To pierce or enter; to make way into another body; to pass into the interior; fig., to affect the mind or feelings; to enter and view by either the eye or the mind; to understand; to discern; to reach or find out:—vi. To pass inwards; to make way (phys. or intellec.). H., *pen'etrāting* (v. i.), p., a.; *pen'etrated*, pp.; *penetra'tion*, 36 (act; fig., mental entrance or vision; acuteness; discernm.), s. 89.

Pen'etrating, -trāte-ĭng, a. Hav. power to penetrate (phys. or ment.); sharp, subtile; piercing; acute, discerning; quick to understand. H., *pen'etrātingly*, ad. 91.

Pen'etrative, -ĭv, -trā-tĭv—Wa., a. 45. Penetrating. H., *pen'etrātively*, ad.; *pen'etrātiveness*, s. 91.

Penguin, pĕn'-gwĭn, s. 18. A sea-fowl (*alca torda*; *a. pica*) with wings too short for flight, to wh. guano is attrib.; also a cert. W. I. fruit. [also a spec. of shell.

Penicil, pĕn'-e-sĭl, s. A tent or pledget (surg.);

Penicillate, -sĭl'-ĭt-e, a. Pencil-like; cons. of a bundle of short, compact, or close fibres, or diverging hairs (nat. hist.).

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Peninsula, pe-nĭn'-sū-lă—K., S., pēn-in'—We., -in'-shū*—Wa., s. 18. A portion of land nearly surr. by water; a large extent of country joining the main land by an isthmus, or by a tract nar. than itself; appr., Spain and Portugal. (geog.)

Penin'sular, -lăr (v. s.), a. 25. Pert. to, inhab., or formed as a peninsula.

Penin'sulate, -lāte (v. s.), vt. To form into a peninsula. H., ***penin'sulating***, p.; ***penin'sulated***, pp., a. 89.

Penis, pē'-nis, s. The virile member. (L.)

Penitent, pĕn'-e-tĕnt, a. Sorrowful of heart on account of past sins or offences; contrite; repentant. H., ***pen'itently***, 43, ad.; ***pen'itence***, -tĕnse, or ***pen'itency***, -tĕn-se (penance—Ro. Cath.), s. 91.

Pen'itent, s. One who is contrite or repentant; one under the direc. of a confessor; also one under church censure, but admitted to penance* :—pl. A member of cert. charit. relig. fraternities disting. by their party-coloured dress (Ro. Cath.).

Penitential, -tĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 36. Proc. from or expr. penitence; enjoined as penance. H., ***peniten'tially***, ad. 91.

Peniten'tial, s. A book direc. the manner and degrees of penance. (Ro. Cath.)

Peniten'tiary, -sh'ăr-e, -shēr-e—K., s. 36, 25. Rel. to penance; penitential.

Peniten'tiary, s. One who prescribes the rules and degrees of penance*; a penitent, one who does penance*; appr., an office at the court of Rome in wh. secret bulls, graces, dispens., &c., are exam. and deliv. out; a place to do penance in; a prison or ho. of correction in wh. offenders are placed and subj. to a course of instruc. and discipline, with a view to their reformation.

Penk, pĕngk, s. A young salmon. (prov.)

Penman, pĕn'-măn, s. (pl., ***pen'men.***) A writer; one who teaches writing; an author†. H., ***pen'manship*** (use of the p. in wr.; manner or art of wr.), s. 90.

Penn'ached, -ăsht, a. Lit., marked as with feathers; radiated, diversified with nat. stripes (bot.).

Pennant, pĕn'-ănt, s. A small flag or pendant; a streamer or long colours split or div. into two parts ending in points, hung at the masthead or yard-arm ends (R. N.); a rope or strap to wh. a purchase is hooked (naut.).

Penn'ate, -āte, a. = ***penn'dted***, -ĕd. Winged; an epithet of a comp. leaf in wh. a simple petiole has sev. leaflets attached to its sides (bot.). [plumed. See *Pen.*

Penned, pĕn'-ĕd, pĕnd†—K., We., a. Winged;

Penn'iform, -e-form, a. 26. Shaped like a quill or feather. [feathers or quills.

Pennigerous, -nĭj'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 32. Bearing

Penniless, pĕn'-e-lĕs, a. Moneyless; poor. H., ***penn'ilessness***, s. 91.

Pennon, pĕn'-ŭn, s. Orig., the banner of a knight, baronet, or esq.; a streamer or pennant (poet.). [spear or lance).

Penn'onoel, -ĕl, s. A small pennon (as of a

Penny, pĕn'-e, s. (pl., ***penn'ies***, -iz; ***pence***, pĕnse, when mere amount or value in p. is indic.) 43, 28. A copper coin (= 4 farthings, or $\frac{1}{12}$ *s.*; orig. made of silver); prover., a small sum; money in gen.; any silver money†.

H., ***penn'yless*** (penniless), ***penn'ywise***† or ***penn'y-wise***†, -wīze (-wīz*—S., saving small sums at the hazard of larger), &c., s.; ***penn'ylessness*** (pennilessness), ***penn'y-pint***, ***penn'yroyal***, 22 (an arom. herb; ment'ha pulegium—Linn.), ***penn'yweight***, -wāte (a Troy w. of 24 gr. = the silver p. as fixed by Edw. I.), ***penn'yworth***, -wŭrth, pēn'-ŭrth† (fig., any purchase†; a good bargain†; a small quan.†), &c., s. 90.

Penology, pe-nŏl'-o-je, s. The science or doctr. of pub. punishments, or a discourse on them. H., ***penological***, -lŏj'- (pert. to p. p.), s. 90.

Pensile, pĕn'-sĭl, a. 45. Hanging; suspended; supp. above the ground. H., ***pen'silness***, s. 91.

Pension, pĕn'-shŭn, s. 36. An annual allowance of money to any one without an equiv. (par. by a governm. or a master in consid. of past services, &c.); an annuity*; a fixed sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes (eccl.); an annual sum by way of bribe or silence money†.

Pen'sion, vt. To grant a pension to. H., ***pen'sioning***, p.; ***pen'sioned***, -shŭnd, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [cons. in a pension.

Pen'sionary, -dr-e, a. 25. Receiv. a pension;

Pen'sionary, s. A pensioner; the ch. munic. magistrate of a Dutch town.

Pen'sioner, -ĕr, s. One who receives a pension; a dependant; a student of the second rank (= *commoner* at Oxf.) who is not dep. on the foundation for his board and other charges (Camb.; Dub.).

Pensive, pĕn'-sĭv, a. 45. Lit., thoughtful, empl. in serious study or reflec.; thoughtful and sad or melan.; expr. or marked by pensiveness. H., ***pen'sively***, 43, ad.; ***pen'siveness***, s. 91. [a mill-pond, &c.

Pen'stock, -stŏk, s. The sluice or flood-gate of

Pent, a. See *Pen.*

Pent-house, pĕnt'-howse, s. = ***pent' house.*** 31, 93. A shed hanging out askope from the main wall. (v. i.) [wholly on the one side. (arch.)

Pent'-roof, -rōōf, s. A roof whose slope is

Penta-, pĕn'-tă, pfx. = ***pĕnt-*** (by contr.). Five. (Gr.) H., ***pentacapsu'lar*** (hav. 5 cells or cavities—bot.), ***pentacoccous***, -kŏk'-ŭs (pēn'—K., S.; hav. 5 sep. seeds or grains), ***pentacro'tic*** (pēn'—S.; v. s.), ***pentadactylous***, -dăk'-tĭl-ŭs (5-fingered; v. s.), ***pentagonal***, -tăg'-o-năl, or ***pentag'onous***, -nŭs (hav. 5 corners or angles), ***pentagynian***, -ĭn'-yăn, or ***pentagynous***, -tăj'-in-ŭs (hav. 5 styles or pistils—bot.), ***pentahedral***, -hē'-drĭl, or ***pentahe'drous***, -drŭs (hav. 5 eq. sides—geom.), ***pentahexahe'dral*** (hav. 5 ranges of faces one above another, ea. r. cont. 6 faces—crys.), ***pentameter***, -tăm'-e-tĕr (hav. 5 metrical feet—proc.), ***pentandrian***, -tăn'-dre-ăn, or ***pentan'drous***, -drŭs (hav. 5 stamens—bot.), ***pentangular***, -tăng'-gū-lăr (hav. 5 angles), ***pentapet'alous*** (hav. 5 petals), ***pentaphyllous***, -tăf'-fĭl-ŭs (5-leaved), ***pentaspermous***, -spĕrm'-ŭs (5-seeded), &c., s.; ***pentag'onally*** (v. s.), &c., ad.; ***pen'tachord***, -kĭkord (a mus. instr. of 5 strings; a scale or sys. of 5 sounds), ***pentachrinite***, -tĭk'-re-nīte (a fossil zoophite with a pentagonal jointed pedicel), ***pentacro'tic*** (pēn'—S.; an a. hav. 5 repetitions of the same init. let. in each line or verse), ***pentadac'tyl*** (pēn'—S.; five-fingers or palma christi—bot.; five-fingered fish—ichth.),

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pen'tagon, -gŏn (a plane figure hav. 5 angles and 5 sides—geom.; a work with 5 bastions —fort.), *pentagynia*, -jĭn'-y'ă (s. pl.; an order of pentagynous plants—bot.), *pentahedron*, -hē'-drŏn (a solid figure hav. 5 eq. sides—geom.), *pentam'eter* (a verse of 5 feet; v. s.), *pentan'dria*, -dre-ă (s. pl.; a class of penandrous plants—bot.), *pen'tapetals*, -tĭp-tŏls (a s. hav. 5 cases—gr.), *pen'tarchy*, -tărk-e (a gov. cons. of 5 persons), *pen'taspast*[o], -spăst (an engine with 5 pulleys), *pen'tastich*, -stĭk (a poem of 5 lines or verses), *pen'tastyle*, -stīle (a front cont. 5 columns—arch.), *pen'tateuch*, -tūke (the 5 books of Moses), &c., s. 93. See *Hepta-*, *Hex-*, &c.

Pen'tagraph, s.; *pentagraph'ic*, *pentagraph'ical*, a. See *Pantograph*, &c.

Pen'tecontar, -kŏn-tĕr, -kēn'—S., s. That wh. cont. or cons. of 50; appr., a 50-oared vessel (anc. Gr.).

Pentecost, pĕn'-te-kŏst—Ja., K., S., P., We., Wo., -kōste—J. & M., Wa., s. A Jewish festival celebr. on the 50th day after the feast of the passover; Whitsunday or Whitsuntide (Chr. church). [tecost or Whitsuntide.

Pentecost'al, -ăl, pĕn'—K., S., a. Pert. to Pen-

Pentecost'als†, -ălz, pĕn'—K., s. pl. Oblations form. made by parishioners to their priest at Whitsuntide. [mon. (anc. Gr.)

Pen'teconter, -kŏn-tĕr, s. A commander of 50

Pen'teconiya, -tĭa, s. A body of 50 soldiers.

Pentice[o], pĕn'-tis, s. = *pen'tice*†. A sloping roof, as of a pent-house.

Pen'tile[o], -tīle, s. A tile with a curved or hollow face for construc. sloping roofs.

Penult, pe-nŭlt', pē'—Br., We., s. = *penult'ima*, -lm-ă, -nŭl'-te-mă—S., Wa. The last syllable of a word but one. (gr.; pros.)

Penult'imate, -lm-ăte, -nŭl'-te-măte—S., Wa., a. The last but one (app. to syl.; v. su.):—s. The penultima.

Penumbra, pe-nŭm'-brā, s. An imperfect shadow; a partial shadow or obscur. on the margin of the perfect shadow of an eclipse (ast.); the point of a picture where the shade and light blends (pa.).

Penurious, pe-nūre'-e-ŭs, -nū'-re—Wa., We., a. 18, 45. Excessively saving or sparing in the use of money; niggardly; parsimonious; scanty; affording little. H., *penūr'iously*, 43, ad.; *penūr'iousness*, s. 91. [digence.

Penury, pĕn'-ū-re, *st* 18. Extr. poverty; in-

Peon, pē'-ŏn, s. 25. A foot-soldier (Hindoo.); a pawn (chess—France).

Pe'ony, -o-ne, s. A cert. plant; also its flower.

People, pē'pl, s. 45. A community, a nation (with a pl., *peo'ples*, -plz):—s. pl. *or* collec., *peo'ple*, the vulgar, the commonalty (com. prec. by *the*); persons of a par. class; persons in gen. or indef.; inhabitants; fathers or kindred, also a community of animals (scrip.); the Gentiles (do.). H., *pēo'plish*† (vulgar), a. 90.

Peo'ple (v. s.), vt. To stock with inhabitants. H., *pēo'pling*, p.; *peo'pled*, -pld, pp., a. 89.

Pepastic, pe-păs'-tĭk, a. Suppurative; traumatic. H., (a) *pepas'tic*, s. (med.) 90-1.

Peperino, pĕp-ĕr-ē'-no, s. 99. A rock formed of volcanic refuse; pepper-stone. (min.) [It.]

Pepper, pĕp'-ĕr, s. The com. name of sev. spices prod. by plants of like name, bel. to the nat. order piperaceæ; appr., black pepper. Among the compa. are—*pepp'er-box*, *pepp'er-cake* (a var. of gingerbread), *pepp'ercorn* (berry or fruit of; fig., someth. of little value or impor.), *pepp'er-pods* (capsicum; red pepper), *pepp'er-water* (eh. used in micro. obser.), *pepp'ergrass*, *pepp'er-tree*, *pepp'erwort* (plants), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Pepp'er, vt. To sprinkle with† pepper; to pelt, punish, or mangle with shot or blows thickly laid on†. H., *pepp'ĕring*, p., s.; *pepp'ĕred*, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Pepp'eridge, -ĭj, s. 45. The black-gum tree.—*Pepp'eridge-bush* = the barberry.

Pepp'ering†, -ĭng, a. Peppery.

Pepp'ermint, -mĭnt, s. A well-known arom. herb; also a cordial prep. from it. H., *pepp'ermint-tree* (of Australia), *pepp'ermint-water*, &c., s. 90. [hot, pungent; irascible†.

Pepp'ery, -ĕr-e, a. Hav. the qual. of pepper; h.,

Pepsine, pĕp'-sĭn, s. 58. A pec. prin. found in the gastric juice. [ing digestion; dietetic.

Pep'tic, -tĭk, a. Digesting; rel. to or promot-

Per, pĕr, pr., pfx. = *per-*. Through; by; for; over, or all over; also somet. very, fully, thoroughly, completely (par. in chem. terms; see *percoxide*, *persulphate*, &c.). [L.] 69, 88.—*Per ann'um* (year), *per cap'ita* (head), *per cent'* or *per cen'tum* (hundred), *per di'em* (day), *per man'*, *per hĕad*, &c. = by the year; for each year; a year; &c.—*Per se'* = by himself, itself, &c.; alone:—*per-cent'age*, s. = rate by the hundred. (v. I.)

Peract†, vt. To act through; to perform or practise.

Peracute[o], -kūte', a. Very sharp or violent.

Peradventure[o], -ūre, ad. By chance; perhaps; may be:—s. Ques., doubt†. [H., &c. 89.

Peregrate†, pĕr'-ē-grāte, vi. 26. To peregrinate.

Peram'bulate, vt. To walk or pass through or over; to survey or exam. by passing through; to visit (as overseers do annually the bounds of a parish). H., *peram'bulating*, p., s.; *peram'bulated*, pp.; *peram'bulător* (v. i.), s.; *perambula'tion*, 26 (appr., a travelling survey or inspec., also the district embr.), s. 89.

Peram'bulator, -lāte-tŭr, s. 25. A mach. for meas. distances on roads; a surveying wheel; an odometer; also a light carriage for infants and chil., wh. the attendant pushes bef. him. (v. v.)

Percar'buret, s. A carburet fully saturated with carbon. H., *percar'buretted*, a. 90-1.

Percase†, ad. Perhaps.

Per'ceant†, -se-ănt, a. Piercing.

Perceivable, pĕr-sēve'-ăbl, a. 45. Perceptible. H., *perceiv'ably*, 43, ad.; *perceiv'ableness*[o], s.

Perceiv'ance†, -ănse, s. Perception. [(v. v.) 91.

Perceive, pĕr-sēve', vt. 28. To discover or be conscious of through the medium of the senses; to have perception of; to be affec. by, to receive impressions from; fig., to have mental knowl. of; to observe, know, understand. H., *perceiv'ing*, p.; *perceived*, -sēvd', pp., a.; *perceiv'er*, s.; *perceiv'able*, a. (v. su.)

Per-cent'age, -ăje, s. See *Per-*. [89.

Perceptible, pĕr-sĕp'-tĭbl, a. 28, 45. That may be perceived; that may be known or conceived of; capable of perception. H., *percep'tibly*, 43, ad.; *percep'tibleness*, *perceptibility*, -te-bĭl'-ĭt-e (state or qual.; perception[o]), s. 91.

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Percep'tion, -shŭn, s. The faculty of perceiving, consciousness; the power, act, or state of the mind, wh. has a conscious ref. to external objects (ment. phil.); an act of perceiving; intellec. discernment; idea, notion, conception; the state or the capacity of being affec. by someth. external.

Percep'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Hav. the power of perceiving. H., *perceptiv'ity*, -it-e (power of perception), s. 91.

Perch, pĕrch, s. 29. Lit., a pole; h., any thing on wh. fowls roost or light; a pole or rod (lineal* or land meas.); a mass 16½ × 16½ feet* (cubic do.); also a fresh-water fish. (v. i.)

Perch, vt. To place or set up on, or as on a perch:—vi. To sit or roost, as a bird; to light or settle on. H., *perch'ing*, p.; *perched*, pp.; *perch'er* (he or that; v. i.), s. 89.

Perchance', ad. By chance (q. v.); perhaps.

Perchers, pĕrch'-ĕrz, s. pl. Cert. Paris candles†; also the very large wax c. form. set on altars; insessores (ornith.). [*Chlorate*, &c.

Perchlo'rate, s. A salt of perchloric acid. See

Perchlo'ric (-klōr'-ĭk—S.), a. The epithet of the acid comp. of chlorine (*perchlo'ric acid*) wh. contains the largest propor., or is fully saturated with oxygen. [The like of other *per*-acids.]

Perchlo'ride, s. That chloride of any base wh. cont. the largest propor. of chlorine. [So of other like chem. comp.]

Perch'pest, -pĕst, s. A small crustacean that infests the mouth of the perch. (v. su.)

Percipient, pĕr-sĭp'-yĕnt, -e-ĕnt—Wa., a. 45. Perceiving. H., *percip'ience*, -yĕnse (perception), s.; &c. 91.

Percip'ient, s. One who perceives.

Percloset, -klōz', s. Conclusion.

Percoid, pĕr'-koyd, a. 22. Res. the perch; pert. to the *per'coids* (-koydz; *percoidæ*, L.; s. pl.) or perch-family. (ichth.)

Percolate, pĕr'-ko-lāte, vt. To strain through; to cause to pass through small interstices (as a liquid through porous media); to displace or dissolve out by filtration (pharm.):—vi. To be in the act of filtration. H., *per'colāting*, p., a.; *per'colated*, pp.; *per'colātor* (appr., a ves. or mach. for), s.; *percola'tion*, 36 (act; state; method or process of displacement—chem., pharm.), s. 89.

*Percur'sory**, a. Cursory (q. v.).

Percuss, pĕr-kŭs', vt. 35. Lit., to strike so that the effect pervades or goes through; to strike forcibly; appr., to strike in order to ascer. the resul. sound. H., *percuss'ing*, p.; *percussed*, -kŭst', pp., a.; *percus'sion* (act; &c.; v. i.), s. 89.

Percussion, -kŭsh'-ŭn, s. 35. A striking against; collision, or the shock prod. by the c. of bodies (mech.); the effect or impres. of sound on the ear (acous.); the striking or tapping upon any surface to detect the cond. of subjacent parts by the resul. sounds (med.; v. v.). H., *percus'sion-cap* (of a gun, that explodes by p.), *percus'sion-lock* (do.; that acts by p.), &c., s. 90. [against.

Percussive, -kŭs'-ĭv, a. 35, 45. Striking

*Percutient**, -kū'-sh'ĕnt, a. Striking; hav. power to strike. [deciduous leaves.

Per'difoil†, -de-foyl, s. 22. A plant with

Perdition, pĕr-dĭsh'-ŭn, s. 36. State of being utterly lost, ruined, or destroyed*; death*; appr., utter loss of the soul, eternal misery in a future state.

Perdu†, -dū'—We., We., pĕr'—K., S., a. = *perdue*† (v. su.). 18. Lost; ruined; abandoned; empl. on desperate purp. or enterprises:—ad. In concealment; close:—s. One in concealm., or on the watch in ambush.

Perdurable†, pĕr'-, -dū'—We., a. Very durable; long continued. H., *per'durably*†, ad.; &c. 91.

Peregrinate, pĕr'-e-grĭn-āte, -grĕ-nāte—S., Wa., vi. 26. To travel; to wander from place to place, or from one country to another; to live in a for. country. H., *per'egrināting*, p., a.; *per'egrinated*, pp.; *per'egrinātor*, 28, s.; *peregrina'tion*, 36 (travel; abode or wand. in for. countries; &c.; com. in pl.), s. 89.

Per'egrine†, -grĭn, a. 45. Foreign; strange; not native. H., *peregrin'ity*†, s. 91.

Peremptt, pĕr-ĕmt'—S., Wa., -ĕmpt'—K., We., vt. 45. To kill; to crush or destr.; to quash, to nonsuit. (leg.) H., *peremp'tion*†, 36, s. 89.

Peremptory, pĕr'-ĕm-tŏr-e—A., E., Ja., Na., S., Sh., Wa., pĕr'-ĕmp—K., We., -ĕmp'- *or* ĕm'—Ba., Bar., Bu., Jo., Ke., P., a. 45, 28. Positive; dogmatical; absolute; in a manner to preclude debate or expostulation; final; express. H., *per'emptorily*, 43, ad.; *per'emptoriness*, s. 91.

Perennial, pĕr-ĕn'-e-ăl, -ĕn'-yăl†—K., a. 45. Lasting through the year; fig., perpetual, unceasing. (v. s.) H., *perenn'ially*, ad.; *perenn'ity**, -it-e (fig., perpetuity), s. 91.

Perenn'ial, s. A plant whose root remains alive more years than two, but whose stem flowers and perishes annually. (bot.)

Perennibranchiate, -brăngk'-e-āte, a. That preserves the external branchiæ throughout life. (zool.) [through or over; travel.

Pererration†, -ĕr-rā'-shŭn, s. A wandering

Perfect, pĕr'-fĕkt, a. Lit., made or finished throughout; absolutely complete; not defec., not blemished, not redundant; hav. all that is requisite to its nature and kind; fully and accur. informed; completely skilled, instruc., or acquain.; poss. every mor. excellence; pure, blameless, immaculate; not liable to err; manifesting perfection; expr. an act completed, preterit (gr.); absolute; total; cert. as to a fact*. H., *per'fectly*, 43, ad.; *per'fectness**, s. 91.—A *per'fect number* is one that is eq. to the sum of all its divisors (arith.).—*Perfect-lōve* = a cert. liqueur.

Per'fect (per'- *or* -fĕkt'—Ja., We.), vt. To finish, complete, consummate; to render perfect, to raise to a perf. state; to instruct fully; to make compl. skilful. H., *per'fecting*, p.; *per'fected*, pp., a.; *perfect'ible*, a.; *per'fecter*, s.; *perfec'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Perfect'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. Capable of becom. or of being made perfect. H., *perfectibil'ity*, -bĭl'-it-e, s. 91.

Perfection, pĕr-fĕk'-shŭn, s. The state of being perfect; someth. that concurs to prod. perfection (with a pl.); a qual., endowment, or acquirem. of high excellence or worth† (dd.); an attribute of Deity.

*Perfec'tion**§, vt. = *perfec'tiondte*†. To complete; to make perfect. [perfected†.

Perfec'tional, -ăl, a. Appertaining to perfec.;

Perfec'tionist, -ĭst, s. One who pretends to perfec.; an enthusiast in either relig. or

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pol.; a puritan†. H., *perfec'tionism*, -izm (doctr. of), s. 90.

Perfec'tionment†, -mĕnt, s. Perfectness.

Perfective, -fĕkt'-iv, s. 45. Conducive to perfection (fol. by *of*). H., *perfect'ively*, 43, ad.; *perfect'iveness*, s. 91. [charity.

*Perficient**, -fish'-ĕnt, s. One who endows a

Perfidious, pĕr-fid'-yŭs, a. 45. Violating good faith or vows; false to trust or confid. reposed; treacherous; false-hearted; disloyal. H., *perfid'iously*, 43, ad.; *perfid'iousness*, s. (v. L.) 91. [ness.

Perfidy, pĕr'-fe-de, -fid-e†—K., s. Perfidious-

Perflate†, -flāt', vt. To blow through. H., *perfla'tion*†, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Perfo'liate, a. Hav. the base entirely surr. the stem transversely (as a leaf.—bot.).

Perforate, pĕr'-fo-rāt, a. Perforated.

Per'forate, vt. To bore through; to pierce with a pointed instr.; to make a hole or holes through by boring or pressure. H., *per'forăting*, p., a.; *per'forated*, pp., a.; *per'forător*, 26 (an instr. that p.), s.; *per'forable*, 45, a.; *perforation*, -rā'-shŭn (act of; also the hole or apert. made), s. 89.

Per'forative, -rāte-iv, a. = *per'forătory**, -tŏr-e. 45, 25. Hav. power to perforate.

*Perforce**, -fōrs', ad. 35. By force; violently.

Perform, pĕr-form' or -fŭrm, vt. 8, 26. To do; to carry out; to execute thoroughly or completely; to carry into effect, execution, or accomplishm.; to act; to transact; to achieve, fulfil, discharge:—vi. To do; to act a part (par. on the stage); to play (as on a mus. instr.). H., *perform'ing*, p., a.; *performed'*, pp.; *perform'er* (appr., one who makes a pub. exhib. of his skill, par. on the stage), s.; *perform'able*, a.; *perform'ing*‡ (act of p.; performance; v. i.), s. 89.

Perform'ance, -ăns, s. 28. The act of performing; a doing; the carrying out or completion of someth. designed; a thing done; appr., the acting or exhib. of character, &c., on the stage; pub. execution of music; composition; someth. written or produced; a work (ment. or mech.); an act or action; a deed, feat, exploit; &c. (v. v.) [fumes.

Perfumatory, -fūme'-ă-tŏr-e, a. 25. That per-

Perfume, pĕr-fūme'—Br., Bu., E., Jo., Ke., P., S., We., Wo., pĕr'-fūme—Ja., K., Sh., Wa., a. 18. Vol. effluvia wh. agreeably affect the organs of smelling, also a subst. wh. emits them; sweet odour; scent; fragrance; any thing yielding a sweet odour.

Perfume, pĕr-fūme', vt. To fill or impreg. with a grateful odour; to scent. H., *perfūm'ing*, p., a.‡; *perfumed'*, pp., a.; *perfūm'er* (he or that; appr., one whose trade is to make or sell p., cosmetics, and other toilet articles), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Perfumery, -fūme'-ĕr-e, s. Perfumes in gen., also the art of prep. them; articles sold by perfumers‡. H., *perfūm'ery*, a. 90-1.

Perfunctory, pĕr-fŭngk'-tŏr-e—A., Jo., E., P., Wa., We., pĕr'—K., S., Sh., a. 45, 25. Done only for the sake of getting through or rid of duty; slight; careless; negligent. H., *perfunc'torily*, 43, ad.; *perfunc'toriness*, s. 91.

*Perfuse**, -fūze', vt. 13, 35. To pour or spread over. H., *perfu'sion**, -zhŭn, s.; &c. 89.

*Perfu'sive**, -sĭv, a. 45. Sprinkling; adapted to spread over.

*Pergamenous**, -gă-mĕne'-e-ŭs, a. 45. Res. parchment. [possibly; it may be.

Perhaps, pĕr-hăps', prăpsĕ, ad. 31. By chance;

Peri, pē'-re, pēre'-e—S., s. 34. (pl., *pe'ris*, -ris.) An eastern elf or fairy. (Pers. myth.)

Peri-, pĕr'-e, pfx. = *circum*, L. 34, 26. Around; near; about. (Gr.)

Periagua, pĕr-e-ăg'-gwă, s. 33. A pirogue.

Per'ianth, -ănth, s. = *perian'thium*, -the-ŭm, L. 37. A calyx and corolla whose mut. limits are undefined, and wh. are thus liable to be confounded tog. (bot.)

Per'iapt†, -ăpt, s. An amulet.

Peribolos, pe-rĭb'-o-lŏs, s. A court or enclos. entirely round a temple, surr. by a wall. (arch.)

Pericardium, pĕr-e-kār'-de-ŭm, -kārd'-yŭm‡—K., s. 26, 45. The membranous sac wh. surr. the heart. (anat.) H., *pericar'diac* or *pericar'dian*, -de-ăn (pert. to), a.; *pericardi'tis*, -tis (inflam. of—path.), s. 90-1.

Per'icarp, -kārp, s. = *pericarp'ium*, -e-ŭm, L. 45. A seed-vessel; every part of a ripe fruit exterior to the seed. (bot.) H., *pericarp'ial*, -e-ăl, -p'-ăl‡, a. 90.

Perichætium, -kē'-sh'ŭm, s. 29, 36. A cert. form of leaflet at the base of the fruit-stalk of some mosses. (bot.) H., *perichæ'tial*, -sh'ăl,

Per'iclase, -klāse, s. A Vesuvian mineral. [a. 90.

Per'icline, -klīn, s. 45. A var. of felspar.

Periera'nium, s. The periosteum or membrane that invests the skull. (anat.)

Perilous†, pe-rĭl'-ŭ-lŭs, a. Perilous.

Peridodecahe'dral, pĕr-e-do-dĕk'-, a. 26. App. to a crystal wh. in its prim. form is a 4-sided prism, and in its secondary form a 12-sided

Per'idot, -dŏt, s. The chrysolite. [prism. (crys.)

Peridrome, -drōme, s. The open space or promenade bet. the columns and the walls of a periptery. (arch.)

Periergy, pĕr'-e-ĕr-je, -ĕr'—S., We., s. 26, 43. Needless caution or diligence.

Perigee, pĕr'-e-jē, s. = *perige'um*, -ŭm. 26. The point of the moon's orbit wh. is nearest to the earth. (ast.) [(bot.)

*Perigonium**, -gō'-ne-ŭm, s. 45. A perianth.

Per'igord, -gord, s. An ore of manganese.

Per'igraph, -grăf, s. A careless or loose delineation; the white lines or impres. on the 'musculus rectus' of the abdomen (anat.).

Perigynium, -jĭn'-yŭm, s. 45. The urceolate body in the genus 'carex' wh. encloses the pistillum; also somet. app. to discs. (bot.)

Perigynous, pe-rĭj'-in-ŭs, pĕr-ĭj'—S., a. 32, 42. Den. stamens wh. orig. from the sides of a calyx. (bot.)

Perihelion, pĕr-e-hēl'-yŏn, s. = *perihē'lium*, -yŭm, L. 25, 45. The point in the orbit of a planet or a comet wh. is nearest to the sun (the reverse of *aphē'lion*.—ast.). [Gr.]

Perihexahe'dral, a. Den. a crystal of wh. the prim. form is a 4-sided prism, and the secon. one a 6-sided prism. (crys.)

Peril, pĕr'-il, pĕr'-rĭl—Wa., s. 34, 26. Danger; hazard; jeopardy; danger denounced; particular exposure.

Per'il, vt. To hazard; to put in or expose to peril:—vi. To be in danger†. H., *per'illing*, p.; *per'illed*, pp. (v. s.) 48.

Per'ilous, -ŭs, a. 48. Full of peril, dangerous; hazardous. H., *per'ilously*, 43, ad.; *per'ilousness*, s. 91.

Perilymph, pĕr'-e-lĭmf, s. 26, 45. The fluid

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bet. the membranous and osseous labyrinth of the ear. (anat.)

Perimeter, pe-rim'-e-tĕr, pĕr-lm'—S., s. The circuit or boundary of any plane figure, or the sum of all its sides (us. app. to fig. bounded by straight lines—geom.). H., *perimet'rical*, pĕr-e- (pert. to), a. 90-1.

Perim'etry, -tre, s. The doctr. or the mensuration of perimeters.

Perinæum, pĕr-e-nē'-ŭm, s. 26. The nar. part betw. bet. the thighs, exten. from the anus forward to the exter. organs of generation. (anat.) H., *pĕrinæ'al* (of or rel. to), a. 90.

Periodahe'dral, a. Den. a 4-sided prism whose secondary form is 8-sided. (crys.)

Period, pēre'-e-tĭd, pē'-re-tĭd—Wa., s. 34, 25. Lit., a circuit; h., the time in wh. any thing is performed so as to begin again in the same manner; a specified portion of time; an indef. portion of any contin. state, exis., or series of events; the time or the state at wh. any thing terminates; end; conclusion; limit; length or usual length of duration; time; date; epoch; appr., a series of recurrent digits or numb., disting. or sep. by a dot or comma (arith.); the time occup. by a planet or comet in one of its revolutions (ast.); a stated number of years, a cycle (chron.); a full stop (.), or that wh. marks the close of a sentence (gr.; v. i.); the time of exacerbation and remission, or of paroxysm and intermission (med.); a sentence of wh. the gr. construc. will not admit a close, and the meaning remains suspen. until the end of it (rhet.); pop., any complete sentence em br. bet. two full stops.

Pe'riod†, vt. To put an end to.

Periodic, pĕre-i-ŏd'-ĭk (v. s.), a. = *period'ical*, -ĭl. 12. Pert. to periods or revolutions performed in a circuit or succes. circuits; happening by revolution; occur., return., or appearing reg. at cert. periods of time; hav. reg. periods in changes or cond. (as a disease); construc. with complete gr. depen.; pert. to periodicals; regular†. H., *period'ically*, 43, ad.; *periodicity*, -o-dĭs'-ĭt-e (state of being periodic), s. 91.

Period'ical, -ĭl, s. A magazine or other publication contin. in nos., and appear. at stated or reg. intervals. (liter.) H., *period'icalist* (one who publ., edits, or writes in a p.), s. 90.

Periœcians, pĕr-e-ē'-ah'ănz, s. pl. = *perioe'ci*, -sī, 27-8. People under the same parallel of latitude, but on opp. meridians. (geog.)

Periosteum, -ŏs'-te-ŭm, s. The thin sensitive membrane imm. investing the bones. (anat.)

Peripatetic, -pă-tĕt'-ĭk, a. = *peripatet'ical*, -ĭl. Walking about (as Aristotle did whilst teaching or disput. in the Lyceum at Athens); pert. to Aristotle, his system, school, or followers. (v. s.)

Peripatet'ic, s. A disciple or follower of Aristotle in phil.; h., a great walker, an itinerant teacher or preacher (iron.).

Peripatet'icism, -e-sizm, s. 35. The phil. sys. of Aristotle and his followers. [pheric.

Peripheral, pe-rĭf'-ĕr-ăl, pĕr-lf'—S., a. Peri-

Peripheric, pĕr-e-fĕr'-ĭk, a. = *periphe'rical*, -ăl. 26, 45. Pert. to or constit. a periphery.

Periphery, pe-rĭf'-ĕr-e, pĕr-lf'—S., s. The circumference of a circle or other reg. curvilineal figure. (geom.)

Periphrase, pĕr'-e-frāze, s. = *periph'rasis* (q. v.). 26, 34-5. The use of sev. words to expr. the sense of one, or of more w. than are neces. to expr. the idea; circumlocution. (rhet.) [periphrasis. H., &c. 89.

Per'iphrase, vt., vi. To expr. by or to use

Periphrasis, pe-rĭf'-rā-sĭs, pĕr-lf'—S., s. Periphrase. (L.)

Periphrastic, pĕr-e-frăs'-tĭk, a. = *periphras'tical*, -ăl. Cont. or expressed by periphrasis; circumlocutory. H., *periphras'tically*, ad. 91.

Per'iplust†, -plŭs, s. Circumnavigation (app. to some fragm. of cert. anc. voyages).

Peripneumo'nia, pĕr-lp-, s. = *peripneu'mony*, E. Pneumonia. (L.) H., *peripneumon'ic* (pneumonic), a. 90-1. [ber of sides. (crys.)

Peripolygo'nal, pĕr-e-, a. Hav. a great num-

Peripteral, pe-rĭp'-tĕr-ăl, pĕr-lp'—S., a. Winged all round; appr., surr. by a single range of columns. (arch.) [sides.

Perip'terous, -tĭs (v. su.), a. Feathered on all

Perip'tery, -tĕr-e, s. = *per'ipter*. An edifice surr. by a wing or aisle formed of insulated columns exterior to the building. (arch.)

Periscian, pe-rĭsh'-y'ăn, pĕr-lsh'—S., pe-rĭs'—K., a. Hav. the shadow mov. all round in the course of the day.

Peris'cians, -y'ănz (v. s.), s. pl. = *periscii*, -rĭsh'-y'ī (-rĭs'-se-ī—K.). Inhabitants of the polar circles (geog.). [round; a gen. view.

Periscope, pĕr'-e-skōpe, s. 34, 26. A view all

Periscopic, -skŏp'-ĭk, a. Viewing on all sides; an epithet of spectacles hav. concavo-convex lenses (opt.).

Perish, pĕr'-ĭsh, vt. 34, 26. To destroy, to decay († or poet.):—vi. To die; to lose life or vitality; to wither and decay; to waste away; to lose esmen. or charac. qualities; to be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be forgotten; to be in a perpetual state of decay; to be lost eternally (scrip.). [It is us. fol. by *for* or *with* bef. a *cause*, and *by* bef. an *instr.*] H., *per'ishing*, p., a.; *per'ished*, -ĭsht, pp., a.; *per'ishable*, a. (v. i.) 89.

Per'ishable, -ăbl, a. 45. Liable to perish or decay; subj. to speedy decay. H., *per'ishably*, ad.; *per'ishableness*, *perishabil'ity*, s. 91.

Per'isperm, -e-spĕrm, s. That wh. is round a seed (by some app. to the testa, and by others to the albumen.—bot.).

Perispheric, -sfĕr'-ĭk, a. 45. Spherical (q. v.).

Perissology, pĕr-ĭs-sŏl'-o-je, s. Redundancy of words; macrology. H., *perissological*, -lŏj'- (redun. in words), a. 90.

Peristaltic, pĕr-e-stăl'-tĭk, a. 26. Lit., that presses out by contrac. or folding around; spiral; worm-like; an epithet of the pec. motion of the intestines by wh. their contents are grad. propelled down w. (phys.).

Peristerion, -ĭs-tēre'-e-ŏn, s. 45. Vervain. (Gr.)

Peristrephic, pĕr-e-strĕf'-ĭk, a. 34, 26. Rotating, revolving (app. to a panoramic pa.).

Per'istyle, -stīle, s. A range of columns round the inner side of a building or square, or the buil. itself; (more us.) a court, square, or cloister with col. on three sides. (arch.)

Peristylium, -stĭl'-yŭm, s. (pl., *peristyl'ia*, -y'ă.) 45. A peristyle. (L.)

Perisystole, -sĭs'-to-le, s. The interval bet. the systole and diastole of the heart. (phys.)

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Peritomous, pe-rĭt'-o-mŭs, a. Cleaving in more direc. than one parallel to the axis. (min.)

Peritonæum, pĕr-e-to-nē'-ŭm, s. = *peritone'um*. 26. The membrane wh. envelops the abdominal viscera, and lines the cavity of the abdomen. (anat.) H., *peritone'al* (*-tŭne'-yăl*—K.; pert. to), a. 90.

Peritrochium, -trōk'-e-ŭm—S., -trŏ'-ke—We., -trōke'-yŭm—K., s. 45. A wheel and cylinder fixed on the same axis and moved by a rope passing round the former, used to raise weights(=*axis in peritroch'io*, -e-o.—mech.).

Peritropal, -trŏ'-păl, a. Rotary; circuitous.

Periwig, pĕr'-e-wig, s. 26. A small wig; a wig or peruke.

Per'iwig†, vt. To dress in a periwig, or in false hair. H., *per'iwigged*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Periwinkle, -wingk'l, s. 45. A kind of sea-snail; also a plant.

Perjure, pĕr'-jŏor, -jūre—Wa., -jŭr—K., We., vt. 18. Lit., to swear through; appr., to swear falsely; to taint with perjury. (In ea. fol. by a recip. pro.) H., *per'juring*, p.; *per'jured*, pp., a.; *per'jurer* (= *per'jurer*†; one guilty of p.; v. i.), s. 89.

*Perjurious**, -jōor-e-ŭs, a. 18. Tainted with or cont. perjury.

Perjury, pĕr'-jŏo-re, -jŭr-e—K., s. 18. False oath; the act or crime of wilfully giving false evidence on an oath lawf. adminis.(leg.).

Perk, pĕrk, a. Prop., erect*; h., smart, trim†§; pert, brisk, airy†§.

Perk†§, vt. To set or dress up; to make trim; to prank:—vi. To hold up the head with affec. smartness (as a bird in perching). H., *Perk'in*, -in, s. Ciderkin. [&c. 89.

Perk'inism, -ĭxm, s. 35. Tractoration.

Perlate-acid†, pĕr'-lāte-ăs-ĭd, s. Superphosphate of soda. [ing all round or over.

*Perlustration**, -trā'-shŭn, s. The act of view-

Per'magy, -mă-je, s. A little Tur. boat.

Permanent, pĕr'-mă-nĕnt, a. Of long continuance; durable; lasting. H., *per'manently*, 42, ad.; *per'manence*, -nĕnse, or *per'manency*, -nĕn-se(continuance; duration; fixedness), s. 91.—*Per'manent white* is sulphate of baryta. [*chloric*, &c.

Permanganic, a. See *Manganesic*, *Per-*

Permeable, pĕr'-me-ăbl, a. 45. That may be permeated. H., *per'meably*, 42, ad.; *per'meableness**, *permeability*, -ă-bĭl'-ĭt-e (qual. or state), s. 91.

Per'meant†, -ănt, a. Passing through.

Permeate, pĕr'-me-āte, vt. To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through a subs. without rupture or displacem. of its parts. H., *per'meating*, p., a.; *per'meated*, pp.; *permea'tion*, 35, s. (v. su.) 89. [be mingled; miscible (q. v.).

*Permiscible**, pĕr-mĭs'-ĭbl, a. 28, 45. That may

Permiss'ible, a. That may be permitted. H., *permiss'ibly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Permission, pĕr-mĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of permitting; allowance; leave, license, or liberty granted.

Permissive, -mĭs'-ĭv, a. 45. Granting liberty, though not favouring; allowing; not hindering, though not approv.; granted; suffered without hindrance; not auth. or favoured. H., *permiss'ively*, ad. 91.

Permis'tion†, s. Mixture.

Permit, pĕr'-mĭt—Br., K., S., Wa., (more us.) -mĭt'—Ja., P., We., Wo., s. License or permission (appr., a wr. one from a custom-ho. or excise officer auth. the removal of goods, &c., subj. to duty or surveillance—comm.).

Permit, pĕr-mĭt', vt. To give leave or liberty to by express consent; to consent to by silence or by not prohib.; to allow; to suffer without approv.; to tolerate; to afford ability or means (as circumstances, &c.); to leave or resign†. H., *permit'ting*, p.; *permit'ted*, pp., a.†; *permit'ter**, s.; &c. (v. su.

*Permitt'ance**, -ăns, s. Permission. [et l.) 89.

Permittee†, -ē', s. The person permitted.

Permix'tion†, s. Mixture.

Permutable, -mū'-tăbl, a. 18, 45. That may be changed one for the other. H., *permu'tably*, ad.; *permu'tableness*, s. 91.

Permutation, -tā'-shŭn, s. The changing or varying the order of things or letters, one after the other, in every poss. manner (alg.); exchange, barter (comm.):—pl. The div. of alg. and arith. rel. to permutations. (v. v.)

Permute, pĕr-mūte', vt. To exchange, to barter†; to change the order or arrangem. of (as things or letters). H., *permūt'ing*, p.; *permūt'ed*, pp.; *permūt'er*, s. 89.

Pernancy, pĕr'-năn-se, s. A taking or receiv. (oh. app. to tithes or rents in kind).

Pernicious, pĕr-nĭsh'-'ŭs, a. 27-8, 45. Highly injurious, mischiev., or noxious; tend. to injure or destroy; hurtful, deadly, destruc.; quick, speedy†. H., *perni"ciously* (-nĭsh'-), ad.; *perni"ciousness*, *pernicity*†, -nĭs'-ĭt-e (celerity), s. 91.

Pernio, pĕr'-ne-o, s. 45. A chilblain. (L.)

Pernoctation, -nŏk-tā'-shŭn, s. The act of watching, passing, or rem. the whole night.

Peronate, pĕr'-o-nāte, a. 26. Cov. with a woolly subs. ending in a sort of meal. (bot.)

Peroneal, -nē'-ăl, a. An epithet of cert. muscles conn. the fibula and foot. (anat.)

Peroration, pĕr-o-rā'-shŭn, s. 26, 36. The conclud. part of an oration. (rhet.)

Perox'ide, -ĭd, s. That oxide of a given base wh. cont. the largest quan. of oxygen. (chem.) H., (to) *perox'idise*, -ĭze, vt. 60, 89. See *Per-*, *Perchloric*, *Persulphuret*, &c. [the mind.

Perpend†, -pĕnd', vt. To weigh thoroughly in

Perpend'er, -ĕr, s. = *per'pent-stone*. A large stone reach. through a wall, and appear. on both sides; also a coping-stone.

Perpend'icle, -ĭkl, s. 45. Someth. hanging by a straight line; appr., a plumb-line.

Perpendicular, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 35. Upright; hanging or exten. directly from any point tow. the centre of the earth or of gravity; at right angles with the plane of the horizon; falling on or crossing at right angles, hav. the adjac. angles of intersection equal (geom.). H., *perpendic'ularly*, 42, ad.; *perpendicularity*, -lăr'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Perpetrate, pĕr'-pe-trāte, vt. Lit., to go through with, to finish or effect; appr., to do, commit, perform (now only app. to evil acts). H., *per'petrating*, p.; *per'petrated*, pp.; *per'petrator*, 25, s.; *perpetra'tion*, 36 (also a bad action†), s. 89.

Perpetual, pĕr-pĕt'-ū-ăl, -chū-ăl—S., Wa., a. 18. Continuing for ever in future time; destined to be eternal; never ceasing; constant, continual, uninterrupted; very freq.†; fixed, not temporary; without termin. or end;

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-dur. the legal dispensation. H., *perpet'ually*, ad.; &c. (v. i.) 91.—A *perpet'ual cūracy* is one where all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarage endowed (eccl.); a *p. cūrate*, one who holds a p. c.; *perpet'ual motion*, a m. that would contin. for ever, or until the mov. body or mach. was worn out, without the interven. of exter. aid (mach.); *perpet'ual screw*, a s. that acts ag. the teeth of a wheel (= *end'less screw*—mach.).

Perpetuate, pĕr-pĕt'-ū-āte, -pĕt'-chū—S., Wa., vt. 36, 18. To make perpetual; to eternise; to preserve from extinc. or oblivion; to contin. by repetition without limitation. H., *perpet'uating*, p.; *perpet'uated*, pp., a.; *perpet'uātor*, 25, s.; *perpetua'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Perpetuity, pĕr-po-tū'-ĭt-e, s. Endless duration; uninterrupted exis. or dur. for an indef. long period; someth. perpetual; the sum wh. will buy an annuity to continue for ever (doctr. of ann.).

Perplex†, pĕr-plĕks', a. 40. Intricate; difficult. H., *perplex'ly*†, ad.; *perplex'ity*, -ĭt-e (intricacy; entanglem.; embarrassm. or confus. of mind; perplexedness), s. 91.

Perplex', vt. Lit., to entangle throughout; appr., to make intricate, complicated, or diffic.; to fill with embarrassm.; to distress with suspense, anxiety, or doubt; to confuse, puzzle, bewilder; to plague, to torment*†. H., *perplex'ing*, p., a.; *perplexed'*, pp., a.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Perplexed, -plĕkst', a. 65. (v. v.) H., *perplex'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *perplex'edness*, s. 91.

Perpota'tion†, s. A thorough drinking-bout.

Perquisite, pĕr'-kwiz-ĭt, -kwĭs—K., s. 33, 35. That wh. is gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages; also a fee allowed for some specif. service in lieu of salary. H., *per'quĭsited*† (supplied with p.), a. 90.

Perquisition, pĕr-kwe-zish'-ŭn, s. 33, 36. A thorough inquiry or search.

Perron, pĕr'-rŭn, s. 25-6. A staircase or flight of steps outside a building. (arch.)

Perroquet, pĕr-o-kĕt', s. 99. A parrot; pop., a paroquet. (Fr.) [maker. (Fr.)

Perruquier, pĕr-rōō'-ke-ĕr, s. 99. A wig-

Perry, pĕr'-re, s. 34, 26. The fermen. juice of pears. [inquiry or search.

*Perscruta'tion**, pĕr-, s. Thorough or minute

Per'secot, -se-kŏt, -ko—Fr., s. 99. A liqueur flav. with peach kernels.

Persecute, pĕr'-se-kūte, vt. 18. Lit., to follow or pursue closely or harassingly; appr., to pursue with continued malignity, to harass with penalties or unjust punishm. (par. for relig. or pol. opinions); to harass with solicitations or importunity. H., *per'sĕcūting*, -ing, p., a.; *per'secuted*, pp., a.; *per'sĕcūtor*, 25, s.; *persecution*, -kū'-shŭn (act, prac., or state of), s. 89. [persecuting.

Persecutive, -sĕk'-ū-tĭv, a. 18, 45. Following;

Perseverance, pĕr-se-vĕr'-ânse, s. = *persĕv'erance*†. 35, 28. The act or state of persevering. (v. a. et v.)

Perseverant†, -vĕr'-ânt, a. Persevering. H., *persevĕr'antly*†, ad.; &c. (v. su.) 91.

Persevere, pĕr-se-vĕr', vi. = *persever*†, -sĕv'-ĕr. To persist or continue in any bus. or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; to be constant in effort or progress; not to give over or abandon. H., *persevĕr'ing*, p., a.; *persevĕred'*, pp.; &c. (v. su.) 89. [ly, ad. 91.

Persevĕr'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *persevĕr'ingly*.

Persian, pĕr'-sh'ân, a. 35. = *Per'sic* (v. i.). Of, from, or rel. to *Per'sia* (-sh'ĭ). H., *Per'sian-berry* (a yellow dye-stuff), *Per'sian-wheel* (a w. for rais. water by means of buckets on its rim), &c., s. 90. [instead of columns. (arch.)

Per'sians, -sh'ânz, s. pl. 35. Male figures used

Per'sic, -sĭk, s. The lang. of Persia. (v. su.)

Persiflage, pâr'-se-flăzhe, s. 99. Light talk; raillery; banter. (Fr.) [and its fruit.

Persimmon, pĕr-sĭm'-ŭn, s. An Amer. tree

Persist, pĕr-sĭst', vi. 35. Lit., to stand or keep throughout to someth. already begun; to continue steadily and firm in any bus. or course commenced; to persevere or proceed with obstinacy or contumacy. (par. in that wh. is evil or injurious to others). H., *persist'ing*, p., a.; *persist'ed*, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Persist'ence, -ĕnse, s. = *persist'ency*, -ĕn-se. 28. The state or qual. of persisting (v. v.); steadiness; obstinacy, contumacy; the continuance of an effect after its cause has ceased to exist (as of light or motion on the retina —nat. phil.).

Persist'ent, -ĕnt, a. Persisting; rem. until or after the fruit is ripe (as the leaves of evergreens—bot.). H., *persist'ence*, s.; &c. (v. su.) 91. [ad. 91.

Persist'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *persist'ingly*,

Persist'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Steady in pursuit or purp.; persevering.

Person, pĕr'-sŭn—K., S., (more us., and always ‡) pĕr'sn *or* pĕrs'n—Wa., We. (and all other lead. auth.), s. 17, 45. Orig., an actor's mask†; appr., an individual, a human being (either def. or indef.); a man, woman, or child (as opp. to things, or distinct from them); a human b. with regard to the liv. body or corporeal exis. or appear. only; one's self, not a representative; exterior appearance; charac. assumed or represented (par. on the stage); character; charac. of office; the qual. of the *pro.* or *s.* that modifies the verb (gr.); an artif. or assumed person in a body corporate or politic (leg.); a parson†.

Per'son†, vt. To repr. as a person; to image.

Personable, pĕr'-sŭn-ăbl (-sŭn *not* -sn), a. 45. Hav. a well-formed person; of good appearance; handsome; that may maintain pleas in court (leg.).

Per'sonage, -ĕj, s. 45. A person (emphat.); a man or woman of emin. or distinc.; exterior appearance; charac. assumed or represented. [The *o* was form. gen. dropped in the last two words, but never in those fol.]

Per'sonal, -ăl, a. Bel. to men or women, not to things; rel. to an indiv.; affec. individuals; pec. or proper to him or her, or to private actions or char.; exterior, corporal; direct or in person, not by a representative; applying direc. or offensively to one's charac. or conduct, disparaging (as remarks); den. the person, or hav. the modif. den. the three persons (gr.); bel. to the person, movable, not real (as an estate, prop., &c.—leg.). H., *per'sonally*, 42, ad.; *personality*, -ăl'-ĭt-e (that wh. constit. distinction of person; individuality; a personal remark or reflec.; &c., v. i.); s. 91.—*Per'sonal*

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estate or *property* = ev. spec. of p. except real estate (leg.). [son; a movable. (leg.)

Per'sonal†, s. Any thing attached to the per-

Per'sonalise, -ăl-īze, vt. 60. To make personal.

Per'sonalty, -ăl-te, s. Personal estate.

Per'sonate, -āte, a. Masked; app. to a monopetalous corolla, the limb of wh. is unequ. div., and res. a gaping mask (bot.).

Per'sonate, vt. To assume the charac. of another so as to pass for the person repr.; to act, to repr. by action and appear. (as on the stage); to counterfeit, to feign; to pretend hypocrit.*; to resemble*; to describe†; to make a pictorial repr. of†; to celebr. loudly†; —vi. To play a fictitious character. H., *per'sonating*, p.; *per'sonated*, pp., a.; *per'sonator*, 25, s.; *personat'ion*, 36, s. (v. su.) 89.

Personify, pĕr-sŏn'-e-fī, vt. 17, 43. To change from a thing to a person; to ascribe to an inanimate object or to an abstract notion the sentiments, actions, or lang. of a rational being (rhet.). H., *person'ifying*, p.; *person'ified*, pp., a.; *per'sonifier*, s.; *personification*, -sŏn-e-fe-kā'-shŭn(act;proseopopœia—rhet.), s. 89. [sonify. H., &c. 89.

*Personise**, pĕr'-sŭn-īze, vt. 25, 60. To per-

Personnel, pĕr-so-nĕl', pâre—We., s. 99. The persons empl. in any pub. service (as disting. from the 'materiel'). [Fr.]

Perspective, pĕr-spĕk'-tĭv, pĕr' († or poet.), a. 45. Optical; pert. or accor. to perspective. H., *perspec'tively*, ad. (v. s.) 91.

Perspec'tive, s. Lit., a looking through or over; a vista, view, prospect; appr., the art of delineating on a plane surface resembl. or pictures of objects or scenery as they appear to the eye placed at a given height and dist., real or imag.; a repr. or picture in perspective; a small pocket telescope†.

Perspec'tograph, -to-grăf, s. 45. Any optical instr. for mech. drawing.

*Perspicable**, pĕr'-spe-kăbl, a. 45. Discernible.

Perspicacious, -kā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Quick-sighted; of acute discernment or understanding. H., *perspica'ciously*, ad.; *perspica'ciousness*, *perspicacity*, -kŭs'-ĭt-e, or *per'spicacy*†, -kăs-e (acuteness of sight or of discernm.), s. 91. [looking sharply.

*Perspicience**, -spĭsh'-'ĕnse, s. 27-8. The act of *Per'spicil*†, -spe-sĭl, s. A lens.

Perspicuous, pĕr-spĭk'-ū-ŭs, a. 28, 18. Lit., that may be seen through†; transparent†; appr., clear to the mind; easily understood; not obscure or ambiguous; plain; evident; manifest. H., *perspic'uously*, 43, ad.; *perspic'uousness* or *perspicuity*, -spe-kū'-ĭt-e (transparency†; mental clearness; that qual. of lang. wh. at once conveys to another the precise meaning of the author or speaker —gr.; rhet.), s. 91.

Perspirable, -spīre'-ăbl, -spī'-rŭbl—K., S., Wa., a. 45. That may be perspired; emitting perspiration*. H., *perspirabil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Perspiration, pĕr-spe-rā'-shŭn, s. Excretion by the pores of the skin; the vapour or matter secreted by the ramif. of the cuticular arteries over the surf. of the body (phys.; v. v.).

Perspirative, -spīre'-ă-tĭv, pĕrs'-pĭr-āte-ĭv—K., a. = *perspir'atory*, -ă-tŏr-e (pĕrs'—K.), 45, 25. Performing the act of perspiration.

Perspire, pĕr-spīre', vt. To emit through the pores of the skin:—vi. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to evacuate or exhale perspiration; to sweat. H., *perspir'ing*, p.; *perspired'*, pp.; *perspir'able* (v. su.), a.; *perspira'tion* (act; also matter p.; v. su.), s. 89.

Perstringe†, pĕr-strĭnj', vt. To graze; to glance or touch upon.

Persuadable†, -swād'-ăbl, a. 45. Persuasible. H., *persuad'ably**†, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Persuade, pĕr-swād', vt. 35, 18. To influence by advice, entreaty, or expostulation; to draw or incline the will by presen. motives to the mind; (less us.) to convince by argum. or by evidence; to inculcate†:—vi. To hold persuasive discourse† (fol. by *with*). H., *persuading*, -swād'-, p.; *persuad'ed*, pp.; *persuad'er*, s.; *persuad'able* (v. su.), a.; *persua'sion* (v. i.), s. 89.

Persuasible, pĕr-swā'-zĭbl, -swāz'-ĭbl—K., -se-bl—S., We., a. 18; 35, 45. That may be persuaded; to be infl. by persuasion. H., *persua'sibleness*, *persuasibility*, -ze-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Persua'sion, -shŭn, s. 35. The act of persuading; the state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opin. or conviction; a creed or belief; a sect or a party adher. to a creed or a sys. of opinions. See *Persuade*.

Persuasive, pĕr-swā'-sĭv, a. 35, 18; 45. Hav. power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions. H., *persua'sively*, 43, ad.; *persua'siveness*, s. 91. [ment; an exhortation.

Persua'sive, s. That wh. persuades; an incite-

Persua'sory, -sŏr-e, a. 25. Persuasive.

Persul'phate, s. A sulphate of the peroxide of any base. [So of other salts of simple acids hav. a like const.—chem.] See *Perchloric*, &c.

Persul'phuret, s. That s. of a base wh. has the largest propor. of sulphur. (chem.) See *Per-*, *Perchloride*, &c. (from an artery. (surg.)

*Persultation**, -sŭl-tā'-shŭn, s. Hæmorrhage

Pert†, pĕrt, a. Lively, brisk†; forward; saucy; indecorously free. H., *pert'ly*†, ad.; *pert'ness*†, s. 91.

Pert†, s. A pert person. [&c. 89.

Pert'†, vi. To behave with pertness. H.,

Pertain, pĕr-tān', vi. To belong; to be the prop., right, or duty of; to have relation (*to*). H., *pertain'ing*, p.; *pertained'*, pp.

Perterebra'tion, -tĕr-e-, s. The act of boring through.

Pertinacious, pĕr-te-nā'-sh'ŭs, -tĭn-ū'—K., s. 27-8. Holding or adher. to any opin., purp., or design, with fixed or vicious resolution; obstinate, stubborn, perverse; unyielding; firm, resolute, steady*. H., *pertina'ciously*, 43, ad.; *pertina'ciousness*, *pertinacity*, -năs'-ĭt-e, or *per'tinacy*†, -nās-e (obstinacy; persistency; &c.), s. 91.

Pertinent, pĕr'-te-nĕnt, -tĭn-ĕnt—K., a. Related to the subj. or matter in hand; just to the purpose; apposite; pertaining*. H., *per'tinently*, 43, ad.; *per'tinentness**, *per'tinence*, -nēnse, *per'tinency*, -nĕn-se, s. 91.

Pertingent, -tĭn'-jĕnt, a. 32. Reaching to completely; touching.

*Pertran'sible**, a. That may be passed through.

Pertran'sient†, a. Passing through or over.

Perturb, pĕr-tŭrb', vt. To disturb, agitate, disquiet, trouble; to disorder or confuse*; to cause to deviate from an elliptic orbit (ast.):—vi. To suffer perturbations. H., *perturb'ing*, p., a.; *perturbed*, -tŭrbd' (-ĕd, a.; v. i.), pp., a.; *perturb'er**, s. 89.

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Perturb'ate, -āte, pĕr'—We., vt., vi. To perturb. H., *perturb'ating*, p., a.; *per'turbātor* (-bā'—Wa.), 25, s.; *perturba'tion*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Perturbation, -tûr-bā'-shŭn, s. 36. A perturbed state; disquiet of mind; restlessness or commotion of the passions or spirit; pub. disturbance or disorder; deviation of a celes. body from the normal ellipticity of its orbit (ast.); the cause of disquiet, irreg., &c. (v. v.)

Perturbed, -tûrb'-ĕd or -tûr'-bĕd, -tûrbd'†—K., We., a. 65. Disturbed; disquieted; troubled; &c. (v. v.)

Pertuse, pĕr-tūs', a. = *pertused*, -tūzd'. 35. Punched; perforated; irreg. pierced with holes (bot.).

Pertusion, -tū'-zhŭn, s. 35. The act of punching or piercing, also the hole made; a perforation. [s. 26, 18. A wig.

Peruke, pĕr'-rūōk, -ōōk—S., -rūke—Wa., We., *Per'uke**, vt. To wear a wig or false hair. H., *per'uked*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Perusal, pĕr-rōō'-zăl, pe—K., Wa., We., s. The act of reading; careful view or examination†. (v. v.)

Peruse, pĕr-rōōz', pĕr-ōōz'—S., pe-rūz'—K., Wa., We., vt. 26, 18. Lit., to scan or view throughout†; appr., to read, or to read with attention; to observe, to exam. with caref. survey†. H., *perūs'ing*, p.; *perused'*, pp.; *perūs'er*, s.; *perus'al*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Peruvian, pe-rōō'-vĭ-ăn, pĕr-ōō'-ve-ăn—S., a. 18, 45. Of or from *Peru*:—s. A native of Peru. H., *Perūv'ian-balsam*, -bĂlsŭl-, *Perūv'ian-bark* (pale cinchona b.), &c., s. 90-1.

Peruvine, -rōō'-vĭn, s. 18, 58. A light, oily fluid obt. by distil. from balsam of Peru.

Pervade, pĕr-vād', vt. Lit., to go or pass through or over†; to permeate†; appr., to pass, spread, or be diffused through the whole extent of. H., *pervād'ing*, p., a.; *pervād'ed*, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [ing.

Pervasion, -vā'-zhŭn, s. 35. The act of pervading.

Perva'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Tend. or able to pervade.

Perverse, pĕr-vĕrs', a. 35. Lit., turned aside†; distorted from the right†; appr., obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; disposed to cross and vex; stubborn, untractable; cross, petulant, vexatious. H., *perverse'ly*, 42, ad.; *perverse'ness*, *perver'sity*, lt-e, s. 91.

Perversion, pĕr-vĕr'-shŭn, s. 35. The act of perverting; diversion from the true intent or obj.; change to someth. worse; misapplication. See *Pervert*. [or corrupt.

Perversive, -vĕrs'-ĭv, a. 45. Tend. to pervert

Pervert, pĕr-vĕrt', vt. Prim., to turn from the straight or right course; to turn from truth, propriety, or virtue; to corrupt; to turn or distort from the true use, end, or purp.; to misapply†. H., *pervert'ing*, p., a.; *pervert'ed*, pp., a.; *pervert'er*, s.; *pervert'ible*, 45, a.; *perver'sion*, s. (v. su.) 89.

*Pervestigate**, -vĕs'-te-gāte, vt. To search thoroughly; to find out by research. H., *pervestiga'tion**, 36 (diligent inquiry; thor. research), s.; &c. 89.

*Pervious**, pĕr'-ve-ŭbl, a. 45. Pervious. H., *per'viably**, ad.; *per'vidibleness**, *perviabil'ity**, s. 91.

*Pervicacious**, -ve-kā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Thoroughly or spitefully obstinate or refractory. H., 484

*pervica'ciously**, ad.; *pervica'ciousness**, *pervicacity**, -kăs'-lt-e, *per'vicacy*†, -se, s. 91.

*Pervigile'tion**, -vĭj-, s. A thorough watching; also a w. through the night.

Pervigilium, -jĭl'-yŭm, s. 45. A nocturnal festival to some deity. (anc. Rome.) [L.]

Pervious, pĕr'-ve-ŭs, pĕrv'-yŭs†—K., a. 45. Admitting passage; that may be penetrated by another body or subs., or fig., by the mind; permeable; pervading, permeating†. H., *per'viously*, 42, ad.; *per'viousness*, s. 91.

Pesade, pē-ād', pēz—S., pe-ād'—K., We., s. The act of rais. the fore-quarters, without advancing. (man.)

Pessary, pĕs'-ă-re, s. A small instr. placed in the vagina to support the uterus; also a small mass of ingred. simply app. to medicate the parts. (surg.)

Pessimist, pĕs'-ĭm-ĭst, s. One who holds that ev. thing is for the worst; a gen. grumbler†. H., *pessi'mism**, -ĭzm, s. 90. See *Optimist*.

Pessomancy, -o-măn-se, s. Divination by pebbles or counters.

Pest, pĕst, s. Plague; pestilence; any pestilen. disease; any thing mischiev. or destruc.; bane. (v. i.) H., *pest'-house* (hospital for), s.; &c. 90.

Pest'er, -ĕr, vt. To plague, trouble, annoy; to harass with little vexations; to perplex; to encumber (as with a crowd). H., *pest'ering*, p., a.; *pest'ered*, pp.; *pest'erer*, s. 89.

Pest'erous†, -ĕr-ŭs, a. Encumbering; burthensome. [tagion.

Pest'iduct, -e-dŭkt, a. That wh. conveys con-

Pestiferous, pĕs-tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing or bringing pestilence (phys., mor., or social); pestilent; pestilential. H., *pestif'erously*, ad. 91.

Pestilence, pĕst'-e-lĕnse, -tl-ĕnse—K., s. Any contag. or infectious disease wh. is endemic or epidemic, and malig. or mortal; appr., the plague; fig., any thing sweepingly destruc. to happ. or well-being; a pest. (v. s.)

Pest'ilent, -lĕnt, a. Prod. pestilence or the p.; noxious to health and life, or fig., to morals or society; pestilential‡; troublesome, mischiev., disorderly (scrip.); vexatious, corrupt (do.). H., *pest'ilently*, ad.; *pest'ilence* (qual. of; &c. v. su.), s. 91.

Pestilential, -lĕn'-ah'ăl, a. Of the nature of pestilence; prod. or tend. to produce p. or infec. disease; mischiev., destruc., pernicious (phys., mor., or soc.). H., *pestilen'tially*, ad. (v. su.) 91. [bruising in a mortar.

*Pestillation**, -lĭl'-shŭn, s. A pounding or

Pestle, pĕs'tl, pĕs'l*—S., We., s. 45. The instr. with wh. any thing is pounded in a mortar; a leg† (app. to pork). H., *pes'tle**‡ (to pound with or to use s), vt., vi. 89.

Pet†, pĕt, a. Petted.

Pet†, s. = *pĕat*†. A cade lamb; h., any little animal fondled and indulged; a word of endearm. often used to young children; (contr. from *petulant*) a snd. fit of peevishness or slight passion. H., *pet'ish* (fretful; peevish), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Pet†, vt. To treat as a pet; to fondle or indulge:—vi. To take offence*. H., *pet'ing*†, p.; *pet'ed*†, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Petal, pĕt'-ăl—P., S., Sh., We., Wo., pē'-tăl—Ja., K., Wa., s. A flower-leaf; one of the sep. parts of a corolla or flower. (bot.) H.,

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pet'al-shaped, *pet'dled* (hav. p.), &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Petaliform, pe-tăl'-e-form, a. 26. Petaloid.

Petaline, pĕt'-ăl-in, a. 45. Pert. to a petal.

Pet'alism, -izm, s. 35. A form of banishm. for 5 years by wr. the name of the obnox. citizen on a leaf. (anc. Syracuse.)

Pet'alite, -īte, s. A rare foliated mineral.

Pet'aloid, -oyd, a. 22. Hav. the form of a petal.

Pet'alous, -ŭs, a. Petaled; res. a petal.

Petard, pe-tărd', s. = *petar'†*; *pétard'*, Fr. 99. A hat-shaped piece of ordnance, form. used to burst open gates, destr. bridges, &c., by explosion. (artil.) H., *petardier*, pĕt-ărd-ēr' (one who managed a p.), s. 90.

Petasus, pĕt'-ā-săs, s. A broad-brimmed hat anc. worn on journeys; the winged cap of Mercury; a cupola of expanded form (arch.).

Petechiæ, pe-tēk'-e-ē, -tē'-ke-ē—J. & M., Wa., -tēk'-yē*—K., s. pl. = *petechiæ*, -tēk'-e-ē (We.). 29, 99. Dark red or purple spots wh. appear on the skin in malignant fevers. (L.)

Petech'ial, -y'dl (v. s.), a. = *petecch'ial* (We.). 45. Spotted or accom. with petechiæ.

Peter-pence, pē'-tĕr-pēnse, s. An annual tribute from ev. house, form. paid by the Eng. to the pope on Lammas-day.

Petiolar, pĕt'-e-o-lăr, a. = *pet'iolary*, -lăr-e. 25. Pert. to, shaped like, or growing on a petiole.

Pet'iolate, -lāte, a. Growing on a petiole.

Petiole, pĕt'-e-ōle, s. The footstalk of a leaf. (bot.) H., *pet'ioled*, -ōld (hav. a p.), a. 90.

*Pet'iolule**, -o-l'ōōl, s. 18. A small petiole.

Petit, pĕt-ēt', pĕt'-e—We., Anglo-Fr., a. 99. Little in figure; diminutive; petty (in wh. sense only it has always the second pron.). H., *petit-maître*, pĕt-e-mā'tr (*f.*, *petite-maîtresse*; a conceited fellow; a fop; a dandy), &c., s. See *Petty*.

Petition, pe-tish'-ŭn, s. A request, entreaty, or supplication; appr., a solemn or formal supplication preferred by one person or party to another, who is assumed to be able to grant the request; a prayer or a single part of a prayer addressed to God; the paper or wr. instr. cont. a petition; a wr. appl. to the Lord Chan., the M. of the Rolls, or the equity side of the Court of Exoheq. (leg.).

Petition, pe-tish'-ŭn, vt. To solicit earnestly; to supplicate; appr., to present a petition to. H., *peti''tioning* (-tish'-), p., a.; *peti''tioned*, -tind, pp.; *peti''tioner*, s.; *peti''tioning*† (act of), s. 89.

Peti''tionary, -ăr-e, a. Supplicatory; cont. a petition or request. H., *peti''tionarily*, ad. 91.

Petitory†, pĕt'-e-tŭr-e, a. 25. Petitioning.

Petong, pe-tŏng', s. Packfong (q. v.).

Petre, pē'-tĕr, s. Lit., a rook; saltpetre (tech. or §). [res. rock or stone.

Petrean, pe-trē'-ăn, pĕt-rē'—S., a. Pert. to or

Petrel, pĕt'-rĕl, s. Lit., little peter; a name com. to sev. sea-fowl.

Petrescent, pe-trĕs'-ĕnt, pĕt-rĕs'—S., a. 28. Becoming stone, or of stony hardness. H., *petrescence*, -ĕnse, s. 91.

Petrifaction, pĕt-re-făk'-shŭn, s. Conversion into stone or stony matter; any thing petrified; an organic remain; an incrustation†; fig., fixed amazement†. See *Petrify*.

Petrifac'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Pert. to petrifaction; able or tend. to convert into stone.

Petrific, pe-trĭf'-ĭk, pĕt-rĭf'—S., a. Hav. power to change into stone.

Petrificate†, pĕt'-re-fe-kāte, -rĭf'—S., pe-trĭf'—K., vt. To petrify. H., *petrifica'tion*† (petrifaction), s.; &c. 89.

Petrify, pĕt'-re-fī, vt. To convert, as an organic body, into stone or a stony sub., by the grad. displacem. of its particles, and the infiltration of siliceous or other min. matter (nat. hist.; oryc.); fig., to make callous or obdurate; to fix in dumb amasement:—vi. To become stone, or of stony hardness. H., *pet'rifying*, p., a.; *pet'rified*, pp., a.; *pet'rifier**, s.; *petrifac'tion* (v. su.), s. 89.

Pet'roleum, -ro-lēūm, s. 58. The pure liq. portion of min. tar. (chem.)

Petroleum, pe-trō'-le-ŭm, -trōl'-yŭm‡—K., pĕt-rō'—S., a. 45. = *pe'troil**, -trōle (pĕt-rōl'—S.). Liq. bitumen, rock oil (com. app. to varieties, wh. in colour, unctuos., and consis., range bet. naphtha and min. tar).

Petroline, pĕt'-ro-līn, s. 58. A subs. res. paraffine, obt. from the petroleum of Rangoon.

Pet'ronel†, -nĕl, s. A weapon bet. a carabine and horse-pistol.

Petrosi'lex, pĕt-ro-, s. Rock-flint or hornstone; also compact felspar*. H., *petrosilicous* or *petrosilicious*, -lĭsh'-ŭs (coms. of), a. 90.

Petrous, pē'-trŭs, pĕt'-rŭs—S., a. Hard; stony.

Petticoat, pĕt'-e-kōte, s. A loose under garment worn by females.

Petti'fog†, -fŏg, vi. To do mean or petty business (par. as a lawyer). H., *petti'fogging*, p.‡, a.‡, s.‡; *petti'fogger*‡ (appr., a petty attorney), s.; &c. 89.

Petti'foggery†, -ĕr-e, s. The prac. of pettifogging; h., tricks; quibbles.

Pettish, pĕt'-ĭsh, a. Fretful; peevish. H., *pett'ishly*, ad.; *pett'ishness*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Pett'itoes, -e-tōze, s. pl. 35. The toes or feet of a pig; the human feet (ludic.).

Petto, pĕt'-o, s. The breast. (It.)—*In petto* = fig., in secrecy; in reserve.

Petty, pĕt'-o, a. 43. Small in amount, degree, impor., feeling, &c.; inconsid.; inferior; trivial; petit* (q. v.). H., *pett'ily*, 42-3, ad.; *pett'iness*, s. 91. H., *petti'toshaps*† (-shŏps; the wagtail), *petti'goxy*† (a herb), &c., s.—A *petty-jury* is a j. of 12 men empan. for the trial of causes in court; *pett'y larceny*†, a l. when the value does not exceed 1*s*.

Petulant, pĕt'-ū-lănt, -lănt—K., pĕt'-ŭl—Wa., a. 36, 18; 25. Pert or irritable from fretfulness or ill-humour; saucy; perverse; tempor. and capriciously peevish; marked by petulance; wanton, freakish†. H., *pet'ulantly*, 43, ad.; *pet'ulance*, -lănse, or *pet'ulancy*, -lăn-se (saucy pertness or peevishness; &c.), s. 91.

Petulcous†, pe-tŭl'-kŭs, a. Wanton; frisking.

Petunse, -tūnse', s. = *petuntse*, -tūnse'; *petunt-se*—Chi. 99. A decomposing var. of felspar, form. Chi. porcelain clay.

Pew, pū, s. 18. An enclosed seat in a church or chapel.—A *pew'-fellow** is a companion.

Pewt†, vt. To fit or furn. with pews. H., *pewed*†, p., a.; &c. 89. [K.). The lapwing.

Pewit, pē'-wĭt, s. = *pe'wet**, -wĕt (pū'-ĕt*‡—

Pewter, pū'-tĕr, s. 18. An alloy cons. mainly of tin and lead; ves. or utensils made of pewter; fig., the plates and dishes in a house. H., *pew'tery*, -tĕr-e (bel. to p.), a.;

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perv'erer, -ĕr (one who works in p.), s. &c.
Pexity†, pĕks'-ĭt-e, s. The nap of cloth. [30-1.
Phaccid, fāk'-ovd, a. 22. Like a lentil.
Phaeton, fā'-e-tŭn, -tŏn—Wa., s. 25. A kind of high, open chaise, often hav. a small seat behind; also the tropic bird.
Phagedæna, fāj-e-dē'-nd, fāg—S., s. = *phagedæ'na*. 32. A phagedenic ulcer. (L.)
Phagedænic, -dēn'-ĭk, a. = *phagedæn'ic, phagedæ'nous*, -nŭs. Rapidly corroding and destr. the parts attacked (app. to ulcers):—s. A caustic or escharotic. (surg.)
Phalangal, fă-lĭng'-gāl, a. = *phalangial*, -lăn'-je-ăl. 30, 32. Of or rel. to the phalanges.
Phalanges, -lăn'-jēz, s. pl. The small bones of the fingers and toes. (anat.) See *Phalanx*.
Phalan'gious, -je-ŭs, a. 45. Pert. to the genus *phlan'gium* (shepherd-spider; entom.).
Phalangite, făl'-ăn-jīte, s. 32. A soldier bel. to a phalanx.
Phalanx, fāl'-ăngks—Bu., E., Ke., P., S., We., fă'-lăngks—A., Ja., K., Sh., Wa., Wo., s. 40, 45. A square battalion or body of heavy-armed troops drawn up in ranks and files close and deep (anc. Gr.); h., any close compact body of men:—pl., *phalan'ges* (v. su.).
Phalerope, fāl'-ĕr-ōpe, s. A wading bird hav. toes with scolloped membranes. (ornith.)
Phanerogamian, făn-ĕr-o-gāme'-e-ăn, a. 45. = *phanerogamic*, -gām'-ĭk; *phanerogamous*, -ŏg'-ă-mŭs. 45. Hav. visible flowers cont. stamens and pistils. (bot.)
Phantascope, făn'-tă-skōpe, s. An opt. instr. to enable persons to look 'cross-eyed,' and thus observe cert. phenom. of binoc. vision.
Phantasm, făn'-tăzm, s. = *fantasma*, -tăz'-mă, Gr. Lit., a spectre, a vision; appr., a vain or airy appearance; someth. that appears only to the imag. or the mind; also the morbid vision or brain caus. it.
Phantasmagoria, -tăz-mă-gōre'-e-ă, s. = *phantas'magory**, -gōr-e. 45, 25. A magic lantern with slides rend. perfec. opaque exc. where occup. by the figures. H., *phantasmagō'rial*, -e-ăl (pert. to or res.), a. 90.
Phantasmatography, -tăz-mă-tŏg'-ră-fe, s. A descr. of ocular meteors (as the rainbow, &c.). [*tastic, &c.*
Phantas'tic, a.; *phan'tasy*†, s.; &c. See *Fan-*
Phantom, făn'-tŭm, s. 25. An apparition; a spectre; a fancied vision.
Pharaon†, fă'-ră-ŏn, s. 45. Faro.
Pharaonic, făr-ă-ŏn'-ĭk, fă-rā—K., S., a. Pert. to the *Pha'raohs*, or to the anc. Egyptians. H., &c. 91.
Pharisaic, făr-e-sā'-ĭk, făr-re—Wa., -iz-ā'—K., a. = *pharisa'ical*, -āl. 35. Pert. to or res. the pharisees; ritual; externally religious. H., *pharisa'ically*, ad.; *pharisa'icalness*, s. 91.
Phar'isaism, -ĭzm, s. 35. The doctr., prac., &c., of the pharisees; rigid observ. of exter. forms in relig. without the spirit of it.
*Pharisean**, -sē'-ăn, -iz-ē'—K., a. Pharisaical.
Pharisee, făr'-e-se, -iz-e—K., s. 35. One of a sect of separatists among the anc. Jews who preten. to pec. holiness, and rigidly observed the exter. rites, cerem., &c., of their religion.
Pharmaceutical, făr-mă-sū'-tĭk-ăl—Ja., J. & M., Ld. C., O., S., Su., Wa., We., Wo., -kū'*—K., P., a. = *pharmaceu'tic*. 28, 18. Of or rel. to pharmacy or to pharmaceutists. H., *pharmaceu'tically*, ad. 91.

Pharmaceu'tical, s. A medicinal preparation.
Pharmaceu'tics, -tĭks (v. sn.), s. pl. 64. The science of pharmacy and pharmacology.
Pharmaceu'tist, -tĭst (v. su.), s. One who prac. pharmacy; a druggist†.
Pharmacien, făr-măs'-e-ĭng, s. 99. A duly qualif. pharmaceutist. (Fr.)
Pharmacolite, -măk'-o-līte, s. Native arseniate of lime. (min.)
Pharmacology, făr-mă-kŏl'-o-je, s. The hist. of the prop., uses, and compos. of drugs; also a treatise of it. H., *pharmacol'ogist*, -o-jĭst (a writer on), s. 90.
Pharmacopœia, -ko-pē'-y'ă, s. 45. A book cont. direc. for the selec. and prep. of subs. to be used in medicine (appr., one issued by auth., as that of the Coll. of Phys., Eng.).
Pharmacopolist, -kŏp'-o-lĭst, s. A druggist.
Pharmacy, făr'-mă-se, s. 48, 45. The knowl. wh. relates to the med. and chem. hist. of drugs and medicines, their adminis., effects, composition, and manuf.; restric. (and more us.), the art, prac., or trade of prep., selec., preserv., and compounding drugs and medicines; an apothecary or druggist's shop.
Pharos, fâre'-ŏs, fā'-rŏs—K., Wa., s. 35. = *phâr'o*, -o. A lighthouse, a beacon.
Pharyngeal, fă-rĭn'-je-ăl, a. 32. Bel. to or conn. with the pharynx.
Pharyngotomy, făr-ĭn-gŏt'-o-me, s. 30. The oper. of making an external incision into the pharynx. (surg.)
Pharynx, făr'-ingks, fă'-rĭngks—Wa., s. 26, 45. The muscular bag form. the back part of the mouth, behind the larynx, and termin. in the œsophagus. (anat.)
Phase, fāze, s. (pl., *phases*, fāze'-iz.) 25. Lit., an appearance; appr., the quan. of illumin. surface exh. by the moon or other planet (somet. pop. restric. to the new moon, full m., and the quarters—eat.); the par. state, at any given instant, of a phenomenon wh. undergoes a periodic change, or increase, &c. (nat. phil.); transp. green quartz (min.).
Phasel, fā'-zĕl, fāz'-ĕl—K., s. 35. The Fr. bean.
Phasis, fā'-sĭs, s. (pl., *phases*, fā'-sēz.) 99. Phase (q. v.). [Gr.]
*Phasm**, făzm, s. = *phas'ma**, -mă. Phantasm.
Pheasant, fĕz'-ănt, s. 45, 35. A wild gallinaceous bird, highly esteemed for its plumage and flesh. See *Game*. H., *phēas'antry*, -re (an enclosure for), s. 90.
Phenakistoscope, fĕn-ă-kĭs'-to-skōpe, s. A phil. toy to illustr. the persistence of impressions on the retina.
*Phene**, fē'-ne, s. Benzole.
Phenicine, fē'-ne-sĭn, fē'-ne—S., s. 53. The purple powder precip. by water from a sulphuric sol. of indigo; indigo purple. (chem.)
Phenicopter, fĕn-e-kŏp'-tĕr, fe-ne—K., S., s. The flamingo.
Phenix, fē'-nĭks, s. = *phœ'nix*, L. 40. A fab. bird, said to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes (myth.); h. used as an emblem of immortality; fig., a person of singular distinction; a fire-eater§; a so. constellation (ast.).
Phenogamian, fĕn-o-gāme'-e-ăn, -yăn—K., fe-no—S., a. = *phænogam'ic; phenog'amous*, fe-. 45. Phanerogamian. (bot.)
Phenomenal, fe-nŏm'-ĕn-ăl, a. Pert. to or cons. of phenomena. H., *phenom'enally*, ad. (v. s.) 91.

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Phenomenology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. A descr. or hist. of phenomena.

Phenomenon, fe-nŏm'-ĕn-ŏn, -e-nŏn—We., We., -nŭn—K., s. (pl., ***phenom'ena***, -ĕn-ă, L.; ***phenom'enons****, -ŭnz, E.) 45. An appearance; visible quality; any thing presented to the senses by observation or experim.; an appearance of nature of wh. the cause is not imm. obvious, or wh. is unusual and occurs without the interven. of human agency (nat. phil.); someth. exceed. rare and striking† (app. to both persons and things).

Pheon, fē'-ŏn, s. 36. The barbed iron head of {a dart. (her.)

Phe'nyle, -nĭl, s. 56. A radical hydrocarbon.

Phial, fī'-ăl, s. A small glass ves. or bottle: —vt. To put or keep in a phial. H., ***phī'ăled***, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Phigalian, fe-gā'-le-ăn, s. 45. The epithet of cert. celebr. sculptures (= ***Phigal'ian marbles***).

Phil-, fĭl, pfx. = ***fi'lo-***. Love of, or a lover of (bef. a s.); loving or hav. love for (bef. an o.; v. i). [Gr.] 88.

Philadelphian, fĭl-ă-dĕl'-fe-ăn, a. 45. Pert. to the city of ***Philadel'phia***, or to ***Ptol'emy Philadel'phus***, or to the 'family of love'. (v. s.)

Philadel'phian, s. An inhab. of Philadelphia: —pl. The sect called 'family of love.'

Philanthropic, fĭl-ăn-thrŏp'-ĭk, a. = ***philanthrop'ical***, -ăl. 37. Loving mankind: of gen. benevolence; proc. from or direc. by philanthropy. H., ***philanthrop'ically***, ad. 91.

Philanthropin, -thrŏ'-pĭn, s. An educ. institution conduc. accor. to the nat. sys. (= ***philanthro'pinism***) promoted by Basedow and others.

Philanthropist, fe-lăn'-thro-pĭst, fĭl-ăn'—K., G., We., s. = ***phil'anthrŏpe****. 37. One who loves and wishes to serve mankind.

Philan'thropy, -pe, s. 43. The love of mankind (opp. to ***misanthropy***); benevolence or good-will tow. the whole human race.

Philharmon'ic, fĭl-, a. Loving harmony; composed of lovers of har. or music (as a society).

Philhell'enist, s. = ***philhellenes***, -lē'-nēz (sing. or pl.). A lover or friend of the Greeks, or the cause of Greece (par. ag. the Turks). H., ***philhellen'ic*** (pert. to), a. 90.

Phil'ibeg, s. See ***Filibeg***.

Phil'ipt, s., v. See ***Fillip***.

Philippic, fĭl-ĭp'-ĭk, s. 45. One of the orations of Demosthenes ag. Philip of Macedon; h., any invective declamation or writing.

Phil'ippise*, -ĭze, vi. 60. To declaim ag.; to wr. or utter invective; also to side with Philip.

Philistine, fĭl-ĭs'-tĭn, s. 45. An inhab. of Palestine. H., ***Philis'tinism***, -ĭzm (manners,

Phillyrea, s. See ***Phyllirea***. [&c., of the), s. 90.

Philological, fĭl-o-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl, a. = ***philolŏ'gic***. Pert. to philology. H., ***philolŏ'gically***, ad. 91.

Philologise†, fe-lŏl'-o-jīze, vi. 60. To offer liter. or verbal criticisms.

Philology, fe-lŏl'-o-je, s. 14, 43. Prim., the love of words; anc., the belles lettres gen.; appr., the science of words and lang., and all matters imm. conn. with them, incl. its appl. to ethnog. and hist.; pop. and restric., etymology, gr., rhet., and (somet.) liter. criticism. H., ***philol'oger***, -jĕr, or ***philol'ogist***, -jĭst (one versed in), s. 90.

Philomath, fī'-lo-măth—S., We., fĭl'-o—K., s. 37. A lover of learning.

Philomathic, fĭl-o-măth'-ĭk, fī-lo—We., s. = ***philomath'ical***, -ăl. Hav. a love of letters; pert. to philomathy.

Phil'omathy, -e, s. Love of learning.

Philomel, fĭl'-o-mĕl—K., P., S., Wa., fī'-lo—Ja., We., s. = ***philomela***, -mĕ'-lă, L. Lit., a lover of song; appr., the nightingale.

Phil'omot*, -mŏt, a. Feuille-morte.

Philomu'sical, a. Loving music.

Philopena, -pē'-nă, s. A small present made in accor. with a cert. silly custom.

Philopolem'ic, a. Ruling over contending natures (an epithet of Minerva).

Philoprogenitiveness, fī-lo-pro-jĕn'-e-tĭv-nĕs, s. Love of offspring or children; a phren. organ.

Philosophaster*, fe-lŏs-o-făs'-tĕr, s. 45. A preten. or dabbler in philosophy.

Philos'ophate†, -fāte, vi. To philosophise.

Philos'opheme*, -fēme, s. A prin. of reasoning; a theorem.

Philosopher, fe-lŏs'-o-fĕr, fĭl-ŏs'—K., s. 45. One who is skilled in phil.; one who is profoundly versed in any science; one who acts calmly and rationally†.—***Philos'opher's stone*** = an imag. s. or min. capable of transmuting ***all*** metals into gold. (alc.)

Philosophic, fĭl-o-zŏf'-ĭk, -sŏf'-ĭk—We., s. = ***philosoph'ical***, -ăl. 35. Pert. to phil.; proc. from, regul. by, or suitable or accor. to phil.; skilled in, fond of, or given to phil.; fig., calm, temperate, rational (as becomes a philosopher). H., ***philosoph'ically***, ad. 91.—***Philosoph'ic candle†*** = an inflamed jet of hydrogen:—***ph. wool**** = oxide of zinc obt. by combus. of the metal.

Philosophise, fe-lŏs'-o-fīze, fĭl-ŏs'—K., vi. 35, 60. To reason or investigate like a philosopher. H., ***philos'ophising***, p., a.; ***philos'ophiser***, s.; &c. 89.

Philos'ophism, -fĭzm (v. su.), s. Visionary or unfounded phil.; sophistry or its practice. H., ***philos'ophist*** (one who holds or prac. ph. or sophistry), s.; ***philosophist'ic*** (pert. to the love or prac. of), a.; &c. 90-1.

Philosophy, fe-lŏs'-o-fe, fĭl-ŏs'—K., s. 14, 43. Lit., the love of wisdom; in a gen. sense, the sum total of systematic knowl.; that wh. investig. the causes of all phenomena both of mind and matter; hypothesis or sys. on wh. nat. effects are explained; restric., the collec. of gen. laws or principles rel. to any par. departm. of knowl.; speculative knowl. (as disting. from science); reasoning, argumentation; the course of science read in the schools†.

Philostorgy, fĭl-o-stor'-je, -ŏs'-tŭr*—K., s. 25-6. Love from nat. affection (as that of a mother).

Philotechnic, -tĕk'-nĭk, s. 29. Hav. love for {the arts.

Philtre, fĭl'-tĕr, s. = ***phil'ter***. 57. A potion or a charm to excite love:—vt. To give a love potion to; to charm or excite to love. H., ***phil'tred*** or ***phil'tĕred***, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Phimosis, fe-mō'-sĭs, s. Rigid contraction of the prepuce in front of the glans. (surg.)

Phiz, fĭz, s. The face or visage.

Phlebitis, fle-bī'-tĭs, flĕb-ī'—S., s. 45, 35. Inflam. of a vein. (path.)

Phlebopterous, -bŏp'-tĕr-ŭs (v. su.), a. Hav. veined wings. (entom.) [from a ruptured vein.

Phleborrhage*, flĕb'-ŏr-rāje, s. Hæmorrhage

Phlebotomise, fle-bŏt'-o-mīze, flĕb-ŏt'—S., vt.,

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vi. To let blood from a vein; to prac. phlebotomy. H., *phlebot'omizing*, p.; *phlebot'omized*, pp.; *phlebot'omist*, s. 89.

Phlebot'omy, -me, s. The oper. of opening a vein for the purp. of taking away blood; venesection. (surg.)

Phlegm, flĕm, s. 45. The cold watery humour of the blood†; appr., bronchial mucus, the thick, viscid matter discharged by coughing; water of distillation† (chem.); fig., dulness, coldness, sluggishness, indifference.

Phlegmagogue†, flĕg'-mȧ-gŏg, s. 30, 45. A med. to expel phlegm.

Phlegmasia, -mā'-sh'ȧ, s. (pl., *phlegma'sia*, -zhe-ȧ.) Any inflam. disease. (med.)

Phlegmatic, flĕg-măt'-ĭk—K., P., S., Sh., We., flĕg'-mȧ-tĭk—Ja., Wa., a. = *phlegmat'ical*, -ăl (never flĕg'-). 45. Aboun. in phlegm; generating phlegm; watery†; fig., cold, dull; sluggish, heavy; not easily excited. H., *phlegmat'icly**, *phlegmat'ically*, ad.; *phlegmat'icalness**, s. 91.

Phleg'mon†, -mŏn, s. 25. A tumour, red, painf., and suppurating.

*Phleg'monous**, -ŭs, a. Inflammatory; burning.

Phlegrean, flĕ-grē'-ăn, a. Exhib. traces of igneous action. (geol.; min.)

*Phleme**, flēme, s. A fleam.

Phlogistian†, flo-jĭst'-yăn, s. 32, 45. A believer in the exis. of phlogiston.

Phlogistic, -jĭs'-tĭk, a. 32. Cont. or res. phlogiston, inflaming† (chem.); entonic, sthenic* (med.).

Phlogis'ticate†, -āte, vt. To combine phlogiston with. H., &c. 89.—*Phlogis'ticated air* = nitrogen.

Phlogis'ton†, -tŏn, s. 25. The imag., principle of fire supposed, by Stahl, to be fixed in combus. bodies.

Phloridzine, flo-rĭd'-zĭn, s. = *phlori'zine*. 58. A cryst. subs., powerf. febrifuge, obt. from the root-bark of the apple, pear, &c.—*Phlorz'tine*, *phloridzs'tine*, subs. obt. from phloridzine. (chem.)

Phoca, fō'-kȧ, s. 45. The seal. (zool.)

Phocenine, -sē'-nĭn, s. 58. A fatty prin. found in the oil of the porpoise, wh. by saponif. yields *phocin'ic acid*. (chem.)

Pho'cine, -sĭn, s. 45. Pert. to the seal tribe.

Phœbus, fē'-bŭs, s. Apollo (myth.); fig., the sun (poet.).

Phœnician, -nĭsh'-'ăn, a. 27-8. Pert. to *Phœni''cia*:—s. pl. Inhab. of Phœnicia, reputed the first sailors, and the inventors of letters.

Phœnicine, fĕn'-e-sĭn, s. 58. Phœnicine.

Phœnix, fē'-nĭks, s. See *Phœnix*.

Phonetic, fo-nĕt'-ĭk, a. = *phonet'ical*, -ăl. 45. Vocal; repr. the sep. elem. sounds of the human voice, not ideas; executed phonetically (as wr. or printing). H., *phonet'ically* (in ph. char. or orthogr.; &c.), ad. 91.

Phonet'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The science of the human voice, its dif. sounds, and their modifications; phonics*.

Phonic, fŏn'-ĭk, a. Pert. to sound; phonetic*.

Phon'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. Acoustics; also the art of comb. mus. sounds; phonetics*.

Phonocamptic, fo-no-kămp'-tĭk, a. 45. Hav. power to inflect sound.

Pho'nograph, -grăf, s. A written letter or mark indic. a distinct spoken sound.

Phonographic, -grăf'-ĭk, a. = *phonograph'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to phonography; repr. spoken sounds. H., *phonograph'ically*, ad. 91.

Phonography, fo-nŏg'-rȧf-e, s. 45, 48. The art of repr. spoken sounds, each by its distinctive charac.; also the style of wr. in accor. with this art; appr., the sys. of phonetic short-hand inven. by I. Pitman. H., *phonog'raphist* (one who explains the laws, &c. of), *phonog'rapher* (appr., a writer in Pitman's ph.), s.; &c. 90. [basalt. (min.)

Phonolite, fō'-no-lĭte, s. A sonorous var. of

Phonology, fo-nŏl'-o-je, s. 48. The science of elem. spoken sounds, or a treatise of it; phonetics. H., *phonological*, -lŏj'- (pert. to), a.; *phonol'ogist* (one versed in), s.; &c. 90-1.

Pho'notype, -no-tīpe, s. A printed letter or sign indic. a cert. spoken sound.

Phonotypy, fo-nŏt'-ĭp-e, fō'-no-tīp-e—We., s. 42-3. A style of printing in wh. each spoken sound is repr. by a distinct letter or type.

Phoronomics†, fōr-o-nŏm'-ĭks, s. pl. 64. The science of motion; mechanics.

Phosgene, fŏs'-jēn, -jēne—K., S., a. 58. Generating light; generated by light.—*Phos'gene gas* = chlorocarbonic acid. [acid.

Phos'phate, -fāte, s. 45. A salt of phosphoric

Phosphatic, -făt'-ĭk, a. An epithet of the oil-like liq. (= *phosphat'ic acid*) resul. from the slow oxidation of phosphorus in the air.

Phos'phide, -fīd, s. 58. A phosphuret. (chem.)

Phos'phite, -fīte, s. A salt of phosphorous acid.

Phos'pholite, -fo-lĭte, s. A min. cont. phosphoric acid. [morning star*; phosphorus†.

Phos'phor, -fŏr, -fûr—K., Wa., s. 25. The

Phos'phorate†, -āte, vt. 60. To combine or saturate with phosphorus. H., *phos'phorated*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Phosphoresce, fŏs-fŏr-ĕs', -fûr—K., vi. 25, 28. To emit light in the dark at com. temperatures, or (in *ref.* to things) at any t. below a red heat. H., *phosphores'cing*, -ing, p.; &c. 89.

Phosphorescent, -ĕs'-ĕnt, a. Luminous in the dark. (v. v.) H., *phosphores'cence*, -ĕnse, s. 90.

Phosphoric, -fŏr'-ĭk, a. 17, 26. = *phos'phorous* (v. i.). Pert. to or obt. from phosphorus. H., *phosphor'ic acid* (PO_5), *phos'phorous acid* (PO_3), s. 90-1. [of lime; apatite. (min.)

Phos'phorite, -fŏr-ĭte, s. 25. Native phosphate

Phosphoritic, -ĭt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to or res. phos-

Phos'phorous, -ŭs, a. See *Phosphoric*. [phorite.

Phosphorus, fŏs'-fŏr-ŭs, -fo-rŭs—Wa., -fûr-ŭs—K., s. 45, 25. Lit., the light-bearer†; the morning star; appr., an elem. body, of wax-like consistence, highly inflam., and luminous in the dark (chem.).

Phos'phuret, -fŭ-rĕt, s. A compound of phosphorus with a metal. [phosphorus. (chem.)

Phos'phuretted, -rĕt-ĕd, a. 48. Combined with

Photogenic, fo-to-jĕn'-ĭk, a. 45, 32. Lit., producing light; appr., produced by the action of light (as a picture; us. appr. to those on paper); photographic. [drawing; photography.

Photogeny, -tŏj'-ĕn-e, s. The art of photogenic

Pho'tograph, -grăf, s. A photogenic drawing.

Photography, -tŏg'-rȧf-e, s. 20, 48. The art or prac. of prod. pictures, or of fixing the images of the camera obscura, on any prep. surface, par. on paper; photogenic drawing; sun-painting. H., *photograph'ic* or *photograph'ical* (pert. to or done by), a.; *photograph'ically*, ad.; *photog'rapher* or *photog'raphist* (one who prac.), s. 90-1. See *Daguerreotype*.

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Photology, fo-tŏl'-o-je, s. The science of light. H., *photologic*, -lŏj'-, or *photolŏ'gical* (pert. to), a.; *photol'ogist* (one versed in), a.; &c. 90-1. [meas. the relative intensities of light.

Photometer, fo-tŏm'-e-tĕr, s. 45. An instr. for

Photometrical, -to-mĕt'-rik-ăl, a. = *photomet'ric*. Pert. to or made by a photometer. H., *photomet'rically*, ad. 91.

Photometry, -tŏm'-e-tre, s. The art of meas. the intensity of light. (v. su.)

Photophobia, fo-to-fō'-be-ă, s. 45. Intolerance or dread of light. (med.)

Photopsy, -tŏp'-se, s. An affec. of the eye in wh. luminous rays, coruscations, &c., are perceived.

Phrase, frāze, s. 35. An expression cons. of two or more words wh. form a simple sentence or convey a single idea; a par. mode of speech, an idiom; style, manner of expr.; a sentence*; a short melody in wh. the idea is not entirely developed (mus.). H., *phrase'less** (inexpressible), a.; *phrase'-book* (a b. cont. or expl. p.), s.; &c. 90.

Phrase, vt. To style or call; to expr. in words or in pec. words:—vi. To employ pec. phrases*. H., *phrā'sing*, p.; *phrased*, pp. 89.

Phrasegraph, frā'-ze-o-grăf, s. 35, 45. A single charac. or combin. of characters repr. a phrase.

Phrasography, -ŏg'-rāf-e, s. The method of empl. phrasecographs, or of wr. two or more words tog. without lifting the pen. (steneg.)

Phrasological, frā-ze-o-lŏj'-ik-ăl, a. = *phraseolŏ'gic*. 35, 32. Pec. in expression; pec. to a lang.; cons. of phrases; idiomatic. H., *phraseolŏ'gically*, ad. 91.

Phraseology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. Prop., the science or knowl. of style*; appr., the peculiarities of diction of a writer, school, &c.; style or manner of expression; a collec. of phrases; a phrase-book.

Phrenetic, fre-nĕt'-ik, frĕn'-ĕt-ik—Jo., K., Sh., a. = *phren'tic*†. Subj. to viol. sallies of mental excitem. or disorder; wild and erratic; affec. in the brain; phrensied. H., *phrenet'ically*, ad. 91.

Phrenet'ic, s. A phrenetic person.

Phrenic, frĕn'-ik, a. Bel. to the diaphragm.

Phrenitis, fre-nī'-tis, frĕn'-e-tis*—K., Sh., s. 35, 99. Inflam. of the brain or of its membranes; delirium; phrensy. (Gr.)

Phrenological, frĕn-o-lŏj'-ik-ăl, a. 32. Pert. or accor. to phrenology. H., *phrenolŏ'gically*, ad. 91.

Phrenology, fre-nŏl'-o-je, frĕn-ŏl'—S., s. 42. Prim., the science of the mind, mental phil.; appr., the science wh. assumes that the qual. and nature of the mind and charac. depend on the size and local developm. of the brain, and may be ascer. by an exam. of the skull dur. life. H., *phrenol'ogist* (one who believes or is versed in), a. 90.

Phronomag'netism, frŏn-o-, s. Exciteм. of the brain by mesmeric passes; electro-biology.

Phrensy, frĕn'-ze, s. = *phren'sy*. 35, 43. Madness; delirium; fig., high mental excitem. or distraction. H., *phren'sied*, -zĭd (in a state of), a.; *phren'siedly*, ad. 90-1. See *Frensy*.

Phrygian, frĭj'-e-ăn, -yăn—K., a. 45. Of or from *Phrÿ"gia* (par. app. to a cert. var. of marble, and a sprightly, animating kind of mus.).

Phthiriasis, the-rī'-ă-sis, s. 45, 37. A disease in wh. the body is overrun with lice.

Phthisic†, tĭs'-ĭk, s. 45, 35. Pop., any affec. of a chronic charac., accom. with a difficulty of breathing; phthisis.

Phthis'ical†, -ăl, a. = *phthis'icky*"†, -ĭk-e. Pert. to or affec. with phthisic; consumptive.

Phthisis, thī'-sis—K., Wa., We., tī'-sis—S., s. 45, 37. Pulmonary or tubercular consumption. [measure of vowel sounds.

Phthongometer, thŏng-gŏm'-e-tĕr, s. 45, 39. A

Phthore", thōre, s. Fluorine.

Phycomater, fī-ko-mā'-tĕr, s. 42. The gelatine in wh. the sporules of algaceous plants first vegetate. (bot.)

Phylacter, fe-lăk'-tĕr, s. 42. A phylastery. H., *phylac'tered* (wearing a ph.; dressed as a pharisee; v. i.), a. 90.

Phylacterical, -tĕr'-ĭk-ăl, a. = *phylacter'ic*. 26. Pert. to phylacteries.

Phylactery, -lăk'-tĕr-e, s. An amulet; a slip of parchment inscr. with a text of the 'law,' and worn on the arm, or bet. the eyes, by devout persons (par. the pharisees) dur. prayer (anc. Jud.); a case to contain the relics of the dead (prim. Chr.).

Phylarch, fī'-lărk, s. 42, 29. The registrar or chief of a (*phy'le*, Gr., [us. pl., *phy'læ*, -lē]; i. e.) tribe or clan. (anc. Attica.) H., *phy'larchy*, -e (his office, juris., &c.), s. 90.

Phyllirea, fĭl-le-rē'-ă, s. A genus of evergreen plants.

Phyllir'ine, -in, s. 58. A bitter, crys. subs. obt. from *phyllirea a latifolia*. [one.

Phyllite, fĭl'-īte, s. A fossil leaf or a min. res.

Phyllodium, -lō'-de-ŭm, s. (pl., *phyllo'dia*, -ă.) 45. The petiole of a leafless plant wh. assumes the appear. and performs the func. of a leaf. (bot.) [L.]

Phyllophorous, -lŏf'-o-rŭs, a. Leaf-bearing.

Phyll'opod, -o-pŏd, s. One of a tribe of crustaceans hav. leaf-like feet.

Physma, fĭ'-măd, s. A tubercle on any external part; a scrofulous tumour†. (med.)

Phys-, fĭz, pfx. = *phÿs'i-; phÿs'io-*. 'Physis,' nature. (Gr.)

Physeter, fe-sē'-tĕr—Br., fīs'-e—S., *fis'*—We., s. 99. The cachalot or spermaceti whale. (Gr.)

Physianthropy", fĭs-e-ăn'-thro-pe, s. 35. The phil. of human life, and its preservation.

Physic, fĭz'-ĭk, s. 42, 45, 35. The art of healing diseases, the science of medicine; medicines collec. or in gen.; pop., an aperient or purgative†; physics" (v. i.). H., *phÿs'icky*† (res. ph.; nauseous), a. 90.

Phys'ic†, vt. To give med. to; to dose; to purge; to cure with physic*. H., *phÿs'icking*†, p., s.; *phÿs'icked*†, -ĭkt, pp., a. 89.

Phys'ical, -ăl, a. Pert. to nature or to nat. productions, or to material things (as opposed to mor., ment., or imag.); pert. to the body, corporal (v. i.); external, persep. to the senses; rel. to the art of healing, medical*; medicinal*; purgative†; physicky†. H., *phys'ically*, ad. 91.—*Phys'ical education* = the training of the body in order to increase or preserve its health and vigour:—*phys'ical laws* = the laws of nature:—*phys'ical sciences* = the s. of inorganic bodies, incl. their exter. appear., prop., and elemen. principles (as opp. to *nat. sciences*).

Physician, fe-zĭsh'-'ăn, fĭz-ĭsh'-ăn—K., s. 35,

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27-8. A person skilled in the art of healing; appr., one whose prof. is to prescribe the proper remedies, &c., for diseases; a legally qualif. doctor of medicine; one who heals mor. diseases (relig.); a physicist†.

Physicist, fiz'-e-sist, s. 35. A student of nature; one versed in physics.

Physico-logic, -ko-lŏj'-ĭk, a. Logic illustr. by nat. philosophy. H., *physico-lŏ"gical* (pert. to), a. 90.

Physico-theol'ogy, s. Theology illustr. or enforced by nat. philosophy. H., *physico-theological*, -lŏj'-, a.; &c. 90-1.

Physics, fiz'-ĭks, s. pl. 42, 35; 64. The science of nature, or of all nat. objects; restric. and appr., the science or sciences wh. relate to the material sys., or wh. treat of the properties of nat. bodies, and their actions on each; nat. philosophy.

Physiognomia, fiz-e-ög-nōm'-ĭk (v. i.), a. = *physiognom'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to physiognomy. H., *phĭysiognom'ically*, ad. 91.

Physiognom'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The signs in the countenance wh. indic. the state of the body and mind, also the science wh. rel. to them. (med.)

Physiognomy, fiz-e-ŏg'-no-me, fiz-e-ŏn'-o-me*, fizh*—Wa., s. = *phĭjs'nomy*†. 35, 30-2. The art of discerning the disposition and the charac. of the mind from the features of the face; fig., the face; the par. cast or expr. of countenance. H., *phĭjsiog'nomer**, *phĭjsiog'nomist*, s. 90.

Physiog'ony, -o-ne, s. 43. The birth or origin of the present sys. of things, or the science wh. relates to it.

Physiography, -ŏg'-răf-e, s. A descr. of nature or of nat. objects; nat. history. H., *phĭjsiographĭcal*, -grăf'- (pert. to), a.; &c. 90.

Physiological, fiz-e-o-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl, fizh*—Wa., s. = *phĭjsiolŏ"gic*. 42, 35. Pert. to physiology. H., *phĭjsiolŏ"gically*, ad. (v. i.) 91.

Physiology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. Lit., the science of nature (restrict. to living beings); appr., the science or doctr. of vital phenomena, or of the functions or offices wh. the diff. parts or organs of animals and plants perform in the economy of the individual; mental philosophy†. H., *phĭjsiol'oger** or *phĭjsiol'ogist* (one versed in or who studies or treats of), s. 90.

Physocele, fiz'-o-sēle, s. 42, 35. A windy [rupture.

Phytelephas, fi-tĕl'-e-făs, s. 14. Veg. ivory, or its plant (*phytel'ephas macrocar'pa*—bot.).

Phytivorous, fi-tiv'-o-rŭs, fe—S., s. 42, 14. Plant-eating; herbivorous. [of plants.

Phytochimy, -tŏk'-e-me, s. 29. The chemistry

Phytogany, -tŏj'-ĕn-e, s. 32. The doctr. of the generation of plants.

Phytography, -tŏg'-răf-e, s. The scien. descr. of plants. H., *phytographical*, -grăf'- (pert. to), a. 90.

Phytolite, -to-lĭte, fit'-o—S., s. A fossil plant.

Phytology, -tŏl'-o-je, s. The science of plants, botany; also a treatise of it. H., *phytological*, -lŏj'- (pert. to; botanical), a.; *phytol'ogist*, -jĭst (a scien. botanist), s. 90-1.

Phytonomy, -tŏn'-o-me, s. The science of the origin and growth of plants.

Phytophagous, -tŏf'-ă-gŭs, a. 45. Phytivorous.

Phytosaurus, -to-saw'-rŭs, fit-o—S., s. 8. The plant-lizard. (fos.)

Phytotomy, -tŏt'-o-me, s. 43. Veg. anatomy.

Phytozoon, -to-zō'-ŏn, s. (pl., *phytozo'ons*, E.; *phytozo'a*, -ă, Gr.) A roŭphyte; also app. to animalcula liv. in the tissues of plants. (zool.) [unsorted. (typ.)

Pi, pī, s. = *pie*. Type confusedly mixed or

*Piacular**, pī-ăk'-ū-lăr, a. = *piac'ulous*†, -lŭs. 18, 25. Expiatory; req. expiation; atrociously bad, criminal.

Pi'a-ma'ter, s. The thin, vascular membrane, imm. investing the brain. (anat.) [L.]

Pianet, pĭ'-ă-nĕt, pē'—K., s. 14. The magpie; also the lesser woodpecker*. (prov.)

Pianissimo, pe-ă-nĭs'-e-mo, ad. 99. Very softly. (mus.) [forte.

Pianist, -ă'-nist, s. A performer on the piano-

Piano, pe-ă'-no, ad. 99. Softly. (mus.)

Piano-forte, -fōre'-tā, pe-ăn-o-for'-te†, s. = *pianofŏr"te*, -tā. 99. A large and well-known stringed instr., played by means of a key-board. (It.)

Piastre, pe-ăs'-tĕr, s. = *piast'er*. A silver coin varying greatly in value in dif. countries.

Piazza, pe-ăz'-ă, s. 99. Prop., a square, open space, surr. by buildings (Italy); a walk under a roof supp. by arches or columns (Eng.—arch.). [instr. of music.

Pibcorn, pĭb'-korn, s. 26. A Welsh rustic

Pibroch, pē'-brŏk—K., S., pĭ'—We., s. = *pi'brach*, -brŏk. 29. The wild, irreg. martial music of the bagpipe of the Sco. Highlanders; also fig., the instr. itself.

Pica, pī'-kă, s. The pie or magpie; a depraved appetite (med.); a medium-sized printing type, such as was form. used for the 'pie' or service-book (typ.).

Picamar, pĭk'-ă-măr, s. The bitter, oily principle of beech-tar. [—vt. To pickeer†.

Picaroon, -rōōn', s. 20. A robber; a pirate†

Picayune, -yūne', s. A silver coin = ab. 3½*d*. (Louisiana; &c.)

Pice'adilly, -le, -dĭl'-e—K., S., s. = *pice'ădil; pic'ardil*. A high collar or ruff of points fash. in the reign of James I.

Piecage, pĭk'-ĕj, s. 45. Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths, &c.

Piccalilli, pĭk-ă-lĭl'-e, s. A high-flav. mixed pickle; Indian pickle.

Pick, pĭk, s. A pointed iron tool used in digging, &c.; a tooth-pick†; a pickaxe†; a dent or mark made with any thing pointed†; a speck†§; right of selec., choice†; foul matter on type (typ.). H., *pick'ed*, *pick'y§*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Pick, vt. To pluck or gather (as fruit, flowers, &c.); to separate with the fingers or hand someth. that grows or adheres to any thing else; to pull off, sep., or clean with the teeth, beak, or claws, or with an instr.; to select, cull, choose; to sep. a par. thing or things from others; to sep. from any thing useless, noxious, or inferior, by gleaning out either part; to take or raise (fol. by *up*); to find, cause, or seek industriously (as a quarrel, knowl., &c.); to sep. or pull asunder (par. with the fingers); to pierce, to strike with any thing pointed; to peck (as a bird); to mark with streaks, specks, or dots†; to steal from by means of the fingers or hand (as one's pocket); to open with a pointed instr. or a false key (as a lock); to pitch or cast†:—vi. To eat slowly or by morsels; to do any

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thing nicely, caref., or leisurely. H., *pick'ing*, p.; *picked*, pĭkt (v. i.), pp., a.; *pick'er*† (he or that), s.; *pick'ing* (act of; a plucking; gathering; selection), s. 89.—To *pick out* = to select:—*picked out with* = relieved by stripes of a dif. colour.

Pick'apack†§, -ă-păk, ad. = *pick'aback*§, -băk. In the manner of a pack (i. e., on the back).

Pick'axe, -ăks, s. The axe or picking-tool used by excavators, &c.

*Pick'back**§, -băk, a., ad. On the back.

Pick'ed, -ĕd, a. = *pik'ed*†. Pointed; sharp; sprucs, smart†. H., *pick'edly*, ad.; *pick'edness*, s. 9§.

Pickeer†, pĭk-ēr', vt., vi. To pillage; to pirate; to skirmish (as soldiers). H., *pickēr'ing*†, p., s.; *pickēr'er*†, s.; &c. 89.

Pickerel, pĭk'-ĕr-ĕl, s. A small pike; a name of sev. fish of the pike family.

*Pick'ery**†, -ĕr-e, s. Petty theft.

Picket, pĭk'-ĕt, s. A pointed stake used to mark bounds and angles (mil. surv.; fort.); a pointed nar. board or pale; a guard of observation posted in front of an army (mil.); piquet (cards); a cert. punishm. (v. v.).—*Pick'et-guard* = a g. of horse and foot kept always ready in case of a sud. attack (mil.).

Pick'et, vt. To mark or lay out, or enclose with pickets; to tie or fasten to a p. or stake (as a horse); to place or post as a picket or van-guard (mil.); to torture by compel. the offender to stand with one foot on a pointed stake. H., *pick'eting*, p.; *pick'eted*, pp.; *pick'eting* (appr., the punishm. of), s. 89.

Pickle, pik'l, s. 45. Any liquid in wh. animal or veg. subs. are placed for preservation (par. brine or vinegar); a pickled veg. or fruit; fig., a state or cond. of diffic. or disorder† (in sport or contempt); a parcel of land enclosed with a hedge (local).

Pick'le, vt. To preserve or season in pickle; fig., to imbue highly with anything bad†; to punish†§. H., *pick'ling*, p., a.; *pick'led*, pp., a.; *pick'ler*†, s.; *pick'ling* (act, art, or prac. of), s. 89.—*Pickle-her'ring* = fig., a merry-andrew†. [a person who p. locks.

Pick'lock, pik'-lŏk, s. An instr. to p. locks;

Pick'pocket, -pŏk-ĕt, s. = *pick'purse**. One who steals privately from the p. or person of another. H., (to) *pick'pocket*†, vt.; *pick'pocketing*† (prac. or crime of), s.; &c. 89, 90.

*Pick'thank**, -thăngk, s. 45. One who is officiously attentive or kind, to gain favour.

Pick'tooth†, s. A toothpick.

Picnic, pik'-nik, s. Orig., an entertainm. at wh. each person contrib. some dish or article to the gen. table; (now more us.) an entertainm. carried with them by a party on a pleasure excursion; also the party itself.

Picramyle, pī'-krā-mīl, s. 58. A cert. rad. hydrocarbon. (chem.)

Picric, pī'-krik, pik'-rik, a. Bitter. H., *pi'cric acid* (carbazotic acid, an intensely bitter subs. largely used to adult. beer, and in dyeing), s. 90-1. [of serpentine. (min.)

Picrolite, pik'-ro-lit, s. A bitter, fibrous var.

Pic'romel, -mĕl, s. A pec. subs. found in bile.

Picrotoxine, -tŏks'-in, s. = *picrotox'ia*, -e-ă; *picrotox'ic acid*. 58. The pois., bitter principle of cocculus indicus.

Pict, pikt, s. Any thing painted; a person whose body is painted:—pl. A tribe of Scythians or Ger. who anc. settled in Scotland.

Pictorial, pik-tōr'-e-ăl, -tŭ'-re-ăl—S., Wa., a. Of or rel. to pictures; illustr. by or forming pictures. H., *pictōr'ially*, ad. 91.

Picture, pict'-ūre or pik'-tūre, -chūre—S., Wa., s. = *pict'ūral*†, -ăl, 36, 18. Any resembl. or likeness produced on a flat surface, by means of colours; a painting; a drawing; the work of a painter; the art of pa.†; fig., any represen. (verbal or pictorial); a description. H., *pict'ūre-like*, a.; *pict'ūre-frame*, *pict'ure-gallery* (a g. or exhib. of p.), &c.; s. 90.—A *picture in little*†, is a miniature.

Pict'ure, vt. To paint or repr. by painting; to form or present an ideal likeness, to describe (par. floridly or vividly). H., *pict'uring*, p.; *pict'ured*, -ūrd, pp., a.; *pict'urer**, s. 89.

Picturesque, -ūre-ĕsk', -tū-rĕsk'—K., -chū—S., Wa., a. 36, 18, 45. Affording fit combin. of form and colour for the imit. of the painter; hav. that peo. kind of beauty wh. is agreeable in a picture; rough, rugged, wild, natural (as opp. to the purely sublime or beaut.); repr. objects or events in such a manner as to call up, as it were, the visible reality bef. the mind (liter.). H., *picturesque'ly*, 43, ad.; *picturesque'ness*, s. 91.

Picturesque' (The), s. Pict. scenery, &c.

Picul, pik'-ūl, s. A Chinese weight of 100 cattles (= 133⅓ *lb.*).

Piddle, pid'l, vi. 45. To peddle†§; to pick at table, to feed squeamishly†§; to urinate†‡ (a child's word). H., *pidd'ling*†§, p., a.; &c. 89.

Pie, pī, s. A dish cons. of a crust of paste baked with someth. in it or under it. (cook.) H., *pie'-plant*‡ or *pie-rhu'barb*‡ (garden rh.), &c. s. [vice-book; pi (typ.).

Pie, s. The magpie; the old Ro. Cath. ser-

Pie'bald, -bāwld, a. 8. Diversified in colour.

Piece, pēse, s. 23. A fragment; a part of any thing (whether separated or not from the remainder or whole, or sep. only in idea); a portion; a distinct part or quan.; (in special senses) a composition (liter. or mus.); a performance, or a sep. perf.; a picture, painting, &c.; a coin; a gun or cannon; an ordinary or charge (her.); a person, a creature† (now used only in ridic. or contempt); kind, sort† (do.); an act, an expres., a case†§; a castle†. H., *piēce'less* (entire; not joined), a.; *piece'-work* (w. done by the p. or job), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—*A-piece'*† = to each:—*of a piece*† = alike; of the same sort.

Piece, vt. To enlarge or mend by the add. of a piece; to patch; to join:—vi. To unite by coalescence of parts; to join. H., *piecing*, pēse'-, p.; *pieced*, pēst, pp., a.; *piē'cer*, s. 89.

Piece'meal†, -mēle, s. Single; sep.; made of parts or pieces:—ad. In pieces or fragm.; by pieces, gradually:—a. A fragment†. H., *piece'mealed*† (div. into small pieces), a. 90-1.

Pied, pīde, a. Variegated with spots or streaks of dif. colours; party-coloured; spotted. H., *Pield*†, pēld, a. Bald. [*pied'ness*, s. 90.

Piepowder-court, pī'-pow-dĕr-, s. = *piē'-poudre court*, -pow- (pē'-pōōdr—K.). An anc. court of record incident to fairs and markets, for the redress, on the spot, of grievances occur. thereis. (leg.)

Pier, pēre, s. The solid support bet. the openings of a building, or that from wh. an arch

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springs (arch.); the mass of stone-work or building erected to form a marine harbour or a landing-place, a mole (div. eng.); a projec. wharf or landing-place (par. on a river). H., *piēr'-glass* (a gl. wh. hangs ag. a p., bet. windows), *piēr'-table* (a side-t. placed bet. windows), &c., s. 90. [pier.

Pier'age, -ĭj, s. 45. Toll for using a landing-

Pierce, pērse, pērse[a]—thes., vt. 14, 28. To perforate; to penetrate, to enter, to force a way into; fig., to penetr. the heart deeply; to touch or excite the passions; to affect; to dive into or penetr. (as a secret):—vi. To enter, as a pointed instr.; to make way by force into or through any thing; to enter (lit. or fig.); to affect deeply; to dive into (as a secret). H., *piēr''cing*, p., a.; *pierced*, pp., a.; *piēr''cer* (he or that), s.; *pierc'-ible*, a.; (a) *piēr''cing*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Pierced, pērst, a. Perforated, so as to shew the field under it (as a 'charge'—her.; v. v.).

Piercing, pērse'-ing, a. Cutting, sharp, keen; affecting. H., *piēr''cingly*, 43, ad.; *piēr''-cingness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Pierian, pī-ē'-re-ăn, a. 45. Pert. to the *Piēr'-ides* (-e-dēs) or Muses, or to *Pie'ria*, a district of Thrace.

Piet, pī'-ĕt, s. = *pē'ot*, -ĭt, 25. A magpie.

Pietist, pī'-e-tĭst, -ĕt-ĭst—K., s. One of a sect of reformers who attempted to revive piety in the Lutheran church; h., a methodist or relig. zealot (in the vulg. sense.—Germany). H., *pī'etism*, -tĭzm (prac., scheme, or doctr. of), s.; *pietist'ic* (of or like the), a.; &c. 90-1.

Piety, pī'-e-te, pī'-ĕt-e—K., s. The sense of dependence on God wh. prod. habitual rever. and love, and a disposition to know and to live in obed. to His laws; rever. of parents, or those in superior relation, with the constant exer. of the duty and affec. due to them (= *fil'ial piety*).

Piezometer, pī-e-zŏm'-e-tĕr, -ez-ŏm'—S., s. An instr. to mess. the compressibility of water.

Pig, pĭg, s. A young sow or boar; a dom. swine or hog gen.; an oblong mass of unforged iron, lead, or other metal, as first extrac. from the ore (met.). H., *pig'-eyed*[a] (hav. eyes res. a), *pig'-headed* (hav. a large h.; stupid), a.; *pig'-iron*, -I-ŭrn (i. in pigs), *pig'-lead* (l. in p.), *pig'-nut* (the bulbous root of the bunium bulbo-castanum; the earth-nut), *pig'stȳ* (a sty or pen for), *pig'tail* (appr., a t. formed by tying the hair behind; also tobacco twisted in small rolls), *pigwidg'eon*, -ĭn (pĭg'—S.; a fairy; any thing very small), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Pig, vi. To farrow; to huddle or live tog., like pigs. H., *pigg'ing*, p.; *pigged*, pp.

Pigeon, pĭj'-ĭn, plĭd'-jĭn—Wa., s. 32, 45. A well-known bird of the genus columba. H., *pī''geon-breasted*† (hav. a b. wh. projects down the middle), *pī''geon-hearted*† (timid), *pī''geon-Hebrew*§ (timid; cowardly), a.; *pī''-geon-foot* (a plant), *pī''geon-hole* (a h. of a dovecote; one of a nest of openings or div. for papers, letters, &c.:—pl. A cert. old game of chance), *pī''geon-house* (a dovecote), *pī''geon-pēa*, -pē (of the E. & W. I.), &c., s. 90.

Pigeon§, pĭj'-, vt. To fleece or strip of money by the tricks of gambling. H., *pī''geoning*, p.; *pī''geoned*§, -ĭnd, pp.

Piggery, pĭg'-ĕr-e, s. 90. An enclosure cont. a number of sties; a place where swine are kept, reared, or fattened. (agr.)

Pigg'in, -ĭn, s. A small wooden dipper with an erect handle.

Pightel, pī'-tĕl, s. A little enclosure. (prov.)

Pigment, pĭg'-mĕnt, s. Paint; any subs. used as a colour by artists, painters, &c.; the mucous secretion wh. gives the iris its various colours, also the dark matter of the choroid membrane, &c. (anat.). H., *pigment'-al*, -ăl (pert. to), a. 90. [*of Pygmy, pygmean.*

Pig'my, a., s.; *pigme'an*, a. The com. orthogr.

Pignorate†, pĭg'-no-rāte, vt. To pledge or pawn. H., *pignora'tion*[a], 36, s.; &c. 89.

Pig'norative†, -Iv, a. 45. Pledging; pawning.

Pigsney†, pĭgz'-ne, s. A word of endearm. to a girl, &c.

Pike, pīke, s. Prim., a sharp point, or someth. pointed; appr., a sort of lance with a spear-head, form. used by foot-soldiers; a voracious fresh-water fish with a pointed snout; a pitchfork (husb.); one of the two iron sprigs by wh. any thing is held in a lathe (turn.). H., *piked*, pīkt (furn. with or ending in a p. or point), a.; *pike'man* (a soldier armed with), *pike'-staff* (shaft of a p.), &c., s. 90. See *Picked*. [the muffin kind.

Pike'let, -lĕt, s. = *pike'let*. A light cake of

Pilaster, pe-lăs'-tĕr, s. A square column, somet. insulated, but us. set within a wall, and shew. only a fourth or fifth part of its diameter. (arch.) H., *pilas'tered* (furn. with), a. 90. [or cloak lined with fur.

Pilch†, pĭlch, s. = *pilch'er*†, -ĕr. 29. A gown

Pilch'ard, -ărd, s. = *pilch'er*†§. A sea-fish res. the herring, but smaller, thicker, and rounder.

Pile, pīle, s. A collec. of things laid or thrown tog. in a roundish or elev. form; a heap; an accumulation; things heaped tog. to be burned (anc., par. for b. a dead body); a large building or mass of buildings; a pyramidical heap of shot or shells (artil.); a cert. form of battery (galv.); a vein of the rectum morb. dilated (v. i.); (from other roots) one of the large stakes or pointed pieces of timber driven into the earth to support the foun. of an edifice, or the piers of a bridge (arch.; civ. eng.); a wedge-shaped ordinary, with the point downw. (her.); one side of an old coin, the cross being the other; the head of an arrow; &c. H., *pīle'-driver* or *pīle'-engine*, *pīle'-worm* (that destr. p.), &c., s. (v. i.) 90. [the nap of cloth, velvet, &c.

Pile, s. Prim., a hair†; h., a hairy surface;

Pile, vt. To lay or throw one thing on another; to collect tog.; to form a pile with; to heap, to accum., to conservate; to fill with someth. heaped; to fill above the brim or top; to drive piles into; to break off the awns of threshed barley (prov.). H., *pīl'ing*, p., a.†; *piled*, pp.; *pīl'er*, s.; *pīl'ing* (act of; also piles collec.—arch., &c.), *pile'ment*† (piling; accumulation), s. 89. See *Sheet*.

Pileate, pī'-le-ăte—S., pīl'-e-ăte—K., Wa., We., a. = *pī'leated*, -ĕd (v. su.). Hav. the form of a cap or hat.

Piles, pīlz, s. pl. A disease cons. in the morbid dilation of the veins of the rectum, near the verge of the anus; haemorrhoids. (path.; v. su.) H., *pīle'wort*†, -wŭrt (a plant), &c. s.

Pilfer, pĭl'-fĕr, vt. To steal (spp. to petty

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thefts); to filch:—vi. To steal in small quan.; to prac. petty theft. H., *pil'fering*, p., a.; *pil'fered*, pp., a.; *pil'ferer*, s.; *pil'fering* or *pil'fery**, -e (petty theft), s. 48, 89.

Pil'fering, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *pil'feringly*, ad. 91.

*Pilgar'lick**§, pil-, s. 93. = *pilled-gar'lick*†§. Lit., a peeled garlick†; h., one who has lost his hair by disease†; a poor, forsaken wretch; one whom others fleece and leave. See *Pill.*

Pilgrim, pil'-grim, s. A wanderer; a traveller; appr., one who is on a pilgrimage; one hav. only a tempor. residence on earth (scrip.).

Pil'grim†, vi. = *pil'grimise*†, -ĭze, 60. To wander; to ramble; to journey, as a pilgrim.

Pil'grimage, -āj, -ĭj*—K., s. 45. Prim., a long journey; appr., a journey, for devotional purp., to some place or spot hallowed by relig. associations; fig., the journey of life (scrip.); time irksomely spent†.

Piliferous, pī-lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. = *piligerous*, -lĭj'-ĕr-ŭs, 32. Bearing hairs or hair; cov. with hair.

Pill, pĭl, s. A little ball formed of medicinal subs., and intend. to be taken whole (med.; pharm.); fig., any thing nauseous†. H., *pill'-mass*, &c., s. 90. See *Mass.*

Pill†, vt., vi. To peel; to rob or plunder; to pillage; to lose the peel or outside; to come off in flakes. H., *pill'ing*†, p.; *pill'ery*†, -e (pillage), s.; &c. 89.

Pillage, pĭl'-āj, -ĭj*—K., Wa., s. 45. Plunder, spoil (appr., that taken in war); the act of pillaging; a sq. pillar beh. a column to support an areh (arch.).

Pill'age, vt. To strip of money or goods by open viol.; to plunder; to spoil. H., *pill'aging*, p., s.; *pill'aged*, -ājd, pp., a.; *pill'ager*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Pillar, pĭl'-ăr, -ŭr—K., Wa., s. 25. A column (whether exact or irreg. in propor.—areh.); fig., any thing that supports, sustains, or upholds (phys. or mor.); foundation, rest (scrip.); the centre of the ring or volta (man.); one of the upright stanchions supp. the desk-beams (nav. areh.). H., *pill'ared*, -ărd (supp. by; hav. the form of), a. 90.

Pill'arist, -ĭst, s. A stylite.

Pillau, pĭl-lâw', s. 8. A Turkish dish, cons. of boiled rice and mutton fat. (cook.)

Pillion, pĭl'-yŭn, s. 45. A cushion or seat for a female to ride on beh. a person on horseback; also a soft low saddle; the pad of a saddle next a horse's back.

Pillory, pĭl'-ŭr-e, s. 26. A sort of scaffold on wh. offenders were form. exposed to public view, and to the punishm. and vengeance of the populace.

Pill'ory, vt. To punish with the pillory. H., *pill'oried*, -o-rĭd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Pillow, pĭl'-o, s. The cushion by wh. any thing is supported; appr., the oblong bag or case, filled with feathers or other soft material, on wh. the head is laid when in bed; the block on wh. the inner end of the bowsprit rests (naut.):—pl. The 'bearings' on wh. 'gudgeons' and 'journals' rest (mach.). H., *pill'owy*, -o (soft; res. a), a.; *pill'ow-bier**, -bēre, *pill'ow-case*, or *pill'ow-slipt*, &c., s. 90.

Pill'ow, vt. To rest or lay on (as a pillow) for support. H., *pill'owing*, p.; *pill'owed*, pp., a. 89.

Pillow', a. Pilous. (bot.; zool.).

Pilot, pī'-lŭt, s. 25. One whose office or occup. is to conduct ships, &c., in and out of harbour, or along a dang. coast, or in other cases where local knowl. is req.; fig., a guide or director† (phys. or mor.). H., *pī'lot-fish*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Pi'lot, vt. To steer; to guide or direct (as a pilot); fig., to guide one through dangers or difficulties. H., *pi'lŏting*, p.; *pi'lŏted*, pp., a.; *pi'lŏting* (act of), s. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Pi'lotage, -āj, s. 45. The fee or compens. paid to pilots; the act of piloting; a pilot's skill or art*. [piloting.

Pi'lotry†, -re, s. = *pi'lotism*†, -ĭzm. Skill in

Pilous, pī'-lŭs, a. = *pilose*, pi-lōs', 24, 45. Hairy; cov. with or cons. of hair. H., *pilosity*, -lŏs'-ĭt-e (pe—Wa.), s. 91.

Pilser†, pĭl'-sĕr, s. The candle-moth.

Pimaric, pe-mdr'-ĭk; *pimel'ic*; *pimen'tic*, -tĭk; a. Epithets of cert. acids. [ened with honey.

Piment†, pĭ'-mĕnt, s. Wine spiced and sweet-

Pimenta, pe-mĕn'-tâ, pim-ĕn'-tâ—K., s. = *pimen'to*, -to. Allspice or Jamaica pepper.

Pimp, pimp, s. A man who procures females for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander; one who pries and skulks about meanly† (in contempt). H., *pimp'-like*, a. 90.

Pimp, vi. To pander; to act as pimp; to pry or skulk about meanly or pettily†. H., *pimp'ing*, p., a., s.; *pimped*, pp. (v. s.) 89.

Pimpernel, pim'-pĕr-nĕl, s. = *pimpinella*, -pe-nĕl'-a, L. A cert. plant.

Pimple, pimp'l, pim'pl—S., Wa., s. 45. A small elevation of the cuticle, somewhat acuminated and hard, not cont. a fluid, and not tend. to suppuration. H., *pimp'led* (hav., cov. with, or full of), *pimp'ly*, -le (pimpled; res. p.), a. 90-1.

Pin, pĭn, s. The well-known little instr. used to fasten the dress, &c.; h., any thing driven to hold parts tog.; a peg, a bolt; a linch-pin; the central part; the axis (app. to blocks); the peg of a mus. instr.; h. also, a note or strain†; an inflam. induration of the membranes of the eye†; a disease affec. a hawk's foot†; a small wooden roller†; any thing inconsid. or of little value, a doit, a jot†; a petition or address of foreigners to the emperor of China or one of his viceroys; &c. H., *pin'-feathered*† (only partly fledged), *pin'-sterned*† (hav. a sharp or narr. s.), &c., a.; *pin'-case* (for holding p.), *pin'-cushion*, -ŭn (do.), *pin'-dust* (obt. from the pointing of p.), *pin'feather* (a small or short f.), *pin'-hole*, *pin'hold*, *pin'-maker*, *pin'tail* (a water-fowl), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Pin, vt. To fasten with or as with a pin or pins; to fasten gen.; to pen or confine*. H., *pinn'ing*, p.; *pinned*, pp.; *pinn'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Pin'-money, -mŭn-e, s. Money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses.

Pinafore, pin'-a-fōre, s. A sort of high apron with armholes, worn ch. by children.

Pinaster, pe-năs'-tĕr, pī—S., pin-ăs'—K., s. The cluster-pine. (bot.) [L.]

Pincers, pin'-sĕrz, s. pl. = *pinch'ers*†, -ĕrz (v. i.). 35. An instr. by wh. any thing (as a nail, &c.) is griped to be drawn out or held steady.

Pinch, pinch, s. The act of pinching, or the mark or pain occ. by it; as much as can be taken up bet. the thumb and finger, or

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(somet.) bet. the ends of the fingers; fig., a gripe, a pang†; pressure, oppres., difficulty†; time of distress†. (v. v.)

Pinch, vt. To squeeze or compress bet. the thumb and finger or the ends of the fingers, or bet. any two hard bodies; to squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid; fig., to gall; to pain by constriction; to gripe or straiten; to distress; to press hard; to try thoroughly: —vi. To act with force so as to be felt; to bear or press hard; to be puzzling† (as an argum.); to spare†; to be frugal or sparing†; to be covetous†. H., *pinch'ing*, p., a.; *pinched*, pp.; *pinch'er* (he or that:—pl., pincers‡), s.; (a) *pinch'ing*, s. (v. s.) 89. [a miser.

Pinch'-penny‡, s. = *pinch'-fist‡*. 93. A niggard;

Pinch'beck, -bĕk, s. A gold-coloured var. of brass. [91.

Pinch'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *pinch'ingly*, ad.

Pindaric, pin-dăr'-ik, a. 26. After the style or in imit. of *Pin'dar*, the Gr. lyric poet:—s. A Pindaric ode; an irreg. ode.

Pine, pīne, s. 14. A coniferous timber tree of sev. spec.; a pine-apple†. H., *pin'y* (aboun. with pine-trees), *pine'-clad* (c. or cov. with p.), *pine'-crowned* (do.), a.; *pine'-barren* (unproduc. land cov. with p.), *pine'-tree*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 90. [*pine'ful*†, a. 90.

Pine†, s. Woe; pain; penury; misery. H.,

Pine, vt. To wear out, to cause to languish (com. with a recip. pro.); to grieve for; to bemoan in silence:—vi. To languish; to droop or waste away under mental distress, anxiety, or longing. H., *pin'ing*, p., a.†, s.†; *pined*, pp. 89.

Pine'-apple, -ăpl, s. = *pine'apple*. 93. A trop. plant (*ana'nas*); also its fruit, wh. is conical and much esteemed.

Pineal, pin'-e-ăl, pī'-ne-ăl—S., a. 45. Res. a pine-apple; an epithet of a small protuberance of the brain (= *pin'eal gland*), fancif. imag. by Des Cartes to be the seat of the soul (anat.).

Pinery, pīne'-ĕr-e, s. A hot-house or other place where pine-apples are raised. (hort.)

Piney, pī'-ne, s. The tallow-tree of India.

Pinfold°, pin'-fōld, s. A pound (for beasts, &c.).

Pingle†, ping'gl, s. 30, 45. A small close. (prov.)

Pinguedo°, pin-gwē'-do, s. 18. The fat imm. under the skin. (L.)

Pinguid†, ping'-gwid, a. 30, 18. Fat; unctuous.

Pinguid'inous, -in-ŭs, a. Cont. fat.

Pin'guitude°, -gwe-tūde, s. 18. Fatness; corpulence; also a growing fat.

Pinic, pī'-nik, a. Of or from the pine.—*Pi'nic acid* = the portion of com. resin soluble in cold alcohol. (chem.)

Pinion, pin'-yŭn, s. 25, 45. The joint of a bird's wing remotest from the body; fig., the whole wing; a feather or quill†; a small wheel with 'leaves' or teeth playing into those of a much larger one (mach.); a shackle for the arms‡. H., *pin'ioned*, -yŭnd (furn. with; v. v.), a. 90.

Pin'ion, vt. To bind or confine the wings; to disable or cut off the pinion; to bind or confine by b. the arms or elbows; fig., to confine or shackle (as with rules); to bind, to fasten to. H., *pin'ioning*, -yŭn-, p.; *pin'ioned*, -yŭnd, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Pin'ionist†, -ist, s. A bird. [light crimson.

Pink, pingk, a. 45. Of the colour of a pink;

Pink, s. Prim., an eye, or a little eye († exc. in comp.); appr., a cert. flower; a light-red colour appro. crimson; a pin-sterned ship or vessel; the minnow; any thing supremely excellent†. H., *pink'ish*† (rather p.), *pink'-eyed* (hav. small eyes; v. i.), *pink'-sterned*‡ (pin-sterned), a.; *pink'-eye* (appr., a var. of potato hav. sm. pinkish e.), *pink'-needle* (a shepherd's bodkin), *pink'-root* (r. of Ind. or Carolina p., a vermifuge), &c., s. (v. v.) 90.

Pink, vt. To work eyelet-holes in; to cut or punch into scallops or other pattern (as an edge or border); to stab or pierce°:—vi. To wink†. H., *pink'ing*, p.†; *pinked*, pingkt, pp., a.; *pink'ing* (act of; also the edge of pattern so formed†), s. 89.—*A pink'ing-iron* is a tool for p. or cutting out scallops, &c., in silk or cloth with a blow (dress-m.; &c.).

Pinna, pin'-ă, s. (pl., *pinn'æ*, -ē.) A fin; also a feather or wing. (zool.) [L.]

Pinnace, pin'-ăse, -ēe—K., -ās—Wa., s. 45. A small light vessel navig. with oars and sails; a boat (us. 8-oared) bel. to a ship of war.

Pinnacle, pin'-ăkl, s. 45. A slender turret or elevation exten. above the main building (arch.); a high, spiring point; a summit‡.

Pinn'acle, vt. To build or furn. with pinnacles. H., *pinn'ăcling*, p.; *pinn'acled*, pp., a. 89.

Pinn'age†, -ăje, s. 45. Poundage of cattle.

Pinnate, pin'-āte, a. = *pinn'ated*, -ĕd (-ā-tĕd —S.). Feathered; winged or lobed; hav. sev. leaflets attached to its sides (as the single petiole of a comp. leaf—bot.); hav. the toes bordered by a scalloped membrane (orn.).

Pinnatifid, -năt'-e-fid, a. Feather-cleft; div. almost to the axis into lateral segments (somewhat like a feather—bot.).

Pinnat'iped, -pĕd, a. Fin-footed; hav. the digits bordered by membranes (orn.).

Pinn'er, -ĕr, s. A pinmaker; the lappet of a head-dress that flies loose†; a pound-keeper†; a pinafore‖ (prov.). See *Pin*.

Pinn'iped, -e-pĕd, a. Hav. the last pair of feet (at least) termin. in a flattened joint for swimming (as cert. crabs.—zool.).

Pinnock, pin'-ŭk, s. 25. The tomtit. (prov.)

Pinn'ulate, -ū-lāte, a. 18. Hav. each pinna subdiv. (as a leaf.—bot.).

Pinn'ule, -ūle, s. 18. Lit., a little 'pinna'; one of the branchlets of a pinnate leaf (bot.); one of the lateral div. of the digitations of an encrinite (oryc.).

Pint, pīnt, s. 14. A meas. of volume being the 1-8th of a gallon (= 1¼ *lb. avoir.* of pure water at 62° Fahr.). [bolt (artil.).

Pintle, pint'l, s. 45. A little pin; a long iron

Pinule†, pin'-ūl, s. pl. One of the sights of an

Piny, pīne'-e, a. See *Pine*. [astrolabe.

Pioneer, pī-o-nēre', s. = *pi'oner*†, -nēr. Cert. soldiers attached to ev. regiment whose bus. is to clear the road bef. an army, sink mines, throw up works, &c. (mil.); h., any one who goes bef. to remove obstruc. or prep. the way for another or others (lit. or fig.).

Pioneer', vt. To act as a pioneer to; to clear the way for. H., *pioneer'ing*, p.; *pioneered*, -nērd, pp.; *pioneer'ing* (act, art, or work of), s. 89.

Piony, pī'-o-ne, -ŭn-e—Wa., s. The peony.

Pious, pī'-ŭs, a. 45. Pert. to or pos. piety; godly, devout, relig.; dictated by or proc. from piety; (in an ill sense) practised under

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the pretence of religion. H., *pi'ously*, 43, ad.; *pi'ousness**†, *pi'ety* (q. v.), s. 91. H. also—*pi'ous-mīnded* (of a p. dispos.), a.; &c.

Pip, pĭp, s. A disease of fowls; the seed of an apple, orange, or like fruit; one of the spots on cards*†. [pp., a.; &c. 89.

*Pip**, vi. To cry or 'peep' (q. v.). H., *pipped*,

Pipe, pīpe, s. Any long hollow body; a tube; appr., a wind instr. of music cons. of a pipe of wood or metal; a tobacco-pipe†; the wind-pipe with the organs of voice†§ (oft. in the pl.); the key, pitch, or sound of the voice†; a cask capable of cont. 2 hhds, or its contents; a small roll of the size of a goose-quill, formed from any of the us. materials of lozenges (confec.); the great roll of creditors in the Exchequer, or the Exch. itself; a run of ore exten. forward endwise in a hole (mi.). H., *pipe'-clay* (white c. used for tobacco-pipes and earthenware), *pipe'-fish* (a cert. long and slender f.), *pipe'-tree** (the lilac), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Pipe, vt. To play (as a tune, &c.) upon a wind instr.* (scrip.); to form like a pipe†:—vi. To play on a pipe or other wind instr.; to emit a shrill sound†; to sing†; to whistle†; to finish with 'cording' inside the edge (as a dress). H., *pīp'ing* (v. i.), p., a.; *piped* (v. i.), pp., a.; *pīp'er* (one who plays &c.; also the pipe-fish†), s.; *pīp'ing* (act or sound of; also a pipe or pipes collec.; tubing), s. 89.

Piped†, pīpt, a. Tubular. (v. v.)

Piperidge, pĭp'-ĕr-ĭj, s. See *Pepperidge*.

Piperine, pĭp'-ĕr-īn, s. 58. A pec. subs., tasteless, inodorous, non-acrid, crys., feebly basic, and febrifuge, obt. from black pepper.

Piping, pīpe'-ĭng, a. Squeaking; weak, feeble, sickly; boiling; and h. fig., intensely eager§ (as 'piping hot').

Pipistrel, pe-pĭs'-trĕl, s. The com. bat.

Pipkin, pĭp'-kĭn, s. A small earthen boiler.

Pipp'in, -ĭn, s. A choice tart var. of apple.

Piquant, pīk'-ănt, pē'-kănt—S., -kā*wng*'*§—K., a. 33. Pricking; stimulating to the taste (corpor. or ment.); sharp; pungent; severe. H., *piq'uantly*, 43, ad.; *piquancy*, pīk'-ăn-se, s. 91.

Pique, pēke, s. 33, 99. An offence taken; displeasure; slight anger; ill will, petty malevolence; grudge, spite; point, nicety, punctilio; a depraved appetite, pica*; a doubling of the points at piquet. (Fr.)

Pique, vt. To excite slight anger in; to displease, offend, irritate; to stimulate; to excite to action; to touch with envy, jealousy, or emulation; to pride or value (fol. by a recipr. pro.); to sep. distinctly (as the notes in music):—vi. To cause irritation*. H., *piquing*, pēke'-ĭng, p.; *piqued*, pēkt, pp., a.89.

Piqueer, pĭk-ēre', s.; &c. See *Pickeer*.

Piquet, pĭk'-ĕt, s. 33, 99. A picket (q. v.).

Piquet, pe-kĕt', pĭk-ĕt'—K., s. 33, 99. A cert. game at cards.

Piracy, pīre'-ă-se, pī'-ră-se—K., Wa., We., s. 14, 34-5. The act, prac., or crime of robbing on the high seas or tidal waters; also infringem. of the law of copyright; literary theft.

Pirate, pīre'-ăte, pī'-rāte—We., -rĕt—K., -răt—Wa., s. 34-5, 6. A sea robber; a ship or ves. empl. by pirates; a robber gen. (par. a publisher who steals or infringes a copyright).

Pi'rate, vt. To take by theft or without right or permis. (as the contents of books or wr.):—vi. To be guilty of piracy; to rob on the high seas. H., *pir'ating*, p., a.; *pir'ated*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Piratical, pī-răt'-ĭk-ăl, a. Predatory; robbing; cons. in or tainted with piracy. H., *pirat'ically*, ad. 91.

Pirogue, pe-rōg', s. = *piragua*, -răw'-gwă, Sp. 99. A canoe formed of two trees united; a nar. ferry-boat carr. two masts and a leeboard (No. Amer.).

Pirouette, pĭr-ōō-ĕt', s. 26, 99. A twirl on the toes (danc.); the circumvolution of a horse on the same ground (man.).

Pirouette', vi. To twist round on the toes of one foot; &c. (v. s.)

*Pirry**, pĭr'-e, s. A rough gale. (prov.)

Piscary, pĭs'-kăr-e, s. 25. The privil. of fishing in another man's waters. (leg.) [of fishing.

Piscation, -kā'-shŭn, s. The act, art, or prac.

Piscatorial, -kă-tōre'-e-ăl, a. 45. = *pis'catory*, -tŏr-e. 25. Rel. to fishes or fishing.

Pisces, pĭs'-sēze, s. pl. (sing., *pis'cis*.) 99. The fishes, the 12th sign of the zodiac. (ast.) [L.]

Pis'cinal, -e-năl, -sī'-, a. Of or bel. to a fish-pond. [to fish or fishes.

Pis'cine, -ĭne—K., S., -ĭn—We., a. 45. Pert.

Piscivorous, -sĭv'-o-rŭs, a. Fish-eating.

Pisé, pe-zā', s. 99. A wall of stiff earth or clay, rammed bet. moulds as it is carried up. (arch.) [Fr.]

Pish, pĭsh, int. An exclam. of contempt.

Pish†, vi. To expr. contempt. [pea-shaped.

Pisiform, pī'-se-form, pĭs'*—K., a. 26. Res. a pea;

Pismire, pĭz'-mīre—Ja., S., Wa., pĭs'—K., P., We., s. 35. An ant or emmet. [peastone.

Pisolite, pī'-so-līte, s. A concretional limestone;

Pisolitic, -lĭt'-ĭk, a. Res. agglutinated peas.

Pisophalt, pĭs'-o-fălt, s. 45. Pissasphalt. [(min.)

Piss§, s. Urine:—vi. To urinate. H., *piss'-burnt* (stained or as stained with urine), a.; *piss'abed*§ (the dandelion), s.; &c. 89, 90.

Piss'asphalt, -ăs-fălt, s. = *pis'asphalt; pisasphalt'um*. 45. Mineral pitch.

Piss'ophane, -o-fāne, s. A stone res. pitch in fracture and colour. (min.)

Pistachio, pĭs-tă'-sh'o, -ch'o—S., s. = *pista'chia*, -sh'ă; *pista'chio nut*. The nut of a spec. of turpentine-tree. (Wes. Asia; Sicily.)

Pistareen, -tă-rēne', s. A silver coin (=ab. 9*d*.).

Piste†, pēest, s. 99. A tract or footprint (par. of a horseman).

Pistil, pĭs'-tĭl, s. = *pistill'um*, -ŭm, L. The female organ wh. occupies the centre of a flower, within the stamens and the disk (when present), and wh. consists of an upper part or 'stigma', a central part or 'style', and a lower or 'ovarium' cont. the 'ovules' or young seeds. (bot.) [the pistil or ovary.

Pistillaceous, -lā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Growing on

Pis'tillate, -lāte, a. Hav. or cons. in a pistil.

Pistilla'tion†, s. Pestillation.

Pistilliferous, -lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Hav. a pistil or pistils, without stamens. (bot.)

Pistol, pĭs'-tŭl, s. 25. A small gun held and discharged with the same hand.

Pis'tol†, vt. To shoot with a pistol. H., *pis'tōling*†, p.; *pis'tōled*†, -tŭld, pp. 89.

Pistole, -tōle', s. 99. A gold coin var. in value from 15*s*. 6*d*. (Spain) to 18*s*. 6*d*. or more (elsewhere). [A little pistol.

Pis'tolet, -to-lĕt, -lĕt'—Wa., -tŭl-ĕt'—S., s. 99.

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Piston, *pit'-tŭn*, s. 25. A short cylinder of wood or metal (either solid, or hollow and valved), wh. fits exactly the cavity or barrel of a pump or syringe, and works with alternate motion in it. (mech.) H., *pis'ton-rod* (the rod conn. the p. with the exterior machinery), &c., s. 90.

Pit, pit, s. A hole or cavity in the earth (nat. or artif.); a deep place; a place from wh. any thing is dug; fig., an abyss; profundity; the grave*; appr., the ground-floor of the audience part of a theatre, the area used for cock-fighting, the shaft of a mine, &c.; any hollow or depression of the body (as of the stomach or arm-pit); a mark or depres. left by a pustule or disease (par. after small-pox); a dent; a hole or hollow used as a trap for wild beasts; (from another root) the stone or kernel of fruit. Among the comp. see *pit'-coal* (mineral coal), *pit'fall* (a pit slightly covered as a trap), *pit'-hole* (a pit from disease†; a child's word for the grave), *pit'man* (a collier; the lower man in '*pit'-sawing*'; the piece of wood wh. conn. the lower end of a mill-saw with the wheel or mov. power), *pit'-saw* (used in pit-sawing), &c., s. 90.

Pit, vt. To indent; to mark with little hollows; to set in competition†:—vi. To become indented or pitted*†. H., *pitt'ing*, p.; *pitt'ed*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89. [palpitatingly.

Pit'apatt, -d-pit, ad. In or with a flutter;

Pit'apatt, s. Palpitation; a light, quick step.

Pitch, pitch, s. 29. The solid black subs. obt. by boiling down coun. tar; solid native bitumen*(=*min'eral pitch*); pine resin* (= *Burgundy pitch*, *cobbler's* &c.). H., *pitch'y*, *pitch'-black*† (black as), *pitch'-dark*†, a.; *pitch'-blende* or *pitch'blende* (a blackish ore of uranium and iron), *pitch'-ore* (pitch-blende), *pitch'stone* (a volcanic min.; obsidian), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Pitch, s. Lit., a point†; h., any point or degree of elev.; highest rise*; size, stature; degree, rate; point or degree of slope or declivity (as of a hill or roof); descent, slope; a sud. descent or fall, a throw, a thrusting down†; dist. bet. the centres of two contiguous teeth (mech.); the degree of acuteness or gravness of a sound, key-note (mus.; v. i.).

Pitch, vt. Prim., to throw or thrust (as someth. long or pointed); h., to fix, plant, set (as a tent or camp); to throw; to throw at a point; to throw headlong, to cast forward; to set in array, to order regul. (as a *pitched* battle); to set the key-note of (mus.); to smear or pay over with pitch; to darken*: —vi. To light, settle, drop; to come to rest from flight; to fall headlong; to plunge; to fix the choice; to fix a tent or tempor. habitation; to rise and fall (as the head or stern of a ship—naut.); to be declivous or sloping (as a hill). H., *pitch'ing*, p., s.; *pitched*, pp., a.; *pitch'er* (he or that; v. i.), s.; *pitch'ing* (act of; par., that of a ship caused by waves), s. 89.

Pitch'er, -er, s. A kind of large coarse earthen jug for holding water; an instr. for piercing the ground (v. v.).—*Pitch'er-plant* = nepenthes.

Pitch'fork, -fork, s. 26. The fork or instr. with wh. hay, corn, dung, &c., is raised or thrown (husb.); a tuning-fork* (mus.).

Pitch'pipe, -pips, s. A small pipe to 'pitch' the voice or to tune with.

Pitch'y, -e, a. Res. pitch (phys. or fig.); smeared with pitch; black, dark, dismal. H., *pitch'iness**, s. (v. s.) 91.

Piteous, pit'-e-ŭs, pit'-yŭs†—K., pitch'-e-ŭs—Wa., a. 86, 45. Exciting or deserv. pity; sorrowful, doleful, mournful; pitiable; (less us.) affec. by pity; yielding pity; compassionate; (in an ill sense) wretched, pitiful. H., *pit'eously*, ad.; *pit'eousness*, s. 91.

Pith, pith, s. 37. The soft spongy subs. (cellular tissue) in the centre of plants and trees; the spinal cord, or the marrow gen.*†; fig., strength, force; weight, impor.; energy, cogency; closeness and vigour of thought and style; condensed subs. or matter; quintessence or chief part. H., *pith'less*, *pith'y*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Pith, vt. To remove the pith from; to slaughter by dividing the spinal marrow. H., *pith'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Pith'y, -e, a. Cons. of, abound. with, or cont. pith; fig., forcible, energetic; uttering or cont. energetic words or expr. H., *pith'ily*, ad.; *pith'iness*, s. 91.

Pitiable, pit'-e-ăbl, a. 45. Deserving pity; affec., lamentable, mournful. H., *pit'iably*, 43, ad.; *pit'iableness*, s. 91.

Pit'ied, -id, pp., a. (v. v.) H., *pit'iedly*†, ad. 91.

Pit'iful, -e-fŭl, a. 21. Tender, compassionate†* (scrip.); mov. compassion, pitiable†* (Shak.); to be pitied (in an ill sense); contemptible, paltry, despicable; very small, insignificant. H., *pit'ifully*, ad.; *pit'ifulness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Pit'iless, -e-lĕs, a. Without pity; exciting no pity; hard-hearted, cruel, merciless; unsympathising. H., *pit'ilessly*, 43, ad.; *pit'ilessness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Pittacal, pit'-ă-kăl, s. A subs. res. indigo obt. from the heavy oil of wood-tar.

Pittance, pit'-ănse, s. 26. Prim., the allowance of food to a monk; h., any very small portion regul. allowed or assigned (par. of money).

Pituitary, pe-tū'-e-tĕr-e, pit-ē'-it-ĕr-e—K., pe-twī'-ĭtr-e—Br., a. 36, 18; 25. That secretes or conveys phlegm, mucus, or watery humour. H., *pitu'itary-gland* (situate beneath the sphenoid bone), *p.-membrane* (of the nose), &c., s. 91.

Pituite, pit'-ū-ĭte, pit'-chū—Wa., s. 18. Phlegm; mucous; snivel.

Pituitous, pe-tū'-e-tŭs, pit-ē'-it-ŭs—K., a. 36, 18. Cons. of or res. mucus, &c.

Pity, pit'-e, s. 43. The feeling of tenderness and sorrow excited by the distress or sufferings of another; sympathy with misfortune, pain, or misery; compassion; fellow-feeling; a ground or subj. of pity, matter or thing to be regretted† (with a pl.). H., *pit'iless*, &c., a. (v. su. et i) 90-1.

Pit'y, vt. To feel pity for; to compassionate; to sympathise with:—vi. To be affec. with pity; to be compassionate. H., *pit'ying*, p., a.†; *pit'ied*, -id, pp., a.†; *pit'ier*, s.; *pit'iable*, a. (v. su. et i) 89.

Pit ying†, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *pit'yingly*, ad. 91.

Pityriasis, pit-e-rī'-ă-sis, s. 99. Branny tetter; (in infancy) dandrif. (Gr.)

Pit'yroid, -royd, a. 22. Bran-like.

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Piu, ad. 99. A little; slightly. (mus.) [It.]

Pivot, pĭv'-ŭt, s. 25. The extrem. of the pin or axle on wh. any thing revolves (mech.); the off. or soldier at the flank, on wh. a company wheels (mil.).

Pix, pĭks, s. See *Pyx*.—*Pix'ing* = the process performed by the king's assay-master, of weigh. samples of the new coin promisc. taken from ev. journey-weight, and declar., if not standard, the given 'pleas' or 'misses'.

Pix'y†, -e, s. A fairy. (prov.)

Placable, plăk'-kăbl, plāk'-ăbl—K., P., s. 45. That may be appeased, pacified, or subdued; willing to forgive; relenting; easily reconciled. H., *pla'cably*, ad.; *pla'cableness**, *placability*, -kă-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Placard, plă-kārd', plāk'-ārd'—Wa., plăk'—Ba., F., s. A wr. or printed paper posted in a pub. place (com. as an advertisem., or as a libel, censure, &c.); an edict, proclam., or manifesto†. [H., &c. 89.

*Placard**, vt. To publish or notify by placards.

*Placate**, plāk'-kāte, vt. To appease or pacify; to conciliate. H., *pla'cating**, p.; *pla'cated**, -ĕd, pp., a.; *placa'tion*†, 36, s. 89.

Place, plāse, s. 36. A par. portion of space; any por. of space (as distinct from space in gen.); locality, local relation or position; situation, site, spot; local exis.; space in gen.; sep. division, room, apartm., &c.; seat, station, resid., mansion; a por. or passage of a book, a MS., or a discourse; point or degree in order of proceeding; station, rank; order of priority, dign., or impor.; official station, office; station in life; calling, occup., employm., &c.; a situation, an engagem.; state of being, validity, actual or present exis. or operation; ground, room (as of doubt); room, liem, stead; room, way, space for; kind reception, opening; charge, function, duty, trust; a city, town, village; a country, kingdom, &c.; the sign and degree of the zodiac of a celes. body (ast.); a fort, a fortified town or post (mil.); &c.—A *place'man* is one who holds place or office under a government.—To *take place* = to come to pass; to happen: —to *give place* = to make room or way; to give or yield precedence; &c.

Place, vt. To put or set in a place; to locate; to appoint, settle, estab.; to set, to fix; to put; to invest; to lend (as at interest); &c. H., *pla'cing*, p., s.†; *placed*, plāst, pp., a.†; *pla'cer*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Placebo, plă-sē'-bo, s. A prescription given to please rather than benefit (med.); the vesper hymn for the dead (Ro. Cath.). [L.]

Placenta, -sĕn'-tă, s. Lit., a cake; appr., the soft, roundish, flattened mass in wh. the umbilical cord terminates, and by wh. it is conn. with the womb (anat.); the part of a carpel out of wh. the ovules arise (bot.). H., *placen'tal*, -tăl (pert. to), a. 90-1.

Placentation, plăs-ĕn-tā'-shŭn, s. 28. The dispos. of the cotyledons or lobes in the germination of seeds. (bot.) [a placenta.

Placentiferous, -tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing or prod.

Placentiform, plă-sĕn'-te-fōrm, a. 26. Cake-shaped. [a gold-field.

Placero, plăs-sē'-o, s. A place rich in gold;

Placid, plăs'-ĭd, a. 28. Composed, undisturbed, equable; gentle, quiet, mild; calm, tranquil, serene, unruffled; peaceable. H., *plă'cidly*, 49, ad.; *plă'cidness*, *placidity*, plă-sĭd'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [mation.

Placit†, plăs'-ĭt, s. 28. A decree or determ-

*Placitory**, plăs'-ĭt-ŏr-e, a. 25. Pert. to pleas or pleading. (leg.) [coat.

Placket†, plăk'-ĕt, s. = *plaq'uet*, -ĕt. A petti-

Plac'oid, -oyd, a. 22. Cake-shaped; also placoidian. [with enamelled plates. (ichth.)

Placoidian, plă-koyd'-e-ăn, a. 22, 45. Covered

Plafond, plă-fŏnd', s. 99. The ceiling of a room; any soffit. (Fr.)

Pla'gal, -găl, a. 30. Hav. their prin. notes lying bet. the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth (app. to melodies—mus.).

Plagiarise, plā'-j'ĭr-īze, vt., vi. 82, 60. To steal from another's writings; to prac. litter. theft. H., &c. 48, 89.

Pla'giarism, -īzm, -jĕr—K. (v. i.), s. 35. The act of purloining passages from the writings of another, and passing them off as one's own; literary theft. H., *pla'giarist* (one who &c.; v. i.), s. 90. [prac. litter. theft*.

Pla'giary, -e (plā'—Sh.), s. 28. Kidnapping†;

Pla'giary, s. A plagiarist; plagiarism*.

Plagihedral, plāj-e-hē'-drăl, a. 22. Hav. oblique sides.

Plague, plāg or plēg, s. 30, 45. Any thing troublesome or vexatious; pestilence; appr., a typhus fever eminently contagious, attend. by excess. debility, and at an uncert. period, by carbuncles or buboes; any great nat. evil or calam.; a state of misery. H., *plague'ful**, *plague'less*†, &c., a. (v. i.) 90-1.

Plague, vt. To infest with pestilence*; to infest with calamity or nat. evil of any kind; (in com. lang.) to trouble, tease, vex; to embarrass or perplex; to disturb; to torture. H., *plaguing*, plāg'-ing, p., s.†; *plagued*, plāgd, pp. (v. s.) 89.

Plaguy†§, plāg'-e, a. Vexatious; troublesome. H., *plag'uily*†§, -e-le, ad. (v. s.) 91.

Plaice, plāse, s. 28. A cert. flat sea-fish. H., *plaice'-mouth*†† (a wry m.), a. 90.

Plaid, plăd, s. Cloth chequered or variegated with stripes crossing each other at right angles. H., *plaid* (made of or figured like p.), a. 90.

Plain, plāne, a. Lit., plane, level*; appr., void of beauty or orn.; homely; artless; simple; without art or embellishm.; unadorned; without disguise or affec.; frank, sincere, candid; open, blunt, straightforward; mere, bare; evident to the underst.; apparent, clear, unobscure; not diffic. or embarrassing; distinct, obvious; not rich, high seasoned, or luxurious (as food); not showy or costly (as dress); not much varied by modulation, &c. (as a song); humble; inexpensive; not figured or not dyed (as a fabric); not coloured (as an engr.); &c. H., *plain'ly*, ad.; *plain'ness*, s. 91.

Plain, ad. Not obscurely; distinctly; simply, artlessly; bluntly; &c. (v. a.). Among the comp. are—*plain'-dă'aling*† (-dē'—Wa.; honest, open, frank; void of art), *plain'-hearted*† (sincere of heart; guileless), *plain'-spōken* (speaking or spoken with rough sincerity; open; straightforward), s.; *plain'-chant* (an unvaried eccl. c. with notes of eq. length, confined within the compass of an octave—anc. mus.), *plain'-dă'aler*, *plain'-dă'aling* (v. s., s.), *plain'-heartedness* (do.),

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plain'-song (plān-chant), *plain'-work* or *plain'work*, -wûrk (plain or ordin. needle-work), &c., s.

Plain, s. A plane* (q. v.); level land; an open field; the field of battle; any flat expanse; any one of those parts of the dry land wh. are neither hilly nor mountainous (geog.).

Plain, vt., vi. To plane*; to complain, lament, wail†. H., *plain'ing**†, p., s.; &c. 89.

Plaint, plānt, s. Lamentation†; complaint*; appr., a memorial tendered in wh. a 'plaintiff' sets forth his cause of action, also any formal accusation ag. an offender (leg.). H., *plaint'ful*†, *plaint'less*†, a. (v. i.) 90.

Plaint'if, -if, plānt'-tĭf—K., S., Wa., plān'*—El., K., P., s. 45. The person who commences and carries on a suit at law (opp. to *defendant*—leg.).

Plaint'ive, -iv, plānt'-tĭv—K., S., Wa., a. = *plaint'if*†. 45. Complaining; expr. grief or sorrow; replining; melancholy, touching, affecting†. H., *plaint'ively*, 42, ad.; *plaint'-*

Plait'er†, s. Plaster. (pharm.) [*ioness*, s. 91.

* *Plait*, plāte, plēte§, s. A fold; a double (as of cloth); a braid (as of hair or straw = *plāt*); work done by plaiting (= *plat*); appr., the nar. braided fabric of straw, &c., used for hats, bonnets, &c. (= *plat*; v. v.).

* *Plait*, vt. To fold or double; to form plaits in (as cloth); to braid, to interweave strands by folding (as hair or straw), to entangle, to involve (in these senses com. pron. and freq. wr. *plāt*):—vi. To become plaited or entangled†. H., *plāit'ing*, p.; *plait'ed*, pp., a.; *plait'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Plan, plăn, s. A drawing or repres. of any thing on a plane (par. in outline); a horiz. section or ground-plot of a building (arch.); a draft, a sketch; fig., any thing devised or projected; a design, a scheme; project detailed. H., *plan'less** (aimless), a. 90.

Plan, vt. To form a sketch or repr. of (as an intended work); to scheme, to devise; to form in design:—vi. To design†; to sketch or draw*†. H., *plann'ing*, p.; *planned*, plănd, pp., a.; *plann'er*, s. 89.

Planary, plā'-năr-e, a. 25. Pert. to a plane.

*Planch**, plănch, vt. 29. To plank; to cover with planks or boards. H., *planch'ing**, p., a.; *planched**, pp., a.; *planch'er** (also a floor†), s. 89. [to be 'stamped' into coin.

Planch'et, -ĕt, s. A flat piece of metal destined

Plane, plāne, a. Without elev. or depressions; even, level, flat.—*Plane'chart* = a c. in wh. the earth is assumed to be an extended plane surface:—*plane prob'lem* = a p. that may be solved by means of right lines and circles only (geom.):—*plane sāil'ing* = the art of determ. a ship's place on the suppos. that she is mov. on a plane (navig.):—*plane'-table* = an instr. or board for drawing plans on the field (surv.):—*plane'-tree* = a large t. with broad spreading leaves, of the genus *plat'anus* (bot.).

Plane, s. An even or level surface or superfices; a surface absol. without curvature or deflection (geom.); an imag. surf. assumed to pass through any of the curves described on the celes. sphere (ast.); a tool or instr. for smoothing boards, &c. (carp.; join.).

Plane, vt. To make level or smooth (par. with a plane); to free from inequalities of surface.

H., *plān'ing*, p., a.; *planed*, pp., a.; *plān'er* (one who), s. 89.

Planet, plăn'-ĕt, s. One of the celes. bodies wh. revolve about our sun in an elliptic orbit not differing greatly from a circle (ast.); a moon or satellite (= *sec'ondary plānet*). H., *plan'ĕted** (bel. to or residing in), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90. [blasted; amazed.

*Plan'et-struck**, a. Affec. by planetary infl.; *Planetarium*, -ār'-e-ŭm, s. 45. An ast. mach. or toy for conveying a notion of the motions, relative magn. and distances, &c., of the bodies of the solar sys.; an orrery.

Plan'etary, -ār-e, a. 25. Of or rel. to the planets; cons. of or produced by p.; under the infl. of a planet (astr.); erratic, revolving.

*Planetical**, plă-nĕt'-ĭk-ĭl, a. Planetary.

*Planetule**, plăn'-ĕt-ūle, s. 18. A little planet.

Planifo'lious, plăn-e-, a. Hav. the leaves arr. in circular rows exten. from a centre. (bot.)

Planimetry, plă-nim'-e-tre, plăn-im'—S., s. The mensuration of plane surfaces. H., *planimetric*, plăn-e-mĕt'-rĭk, or *planimet'rical*, -ĭl (pert. to), a.; &c. 90-1.

Planipet'alous, plăn-e-, a. Flat-leaved. (bot.)

Planish, plăn'-ĭsh, vt. To polish (as a metallic surf.) by gentle and equal blows with a smooth-faced hammer. H., *plan'ishing*, p.; *plan'ished*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Plan'isphere, -e-sfēre, s. A sphere projected on a plane; a map exh. the circles and lines of a sphere. (geog.; &c.)

Plank, plăngk, s. 45. A thick, strong board, of some length; a piece of sawed timber, thicker than a 'board,' and exceed. 9 inches in width (arch.).

Plank, vt. To cover or lay with planks:—vi. To put down or stake§ (as money). H., *plank'ing*, p.; *planked*, pp., a.; *plank'ing*†, (act of; also planks collec.), s. 89.

Plano-con'cave, plāne-o-, a. Flat or plane on one side and concave on the other (as a lens). Other like comp. are—*plāno-con'cal* (flat and conical), *plāno-con'vex* (flat and convex), *plāno-horizon'tal* (hav. a level, horiz. surf. or position), *plāno-sub'ulate* (-sŭ'—S.; smooth and awl-shaped—bot.), &c., a.

Plant, plănt, s. 9. Any vegetable (q. v.); pop., a small veg., a herb or shrub; a sapling†; fig., a child, a descendant (scrip.); the fixtures, tools, apparatus, utensils, &c., appropriate and neces. to any trade or bus. (tech.); the sole of the foot†.—*Plant'-cane* = sugar-cane of the first year's growth:—*plant'-louse* = a small hemipterous insect, of sev. species, wh. infests plants, and lives on their juices.

Plant, vt. To put or set in the ground for growth (as seed, young plants, &c.); to set the germ of any thing that may increase; to set in the mind or memory; to set firmly; to place, to fix (as a flag); to settle, to estab. (as a colony); to introd. and estab. (as an opin., doctr., &c.); to furnish, adorn, or lay out with plants:—vi. To perform the act of planting. H., *plant'ing*, p.; *plant'ed*, p., a.; *plant'er*, s.; *plant'able*, a.; *plant'ing* (act, oper., or art), s. (v. i.) 89.

Plant'age, -ĭje, s. 45. Plantain†; herbage*.

Plant'ain, -ăne, -in—Wa., -ĭn—Wa., *plănt'-in*—K., s. 45. A cert. herb; also a tropical tree.

*Plant'al**, -ăl, a. Of or bel. to plants. [foot.

Plant'ar, -ăr, a. 25. Pert. to the sole of the

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Plantation, plăn-tā'-shŭn, s. The act of planting, also the ground planted; appr., a piece of land planted with trees for the prod. of timber or coppice-wood (Eng.); a large estate empl. in the culture of the more impor. crops (as coffee, cotton, pepper, sugar-cane, tobacco, &c.—So. U. S., W. I., &c.); fig., an orig. settlement, a new colony; introduction, first establishment.

Planter, plănt'-ĕr, s. One who plants or cultiv.; one who settles in a new or uncultiv. territory; one who owns a plantation (So. U. S., W. I.; v. v.). H., ***plant'ership*** (the bus. of a p.), s. 90.

Plant'icle*, -ĭkl, s. 45. A plantule.

Plant'igrade, -ō-grāde, s. That applies the whole sole of the foot to the ground in walking:—s. A plantigrade animal (as the bear. —zool.). (planters. (U. S., W. I.; v. v.)

Plant'ing, -ĭng, s. Cons. of or pert. to

Plant'let†, -lĕt, s. A little plant. [in embryo.

Plant'ule, -ūle, s. 18. A young plant; a plant

Planxty, plăngks'-te, s. A cert. Irish dance.

Plash, plăsh, s. A little pond, a puddle; a splash*; a small branch partly cut through, and then bent and bound down to or twisted among other branches (as for hedges—husb.). H., ***plash'y*** (watery; splashy), a. 90.

Plash, vt. To entwine or unite branches (in hedging); to splice:—vi. To splash* (q. v.). H., ***plash'ing***, p.; ***plashed***, pp., a.; ***plash'ing*** (act or oper.—husb.), s. 89. [matrix.

Plasm*, plăzm, s. 35. A hollow mould; a

Plasma, plăz'-mă, s. 35. The fluid of the blood in wh. the red globules are suspended (med.); a var. of quartz (min.). [Giv. form; plastic.

Plasmatic*, -măt'-ĭk, a. = ***plasmat'ical****, -ăl.

Plaster, plăs'-tĕr, plăs'—K., We., s. 9, 35. The material (baked gypsum) of wh. orn. fig., mouldings, &c., are com. cast or formed, and wh. is added to 'fine-stuff' or 'gauge' when quick setting is req. (arch.); pop., fine mortar used for coating walls, ceilings, &c.; an exter. application adapted to be spread on leather, cloth, &c., wh. is not adhesive when cold, but wh. becomes so at the temperature of the human body (pharm.). H., ***plas'ter*** (made or cons. of), a.; ***plas'ter-stone*** (gypsum), ***plas'ter-work*** (the exter. and orn. coating of walls, ceilings, &c.), ***plas'ter of Păr'is*** (fine gypsum or pl.-stone; orig., that found near Paris), &c., s. 90.

Plas'ter, vt. To overlay with plaster (as a wall); to cover with a plaster (as a wound); fig., to smooth over, to cover or conceal defects†. H., ***plas'tĕring***, p.; ***plas'tĕred***, pp., a.; ***plas'terer*** (appr., one who works in), s.; ***plas'tering*** (act or oper.; the pl.-work of a building; a cov. of pl.), s. 89.

Plastic, plăs'-tĭk, a. = ***plas'tical****, -ăl. 9. Giving or hav. power to give form; suscep. of being moulded or modelled (as clay and other like materials). H., ***plasticity***, -tĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.—***Plas'tic-clay*** = potter's clay.

Plastography, -tŏg'-răf-e, s. The art of forming figures, &c., in plaster.

Plastron, plăs'-trŏn, s. 25. A piece of stuffed leather, used as a breastplate or guard. (fenc.)

Plat, plăt, a. Plain, flat, level*:—ad. Plainly, flatly†; downright†.

Plat, s. A plot* (app. to land); a braid; work formed by platting; appr., straw-plait. (v. v.)

Plat, vt. To braid, to form by intertexture. H., ***plat'ing***, p.; ***plat'ed***, pp., a.; ***plat'er*** (v. i.), s.; ***plait'ing*** (act, &c.; work done by pl.; appr., straw-plait), s. 89. See *Ptait.*

Plat'-band, -bănd, s. = ***plat'band***. A border of flowers along a wall or parterre (gard.); a flat square moulding projec. much less than either its height or breadth, also the lintel of a door or window*, or a list or fillet bet. the flutings of a column* (arch.).

Platane, plăt'-ăne, -ăn—K., Wa., s. 45. The plane-tree or ***plat'anus***.

Plate, plāte, s. A thin piece of metal; h., any thing flat and extended in surface; appr., wrought gold and silver (par. the latter), or articles or utensils (par. of household use) made of them; armour composed of plates or flat pieces; a flat shallow vessel (orig. of 'plate') from wh. food is eaten at table; the prize competed for at races, &c.; an engraved plate of metal, or (more us.) a copy or print of it on paper; a solid page of metal to print from; the horiz. piece of timber on a wall wh. supports the ends of girders, joists, rafters, &c. (arch.). H., ***plat'y*** (like plate or a plate; flat, &c.), a.—***Plate'-glass*** = fine g. cast in thick plates, wh. are subseq. ground and polished.

Plate, vt. To cover, overlay, or 'wash' with a coating of plate or metal (appr., of silver); to adorn with plate; to beat into plates or laminæ*; to arm with plate or metal†. H., ***plāt'ing***, p.; ***plāt'ed***, pp., a.; ***plāt'er*** (us. comp.), s.; ***plat'ing*** (act, art, or trade of; also the layer formed), s. 89.

Plateau, plă-tō', s. 99. Lit., a platter, a tray; appr., a broad flat space; a platform; a large ornamented dish for the centre of a table (cook.). [Fr.]

Platen, plăt'-ĕn, s. 13. The plate or flat part of a press by wh. the impression is made. (typ.)

Platform, plăt'-form, s. 26. Prim., a level space formed by contrivance or art; the sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the iconography; the plane level surface formed for the recep. of the foundations of a building, or for the piers of a bridge, also any level scaffold or floor of timbers or planks raised above the ground either for perman. or tempor. use (arch.); the flat roof of a building used as a terrace or promenade; an elev. floor or broad flat space on wh. guns are placed (mil.); the orlop (naut.); a plan, scheme, groundwork*; an eccl. constitution (N. Eng.).

Platic-aspect, plă'-tĭk-, s. A ray cast from one planet within the orbit of another's light. (astr.)

Platinum, plăt'-ĭn-ŭm, s. = ***plat'ina***, -ă'-(-e-nă —S., Wa.). White gold; a grayish-white metal, heavier and more difficultly oxidisable than gold, and nearly infusible (chem.). H., ***plat'inise***, -ĭze, 60 (to coat or plate with p.), vt.; ***platiniferous***, -ĭf'-ĕr-ŭs (prod. p.), a.; &c. 89, 90.—***Plat'inum-black*** or ***p.-mŏhr*** = metallic p. in a finely divided state:—***plat'inum-sponge*** = spongy platinum. (chem.)

Platitude, plăt'-e-tūde, s. 18. Flatness; dulness; insipidity.

Platonic, plă-tŏn'-ĭk, a. = ***platon'ical***, -ăl. Pert. to *Pla'to*, or to his phil., school, or opin.; pure, spiritual, unmixed with carnal thoughts or desires (as love). H., ***Platon'-***

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tically, ad. 91.—*Platonic bŏdies* = the 5 regular geom. solids (i. e., the tetrahedron, hexahedron *or* cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron, q. v.):—*Platon'ic līne* = l. purely mental bet. the sexes:—*Platon'ic yēar* = cycle of the equinoxes (ab. 250,000 solar years).

Platonise, plā'-to-nīze, vt., vi. 60. To expl. by or accom. to Platonism; to think with or as Plato. H., *pla'tonising*, p., a., s.; *pla'tonised*, pp., a.; *pla'toniser** (a Platonist), s. 89.

Pla'tonism, -nĭzm, -tŏn-ĭzm—K., s. 35. The phil. or doctr. of Plato. H., *Pla'tonist* (plāt'-o—P., Wa.; a fol. of Plato in phil.), a. 90.

Platoon, plă-tōōn', s. 20. A small square body of infantry empl. where there is not room for regim. or battalions to act; (more us.) two files forming a subdiv. of a company. (mil.)

Platter, plăt'-ĕr, s. A large shallow dish. H., *platt'er-fŏced* (broad-faced), a. 90. See *Plat.*

Platyœphalous, plăt-e-ĕf'-ă-lŭs, a. 45. Broad-headed. (zool.) Other like comp. are—*platĭŏdonous*, -ō-dŏn-tŭs (broad-toothed), *platygasterous*, plă-tĭg'-tĕr-ŭs (broad-finned), *platyrhine*, plăt'-ĕr-rĭn (broad-nosed), *platĭœ'mous* (broad-bodied), &c., a. [fos.

Platyodon, -ō'-dŏn, s. A spec. of ichthyosaurus.

Plat'ypus, -e-pŭs, s. An Australian quadruped hav. flat webbed feet, and a duck's bill.

Plaudit, plâ'-dĭt, plâ'-dĭt—K., S., Wa., s. 8. Praise bestowed; acclamation, applause (freq. in the pl.). [mendatory.

Plaud'itory, -dĭ-e, a. 25. Applauding; com-

Plausible, plâ'z'-ĭbl, plâ'-zĭbl—K., -ze-bl—S., Wa., a. 35, 45. Adapted to gain applause or favour; appr., superficially pleasing or taking; apparently right; specious; popular; using specious argum. or language. H., *plaus'ibly*, 43, ad.; *plaus'ibleness*, *plausibility*, -e-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Plaus'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Applausive*; plausible†.

Play, plā, s. 43. Any occupation, exercise, or series of actions, not imposed, but inten. for or affor. pleas. or diversion; amusem., sport, recreation; game; gaming; contention for victory (either for amusem. or for a prize); gambling; practice in any contest; jest, not earnest; action, use, employm., office (as 'to come into play'); prac., action, manner of action (as 'fair play'); a dram. composition (tragedy or comedy), also its pub. represen. or exh.; a theatre or playhouse†; performance on a mus. instr.; motion, movem. (reg. or irreg.); room for motion or action; state of agitation or discus.; liberty of acting, scope; exhĭb., display (par. with motion; as of colours, light, &c.). H., *play'ful*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90. Among the comp. are—*play'-gōing*† (that frequents theatres), s.; *play'-bill* or *play'bill* (a printed advertisem. of a p., with the actors' names and parts), *play'-book*, -bōōk (a b. cont. p.), *play'-day* (a d. for p.; a holiday), *play'-debt*, -dĕt (a gambling d.), *play'-fellŏw* or *play'fellōw* (a compan. in p.), *play'-fēre*† (a play-fellow), *play'-game*‡ (p. of chil.), *play'-gŏer*† (one who freq. thea.), *play'-house* or *play'house* (a theatre), *play'māte* (a play-fellow), *play'-pleasūre*†, -plĕzh- (idle amusem.), *play'-thing*, -thing (a toy; any thing that serves to amuse), *play'wright*, -rīte (a p. writer, in contempt), &c., s.

Play, vt. To put in action, motion, or oper.; to use or perform on (as a mus. instr.); to act, to perform; to act a sportive part or char.; to act tow., to trick, to deceive by†; to perform or exh. dramatically; to compete with, to contest:—vi. To do someth. or use any exercise, not as a task, but for amusem. or recreation; to sport, to frolic; to frisk; to toy or trifle; to act with levity; to act wantonly or thoughtlessly; to give a fanciful turn to (as a word); to make sport, to prac. sarcastic merriment (com. with *upon* or *with*); to prac. illusion, to mock; to game; to prac. a trick or deception; to perform; to move, act, oper. (as a mach., &c.); to move irreg., to wanton; to act or personate a charac.; to act in any par. char.; to move in any manner; to gamble. H., *play'ing*, p.; *played*, plād, pp.; *play'er* (appr., an idler*; an actor; a musician; a mimic†; a gamester; &c.), s.; *play'ing* (act of; par., mus. performance), s. 89.—To *play off* = to display; to put in exercise†:—to *play on* or *upon* = to deceive; to mock or trifle with; to give a sportive turn to.

Play'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Sportive; given to play or levity. H., *play'fully*, ad.; *play'fulness*, s. (v. su.) 91. [H., *play'sŏmeness**, s. 91.

*Play'some**, -sŭm, a. 25. Playful; wanton.

Plea, plē, s. The answer of a defen. to a plaintiff's declar. and demand (leg.); act or form of pleading; a cause in court; a lawsuit or crim. process; (in com. lang.) an allegation; an excuse or apology; urgent prayer or en-

Pleach†, plēch, vt. To plait; to plash. [treaty.

Plead, plēde, vi. To discuss, defend, or attempt to maintain by argum.; to allege or adduce in pleading or defence; to offer in excuse; to vindicate (scrip.):—vt. To offer pleas or allegations as arguments for or ag. someth.; to argue bef. a court of justice; to present an answer to the declar. of a plaintiff (leg.); to attempt to persuade by argum. or supplication; to be offered as a plea; to admit or deny a charge of guilt. H., *plead'ing*, p., s.; *plead'ed*, pp.; *plead'er* (appr., one who p. profes. in a co. of jus.), s.; *plead'ĭble*†, a.; *plead'ing* (act of; also form of a plea; v. i.), s. 89.

Plead'ing, -ingz, a. Imploring; &c. (v. v.). H., *plead'ingly* (by pleading; &c.), ad. 91.

Plead'ings, -ingz, s. pl. 35. The preparatory allegations in writing wh. intervene bet. the commencem. of a cause and its trial. (leg.)

Pleasant, plĕz'-ănt, a. 26. Affording pleasure or gratif. to the mind or to the senses; pleasing, agreeable; delightful; good-humoured; gay, sportive, cheerful; trifling, adapted ch. to raise mirth. H., *pleas'antly* (plĕz'-), ad.; *pleas'antness*, *pleas'ance*†, -ănse, s. 91.

Pleas'antry, -re, s. Gaiety; merriment; a sprightly saying; lively talk; effusion of humour. (v. a.)

Please, plēze, vt. 35. To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to delight or gratify; to give pleasure to; to satisfy, to content; to prefer; to have pleasure or satisf. in; to like, to choose:—vi. To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like; to condescend. H., *pleas'ing*, p., a., s.; *pleased*, pp., a.; *pleas'er* (par. one who courts favour by humouring or flattery), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.—To be *pleased*‡ = to like (a word of ceremony):

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—to be *pleased in* = to take pleasure in:—to be *pleased with* = to approve.

Pleased, plēzd, a. Gratified; &c. (v. v.) H., *pleasedly**, plēz'-ĕd-le, ad.; *pleas'edness**, s. 21. [pleithank.

Pleaseman†, plēz'-măn, s. 25. A pleaser; a

Pleas'ing, -ing, a. Giv. pleasure; gaining approbation; agreeable; pleasurable; acceptable. H., *pleas'ingly*, ad.; *pleas'ingness*, s. 21.

Pleasurable, plēzh'-ūre-ibl (v. l.), a. 45. Giv. or afford. pleasure; delightful; pleasing; gratifying. H., *pleas'urably*, ad.; *pleas'urableness*, s. 21.

Pleasure, plēzh'-ūre, -ʃ'ōr—S., -ūr‡—K., s. 35, 18. Gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; enjoym. or gratif. lasting only for a time; sensual or loose gratif.; approbation; what the will dictates or prefers; choice, preferences; purpose, intention; arbitrary will, command; that wh. pleases. H., *pleas'urgful*†, *pleas'urless*, a. 90-1. Among the comp. are *—pleas'ure-bōat*, *pleas'ure-carriage*, *pleas'ure-ground* (g. laid out or exclus. devoted to ornamental and recreative purp.), &c., s.

*Pleas'ure**, vt. To give pleasure to; to please; to gratify. H., *pleas'uring** (taking pleasure[ly]), p.; &c. 89. [a worldling.

*Pleas'urist**, -ist, s. One devoted to pleasure;

Plebeian, plē-bē'-yăn, a. 45. Of or rel. to the com. people; popular; vulgar, low, common.

Plebe'ian, s. One of the com. people or vulgar (orig. a citizen who was neither a patrician nor a client—anc. Rome).

Plebe'ianer†, -yănur, s. The commonality.

Plebe'ianism†, -izm, s. 26. = *plebe'ity**, -ĭt-e. The conduct or manners of plebeians; vulgarity; vulgarism.

Plectognathic, plĕk-tŏg-năth'-ĭk, a. 37. Hav. the cheek-bones immov. united with the jaws. (ichth.)

Plec'trum, -trŭm, s. The small ivory instr. with wh. the ancients struck the lyre.

Pledge, plĕj, s. 45, 32. Any thing deposited or given by way of security for a debt, or loan, or for the perfor. of some act; security, pawn; a surety, bail, hostage; a 'health' in drinking.

Pledge, vt. To deposit in pawn or as security (as goods, &c.); to give as a warrant or security (as one's faith or word); to engage for by promise or declar. (as the performance of a thing); to secure by a pledge*; to invite to drink by partak. of the cup first†; (now simply) to drink to the health of. H., *pledg'ing*, p.; *pledged*, plējd, pp., a.; *pledg'er*, s.; (a) *pledg'ing*, *pledg'ery*† (also suretyship), s. 89.

Pledget, plĕj'-ĕt, s. 45. A small compress of dry lint laid over a wound. (surg.)

Pleiads, plē'-yădz, plī'-ădz—K., Sh., s. pl. = *Pleiades*, *plē'-yā-dēz*, *plī'-ā*—Gr., Br., K., Sh. 99. (sing., *Plē'iad**, -yăd, E.) The 'seven stars', a cluster in the neck of the constellation Taurus. (ast.)

Pleiocene, plī'-o-sēne, s., a. 99. A term app. to the most mod. tertiary deposits or strata. (geol.) [Gr.]

Plenal†, plē'-năl, a. Full; plenary.

Plenarty, plēn'-ăr-te, s. 25. The state of a benefice, office, &c., when full or occupied. (eccl.; leg.)

Plenary, plēn'-ăr-e—A., K. (-ăr-), Ke., P., Sh., Wa., Wo., plē'-năr-e—Bu., R., Jo., N., S., We., a. 25. Full, entire; complete (as an indulgence). H., *plen'arily*, ad.; *plen'arness*, s. 91.

Plen'ary† (v. a.), a. Decisive procedure.

Plenilu'nar, plēn-ĭ-, a. = *plenilu'nary**. Pert. to the full moon.

Plen'ilune†, -l'ūn, s. The full moon.

Plenipotent, ple-nip'-o-tĕnt, plēn-ĭp'—S., s. Poss. full power. H., *plenip'otence*, -o-tĕnse (fulness of power), s. 91.

Plenipotentiary, plēn-e-po-tĕn'-sh'ăr-e, s. 38, 25. Hav. or cont. full powers. (v. s.)

Plenipoten'tiary, s. A person invested with full power to negotiate any business (par. a special ambassador or envoy—pol.).

Plenist, plē'-nĭst, s. One who holds that all space contains matter.

Plenitude, plēn'-e-tūde, plē'-nē*—Bu., s. 18. Fulness (as opp. to vacuity); repletion, plethora; fulness, exuberance; height; completeness.

Plenteous, plĕn'-te-ŭs, -tē-ŭs—S., We., a. 36, 45. Fully suffic. for every purpose; copious, abundant; ample; plentiful. H., *plen'teously*, 42, ad.; *plen'teousness*, s. 92.

Plen'tiful, -fool, a. 21. Abundant; yielding abundance; fruitful; plenteous. H., *plen'tifully*, ad.; *plen'tifulness*, s. 91.

Plenty†, plĕn'-te, s. 42. Plentiful.

Plen'ty, s. Abundance; copiousness; adequate, full, or superabundant supply; fruitfulness (* or poet.).

Plenum, plē'-nŭm, s. Fulness (presence) of matter in space. (physics.) [L.]

Pleonasm, plē'-o-năzm, s. 36. Redundancy of words; a redun. phrase or expression. (rhet.)

Pleonastic, -năs'-tĭk, a. = *pleonas'tical*, -ăl. Pert. to pleonasm; redundant. H., *pleonas'tically*, ad. 91. [or confidence.

Pleraphory†, -rĭf'-ŏr-e, s. 25. Full persuasion

Plesiomorphous, plē-se-o-mor'-fŭs, -se—We., a. 36, 28. Hav. forms closely res. each other, though not absol. alike. (crys.) H., *plesiomorph'ism*, -ĭzm (nearness of form), s. 99-1.

Plesiosaurus, -sōr'-rŭs, s. = *ple'siosaur*. s. An extinct marine saurian reptile, for its length.

Plethora, plĕth'-o-rā, s. = *pleth'ory**, -o-re. 37. Redundant fulness of the blood-vessels; excess of blood. (med.)

Plethoric, ple-thŏr'-ĭk—K., S., Wa., (more us.) plĕth'-o-rĭk†—We., a. = *plethorstic*, plĕth-o-rĕt'-ĭk. Hav. plethora or excess of blood.

Plethron, plĕth'-rŏn, s. = *pleth'rum*, -rŭm, L. A cert. anc. measure. (Gr.)

Pleura, pl'ōō'-rē, s. 16. The thin membrane wh. covers the inner surf. of the thorax, and also invests the lungs. (anat.)

Pleu'risy, -rĭs-e, -rē-se—S., Wa., We., s. = *pleur'itis*, -tĭs, Gr. 38. Inflam. of the pleura. (path.) [to or affec. with pleurisy.

Pleuritic, -rĭt'-ĭk, a. = *pleurit'ical*, -ăl. Pert.

*Plevin**, plĕv'-ĭn, s. A warrant of assurance. (leg.)

Plexiform, plĕks'-e-form, a. 40, 26. In form of net-work; fig., entangled, complicated.

Plex'us, -ŭs, s. Lit., woven†; any plexiform union or anastomosis of vessels, nerves, or fibres (anat.).

Pliable, plī'-ăbl, a. 45. Easy to be bent or folded; flexible (phys. or mor.); pliant; supple. H., *plī'ably*, ad.; *plī'ableness*, *pliability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

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Pli'ant, -ănt, a. Easily bent; flexible; easily yielding to moral infl. or persuasion; tractable, docile; pliable. H., *pli'antly*, ad.; *pli'antness**, *pli'ancy*, -ăn-se, s. 91.

Plica, plī'-kă, s. A disease in wh. the hair becomes matted, and the scalp exquis. sensitive. (Poland, Lithun., &c.)

Pli'cate, -kāte, a. = *pli'cāted*, -čd. Plaited; folded. H., *pli'cately*, ad. 91.

*Plication**, ple-kā'-shŭn, plik-ā'—K., s. A fold or a folding.

*Plicature**, plīk'-ă-tūre, -chūre—S., Wa., plī'-kă-tūre—P., s. 36, 18. A fold or folding.

Plicident'ine, plis-e-, s. A pec. form of dentine found in the wolf-fish, &c.

Plier, plī'-ĕr, s. A kind of balance used to work a drawbridge (= *ply'er*—fort.):—pl. A kind of small pincers by wh. any thing is seized and bent. See *Ply*.

*Pli'form**, -form, a. 26. In form of a ply or fold.

Plight, plīte, s. 45. Lit., a state of entanglement†; h., perplexity, predicament, distressed state; condition, case (gen. bad or unpleas.); pledge, gage*; a fold or plait†.

Plight, vt. To pledge (as one's faith); to ply, weave, braid†. H., *plīght'ing*, p.; *plight'ed*, pp., a.; *plight'er*, s. 89.

Plinth, plĭnth, s. The flat, square member wh. forms the lowest portion of the base of a column or pedestal. (arch.)—*Plinth* of the capital = the abacus:—*plinth* of a wall = 2 or 3 rows of bricks projec. from its face.

Pli'ocene, -sēne, a., s. Pleiocene (q. v.).

Plod, plŏd, vi. To travel or work slowly, or with steady, laborious diligence; to toil, to drudge; to study closely and heavily. H., *plodd'ing*, p., a., s.; *plodd'ed*, pp.; *plodd'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [91.

Plodd'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *plodd'ingly*, ad.

Plot, plŏt, s. A plat (the orig. word) or small extent of level ground; a plantation laid out†; a plan or draft on paper (surv.; v. i.).

Plot, vt. To make a plan of on paper; to delineate ichnographically. (surv.) H., *plott'ing* (act or art of 'laying down a survey'), p., s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.—*Plott'ing-scale* = a math. instr. used in p., or 'setting off' the length of lines.

Plot, s. A secret scheme or design (us. more or less complicated and mischiev.); a conspiracy; an intrigue; stratagem; contrivance; the train of incidents forming the knot or story of a play, &c.; depth of thought; ability to plot. H., *plot'ful**, *plot'less†*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Plot, vt. To plan, devise, contrive:—vi. To form a scheme of mischief ag. another (par. ag. those in auth.); to conspire; to scheme, to contrive. H., *plott'ing*, p., a.; *plott'ed*, pp.; *plott'er* (a contriver; a conspirator), s.; *plott'ing* (act, &c.), s. 89.

Plough, plow, s. = *plow** (We., Scrip.). 23, 45. The implement, drawn by horses, with wh. land is turned up, and the furrows made for receiv. seed, &c.; fig., tillage, agriculture; a tool for cutting the edges of books, &c., even (book-b.), also for grooving (join.). Among the comp. are—*plough'-alms*, *-ămz* (*Id.* form. paid annually by ev. pl.-land to the church), *plough'-bōte* (wood allowed for the repair of agr. implem.—leg.), *plough'-boy* or *plough'boy* (a boy that assists in ploughing; fig., any rustic boy), *plough'-land* (corn-land; arable l.); *plough'man* (one who guides or holds a p.; a husbandman; h. fig., any rustic, or rude ignor. man; any hardy labourer); *Plough'-monday*, -mŭn- (the M. after Twelfth-day), *plough'-shāre* or *plough'share* (the blade wh. cuts the ground at the bottom of the 'furrow', and raises the slice to the 'mould-board'), *plough'-tāil* (hind part of a), &c., s. 90, 93.

Plough, vt. = *plow** (We., Scrip.). To turn up with the plough; to bring to view with the p. (fol. by *up* or *out*); to furrow, tear, divide; fig., to run through in sailing (poet.); to smooth, cut, or groove with a plough (book-b.; join.; &c.); to labour in any calling (Scrip.):—vi. To turn up the ground with a p.; to prac. ploughing. H., *plough'ing*, p.; *ploughed*, plowd, pp., a.; *plough'er*, s.; *plough'ăble†* (arable), a.; *plough'ing* (act or oper.), s. (v. su.) 89.

Plover, plŭv'-ĕr, s. 17. A wading bird of sev. spec., disting. from the true lapwings by the absence of the hind toe. (orn.)

Pluck, plŭk, s. A single act of plucking; the heart, liver, and lights of an animal†; fig., courage§.

Pluck, vt. To pull with sud. force or effect; to pull or draw with a twitch (com. fol. by *off*, *out*, *up*, *away*, or other like particle); to snatch; to strip by plucking† (as a fowl). H., *pluck'ing*, p., s.; *plucked*, pp., a.; *pluck'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.—To *pluck up*†§ = to arouse or resume courage.

Plucked, plŭkt, a. Rejected, as a candidate for a degree† (Eng. univ.); stripped or robbed compl.§ (as by sharpers or gamblers; v. v.).

Plug, plŭg, s. A wooden stopple; a large peg or spile; any thing driven hard into another body.

Plug, vt. To stop with a plug; to drive plugs into. H., *plugg'ing*, p.; *plugged*, pp., a.; *plugg'ing* (act; also subs. used; the introd. of a mass of lint, or sponge, &c., into a wound or cavity to arrest bleeding—surg.), s. 89. [plums; full, soft, plump§.

Plum, plŭm, a. Made of, cont., or yielding

Plum, s. A well-known stone-fruit; a raisin†; the sum of £100,000*§, or he who poss. it†§ ('city cant'—S.). H., *plum'-cake* (-kāke'—Wa.), *plum-pudding*, -pōōd'-, *plum'-tree*, &c., s. 90.

Plumage. plōō'-māje, plōōm'-āje—S., plū'-mĕj—K., -mĭj—Wa., s. 18, 45. The feathers that cover a bird; suit of feathers.

Plumb, plŭm, a. 45. Perpendicular (like a plumb-line); downright, plump§.

Plumb, ad. In the manner of lead, perpendicularly; heavily, suddenly, at once† (as 'to fall plumb'; com., but incor., pron. plŭmp).

Plumb, s. Lit., lead; appr., a mass of lead at the end of a line, a plummet.

Plumb, vt. To adjust by a plumb-line (i. e., perpendicularly); to sound with a plummet or p.-line* (naut.). H., *plumbing*, plŭm'-ĭng, p.; *plumbed*, plŭmd, pp., a.; *plumb'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Plumb-line, plŭm'-līne, s. A line perpend. to the plane of the horizon; a flexible line carrying a plummet, and fastened to a frame, or a nar. board (= *plumb'-rule*) used by artificers, &c., to determ. a perpendicular.

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Plumbagine, plūm-bā'-jin, s. 58. A subs. extrac. from the roots of leadwort (*plumba'go Europæ'a*). [of, or cont. plumbago.

Plumbaginous, -bāj'-in-tūs, a. 32. Res., cons.

Plumbago, -bā'-go, s. 30. Mineral carbon cont. an acciden. trace of iron, used for pencils, &c.; blacklead; graphite.

Plumbean, plūm'-be-ăn, a. = *plum'beous*, -ūs. Cons. of or res. lead; heavy; dull, stupid; leaden. [(v. v.)

Plumber, plūm'-ĕr, s. One who works in lead.

Plumbery, plūm'-ĕr-e, s. 45. Manufactures in lead; a place where lead is wrought; plumbing (v. i.).

Plumbic, plūm'-bĭk, a. Pert. to or cont. lead. —*Plum'bic acid* = peroxide of lead. [lead.

Plumbiferous, -bĭf'-ĕr-ūs, a. Prod. or cont.

Plumbing, plūm'-ing, s. The art of casting and working in lead, and using it in buildings, &c.

Plume, pl'ōōm, s. 18, 20. The feather of a bird (par., a large f.); a f. worn as an orn.; an orn. formed of two or more f., or any thing res. it; a crest; token of honour, prize of contest; pride, towering mien†; the plumule† (bot.). H., *plūm'ed*, 65 (adorned with), *plūm'y* (feathered; feathery; plumed), *plumé'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—*Plumeal'um** = plumose-alum.

Plume, vt. To pick and adjust plumes or feathers; to strip of feathers; to strip, to peel*; to set or place (as a plume or crest); to adorn with plumes; fig., to pride, value, boast (fol. by a recip. pro.). H., *plūm'ing*, p.; *plumed*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Plume'let, -lĕt, s. A little plume. [plumed.

Plumiferous, pl'ōō-mĭf'-ĕr-ūs, a. Feathered;

Plumiform, -mĭf'-e-form, a. 26. Hav. the shape of a plume or feather.

Plu'miped, -me-pĕd, a. = *plu'mipede**, -pĕd. Hav. feathered feet:—s. A pl. bird. (orn.)

Plummet, plūm'-ĕt, s. A cylinder of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water; the 'bob' or ellipsoidal piece of lead of a plumb-line, or (fig. and †) the line or instr. itself; any heavy weight†; a pencil of lead used by school-boys in ruling†.

Plumm'ing, -ing, s. The oper. of sounding or searching to find the proper place for an air-shaft, &c. (ml.)

Plumose, pl'ōō-mōs', a. = *plu'mous*, -mūs. 18, 45. Feathery; res. feathers; hav. hairs grow. on its sides or surface (bot.). H., *plumŏs'ity**, -ĭt-e, s. 91.—*Plumōse-al'um*† = native, silky, amianthine crys. of sulphate of alumina-and-iron (min.).

Plump†, plŭmp, a. 45. Full with substance; round and sleek with fulness of flesh; somewhat fat; jolly; blunt, unqualified, downright§ (as a lie). H., *plump'ly*†, ad.; *plump'ness*†, s. 91. [heavy fall. See *Plumb.*

Plump†§, ad. Suddenly, heavily; with a sud.,

Plump†, s. A clump.

Plump†, vt. To swell; to fatten; to make plump; to give in the lump or undivided (as a vote to one only):—vi. To swell out; to grow plump; to fall or sink like a mass or lump of dead matter§; to fall plumb§; to be full or in excess§ (as weight). H., *plump'ing*†, p., a.; *plumped*†, pp.; *plump'er*†, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Plump'er†, -ĕr, s. Any thing inten. to swell out someth. else*; a vote given to *one* candidate only, when two are to be elected (elec.); any thing full and unqualif.§ (as a lie; v. v.). [*plump'iness*§, s. 91.

Plump'y§, -e, a. Plump; fat; jolly. H.,

Plumule, pl'ōō'-mūle, s. = *plume*†; *plu'mula*, -mū-lă, L. 18. The growing point of the embryo, or the ascen. scaly part of the heart of a seed, wh. in germination becomes the stem. (bot.)

Plunder, plŭn'-dĕr, s. Pillage, rapine; spoils of war; booty; produce of theft, robbery, or fraud; luggage† (U. S.).

Plun'der, vt. To pillage; to take the goods of an enemy by open force; to rob (as a thief). H., *plun'dering*, p., a.; *plun'dered*, -dĕrd, pp., a.; *plun'derer*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Plun'derage, -ăje, s. 45. Embezzlem. of goods on board a ship. (leg.) [strait, distress*. (v. v.)

Plunge, plŭnje, s. 32. Act of plunging; diffic.,

Plunge, vt. To thrust or put sud. into water or other liq., or into any subs. that is penetrable; to immerse; to drive into the flesh, &c.; to put, force, or hurry into any state or cond. (as distress, anarchy, war); to involve in sud.; to baptise by immersion:—vi. To thrust one's self sud. into water or other liq.; to dive, to rush in; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress, or into any state, place, or circumst., in wh. the person or thing is (lit. or fig.) enveloped, surr., or overwhelmed (as sorrow, diffic., darkness, an interior, &c.); to throw the body forw. and the hind legs up (as a horse). H., *plun'ging*, p., a., s.; *plunged*, pp.; *plun'ger* (a solid piston—mech.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Plunge'on, -ŭn, s. 25. A sea-bird, the diver.

Plun'gy†§, -e, a. Wet. [colour.

*Plunket**, plŭngk'-ĕt, s. 45. A kind of blue

Pluper'fect, pl'ōō, a. 18. Lit., more than perfect; an epithet of the tense with the sign 'had,' or wh. den. that an action or event occurred bef. some period referred to:—s. The pluperf. or præterperf. tense. (gr.)

Plural, pl'ōō'-răl, a. 18. Cont. or cons. of more than one; expr. two or more (gr.). H., *plu'rally*, 43, ad.; *plurality*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Plu'ral, s. The plural number (by ellipsis).

*Plu'ralize**, -līze, vt. 60. To make pl. (as a word). H., &c. 89.

Plu'ralist, -līst, s. A clergyman who holds more benefices than one. (v. i.)

Plurality, -răl'-ĭt-e, s. State of being plural; a number cons. of more than one; a greater number, majority; a majority over others singly but not collec. (said of votes); the holding of more than one benefice with cure of souls, also one of the b. so held (eccl.).

Pluriliteral, pl'ōō-re-, a. 18. Cont. more than three letters:—s. A word cont. &c.

Plu'risy†, -rĭs-e, s. Superabundance.

Plus, plŭs, ad., s. 35. Lit., more; the sign (+) pfxd to positive quan., and set bet. numbers or quan. to be added tog. (arith.; alg.). [L.]

Plush, plŭsh, s. Cloth or stuff with a long velvety nap on one side (us. of silk or wool).

Plush'er, -ĕr, s. A coarse sea-fish.

Pluto, pl'ōō'-to, s. 18. The god of the infernal regions. (myth.; v. i.)

Plutonian, -tōne'-e-ăn, -tōne'-yăn†—K., a. 45. Of or rel. to Pluto, or to the regions of fire; h. fig., dark, infernal; pert. to or desig. the

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theory or doctr. (= *Plutōn'ian thēory*) of the Plutonists (geol.); plutonic:—s. A Plutonist.

Plutonic, -tŏn'-ĭk, a. Plutonian; rel. to or desig. the action and effects of fire; igneous; formed at 'great depths' beneath the surface by igneous fusion (as granite and other igneous rocks.—geol.). See *Volcanic*.

Plu'tonist, -to-nĭst, -tōn-ĭst—K., s. One who refers the formation of mountains, min. strata, &c., to fire or igneous fusion. H., *Plu'tonism*, -ĭsm (his doctr. or theory), s. 90.

Plu'tus, -tŭs, s. The god of riches (myth.); h. fig., riches, wealth.

Pluvial, pl'ōō'-vē-ăl, plŭv'-yĭl—K., s. = *plu'vious**, -ŭs. 18, 45. Rel. to rain; rainy; *Plu'vial**, s. A priest's cope. [humid.

Pluviameter, -ăm'-e-tĕr, s. A rain-gage.

Pluviametrical, -ē-mĕt'-rĭk-ăl, a. Pert. to or made by a pluviameter. H., *pluviametric'ally*, ad.; *pluviam'etry*, -ĕt-re (act or art), s. 91. [direc., bias†.

Ply, plī, s. 43. A fold, a plait†; bent, turn,

Ply, vt. To work at closely or steadily; to employ, prac., or perform with diligence or activity; to keep busy; to urge, to solicit with importunity†; to urge, press, force†; to fold, braid, plait*†:—vi. To work steadily; to busy one's self; to go in haste (orig., vt.); to work, to offer service (orig., vt.); to fold, bend, yield*†; to work or struggle ag. the wind (naut.). H., *ply'ing*, p.; *plied*, pp.; *plī'er* (*ply'er*—We.), s.; *ply'ing* (act of; appr., urgent solicitation; effort, endeav.; &c.), s. 89. See *Plier*.

Pneumatic, nū-măt'-ĭk, a. = *pneumat'ical*, -ăl. 18, 46. Of or rel. to the air, or to breath or spirit; cons. of air; moved or played by air or wind; pert. to pneumatics. H., *pneumat'ically*, ad. 91.

Pneumat'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The science wh. treats of the mech. properties of elastic fluids (par. of atmospheric air—physics); the doctr. of spiritual subs. and beings* (metaph.).

Pneumatocele, -mĭt'-e-sēle, s. 26. A tumour or distention caused by air (par. of the scrotum.—surg.)

Pneumatology, -măt-tŏl'-o-je, s. 43. The science of elastic fluids, or (more us.) of spiritual subs.; also a treatise on them. H., *pneumatological*, -lŏj'- (pert. to), a.; *pneumatol'ogist*, -jĭst (one versed in), s. 90.

Pneumatometer, -tŏm'-e-tĕr, s. A small gasometer construc. to meas. the quan. of air taken into the lungs and again given out by respiration.

Pneumatosis, -tō'-sĭs, s. Emphysema. (med.)

Pneumonia, nū-mō'-ne-ă, -mōn'-yă‡—K., s. 18, 46. = *pneu'mony**, -mŏn-e, 25. Inflam. of the lungs.

Pneumonic, -mŏn'-ĭk, a. 17. Pert. to the lungs; pulmonic:—s. A pectoral or pulmonic*.

Pneumonitis, -mo-nī'-tĭs, s. 35. Inflam. of the lungs. (path.) H., *pneumonit'ic* (pert. to), a. 90. [of the pleura.

Pneumatic'rax, s. An accum. of air in the sac

Poach, pōche, vt. 29. To steal (as game; lit., to pocket it, or to steal it and convey it away in a bag); to plunder by stealth; to dress (as eggs) by boiling slightly (cook.); to stab, to pierce† (prov.):—vi. To steal game (v. su.); to prac. poaching. H., *poach'ing*, p., a.‡; *poached*, pp., a.; *poach'er*, s.; *poach'ing* (appr., theft or trespass in pursuit of game; the act or employm. of a poacher), s. 89. [inhab. marshes.

Poach'ard, -ărd, s. 25. A spec. of duck that

*Poach'y**, -e, a. Wet, soft, swampy. H., *poach'iness**, s. 91.

Pock, pŏk, s. A pocket†; a pustule from any eruptive disease (par. the small-pox). H., *pock'fretten*† (pitted with the small-pox), a.; *pock'-hole* or *pock'-mark* (the pit or scar made by), s. 90.—*Pock'wood** is lignum-vitæ.

Pock'et, -ĕt, s. A small pouch or bag (appr., one attached to or inserted in a garment); one of the nets that receive the balls (billiards); the quan. cont. in a bag of a cert. size (app. to hops = 1½ to 1½ cwt.). Among the comp. are—*pock'et-book* (a small b. or case for letters, memo., &c., car. in the p.), *pock'et-glass*, *pock'ĕt-hole*, *pock'et-kĭd*† (flap over the p.-hole), *pock'et-money*, -mŭn-e (m. for the p. or for ess. inciden. expenses), &c., s. 90.

Pock'et, vt. To put or conceal in the pocket; to take clandestinely; fig., to receive without resenting or seeking redress† (as an insult). H., *pock'eting*, p.; *pock'ĕted*, pp.; *pock'eting* (appr., stuff for p.), s. 89.

Pock'y†, -e, a. Infec. with the small-pox or with syphilis; fig., vile, rascally, contemptible†. H., *pock'iness*†, s. 91.

Poco, pō'-ko, ad. 93. A little. (mus.) [U. S.)

Pocosin, -kŏs'n, s. Reclaimed marsh. (Virg.,

*Poculent**, pŏk'-ū-lĕnt, a. 18. Fit for drink; potable.

Poc'uliform, -le-form, -ŭ'—S., a. Cup-shaped.

Pod, pŏd, s. The pericarp or seed-vessel of leguminous plants (as the pea and bean).

Pod, vi. To swell or fill (as a pod); to produce pods. H., *pod'ding*, p.; *pod'ded*, pp., a.; *pod'der** (a gatherer of pods), s. 89.

Podagric, po-dăg'-rĭk, a. = *podag'rical*, -kl. Pert. to the gout; gouty.

Podesta, -dĕs'-tă, s. One of the ch. magistr. of Venice and Genoa.

Podge, pŏj, s. 32. A puddle, a plash†; a hedgepodge† (cook.); a fat dumpy person‡. H., *podg'y*‡ (dumpy and fat), a. 98-1.

Podium, pō'-de-ŭm, s. 45. The part of an amphitheatre projec. over the arena; also a balcony or open gallery. (arch.)

Podophyllina, po-do-fĭl'-ĭn, s. 55. A cathartic prin. obt. from the root of the may-apple.

Podosperm, pŏd'-o-spĕrm, s. The little thread conn. an ovule with its placenta. (bot.)

Pœcilite, pē'-sĭl-īte, s. New red sandstone. (geol.; min.) H., *pœcilitic*, -ĭt'-ĭk (den. or pert. to), a. 90. [kinds of feet. (zool.)

Pœcilopod, -o-pŏd, s. A crustaceum hav. var.

Poem, pō'-ĕm, s. A metrical composition; a literary produc. (wr. or spoken) either in blank verse or rhyme; (somet.) a prose comp. aboun. with poet. figures or ideas†.

Poesy, pō'-e-se, s. The art or skill of composing poems; a poem; poetry; poetry personified; a posy on a ring, &c.* (us. pron. pō'-se)‡.

Poet, pō'-ĕt, s. (f., *po'etess*; *po'etress*.) 18. The author of a poem; one who is skilled in making poetry; one gifted with poetic genius, talents, or ideas. H., *po'etship**, s.—*The'ocritus'redits* = the king's poet, an officer (a sinecurist?) of the ro. household:—*poet-musician*, -zĭsh'-ăn = an anc. bard and lyrist.

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Po'etaster, -de-tăs'tur, s. A petty poet; a ptiful rhymer.

Poetic, po-ĕt'-ĭk, a. = *poet'ical*, -ăl. Of or rel. to poetry; suitable to p.; expressed in p.; marked by poetic lang., feelings, or ideas; fond of p.; figurative, imag., sublime. H., *poet'ically*, ad. 91. [wh. rel. to poetry.

Poet'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The branch of criticism

Po'etise†, -ĭze, vt. 60. To turn into verse:—vi. To make verses; to write or think poetically. H., *po'etising†*, p.; &c. 89.

Poetry, pō'-ĕt-re, s. 16. The power or art of creating out of the models of the material and moral world, by aid of the taste and the imag., new and pleasing combin. of ideas and mental pictures, and expres. them in metrical lang.; restric., the art or prac. of writing poems; metrical composition, verse; poet. literature, poems gen.; the vivid lang. of the imag. and feeling (i. e., of poetry—though

Pogy'y†, -e, s. The pargeo. [not in verse).

Poh, pō, int. Pugh!

Poignant, poyn'-ănt, poy'-nănt—K., S., Wa., s. 22. Sharp, penetrating; stimulating to the organs of taste; (more us.) severe, piercing, very painful or acute (app. to the feelings or emot.; par. to grief, anguish, &c.); pointed, keen, irritating; satirical. H., *poign'antly*, 43, ad.; *poign'ancy*, -ăn-se, s. 91.

Pohlitic, poy-klĭ-ĭt'-ĭk, a. Pocolitic.

Poinding, poyn'-dĭng, s. A 'diligence' (process) by wh. the property of a debtor's movables are transferred to the creditor. (Sco. l.)

Point, poynt, s. 22. The sharp end of any instr. or body; b., any thing pointed or res. a point (lit. or fig.); an engr. or etching needle; a string with a tag; a tract of land extend. into the sea, a lake, or a river, and becom. nar. at the end; a small cape, headland, or promontory; fig., any thing that wounds or that awakens atten.; the sting of an epigram or satire; a lively turn of thought or expres. that strikes or surprises; that wh. has position, but neither parts nor dimensions (metaph.; geom.); an indivisible part of time or space; a moment; a small space; place or time near, next, or contiguous to; approach, eve, verge (as of death); exact place; critical moment; degree; state of elev., depres., or extension; punctilio, nicety; someth. that has position only; a tick or dot; a note or mark of distinction; a spot or space; a part of a surface div. by dots or lines; the place to wh. any thing is directed; direc. of view; part viewed; respect, regard; any par. part, place, or direc.; par. mark or aim; a particular, a single subj. or thing; a single position or assertion; par. instance, example; aim, purpose; the subj., the main ques., the precise thing required or to be consid. (prec. by *the*); a condition, a stipulation; the act of aiming or striking; habit, practice†; an advan. or mark counting tow. game†; a div. of the great circle of the horizon and of the mariner's compass, also any scales, place marked or disting. for its impor. (ast.; navig.); one of the signs used to mark the div. of a sentence, and the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking (gr.); the sev. dif. parts of an escutcheon den. local position, also (somet.) a cert. ordinary (her.); a dot placed at the right hand of a note to raise its value by one-half (mus.); a cert. note or tune† (mil.); the act of a dog in marking out his game (sport.); lace or other work wrought with the needle (tech.):—pl. Flat pieces of braided cordage tapering tow. each end, used in reefing (naut.). H., *point'less* (lit. or fig.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—*Point'-work* = w. done with a p. or needle.—*Point of sight* = that wh. is supposed to be exactly opp. the eye (persp.):—*points of the compass* = the p. of div. of the circle repr. the horizon, or of the compass-card (geog.; navig.).—*points of the escutcheon* = cert. local spaces or positions, &c. (her.):—*points of support* = the collec. areas 'on the plan' of the piers, walls, columns, &c., on wh. an edifice rests (arch.).—*The car'dinal points* = north, east, south, west (geog.); the p. of sunset and of sunrise, and the zenith and nadir (astr.).—*Point d'appui*, pwĕ dĭp'-pwē (90. Fr.), means point of support, base of operations (mil.); *point devise*, dĕv-vēz' (90. Fr.; = *point device*, de-vīse', K.), orig., a par. sort of fig. lace, or a device in point-work; h., any thing uncom. nice and exact.

Point, vt. To sharpen or shape to a point; to furn. with a p.; to direct towards; to mark, denote, indicate; to aim; to mark with stops, or with vowel-points; to punctuate; to fill and finish off the joints with mortar (arch.); to brace (as the yards) so that the wind shall strike obliq. (naut.); to appoint†:—vi. To direct the finger by way of desig. or drawing attea. to any thing; to indicate (as a sporting-dog); to shew distinctly; to employ or place wr. points; &c. (in each com. fol. by *at*, *out*, *to*, *from*, or other like particle). H., *point'ing*, p.; *point'ed*, pp., a.; *point'er* (any thing that p. or is used in pointing; appr., the hand or index of a timepiece, &c.*; a dog trained to stop and point out game), s.; *point'ing* (act or oper.; punctuation; state of being pointed or hav. p.; material used for pointing), s. (v. su. ed i.), 89.—To *point out* = to shew by the finger, an index, &c.:—to *point at* = to treat with scorn by p. or direc. attea. to.—A *point'ing-stock*† is a com. obj. of ridicule or scorn.

Point'-blank, a. The white spot at wh. aim is taken:—a. Hav. a horiz. direction; direct:—ad. Horizontally; directly.

Pointal†, poynt'-ăl, s. 22. The pistil. (bot.)

Point'ed, -ĕd, a. Hav. a sharp point; sharp, acute; aimed at a par. party or transac.; personal; direct; keen, smart, epigrammatic (as a rebuke); hav. arches sharply pointed, and lofty in propor. to their span, Gothic (as *pointed style* of arch.). H., *point'edly*, ad.; *point'edness*, s. 92. [ell, index, or style.

Point'el, -ĕl, s. Any thing on a point; a pen-

Point'son, -sŏn, s. = *poin'son*. A sort of goad.

Poise, poyze, s. = *poiz*†. 22, 35. Weight, gravity; the weight used with steelyards; balance, equilibrium; a regulating power; that wh. balances.

Poise, vt. To balance; to make of equal weight; to weigh, to exam. (phys. or ment.); to load with weight for balancing; to be equiponderant to. H., *poi'sing*, p.; *poised*, pp., a. 89.

Poison, poyz'n, poy'-zn—S., Wa., -zŭn—K., s. 22, 25, 46. Any subs. or agent wh., when

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swallowed, inhaled, or applied exter., either destroys life or injures the health; any thing infec. or malignant; venom; fig., that wh. taints or destroys moral purity or health. H., *poi'onful*†, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Poi'on, vt. To infect with poison; to attack, injure, or kill by adminis. poison; to taint, mar, impair (as one's enjoym.); to embitter (as life); to corrupt (as the morals). H., *poi'oning*, p.; *poi'oned*, -nd, pp., a.; *poi'onäble*†, a.; *poi'oner* (he or that° wh.), s.; *poi'oningt*, *poi'onment*†, s. 89.

Poi'onous, -ûs, a. Hav. the qual. of poison; deleterious; venomous; impairing soundness or purity. H., *poi'onously*, 43, ad.; *poi'onousness*, s. 91.

Poitrel, poy'-trĕl, s. Armour for the breast of a horse; also a graving tool°.

Poke, pōk*e*, s. A pouch or pocket†; a small bag or sack†; the act of one who pokes‡; a poking stupid fellow†‡; an instr. to prevent unruly beasts from leaping or breaking fences‡ (New Eng.).—*Pōke*‡ or *poke'-weed*‡ is a tall No. Amer. herb.

Poke‡, vt. Prim., to thrust, to push ag. with any thing pointed; to put sud. forward (as the hand, a stick, or the horns); to feel or search for (as in the dark or in a hole, or with a long instr.); to thrust at with the horns, &c.; to put a 'poke' on (N. Eng.): —vi. To grope, feel, or search, as in the dark; &c. H., *pōk'ing*†, p., a.; *poked*‡, pp.; *pōk'er* (appr., an iron bar used to stir fires; a hobgoblin, a bugbear†‡, No. Amer.), s.; &c. 89.

Po'king†, -ing, a. Drudging, servile; clumsy, stupid.—*Pōk'ing-stick* = a laundress's wooden stirrer; also an instr. to adjust the plaits of ruffles†.

Polacca, po-lăk'-*k*ä, s. = *polacre*, -*k*ĕr; *polaque*, -lăk' (pō'—K.). A three-masted polaire. (Medit.)

Polaire, -lār*e*', s. A vessel with pole masts, no tops, and somet. no cross-trees. (v. su.)

Polar, pō'-lăr, a. 25. Pert. to either of the poles of the earth; situate or found near one of the poles; proc. from the polar regions; pert. to the magnetic poles; poss. or exh. polarity. H., *po'lar circle*, *po'lar clock* (an opt. instr. by wh. the hour is indic. by the polarisation of solar light), *po'lar star* (a s. vertical to the pole, or nearly so; fig., any guide or director), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Polarchy°, pōl'-*ä*r-ke, s. Polyarchy.

Polariscope, po-lăr'-e-skōpe, s. 26. An instr. for detec. polarised light, or for exh. its phenomena.

Polarise, pō'-lăr-īze, vt. 35, 60. To commun. polarity to; to change (as light) by the action of cert. media or surfaces, so that it ceases to exh. the ordin. phenomena of reflec. and transm. in cert. direc., tog. with other new prop. (opt.; physics). H., *po'larising*, p.; *po'larised*, pp., a.; *po'lariser* (that wh.), s.; *po'larisible*, a.; *polarisation* -e-zā'-shŭn (act; state), s. 89.

Polarity, po-lăr'-ĭt-e, s. 26. Tendency or prop. of pointing to the pole, or of being attrac. by one of the p. of a magnet; that pec. qual. of bodies by wh., when at liberty, they arr. themselves in cert. determ. direc., or point, as it were, to given poles (physics).

Po'lary, -ldr-e, a. That tends or points to a pole. [the sea. (Holland.)

Polder, pōl'-dĕr, s. Low land reclaimed from

Pole, pōle, s. A long, slender piece of wood; a long staff; a tall piece of timber erected; a mast; an instr. for meas.; a measure (= 16½ feet, or ¼ chain—lin. meas.; 30¼ sq. yards—land-m.).—*Bare poles* = state of hav. all the sails closely furled or down (naut.; v. i.).

Pole, s. Lit., an axis†, or one of its extremities; appr., one of the extrem. of the axis of a sphere or spheroid (ast.; geom.); one of the extr. of the axis of the earth (geog.); one of the points of a body in wh. its attrac. or repulsive energy appears to be concentr. (as of a magnet, &c.—physics); one of the extrem. of a straight line perpendic. to the plane of a great circle, and passing through its centre (spheries). The *poles of the ecliptic* = the points about wh. the stars are carried by the precession of the equinoxes:—*p. of the equator* or *p. of the world* = the points ab. wh. the stars appear daily to revolve:—*p. of the horizon* = the zenith and nadir:—*p. of the meridian* = the points of the ht. due east and west:—*p. of a magnet* (v. su.).

Pole, s. A native of *Po'land*. (v. i.)

Pole‡, vt. To furn. or carry with poles; to impel with poles; to disperse the worm-casts on walks with ash-poles (gard.). H., *pōl'ing*† (act or oper., s.), p., a., s.; &c. 89. [handle.

Pole'-axe, s. An axe or hatchet with a long

Pole'-davy†, -dā-ve, a. A var. of coarse cloth.

Pole'-star, s. The polar star.

Pole'cat, s. The pop. name of two small, stinking quadr., nearly allied to the weasel.

Polemarch, pōl'-e-märk, s. 23. Orig., a mil. com.-in-chief; afterw., a civil magistr. hav. charge and superin. of aliens. (anc. Gr.)

Polemic, po-lĕm'-ĭk, a. = *polemical*, -ĭl. Lit., warlike†; appr., controversial, disputative.

Polemic, s. A disputant; a controvertist.

Polemics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The art or prac. of disputation; appr., polemical theology.

Polemiscope, -o-skōpe, s. An optical instr. contrived for viewing objects that do not be directly bef. the eye. (opt.)

Polenta, po-lĕn'-tä, s. Orig., barley-flour dried, or dried and fried; (now) pudding made of maize-flour (or form., of ground chestnuts). [L.; It.]

Poley†, pō'-le, s. = *po'ly*†, -le. An evergreen undershrub. H., *po'ley-grass*†, *po'ley-mountain*‡ (names of plants), s. [flowering plants.

Polianthes, -ăn'-thēz, s. pl. 99. A genus of

Police, po-lēse', s. 23. Those regulations wh. are inten. to secure the good order, cleanliness, health, &c., of a city, town, or country district; also the body of men or civil officers by wh. these obj. are effected; the instr. regul. and gov. of a state. H., *policed*, -lēst' (policied), a.; *police'-officer* (a peace-officer; a policeman), *police'man* (one of the ordin. police; a p. constable), &c., s. 90.

Policied, pōl'-e-sĭd, a. Regulated by laws or by police; hav. a regular system of laws and administration.

Policy, pōl'-e-se, s. The art or manner of gov. a nation; the course or managem. of pub. affairs (dom. or foreign); h., managem. gen.; prudence or wisdom in rulers or individ.; expedience; art, stratagem; dexterity

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of management†; appr., a warrant for money in the funds; the wr. instr. by wh. a contract of indemnity is effected bet. the insurer and insured; the pleasure-grounds of an estate (Sco.). [pert. to P. or its people.

Polish, pō'-lish, a. 16. Of or from Poland;

Polish, pŏl'-ish, s. 17. A smooth, glossy surface produced by friction; h., artif. gloss, superficial brightness gen.; fig., elegance of manners, refinement; a subs. that imparts gloss or is used in polishing (tech.).

Pol'ish, vt. To make smooth and glossy by friction; to impart a gloss or polish to (lit. or fig.); to refine, to make elegant and polite:—vi. To become smooth; to receive a gloss or polish. (v. s.) H., *pŏl'ishing*, p., s.; *pol'ished*, pp., a.; *pol'isher* (person or instr.), s.; *pol'ishable*†, a.; *pol'ishing* (act or art; also polish†), *pol'ishment*† (refinem.), s. 89.

Pol'ished, -isht, a. Made smooth and glossy; fig., refined, polite. H., *pol'ishedness*†, -ĕd-nĕs (-isht—K.), s. (v. v.) 91.

Polite, po-līt', a. Lit., smooth, glossy†; appr., elegant of manners; polished, refined, well-bred; genteel; courtly. H., *polite'ly*, 43, ad.; *polite'ness* (elegance of manners; good-breeding), s. 91.—*Polite lit'erature* = all those instrus. and pleasing branches of knowl. wh. ch. occupy the memory, underst., and taste, apart from art and science.

Politesse, pŏl-e-tēs', po-le—We., s. 99. Politeness*; over-acted p. (in contempt). [Fr.]

Politic, pŏl'-e-tik, -it-ik—K., a. Political († exs. in 'body-politic'); versed in affairs; wise, prudent, discreet; well-devised, judicious, expedient; artful, cunning, wary:—s. A politician†. H., *pol'iticly*, ad. 91.

Political, po-lit'-ik-ăl, a. Pert. to polity, or to civil governm. and its adminis.; pert. to a nation or state, or to nations or states (as disting. from *civil* or *municipal*); public, derived from office or conn. with gov.; pert. to or treating of politics or gov.; politic, diplomatic*. H., *polit'ically*, ad. 91.—*Polit'ical econ'omy* is the prudent managem. of the resources and produc. property and labour of a nation; also the science wh. treats of them. [politician.

Polit'icaster, -ăs-tĕr, -e-kăs'—S., s. A petty

Politician†, pŏl-e-tish'-'ăn, -it-ish'—K., s. 27-8. Wary, cunning; using artifice.

Politician, -tish'-'ăn, s. One versed in or devoted to politics; a man of artifice or deep contrivance.

Politics, pŏl'-e-tiks, -it-iks—K., s. pl. 64. The art or the science of governm.; pop., political affairs; contest of parties for power.

Pol'itise†, -tīz, vi. 60. To play the politician.

Pol'iture†, -tūre, s. Polish; gloss.

Polity, pŏl'-it-e, s. The form or constitution of civil governm.; h. also, the civil constit. of any class of citizens; art, managem., policy*.

Polka, *pōle'*-kă, s. A fash. Hungarian dance.

Poll, pōle, s. The head, or the back part of it†; a register of heads* (i. e., persons); the entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers (par. for M.P.); also an elec. of civ. off., or the place where the votes are taken; the chub†. H., *pŏll'-evil* (a swelling on the head or nape of the neck in horses), *pŏll'-tax* (a tax per head or p.), &c., s. 90.—The *pŏll*† = the multitude; also the comm. or lower acad. degree (Camb.).

Poll, vt. To lop off the head or top of any thing (as trees, horns, &c.); to clip; to cut off hair or wool from; to shear; to mow or crop†; to plunder†; to enter one's name in a list or register (par. as a voter); to bring to the poll (as votes). H., *pŏll'ing*, p., s.†; *pŏlled*, pp.; *pŏll'er*†, s. 89.

Pollack, pŏl'-ăk, s. The pollock.

Pollard, pŏl'-ărd, s. 25. A tree with the head cut off at ab. 10 or 12 feet from the ground; a tree deprived of all its branches exc. those near the top†*; a clipped coin†; a stag that has cast his horns; a mix. of bran and meal; the chub (prov.). [*larded*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Pol'lard, vt. To poll (app. to trees). H., *pol'-*

Pollen, pol'-ĕn, s. The farina or fecundating dust cont. in the anthers of flowers, and subseq. dispersed on the stigma (bot.); flour, fine bran*. [meal.

Pollenarious, -ărc'-e-ŭs, a. Cons. of pollen or

Pol'lenger†, -jĕr, s. Brushwood.

Pol'lenine, -in, s. 56. A peo. subs. extrac. from the pollen of tulips.

Pollicitation†, -lis-e-tā'-shŭn, s. A promise or volun. engagem., or a paper cont. it.

Pollinctor, -lingk'-tŏr, s. An embalmer†. (L.)

Polliniferous, -lin-if'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. pollen.

Pol'liwig†, -le-wig, s. A tadpole. [family.

Pollock, pŏl'-ŭk, s. 25. A sea-fish of the cod

Pollute†, pŏl-l'ōōte', vt. 18. To defile; to make foul or unclean (par. in a relig. sense); to taint with guilt; to profane; to corrupt or impair by mixture of ill (mor. or phys.); to violate by illeg. sexual commerce. H., *pollūt'ing*, p., a.; *pollūt'er*, s.; *pollution*, -l'ōō'-shŭn (act or state; incontinence dur. sleep—med.; guilt, idolatry—scrip.), s. 89.

Pollu"ted, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *pollūt'edly*, ad.; *pollūt'edness*, s. 91. [91.

Pollu"ting, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *pollūt'ingly*, ad.

Polonaise, po-lo-nāze', s. 99. A robe or dress adopted from the Poles, worn by ladies. (Fr.)

Polonese, -nēze', s. The Polish language.

Polonoise, -nāze', s. 99. A cert. movem. (mus.); a dance. (Fr.)

Polt†§, pōlt, s. A blow. (prov.)—*Pōlt'-foot* = a distorted foot (h., *polt'-footed*†, a.).

*Poltroon**, pŏl-trōōne', a. 20. Base; contemptible.

Poltroon, s. A coward; a dastard; a wretch without virtue, energy, or courage. H., *poltroon'ery*, -ĕr-e (qual. of being a p.), s. 90.

Polverine, pŏl'-vĕr-in, -ine—K., s. 45. A kind of potashes from the Levant.

Po'lyt†, s. See *Poley*.

Poly-, pŏl'-e, pfx. 42-3. Many; of or hav. many; multiple; &c. (Gr.) [For formatives omitted below, and for the fig. pron. in full, see the prim. word.] 69, 88.

Polyacous'tic (pŏ-le—K., Wa.), a. 23. That mult. or magnifies sound:—s. An instr. that m. sounds*.

Polyadelphian, *-d-dĕl'-fe-ăn*, a. = *polyadel'phous*, -fŭs. 45. Hav. the stamens united in three or more bundles, as in the class *polyadel'phia* (-d; s. pl.—bot.).

Polyandrian, -ăn'-dre-ăn, a. = *polyan'drous*, -drŭs. Hav. many, or more than 20 stamens,

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arising from imm. below the ovary, as in the class *polyan'dria* (-ă; s. pl.—bot.).

Polyan'dry, -dre (pŏ-le—K.), s. Plurality of husbands.

Polyan'thus, -thŭs (pŏ-le—K., Wa.), s. A cultiv. var. of primrose, of many hues.

Pol'yarchy, -ărk-e (pŏ'-le—Wa.), s. 29. A government. in wh. many or sev. rule.

Polyautog'raphy, s. The multipl. of autogr. writings or drawings; lithography.

Polybasite, po-lĭb'-ă-sīte, s. 42. An iron-black ore of silver. (min.)

Polychord, pŏl'-e-kĭkord, a. 29, 36. Hav. many chords or strings. H., *pol'ychord*, s. 90-1.

Pol'ychrest't, -krĕst, a., s. 29. That or that wh. serves for many uses. (med.; pharm.)

Pol'ychroite, -krō-ītz, -krō'—Br., s. 29. The colouring matter of saffron.

Polychromat'ic, a. Of or yielding many colours; exh. a play of colours (min.); the epithet of a cert. acid (chem.).

Pol'ychrome, -krōme, s. A pec. subs. obt. from horse-chestnut bark, &c.

Polychronious[o], -krŏn'-o-ŭs, a. 29, 45. Enduring long (as a disease).

Polycotyle'don, s. A plant of wh. the seeds have more than two lobes. H., *pŏlycotyle'donous*, a. 90-1. [by many rulers.

Polycracy, po-lĭk'-răs-e, s. 42, 28. Governm.

Polydipsia, pŏl-e-dĭp'-eh'ă, s. 42, 26. Excessive thirst. (med.) [s. See *Polyhedral*, &c.

Polyed'rical[a], *polyed'rous*[a], a.; *polyed'ron*[s], *Polygamian*, pŏl-e-gā'-me-ăn, a. 45. = *polygamous* (v. i.). Prod. male, fem., and hermaphrodite flowers on the same or sep. plants, as in the class *polyga'mia* (-ă; s. pl. —bot.). [prac. or advocates polygamy.

Polygamist, po-lĭg'-ă-mĭst, s. 30. One who

Polyg'amous, -mŭs, a. Cons. of or inclined to polygamy; hav. a plurality of wives; hav. one of the flowerets of a spikelet unisexual and the other hermaphrodite, also polygamian (q. v.—bot.).

Polyg'amy, -me, s. 42. A plurality of wives or husb. (appr., the former); the custom, prac., or state of hav. sev. wives at the same time.

Polygar, pŏl'-e-gär, s. An inhab. of the woods. (Hindostan.) [many.

Pol'ygarchy, -gărk-e, s. 29, 43. A governm. by

Polygas'tric, a. Hav. many stomachs:—s. One of the *polygas'tria* (-tre-ă; s. pl.), the most minute and simple class of infusoria. (zool.) [kinds.

Polygenous, po-lĭj'-ĕn-ŭs, a. 32. Cons. of many

Polyglot, pŏl'-e-glŏt, a. 42-3. Hav. or cont. many tongues (sem. app. to works cont. versions of the same text or matter in sev. lang.; v. s.). [one who is versed in sev. languages†.

Pol'yglot, s. A polyglot work (appr., a p. Bible); *Polyglottism*, -glŏt'-e-kŏm, s. 25. A polyglot work; also a key or guide to many languages.

Pol'ygon, -gŏn, -gŭn—K., S., s. 25. A figure of many angles; a plane rectilinear fig. hav. more than 4 sides or 4 angles (geom.); a polygonal range of buildings, or a p. space surr. by buildings (arch.); the fig. formed by lines conn. all the angles of the bastions (= *exterior pol'ygon*), or all the centres of the b. (= *interior pol'ygon*—fort.).

Polygonal, po-lĭg'-o-năl, -ŭn-ăl—K., -ŏn—Wa., a. = *polyg'onous*, -nŭs (v. su.). 42, 30. Hav. many angles (or sides).—*Polyg'onal numbers* are the succes. sums of any series of nos. in arith. progression (arith.).

Polygonometry, -ŏm'-e-tre, s. The doctr. or the mensuration of polygons.

Polyg'onum, -nŭm (v. su.), s. = *polyg'ony*[s], -ŏn-e, 25. Knot-grass; a genus of plants. (bot.)

Pol'ygram, -grăm, s. A figure cons. of many lines.

Pol'ygraph, -grăf, s. 45. An instr. for mult. copies, or for pred. mov. s. by one set of writing; a '*manifold writer*'; a cipher (v. i.); a collec. of diff. works either by one or sev. authors (bibl.).

Polygraph'ic, -ĭk, a. = *polygraph'ical*. Pert. to polygraphy; done with a polygraph; cons. of or appro. to polygr. amusem. or exhibitions.

Polygraphy, po-lĭg'-răf-e, s. 42. The art of wr. in various ciphers, or of deciphering them; varied or multiplied descr. or imitation.

Polygyn, pŏl'-e-jĭn, s. 32. A polygynous plant.

Polygyn'ian, -jĭn, a. = *polygynous*, po-lĭj'-ĭn-ŭs. 32, 45. Hav. many styles or pistils, as in the order *polygyn'ia* (-ă; s. pl.—bot.).

Polygyny, po-lĭj'-ĭn-e, -lĭg'[a]—K., s. 32, 30. Plurality of wives; polygamy.

Polyhalite, -lĭ'-hăl-līte—Br., Wa., pŏl'-e—S., s. A cert. mineral.

Polyhedral, pŏl-e-hē'-drăl, a. <= *polyhed'rous*, -drŭs; *polyhedrical*[a], -hĕd'-rĭk-ăl. 31. Hav. many sides or faces. (v. s.)

Polyhe'dron, -drŏn, s. A solid body of many sides (geom.); a polyscope (opt.).

Pol'yhrase, -krāze, s. 35. A cert. mineral.

Polylogy[o], po-lĭl'-o-je, pŏl-lĭ'—S., s. Talkativeness; garrulity. [talking.

Polylogue[o], -o-kwĕnt, a. 32, 18. Fond of

Polymathy, -lĭm'-ă-the, pŏl-lĭm'—S., s. 31. Varied knowl. and skill. H., *pŏlymath'ic* (pert. to), a. 90-1. [tribe of shells. (conch.)

Polymorph, pŏl'-e-morf, s. 26. One of a num.

Polymorphous, -morf'-ŭs, a. Hav. many forms.

Pol'yneme, -nēme, s. A sea-fish of the perch family.

Polynesia, -nē'-zhe, -nēze'-y'ă—K. (pŏ-lē), S., -ĭn-ē'-zh'ă—Th. (as in eq. use), s. Lit., that wh. cons. of many isles; appr., the num. groups of islands in the Pacific, within or near the tropics. (geog.) H., *Polynes'ian*, -zh'ăn (v. su.; pert. to), a. 90.

Polyno'mial, a. Cont. many terms or m. names.

Polyno'mial, s. A quan. cons. of many terms. (alg.) [or titles.

Polyonomous, -ŏn'-o-mŭs, a. Hav. many names

Polyon'omy, -me, s. Variety of diff. names.

Polyoptron, -ŏp'-trŏn, s. = *polyop'trum*, -trŭm (pŏ-le—K.). A glass through wh. objects appear mult. but diminished. (opt.)

Polyorama, -o-rä'-mă, (pref., but less m.) -rā'-mă, s. A view of many objects; a cert. exhibition.

Polyparous, po-lĭp'-ă-rŭs, a. 42. Prod. many.

Polypary, pŏl'-e-pâr-e, s. 25. A coral (become prod. by polypes).

Polype, pŏl'-lp, s. = *pol'yp*; *pol'ypus*, -e-pŭs, L. (pl., *pol'ypes*, -lpe, E.; *pol'ypi*, -e-pī, L.) Lit., an animal with many feet; appr., one of an extensive group of radiate, worm-like, aquatic animals, often compound, com. fixed by one extrem., and hav. sens. arms or tentacles at the other, and of wh. some of the orders or genera secrete coral. (zool.)

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Polypet'alous (pŏ-lē—K.), a. Hav. many petals. (bot.)

Polyphagous, po-lĭf'-ă-gŭs, a. 45. Omnivorous.

Polyphar'macy†, pŏl-e-, s. A med. cont. many ingredients. [phony; ventriloquism.

Polyphemism, po-lĭf'-e-ăizm, s. 45, 35. Poly-

Polyph'onist, -nĭst, s. 45. One who has many voices; a ventriloquist.

Polyph'onous, -nŭs, a. = *polyphonic*, pŏl-e-fŏn'-ĭk. Hav. or cons. of many sounds or voices; assuming the voices of many speakers. (v. su.)

Polyph'ony, -ne (pŏl-lĭf'—S.), s. 43. Multiplicity of sounds or voices (as in the reverb. of an echo). [Many-leaf. (bot.)

Polyph'yllous, -il-ŭs (pŏl-e-fĭl'-ŭs—S.), a.

Polypidom*, po-lĭp'-e-dŏm, s. Lit., a house or hive of polypes; appr., coral. [polypes.

Polypiferous, pŏl-e-pĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 45. Prod.

Pol'ypite, -pīte, s. A fossil polype.

Pol'ypode, -pōde, s. An animal with many feet; the millepede. [*pŏlĭpo'dium*. (bot.)

Polypody, po-lĭp'-o-de, s. A plant of the genus

Polyp'orite, -rīte, s. A many-pored plant. (fos.)

Polypous, pŏl'-e-pŭs, a. Hav. many feet or roots; res. a polype or a polypus.

Polyprismat'ic, a. Hav. many lateral secondary planes, with or without the prim. ones (app. to prismatic crystals.—crys.).

Pol'ypus, -pŭs, s. Someth. that has many feet or roots; a polype; a fleshy tumour with a narrow base, somewhat res. a pear, cons. formed in the nose, uterus, &c. (surg.). [L.) [grained; many-kernelled.

Polypyr'enous, -pīr'-ĕn-ŭs, a. 26. Many-

Polysarcoi'a, -sär'-eh'-ă, s. 27-8. Corpulence.

Pol'yscope, -skōpe, s. A multiplying glass.

Polysep'alous, a. Hav. more than two sepals. (bot.) [pulleys.

Pol'ysperm*, -spĕrt, s. A mach. cons. of many

Pol'yperm, s. A tree with fruit cont. many seeds. (v. i.)

Polysperm'ous, a. Many-seeded. (bot.)

Pol'ystyle, -stīle, s. An edifice or a portico with a great number of columns. (arch.)

Pol'ysyllable, s. A word of many syl. (appr., of more than three—gr.). H., *polysyllab'ic or polysyllab'ical*, -ĭk-ăl (pert. to a p.; cons. of &c.), a. 90-1.

Polysyndeton, -dĭn'-de-tŏn, s. 42. A fig. in wh. conjunctions are purposely multiplied. (rhet.)

Polytechnic, pŏl-e-tĕk'-nĭk, pŏ-le—K., a. Compreh. or den. many arts (app. more par. to an institution in London and a celebr. school in Paris).

Polythalamous, -thăl'-ă-mŭs, a. 27. Many-chambered; an epithet of cephalopods hav. multilocular shells. (conch.)

Pol'ytheism, -the-ĭzm, -thē'—P., po-lĭ'-the-ĭzm —K., Sh., s. 27, 35. The doctr. of a plurality of gods or invisible beings superior to man. H., *pol'ytheist*, -ĭst (-thē'—P., po-lē'—K.; a believer in p.), s. 90.

Polytheistic, -ĭst'-ĭk, a. = *polytheist'ical*, -ĭk. Pert. to, cons. of, or believ. in polytheism. H., *polytheist'ically*, ad. 91.

Polyzome, po-lĭz'-ōm, pŏl-e-zōme, s. 40. An ore of platinum. [rings (as a lens.—opt.).

Polyzo'nal, a. Composed of sev. zones or

Polyzoon, -zō'-ŏn, s. (pl., *polyzo'ons*, E.; *polyzo'a*, Gr.) One of a cert. class of comp. animals. (mal.)

Pomace, pŭm'-ăse, po-māse'—K., S., s. 28. The mare of apples; (less us.) apples crushed by grinding (in any state).

Pomaceous, po-mā'-eh'-ŭs, a. 27-8. Rel. to, cons. of, or res. apples; res. pomace*.

Pomade*, po-mād', s. = *pommade*, -mād', Fr. 99. Pomatum; a soft ointment free from resinous matter (Fr. pharm.).

Pomambra, -măm'-brā, s. = *pomander**, -măn'-dĕr. A scent ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

Pomatum, po-mā'-tŭm, s. Orig., an ointment of apples, lard, and rose-water†; (now) any solid greasy subs. used as a hair cosmetic; a pommade. [*tŭmed*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Poma'tum†, vt. To apply p. to. H., *poma'-*

Pome, pōme, s. = *po'mum*, L. A fruit of the apple kind; a fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, cont. a capsule or capsules (bot.); a small round baked cake of Ind. meal (U. S.).

Pome†, vi. To grow to a head; to form a round head in growing. H., *pomed*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Pome-ci'tron, -trŭn (pūm—We.), s. A citron-apple.—*Pome-wa'ter*† (v. su.; a kind of apple), s.

Pomegranate, pŏme-grăn'-ăte, pŭm—J. & M., Wa., We., pome'—K., s. 45. A tree of the genus 'punica', also its fruit. H., *pomegran'ate-tree*, s. 90. [roundel. (her.)

Pome'roy, -re, s. = *pŭm'oy*, -e. A green

Pomeroy, -roy, pŭm'—Wa., We., s. = *pomeroy'al* (v. su.). A cert. var. of apple.

Pomiferous, po-mĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Lit., pome-bearing; app. to all plants prod. the larger fruits (as apples, melons, gourds, &c.—bot.).

Pommage, pŭm'-ĭj, s. 17, 28. Pomace.

Pomme, pŭm, s. = *pommette*, -mĕt'. 99. A device, or some part of it, res. an apple. (her.) [Fr.]

Pommel, pŭm'-ĕl, s. 17, 18. A knob or ball; any globular orn.; the knob on a sword-hilt; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow; &c.

Pomm'el§, vt. To beat as with a p. (i. e., with someth. thick and heavy); to beat roughly; to bruise. H., *pomm'elling*§, p., s.; *pomm'elled*§, pp., a. 90.

Pommelion, pŭm-mĕl'-yŭn, s. 25, 45. The 'cascabel' or hindmost knob of a cannon.

Pomology, po-mŏl'-o-je, s. 43. The art or science of rearing fruit. H., *pomological*, -mo-lŏj'- (pert. to), a.; *pomol'ogist* (one who), s. 90-1.

Pomp, pŏmp, pŭmp*—K., Sh., s. 17, 45. Prim., a showy, ostentatious procession†; h., splendour, ostentation, pride; exterior show; ceremony, parade; pageantry. (v. i.)

Pompatic†, pŏm-păt'-ĭk, a. 25. Pompous.

Pompet*, pŭm'-pĕt, s. The ball used to black type. [pemphigus (path.).

Pompholyx, pŏm'-fo-lĭks, s. Flowers of zinc†; ***Pompion***, pŭmp'-yŭn, s. 17, 45. A pumpkin.

Pompire*, pŭm'-pīre, s. A sort of pearmain.

Pomposo, pŏm-pō'-so, a., ad. 99. Grand; grandly; dignified. (mus.)

Pompous, pŏmp'-ŭs, pŏm'-pŭs—K., S., Wa., a. 17, 45. Displaying pomp or grandeur; showy; splendid; lofty, ostentatious; inflated in style or manner†; boastful†. H., *pomp'ously*, 43, ad.; *pomp'ousness*, or *pompos'ity*, pŏm-pŏs'-ĭt-e, s. (v. su.) 31.

Pond, pŏnd, s. A body of still, or nearly still

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water, larger than a puddle, and smaller than a lake (par. one to supply drink to pasturing animals—agr.); a collec. of water in a river or stream held back by a dam. H., *pond'-weed* (an aquat. herb), s. 90.

Pond†, vt. To make a pond or ponds in; to collect or keep back by dams (as the w. of a stream). H., *pond'ing*†, p.; *pond'ed*†, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Ponder, pŏn'-dĕr, vt. = *pond*†. To weigh in the mind; to think upon; to consider; to exam.:—vi. To think, to muse† (fol. by *on*). H., *pon'dĕring*, p., s.; *pon'dĕred*, pp.; *pon'derer*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Pon'derable, -ăbl, a. 45. That may be weighed; hav. sensible phys. weight. H., *pon'dĕrably**, ad.; *ponderability*, -bil'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Pon'deral, -ăl, a. Estimated or determ. by weight (as opp. to *numeral*).

*Pon'derant**, -ănt, a. Weighing. H., *pon'derance*, -ănse, or *pon'derancy**, -ăn-se (weight; gravity; a weighing), s. 91.

Pon'derate†, -ăte, vt. To weigh; to ponder. H., *pon'derating**, p., a.; *pon'derated**, pp.; *ponderation**, 36 (act of weighing), s. 89.

Pon'dering, -ĭng, s. (v. v.) H., *pon'dĕringly*, ad. 91.

Ponderous, pŏn'-dĕr-ŭs, a. Heavy, weighty, massive; impor., momentous*; forcible, strongly impulsive*. H., *pon'dĕrously*, 43, ad.; *pon'derousness*, *ponderos'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

*Ponent**, pō'-nĕnt, a. Western (as opp. to *levant*).

Pongee, pŏn-jē', s. An infer. var. of Ind. silk.

Pongo, pŏng'-go, s. 30. A large spec. of ape.

Poniard, pŏn'-yărd, s. 45. = *poignard*, Fr. 99. A small dagger. [48, 89.

Pon'iard, vt. To stab with a poniard. H., &c.

Ponk†, pŏngk, s. 45. A nocturnal hag or sprite.

Pontac, pŏn'-tăk, s. 17. A fine var. of claret.

Pon'tage, -tăj, pŏnt'-ĕj—K., a. 45. Duty paid for repairing bridges.

Pontee, pŏn'-tē—Br., S., -tē'—K., We., s. The iron instr. with wh. the hot glass is taken out of the glass-pot. (gl. manuf.)

Pon'tic, -tĭk, a. Pert. to the *Pon'tus*, Euxine, or Black-sea. [pontiff. (L.)

Pon'tifex, -te-fĕks, s. 40. (pl., *pontifices*.) A

Pontiff, pŏn'-tĭf, s. A high-priest; appr., the Pope (= the '*Supreme*' or '*Sov. Pontiff*').

Pontifical, -tĭf'-ĭk-ăl, a. = *pontific*. Of or rel. to a high-priest, or to the Pope; popish†; splendid, magnificent; bridge-building†. H., *pontifically*, 43, ad.; *pontificality**, -ăl'-ĭt-e (appr., the popedom), s. 91.

Pontifical, s. A book of eccl. rights and ceremonies:—pl. The full dress and orn. of a priest or bishop.

Pontificate, -e-kăte, -ĭk-ăte—K., s. The state or dign. of a pontiff; appr., the popedom; the reign of a pope. [the edifice of a bridge.

*Pontifice**, pŏnt'-e-fĭs, s. 28. Bridge-work;

Pontificial, pŏn-te-fĭsh'-'ăl, a. = *pontifician**, -fĭsh'-'ăn. 27-8. Pontifical; popish.

*Pontiff'cian**, -'ĭsh, a. A Ro. Catholic.

Pontine, pŏn'-tĭn, -tīne—K., a. 45. Den. a large marsh bet. Rome and Naples.

Pontlevis, pŏnt'-le-vĭs, -lē'—K., s. Disorderly resistance by rearing dang. high. (man.)

Pontoon, pŏn-tōōn', s. = *ponton*, -tōōn', Fr., Sp. 30, 99. A large flat-bot. boat used to construct tempor. bridges (mil.); a barge or lighter (ship-b.). H., *pontonier* or *pontonier*, -nēr' (a soldier who has charge of), *pontoon'-bridge*, *pontoon'-carriage* (with 2 wheels only), &c., s. 90.

Pony, pō'-ne, s. (pl., *po'nies*, -nĭz.) 64. A small horse. [*saur*.]

Pood, pōōd, s. 20. A Russian weight (= 36*lb*.

Poodle†, pōō'dl or pōōd'l, s. 45. The small water-dog, with very long silky hair, either wholly white or with black patches.

Pool, pōōl, s. 20. A small collec. of water, supplied by a spring, and dif. from a pond ch. by hav. an outlet for its surplus water; the stakes played for in cert. games, also the receptacle for them (= *poule*, pōōle, Fr. —— cards; bill.). [pit.

Pool'er, -ĕr, s. The instr. used to stir a tan-

Poop, pōōp, s. 20. A partial deck extem. close aft from the mizzen-mast, above the complete deck of the ship. (nav. arch.) H., *poop'ed* (or pōōpt†—K., We., 65; hav. a p.; v. i.), a. 90.

Poop, vt. To strike the stern; to roll over the stern (as a heavy sea—naut.). H., *poop'ing*, p., s.; *pooped*, pp. (v. s.) 89.

Poor, pōōr, a. 20, 34. Without property or means; needy, indigent, necessitous; destitute of force, strength, beauty, dign., or success; of little or no use, worth, or value; unimpor.; trifling; wretched, paltry, mean; infertile, barren, exhaus. (as a soil); depressed, low, spiritless; unhappy, pitiable; lean, emaciated; ill, bad, inferior; without good qualities; deficient; dear (in tend. or symp.); wretched, miserable (in contempt); humble, contrite (scrip.). H., *poor'ly*, ad.; *poor'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91.—The *poor*, s. pl. = poor people collec.; those dep. on pub. or priv. charity, par. on the poor-rate (leg.; pol. ec.):—*poor'-house* = a pub. estab. for paupers:—*poor'-laws* = l. rel. to the support of the poor:—*poor'-john*, -jŏn = the hake:—*poor'-rate* = r. for supp. the poor; &c.

Poor'-spirited† (-spĭr'—K., Wa.), a. Mean; cowardly; base. H., *poor'-spiritedness*, s.; &c. 91.

Poor'ly†, -le, a. Somewhat ill; indisposed.

Pop†, pŏp, ad. Suddenly.

Pop†, s. A small, smart, quick sound or report; the act of popping. (v. v.) H., *pop'-gun*, s.; &c. 90.

Pop†, vt. To thrust, push, or put sud., slily, or unexpec.:—vi. To appear to the eye sud. or unexpec.; to move, enter, or issue forth with a quick, sud. motion; to dart; to give forth a '*pop*' or small report. H., *popp'ing*†, p.; *popped*†, pŏpt, pp.; &c. 89.—To *pop off*† = to thrust or shift off; to disappear suddenly.

Pope, pōpe, s. Prim., father; appr., the bishop of Rome, the head of the Ro. Cath. Ch., and the temporal and spir. sov. of the Papal or Eccl. States of Italy; an effigy†; a fish, the ruff†; &c. H., *pope'-like*, *pope'ly**†, &c., s.; *pope'dom* (office, dign., or juris. of the p.; papacy; the Papal States†), s. (v. i.) 90-1.—*Pope'-joan* (-jōne) is a cert. game at cards; *pope's-eye*† (-ī), a gland surr. by fat in the middle of the thigh; *pope's-head*†, a brush with a long handle for dusting ceilings, s.

Pope'ling†, -ling, s. A papist.

Popery, pōpe'-ĕr-e, pō'-pēr-e—K., S., Wa., s. 25. The Ro. Cath. relig. (in contempt); or its priesteraft exclusively.

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Popination†§, pŏp-ĭn-ā'-shŭn, s. The frequenting of taverns.

Pop'injay, -jā, s. A gay, trifling fop, a coxcomb†; the green woodpecker*; a parrot*.

Popish, pōpe'-ĭsh, a. Of or rel. to the pope or popery (in contempt); taught by the pope or his church (do.); papistic. H., ***pōp'ishly***, ***Poplar***, pŏp'-lăr, s. 25. A cert. tree. [ad. 91.

Pop'lin, -lĭn, s. A stuff made of silk and worsted.

Popliteal, pŏp-lĭt'-e-ăl, a. = ***poplit'ic***, -ĭk. Pert. to the ham or back part of the knee-joint.

Poppet, pŏp'-ĕt, s. One of the timbers used to support a ship or ves. in launching (tech.); a puppet*. [sev. species.

Poppy, pŏp'-e, s. A small flowering plant of

Populace, pōp'-ū-lĭse, -lăs—Wa., -lēs—K., s. = ***pop'ulacy***†, -lŭs-e. 18, 28, 45. The people; the com.'people; the vulgar; the multitude.

Pop'ular, -lăr, a. 25. Pert. to the people or the com. p.; general among the p., extensively prevalent; suitable or pleas. to p. generally; easily compreh., familiar, plain; beloved or confided in by the p.; ambitious, studious to please the p.*; vulgar, plebeian; that gives a penalty to the plaintiff or pursuer (leg.). H., ***pop'ularly***, 43, ad.; ***popularity***, -lăr'-ĭt-e (favour of the p.; also that wh. is inten. or adap. to obt. it*), s. 90.

Pop'ularize, -ĭze, vt. 35, 60. To make popular. H., ***pop'ularising***, p.; ***pop'ularised***, pp., a. 89.

Pop'ulate, -lāte, vt. To people; to furn. with inhab.:—vi. To breed p.; to propagate. H., ***pop'ulating***, p.; ***pop'ulated***, pp., a.†; ***pop'ulator***, 25, s.; ***popula'tion***, -shŭn (act or oper.; appr., the inhab. or people of any par. place, territ., or district; the state of a country with ref. to its numbers, &c.; v. su.), s. 89.

Pop'uline, -ū-lĭn, s. 18, 58. A neutral crys. subs. found in the root-bark of the aspen.

Pop'ulous, -lŭs, a. = ***pop'ulate***†. Full of people; numerously inhabited. H., ***pop'ulously***, 43, ad.; ***pop'ulousness***, ***populos'ity***†, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Porbeagle, por'-bēegl, s. 26, 45. A spec. of shark. [(entom.)

Por'cate, -kāte, a. = ***por'cated***, -ĕd. Ridged.

Porcelain, porse'-lĭne (pawrse'), pŏre'-se—J. & M., Wa., We., pŏrse'-lĭn—K., s. = ***porce'laine***, Fr. 26, 16. A fine spec. of earthenware, white, thin, and semi-transp.; China, China-ware†; purslain†. [or res. porcelain.

Porcellaneous, por-sĕl-lāne'-y'-ŭs, a. 26, 45. Of

Porch, pŏrch, s. 16. A roof suppor. by pillars bef. a doorway; an arched, flat, or ceiled vestibule at the entrance of a church or other large building (arch.); a portico; appr., the pmb. p. in Athens, where Zeno taught; h. ttg., the Stoic philosophy. [to swine; hog-like.

Porcine, por'-sīne, -sĭn—K., a. 26-8, 45. Pert.

Por'cupine, -kū-pīne, s. A rodent quadr. of the genus 'hystrix', cov. with erectile spines or quills. (zool.) H., ***por'cupine-fish***† (of the tropics), &c., s. 90.

Pore, pōre, s. Lit., a passage; appr., one of the minute interstices bet. the particles or molecules of matter wh. compose bodies (physics); one of the spiracles of the skin through wh. the perspiration is excreted (anat.). H., ***pōr'y***†, &c., a. (v. 1.) 90.—***Pore'blind***† = purblind.

Pore, vt. (†) To exam. (with *on*):—vi. To look with steady, continued atten. or appl.; to exam.; to rest in atten., to study (with *on* or *over*). H., ***pōr'ing***, -ĭng, p.; ***pored***, pp.; ***pōr'er***†, s. (v. s.) 89. [of the gilt-head kind.

Porgee, por'-jē, s. = ***por'gy***, -je. 26. A sea-fish

Poriform, pōre'-e-form, a. 16, 26. Res. a pore. (v. s.) [solution. (geom.)

Porime, pŏr'-ĭm-e, s. 26. A theorem of obvious

Porism, pŏr'-ĭzm—S., pō'-rĭzm—We., s. 16, 26; 35. A gen. deduction; a propos. affirm. the possib. of finding such cond. as will render a cert. problem indeterm., or capable of innum. solutions; the corollary to a proposition*. (geom.)

Poristic, po-rĭs'-tĭk, a. = ***poris'tical***, -ăl; ***porismatic***, -rĭz-măt'-ĭk, 35. Pert. to or depen. on a porism (q. v.).

Porite, pōre'-ĭte, s. (pl., ***pōr'ites***.) One of a cert. genus of corals. (mal.)

Pork, pōrk, s. 34. The flesh of pigs or swine; a hog (ludic.). H., ***pōrk'-eater***, ***pork'man*** (a p.-butcher), &c., s. 90.

Pork'er, -ĕr, s. = ***pōrk'et***, -ĕt. A young hog; a pig (par. one of mod. size).

Pork'ling*, -lĭng, s. A small young pig.

Porocele, pōr'-o-sēle, s. 26-8. A rupture from hard matter. (surg.) [duce callosity.

Porotic, po-rŏt'-ĭk, a. That wh. tends to in-

Porous, pōre'-ŭs, pō'-rŭs—K., S., Wa., We., a. 16, 34. Hav. pores; full of pores; light, spongy (in ea. opp. to *dense*). H., ***pōr'ously***, 43, ad.; ***pōr'ousness***, or ***porosity***, po-rŏs'-ĭt-e (state or qual. of being p.; the p. part or parts†), s. 91.

Porphyrise, por'-fēr-īze (v. 1.), vt. 26, 42; 60. To cause to res. porphyry; to levigate (chem.; pharm.). H., ***por'phyrising***, p.; ***por'phyrised***, pp., a.; ***porphyrisation***, -e-zā'-shŭn (levigation; &c.), s. 89.

Porphyritic, -ĭt'-ĭk (v. 1.), a. = ***porphyraceous***, -ā'-shŭs, 27-8. Pert. to, res., or composed of porphyry.

Porphyry, por'-fēr-e, -fe-re—S., We., s. = ***por'phyre***†, -fēr, -fēr-e—K. 26, 42. An extremely hard, variegated, felspathic rock, of a red or purple and white colour, freq. used in sculp., &c.

Porpoise, por'-pŭs, s. = ***por'pess***, -pĕs; ***por'pusz***. 26. The hog-fish, a cetaceous mammal com. in the Atlantic; h. fig., a fat, clumsy, unwieldy person†. [greenish; res. a leek.

Porraceous, pŏr-rā'-ah'-ŭs, a. 27-8. Green or

Porrect, -rĕkt', a. Exten. forth horizontally (as a part to meet someth. else.—zool.).

Porrection†, -rĕk'-shŭn, s. A stretching forth.

Porret, pŏr'-rĕt, s. 26. A scallion; also a leek*.

Por'ridge, -rĭj, s. 45. Broth (par., seasoned or thickened b.); also meal or flour boiled with water. H., ***por'ridge-pot***, &c., s. 90.

Porrigo, pŏr-rī'-go, s. Ringworm or scald-head. (L.)

Por'ringer, -rĭn-jĕr, s. The small coarse earthen vessel in wh. children eat porridge, milk, &c.

Port, pōrt *or* pŏrt, s. 16. A harbour, a haven, a safe station for ships and vessels; (from other roots) a gate or entrance; a port-hole; carriage, air, mien; a dark purple astring. wine from Oporto; the 'larboard' (naut.):—ad. To the larboard (naut.). Among the comp. are—***pōrt'-bar*** (of a port-hole), ***port-can'on***† (a sort of boot-top that cov. the

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kness), *port'-chargys* (on a ship or its cargo —comm.), *port-cray'on* (pōrt'—J. & M., We.; a crayon-holder; a pencil-case), *port'-hole* (the opening or embrasure in a ship's side for a gun), *port'-lid* (the l. or shutter of a port-hole), *port'-man*‡ (a burgess of a cinque-port), *port'-rope* (to raise a port-lid), *port'-wine*, &c., s. (v. i.)

Port, vt. To carry in form†*; to put or turn (the helm) to the larboard (naut.). H., *pōrt'-ed* (also hav. gates), pp., a.; &c. 89.

Port'-fire, s. A mar. paper tube filled with a slow-burning mixture, used in lieu of a touch-match. (pyr.)

Port-fo'lio, s. = *port'fo'lio*. A large empty binding or case for holding loose papers, drawings, &c.; h. fig., the office or functions of a minister of state (France, &c.).

Portable, pōrt'-ābl, a. 16, 45. That may be carried; not bulky or heavy; manageable by hand; that may be easily conveyed from place to place; sufferable, supportable†. H., *pōrt'ableness*, or *portability*, -bil'-it-e (qual. of being p.; fitness to be carried), s. 91.

Port'age, -āj-c, s. 45. Posterage; carriage; a port-hole; a carrying place over land bet. navig. rivers.

Portal, pōrt'-al, a. The epithet of a system of veins, that send a pec. modif. of blood from the abdom. organs of digestion to the liver. (anat.).

Port'al, s. A gate or entrance; the arch or framework under wh. a door or gate opens; the lesser of two gates, at the entrance of a building, when they vary in dimen. (arch.).

Port'ance†, -ans, s. Deportment.

Port'ass†, -as, s. A portesse.

Port'ate, -āt, a. Placed athwart the escutcheon (as a cross.—her.).

Port'ative†, -ā-tiv, a. Portable.

Portcullis, pōrt-kūl'-is, s. = *port'cluse*. An assemb. of timbers joined and armed like a harrow, hung over a gate ready to slip down and close it ag. an enemy. (fort.) See *Pursuivant*.

Portcull'is, vt. To bar, shut up, obstruct (as with a p.); to furn. or arm with a portcullis. H., *portcull'ising*, p.; *portcull'ised*, -ist, pp., a. 89. [or court (= the *Sublime Porte*).

Porte, pōrt or pōrt, s. The Turkish governm.

Port-feuille, -fōl'-ye, s. 99. A port-folio. (Fr.)

Portend, por-tend', vt. 26. To indic. someth. future by signs; to betoken, presage, foreshow. H., *portend'ing*, p.; *portend'ed*, pp.; *portension**, -ten'-shūn, s. 89.

*Portent**, -tent', por'*—K., s. An omen; appa., an ill omen.

Portent'ous, -tus, a. Ominous; monstrous, prodigious, wonderful (in an ill sense). H., *portent'ously*, ad. 91.

Porter, pōrt'-ėr, s. (f., *pōrt'rėss*; *port'eress*.) 16. A door-keeper or gate-keeper, also one who waits at the door or in the hall to receive or carry messages, &c.; (from another root) one who carries burdens for hire; one who does the laborious work of a shop, warehouse, &c.; a sort. well-known dark-coloured malt liquor. H., *port'erly**†, -le (coarse; vulgar), a.; &c. 90.

Port'erage, -āj-c, s. 45. Money charged or paid for the convey. of goods by a porter; the bus. of a porter or door-keeper*.

Port'esse, -ės, s. A breviary or portable prayer-book.

Port'glaive†, -glāv-c, s. A sword-bearer. [(q. v.).

*Port'greve**, -grāv-c, s. = *port'grēve**. Portreve

Portico, pōrt'-e-ko, pōr-t'-ko—K., We., por' (pāwr)—J. & M., Wa., s. = *port'icus*†, L. 16, 26. Orig., a colonnade or covered ambulatory; (now more us.) an orn. projection supp. by columns placed bef. a building; = porch.

Portion, pōr'-shūn, s. 16, 36. A part; a part assigned; an allotm., dividend, share; state assigned; lot, fate, final state; part of an inheritance given or desc. to a child; a wife's fortune. H., *por'tionless*, a.; &c. (v. t.) 90.

Por'tion, vt. To divide; to parcel; to allot a share or shares; to endow. H., *por'tioning*, p.; *por'tioned*, -shūnd, pp., a.; *por'tioner*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Por'tionist, -ist, s. One who has an assd. allowance or who is supp. on the foun. of his college; the incumbent of a benefice wh. has more than one rector or vicar (eccl.).

Portland, pōrt'-land, a. Of or from the Isle of *Port'land*; named after the Port'land family. H., *Port'land-stone*, *P.-ōāse*, &c., s. 90.

Port'last, -last, -lāst—We., s. = *pōr'tvise*, -tiz. The gunwale of a ship.

Port'ly, -le, a. Grand or dign. in mien; bulky, corpulent. H., *port'liness*, s. 91.

Portmanteau, -man'-to, s. = *portmant'le*. 99, 45. The small leather case com. attached to a saddle beh. the rider; a valise.

Por'tvise, s. See *Portlast*.

Portrait, pōrt'-rāte, s. 16, 34. A picture or repr. of a person, par. of a face, taken from real life; also somet. spp. to the p. of an animal; fig., any vivid repr. or resemblance‡ (pictor. or verbal) :—vt. To portray†. H., *pōr'trāit pāinter*, *p. pāinting* (art or prac. of), &c., s. 90.

Portraiture, pōrt'-trāte-ūre, -trā-chūre—S., We., -trā-tūr*—K., s. 16. A portrait*; the art or prac. of drawing portraits.

Portray, pōrt-trā', vt. To paint or draw the likeness of any thing in colours; fig., to describe vividly in words; to adorn with pictures*. H., *pōrtray'ing*, p.; *pōrtrayed*, -trād', pp., a.; *pōrtray'er*, s.; *pōrtray'al*, -āl, *pōrtray'ment**, s. (v. su.) 89.

Portreeve, pōrt'-rēve, -rēv'—Br., s. The bailiff or chief magistr. of a port or maritime town.

Port'soken, -sōkn (-sōks-n), s. The municipal juris. embr. the parts of a town imm. without the gates.

Portuguese, pōrt'-tū-gēze, a. 30. Of or from *Pōrt'ugal*:—s. The people or the lang. of Portugal.

Porwiglet, por'-wigl, s. 45. A tadpole.

Pory†, pōr'-e, s. Porous. H., *pōr'inėss*†, s. 91.

Pose, pōze, s. 35. Any beast repr. as standing still, with all its feet on the ground (her.); a 'stuffing' or cold in the head†‖.

Pose†, vt. To puzzle; to put to a stand or pause; to puzzle or set by questions; to interrogate closely†. H., *pōs'ing*, p., s.; *posed*, pōzd, pp.; *pōs'er* (one who or that wh.; a puzzle), s. 89. [ed. 91.

Posing†, pōz'-ing, s. (v. v.) H., *pōs'ingly*†, *Posited*, pōz'-it-ėd, a. 36. Set; placed; ranged.

Position, po-zish'-ūn, s. 35-6. State of being placed (either with ref. to other obj., or to

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dif. parts of the same obj.); place, situation; manner of standing, or of being placed or arr.; attitude, posture; a principle placed, advanced, or laid down; the advancem. of any prin.; state of affairs, cond.; state in rel. to others, or to some subj.; a method of solv. problems by one or two suppositions and their errors (= '*rule of falset*'; '*rule of trial and error*'—arith.); state of a vowel placed bef. two consonants (L. gr.).

*Posi'tionar**, -āl, a. Pert. to or resp. position.

Positive, pŏz'-ĭt-ĭv, a. 35, 45. Prim., set, laid; expressed, direct, explicit; not implied; absolute, peremptory; absol., real, actual (opp. to *negative*); direct, express (opp. to *circumstantial*); confident; dogmatic; settled by arbitrary appointm. (opp. to *natural*); hav. power to act directly. H., *posi'itively*, 42, ad.; *posi'itiveness*, *positiv'ity*†, -ĭt-e, s. 91.—*Positive degree* = the simple or uncompared state of an *a.* (gr.):—*positive electri'city* = the e. wh. a body comt. above its nat. share; plus (+) or vitreous electr.:—*positive quantity* = an affirmative q., or one to be added (alg.).

Posi'tive, a. That wh. may be affirmed, reality; that wh. settles by absolute appointm.; that wh. affirms or asserts existence (gr.).

Posi'ture†, -ūre, s. 18. Posture. [ringer.

*Posnet**, pŏs'-nĕt, s. 35. A little basin; a por-

Possibly, pŏs'-ĭbl-je, po-sĭb'—K., s. 35, 42. That departm. of med. wh. relates to quan. or dosca. H., *possological*, -lŏj'-ĭk-ăl (pert. to), a.; &c. 90-1. [(Poland.)

Possolite, pŏs'-po-līte, s. A kind of militia.

Post, pōst, vt., vi. To dash about. (prov.)

Posse, pŏs'-e, s. A power†; a bomber† (per. of the populace).—*Posse cŏmitā'tus* = the civil power of a shire or county. (leg.) [L.]

Possess, pŏs-zĕs', pŏs-zĕs'—K., Sh., pŏs-sĕs'—We., vt. 26, 35. To have or to hold as an owner; to be or to make master of (com. with *of*; form. with *with*); to enjoy, to have or occupy actually; to hold or occupy without title or ownership; to seize, gain, obt.; to have power over (as an invis. agent or sp. —scrip.); to affect by some power. H., *possess'ing*, p.; *possessed*, -zĕst', pp.; *possess'or*, 25, s.; *posses'sion*, s. (v. i.) 89.—To *possess of* (v. su.):—to *possess with* = to furn. or fill with someth. perman., or to be retained.

Possession, pŏz-zĕsh'-ŭn, pŏs-sĕsh'-ŭn—We. (v. v.), s. The state of owning or poss., also that wh. is possessed; property; seisure; occupancy; land, estate, or goods owned (com. in the pl.); demoniac hall., madness, lunacy. [*possess'sioner*†, s.; &c. 89.

Possess'sion† (v. s.), vt. To possess of. H., *Possessive*, pŏs-zĕs'-ĭv (v. su.), a. 45. Pert. to or den. possession; hav. poss.; genitive (gr.). H., *possess'sively*, ad. 91. [*case*'. (gr.)

Possess'tor†, s. The genitive or '*possess'tive case*'

Posses'sory, -ŭr-e (v. su.), pŏs'-ĕs-sŭr-e—Jo., P., Sh., Wa., a. 35. Hav. poss.; affecting poss. (not prop.; as a suit—leg.).

Posset, pŏs'-ĕt, s. 35. Milk curdled with wine or any other slightly acid. liquor. [&c. 89.

Post'et†, vt. To curdle. H., *post'leted*†, pp., a.

Possible, pŏs'-ĭbl, a. 45. That may exist, be, or happen; that may be done; practicable; feasible; attainable; not contrary to the nature of things; not imposs., though improbable. H., *possi'bly*, -ĭb-le, ad.; *possi'bleness*§, *possibility*, -es-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Possu'm§, -tim, s. The opossum.—To *feign* or *act possu'm*† is, when caught, to pretend to be dead. (No. Amer.)

Post†, pōst, a. 16. Suborned; basely hired:—a. The suborned collectively. See *Knight*.

Post, a. Used in posting (as horses); hav. a post-office; worked by or hav. post-horses; posted or regis.; &c. (v. i.) [horses; hastily.

Post, ad. With rapidity or exped.; with post-

Post, s. Any upright piece of timber larger than a stake (used to supp. someth. else—arch.); a mil. station (either of a single soldier or of many), also he or those stationed there, or the place or ground occupied; any fixed place, station, or situation; place, office, employm.; a period, measure. or conveyance, as. speedy, officially empl. to carry letters, dispatches, &c.; a pub. letter-carrier; the mail; a writing-paper of a cert. size; a cert. game at cards†; poppy-wine†; an orn. shaped like a roll or wreathing (arch.; sculp.). Amongst the comp. of *post* (a., ad., s.) are—*pōst'-pāid* (hav. the postage paid), a.; *pōst-hāste'*† (with speed or expedition), ad.; *pōst'-bill* (a b. of letters mailed by a postmaster), *post'-boy* or *post'boy* (a b. or man who car. let., or who rides or drives p.-horses), *post'-chāplāin* (v. a. et v.—R.N.), *post'-chaise*, -shāze, or *post'-cōach* (a 4-wheeled carriage drawn by p.-horses), *post'-day* (on wh. the mail arrives or departs), *pōst'-hackney*† (a hired p.-horse), *post'-haster*† (h. or speed like the p. or a courier), *post'-horn* (the h. or trumpet com. used by &c.), *post'-horse* (a h. kept for p.), *post'-house* (a post-office†; a h. where p.-horses are kept for hire), *post'man* (a letter-carrier), *post'-mark* (the m. or stamp of the p.-o. on a letter), *post'master* (v. i.), *post'-office* (pub. o. for the recep. and transm. of letters, &c.), *post'-town* (a t. hav. a regul. p.-o.; a t. where p.-horses are kept*), a.; (to) *post'-mark* (as a let.), vt.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 93.

Post, vt. To fix on or to a post (i. e., in a pub. place or places; as a notice or adver., or a name with opprob. mention); h., to expose to opprob. by some pub. action; to set, place, station; to place in the post-office (as a let.); to register methodic. or for promotion; to carry or transfer from one book to another (per. a summary of accounts from the waste-book or journal to the ledger—book-k.); to send with speed†; to put off or delay† (com. with *off*):—vi. To travel with post-horses; h., to tr. with speed. H., *pōst'ing*, p., a.†; *post'ed*, pp., a.†; *post'er* (one who p.; a courier, &c.; a large printed bill or placard for posting), s.; *post'bills**, s.; *post'ing* (act &c.; transf. or regis. of accounts; trav. with p.-horses; &c.; v. su. et i.), s. 89.

Post-, pōst, pfx. After, afterw.; behind; subseq., since. (L.) H., *pōst-abdo'men* (the 5 posterior segments of the a. of hexapod insects—entom.; the tail of crustaceans—zool.), *pōst'-bill* (a p.-note), *post-dissei'sin* (leg.), *post'-entry* (a second or subseq. e.), *post-existence*, -ĕgz-ĭst'- (subseq. e.), *post'-fine* (a cert. f. due to the crown by prerog. —leg.), *post'-note* (a promissory-n. issued by a bank, and payable at some fut. specified

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date—comm.), *post-pōsition* or *postposition*, -zish'-ūn (a being put back or out of the regul. place), &c., &c., s. (v. i.) 69, 93.

Post-date' (pōst'—Wa., We.), vt. To date after the real time. H., *post-dāt'ed*, pp., a.; &c. 89. [*post'-fact*, s. 90-1.

Post'-fact, s. A fact occur. after another. H.,

Post-mortem, -mor'-tĕm, a. 26. After death:—s. An after-d. or p.-m. examination. (surg.) [L.] [marriage.

Post-nup'tial, -sh'ăl, a. Being or hap. after

Post-obit, -ō'-bĭt, -ŏb'-ĭt—We., s. After death:—s. A bond payable on the death of a person named therein (leg.); a post-mortem* (surg.).

Postage, pōst'-āj, s. 45. The price fixed by law for the conv. of a letter, &c., by post or pub. mail.

Postdiluvial, -l'ōōv'-y'ăl, a. = *postdilūv'ian*, -yăn. 18, 45. Being or hap. after the great deluge:—s. One who survived or who has lived since the great deluge.

Postea, pōst'-e-ă, s. The record returned by the judge, after verdict, of what was done in the cause. (leg.) [L.]

Posterior, pŏs-tēr'-e-ŭr, -tĕ'-re-ŭr—S., Wa., s. 25, 56. Later, subseq. in time or place; coming after; hind or hinder, backward. H., *postēr'iorly*, 43, ad.; *posteriority*, -ŏr'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [of an animal.

Poste'riors, -ŭrz, s. pl. 35. The hinder parts

Posterity, -tĕr'-ĭt-e, s. Descendants; the race that proceeds from a progenitor; in a gen. sense, succeeding generations. [private.

Postern, pōst'-ĕrn, s. Back; being behind;

Post'ern, s. A back door or gate (appr., a small one—arch.); a private entrance; a small gate in the angle of the flank of a bastion or the curtain (fort.).

Post'fix, -fĭks, s. An affix. (gr.) H., *postfix'* (to affix), vt.; &c. 89, 90.

Posthumous, pŏst'-hū-mŭs, pōst'—P., a. = *pōst'hūme*†. 16-8, 31. Born or had after the death of either parent (as a child); published af. the death of the author (as a work); being af. one's decease (as fame). H., *post'hūmously*,

Postic†, pōs'-tĭk, a. Backw.; hinder. [a. 91.

Post'il, -ĭl, s. A marginal note; a homily read after the gospel (Ro. Cath.); the portico at the back of a temple (= *post'ĭum*, L.—arch.).

Post'il†, vt. To illustr. with m. notes or postils:—vi. To comment. H., *post'iller*†, s.; &c. 89.

*Post'illate**, -lāt, vt., vi. To illustr. or preach by expoun. Scrip., verse by verse, in order. H., (a) *post'illāter**, 25, s.; *postilla'tion**, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Postillion, pōst-ĭl'-yŭn—Ja., P., S., We., pŏs—J. & M., Wa., pōst-ĭl'—K., s. 25, 45. The rider on the 'near leader' of a trav. carriage or a post-chaise.

Postique, pŏs'-tēk, s. 99. An orn. of sculp. superadded to the orig. design.

Postliminious, pōst-le-mĭn'-e-ŭs, -y'ŭs†, a. = *postlimin'iar*, -yăr. Contrived, done, or exis. subsequently.

Postlimin'ium, -e-ŭm, -yŭm†, s. = *pōstlim'iny*, -ĭn-e. A return to one's own country, rights, or estate (per. of a person long lost or thought dead); a claim to property by such a person; restor. of persons and things to a former state when again coming under one's own gov. after a war (leg).

Post'master, s. The manager or superint. of a post-office; one who keeps or provides post-horses (the Contin.); a portionist or foun. scholar (Merton-col., Oxf.).—*Post'-master-gen'eral* = the ch. off. of the p. o. department. [noon.

Postmeridian, a. Being in or bel. to the after-

Postmeridian, s. = *post-meridian*, L. The afternoon. [sequent.

*Postnate**, pōst'-nāt, a. Lit., born after; sub-

Postpone, pōst-pōn', vt. 16. To put off to a fut. or later time; to adjourn, delay, defer; to set in value or impor. below someth. else* (with *to*). H., *postpōn'ing*, p.; *postponed'*, pp.; *postpōn'er*, s.; *postponement* (act of deferring; tempor. delay; &c.), s. 89.

Postpo'nence†, -ĕnse, s. Postponem.; dislike.

Postpositive, -pŏz'-, a. Placed after someth. else (as a word or particle.—gr.).

Postremote', a. = *post-remote'*. More remote in subseq. time or order.

Postscenium, -sēn'-e-ŭm, -yŭm†, s. 23, 45. The part of a theatre behind the scenes; the parascenium. (arch.) [L.]

Postscript, pōst'-skript, s. Someth. written after; a paragraph added to a letter after the signature; an add. to a book, &c. H., *post'scripted* (added in or cont. a p.), a. 90.

Postulant, pŏs'-tū-lănt, -chū—Wa., pōst'-ū—We., s. 36, 18. A candidate. (v. i.)

Post'ulate, -lāte, -chū—Wa., s. = *postŭla'tum*, L. (pl., *post'ŭlates*, E.; *postula'ta*, -tă, L.) 36, 18. A proposition of wh. the truth is 'demanded' or assumed for the purp. of fut. reasoning (log.; phil.); someth. to be assumed or taken for granted, a self-evident problem (geom.).

*Post'ulate**, vt. To beg or assume without proof; to invite, to require by entreaty; to assume, to take without positive consent. H., *post'ulāting**, p.; *post'ulated**, pp.; *postula'tion*† (gratuit. assumption; supplic., intercession; suit, cause), s. 89.

Post'ulatory, -la-tŏr-e, a. 25. Assuming or assumed without proof.

Posture, pōst'-ūre, pŏs'-tūre—K., S., -chūre—Wa., s. 36, 18. Place, situation; volun. collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other; attitude, position (pa.; sculp.); state, cond.; disposition, frame. H., *post'ure-master* (one who teaches or prac. artif. p.), s.; &c. 90.

Post'ure, vt. To put into or cause to assume a posture; to place or dispose in a par. manner or for a par. purpose. H., *post'ūring*, p.; *post'ured*, pp. [ing after someth. else.

*Postventional**, pōst-vĕn'-shŭn-ăl, a. 36. Coming

Posy, pō'-ze, s. 35, 43. A poetic motto or short conceit inscr. on a ring; a bunch of flowers; a nosegay.

Pot, pŏt, s. A ves. or utensil of dif. shapes, com. deeper than broad, used for var. dom. and other purp.; a mug; the quan. cont. in a pot (i. e., a quart); pot-paper:—pl. The pewter qt., pint, and ½-p. cups or meas. of a 'public-house'†. H., *pot'-bellied*† (hav. a protub. b.), *pot-val'iant*, -yănt (v. over the cup, or from liq. only), a.; *pot'-ăle* (the refuse grains of a brewery or dist.—prov.), *pot'-belly*† (a protub. b.), *pot'-boy* or *pot'boy* (a tavern menial; the b. or man who carries out beer, collects p., &c.), *pot-compan'ion*† (a c. in

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drinking), *pot'-gun*†(a pop-gun), *pot'-hanger* (a pot-hook), *pot'-herb* or *pot'herb* (any esculent veg., par. a h. used to flav. soups, stews, &c.—cook.), *pot'-hook* or *pot'hook* (fig., a charac. res. a p.-h.; an ill-formed or scrawling letter), *pot'-house* or *pot'house* (a low drinking-h.), *pot'-lid*, *pot'-luck*† (what may chance to be provided, par. for dinner), *pot'-man* or *pot'man* (a pot-companion†; a pot-boy), *pot'-metal* (an alloy of copper and lead; the m. of wh. iron pots are made§), *pot'-paper* (a cert. small-sized p.), *pot'-stone* (a kind of steatite), &c., s. (v. I.) 90.—To *go to pot*§ = to be destr., ruined, or wasted.

Pot, vt. To preserve seasoned (as meats) in pots; to put in pots; to put in casks, &c., to drain (as sugar—tech.):—vi. To be given to drinking†. H., *pott'ing*, p., a.†; *pott'ed*, pp., a.; *pott'er* (v. I.), s.; *pott'ing* (act or process; also drinking, tippling†), s. 89.

Pot-pourri, po-pōōr'-rē, s. 99. A hotch-potch; a mixture of var. odorous flowers and other frag. subs. (perf.). [Fr.]

Potable, pō'-tăbl, a. 45. Drinkable; liquid. H., *pot'tableness*, *potabil'ity*†; s.; &c. 91.

Po'table, s. Someth. drinkable.

Pot'age, s. Pottage (q. v.).

*Pot'ager**, -ă-jĕr, s. A porringer.

Potamology, pŏt-ă-mŏl'-o-je, s. A treatise or discourse on rivers.

Potance, pō'-tănse, s. 28. The stud in wh. the lower pivot of the verge is placed. (watch-w.)

Poterge, -tĕr'-ge, s. A W. I. pickle.

Potash, pŏt'-ăsh, s. = *pot'ashes*, -ĕz, s. pl. The alkaline matter obt. by lixiviating the ashes of wood; impure carbonate of potassa; potassa†. (v. i.)

Potassa, po-tăs'-ă, s. Potash; appr., pure or caustic potash (chem.; v. i.). [L.]

Potass'ium, -e-ŭm, -yŭm—K., s. 45. The pec. metal of wh. potassa is the hydrated oxide.

Potation, po-tā'-shŭn, s. A drinking or drinking-bout; a draught.

Potato, -tā'-to, s. (pl., *pota'toes*, -tōze.) The well-known root or tuber of a plant of like name. [drinking.

Potatory, pō'-tă-tŏr-e, s. 25. Of or rel. to

Potch, pŏtch, vt., vi. To push or thrust†; to poach*§ (cook.).

Poteen, po-tēn', s. Irish whisky. [denum.

Potelet, pō'-te-lĕt, s. 25. Sulphuret of molyb-

Po'tence, -tēnse, s. A cross with crutch-like ends. (her.)

Potent, pō'-tĕnt, a. Powerful, energetic, efficacious (phys. or mor.); cogent, forcible; hav. great auth. or dominion. H., *po'tently*, ad.; *po'tentness*†, *po'tency*, -tĕn-se, s. 91.

Po'tent†, s. A potentate; a staff or crutch.

Po'tentate, -tĕn-tāte, s. A monarch, prince, or sovereign. H., *po'tentacy*†, -tăs-e (sovereignty), s. 90.

Potential, po-tĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 36, 27. Able to impress on us the ideas of cert. qual., though they are not inherent in the thing; exis. in possibility, not in act; den. the 'mood' that expr. possib. or liberty, power, will, or oblig. (gr.); efficacious, powerful*. H., *potent'ially*, 43. ad.; *potentiality*, -sh'ăl'-ĭt-e (-she-ăl'—K., S., Wa.), s. 91.

Potent'ial, s. Any thing possible.

Potestative†, -tĕs'-tă-tĭv, a. 45. Authoritative.

Pother, pŏth'-ĕr, pŭth'-ĕr†—P., Wa., s. 38. Bustle, confusion, tumult*† (v. v.); a suffocating cloud†.

Poth'er†, vt. To tease, harass, perplex; to puzzle:—vi. To make a pother. H., *poth'ering*†, p.; *poth'ered*, pp. See *Bother*.

Potion, pō'-shŭn, s. A draught (par. in med.); a dose. [of a broken pot.

Potsherd, pŏt'-shĕrd, s. = *pot'shard**. A fragm.

Pott'age, -ăje, s. 45. Any thing boiled for food; porridge; appr., a savoury mess of meat and veg. boiled tog. (cook.).

Pott'er, -ĕr, s. One whose trade is to make earthenware. H., *pott'er's-clay*, &c., s. (v. I.) 90.

Pott'er†§, vi. To be busily or 'fussily' engaged about trifles; to pother. H., &c. 89.

Pott'ern, -ĕrn, s. The epithet of an ore used in glazing. (pot.)

Pottery, pŏt'-ĕr-e, s. Vessels or utensils made of clay; earthenware; also the place where they are manuf.; a potter's work-shop:—pl. (the) *Pott'eries*, -iz, the district in Staffordshire in wh. the manuf. of earthenware is more esp. carried on.

Pottle, pŏt'l, s. 45. A dry meas. of 2 quarts; (now more us.) a small conical (quart) basket for fruit; a tankard†. [tipsy.

Pot'silent†, -ĭ-lĕnt, pō'-tu—S., a. Drinkable;

Potwalloper†, -wŏl'-ŭp-ĕr, s. 11, 25. A voter whose qualif. is 'boiling a pot' (i.e., living) within a borough†.

Pouch, powch, s. 23, 29. A small bag; a pocket; a protub. belly, a paunch (ludic.); the bag or sac of an animal (as a pelican or monkey). H., *pouched*† (hav. a), *pouch'y*§ (pouched; pouting), *pouch'-mouthed*†§(blubber-lipped), a.; &c. 90.

Pouch, vt. To pocket, to save*; to swallow† (as fowl); to pout†§. H., *pouch'ing*†, p.; *pouched*†, pp., a. (v. a.) 89. [black tea.

Pouchong, pōō-shŏng', s. A superior kind of

Poudrette, -drĕt', s. 99. Dried night-soil, also a manure of wh. it forms the charac. part. (Fr.) [cloth.

Poul-davis†, pōl'-dā-vĭs, s. A var. of sail-

Poule, pōōl, s. 99. The stakes or pool (q. v.). [Fr.]

Poulp, pōōlp, s. = *poulpe*, Fr. 99. Pulp; appr., an 8-footed mollusk of sev. spec. (as the paper-nautilus.—mal.).

Poult, pōlt, s. A young chicken (par. of a turkey); a pullet; a pout (fish or bird).

Poulterer, pōl'-tĕr-ĕr, s. = *pōulter*†. One who sells slaughtered poultry.

Poultice, pōl'-tĭs, s. 28. A soft moist composition, somet. medicated, applied by means of a piece of cloth to sores, tumours, &c.

Poul'tice, vt. To apply a poultice to. H., *pōul'ticing*, -tĭs-, p.; *pou'ticed*, -tĭst, pp., a. 89.

Poultry, pōl'-tre, s. Domestic birds reared for the table, and for their eggs, feathers, &c.

Pounce, pownse, s. 23, 28. The claw or talon of a bird of prey; someth. used to prep. a surf. (par. of parchm.) for being wr. on, or to prevent ink from spread. after erasures (orig., powdered pumice-stone; now us., p. sandarac, p. cuttlefish-bone, or whiting); also coloured powder sprinkled over pricked papers in draw. patterns; cloth worked in eyelet-holes*. H., *pounced* (hav. p. or talons; v. I.), a.; *pounce'-box* (a b. with a perfor. lid, for holding and sprinkling p.), s. A *poun''cet-box*† (-ĕt-) was a like box for perfumes.

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Pounce, vt. To seize; to perforate; to work in eyelet-holes*; to sprinkle or rub with pounce:—vi. To fall on and seize with talons (fol. by *on* or *upon*; prim., vt.); to apply pounce†. H., *pounc'ing*, -ing, p.; *pounced*, pownst, pp., a. 89.

Pound, pownd, s. 23. A standard weight (= 16 *oz.* or 7000 *grains* 'avoir.' or 'imperial'; 12 *oz.* or 5660 *gr.* 'Troy' and 'apoth.-w.'); a money of account (= 20*s.* or 240*d.* sterling); (from another root) an enclosure or place appr. for beasts found trespassing or straying; a pin-fold, a green-yard. H., *pound'-keeper*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.—*Pound-foot'ish*† = negligent in the care or use of large sums.

Pound, vt. To shut up or confine in a pub. pound; to bruise or pulverise by beating with a pestle; to beat or strike (as with someth. heavy). H., *pound'ing*, p., a.†, s.; *pound'ed*, pp., a.; *pound'er*†, s. (v. i.) 89.

Pound'age, -ĭj, s. 45. Sum deduc. or charge made for each pound; paym. rated by the weight or by the value; confinem. of cattle in a pound, or the toll for it; a cert. subsidy to the crown on exports†.

Pound'breach, -brēchs, s. = *pound'-brēach*. The breaking of a pub. p. to release beasts in it. (leg.)

Pound'er, -ẽr, s. A pestle or beater; he or that wh. has or carries pounds (as a cannon); a large heavy pear; a pound-keeper†. (v. v.)

Poupée, pōō'-pā, s. 99. A doll, a puppet, a baby; a milliner's block. (Fr.)

Pou'peton, -pē-tĭn, s. A puppet; a poupée; (Fr., pōōp-tŏng, 99) hashed meat (cook.).

Pou'pier, -pĭks, s. pl. A dish made of veal cutlets and slices of bacon. (cook.)

Pour, pōrs *or* pō'ẽr, pō'-ẽr—K., pōōr*—P. (v. i.), powr*§—Ke., P., Sh., Wa., vt. 16, 23. To let or cause to flow (as a liq. in a stream) either out of a vessel, place, or receptacle, or into it; to emit; to give vent to; to discharge in a contin. stream; to send forth; to throw in profusion or with overwhelm. force:—vi. To flow; to issue forth in a contin. stream or succes. of parts; to move or rush tumul. (as a current or a crowd). H., *pour'ing*, p., a.†; *poured*, pōrd, pp.; *pour'er* (he or that), s. 89.

Pourpar'ty, pōōr-, s. 20. A share or sharing (as of the parceners of an estate.—leg.).

Pourpresture, -prēs'-tūre, s. 36, 18. A wrongful encroachm. on or enclos. of land. (leg.)

Pout, powt, s. 23. A cert. sea-fish, also a bird; a poult†; a fit of sullenness†.

Pout†, vi. To thrust out the lips (as in sullenness, contempt, or displeas.); to look sullen; to jut or shoot out; to hang or be prominent. H., *pout'ing*†, p., a.; *pout'ed*†, pp.; *pout'er*† (appr., a powter, q. v.), s.; *pout'ing*† (appr., childish sullenness), s. 89.

Pout'ing†, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *pout'ingly*†, ad. 91.

Poverty, pŏv'-ẽr-tē, s. Destitution of property or conven. means of subsistence; indigence, necessity, want; barrenness, insufficiency, meanness, defect (as of intel., sentim., orn., or words). H., *pov'erty-struck*†, a.; &c. 90.

Powder, pow'-dẽr, s. 23. Dust; any dry subs. finely comminuted; appr., gunpowder; hair-powder. H., *pow'dery*, -e (friable; dusty; sprinkled with or res. p.), a.; *pow'der-flask* or *pow'der-horn* (in wh. gunpowder is carried by sportsmen), *pow'der-monkey* (a boy that car. p. to the gunners—R.N.), &c., s. 90.

Pow'der, vt. To reduce to dust or fine particles; to comminute; to pulverise; to sprinkle with powder; to salt or corn* (as meat):—vi. To come with tumult or violence†§. H., *pow'dĕring*, p.; *pow'dĕred*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.—*Pow'dering-tub*'* = a salting-tub, a standard.

Pow'dike, -dīke, s. A fen or marsh dike. (prov.)

Power, pow'-ẽr, pewer—S., pow'ŭr—K., Wa., s. 23, 13. Poss. power; worked by mech. p. (par. by steam or water.—†; or tech.).

Pow'er, s. The faculty of doing, acting, operation, causing, or prod.; ability, capacity, strength; force; momentum; energy; reach; appr., animal strength; faculty or energy of mind; ability (nat. or mor.); command; influence; rule, auth., dominion; governm.; a sov., a potentate; one invested with auth. or power (civ., leg., mil., or eccl.; freq. in the pl.); any being, agent, or thing (phys., spir., nat., or supernat.) poss. p. or infl.; a divinity; a celes. or invis. being; a mil. or naval force, a host (com. in pl.); the product arising from the continued mult. of a quan. or num. into itself (i.e., the square = the 2*nd* p.; the cube = 3*rd* p.; &c.—arith.; alg.); a reservation in a conveyance, &c. (leg.); that wh. produces or tends to prod. motion, the mov. force of a body or an engine (mech.); magnifying degree or strength (opt.); right or privilege, viol., force, compul. (scrip.); a great quan. or number§. H., *pow'erful*, &c., a.; *pow'er-loom*, *pow'er-press*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.—*Pow'er of attorney* = a wr. instr. or auth. by wh. one party empowers another to act for him (leg.).

Pow'erful, -fōōl, a. 21. Hav. great power (in any sense); mighty, potent; strong, intense; forcible; cogent; influential; effec., efficacious. (v. s.) H., *pow'erfully*, 43, ad.; *pow'erfulness*, s. 91.

Pow'erless, -lĕs, a. Destitute of power; weak; impotent. (v. s.) H., *pow'erlessly*, ad.; *pow'erlessness*, s. 91.

Powldron, powl'-drŏn, s. 23-5. That part of armour wh. covers the shoulders. (her.)

Powter, powt'-ẽr, s. = *pout'er*. 23. A var. of the dom. pigeon with an inflated breast.

Pow'wow, s. 23. A priest or conjuror; also conjuration and dancing for the cure of diseases. (No. Amer. Ind.)

Pox, pŏks, s. (orig., s. pl.) 40. Prim., pocks or eruptive pustules (as in *small-pox*, &c.); syphilis§.

Poy, poy, s. 22. A rope-dancer's pole.

Pose, vt. See *Poze*.

Pozzuolana, pŭz-zōō-o-lä'-nä, s. 99. A volcanic ash from Pozzuoli (pōt-sōō-ō'-le), near Naples, empl. as a hydraulic cement.

Praam, prām, s. A flat-bottomed boat or lighter. (Holl., the Baltic, &c.)

Practic†, prăk'-tĭk, a. Practical; skilful, artful.

Prac'ticable, -te-kăbl, -tĭk-ăbl—K., s. 45. That may be done or effected by human means (i.e., by the m. given, or wh. may be applied); that may be practised, used, or followed; performable; feasible; passable (as a road); tractable, manag.†; assailable, fit to be assailed (mil.). H., *prac'ticably*, 43, ad.; *prac'ticableness*, *practicability*, -kā-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Prac'tical, -tĭk-ăl, a. That is or may be done

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or acted (opp. to *speculative*); pert. to or fit for practice or active use; operative; that reduces his knowl., opin., or theories to actual use (as a person); derived from prac. or experience (as knowl.). H., *prac'tically*, ad.; *prac'ticalness, practicality*†, s. 91.—*Practical joke*‡ = a trick played on another, us. to the injury or annoy. of his person.

Practice, präk'-tis, s. 28. Freq. or customary actions (par. of a sim. kind or in a like employm.); the habit of doing any thing; use, customary use; actual performance (in opp. to *speculation* or *theory*); exercise of any prof. (par. of med. or surgery); freq. use; exercise for instruction or discipline; method or art of doing anything; dexterity acquired by use or repetition‡; habit; custom; usage; skill or dexterity in managem. or contrivance* (us. in an ill sense); artifice, stratagem†; a cert. rule of arith. (from its gen. utility; v. v.).

Practise, präk'-tis, vt. = *prac'tice* (We.). 59. To do or perform freq. or habitually; to do actually (not merely to profess); to use or exercise any prof. or art (par. med., surg., or law); to use or exer. for instruc., discip., or dexterity; to influence by artifice; to commit, to perpetrate‡; to use†:—vi. To do cert. acts freq. or customarily; to have or to form a habit; to exer. any employm. or prof.; to experiment (fol. by *upon*); to use or empl. medical methods; to transact or negotiate secretly*; to try or use artifices; to use evil arts or stratagems. H., *prac'tising* (actually eng. in any prof. employm., *a.*), p., a.; *prac'tised*, -tist (hav. had much pr., *a.*), pp., a.; *prac'tiser* (one who pr.; a practitioner*), *prac'tisant*†, -tiz-ănt (a practiser; an agent), s. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Prac'tique, s. Pratique. (v. i.)

Practitioner, -tish'-ün-ĕr, s. 36. One who is engaged in the actual exer. of any art or prof. (par. law or med.); one who does any thing custom. or habitually; (in an ill sense) one who prac. sly or dang. arts‡.

Pre-, pre *or* prē, pfx. 99. Before. (L.) 88. [For words omitted below see under *Pre-*.]

Pre-adamite, -ăd'-ăm-ītz, s. An inhab. of the earth bef. Adam.

Præcipe, prēs'-e-pe, s. A writ to a defendant comman. someth. to be done, or req. a reason for neglec. it, thus giv. him the choise to redress the injury or to stand the suit. (leg.) [L.] [should be previously known.

Præcognita, pre-kŏg'-nit-ă, s. pl. Things wh.

Præcordia, -kord'-e-ă, s. 26, 45. The fore part of the chest. (anat.) [L.]

Præfect, prē'-fekt, s. Lit., one set over others (a name given to var. Rom. functionaries, par.—); a warden of a city; afterw., a perman. municipal magistr.; and subseq., a gov. of a province; also a mil. officer who comman. the cavalry of a legion. (anc. Rome.) See *Prefect*.

Præmunire, prēm-ū-nī'-re—K., We., prē-mu—S., s. 18, 99. The offence of contempt or disregard of the king or his governm. (par., the introd. of papal or other for. auth. into Eng., or refus. to take the oaths of alleg. and suprem.), also the writ founded on it, or the penalty incurred by it. (leg.) [L.] See *Premunire*, &c.

Prænomen, pre-nō'-mĕn, s. The first name, or that by wh. indiv. of the same fam. were distng. (= mod. 'Christian name'; the 2nd n. being the *'nomen'*, dist. the 'gens' or 'clan'; and the 3rd, the *'cognomen'*, d. the house or fam. [= surname]; to wh. a 4th, the *agnomen*, der. from some d. peculiarity of char. or cond., was somet. added.—anc. Rome). [L.]

Prætexta, -tĕks'-tă, s. 46. The robe worn by boys until 17, and by females until marriage. [L.]

Prætor, prē'-tŏr, s. A magistr. or judge ranking next to the consuls (at first one only was elected, afterw. two, and still later sev.—anc. Rome). (L.) H., *prætō'rial, prætō'rian*, a.; *prætorship*, s.; &c. See *Pre-*.

Prætorium, -tōre'-e-ŭm, s. 46. The judgm. hall; the part of a camp in wh. the general's tent stood (mil.); also a patrician's seat or manor-house. (anc. Rome.) [L.]

Pragmatic, prăg-măt'-ĭk, a. = *pragmat'ical*, -ăl. Forward to intermeddle; impertin. busy or officious; rel. to some imper. pub. business or affair (v. i.); exh. the causes and conseq. of events (as a hist.—Germ. use). H., *pragmat'ically*, 43, ad.; *pragmat'icalness*, s. 91.—*Pragmatic sanction* or *p. rescript* = a pub. and solemn order or decree of the head or the legis. of a state (Eur. hist.).

*Pragmatist**, -măt-tist, s. A busybody.

Prairie, prāre'-e, prē'-re—K., We., s. = *prār'y*, -e. A vast grassy plain or savannah (Western U. S.)—The *prār'ie-dog* is a small burrowing rodent.

Praise, prāze, s. 35. Commendation bestowed (either by an indiv., or by many); approb. expressed; tribute or expr. of gratitude; a glorifying or extolling (as in worship); the obj., ground, or reason of praise; encomium; honour; panegyric; fame, renown; laud; plaudit, applause. H., *prāze'ful†* (laudable), *prāze'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Praise, vt. To bestow praise on; to expr. approb. of; to commend, laud, eulogize; to extol, expr. gratitude, or glorify (either in words or song); to give praise or do honour to; to celebr.; to applaud. H., *prāis'ing*, p.; *praised*, pp.; *prais'er*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Praise'worthy, -wŭr-thē, a. Deserv. of praise; commendable; laudable. H., *praise'worthily*, ad.; *praise'worthiness*, s. 91.

Prance, prānse, *prānse*—We., vi. 9, 26. To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle; to ride, walk, or move in a bounding, or a showy, ostentatious manner. H., *pran''cing*, -ing, p., a., s.; *pranced*, prānst, pp.; *pran''cer*†, s. 89.

Pranet†, prănģk, a. 45. Preliminary.

Prank‡, s. A wild flighty act; a capricious action; a ludic., mischiev., or merry trick; a frolic, a gambol; a freak. H., *prank'ish‡* (full of), a. 90.

Prank†, vt. To dress, adorn, or adjust showily or ostentatiously. H., *prank'ing*†, p.; *pranked*†, pp.; *prank'er*†, s.; *prank'ing*† (ostentatious display of dress), s. 89. [(min.)

Prase, prāze, s. Opaque massive green quartz.

Prasinous, prās'-in-tis, a. Grass-green; green like a leek. (bot.)

Prason, prā'sn—We., prā'-stin—K., S., s. 17, 45. A leek†; a sea-weed green as a leek*.

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Prate, prāte, s. Idle, trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity; chatter; tattle.

Prate, vt. To utter foolishly*:—vi. To talk much or carelessly, and to little purp.; to be loquacious; to babble, chatter, tattle. H., *prāt'ing*, p., a.; *prāt'ed*, pp.; *prāt'er*, s.; *prāt'ing*† (foolish, idle talk), s. (v. i.) 89.

Pra"ting, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *prāt'ingly*, ad. 91.

Pratique, prāt'-ik, -ēke—We., s. 99. Prim., practice; converse, intercourse (comm.); appr., a license or permis. to hold intere. or to trade after hav. performed quarantine (comm.; naut.) [Fr.]

Prattle, prāt'l, s. 45. Trifling talk; loquacity on trivial subjects; the conversation of young children.

Pratt'le, vi. To talk childishly; to be loquacious on trifling subjects. H., *pratt'ling*, p., a.; *pratt'led*, pp.; *pratt'ler*, s.; *pratt'ling* (act; &c.), *pratt'lement*† (prattle), s. 89.

Provity†, prāv'-it-e, s. Moral perversion; depravity.

Prawn, prāwn, s. 8. A sea-crustacean of the shrimp family, but somewhat larger.

Praxis, prāks'-is, s. 35. Use; practice; (more us.) an example or form for exercise or improvement.

Pray, prā, vt. To supplicate; to entreat; to ask with earnestness, rever., and humility (as in worship); to implore; to petition:—vi. To ask with earnestness or zeal (as for a favour, protec., &c.); to supplicate; to ask submissively; to address or petition Heaven in prayer or worship. H., *pray'ing*, p., a., s.†; *prayed*, prāde, 65, pp.; *pray'er* (one who; v. i.), s. 89.—To *pray in aid*, is to call in for help one who has an interest in the cause (leg.).

Prayer, prāre *or* prār, s. 6, 34. The act of praying, also the form of supplication used, or the thing asked for; earn. and solemn address to God; a formula of worship (pub. or priv.); the prac. of supplication; petition; entreaty; earn. or urgent request. H., *prayer'ful* (devotional; given to prayer), *prayer'less*, a.; *prayer'-book* or *prayer' book* (a b. cont. p. or formulæ of devotion), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Prayerful, prāre'-fōōl, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *prayer'fully*, ad.; *prayer'fulness*, s. 91.

Prayer'less, -lēs, a. (v. s.) H., *prayer'lessly*, ad.; *prayer'lessness*, s. 91. [*ingly*, ad. 91.

Pray'ing, -ing, a. Given to prayer. H., *pray'-*

Pre-, pre, pfx. The com. Eng. modif. of the Lat. præ-. It den. priority of time or rank, and is us. equiv. to (1) before, previous, previously, beforehand; or (2) above, surpassing, beyond, first or superior in, &c. 69, 92. [For formatives, &c., omitted below, refer to the words qualif. by the pfx. Many words orig. commen. with *præ-* (æ) are now wr. *pre-* (e), a few are spelled indif. with either, whilst those wh. are purely L. still retain the diphthong. In many cases the pfx. has lost its indiv. char., or the comp. has acq. by usage some pec. force of meaning wh.

Preaccusa'tion, s.‖ [req. a sep. notice.

Preach†, prēche, s. 29. A relig. discourse.

Preach, vt. To proclaim; to publish or utter in relig. discourses; to inculcate publicly (par. in sermons); to teach with earnestness:—vi. To pronounce a pub. discourse on a relig. subj., or from a text of Scrip.; to discourse or teach pub., as a preacher. H., *prēach'ing*, p., a.†; *preached* (prēecht; prēech'-ēd, *a.*), pp., a.; *preach'er* (appr., a minis. of the Gospel; v. i.), s.; *preach'ing* (act; also the discourse deliv.)‡, *preach'-ment*"† (a sermon; any discourse affec. solemn, in contempt), s. 89.

Preach'er, -ēr, s. (v. v.) H., *prēach'ership** (office of a p.), s. 90. [(contempt).

Preach'man"‡, -mān, s. 25. A preacher (in

Preacquaintance, -kwānt', s.:—*Preacquaint'ed*, a.‖

Preadam'ic (prior to Adam), a.:—*Pread'amite* (one who lived bef. A.), s.:—*Preadamit'ic* (that exis. bef. A.), a.‖ [tīn; s.‖

Preadministra'tion:—*Preadmonition*, -nish'-

Preadmon'ish, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Preamble, prē'-ām-bl—S., Wa., We., -ām'bl—Br., K., s. 45. Someth. previous or introduc.; a preface; an exordium; (more us.) the introduc. part of a statute wh. recites the reasons and intent of the law (legis.).

Pre'amble, vt. To preface; to introduce with previous remarks. H., *pre'ambling*, p.; *pre'ambled*, pp. 89.

Preambulary†, -bū-lār-e, a. = *preambulous*†, -lūs. Previous; introductory.

Preambulate, -lāte, vi.‖ H., &c. 89.

Preambulatory, a. Going before; preceding.‖

Preantepenult'imate", a. Den. the 4th syl. from the end of a word.

Preappoint', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Preapprehen'sion:—*Preassurance*, -sh'ōōr'-:—*Preaud'ience* (appr., right of previous a.; precedence at the bar—leg.); s.‖

Prebend, prēb'-ēnd, s. The share of the estate of a cathedral or colleg. church received by a prebendary; a prebendary†.

Prebendal, pre-bēnd'-āl, a. Pert. to a prebend.

Prebendary, prēb'-ēnd-ār-e, s. 25. An eccl. who enjoys a prebend; an officiating or residentiary canon. H., *preb'endaryship* (a resid. canonry), s. 90.

Precarious, pre-kār'-e-ūs, -kā'-re"—Wa., a. 34, 45. Uncertain, because depen. on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy, or by no cert. tenure; uncert., dependent, equivocal*†. H., *precār'iously*, 42, ad.; *precār'iousness*, s. 91.

Precative, prēk'-ā-tiv, a. = *prec'atory*, -tōr-e. 28, 25. Suppliant; beseeching.

Precaution, pre-kâw'-shūn, s. 8. Previous caution or care; preventive measures.‖

Precau'tion, vt. To warn or advise beforehand.‖ H., &c. 89.

Precau'tional, -āl, a. Preventive of mischief.

Precau'tionary, -ār-e, a. 25. Cont. or proc. from precaution; precautional.

Precau'tious, -sh'ūs, a. 36. Taking precautionary measures.‖ H., &c. 91.

Precedaneous", prēse-e-dāne'-e-ūs, pre-se—We., a. 28. Previous; antecedent.

Precede, pre-sēde', vt. 28. To go before in the order of time; to go bef. in place, rank, or impor.; to cause to go before*. H., *precēd'ing*, p., a.; *precēd'ed*, pp. (v. i.) 89.

Precedence, pre-sēd'-ēnse, s. = *precēd'ency*, -ēn-se. 28. The act or state of going or being bef. in rank, digu., or impor., or the place of honour; appr., relative rank accor. to the etiquette of society. (v. s.)

‖ *Pre-* (1) = *before, previous, beforehand, &c.* See above.

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Precedent, -sēd'-ĕnt, a. Going bef. in time; former; antecedent; previous. H., *precēd'ently*, 43, ad.; *precēd'ence* or *precēd'ency* (act or state of; v. su.), s. 91.

Precedent, prē'a'-e-dĕnt, s. 28. Someth. done or said (i. e., 'going before') that may serve as an example or rule in 'following' times or practice; any thing done bef. of the same kind; a defined auth. or decision to be fol. in sim. or analogous cases (leg.; eq.).

Precedented, prē'a'-e-dĕnt-ĕd, a. 36. Hav. a precedent; authorised by example. H., *prē''cedentedly*, ad. 91.

Precellence†, -sĕl'-ĕnse, s. Excellence.

Precentor, pre-sĕn'-tŏr, -sĕnt'-ŭr—K., s. 25. The leader of the choir of a cathedral (ch. of Eng.); the leader of the psalmody (Sco. ch.). H., *precen'torship* (his empl. or office), s. 90.

Precept, prē''-sĕpt, prē'a'-ĕpt—Ke., s. 28. = *precep'tion*†, -shŭn. Lit., that wh. must be first taken as an auth. or rule of action; appr., a rule or direction authoritatively given (par. resp. moral conduct); a mandate; a doctrine, prin., or maxim; the wr. warrant of a magistr. (leg.). [cepts.

Preceptial†, -ĕp'-sh'ăl, a. 36. Cons. of pre-

Precep'tive, -tĭv, -sĕpt'-ĭv—K., a. 45. Cont. or giv. precepts; directive; didactic.

Preceptor, -sĕp'-tŭr, -tŭr—S., Wa., -ĕpt'-ŭr—K., s. (f., *precep'tress*.) 25. A teacher, an instructor; restric., the t. of a school; an elemen. work; the head of a preceptory (v. i.). [ceptor.

Preceptorial, -tōrz'-e-ăl, a. 45. Pert. to a pre-

Precep'tory, -tŭr-e, a. 25. Giv. precepts.

Precep'tory, s. A manor or estate div. into benefices poss. by the more emin. Knights Templar, whom the grand-master created and styled '*Præceptores Templi*'.

Precession, pre-sĕsh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of going before.—*Precession of the equinoxes* = the slow but contin. advance of the equinoctial points westw. (ast.).

Precinct, prē''-sĭngkt, -sĭngkt'—Wa., s. 45. Outward limit, boundary; a territorial district or division.

Precious, prĕsh'-'ŭs, a. 27-8. Of great price, value, or worth; costly; very valuable; highly esteemed; worthless, contemptible‡ (iron.). H., *prē''ciously* (prĕsh'-), ad.; *prē''ciousness*, *prēcios'tēē*† (pre—Wa., We.), s. 91. [*cipe*.

Precipe, prēs'-e-pe, prē'-se—S., s. See *Præ-*

Precipice, prĕs'-e-pĭs, -ĕp-ĭs—K., s. 26. A headlong steep; an abrupt fall or descent in the surface of land, perpendic. or nearly so; any steep or sud. descent (lit. or fig.).

Precipient, pre-sĭp'-yĕnt, a. 45. Commanding; directing.

Precip'itable, -e-tăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *precipitability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e (qual. or state of), s. 91.

Precip'itant, -tănt, a. Falling headlong; rushing down with velocity; fig., hasty; rashly hurried; rashly or unexpec. brought on or hastened. H., *precip'itantly*, 43, ad.; *precip'itance*, -tănse, *precip'itancy*, -tăn-se, s. 91.

Precip'itant, s. Any thing (us. a liq.) wh. by contact or mixture causes the precipitation of someth. held in solution. (chem.)

Precipitate, pre-sĭp'-e-tāte, -ĭt-ăte—K., s. Falling, flowing, or rushing with steep descent; headlong; over or rashly hasty; incautious; violent. H., *precip'itately*, ad. 91.

Precip'itate, s. Any subs. wh. has sep., or has been 'thrown down' from its solution in a solid, and us. in a finely divided state. (chem.)

Precip'itate, vt. To throw headlong; to urge on violently; to hurry or hasten blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom or cause the sep. of (as a subs. in solution—chem.):—vi. To fall headlong; to hasten without just prepar.; to sep. and subside as a precipitate (chem.). H., *precip'itating*, p.; *precip'itated*, pp.; *precip'itator*, 25 (he who), *precip'itant* (that wh.; v. su.), s.; *precipitation*, -tā'-shŭn (act or oper.; rash hurry, blind haste; rapid movem.; that wh. is pr.; subsidence‡), s. 89.

Precip'itous, -tŭs (v. su.), a. = *precipitious*†, *pre-se-pish'-'ŭs*. 36. Very steep; abrupt, headlong; fig., dangerous, hazardous; hasty, rash, heady. H., *precip'itously*, 43, ad.; *precip'itousness* (steepness; rash haste), s. 91.

Precise, pre-sīse', a. 35. Lit., cut or pared beforehand; appr., exact, strict; hav. determinate limitations; definite, limited; nice, correct; punctilious; formal, finical.‖ H., *precise'ly*, ad.; *precise'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Precisian†*, -sĭzh'-'ăn, s. 35. One who limits or restrains; a methodist in relig. (—S.). H., *preci''sianism**, -ĭzm (prac. of a), s. 90.

Precision, -sĭzh'-ŭn, s. 35, 45. Exact limitation; exactness; accuracy; definiteness.

*Precisive**, -sī'-sĭv, a. 45. Nicely or exactly limiting.

Preclude, pre-kl'-ōōd', vt. 18. To shut out or hinder by anticipation; to hinder from access, poss., or enjoym.; to debar; to prevent from hap. or taking place. H., *preclū'ding*, p.; *precluded*, pp.; *preclusion*, -kl'-ōō'-zhŭn (act; state), s. 89.

Preclusive, -kl'-ōō'-sĭv, a. 18, 45. Tend. to preclude; hindering beforehand. H., *preclū'sively*, ad. 91.

Precocious, pre-kō'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Ripe bef. the proper or nat. time (app. only in a fig. sense to the ment. and bodily powers, and to persons); premature; forward. H., *precō'ciously*, 43, ad.; *precō'ciousness*, *precocity*, -kŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [foreh.), vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Precogitate, -kŏj'- (to consid. or contrive be-

Precognition, -kŏg-nish'- (previous knowl. or exam.; an exam. of witnesses bef. the prosec. of the offender.—Sco. l.):—*Precollec'tion*; s.‖ [pp., a.; &c. 89.

Precompose, -pōze', vt.‖ H., *precomposed'*,

Preconceit, -sēt' :—*Preconcep'tion*; s.‖

Preconceive, -sēv' :—*Preconcert'* (to c. beforeh.; to settle by prev. agreem.); vt.‖ H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Precon'cert (a prev. agreem.), s.:—*Precon-cert'ed*, a.:—*Preconcert'edly*, ad.‖ (v. v.) 91.

*Preconcertion**, -sĕr'-shŭn (v. v.):—*Precondemna'tion*:—*Precŏnsta'tion*†, -shŭn (proclamation, or a p.); s.‖

Preconsign, -sīne', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Preconsol'idated, a.‖

Precon'stitute, vt. :—*Precon'tract*, s.:—*Pre-contract'*, vt., vi.‖ H., &c. 89.

Precordial, pre-kord'-e-ăl, a. 26, 45. Pert. to the *præcor'dia* or parts bef. the heart.‖

Precursarily, -kŭrs'-ĭr-e-le, a. 25. In the manner of a precursor.

Precurse†, -kŭrse', s. A forerunning.

Precursor, pre-kŭrs'-ŭr, s. 25. He or that

‖ *Pre-* (1) = *before, previous, beforehand*, &c. See p. 518.

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wh. precedes and indicates approach; a forerunner; a harbinger.‖

Precursory, -kŭr'-sŏr-e, a. 25. Preceding; introductory; indic. someth. to follow:—s. An introduction*.

Predaceous, pre-dā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Predacious:—s. A pred. or carnivorous animal.

Preda'cious, -sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Living by prey.

Pre'dal, -dăl, a. Pert. to prey; prac. plunder.

Predatory, prĕd'-ă-tŭr-e, prē'-dă—S., a. 25. Plundering; charac. by p.; prac. rapine; hungry, rapacious, ravenous. H., *pred'atŏrily*, ad. 91.

Predecease, -sēs', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Predecessor, prēd-e-sĕs'-tŭr, s. 25. An ancestor; (more us.) one who has preceded another in the same office, place, or business.

Predecolored, -klŭrd', a.:—*Predelinea'tion*, s.‖

Predesign, -dīnē', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Predestinarian, pre-dĕs-tin-ăr'-e-ăn, a. 45. Pert. to or cons. in predestination:—s. One who holds the doctr. of predestination.

Predestinate, -dĕs'-tin-āte, a. Predestinated; foreordained.‖

Predes'tinate, vt. To preordain; to foredoom; to appoint beforehand, by irrevocable decree, either to salvation or to damnation (theol.); to predestine*:—vi. To hold the doctr. of predestination*. H., *predes'tinating*, p., a.‡; *predes'tinated*, pp., a.; *predes'tinator*, 25 (one who pr.; also a predestinarian*), s.; *predestina'tion*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Predestination, -ā'-shŭn, s. Preordination; appr., the doctr. or belief that God has from all eternity decreed whatever comes to pass, more esp., 'to deliv. from curse and damnation those whom he has chosen, and to bring them by Christ to everlas. salvation' (17th Art. of the Ch. of Eng.—theol.).

Predes'tine, -tin, vt. To decree beforehand; to preordain.‖ H., &c. 89.

Predeterm'inate, a.:—*Predetermina'tion* (that concurrence of God wh. determ. men in the perfor. of their actions, good or evil—schol. phil.), s.‖ 91.

Predeterm'ine, -in, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Predial, prē'-de-ăl, a. 45. Cons. of land or of farms, or attached or pert. to them; growing or issuing from land.

Predicable, prĕd'-e-kăbl, -ik-kbl—K., a. 45. That may be affirmed or attributed to. H., *predicability*, -kă-bil'-it-e, s. 91.

Pred'icable, s. One of the five things wh. can be affirmed of any thing (viz., genus, spec., diff., property, or accident.—log.).

Predicament, pre-dik'-ă-mĕnt, s. A category; one of the gen. heads or classes, under one or other of wh. every term may be arranged (viz., substance, quan., qual., rel., place, time, situation, poss., action, or suffering—log.); pop., class, kind; cond.; relative position; par. situation or state; a bad position, a dilemma‡.

Predicament'al, -ăl, a. Pert. to a predicament.

Predicant, prĕd'-e-kănt, s. One who affirms

Pred'icate, -kāte, a. Predicated. [any thing.

Pred'icate, s. That wh., in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the other term or subject (q. v.—log.).

Pred'icate, vt. To affirm one thing of another; to found or base‡ (as an argum.):—vi. To affirm; to comprise an affirmation. H., *pred'icating*, p.; *pred'icated*, pp., a.‡; *predica'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89. [tive.

Pred'icatory, -ŏr-e, a. 25. Affirmative; posi-

Predict, pre-dikt', vt. To declare beforehand someth. that is to happen; to foretel, prophesy, prognosticate.‖ H., *predict'ing*, p.; *predict'ed*, pp., a.; *predict'or*, 25, s.; *prediction*, -dik'-shŭn (act; also that wh. is p.; a prophesy; a prognostication), s. 89.

Predict'ive, -iv, a. 45. Foretelling; prophetic.

*Predigest'ion**, -yŭn (too hasty d.)‡:—*Predilec'tion*, -de-lĕk'-shŭn (prev. liking; fav. propens. of mind); s.:—*Predispo'sal*, -pō'-zăl (that or that wh. predisposes), s., s.‖

Predispose, -pōze', vt. To incline beforehand; to fit or adapt previously.‖ H., *predispŏs'ing*, p., a.; &c. 89.

Predominant, -dŏm'-in-ănt, a. Predominating; ruling; ascendant.¶ H., *predom'inantly*, 42, ad.; *predom'inance*, -ănse, *predom'inancy*, -in-se, s. 91.

Predom'inate, vt. To rule over:—vi. To prevail; to surpass in strength, infl., or auth.; to be superior or ascendant; to have controlling influence.¶ H., *predom'inating*, p., a.; &c. 89.

Predoom':—Pre-elect'; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Pre-em'inent, a. First in eminence; surpassing others (somet. in an ill sense).¶ H., &c. 91. [leg.), s.‖

Pre-emp'tion (act or right of first purchase—

Prem, prĕm, s. A forked instr. used in dressing cloth.

*Prem**, vt. To clean, compose, and arr. (as birds do their feathers). H., &c. 48, 89.

Pre-engage':—*Pre-es'timate*:—*Pre-estab'lish*:—*Pre-exam'ine*, -ĕgz-; vt.:—*Pre-exist'*, -ĕgz-, vi.‖ H., &c. 89.

Pre-exist'ent, -ĕgz- (exis. beforeh.), a.:—*Pre-exist'ence* (appr., exis. of the soul in some former cond., bef. its union with the body—Pythag. phil.):—*Pre-existen'tian*†, -ĕgz- (prev. esteem):—*Pre-expecta'tion*†; s.‖

Preface, prĕf'-ăse, -ĕs†, -ĭs—K., Sh., Wa., s. 28. Lit., someth. spoken before; appr., the introduc. remarks prfxd to a work or treatise, intend. to inform the reader of its plan, peculiarities, &c., but forming no part of them; an introduction; a premonitory address (wr. or spoken).

Pref'ace, vt. 67. Lit., to speak bef.; appr., to introd. by preliminary remarks; to face, to cover† (ludic.; in wh. sense com. pron. pre-flăs')‡:—vi. To say (or write) someth. introductory. H., *pref'acing*, p.; *pref'aced*, -ăste, pp.; *pref'acer**, s.; *pref'acingly*†, a. 89.

Pref'atory, -ă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Pert. to a preface; introductory. H., *pref'atŏrily*, ad. 91.

Prefect, prē'-fĕkt, s. A prefect (q. v.); a superintendent of a departm. of the kingdom, analogous to our sheriffs, but with far greater powers, poss. the actual disse. of its police, tog. with exten. powers of municipal regulation (France). H., *pre'fectship* (prefecture), s. (v. l.) 90.

Prefecture, pre'-fĕkt-ūre—Ja., K., S., Sh., We., prēf'-ĕk-tūre—P., Wo., -shūre—J. & M., Wa., s. 36, 18. The office or juris. of a prefect or prefect.

Prefer, pre-fĕr', vt. To regard or hold in higher estim. than someth. else; to honour or esteem above another; to advance or

‖ *Pre-* (1) = *before, previous, beforehand*, &c. ¶ *Pre-* (2) = *above, surpassing, first or superior to*, &c. See p. 518.

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promote (as to office or dign.); to raise or exalt; to bring, put forward, or exh. formally or solemnly (as a charge or indictm.); to offer or present ceremoniously (poet.). H., *preferr'ing*, p.; *preferred*, -frd', pp.; *preferr'er*†, s.; *prefer'ment* (act† ; state or place; v. i.), s.; &c. 89.

Preferable, prĕf'-ĕr-ĭbl, a. 65. Worthy to be preferred; more eligible, desirable, or excellent; of better qual. or kind. H., *pref'erably*, 42, ad.; *pref'erableness*, s. 91.

Pref'erence, -ĕns, s. 26. The act of preferring; the choice of one thing rather than another; the state of being preferred. (v. v.)

Preferment, pre-fĕr'-mĕnt, s. Advancem. to a higher office, dign., or station; a place of honour or profit; preference†. (v. v.)

*Prefident**, prĕf'-ĕ-dĕnt, a. Trusting previously. H., *pref'idence**, -dĕns, s. 91.

Prefig'urate†, -ĭ-rāte, vt. To prefigure. H., &c. 89. [vious figures, types, or similitudes.‖

Prefig'uration, -rā-tĭv, a. Shewing by pre-

Prefig'ure, -fĭgr, vt. To shew by antecedent representation, or by types or similitudes. H., &c. 89.

*Prefine**, -fīne' (to limit beforeh.), vt. :—*Prefinition*†*, prĕf-ĭn-ĭsh'-ĭn (prev. limitation), s.‖

Prefix, prē'-fĭks, s. 40. A letter, syl., or particle put at the beginning of a word to modify its signification. (gr.)

Prefix', vt. To put or fix bef. or at the begin. of someth. else; to set or appoint beforehand; to settle, to establish*. H., *prefixion*, -fĭk'-shŭn (-fĭks'-yŭn—K., We.), s.; &c. 89.

Prefloration, -flo-rā'-shŭn, s. The arrangem. of the floral envelopes bef. expansion. (bot.)

*Preform'**, vt.‖ [*of* a word. (gr.)

Preformative, s. A formative let. at the beg.

Prefulgency, s.¶

Pregnable, prĕg'-nă-bl, a. 45. What may be stormed or taken by assault or force; that cannot resist attack; fig., that may be moved, convinced, or shaken (as the feelings, affec., or opin.); expugnable. H., *preg'nably*, ad.; *pregnability*, -nă-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Pregnant, prĕg'-nănt, a. 80. Being with child or young (as, restric. to the former); breeding; impregnated; fig., fruitful, fertile; full of consequence; aboun. or teeming (as *with* results or produc.); full, swollen†; ready on occasion to give exis. to some feeling or passion*; plain, evident†; ready, witty, inventive†; impl. more than is actually expr. (as a *p. construction*—gr.). H., *preg'nantly*, 42, ad.; *preg'nancy*, -nănse (fig., inventive power), *preg'nancy*, -nĭn-se (state of being p.; v. su.), s. 91. [to depress.

Pregravate†, prē'-grā-vāte, vt. To bear down;

*Pregravitate**, vi. To descend by gravity.

*Pregust'ant** (tasting beforeh.), a. :—*Pregustā'tion* (a t. bef. another), s.‖ [be seized.

Prehensible, pre-hĕn'-sĭbl, a. 45. That may

Prehen'sile, -sĭl, a. = *prehen'sory*, -sŏr-e, 25, 45. Seizing; grasping; adapted or intended to seize or grasp (zool.). [hold. (v. a.)

Prehen'sion, -shŭn, s. 35. A seizing or taking

Preinstruct' : — *Prein'timate* : — *Prejudge'* (somet., to j. or condemn beforeh. or unheard); vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [judice.‖

Prejudicacy†, -j'ōō'-de-kă-e, s. 92, 18. Pre-

Preju'dicate, -kāte, a. Prejudged; prejudiced*.

Prejudicate, vt. To prejudge :—vi. To form a judgm. beforeh., or without due examination.‖ H., &c. 89.

Prejudicative, a. Fore-judging.‖ (v. su.)

Prejudice, prĕj'-ū-dĭs, prēd'-j'ōō-dĭs—S., -jŭ—Wa., s. 32, 18, 26. An opin. or judgm. formed beforeh., without due exam. or consid.; a previous bent or inclin. of mind (com. with *for* or *against*; somet. with *to**); prejudgm.; bias, prepossession; h. also, injury or wrong of any kind; mischief, hurt, detriment.

Prejudice, vt. To prepossess or fill with prejudice; to bias the mind of; to injure, hurt, impair. (v. s.) H., *prej'udicing*, p.; *prej'udiced*, -dĭst, pp., a. 89.

Prejudicial, -dĭsh'-ăl, a. 27-8. Hurtful, injurious, detrimen., disadvan.; tend. to obstruct or impair; prejudiced†. H., *prejudĭ'cially*, ad.; *prejudi'cialness*, s. 91.

Prelimexistledge, -mĕl'-ĭj, s.‖

Prelacy, prĕl'-ă-se *or* -ăs-e, s. The office or dign. of a prelate; episcopacy; the order of bishops; bishops collectively.

Prel'ate, -āte, -ăt—Ja., Wa., -ĭt—K., s. 6, 45. A bishop or archbishop. H., *prel'ateship* (office or dign. of), s. (v. i.) 90.

Prelatic, pre-lăt'-ĭk, a. = *prelat'ical*, -ăl. Of or rel. to prelates or to prelacy. H., *prelat'ically*, ad. 91. [of one above another.

Prelation†, -lā'-shŭn, s. Preference; a setting

Prelatist, prĕl'-ă-tĭst, s. An advocate for prelacy or episcopacy; a high-churchman. H., *prel'atism*, -tĭzm (his doctr.; also prelacy, episcopacy), s. 90. [18. Prelateship.

*Prel'ature**, -tūre, s. = *prel'aturship*†, -shĭp.

Prel'aty†, -te, s. Episcopacy.

Prelect†, pre-lĕkt', vt. To read a lecture or pub. discourse. H., *prelec'tor*, 25 (a reader, a lecturer), s.; *prelec'tion**, 36 (a lecture; reading), s.; &c. 89. [ing), s.‖

Prelibā'tion (foretaste; an effus. prev. to tast-

Preliminary, pre-lĭm'-ĭn-dr-e, (or) -e-nŭr-e—S., Wa., a. 25. That precedes the main discourse or business; introduc., preparatory; previous. H., *prelim'inarily*, ad. 91.

Prelim'inary, s. That wh. precedes; someth. preliminary; introduction; prelude.

Prelude, prĕl'-ūde—K., P., S., Sh., Wa., prĕl'-l'ōōde—J. & M., prē'-l'ōōde—We. (esa. in good use), s. 18, 27. A short flight of instr. music to prep. the ear for a longer piece, or for the movem. of a full concert; h. fig., someth. introductory, or someth. that shews what is to follow; someth. indic. a fut. event.‖

Prelude, pre-l'ōōd'—K., Wa., We., &c., prĕl'-ūde—S., vt. 18, 27; 67. To play a prelude to; to precede (as someth. introductory) :—vi. To serve as a p. or introduction (*to*). H., *prelūd'ing*, p.; *prelūd'ed*, pp.; *prelūd'er* (or prĕl'-ūder), s. [Prelusive.

*Preludious**, -l'ōō'-de-ŭs, -je-ŭs*—Wa., a. 45.

*Prelu'dium**, -de-ŭm, s. A prelude.

Prelu'sive, -sĭv, a. = *prelu'sory*, -sŏr-e, 45, 25. Previous; introductory; indic. that someth. of a like kind is to follow. H., *prelu'sively*, *prelu'sorily*, ad.; *prelu'siveness*, s. 91.

Premature, prē-mă'-tūre, -chūre—S., prē-mă-tūre'—K., Wa., We., s. 36, 18. Ripe bef. the nat. or proper time (lit. or fig.); happ., arriv., done, said, adopted, or undertaken

¶ *Pre-* (1)'= *before, previous, beforehand*, &c. ¶ *Pre-* (2) = *above, surpassing, first* or *superior to*, &c. See p. 518. 521

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bef. the proper time; being too soon or too hasty; unauthenticated (as a report).‖ H., *prem'aturely*, 43, ad.; *prem'aturenes*, *prematurity*, prē-mă-tūr'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Premed'itate†, pre-, a. Premeditated. H., *premed'itately*, ad. 91.

Premed'itate, vt. To think on or revolve in the mind beforeh.; to contrive, form, or conceive previously:—vi. To think before-[hand.‖ H., &c. 89.

*Premer'it**, vt.‖

Premices†, prĕm'-ĭs-ĭz, s. pl. First-fruits.

Premier, prĕm'-yĕr, prĕm'—We., prē'-me-ĕr—P., S., Wo., prĕm'-yār-e—K., a. 99, 45. First; chief. (Fr.)

Premier, prĕm'-yĕr (v. su.), prĕm'-yār-e—K., s. The first or ch.; appr., the 'prime minister' (Eng.). H., *prem'iership* (his office).

Premillenn'ial, pre-, a.‖ [s. 90.

Premise, prĕm'-ĭz, s. (pl., *prem'ises*.) An antecedent proposition (us. in pl.; v. l.).

Premise, pre-mīz', vt. 35. To explain or offer previously; to lay down as premises; to send bef. the time†:—vi. To state anteced. propositions. H., *premis'ing*, p.; *premised*, -mīzd', pp.; *premis'er**, s. 89.

Premises, prĕm'-ĭs-ĭz, s. pl. 35. Things premised; propositions antecedently supposed or proved; the first two propos. of a syllogism from wh. the inference or conclus. is drawn (log.); things premised or set forth in a deed, bef. the covenants, &c. (leg.); h. pop., a house or buil. and its adjuncts. See *Premise*. [mise (q. v.).

Prem'iss, -ĭs, s. (pl., *prem'isses**, -ĭz.) A pre-

Premium, prēme'-yŭm, prē'-me-ŭm—S., Wa., s. 45. Prim., a reward or recompense; appr., a prize offered for competition, or for some specific discov. or success in an enterprise; a bounty (par., someth. given to invite a loan, investm., or bargain); the sum paid to an underwriter or an office for insur. or assurance; the diff. in value above the orig. price or par (as opp. to *discount*—exch., stocks, &c.); any bounty or incentive (lit. or fig.). [(anat.)

Premo'lar, pre-, s. A bicuspid or false molar.‖

Premonish, -mŏn'-ĭsh, vt. To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.‖ H., &c. 89.

Premon'itive, -ĭt-ĭv, a. = *premon'itory*, -ŏr-e. Giv. previous advice or warning. H., &c. 91.

Premonstrants, -mŏn'-strănts, s. pl. An order of canons or monks orig. from Premontre.

Premon'strate†*, -strāte, vt. To shew beforehand.‖ H., &c. 89.

Premorse, pre-morse', s. 26, 35. Abrupt or

Premo'tion, s.‖ [ragged (as if bitten off—bot.).

Premunire, prĕm-ū-nī'-re—J. & M., K., We., pre-mū—S., prĕm'-ū—Ja., P., Wa., Wo., s. Præmunire (q. v.).

Premunitet, pre-mū-nīte', vt. To guard ag. or antic. objections; to fortify. H., *premunition**, -nĭsh'-ŭn, s.; &c. 89.

Premu'nitory, -ne-tŏr-e, a. 18, 25. Defining a penalty that may be incurred.

Prenomen, s. See *Præ-*

Prenom'inate (forenamed), a.:—*Prenom'inate*, *Prenom'tion*, s.‖

Prentice¶, prĕn'-tĭs, s. An apprentice (q. v.).

Pronunciation†, -nŭn-se-ā'-shŭn, s. The act of telling before.‖ See *Pronunciation*.

Preobtain', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Preoccupancy:—*Preoccupant*; s.‖

Preoccupate†, -ū-pāte, or *preoccupy*:—*Preoccu'inate*; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Preopin'ion, -yŭn:—*Preop'tion*:—*Preor'dinance*:—*Preordina'tion* (v. l.); s.‖

Preordain', vt.:—*Preor'dinate*†, a., vt. H.,

Prepaid†, -pād', pp., a.‖ [&c. 89, 91.

Prep'arate†, -d-rāte, a. Prepared.

Preparation, prĕp-a-rā'-shŭn, -ĕr-ā'—Wa., s. 10, 25. = *prepare'*†. The act or oper. of preparing, also the thing prepared; prov. measures of adaptation; state of being prep. or ready; ceremonious introduction*; accomplishm., qualif.†; part of an animal body prep. and preserved for subseq. observ. (anat.); a med. subs. fitted for imm. use (pharm.). See *Prepare*.

Preparative, pre-păr'-a-tĭv, a. 26, 45. Tend. or hav. the power to prepare, make ready, or qualif.; preparatory. H., *prepar'atively*, ad. 91.

Prepar'ative, s. That wh. has the power of prep.; that wh. is preparatory to someth. else; preparation.

Prepar'atory, -tŏr-e, a. 25. Previously neces., useful, or qualifying; introductory, previous, preliminary; antecedent and adapted to what follows; preparative. H., *prepar'atorily**, ad. 91.

Prepare, pre-pāre', vt. To render suitable or ready for some par. purpose, end, use, service, or state, by any means whatever; to fit, adapt, adjust; to form; to make by regular process; to qualify; to set, estab., appoint; to guide or direct (scrip.); to equip, to provide†:—vi. To make all things ready; to take the neces. prev. measures; to make one's self ready. H., *prepār'ing*, p.; *prepared'*, pp., a.; *prepār'er*, s.; *prepār'able**, a.; *prēpara'tion*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Prepared, -pārd', a. (v. v.) H., *prepār'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *prepār'edness*, s. 65, 91.

Prepay'†, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

*Prepense**, pre-pĕns', a. 35. Preconceived; premeditated; aforethought.

Prepense'†, vt., vi. To weigh, consid., delib., or conceive beforehand. H., &c. 89, 48.

Prepollent†, -pŏl'-ĕnt, a. Hav. super. gravity or power; predominant; prevailing.¶ H., *prepoll'ence**, -ĕnse, *prepoll'ency**, -se, s. 91.

Preponderant, pre-pŏn'-dĕr-ănt, a. Outweighing (lit. or fig.); hav. superiority of power, force, weight, or influence.¶ H., *prepon'derantly*, ad.; *prepon'derance*, -ănse, *prepon'derancy**, -ăn-se, s. 91.

Prepon'derate, -āte, vt. = *prepon'der*†. To outweigh (lit. or fig.); to overpower by stronger infl. or moral force:—vi. To exceed in weight; to descend (as the scale of a balance); to exceed in infl. or power; to incline to one side.¶ H., *prepon'derating*, p., a.; *prepon'derated*, pp.; *prepondera'tion*, 36 (act; state), s. 89.

Propose†, -pōze', vt. To put before. (v. l.)

Preposition, prĕp-o-zish'-ŭn, s. 35-6. A word or 'part of speech' wh. expr. the relations bet. objects, and governs a case.‖ (gr.)

Prepos'itional, -ăl, a. Pert. to a *pr.*, or to a preced. position. H., *prepos'itionally*, ad. 91.

Prepositive, pre-pŏz'-ĭt-ĭv, a. 35, 45. Put before:—s. A word or particle put bef. another word. (gr.)

Prepos'itor, -ŏr (v. su.), s. 25. One set over others; a provost; a monitor (schol.).

† *Pre-* (1) = *before, previous, beforehand*, &c. ¶ *Pre-* (2) = *above, surpassing, first or superior to*, &c. See p. 518.

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Prevpot'ilsure, -ūre (v. su.), s. 18. A provostship.

Prepossess, -pŏz-sĕz', vt. 25, 35. To have or take prev. poss. of; to preoccupy (par. app. to the mind or heart); to bias or somewhat prejudice. H., *prepossession*, -sĕsh'-ūn (prev. occup. or poss.; preconceived opin.; the effect of prev. ment. impressions), s.; &c. 89. See *Possess*.

Prepossess'ing, -ing, a. Tend. to invite or secure favour; giv. a favourable or pleas. impression. H., *prepossess'ingly*, ad. 91.

Preposterous, pre-pŏs'-tĕr-ŭs, a. 35. Lit., havr. that first wh. ought to be last; appr., contrary to nature or to reason; not adapted to the end; wrong, perverted; irrational; monstrous; foolish, absurd. H., *prepos'terously*, 43, ad.; *prepos'terousness*, s. 91.

Prepos'tent†, a. :—*Prepos'tency*[a], s.¶

Prepuce, prē'-pūse, prĕp'-ūse—K., s. 18, 28. The movable prolongation of skin cov. the glans penis. (anat.) H., *prepu'tial*, -sh'ăl (pert. to), a. 90.

Pre-remote' (more r. in prev. time or order), a.:—*Pre-requīre'*, vt.:—*Pre-requisite* or *pre-requisite*, -rĕk'-wiz-ĭt, a., s.:—*Pre-resolve*, -zŏlv', vt., vi.‖ H., &c. 91, 89.

Prerogative, pre-rŏg'-ă-tĭv, s. 30. An exclusive or pec. privilege or right; appr., the king's special rights, both as ch. in honour, and as supreme magistr. (leg.) H., *prerog'atived*[a] (hav. p.), a.; *prerog'atively* (with a p.), ad. 90-1.—*Prerog'ative court* = the c. of the Archbishop of Cant. in wh. wills are proved, and administrations taken:—*Prerog'ative office* = the o. in wh. the wills proved in the Pr. co. are registered. (G. B.)

Presage, prĕs'-āje, -ĕj—K., prē'-sāje—Ke., We., a. 35. Someth. that foreshows or indic. a fut. event; a presentiment, prognostic, foreboding. (v. i.)

Presage, pre-sāje', vt. 45. To forebode or betoken; to indic. by some present fact someth. to come; to predict or prophesy:—vi. To form or utter a prediction (somet. with *of*). H., *presag'ing*, p., a.; *presaged'*, pp.; *presāg'er*, s.; *presage'ment*[a] (act; also a presage or predic.), a. 89. [prophetic.

Presageful, -fŏol, a. 21. Full of or cont. p.;

Presbyopy, prĕs'-be-ō-pe, s. = *presbyo'pia*, -pe-ă, L. 42-5. Defec. sight (as in old age) in wh. near obj. appear less distinct than distant ones. (path.)

Presbyter, prĕz'-be-tĕr—S., Wa., -bĕt-tĭr†—K., prēs'-be-tĕr—We., a. 35, 42. Lit., an elder (N. Test.); a priest; a member of a presbytery; a presbyterian.

Presbyterian, -tēre'-e-ăn, -tē'-re-ăn—S., Wa. (v. su.), a. = *presbytĕr'ial*, -e-ăl. 45. Pert. to or consa. of presbyters; pert. to or den. presbytery or Calvinistic discipline.

Presbyte'rian, s. One of a sect of Christians who uphold presbytery, or who bel. to a church gov. by presbyters; a Calvinist. H., *presbytĕr'ianism*, -ĭzm (his doctr. or form of church-gov.), s. 90.

Presbytery, -tĕr-e (v. su.), s. = *presbyterate*[a], -bĭt'-ĕr-ĭte. 42. A body or council of presbyters; that form of eccl. polity wh. vests church-governm. in a soc. of clerical and lay presbyters (i. e., ministers and lay elders), all poss. officially of eq. rank and power; the Presbyterian relig.; the part of the church reserved for the offic. priest (arch.); a district composed of sev. adjac. parishes (Sco. ch.).

Prescient, prē'-sh'ĕnt, -she-ĕnt—S., Wa., s. 27-8. Foreknowing; prophetic. H., *pre'science*, -sh'ĕnse (prĕsh'-ĕns—P.), s. 91.

Prescind†, -sĭnd', vt. To cut off. [ing.

Prescind'ent, -ĕnt, a. Cutting off; abstract-

Pre'scious†, -sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Prescient.

Prescribe, pre-skrībe', vt. To set or lay down authorit. for direction; to give as a rule of conduct; to appoint, order, direct; to direct (as a remedy or mode of treatm.—med.):—vi. To give law; to infl. arbitrarily; to claim by immemorial use (leg.); to order treatm. or write prescriptions (med.); to infl. by long use†. H., *prescrīb'ing*, p., a.; *prescribed'*, pp., a.; *prescrīb'er*, s.; *prescrib'ing* (act or art of; v. i.), s. 89.

Prescript[a], prē'-skript, s. Prescribed; directed.

Pre'script, s. Direction; precept; model prescribed; a med. prescription†.

Prescriptible, -ĭbl, a. 45. That may be prescribed for. H., *prescriptibl'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Prescription, pre-skrĭp'-shŭn, s. The act of prescribing or direc. by rules, also that wh. is prescribed (par. a wr. med. direc., formula, or recipe); appointment[a]; rules prod. and anth. by custom; custom contin. until it has the force of law; a title to an 'incorporeal hereditament' (as a right of way or common) acquired by immemorial or long use and enjoym. (leg.); the title to lands acq. by uninterrup. poss. and enjoym. for 40 years (Soc. l.).

Prescriptive, -skrĭpt'-ĭv, a. 45. Cons. in or acq. by prescription; pleading the auth. of custom or immemor. use. (leg.)

Preseanoet†, -sē'-ănse—J. & M., Wa., prē'—K., S., We., s. = *présŝance*, Fr. 99. Priority of place in sitting; precedence.

Presence, prēz'-ĕnse, s. 35, 28. State of being present (q. v.); appr., a being in company near or bef. the face of another; approach face to face, nearness (par. of a great personage); state of being in view, sight; distinc., the state of b. present to a superior, also the persons so pres. or assembled, or the us. chamber or apartm. of such presence; port, mien, air; personal appearance; the person of a superior or a divinity; calmness, collectedness, readiness, quickness (as *of mind*). H., *pres'ence-chamber* or *pres'ence-room* (v. su.), &c., s. 90. [notion or idea.‖

Presenat'ion†, pre-, prēs-ĕn—K., s. Prev.

Presension[a], -sĕn'-shŭn, s. Prev. perception; foresight; presentiment.

Present, prēz'-ănt, a. 35. Lit., being before, facing; appr., being or exis. in a cert. place (opp. to *absent*); being bef. the face, or near, or at hand; being in company; being now under view or consid.; now exis., being at this time, not past or fut.; ready at hand; quick in emergencies; fav. attentive; not heedless or negligent; not absent of mind, not abstracted; attentive; propitious; unforgotten; den. the tense (= *pres'ent tense*) wh. affirms someth. as now occur. or exis., or wh. conveys some gen. statem. (gr.). H., *pres'ently*, -le (at present†; at this time, now†; soon after, imm.; in a short time), ad.; *pres'entness*† (presence, q. v.), s. 91.

Pres'ent, s. That wh. is presented or given;

§ *Pre-* (1) = *before, previous, beforehand*, &c. ¶ *Pre-* (2) = *above, surpassing, first* or *superior to*, &c. See p. 518.

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a gift, a donation; ellip., the present time: —pl. A deed, lease, or other wr. instr. (leg.)

Present, pre-zĕnt', vt. 35. To set or place bef. or in the presence of, to introduce (par. bef. or to a superior); to exhib. to view or notice; to exh., offer, shew; to deliver; to give formally or ceremoniously; to offer openly; to put into the hands, power, or poss. of another; to favour with a gift, to make presents to (acc. like the s., *pres'ent*—S.); to offer (as battle); appr., to appoint to a benefice (eccl.); to nominate or give a scholarship to (as at a pub. school); to lay bef. a pub. body or a court of judicature for consid. or inquiry; to give notice officially (as of a crime or offence); to prefer (as a charge or indictm.); to point or direct (as a gun bef. discharg. it); to salute by holding out (*arms*) in respect, as if for delivery (mil.); to indict (U. S.). H., *present'ing*, p., a.†; *present'ed*, pp., a.†; *present'er*, s.; *present'ible*, 45, a.; *present'ment* (act of p.; ch. used in spec. senses; v. i.), *présenta'tion* (act, &c.; v. i.), s. 89.

*Presentaneous**, prĕz-ĕn-tāne'-e-ŭs, -yŭs—K., s. 45. Ready; immediate.

Presentation, prĕz-ĕnt-ā'-shŭn, -ĕn-tā'—K., S., Wa., s. 35-6. The act of presenting; exh., representation, display; thing or part presented (par. in obstetrics); the right of pres. (as to a benefice or school):—s. Presented (as a copy of a work) by the author or donor in testim. of resp. or esteem. (v. v.)

Presentative, pre-zĕnt'-ă-tĭv, s. 35, 45. That has the right of presentation, or that admits of it. (eccl.)

Presentee, prĕz-ĕnt-ē', -ĕn-tē'—K., S., Wa., s. 35. He who is pres. to a benefice. (eccl.)

Presential†*, pre-zĕn'-sh'ăl, s. 35-6. Supposing actual presence. H., *presen'tially**, ad.; *presentiality**, -sh'ăl'-it-e (state of being p.), s. 91.

Present'iate†, -sh'ĭte, vt. To make present.

Present'ient, -sh'ĕnt, a. 36. Hav. prev. perception.‖ [present.

Presentific†, prĕz-ĕn-tĭf'-ĭk, a. 35. Making

Presentiment, pre-zĕn'-te-mĕnt—K., S., We., -zĕn'—Wa., s. 35. Prev. sentiment or idea; (more us.) prev. appreh. of someth. to come, a foreboding.‖

Presentment, -zĕnt'-mĕnt, s. 35. The act of presenting, also any thing presented, repres., or exh. (but ch. in spec. senses); appr., the notice taken by a grand-jury of any offence, from their own knowl. or observ., without any bill of indictm. laid bef. them, *also* the information by the jury in a court, the notice of offences by justices of the peace in session, the official notice in court given by the surrenderee of a copyhold, &c. (leg.); pop. or loosely, inquisitions of office gen., also indictments.

Preservation, prĕz-ĕr-vā'-shŭn, s. 35-6. The act of preserving; the state of being preserved; care to preserve. (v. v.)

Preservative, pre-zĕrv'-ă-tĭv, a. 35, 45. Tend. to preserve; that has the power or qual. of preserving. [ventive of injury or decay.

Preserv'ative, s. That wh. preserves; a pre-

Preserv'atory, -tŏr-e, s. 25. Preservative:—s. A preservative.

Preserve, pre-zĕrv', s. 35. A fruit or veg. preserved whole, or in slices, in sugar or syrup (conf.; &c.); a place set apart for the shelter and protec. of wild animals (as game, fish, &c.—sport.).

Preserve, pre-zĕrv', vt. 35. To keep or save from injury, destruc., or evil; to keep in safety or security; to keep from decay, corrup., or deterioration, or in a sound state; to guard, defend, secure, uphold; to maintain or keep throughout (as appearances); to season with sugar for preservation. H., *preserv'ing*, p., a.; *preserved'*, pp., a.; *preserv'er* (he or that), s.; *preserv'ible*†; 45, a.; *préserva'tion*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Preside, pre-zīde', vi. 35. Lit., to sit before (i. e., higher than or over) others; appr., to have the authority of place over others; to direct, control, or gov. (as a chief officer, chairman, or president; us. with *over*); to exerc. superintendence; to exer. tutelar power. H., *presid'ing*, p., a.; *presid'ed*, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Presidency, prĕz'-e-dĕn-se, s. 35. Superintendence (= *pres'idence*†); the office, dign., term of office, juris., or resid. of a president; the family or suite of a president*.

Pres'ident, -dĕnt, s. An officer elected or appointed to preside over a number of indiv. assembled for some definite purp. (as a board, a council, a corpor., a pub. meeting, &c.); a chairman; a moderator; an officer appointed or elected the supreme executive of a province or a nation; the ch. off. of a college, instit., or university. H., *pres'identship* (office, place, or term of office of), s. 90. [dent; presiding over.

Presidential, -dĕn'-sh'ăl, a. Pert. to a pres-

Presidial, pre-sĭd'-y'ăl, -je-ăl*—Wa., a. = *presid'iary*, -yde-e. 45. Pert. to or hav. a

Presig'nify, -fī, vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [garrison.

Press, prĕs, s. An instr. or mach. for compressing or squeezing bodies; appr., a printing-mach. or prin.-press; h. fig., the art and bus. of prin. and publishing; also the whole literature of a country, or more par. that part of it imm. conn. with newspapers and periodicals (in ea. prec. by *the*); a crowd, a throng†; the act of urging or pushing forward; urgency; viol. tendency; a case or closet for clothes; as much as can be car. or borne (app. to sail—naut.); impressment (R. N.); a wine-vat or cistern (scrip.). Among the comp. are—*press'-bed*† or *press-bed'stead*†, -stĕd (a b. that shuts up in a case), *press'-gang* or *press gang* (a detachm. of seamen empowered to impress men—R. N.), *press'man* (one of a press-gang*; a printer who works a p.), *press'-money*, -mŭn-e (m. given to a man impressed), *press'-work*, -wŭrk (the oper. of taking impressions from type, &c., by means of the press—typ.), &c., s.

Press, vt. To urge with force or weight (a word of extensive use, den. the appl. of any power, phys. or mor., to someth. that is to be moved or affected—We.); to squeeze; to crush; to compress; to drive with viol.; to harry; to urge or enforce; to inculcate with earnestness; to embrace closely, to hug; to impress or force into service (par. the naval s.); to straiten, to distress; to bear strongly or heavily on; to constrain;

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to compel; to urge or impose by authl., neces., or importunity; to urge or solicit with earnestness; to affect strongly; to squeeze (as for making smooth or glossy): —vi. To act with compulsive viol.; to urge or strain in motion; to bear on or push with force; to act upon; to encroach; to crowd or throng; to go forward with viol. to any obj.; to approach unseasonably or importunately; to urge with vehemence and importunity, or by infl. or mor. force. H., *pres'ing*, p., a.; *pressed*, prĕst, *prest*†§, pp., a.; *press'er*, s.; *press'ing* (act or oper. of), *pression*, prĕsh'-ŭn (pressure†; an endeavour to move—Cart. phil.), *pres'sure* (v. i.), s. 89.

Press'ing, -ing, a. Urgent; importunate, forcible; distressing; &c. (v. v.) H., *press'ingly*, -le, ad. 91.

Pressiros'tral, prĕs-e-, a. Hav. a compressed or flattened beak, as in the *pressiros'tera*, a tribe of wading birds. (orn.)

Press'itant†, -itint, a. Gravitating; heavy.

Press'ly†, -le, ad. Closely; compressedly.

Pressure, prĕsh'-ŭre, -shŏor—S., -ūr‡—K., s. 35, 18. The act of pressing, or the state of being pressed; the force of one body acting on another simply by weight or the continued appl. of power; force counteracted by another force so that no motion ensues (physics); a constraining force or impulse (phys., ment., or mor.); that wh. presses, straitens, or afflicts; oppression; severe affln., distress, or grievance; difficulties, embarrassments; urgency; impression, stamp; &c. (v. v.)

Prest†, prĕst, a. Ready; neat, tight; volunteer (opp. to *pressed*; v. su.):—s. Ready money; a loan; duty in money. H., *prest'-money*°, -mŭn-e (m. paid to volunteers, bounty), s.

Prestation†°, prĕs-tā'-shŭn, s. A paym. of money; purveyance.—*Presta'tion-money* is a sum paid yearly by archdeacons to their bishops (eccl.).

Prester†, prĕs'-tĕr, prē'-stēr—S., s. A meteor or exhal. said to be thrown from the clouds so viol. as to take fire by collision.

Prestige, prĕs'-tij, s. 32. = *pres'tige*, -tēzhe. Fr. 20. Illusion; charm, fascination; impar. or infl. der. from merit or report (as of arms, prowess, a name, &c.); imposture:—pl., *pres'tiges* (-tij-ĕz, 26), illusions; magical tricks. [deception; illusion.

Prestigiation°, -e-ā'-shŭn, s. A juggling; deception; illusion.

Prestigiator†, pres-stij'-yā-tŭr, s. (f., *prestigiatrix*†, -yā-trĭks.) A juggler; a cheat.

Prestigiatory°, -stij'-yā-tŭr-e, a. = *prestigious*°, -stij'-yŭs. 32, 20. Juggling; cons. of or prac. illusions.

Prestimony, prĕs'-te-mŭn-e, s. A fund appro. by a founder for the supp. of a priest. (eccl. l.).

Presto, prĕs'-to, ad. 99. Quick, at once; quickly, quicker than allegro (mus.).—*Prestissimo*, -tis'-e-mo = very quick (mus.).

Prestric'tion†, pre-strik'-shŭn, s. Dimness; a dazzling. [lit.]

Presumable, pre-zūms'-ăbl, a. 45. That may be presumed. H., *presum'ably*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Presume, pre-zūme', vt. 35, 18. Lit., to take beforeh.; to take or suppose to be true without exam. or proof, or on the strength of mere probability; to assume; to take *for* granted:—vi. To suppose prev.; to venture without positive permission; to act with great confidence; to form arrogant opinions; to make confident or arrog. attempts.‖ (It com. has *on* or *upon* bef. the 'ground of confid.' or the 'thing supposed'; less prop., *of*.) H., *presum'ing*, p., a.; *presumed*, -zūmd', pp.; *presum'er*, s.; *presump'tion* (v. i.), s. 89.

Presuming, -zūme'-ing, a. Venturing without positive leave; unreasonably bold; presumptuous. H., *presum'ingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Presumption, pre-zŭmp'-shŭn, -zŭm—S., Wa., a. 35, 45. The act of presuming; a supposition, a proposition or thing presumed; strong probability; confidence grounded on someth. presupposed, but not proved (with *upon*); an argum. strong, but not demonstr.; presumptuousness; arrogance; unreas. confid. in divine favour; the assuming the truth of a cert. state of facts by the ordin. custom of the law (leg.; v. su. et l.).

Presump'tive, -tiv (v. su.), a. 45. Taken by prev. supposition; grounded on prob. evidence; assumed; proving circumstantially or indirectly (as evidence—leg.); supposed, probable (opp. to *apparent*); presumptuous°. H., *presump'tively*, ad. 91. See *Heir*.

Presumptuous, -zŭmpt'-ū-ŭs, -zŭmp'-tū-ŭs—K., -zŭm'-shū-ŭs—S., Wa., -zŭm'-shŭs§, a. 35-6, 18. Bold and confident to excess; proceed. from or charac. by presumption; arrogant; unduly and rashly confid. or adventurous; irrever. with respect to sacred things; wilful; presuming; foolhardy. H., *presumpt'uously*, 42, ad.; *presumpt'uousness*, s. 91.

Presuppose°, -pŏze'-:—*Presupposition*, -zish'-ŭn, s.‖ [s., vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Presuppose, -pōze', vt.:—*Presurmise*, -mīze',

Pretense, pre-tĕnse', s. = *pretense'*. 26, 52. A holding out, alleging, or offering to others someth. feigned or unreal; also that wh. is pretended, simulated, or assumed; appearance, outside show; pretext; excuse; assumption, claim to notice; claim (true or false); someth. held out† (par. to terrify or threaten). H., *pretense'less*, a. (v. v.) 90.

Pretend, pre-tĕnd', vt. Lit., to reach or stretch forward, to hold out†; appr., to hold out, as a false appearance; to offer someth. feigned or unreal; to simulate; to allege falsely; to assume or affect to feel; to shew hypocritically; to claim; to design or intend†:—vi. To put in a claim, truly or falsely (fol. by *to*); to hold out the appear. of being, poss., or performing; to profess presumptuously. H., *pretend'ing*, p., a.†; *pretend'ed*, pp., a.; *pretend'er* (v. i.), s.; *pretend'ible*†, a. 89. See *Pretence, Pretension*.

Pretend'ed, -ĕd, a. Ostensible; hypocritical; &c. (v. v.). H., *pretend'edly*, ad. 91.

Pretend'er, -ĕr, s. The Chevalier Chas. Stuart, who laid claim to the crown of G. B., from wh. he had been excluded. (Eng. hist.; v. v.)

Pretend'ing‡, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *pretend'ing-Pretense'*, s. See *Pretence*. [ly†, ad. 91.

Pretensed†, -tĕnst', a. Pretended.

Pretension, pre-tĕn'-shŭn, s. 35. Claim (true or false); fictitious appearance°; pretence†.

Pretent'ative†, a. That may be prev. tried or attempted.

‖ Pre- (1) = *before, previous, beforehand*, &c. See p. 519.

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***Pretentious*†**, pre-tĕn'-sh'ŭs, a. = ***preten'sious*†**, -sh'ŭs. 35-6. Affected, high-flown, arrogant, presumptuous; marked by or cont. pretence.

Preter-, prē'-tĕr, pfx. = ***præ'ter-***, L. Beside, by, beyond; h. also, past; more than; contrary or c. to, against. (v. i.)

Preterimper'fect*, a. Imperfectly past; an epithet of the imperfect tense (gr.).

Preterite, prĕ'-tĕr-ĭt—Wa., We., prĕt'-ĕr-ĭt—K., S., a. = ***pre'terit*** (v. su.). 45. Gone by, past; an epithet of the past tense:—s. The past tense. (gr.) H., ***pre'teriteness**** or ***pre'teritness****, s. 91.

Preterition, -ish'-ŭn (prĕt—S.), s. The act of going past; the state of being past; a pretended passing over by making a summary mention (rhet.).

Preteritive*, -tĕr'-ĭt-ĭv, a. 45. An epithet of verbs used only or ch. in the preterite. (gr.)

Preterlapsed*, -lăpst', a. Fully past; gone by.

Preterle'gal*, a. Beyond law; illegal.

Pretermit*†, -mĭt', vt. To pass by; to omit or neglect. H., ***pretermitt'ed****†, pp.; ***pretermission****, -mĭsh'-ŭn (omission; preterition—rhet.), s.; &c. 89.

Preternat'ural, -ū-răl, a. 18. Beyond what is natural; contrary to nature, or the us. course of things; extraor.; irreg.; abnormal. H., ***preternat'urally***, 43, ad.; ***preternat'uralness***, ***preternaturality***†, -răl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Preterper'fect*, a. Lit., more than completed; perfectly past; den. the perfect tense (gr.).

Preterpluper'fect*, a. Lit., beyond more than perfect; an epithet of the pluperfect tense

Pretext†, -tĕks', vt. To cloak or conceal. [(gr.).

Pretext, pre-tĕkst', s. 40. An ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed to conceal the real one; pretence; false appearance.

Pre'tor; pre'torship; pretō'rium, s. See ***Prætor***, &c.

Pretorial, -tōr'-e-ăl, a. = ***pretōr'ian***, -e-ăn. Of or pert. to a prætor; auth. or exercised by the p.; judicial; imperial (as the *p. band*, *guards*, or *cohorts*—anc. Rome).

Pretty, prĕt'-e, a. 13. Hav. diminutive beauty; of a pleasing or attrac. form, but without the gracefulness and dign. of true beauty; handsome; neat and appr. without magnif. or splendour; neatly arranged or orn.; neat, pleas., tasteful, decorous; small, dimin. (in contempt); foppish, affected (do.); considerable‡§; sly, crafty† (as a trick); fine, nice, decent, excellent‡ (iron.). H., ***prett'ily***, -e-le, ad.; ***pret'tiness***, s. 91.

Prett'y†, ad. In some degree; tolerably; moderately.—***Prett'y-spōken***‡ = s. or speaking

Pretypify, -tĭp'-e-fī, vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [prettily.

Prevail, pre-vāl', vi. To overcome; to gain the victory, superiority, or advan.; to be of superior power; to be in force; to have effect, power, or infl.; to be predominant; to extend over with force or effect; to gain or have predom. influence; to oper. effectually; to persuade or induce (fol. by *on* or *upon*, or somet. *with* or *over*); to succeed.¶ H., ***prevāil'ing***, p., a.; ***prevailed***, -vāld', pp.; ***prevail'ment***† (prevalence), s. 89.

Prevail'ing, -ĭng, a. Predominant; prevalent. H., ***prevāil'ingly***, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Prevalent, prĕv'-a-lĕnt, a. Predominant; powerful, efficacious; most gen. received or current; most general; extensively existing; prevailing. H., ***prev'alently***, 43, ad.; ***prev'alence***, -lĕns, ***prev'alency***, -lĕn-se, s. 91.

Prevaricate, pre-văr'-e-kāt, -vā'-re—S., vt. 26. To pervert†; to evade by quibbling†:—vi. To shift about or turn from side to side, in order to evade the truth; to shuffle, quibble, cavil; to collude (civ. l.); to deal or undertake a thing falsely, deceitf., and fraud. (com. l.). H., ***prevar'icating***, p., a.; ***prevar'icated***, pp.; ***prevar'icātor***, 25 (also appr., an occ. orator—Camb.), s.; ***prevarication***, -kā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Prevene†, -vēn', vt. To prevent. [ventive*.

Prevenient, -vēn'-yĕnt, a. 45. Preceding; pre-

Prevent, pre-vĕnt', vt. Lit., to go or come before, to precede†; appr., to stop or intercept the approach, access, or perform. of any thing; to hinder, obviate, obstruct; to preclude or debar; to take hold on or seize, also to succour (scrip.); to anticipate†; to precooupy or pre-engage†:—vi. To come bef. the usual time†. H., ***prevent'ing***, p., a.†; ***prevent'ed***, pp.; ***prevent'er***, s.; ***prevent'ible***, 45, a.; ***prevention***, -vĕn'-shŭn (act or oper.; prejudice, preposs.—Fr. use), s. 89. [ad. 91.

Prevent'ing†, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., ***prevent'ingly***, ***Preven'tional***, -ăl (v. v.), a. Preventive.

Preventive, pre-vĕnt'-ĭv, a. = ***prevent'atine****†, -d-tĭv (a gross, though com. blunder). 45. Tend. to prevent or hinder; hindering the access of (fol. by *of*); preservative. H., ***prevent'ively***, &c., ad. 91.—***Prevent'ive service*** = the duty of guarding the coast ag. smuggling; also fig., the armed police who perform it.

Prevent'ive, s. = ***prevent'ative****†† (v. s.). That wh. prevents; a preservative; a prophylactic, an antidote prev. taken or employed.

Previous, prē'-ve-ŭs, prēv'-yŭs‡, a. 45. Going bef. in time; being or happ. in time preceding, or bef. someth. else; antecedent; prior; foregoing; preceding. H., ***pre'viously***, 43, ad.; ***pre'viousness***, s. 91. [cience.‖

Prevision*, -vĭzh'-ŭn, s. 85. Foresight; pres-

Prewarn'†, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Prey, prā, s. 12, 43. Spoil, booty, plunder; that wh. is or may be seized by viol. to be devoured; ravage, depredation.—***Animal*** or ***beast of prey*** = an a. that preys or feeds on other animals.

Prey, vi. To rob or pillage; to feed by viol., to seize and devour; fig., to corrode; to rest heavily on, to waste or impair grad. (as the mind; in all with *on* or *upon*). H., ***preying***, prā'-, p., a.†; ***preyed***, prād, pp.; ***prey'er**** (he or that), s. 89.

Priapism, prī'-a-pĭzm, s. 35. Erection and tension, us. painf. and more or less permaan., without concupiscence. (path.)

Price, prīse, s. 28. The current value or exchangeable worth of any commodity or product estim. or rated in money; the sum or the equiv. paid or asked for any thing; the cost; value, estim., assumed excellence; worth; reward, recompense. H., ***price'less*** (beyond price, invaluable; without value, worthless*), a.; &c. 90-1.—***Price-cur'rent*** = a paper or table of the c. prices of merchandise, stocks, &c. (comm.).

Price, vt. To set a price or value on; to prize; to pay for†. H., ***pri''cing***, p.; ***priced***, prīst, pp., a. (gen. comp.); ***pri''cer***‡ (tech.), s.; ***pri''cing***‡ (setting p. to, valuing—comm.), s. 89.

‖ *Pre-* (1) = *before, previous, beforehand, &c.* ¶ *Pre-* (2) = *above, surpassing, first* or *superior to, &c.* See p. 512.

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Prick, prĭk, s. Any slender-pointed instr. or subs. hard enough to pierce the skin; a goad; a *spur*; the act of pricking, also the mark or hole, or the wound or pain caused by it; fig., remorse; a puncture; a point, spot, or fixed place[2] (par. one at wh. archers aim); the print of a deer's or hare's foot in the ground (sport.); a small roll (naut.). H., *prick'louse*§ (a tailor, in contempt), *prick'mădam*§† (a var. of house-leek), *prick'punch* (a tool to p. a round mark on cold iron), *prick'song** (a s. pricked down or set to wr. music), *prick'wood*† (a shrub or its wood, form. used for skewers), &c., s. 90.—*Prick-pōst* = a p. in wooden buildings framed intermed. bet. two prin. posts (arch.).

Prick, vt. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instr. or subs.; to erect any thing pointed (ch. app. to the ears); to fix on the point; to place or hang on a p.; to designate by a puncture or with a pin (as a sheriff); to goad, spur, incite; fig., to affect with sharp pain, to sting with remorse; to make sour or pungent†; to write (a tune) with the proper notes on a scale*; to run a middle seam through (as a sail—naut.); to trace a ship's course on (as a chart—navig.):—vi. To become acid†; to dress one's self for show*†; to come upon the spur†; to trace or mark† (*out*); to aim at a point, mark, or place[2]; &c. H., *prick'ing*, p., a.†; *pricked*, pp.; *prick'er* (a sharp-pointed instr.; a prickle†), s.; *prick'ing* (act of; pain or sensation of being p., or res. it; v. su.), s. 89.—*Prick'ing-up* = the first coating of three-coat plaster upon laths (arch.).

Prick'et, -ĕt, s. A buck in his second year.

Prickle, prĭk'l, s. 45. A small-pointed shoot or process growing from the bark (bot.); a cuticular spike or sharp-pointed process (zool.); any small sharp point†; a thorn†; a deep basket, orig. made of briers, now ch. used to hold empty bottles†. H., *prick'le-back* (the stickle-back), &c., s. 90.

Prick'ly, -le, a. Full of prickles. H., *prick'liness*, s. 91. H. also—*prick'ly-hĕat*† (a cert. erup. of the skin), *prick'ly-pear*, -pâre (the pop. name of sev. spe. of cactus, par. the c. opuntia; also its fruit), s.

Pride, pride, s. Inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonably high opin. of one's own superiority; also the reserve, or the slight esteem, or the haughty or contemp. behav. to others, com. resul. from it; insolence, hauteur, rude treatm. of others; generous elation of heart, the noble and exalted pleasure or emotion springing from a consciousness of worth, rectitude, or benev.; dignity; elevation; height (as of place or power); orn., decoration, beauty displayed (as *summer's p.*†); show, ostentation, splendour (as *mil. p.*†); that of wh. men are proud, that wh. excites p. or boasting; the state of a female beast soliciting the male*; proud persons (collp.). H., *pride'ful*†, *pride'less**, a. 90.

Pride, vt. To take pride, to rate high, to value (fol. by a recip. pro.). H., *prid'ing*, p.; *prid'ed*, pp. [of heart.

*Prĭd'ingly**, -ing-le, ad. With pride; in pride

Pried, *pri'er*. See *Pry*.

Priest, prēst, s. (f., *priest'ess*.) Prim., one who officiates at the altar or performs the rites of sacrifice (anc. Pag.; Jud.); at pres., a minister who presides over the spir. affairs of a congregation, and holds eccl. rank intermed. bet. a deacon and bishop, a clergyman (Ch. of Eng.); the lowest eccl. order empowered to consecr. the host and to say mass (Ro. Cath. and Gr. Ch.). H., *priest'ly* or *priest'-like* (pert. to, res., or becom. a p.; sacerdotal), *priest'ridden* (managed or gov. by p.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Priest'craft, -krăft, s. 9. The stratagems and frauds of p. to gain wealth, influ., or power.

Priest'hood, -hōōd, s. The office or char. of a priest; priests collec.; the sacerdotal order.

Priest'ly, -le, a. (v. s.) H., *priest'liness*, s. 91.

Prig, prig, s. A pert, conceited, pragmatical fellow*; a thief§. H., *prigg'ism** or *prigg'ery*†§, -ĕr-e (the manners or prac. of a), s. 90.

Prig, vt. To filch or steal§:—vi. To steal§; to haggle†. H., *prigg'ing*§, p., a.; *prigged*§, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Prigg'ish†§, -lsh, a. Conceited, coxcomical, affec.; prone to theft. H., *prigg'ishly*§, ad.; *Prill*[2], pril, s. A brill. [*prigg'ishness*§, s. 91.

Prim†, prim, a. Prim., straight, erect; appr., formal; precise; affectedly nice. H., *prim'ly*†, ad.; *prim'ness*†, s. 91.

Prim, s. A shrub of the privet kind.

Prim†, vt. To deck or form with affec. nicety or great preciseness. H., *primm'ing*†, p.; *Pri'ma*; *pri'mæ*. See *Primus*. [&c. 89.

Primacy, prī'-mă-se, prim'-—El., s. Primateship; excellence, pre-eminence, supremacy.

Prima-donna, prē-mă-dŏn'-ă, s. 99. The prin. female singer of an operatic company. (It.)

Primage, prī'-măj, -mĕj—K., s. 45. The sum paid by the shipper or consigner of goods to the master and sailors of a ves., for loading it. (comm.).

Primal, prī'-măl, a. First; early; original († or poet.) H., *pri'mally*†, ad.; *primal'ity**, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Primary, prī'-măr-e, a. 25. First in order of time, or of formation; first in place, rank, dign., or impor.; first in inten. or meaning; original; chief, principal; radical; first or lowest in order, being preparatory to someth. higher (as assemb. or schools); first, prin., &c. (as distinc. from minor or secondary); primitive. H., *pri'marily*, -il-e (in the first place; chiefly; orig.; radically; at first; &c.), ad.; *pri'mariness**, s. 91. See *Planet*, *Primitive*, &c.

Pri'mary, s. That wh. is first or primary (v. a.):—pl. The stiff quills or f. in the last joint of the wing (orn.).

Primate, prī'-māte, s. Lit., a chief; appr., the ch. dignitary of a national church; an archbishop. H., *pri'mateship* (office or dig. of), s. 90.—*Pri'mate of England* = archb. of York:—*P. of all Eng.* = archb. of Canterbury.

Primates, -mā'-tēz, s. pl. 99. The first Linn. order of animals, incl. man, monkeys, and bats. (L.) [Pert. to a primate.

Prima'tial, -sh'ăl, a. = *primat'ical*, -ĭk-ăl. 36.

Prime, prīme, a. First, orig., primary; chief, prin.; first in qual., value, or impor.; excellent, first rate; early, blooming*; forward†; lecherous†. H., *prime'ly* (originally, primarily*; excellently, supremely well†), ad.; *prime'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91.—*Prime equiv'alent* = atomic or combining

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weight (chem.):—*prime min'ister* = the head minister of state (pol.):—*prime num'ber* = any n. divisible only by unity (arith.):—*prime vert'ical* = the v. circle wh. passes through the east and west points of the horizon (ast.; dial.).

Prime, s. The beginning, the first part; fig., the dawn or early morning; the spring of the year or of life; youth; (and h. also) full health, vigour, strength, beauty; the best part; the height or utmost perfec. (par. of life); a prime equiv., or the number expr. it (chem.); one of the guards (fenc.); the first canonical hour succ. lauds (Ro. Cath.).

Prime, vt. To put powder in the pan or nipple of a firearm; to lay a train of powder to a charge; to lay on the first coating of colour (pa.):—vi. To serve for the charge of a gun*; to allow hot water to blow over, to pass over with the steam from the boilers into the cylinders (eng.). H., *prim'ing*, p.; *primed* (charged with liq., intoxicated‡§), pp., a.; *prim'ing* (act; state; subs. used; first coat of paint—arch.; hot water carr. over—eng.; &c.; v. i.), s. 89.

Primer†, prī'-mĕr, a. First; original.

Primer, prim'-ĕr, s. Orig., a small prayer-book, also a s. work of elem. relig. instruc.; now, a child's first book, a hornbook.

Primeval, prī-mē'-văl, a. = *prime'vous*†, -vŭs. First, orig.; primitive.

Primigenial, -mę-jēn'-y'ăl, a. = *primigenous*, -mij'-ĕn-ŭs. 32, 45. First born, formed, or generated; orig.; primary; constituent, elemental. [most sac or cov. of an ovule. (bot.)

Primine, prī'-mĭn, s. 58. The first or outer-

Prī'ming, -ĭng, s. (v. v.) H., *prim'ing-wīre* (a pointed w. used to clear the touch-hole), s. —*Prim'ing and lagg'ing* of the tides = the altern. accel. and retardation of the time of high-water (ter. phys.).

Principilar, prī-mip'-il-ĕr, a. Pert. to the captain or leader of the vanguard. (ane. Rome.)

Primitiæ, -mish'-ę-ē, s. pl. 99. The first-fruits, wh. were consecr. and offered to the gods (anc. Pag.); fig., first attempt or essay. [L.]

Primitial, -mish'-'ăl, a. 36. Pert. to first fruits; being of the first production.

Primitive, prim'-e-tĭv, -it-ĭv—K., a. 46. Of or bel. to the beginning or origin, or to early times; estab. from the b.; ancient, orig., pristine; such as was at first; formal, antiquated, old-fashioned; affec. solemn, imit. the supposed gravity of old times; primary, not derived, den. that from wh. others are der. or formed (app. to words, colours, &c.). H., *prim'itively* (originally; at first; primarily; accor. to the orig. or anc. rule or prac.; &c.), ad.; *prim'itiveness*, *prim'itivi*†, s. 91.—*Prim'itive* or *pri'mary colours* = red, yellow, and blue (opt.; pa.):—*prim'itive* or *pri'mary rocks* = unstratified r., as granite, gneiss, &c., free from organic remains, supp. to be of igneous origin, and the orig. cryst. crust of the globe, subseq. upheaved by volc. action (geol.).

Primitive, s. An original; appr., an o., primary, or prin. word (strict., a word neither der. from any other lang. nor comp. from any other w. of the same l.—gr.). [part. (mus.)

Primo, prē'-mo, s. 99. The first or leading

Primogenial, prī-mo-jēn'-y'ăl, a. = *primogēn'ious**, -y'ŭs. 32, 45. Primigenial (the cor. but less us. orthog.).

Primogenitice, -jĕn'-e-tĭv, a., s. 45. The right or an epithet of the right of primogeniture.

Primogen'itor, -tŏr, s. 25. The first father; the forefather.

Primogen'iture, -tūre, s. 18. Seniority by birth among children; right of the eldest son, and those who derive through him, to succ. to the prop. of the ancestor (leg.). H., *primogen'iturship* (state or right of eldership), s. 90.

Primordial, prī-mor'-de-ăl, a. = *primor'diate*, -ĭte. 26, 45. First in order; original; exis. from the beginning.

Primor'dial, s. Origin; first prin.; element.

Primor'dium, -ăn, s. 45. A var. of plum.

Primrose†, prim'-rōze, s. Gay; flowery.

Prim'rose, s. A cert. early spring flower.

Primus, prī'-mŭs, a. First; chief. H., *primus fa'cie*, -shę-ē (first sight, or at f. s.), s., ad.; *primus vir*, -mē-vī'-ē (first passages; appr., the stomach and bowels—med.); *primum mō'bile*, -e-le (the first mover or cause of motion; the outermost of the revolv. spheres of the universe—Ptol. ast.), s. [L.]

Primy†, prīm'-e, a. Blooming. (v. s.)

Prince, prinse, s. (f., *prin'cess*, v. i.) 28. Lit., the first or chief; in a gen. sense, a sovereign; a sov. of a par. territ. or state, or who holds of a superior to whom he owes cert. services; appr., the son of a king or emperor (par. the eldest s.); the consort of a queen or empress; the chief of any body of men (somet. in an ill sense). H., *prince'-like* (princely), *prin'cess-like**, a.; *prince'dom*‡, -dŭm (rank, sovereignty, juris., or estate of a p.; principality*), s.; &c. 90-1. H. also—*prin'ce's-fē'ather*, -ēlz- (a var. of amaranth; also the lilac), *prin'ce's-mĕ'tal* (a gold-coloured brass), *prin'ce's-mix'tūre* (a scented mixed snuff), &c., s.—*Prince of Wā'les* = the eldest son of the Eng. sovereign.

Prince'ly, -le, a. (f., *prin'cessly**, -le.) Princelike; res. or becom. a prince; hav. the rank of princes; high-born, stately, dignified; royal, august; very large (as an estate); magnificent, rich. H., *prince'ly* (in a princely manner), ad.; *prince'liness*, s. 91.

Princess, prin'-sĕs, s. 28. The daughter of a king or queen; the consort of a prince (q.v.).

Principal, prin'-se-păl, -sip-ăl—K., a. 28. Highest in rank, char., or respectability; most impor. or considerable; chief, leading, main; capital, essen.; fundamental (mus.). H., *prin'cipally*, 43, ad.; *prin'cipalness*, *principal'ity**, s. (v. i.) 91.

Prin'cipal, s. A chief or head; a leader; a proprietor or manager; a president or governor; one primarily engaged, a ch. party, not an accessory or auxiliary; a main timber in an assemblage of carpentry (arch.); money lent at interest, due as a debt, or used as a fund (comm.); the ch. circumstance in a work, to wh. the rest are subord. (fine arts); the actor or perpetr. of a crime, or an abettor of it (leg.); a cert. organ stop (mus.); the head of a university (Sco.).

Principality, -păl'-it-e, s. The state of being principal*; sovereignty, supreme power*; superiority, predom.†; a prince† (Shak.; scrip.); royal state or attire (scrip.); appr., the territory of a prince, or the place or

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country wh. gives title to him (= *prin'cipâte*[2]). [principles. (L.)
Principia, prin-sip'-e-ă, -y'-ă‡, s. pl. 45. First
Princip'ial, -e-ăl, -yăl†, a. Rel. to first prin. or beginnings.
Principiation[2], -ă'-shŭn, s. Analysis.
Principle, prin'-sipl, s. 28, 45. Prim., a beginning†; the cause, source, or origin of any thing, or that from wh. it proceeds[c]; appr., an element, a constituent part (simple or comp.—chem.); being that produces other being; orig. or operative cause; a gen., admitted, or fundamental truth; a first position from wh. others are deduced; a law compreh. many subord. truths; ground of action, motive; tenet or doctr.; a settled law or rule of action; &c.
Prin'ciple, vt. To fix or educ. in principles, to impress with any tenet or doctr., good or bad (ch. used in the pp.); to estab. firmly in the mind. H., *prin'cipling*, -ling, p.; *prin'cipled*, -ld, pp., a. 89.
Princock†, pring'-kŏk, s. = *prin''cox*†, -kŏks. 40, 45. A prim coxcomb; also a pert young rogue. [to strut or put on stately airs.
Prink†, prĭngk, vt., vi. 45. To prank; also
Print, print, s. A mark, fig., or charac. made by impression; that wh. leaves its form or likeness by pressure; a cut in wood or metal, a stamp, an engr.; the represen. or fig. of any thing made by impress.; an impr. or printed copy of an engr.; a printed calico; the impres. of types regar. collec. (as in a printed book or page); the state of being printed and published; a printed work (appr., a single sheet of an ephemeral char.); a plaster cast of an orn. in low relief (arch.); formal arr. or method†. H., *print'less*, a. 90. —*Out of print*, said of a pr. work of wh. there are no copies left for sale.
Print, vt. To form or copy by pressure or impression; to mark by pressing one thing on another; to fix deep, to impress (as in the mind); to produce a copy of by means of type, &c., and a press; to publish (as a book): —vi. To use or prac. the art of typogr.; to publish a book (ellip.). H., *print'ing*, p., a.; *print'ed*, pp., a.; *print'er* (appr., a letter-press p.), s.; *print'ing* (act, art, or prac. of; appr., the trade or bus. of letter-press pr.; typography), s. 89. H. also—*print'ing-ink*, *p.-machine*, *p.-paper*, *p.-press*, &c., s.
Prior, prī'-ŭr, a. 25. Coming bef. in time; being bef. someth. else; former, preceding, antecedent; anterior. H., *pri'orly*†, ad.; *priority*, -ŏr'-it-e, 26 (state of being first in time, place, or rank; antecedence; precedence, preference), s. 91.
Pri'or, s. The head of a priory, in dign. next below an abbot. H., *pri'orate* or *pri'orship* (his dign., governm., or office), s. 90.
Pri'oress, -ĕs, s. The female superior of a priory.
Pri'ory, -e, s. A convent of either sex, in dign. next below an abbey; also a church given to a prior by way of title. (Ro. Cath.)
Prisage, prīz'-ĭje, s. 35, 45. An anc. duty or toll to the king on wine imported at cert. ports†; butlerage†.
Prisage, prī'-zĭje, s. 35, 45. The king's or admiral's share of prizes taken at sea.
Prise†, prīze, s. A lever; also the hold of a lever. See *Pry*.
Prise‡, vt. To raise or force with a lever. H., &c. 89, 48.
Prism, prizm, s. 35. A solid of wh. the bases or ends (from wh. it takes its par. names) are equal, similar, and parallel planes, and the sides parallelograms (geom.; opt.); a triangular prism of glass or other diaphanous subs. (opt.). H., *prism'y*[2]† (pert. to or res.), a. 90.
Prismatic, priz-măt'-ĭk, a. = *prismat'ical*, -ĭk. 35. Formed as, pert. to, or res. a prism; separated, distrib., or formed by a prism. H., *prismat'ically*, ad. 91.—*Prismat'ic colours* = the c. into wh. a ray of white solar light is decomposed by a prism (vis., red, orange, yel., green, blue, and violet—opt.).
Prismatoidal, -toyd'-ăl, a. 22. Hav. a prism-like form; prismatic.
Pris'moid, -moyd, s. 22. An imperf. prism; a fig. appro. to the form of a p., but not exac. res. it. H., *prismoid'al* (prismoid-like), a. 90.
Prison, priz'n, -tin—K., s. 17, 45. A pub. building for the punishm. or safe custody of criminals, accused persons, and debtors; a gaol; fig., any place of confinem. or restraint. H., *pris'on-bâse* or *p.-bars* (prisoner's-base; v. i.), *pris'on-house* (a p. or gaol —poet. or scrip.), &c., s.
Pris'on†, vt. To imprison (q. v.).
Pris'oner, -ĕr, s. One who is confined in a gaol; a person under arrest or in custody; a captive; a p. or an animal whose liberty is restrained (lit. or fig.; as by the weather, a cage, &c.).—*Pris'oner's-bâse* = a game of boyhood dep. on swift running. (v. su.)
Pristine, pris'-tin, a. 45. Pert. to an earlier state or period; first; orig.; anc.; primitive.
Prithee[2]†, prĭth'-e, a. 36. (a corr. of 'pray thee'.) I pray thee.
Prittle-prattle‡, prĭt'l-, s. 45. Empty talk; puerile or trifling loquacity (in ridic. or contempt).
Privacy, prī'-vă-se, priv'-ă-se—El., K., Sh., s. The state of being private; a place of seclusion; secrecy; retreat, retirem.; privity†; taciturnity†. (v. a.)
Privado†, pre-vä'-do, s. A secret friend.
Private, prī'-vāte, -vĕt—K., Sh., -vāt—Wa., a. 6, 45. Prim., separate, unconn. with others; appr., pec. to one's self; bel. to or concern. an indiv. only, or a par. number, company, or body, associated or acting tog.; indiv., personal, par. (opp. to *public*); not open; not pub. or pub. known; secret; sequestered from company or observ.; retired, secluded; not invested with pub. office or employm.; not holding a commission. H., *pri'vately*, 42, ad.; *pri'vateness*, *pri'vacy*, s. 91.
Pri'vate, s. Secrecy, seclusion‡ (ellip.); a secret message, a par. business†; appr., a com. soldier.
Privateer, -vă-tēr', s. An armed ship or vessel, bel. to one or more private indiv., sailing with a licence from governm. to seize and plunder the ships, &c., of an enemy. H., *privateer'ing*, p., a., (act; prac.) s.; &c. 89.
Privateer', vi. To fit out privateers; to cruise and plunder in a privateer. H., *privateer'ing*, p., a., (act; prac.) s.; &c. 89.
Privation, prī-vā'-shŭn, s. Absence; the state of being deprived of someth. (par. the deprivation or want of what is neces. for com-

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-fort or health); loss; hardship; the removal or destruc. of any qual., or any thing possessed; the mental oper. of sep. a thing from someth. appendant; degradation from rank or office†.

Privative, priv'-ă-tĭv, priv'-vă—Bu., P., a. 45. Caus. privation; cons. in the absence of someth.; not positive. H., *priv'atively*, ad.; *priv'ativeness**, s. 91.

Priv'ative, s. That wh. depends on the absence of someth. else (as silence); a particle or pfx den. absence or negation (gr.).

Privet, priv'-ĕt, s. A cert. evergreen shrub.

Privilege, priv'-e-lĕj, -il-ĕj—K., s. 45. A pec. benefit, favour, or advan.; a right not gen. or universal; immunity; liberty; prerogative.

Priv'ilege, vt. To grant a privilege to; to invest with a pec. right or immunity; to exempt (par. from censure or danger). H., *priv'ileging*, p.; *priv'ileged*, -lĕjd, pp., a. 89.

Priv'ity, -it-e, s. Private communication; private or joint knowl. or concurrence; consciousness; privacy, secrecy, confidence*: —pl. Secret parts. (v. s.)

Privy, priv'-e, a. Private, personal; pert. to some person exclus.; assigned to private uses; secret, clandestine; private, appro. to retirem., not open or shewn; privately knowing, admitted to the joint knowl. of someth. secret; admitted to the secrets and consulted in the affairs of state. H., *priv'ily*, ad.; *priv'ilỹ*, s. (v. su.) 91. Among the comp. are—*privy-chăm'ber* (the private apartm. of a palace or mansion), *privy-coun'cil* (appr., the prin. c. of the sovereign of Eng.), *privy-coun'cillor* or *p.-coun'sellor* (a memb. of the p. c.), *privy-sēal'* (priv'—We.) or *p.-sig'net* (the s. used by or for the king in matters subord., or prior to coming to the 'great seal'; ellip., the 'Lord of the P. C.' or the prin. 'Sec. of State'), &c. s.

Priv'y, s. A place of retirem., a necessary; a partaker (leg.).

Prize, prīze, s. 44. That wh. is taken or gained by contest or competition; that wh. is gained by or offered for some performance; a reward; a premium; someth. taken from an enemy in war; a capture (par. a ves. captured); any thing deemed a val. acquisition‡; the money drawn by a lottery-ticket; a prise, a lever‡. H., *prize'-fighter* or *prize'fighter* (appr., a boxer who pub. fights for a p.), *prize'-fighting* (v. su.), *prize'-money*, -mŭn-e (share of the proceeds from a p. paid the captors—nav.; mil.), &c., s.

Prize, vt. To set a price on; to rate; to value; to esteem or value highly; to prise‡. H., *priz'ing*, p.; *prized*, pp., a.; *priz'er*† (a prize-fighter†), s.; *priz'ing*‡ (appr., prising —naut.), s. 89.

Pro, pro, pr. For:—ad. Den. the positive side of a ques. (L.) It is also used as a pfx. —*Pro and con'* = for and ag. (i. e., both sides of a ques.). 69, 88. See *Con*.

Proa, prō'-ă, s. = *prae*. A large Malay boat propelled by oars and sails; a nar. and very long sail-canoe, used in the Ladrone Isles, of wh. the lee-side is flat, and the head and stern alike (= *flying-pro'a*).

Probabilist, prŏb'-ă-bil-ĭst, s. One who holds that probability alone should gov. our faith and actions; also one who holds it lawf. to fol. a prob. opin. in doubtf. points, or one inculc. by teachers of auth., although it may not seem to be the most prob., or may even appear not right to himself. (theol.; ethics.) H., *prob'abilism*, -ĭzm (his doctr.), s. 90.

Probable, prŏb'-ăbl, a. 45. Hav. more evidence or suppor. by stronger argum. than the contrary; hav. the appearance of truth; likely; credible; that renders someth. probable; provable†. H., *prob'ably*, -ăb-le, ad.; *probability*, -bĭl'-it-e (state of being p.; likelihood; that wh. is p., with a pl.; chance; &c.), s. 91.

Probang, prō'-băng, s. A flexible bougie of whalebone armed with sponge, used ch. to remove obstruc. in the œsophagus. (surg.)

Pro'bate, -bāte, -bāt—Wa., s. 45. Proof‡; appr., the exhib. and proof of wills and testaments bef. the proper eccl. judge; the right or juris. of prov. wills; (more us.) the official copy of a will, with the certif. of its hav. been proved. (leg.)

Probation, -bā'-shŭn, s. The act of proving; proof, evidence, testimony; trial, exam.; any proc. intem. to elicit truth; appr., trial for proof, or the time of trial; moral trial, the pres. state of man; novitiate; exam. of a licentiate preparatory to his settlem. in the ministry (U. S.); &c. H., *proba'tionship** (probation), s. 90. [25. Serv. for trial.

Proba'tional, -ăl, a. = *proba'tionary*, -ĭst-e,

Proba'tioner, -ĕr, s. One who is on trial, or under exam.; a novice; a student in divinity who is licensed to preach (Scotland). H., *proba'tionership*‡ (probation; novitiate), s. 90. [trial; rel. to proof.

Probative, prō'-bă-tĭv, a. Serv. for proof or

Probator, -bā'-tŏr, -bāt'-ŭr—K., s. 25. An examiner; an approver or accuser (leg.). [L.]

Probatory, prō'-bă-tŏr-e—K., P., S., We., prŏb'-ă-tŭr-e—Ja., Wa., s. 25. Probative.

Probe, prōbe, s. A small slender instr. (us. of silver) for exam. a wound, ulcer, or cavity (surg.); h., any that tries or probes (lit. or fig.; v. v.).

Probe, vt. To try or exam. with or as with a probe; fig., to search or exam. thoroughly, to scrutinise. H., *prōb'ing*, p.; *probed*, pp. —*Probe'-scissors* = s. formed and used to open wounds.

Probity, prŏb'-it-e, s. Prim., tried virtue or integrity; strict conformity of actions to the laws of jus.; uprightness; honesty, sincerity, veracity.

Problem, prŏb'-lĕm, s. A ques. proposed (par. one involv. doubt or uncer., and req. someth. to be 'done' for its solution); a proposition req. some unknown truth to be investig., or discov. and demonstr. (alg.); a p. in wh. some oper. or construc. is req. (geom.); a p. that appears neither absol. true nor false, and may be asser. either affirmatively or negatively (log.).

Problematical, -ăt'-ĭk-ăl, a. Charac. by doubt or uncer.; unsettled; questionable. H., *problemat'ically*, ad. 91.

*Prob'lematise**, -ă-tīze, vt. 60. To propose problems. H., *prob'lematist** (one who), s.; &c. 89.

Proboscidate, pro-bŏs'-id-āte, a. = *proboscidian*, -sĭd'-e-ăn. 26, 45. Furn. with a pro-

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boscis, as pachydermatous mammals of the family *proboscid'ia* (-y'd.—zool.).

Proboscidiform, -bŏs-sĭd'-e-form, a. 26-8. Shaped like a proboscis.

Proboscis, -bŏs'-ĭs, s. 28, 35. The prehensile snout or trunk of the elephant and other analogous mammals, also of dipterous insects (as the house-fly—mam., entom.); the tongue of cert. gastropods (mal.). [L.]

*Procacious**, pro-kā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Forward; pert, saucy; petulant. H., *procacity**, -kăs'-ĭt-e, s. 90.

*Procatarctic**, -kăt-ar'k'-tĭk, a. Den. the exciting cause of a disease (as disting. from *proximate*.—med.). [cause or its action. (med.)

*Procatarxis**, -ar'kz'-ĭs, s. 40. A procatarctic

Procedure, pro-sēd'-ūr, -sē'-jūre—Wa., s. 18. The act of proceeding or mov. forward (com. app. to person); progress; a series of actions; a measure or step taken; manner of proc.; managem., conduct; result, produce†. (v.v.)

Proceed, pro-sēd', vi. 26. To pass from one place or thing, or from one point, stage, or topic to another; to come (as from a source or foun., or a place or person); to arise, flow, issue; to advance, progress, or make progress; to prosecute any design; to transact; to begin and carry on (as a series of actions or mess., or a jurid. process); to be transacted*; to have a course; to be produced or propag.; to be prod. by the orig. or efficient cause. H., *proceed'ing*, p.; *proceed'ed*, pp.; *proceed'er*†, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Proceed'ing, -ĭng, s. Procedure; a meas. or step taken in bus., &c.; a transaction:—pl. Line of conduct; course of dealing with others; legal procedure in an action; &c.

Proceeds, prŏs'-ēdz—S., pro-sēdz'—Ja., K., P., Wa., We., s. pl. 64, 67. (seldom in the sing.) Issue, rent, produce; appr., the money arising from a sale or comm. transaction.

Proceleusmatic, prŏs-e-l'ūs-măt'-ĭk, a. 18, 35. Inciting, animating (as by a call or song); a cert. poet. foot (pros.).

Procellous†, -sĕl'-ŭs, a. Stormy; tempestuous.

*Preoception**, -sĕp'-shŭn, s. Preoccupation.

Procere†, -sēr', a. Tall. H., *procerity*†, -sĕr'-ĭt-e, s. 90.

Procès, prŏ'-să, s. 99. Process. (Fr.)—*Pro'cès verbal* (-vĕr-băl') = an authentic minute or report of an official act, or a statem. of facts (Fr. l.).

Process, prŏs'-ĕs, prŏ'-sĕs—Bu., K., s. 28. Progressive course; tendency; reg. and gradual progress; operation; a conn. series of actions or experim.; a series of motions or changes (as in growth or decay); course; continual flux or passage (as of time); methodical arr.; series of meas. or proc.; the protuberant or projec. part of a bone (anat.); the whole course of proc. in an action or prosecution, also the means whereby the defen. is compelled to appear in court (leg.).

Procession, pro-sĕsh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of proceeding, or of issuing forth; a train of persons walking or riding with ceremon. solemnity.

Proces''sion§, vi. To go or move in procession. H., *proces''sioning*† (the period. peramb. of boundaries), s.; &c. 89.

Proces''sional, -ăl, a. = *proces'sionary*, -ăr-e. Rel. to or cons. in a procession.

Proces''sional, s. A ritual of processions. (Ro. Cath.) [*chois a'wy*, -me = next friend. (leg.)

Prochein, prŏ'-shĕn, a. Next; nearest.—*Pro-Pro'chronism*, -krŏn-ĭzm, s. An antedating.

Procidence, prŏs'-e-dĕnse, prŏ'-se—We., s. = *procidentia*, -sh'd, L. 27-8. A falling down; prolapsus (surg.). [its place.

Prociduous, pro-sĭd'-ū-ŭs, a. That falls from

Procinct†, -sĭngkt', s. A girding up; complete prep. for action.

Proclaim, pro-klāme', vt. To promulgate; to utter openly; to announce or publish; to give official notice of; to declare with honour; to denounce; to outlaw by pub. denunciation. H., *proclaim'ing*, p.; *proclaimed*, -klāmd', pp.; *proclaim'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Proclamation, prŏk-lă-mā'-shŭn, s. The act of proclaiming, also that wh. is proclaimed, or the paper cont. it; official notice pub. given; appr., pub. notice given by a king, or any supreme magistr., to his subj. or people. (v.su.)

Proclivous, pro-klī'-vŭs, a. = *proclive*†, -klīv'. Inclined; tend. by nature. H., *proclivity*, -klĭv'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Procælian, -sēl'-yăn, a. 45. Hollow bef.; an epithet of those vertebræ wh. have a cavity or cup at the fore-part of the body, and a ball at the back. (anat.)

Procon'sul, s. Orig., an officer invested with consular power without the office; subseq., the governor of a province. (anc. Rome.) H., *procon'sular*, a.; *procon'sulate*, *procon'sulship*, s. 90. See *Consul*, &c.

Procrastinate, pro-krăs'-tĭn-āte, -te-nāte—S., Wa., vt. To put off till to-morrow, or to a fut. time; to *defer*; to postpone:—vi. To delay; to be dilatory. H., *procras'tinating*, p., a.; *procras'tinated*, pp.; *procras'tinator*, 25, s.; *procrastina'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Procreant, prŏ'-kre-ănt, a. Generating; productive; pregnant†:—s. He or that wh. generates†.

Procreate, prŏ'-kre-āte, vt. To beget, to generate and produce, to propag. (as animals); to cause or produce*. H., *pro'creating*, p.; *pro'created*, pp.; *pro'creator*, 25, s.; *procrea'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Pro'creative, -ă-tĭv, a. 45. Hav. power or tend. to beget; generative; productive. H., *pro'creativeness*, s. 91.

Procrustean, -krŭs'-te-ăn, a. Pert. to or res. *Procrus'tes* (-tēz), or his mode of torture (an iron bed.—myth.).

Proctor, prŏk'-tŭr, s. 25. Prim., a procurator or manager for another; appr., one who being duly qualif., undertakes to act for another in the eccl. or civil courts; one of the two magistr. of a university (Oxf.; Camb.). H., *proc'torship* (office or dign. of a univ. p.),

Proc'tor†§, vi. To manage. [a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

*Proc'torage**, -ăj, s. Management (in contempt).

Proctorical, -tŏr'-ĭk-ăl, a. 26. = *proctŏr'ial*, -e-ăl, 45. Pert. to a proctor; magisterial.

Procumbent, pro-kŭm'-bĕnt, a. Lying down on the face, prone; trailing (bot.).

*Procuracy**, prŏk'-ū-răs-e, s. 18. Management.

Procuration, -rā'-shŭn, s. Procurement*; the managem. of another's affairs, or the wr. instr. by wh. a person is empowered to act for another; money paid to the bishop or archdeacon on account of visitations (eccl.).

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Prod'urator, -rā-tŭr, prŏ'-kū—K., a. 25. A manager of another's affairs; a proctor*; a title of cert. governors of provinces (anc. Rome). [L.] H., *prod'urātorship* (his office, &c.), a. 90.

Procuratorial, -rā-tōr'-e-ăl (v. s.), a. 45. Pert. to or done by a procurator or a proctor.

Prod'uratory, -rā-tŭr-e, pro-kū'-rā-tŭr-e—K., Wa., We., a. 25. Tend. to procuration.

Procure, pro-kūre', vt. 18. Lit., to take into care, provide, or manage for another† (L. sense); appr., to get, gain, obtain, or acquire (as by effort, labour, loan, purchase, or request); to cause, bring about, or effect; to contrive or forward; to draw to, to attract; to prevail on†:—vi. To pimp†. H., *procūr'ing*, p., a.; *procured'*, pp.; *procūr'er* (f., *procūr'ess*; v. i.), s.; *procūr'ăble*, 45, a.; *procure'ment*, s. 89.

Procurer, prŏk'-ū-rĕr—S., pro-kūre'-ŏr—K., Wa., We., s. (f., *prod'ūress*.) 18. A pimp. (v. v.) [(prov.)

Prod, prŏd, s. A goad; also an awl or pin.

Prodigal, prŏd'-e-găl, a. Given to extravagant, reckless, or unnecess. expenditure (par. of money); profuse; lavish; wasteful; profusely liberal; excessively abundant. H., *prod'igally*, ad.; *prodigal'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Prod'igal, s. A reckless, extrav. person; a spendthrift. (v. s.)

Prod'igalise†, -lze, vi. 60. To be prodigal.

Prod'igenes†, -jĕnze, s. Prodigality.

Prodigious, pro-dĭj'-ŭs *or* -yŭs, pro-dĭd'-jŭs—Wa., We., a. 32, 45. Very great, enormous; such as may seem a prodigy; adapted to excite wonder; amazing, astonishing; extraord.; monstrous; portentous. H., *prodi''giously*, 42, ad.; *prodi''giousness*, s. 91.

Prodigy, prŏd'-e-je, s. Any thing out of the ordin. course of nature, and adapted to excite wonder or astonishm.; a surprising, though nat. event (in contradistinc. to *miracle*); any extraor. event or appearance from wh. omens were drawn (anc. Rome); a portent†; a miracle‡; a monster*†.

*Prodition**, pro-dĭsh'-ŭn, s. Betrayal; treason.

*Proditory**, prŏd'-ĭt-ŏr-e, a. 25. Perfidious; treacherous. [*prŏd'romous**, -ro-mŭs, a. 90.

Pro'drome†, -drōme, s. A forerunner. H.,

Produce, prŏd'-ūse, prŏ'-dūse*—A., Bu., s. 18, 28. That wh. is produced, brought forth, or yielded; production; product; amount, profit, gain†; appr., agr. produce.

Produce, pro-dūse', vt. 18, 28. To bring forward, to offer to view or notice; to bring into existence or being, or into view (in any sense); appr., to bring forth (as plants or the soil); to generate and bring forth (as animals); to cause (as an effect); to raise (as crops); to bring into being or form (as goods, manuf., &c.); to furnish (as an income); to yield; to extend (as a line or surf. —geom.). H., *produ''cing*, p., a.; *produced'*, pp.; *produ''cer*, s.; *produ''cible*, a.; *produce'ment*†, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

*Producent**, -dūse'-ĕnt, a. That exhibits:—s. One who exh. or offers to view.

Producible, -dūse'-ĭbl, a. (v. v.) H., *produ''cibleness**, *producibility**, -bĭl'-lt-e, s. 91.

Product, prŏd'-ŭct, prŏ'-dŭkt—A., K., s. That wh. is produced or formed by nature (as fruits, grain, metals, &c.); that wh. is prod. or made by art or labour, or by mental appl.; produce; work, performance, compositica; someth. consequential, effect, result; the sum or quan. prod. by the multipl. of a numb. or quan. by a number (arith.; alg.).

Productile, pro-dŭk'-tĭl, a. 45. That may be extended in length.

Produc'tion, -shŭn, s. The act of producing, also that wh. is produced; fruit; produce; product; a work, performance, or composition.

Productive, pro-dŭkt'-ĭv, a. 45. That has the qual. or power of producing; fertile, fruitful; producing, bringing into being (in var. appl.; com. with *of*); efficient. H., *product'ively*, 42, ad.; *product'iveness*, s. 91.

Proeguminal, -e-gū'-mĭn-ăl, a. 18. Predisposing; dem. the essen. cause of a disease (med.).

Proem†, prŏ'-ĕm, s. = *pre'mium*†, -me-tŭm, 45. A preface or introduction. H., *pro'em*† (to preface), vt. [(v. s.)

Proemial, -ēme'-y'ăl, a. 45. Introductory.

Proemptosis, pro-ĕm-tō'-sĭs, -ĕmp'—K., s. 45. A happening bef.; appr., the lunar equation = the add. of a day to the calendar ev. 330 years, and another ev. 2400 y., to prevent the new moon hap. too soon (just as '*metemptosis*' is to p. it h. too late.—chron.).

Profanation, prŏf-a-nā'-shŭn, s. The act of profaning; desecration; irreverence to holy things or persons. (v. v.)

Profane, pro-fāne', a. Irreverent to sacred names or things (app. to persons); proc. from a contempt of sacred things, or impl. it (as lang. or conduct); impious, obscene; tend. to bring relig. into reproach; not sacred, rel. to secular or temporal things (as history); polluted, impure; not purified or set apart by holy rites, allowed for com. use. H., *profane'ly*, 42, ad.; *profane'ness*, *profanity*, -făn'-lt-e, s. 91.

Profane, vt. To violate any thing sacred, or to treat it with abuse, irreverence, or contempt; to desecrate; to put to a wrong use; to pollute, defile, debase (scrip.). H., *profān'ing*, p.; *profaned'*, pp., a.†; *profān'er*, s.; *profane'ment*†, *profana'tion*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Profection†, -fĕk'-shŭn, s. Advance; progression.

Pro'fert, -fĕrt, *-fŭrt'*—S., s. An exhib. (as of a record or paper) in open court. (leg.)

Profess, pro-fĕs', vt. 35. To make open declar. of; to avow or acknowl.; to declare or expr. in strong terms; to make a show of any sentiment by loud declar.; to pub. announce one's skill or qualif. in, in order to invite employm.:—vi. To declare openly; to enter any state or membership by pub. declar. (par. a relig. one); to declare friendship†. H., *profess'ing*, p., a.; *professed'*, *profest'**, pp., a.; *profess'or* (one who &c.; v. i.), s.; *profes'sion* (act of; also that wh. is prof.; v. i.), s. 89. [-fĕs'-ĕd-le, ad. 91.

Professed, -fĕst', a. (v. v.) H., *professedly*,

Profession, -fĕsh'-ŭn, s. 35. Open declar. of one's sentiments or belief; avowal, acknowl.; business professed and fol. for subsis. (restric. to non-mech. employments, and par. to those req. learning and the appl. of the mind, as disting. from *trade*); appr., divinity, law, or physic; the collec. body of persons engaged in a prof.; formal entrance into a relig. order (Ro. Cath.).

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Profes''sional, -ăl, a. Pert. to or cons. in a prof. or calling; accor. to the rules or etiquette of a par. profession. H., *profes''sionally*, ad. 91.

Professor, -fĕs'-ŭr, s. 25. One who pub. prac. or teaches an art; appr., a pub. and authorised teacher in one of the faculties in a univ., a college, or other seminary or instit.; one who has pub. prof. relig. by joining himself to a Chr. church; &c. (v. v.) H., *profess'orship* (his office), s. 90.

Professorial, -sōr'-e-ăl, a. = *profess'ory**, -ŏr-e. 45, 25. Pert. to a professor.

Proffer, prŏf'-ĕr, s. 17. An offer made; an essay or attempt*. (v. v.)

Proff'er, vt. To offer for acceptance; to tender; to essay or attempt of one's own accord*. H., *proff'ering*, p.; *proff'ered*, -ĕrd, pp., a.; *proff'erer*, s. 89.

Proficience, pro-fish'-'ĕnse, s. = *profi'ciency*, -fish'-ĕn-se. 27-8. Advancem. in the acquis. of any art, science, or knowl.; improvem. gained; progression in knowledge.

Proficient, -fish'-'ĕnt, a. Profitable*; useful*; competent, considerable† (as knowl.). H., *profi''ciently* (by or with proficiency), ad. (v. sn. et i.) 91. [ciency.

Profi''cient, s. One who has acquired profi-

Profluous†, -flŭ'-ŭ-ŭs, a. Proficient.

Profile, prō'-fil—J. & M., Wa., We., -fīle—Ja., S., We., -fīle'—Br., K., P., Sh., s. Prim., an outline or contour; appr., the head or portrait repr. in outline sideways, the sideface; (or gen.) an outline of any object free from all fore-shortening (fine arts).

Pro'file, vt. To draw in profile:—vi. To prac. profiling†. H., *pro'filing*, p.; *pro'filed*, pp.; *pro'filist* (one who takes p.), s.; *pro'filing* (art or prac. of), s. 48, 89.

Profit, prŏf'-ĭt, s. Pecuniary gain; the difference in excess bet. the price of goods sold and their cost (comm.); the gain or surplus, whether in money, produce, or goods, wh. remains to the owner of capital from its employm. in industrial undertakings (pol. econ.); any advantage, or any accession of good from labour or exertion; benefit, service; improvem.; advancem.; proficiency. H., *prof'itless*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Profit, vt. To benefit or advantage; to improve; to advance:—vi. To gain advantage (par. pecuniary a.); to receive profit; to make improvem.; to grow wiser or better; to be profitable; to bring good. H., *prof'iting*, p.; *prof'ited*, pp.; *prof'iting*† (act; profit*), s.; &c. 89.

Prof'itable, -ăbl, a. 45. Yielding or bringing profit (in any sense); lucrative, productive; useful, advantag., beneficial; improving. H., *prof'itably*, ad.; *prof'itableness*, s. 91.

Prof'itless, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *prof'itlessly*, ad. 91.

Profligate, prŏf'-le-gāte, a. Lost to principle, virtue, or decency; shameless in wickedness or vice; abandoned, dissolute, depraved; corrupt; prodigal. H., *prof'ligately*, ad.; *prof'ligateness* or *prof'ligacy*, -gā-e (qual. or state; a p. course of life), s. 91.

*Profluent**, prŏf'-l'ōō-ĕnt, a. 18. Flowing forw.; progressive. H., *prof'luence**, -ĕnse, s. 91.

Profound, pro-fownd', a. 23. Deep, descen. far below the surface; fig., intellec. deep, not superficial or obvious; penetrating deeply into science or knowl.; deep in knowl., skill, or contrivance; morally deep; very lowly, humble, submissive (as veneration, &c.); intense, extreme; obscure, abstruse; insatiable; inexhaustible; hav. hidden qualities*. H., *profound'ly*, ad.; *profound'ness*, *profund'ity*, s. (v. i.) 91. [the abyss.

Profound', s. The deep; the sea, the ocean;

Profound'†, vi. To dive; to penetr. deeply.

Profundity, -fŭnd'-ĭt-e, s. Profoundness.

Profuse, pro-fūz', a. 18, 35. Lavish, liberal to excess, prodigal; extravagant; overabounding; H., *profuse'ly*, 43, ad.; *profuse'ness*, s. 91.

*Profuse**, -fūz', vt. 35. To pour out; to squander. [profuseness; rich abundance.

Profusion, pro-fū'-zhŭn, s. 18, 35. Lavishness;

Progs, prŏg, s. Victuals (par. those obt. by progging); also one who progs.

Prog, vi. To wander about or shift meanly for provisions; to live by beggarly tricks. H., *prog'ging*, p., s.; &c. 89.

Progen'erate†, pro-, vt. To beget. H., &c. 89.

Progen'itor, s. A forefather.

*Progen'iture**, s. A begetting; birth. [scendants.

Progeny, prŏj'-ĕn-e, s. 32. Offspring; race; de-

Prognathous, prŏg-năth'-thŭs, a. 20, 37. Hav. the jaw or mouth prolonged (as is the Hottentot).

Prognosis, -nŏ'-sĭs, s. 35. Foreknowledge; the act or art of forming an opin. resp. the course and event of a disease from the symptoms, also the opin. so formed (med.). [dicative.

Prognostic, prŏg-nŏs'-tĭk, a. Foreshowing; in-

Prognos'tic, s. Someth. wh. foreshows; someth. wh. indicates a coming event; a sign; an omen; prediction; a prognosis*, or a symptom on wh. it is grounded (med.).

Prognos'ticate, -te-kāte, -tĭk-āte—K., We., vt. = *prognos'tic*†. To foretell; to indicate a fut. course or event by present signs; to foretoken, presage, predict. H., *prognos'ticating*, p.; *prognos'ticated*, -ĕd, pp.; *prognos'ticator*, 25, s.; *prognos'ticable*†, 45, a.; *prognostica'tion*, -shŭn (act; also a foretoken or prev. sign), s. 89.

Programma, pro-grăm'-ă, s. Anc., a letter closed with the royal seal†; afterw., an outline of speeches or orations to be deliv. in a university*; a preface*; a programme*. (Gr.)

Programme, prō'-grĭm—Br., S., We., -grăm'—J. & M., s. 99. An outline of any entertainm. or pub. ceremony.—*Pro'gramme de spectacle* = a play-bill. (Fr.)

Progress, prŏg'-rĕs, prō'-grĕs—Bu., E., K., s. A mov. or going forward; course; passage; procession; advancem.; intellec. or mor. improvem.; proficiency; removal, passage from place to place; the state journey of a royal personage; progression. (v. v.)

Progress, pro-grĕs', (orig.) prŏg'-rĕs† (Shak.), vt. To move or proceed in†:—vi. To move forward in space; to pass onward; to proceed; to continue onw. in any course; to advance (lit. or fig.); to make progress (phys., intellec., or mor., in any sense). H., *progres'sing*, p.; *progressed*, -grĕst', pp.; *progres'sion* (act, &c.; v. i.), 89.

Progression, -grĕsh'-ŭn, s. 35. Progress; regular and grad. advance; motion onward; continued proportion (arith., geom., or harmonical), or a series of numbers or quan. increas. or decreasing in coatin. p. (arith.; math.); a reg. success. of chords, or a

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movem. of the parts in harmony (mus.); &c. (v. v.) [that advances or is advancing.

Progres'sional, -ăl, a. Pert. to progression; *Progressive*, -grĕs'-ĭv, a. 45. Mov. or tend. to move forward; proc. in regul. progression; advancing by grad. steps (as lessons); improving. H., *progress'ively*, ad.; *progress'iveness*, s. 91.

Prohibit, pro-hĭb'-ĭt, vt. 31. To forbid; to interdict by auth.; to check or repress; to debar, hinder, preclude. H., *prohib'iting*, p.; *prohib'ited*, pp., a.; *prohib'iter*, s.; *prohibi'tion* (act, &c.; v. i.), s. 89.

Prohibition, -bē-blsh'-ŭn, s. 36. Forbiddance; interdict; repression, exclus., inhibition; a writ to a court below to forbid its proc. with a cause then depen. in it (leg.; v. v.).

Prohibi'tionist, -ĭst, s. One fav. to prohibitory duties. (comm.)

Prohibitive, -hĭb'-ĭt-ĭv, a. = *prohib'itory*, -ŏr-e. 45, 25. Forbidding; impl. or cont. prohibition; tend. to prohibit.

Proin†, proyn, vt., vi. 23. To prune.

Project, prŏj'-ĕkt, prŏ'-jĕkt*—K., s. 32. A scheme, design, or plan; a contrivance; any thing intended or devised; (in an ill sense) an idle or impra. scheme. H., *proj'ectless*, a. (v. v.) 91.

Project, pro-jĕkt', vt. 25. To throw out; to cast or shoot forward; fig., to cast forw. in the mind; to scheme, contrive, devise; to cause to be exh. (as a form in a mirror); to draw or delineate:—vi. To shoot forw.; to extend bey. someth. else; to jut or be prominent. H., *project'ing*, p., a.; *project'ed*, pp., a.; *project'or*, 25 (one who forms projects), s.; *projec'tion*, *project'ment*† (project), s. (v. i.) 89.

Project'ile, -îl, a. 45. Impelling or impelled forward; given by impulse.

Project'ile, s. A body projected and still in motion (par. through the air or space; as a stone thrown from the hand, or a ball from a gun):—pl., *project'iles*, the doctr. of the motion of bodies proj. above the surf. of the earth (mech.).

Projection, -jĕk'-shŭn, s. 36. The act of projecting; a part that projects or juts out (as of a building); projecture; a plan or delineation; the repr. of any object or surf. on a plane (persp.; geog.); a plan of action, a project*; the act prod. the crisis of transmutation† (alc.; v. s. et v.).

Projecture, -jĕkt'-ūre, -jĕk'-chūre—S., Wa., s. 36, 18. A jutting out bey. the main line or surface, or the degree or extent of it (par. app. to mouldings and other members.—arch.).

Projet, prŏ'-zhā, s. 99. A project; appr., the draft of a proposed measure, arrangem., &c. (Fr.)

Prolapse, pro-lăpsĕ', s. = *prolap'sus*, L. A protrusion or falling down of some part of the body. (surg.)

Prolapse', vi. To fall down or out; to protrude. H., *prolapsed'*, pp., a.; *prolap'sion**, -shŭn (prolapse), s.; &c. 89.

Prolate, pro-lāte'—S., prō'-lāte—K., We., prōl'-āte—Wa., a. Enlarged or brought out at the poles (as a spheroid.—geom.).

Prolate'†, vt. To bring out; to utter or pronounce. (v. i.)

Prolation, -lā'-shŭn, s. Utterance*; delay†; a method of determ. the power of semibreves and minims (mus.).

Prolegomena, prōl-e-gŏm'-ĕn-ă, pro-le—K., We., s. pl. (sing., *prolegom'enon**.) Preliminary or introduc. observ. or dissertations pfxd to any work. (liter.) [Gr.] H., *prolegom'enary*, -ĕr-e, or *prolegom'enous*, -ŭs (prelim.; introduc.), a. 90.

Prolegs, prō'-lĕgz, s. 35. The fleshy, pediform, and freq. retractile organs, wh. serve for legs in var. larvæ. (entom.)

Prolepsis, pro-lĕp'-sĭs, s. 35. Anticipation, a figure by wh. objections are antisip. and answered (rhet.); the error of dating an event bef. its proper time (chron.).

Prolep'tic, -tĭk, a. = *prolep'tical*, -ăl. Pert. to or involv. prolepsis; anticipatory; previous, antecedent. (chron.; med.) H., *prolep'tically*, ad. 91.

Prolétaire, prōl-lā-tĕr', s. = *prol'etary*†, -tăr-e. (pl., *prolétaires'*, Fr.; *prol'etarist*†, E.; *proletā'rii*, -e-ī, L.) 99. A com. person, a plebeian*; one whose social duties are limited to furn. children to defend the state, and with s. rights propor. small*; that class of the community whose labour is their only capital (soc. sci.). [Fr.] [merous offspring.

*Prolétaneous**, -e-tāne'-y'-ŭs, a. 45. Hav. a nu-

*Proletarian**, prōl-e-tāre'-e-ăn, a. 45. Mean, vile; vulgar; plebeian.

Prolétariat, -ăt, -tăr'-e-ă, s. 99. Gen. beggary.

Prol'icide, -e-sīde, s. Infanticide, or an infanticide.

Proliferous, pro-lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. another from its own centre (as a flower, &a.—bot.).

Prolif'ic, -ĭk, a. = *prolif'ical*, -ăl. Prod. young or fruit; fruitful, generative, productive; promising fecundity; proliferous, also hav. smaller flowers grow. out of the prin. one (bot.). H., *prolif'ically*, ad.; *prolif'icness*, *prolifical'ity*, -ăs-e, s. 91.

Prolifloation, -e-kā'-shŭn, -ĭk-ā'—K., We., s. Generation (anim. or veg.); the prod. of a second flower from the subs. of the first (bot.).

Prolix, pro-lĭks', prō'-lĭks†, a. = *prolixious*†, -lĭk'-sh'ŭs. 40. Long, tedious, dilatory, diffuse; exces. minute in narration or argum. (used only with ref. to style; as a *p. poem*, *speech*, or *writer*); of long duration†. H., *prolix'ly*, ad.; *prolix'ness**, *prolix'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Prolocutor, prōl'-o-kū-tŭr—S., Sc., Sh., Wo., -kū'—A., Ba., Bu., Jo., J. & M., Ke., Wa., prō-lo—Ja., P., We., (pref., but less us.) -lōk'-ū—K., s. 18, 25. The chairman of a convocation. H., *prōlocu'torship*, s. 90. [prologue.

Prol'ogist†, -jĭst (v. s.), vi. 60. To speak a

Prologue, prōl'-ŏg—E., El., Ke., J. & M., Na., P., S., Sh., Wa., Wo., thea., prō'-lŏg—Bu., Ja., K., We. (as in good use), s. 45. A preface; appr., a short piece in verse recited bef. the repr. of a play, and introduc. to it.

*Prol'ogue** (v. s.), vt. To introduce formally (as with a p.):—vi. To prologise. H., *prol'oguing**, -ŏg-ĭng, p.; *prol'ogued**, -ŏgd, pp.

Prolong, pro-lŏng', vt. 45. To lengthen or draw out in 'time' or duration; to protract; to continue; to postpone*; to prolongate*. H., *prolong'ing*, p.; *prolonged*, -lŏngd', pp., a.; *prolong'er*, s. 89.

Prolongate, -lŏng'-gāte, vt. 90, 45. To extend or lengthen in 'space'; to prolong*. H.,

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prolŏn"gating, p.; *prolŏn"gated*, pp., a.; *prolongation*, -lŏng-gā'-shŭn (act; also extension made), s. 89.

Prolusion, pro-lū'-zhŭn, s. 18, 35. A prelude; an essay, trial, or preparatory exercise (app. to the early and fing. pieces of cert. authors—liter.).

Promenade, prŏm-e-nād'—J. & M., We., -ĕn-ād'—S., prŏm-nād'—K., Anglo-Fr., s. 99. A walk for pleasure, show, or exercise; a place appropriated to walking.

Promenade', vi. To walk for amusem., show, or exercise. H., *prŏmenād'ing*, p., s.; *prŏmenād'ed*, pp.; *prŏmenād'er*, s. 89.

Promer'it†, vt. To oblige, to confer a favour on; to deserve or obt. by merit.

Promethean, pro-mē'-the-ăn, -mēth'-yăn†—K., s. 37, 45. Pert. to *Prome'theus*, or hav. the life-giving qual. of the fire wh. he stole from heaven:—s. A var. of instan.-light match that ignites by pressure or percussion.

Prominent, prŏm'-e-nĕnt, -in-ĕnt—K., a. Standing out beyond the other parts; jutting; protuberant; fig., full, large (as eyes); eminent, disting. (as a charac. or person); principal, most visible or striking, conspicuous (as par. parts of any thing). H., *prom'inently*, ad.; *prom'inence*, -nĕnse, *prom'inency*, -nĕn-se, s. 91.

Promiscuous, pro-mĭs'-kū-ŭs, a. 18. Mingled; coms. of individuals collec. tog. without order or distinc. (as an assembly); indiscriminate; common. H., *promis'cŭously*, 43, ad.; *promis'cuousness*, s. 91.

Promise, prŏm'-is, -iz*—Wa., s. 35, 45. A declar. or an engagem. (more or less formal) to do or forbear to do for another someth. specified (gen. a benefit); hope, expectation; that wh. is promised, or the fulfilm. or grant of it; the assurance of God that he will bless his people (prec. by *the*—scrip.). H., *prom'ise-brēach*† (violation of p.), *prom'ise-brŭ̆ker*†, &c., s. (v. v.)

Prom'ise, -is, -iz—S., Wa., vt. 35. To make a promise or to declare (a purpose) to; to formally engage to do (either by word or wr.); to afford reason to expect; to give assur. of some benefit to be conferred; to pledge or engage to bestow; to threaten or assure of† (as evil or punishm.); to be assured of, to have strong confidence in (fol. by a recipr. pro.):—vi. To assure one by a promise or a binding declar.; to afford hopes or expectations; to make a p. or promises. H., *prom'ising*, p., a.; *prom'ised*, -ist, pp., a.; *prom'isor*, *prom'isor* (-zor'—leg.; v. i.), s. 89.

Promisee, -is-ē', s. One to whom a promise is made. (leg.)

Prom'ising, -ing, a. Affording reas. ground for hope or expec. of good. H., *prom'isingly*, ad. 91.

Prom'issory, -sŏr-e, a. 25. Cont. a promise or a binding declar. of someth. to be done or forborne. H., *prom'issorily*, ad. 91.—*Prom'issory-note* = a n. or writing cont. a. p. to pay a cert. sum of money at a fut. time specified, in return for 'value received' by the promisor (leg.).

Promontory, prŏm'-ŏn-tŏr-e, -in-tĭr-e—K., Wa., s. 25. A point of land or rock (high or low, par. the first) projec. consid. into the sea (geog.); a headland; a cape.

Promote, pro-mōte', vt. = *promove*†, -mōōve'. To contribute to the growth, enlargem., progr., or excel. of any thing valuable or desirable, or to the increase of any thing evil; to forward or advance; to excite; to raise to higher rank or honour; to elev., exalt, prefer. H., *promōt'ing*, p., a.‡; *promōt'ed*, pp., a.‡; *promōt'er*, s.; *promōt'ible**†, a.; *promotion*, -mō'-shŭn (act, &c.; advancem.; encouragem.; exaltation, preferment), s. 89.

Promotive, -mō'-tĭv, a. 45. Tend. to promote.

Prompt, prŏmt, prŏmpt—K., a. 45. Ready and quick to act as occ. demands; of ready dispos., cheerful; acting or done with alacrity; quick, without hesitation, not dilatory; hasty, indic. boldness or forwardness; told down, ready, present (as payment); easy, unobstructed (as action); petulant*. H., *prompt'ly*, ad.; *prompt'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Prompt, vt. To incite; to move to action or exertion; to instigate; to assist a speaker when at a loss (par. an actor with commence. or forgotten words); to dictate, to suggest to the mind; to remind†. H., *prompt'ing*, p.; *prompt'ed*, pp.; *prompt'er* (appr., a thea. p.), s.; *prompt'ing* (act of; also that wh. is p. or sugges., as of the heart or mind, us. in the pl.), s. 89. [prompter.

Prompt'-book, s. The b. used by a thea.

Prompt'itude, -e-tūde, s. 18. Readiness; quickness; cheerful alacrity; promptness.

*Prompt'uary**, -ū-ăr-e, s. 18, 25. That from wh. supplies may be drawn; a store-house; a repository.

Prompt'ure†, -ūre, s. Suggestion; incitement.

Promulgate, pro-mŭl'-gāte, prŏm'-ŭl-gāte†, vt. To publish; to proclaim; to diffuse or make known by open declaration. H., *promul'gating*, p.; *promul'gated*, pp.; *prŏm'ulgātor* (S., Wo.; -gā'—Wa.; pro-mŭl—Ja., P., We.; -mŭl'—K.), 25, s.; *prŏmulgation*, -gā'-shŭn (S., Wa.; pro-mŭl—K., We.), s. 89.

*Promulge**, -mŭlje', vt. To promulgate. H., *promul'ging*, p.; *promulged**, -mŭljd', pp.; *promul'ger**, s. 89.

Pronaos, pro-nā'-ŏs, s. The front porch or vestibule of a temple. (arch.) [L.]

Pronation, -nā'-shŭn, s. The motion or the act whereby the palm of the hand is turned downw., with the thumb tow. the body; also the position of the hand referred to. (anat.)

Pronator, -tŏr, s., s. 25. A muscle used in pronation, or an epithet of it. (anat.)

Prone, prōne, a. Bending downward or forw., inclined (opp. to *erect*); lying with the face downw. (opp. to *supine*); inclining in descent, headlong, precipitous*; sloping, declivous*; fig., disposed, mentally inclined (gen. in an ill sense). H., *prone'ly*, ad.; *prone'ness* (par. inclination of mind; disposition), *pro'nity*†, -nĭt-e, s. 91.

Prong, prŏng, s. 45. A sharp pointed instr.; one of the tines or pointed div. of a fork; a pitchfork. H., *pronged*, 65 (hav. p.), a.; *prong'-hŏe* (a hoe with p.), s.; &c. 90.

Pronominal, pro-nŏm'-in-ăl, a. Bel. to or of the nature of a pronoun; ref. to someth. pre-understood. H., *pronom'inally*, ad. 91.

Pronoun, prō'-nown, s. 23. A word or part of speech used instead of a noun or name, for conciseness or to avoid unpleas. repetition; a personal noun. (gr.)

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Pronounce†, pro-nowns', s. 23, 23. A declaration.

Pronounce', vt. To speak, to utter; to articulate or form by the organs of speech; to utter formally, offic., or solemnly; to speak or utter rhetor.; to deliver; to declare or affirm:—vi. To speak; to articulate; to make a formal declar.; to utter an opin.; to speak with confid. or authority. H., *pronoun''cing*, p., a.; *pronounced*, -nownst', pp.; *pronoun''cer*, s.; *pronounced'ible*†, a.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [nunciation.

Pronoun''cing, -Ing, s. Giv. or teaching pro-

Pronuncial, -nŭn'-sh'ĭl, a. 27-8. Pert. to pronunciation.

Pronunciation, pro-nŭn-se-ē'-shŭn—K., P., S., We., -she-ē'—Ja., Wa., Wo., -nŭn-sh'ā'—Sh., s. 28, 36. The act, art, or mode of pron. or uttering (par. app. to simple sounds and words); articulation; utterance; delivery* (rhet.).

*Pronun'ciative**, -sh'ē-ā-tĭv (v. su.), a. 45. Comt. or tend. to positive declar.; dogmatical.

*Pronun'ciatory**, -shŭs-e (v. su.), a. 25. Pronunciative; giv. the pronunciation.

Proof, prōōf, s. 20. Being of or at proof (ellip.); able to resist someth. ref. to (fol. by *to* or *against*; v. s.).

Proof, s. (pl., *proofs*.) That by wh. someth. is proved; that wh. convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and prod. belief (leg.; log.); strong argum. in favour; testimony, evidence; demonstration; capacity of resistance (phys. or mor.); physical impenetrability; firmness of mind, stability of purp.; test, trial, experim.; a cert. strength of spirit (= sp. gr. 0·920, cont. nearly eq. weights of pure alcohol and water); the degree of strength in spirit*; a rough impression taken for exam. and correc. (engr.; typ.). H., *proof'less*, a.; *proof'lessly**, ad. 90.—*Proof'-copy*, *p.'-print*, *p.-impres'sion* = one of the impr. of a plate first taken, or bef. it can be at all worn, and bef. the inser. of the inscription (engr.):—*proof'-sheet* (v. su.—typ.):—*proof'-spirit* (v. su.):—*proof'-text* (a t. relied on to p. a doctr.), &c. s.

Prop, prŏp, s. That wh. sustains an incumbent weight, or on wh. any thing rests; a support; a stay.

Prop, vt. To hold or keep up by placing someth. or by standing under or ag.; to support; to sustain. H., *propp'ing*, p.; *propped*, prŏpt, *propt**, pp., s. 89.

Propædeutics, pro-pe-dū'-tĭks, s. pl. 64. The preliminary learning neces. to the proper study of any art or science.

Propaganda, prŏp-ă-găn'-dă, s. pl. Lit., things to be propagated; appr., a soc. at Rome charged with the managem. of the Ro. Cath. missions, &c.; h. also, any secret party or assoc. for the spread of opin. and prin. wh. are regar. as dang. by exis. governments (in reproach—pol.). H., *propagan'dism*, -dĭzm (the art or prac. of propag. tenets or prin., par. those deemed 'propaganda'), *propagan'dist*, -dĭst (one who devotes himself to), s. 90.

Propagate, prŏp'-ă-gāte, vt. To continue, spread, or cause increase in the number of, by generation or successive production; to extend; to impel forw. in space (as sound, &c.); to give birth or currency to (as a report); to spread abroad and estab. by emr. from place to place (as relig.); to disseminate, to diffuse; to give increase to; to promote; to generate, multiply, or produce; to originate*:—vi. To have offspring or issue; to be produced or multiplied. H., *prop'agāting*, p.; *prop'agāted*, pp., a.; *prop'agāter*, 25, s.; *prop'agāble*, a.; *propaga'tion*, 26, s. 89.

Propeds, pro'-pĕdz, s. 35. The soft pediform appendages of cert. larvæ, placed beh. the true feet. (entom.)

Propel, pro-pĕl', vt. To drive forward; to urge or press on w. by force. H., *propell'ing*, p., a.; *propelled'*, pp.; *propell'er* (appr., a spec. of screw used in navig., also a ves. p. by one), s. 89. [to incline (lit. or fig.).

Propend'†, -pĕnd', vi. To lean forward or tow.;

*Propend'ent**, -ĕnt, a. Inclining forw. or towards. H., *propend'ency**, -ĕn-se (inclination, tendency; preconsideration†), s. 91.

*Propense**, pro-pĕns', a. Inclined; disposed. H., *propense'ness*†, s. (v. i.) 91.

*Propension**, -pĕn'-shŭn, s. Propensity.

Propensity, -pĕns'-ĭt-e, s. 43. Bent of mind (nat. or acq.); dispos., inclination; nat. tendency; proseness. (v. su.)

Proper, prŏp'-ĕr, a. 13. Peculiar, nat. or essen. bel., not com.; one's own; den. an indiv., pert. to one only of a species (as a name); natural, orig.; fit, suitable, exac. adapted; consonant, agreeing; correct, accur., just; plain, strict, appr., not fig. (as terms); becoming, decent, decorous; such as should be; well-formed, handsome†; tall, lusty†; mere, pure, undoubted§; very§; being repr. of its nat. colour (her.):—H., *prop'erly*, 43, ad.; *prop'erness*†§, s. 90.

Property, prŏp'-ĕr-te, s. A pec. quality or attribute; that wh. is inherent in a subject, or nat. essential to it; a predicable den. someth. essen. conjoined to the essence of the species (log.); an acquired or artif. qual.; qual., disposition; exclus. right of poss., enjoy., empl., profiting by, or dispos. of; ownership; that wh. is one's own; an estate (of any kind); someth. useful*; nearness or right†; propriety†:—pl. Things, distinct from dress, used by actors in playing their parts (thea.). H., *prop'erty-man* (who keeps the p.—thea.), s. 90.

Prop'erty†, vt. To invest with p. or qualities; to appropriate. H., *prop'ertied*†, pp., a. 89.

Prophasis, prŏf'-ă-sĭs, s. 36. Prognosis. (med.)

Prophesy, prŏf'-e-se, s. A prediction; a declar. of someth. to come; a book of prophecies, a history (scrip.); preaching, pub. exhor., instruction (scrip.).

Proph'esy, -ĕ, vt. 43. = *proph'ĕtise*†, -tze, 60. Lit., to speak or announce before; to predict; to foretel fut. events; to foreshow*:—vi. To utter predictions or prophecies; to interpret Scrip., to preach or exhort (scrip.). H., *proph'esying*, p., a.†; *proph'esier*, -ĕr, pp.; *proph'ester** (a prophet), s.; *proph'esying* (act), s. 89.

Proph'et, -ĕt, s. (f., *proph'etess*.) One who prophesies or foretells fut. events (appr., one inspired by God to do so—scrip.; theol.); also orig., a pub. interpreter or teacher (scrip.):—pl. The books or wr. of the prophets. H., *proph'et-like*, a.; &c. (v. s.) 90.

Prophetic, pro-fĕt'-ĭk, a. = *prophet'ical*, -ĭk.

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Cent. prophecy; foreseeing or foretelling fut. events. H., *prophet'ically*, ad. 91.

Prophoric, -fŏr'-ĭk, a. 26. Enunciative.

Prophylactic, prŏf-e-lăk'-tĭk, a. = *prŏphylac'tical*, -ăl. Preventive; preservative; used to prevent disease. H., (a) *prŏphylac'tic*, s. (med.) 90-1.

Prepine†, pro-plnd', vt. To pledge (in drinking). H., *prŏpĭna'tion**, 36, s.; &c. 80.

Pro'pione, -pe-ōne, s. 56, Metacetone. H., *propi'onic acid* (metaceton'ic or metacetŏ'ĭc a.), s. 90. [ness.

Propinquity, pro-plng'-kwĭt-e, s. 33, 45. Near-

Propitiate, pro-plsh'-e-āte, -plsh'-ĭate—We., vt. 36. To appease and render favourable; to conciliate; to make propitious:—vi. To make atonement. H., *propi"tiating* (-plsh'-), p.; *propi"tiated*, pp., a.; *propi"tiator*, 25, s.; *propi"tiable*, a.; *propitiation*, -plsh-e-ā'-shŭn (act; the 'atonement'—theol.), s. 89.

Propitiatory, -plsh'-e-ā-tŏr-e (v. v.), a. Hav. power or tend. to propitiate. H., *propi"tiatorily*, -le, ad. 91.

Propi"tiatory, s. The mercy-seat. (Jud.)

Propitious, pro-plsh'-'ŭs, a. 36, 27. Favourable; kind; disposed to be gracious or merciful. H., *propi"tiously* (-plsh'-), ad.; *propi"tiousness*, s. 91.

Proplasm†, prŏ'-plăzm, s. 35. A mould.

Proplastice, -plăs'-tĭs, s. 28. The art of making moulds for castings.

Propolis, prŏp'-o-lĭs—J. & M., K., prŏ'-po—S., We., s. The suburbs†; appr., the glue or cement used by bees. (L.; Gr.)

Proponent, pro-pō'-nĕnt, s. One who makes a proposal, or who lays down a proposition.

Proportion, pro-pōr'-shŭn, s. 36. The comparative relation of one thing to another; the identity, equality, or similitude of ratios (arith.; geom.); the 'rule of three' (arith.); equal degree; symmetry, mut. fitness of parts to each other and to the whole (fine arts); rel. or corresp. of parts bet. unequal things of the same kind (map.; draw.; &c.); equal or just share; form, size*; comparative size. H., *propŏr'tionless*, a.; &c. 90-1.

Propo"rtion, vt. To adjust the compar. rel. of things or their parts; to form symmetrically; to make proportional; to div. or assign in eq. or just shares. H., *propŏr'tioning*, p.; *propŏr'tioned*, -shŭnd, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Propo'rtionable, -ăbl, a. 45. That may be proportioned or made proportional (v. v.); proportionalt. H., *propŏr'tionably*, 42, ad.; *propŏr'tionableness*, s. 91.

Propo'rtional, -ăl, a. Hav. a due comparative relation; being in proportion; hav. the same ratio (math.); hav. always the same ratio (mech.; physics); rel. to propor., or used to prod. it. H., *propŏr'tionally*, ad.; *'propŏrtional'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Propo"rtionate, -āte, a. Adjusted to someth. else accor. to a settled or suitable rate or degree, or to due compar. relation; proportionalt. H., *propŏr'tionately*, 42, ad.; *propŏr'tionateness*, s. 91.

*Propo"rtionate**, vt. To proportion; to adjust or assign relatively. H., *propŏr'tionating**, p.; &c. 89.

Proposal, pro-pōz'-ăl, -pŏ'-zăl—K., S., Wa., s. 35. Someth. proposed; a scheme or design, terms or cond. offered or suggea. for consid., accep., or adoption; a bringing bef. the mind; an overture; a proposition. (v. v.)

Propose†, pro-pōze', s. 35. Talk; discourse.

Propose', vt. To bring forw. or offer for consid., discus., accep., or adoption:—vi. To offer or make a proposition; to offer one's self in marriage; to lay schemes†; to purpose‖. H., *propo's'ing* (-pōz-), p.; *proposed*, -pōzd', pp., a.; *propŏse'er*, s.; *propŏs'dble**†, a.) *propŏs'al*, *propŏse"tion*, s. (v. su. et i.) 89.—To *propose' to one's self*; = to intend or purpose.

Proposition, prŏp-o-zĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35-6. That wh. is proposed; a proposal; an offer of terms; a sentence indicative (i. e., wh. affirms or denies—log.); a theorem or problem proposed for demonstr. or solution (math.); that wh. is offered or affirmed as the subj. of a discourse, or for discus. or illustr. (erat.); the first part of a poem, discourse, &c., in wh. the wr. or speaker states the subj. of it (rhet.).

Propose"tional, -ăl, a. Pert. to or considered as a proposition; of the nature of a proposal.

Propound, pro-pownd', vt. 23. To propose; to offer for consid.; to offer or exh.; to propose a candidate for commun. or membership (congreg.). H., *propound'ing*, p.; *propound'ed*, pp.; *propound'er*, s. 89.

Propra'tor, s. = *propre'tor*. One who hav. discharged the office of prætor at home, was appoin. gov. of an imperial province. (anc. Rome.)

Proprietary, pro-prī'-e-tĭr-e, -tē-ĕr-e‖—K., a. 25. Bel. to a cert. owner or owners. [owners.

Propri'etary, s. A proprietor; an owner or

Proprietor, pro-prī'-e-tŭr, -tē-ŭr‖—K., s. 25. (L., *propri'etrix.*) A possessor in his own right; an owner (whether in poss. or not). H., *propri'etorship* (state of being a), s. 90.

Propri'ety, -e-te, -ĕt-e‖—K., s. Prim., property†; h., state of being proper or right; fitness, suitableness, appropriateness; consonance with estab. prin., rules, or customs; decorum; justness, accuracy. [univ.)

Propro'tor, s. An assistant proctor. (Eng.

*Propugn**, pro-pŭne', vt. 45. To contend for; to defend; to vindicate. H., *prŏpugnation*†, -tĭg-nā'-shŭn, s.; &c. 89. See *Impugn*.

Prŏpulse†, -pŭls', vt. To repel; to drive off. H., *propulse'tion*†, 36, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Propulsion, pro-pŭl'-shŭn, s. 35. The act of propelling or driving forward.

Propul'sive, -sĭv, a. = *propul'sory*, -sŏr-e. 25, 45. Tend., serv., or hav. power to repel, or to drive forward.

Propylæum, pro-pe-lē'-ŭm, s. = *prop'ylon*, -e-lŏn. A porch or vestibule. (anc. arch.)

Propylene, prŏp'-e-lēne, s. A pec. gaseous radical obt. from fusel oil. (chem.)

Prore, prōre, s. The prow. († or poet.)

Proreption, pro-rĕp'-shŭn, s. A creeping on.

Prorogue, pro-rōg', vt. 45. To protract or prolong†; to put off, defer, delay*; appr., to continue parliament from one session to another (as is formally done by royal auth. at the end of a s.). H., *proroguing*, -rōg'-ĭng, p.; *prorogued*, -rōgd', pp.; *prorogation*, -ro-gā'-shŭn (prŏr—Wa.), s. 89. [or forth.

*Prorupt'ion**, -rŭp'-shŭn, s. A bursting out

Prosaic, pro-zā'-ĭk, a. = *prosa'ical**, -ăl. 35. Pert. to or res. prose; written in prose; dull, uninteres., tedious. H., *prosa'ically*, ad. 91.

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*Pro'saism**, -ĭzm, s. 35. That wh. is in the form of prose.

Pro'saist, -ĭst, s. 35. A writer of prose.

Pro'sal†, -zăl, a. Prosaic.

Proscenium, pro-sēn'-e-ŭm, -yŭm†—K., s. 28. The whole of the stage (anc. thea.); the part of the stage in front of the curtain or drop-scene, incl. the orchestre (mod. thea.).

Proscribe, pro-skrīb', vt. Prim., to set down in writing for destr.; to doom, to outlaw (either with or without a promise of reward for one's head); to censure capitally; to banish; to denounce and condemn, to reject utterly (as doctr.); to prohibit or interdict. H., *proscrīb'ing*, p.; *proscribed*', pp., a.; *proscrīb'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Proscribed, -skrībd', a. (v. v.):—a. A proscribed person or persons (ellip.; prec. by *the*).

Proscript, prō'-skript, s. One proscribed.

Proscription, pro-skrip'-shŭn, s. 36. The act of proscribing; the pub. offer of a reward for the head of a pol. enemy (anc. Rome).

Proscrip'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Pert. to or cons. in proscription; proscribing. H., *proscrip'tĭvely*, ad. 91.

Prose†, prōz, s. 35. Written in prose.

Prose, s. The com. lang. of man; all writings or discourse not in verse (liter.); a cert. prayer, also the 'sequence' (Ro. Cath.). H., *pro'sy*†, a. (v. i.) 90.

Prose, vt., vi. To write in prose†; to be prosy†; to dwell with tedious minuteness on uninteres. or trifling matters†. H., *prōs'ing*† (-prōz'-), p., a.; *prosed*†, pp.; *prōs'er*†, s.; *prōs'ing*† (act; dull, tedious minuteness in speech or wr.), s. 89.

Prosecute, prōs'-e-kūte, vt. 35, 18. To follow or pursue for a purpose (as to reach, execute, or accompl.); to commence or continue endeavours to obtain or complete; to persist in or carry on with continued purp.; to seek to obt. or to punish by legal process; to accuse or sue criminally:—vi. To carry on a legal prosecution. H., *pros'ecūting*, p., a.; *pros'ecūted*, pp.; *pros'ecūtor*, 25 (appr., one who carries on a crim. suit ag. another), s.; *prosecu'tion* (act or process; pursuit; crim. suit ag. an offender, also the p. or parties conn. with it—leg.; &c.), s. 89.

Proselyte, prōs'-e-līte, -ĕl-īte—K., s. 35, 42. Lit., one who arrives as a stranger; appr., a Greek who embr. Judaism (anc. Jews); one rec. brought over to some par. belief, sect, or opin. (esp. in relig.); a convert.

*Pros'elyte**, vt. To gain over in opin.; to convert. H., *pros'elyting**, p., a.; *pros'elyted**, pp., a. 89. [proselyte. H., &c. 43, 89.

*Pros'elytiae**†, -līt-ĭze, -līte-ĭze—K., vt. 60. To

Pros'elytism, -līt-ĭzm (v. su.), s. 35. The act or the desire of making converts; conversion to a par. opin., sys., or creed.

Prosemina'tion†, pro-, s. Propagation by seed.

Prosenchyma, prōs-ĕng'-ke-mă, prōs'-ĕn-kī-mă—Br., s. 45. Cellular tissue of wh. the cellules taper and overlap at their ends, form. the first approach to the cond. of woody tissue. (org.)

Pro-sla'very, s. That favours slavery.

Prosodial, pro-sō'-de-ăl, a. = *prosōd'ical*, -ĭk-ăl; *prosodiacal*, prōs-o-dī'-ăk-ăl. 35, 45. Pert. to prosody, or accor. to its rules.

Proso'dian, -de-ăn, -ōdz'-yăn†—K., P., prōsō'-de-ăn—Ja., s. 45. = *prōs'odist*, -o-dĭst. One who is skilled in prosody.

Prosody, prōs'-o-de, s. 35, 43. Lit., a guide to verse or song†; appr., that part of grammar wh. treats of quan., accent, and the laws of harmony, both in metrical and prose composition; restric., the laws of versification. [animated objects. (rhet.)

Prosopography, -pŏg'-răf-e, s. The descrip. of

Pros'opopœy, -po-lĕp-se, -lĕp'—We., s. Respect of persons; appr., a premature opin. or prej. formed from a first view. [(rhet.)

Prosopopœia, -pē'-y'd, s. 45. Personification.

Prospect, prōs'-pĕkt, s. 35. View bef. the eye; view as from a distance; h. also, view of things to come (opp. to *retrospect*); that wh. is presen. to the eye (as a scene or landscape); the place and objects seen; object of view; view delineated or painted; place wh. affords an extended view; direc. of view; position of the front of a build.; aspect; expectation, or ground of e.; a looking forward, regard to someth. future*.

Pros'peat†, vt. To look forward; to provide for fut. wants. H., *prospec'tion**, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Prospective, pro-spĕkt'-ĭv, a. 45. Looking forward in time, hav. regard to the fut. (opp. to *retrospective*); acting with foresight; of or rel. to a prospect*; distant, viewing at a distance. H., *prospect'ĭvely*, 43, ad.; *prospect'ĭveness*, s. 91.

Prospect'us, -tŭs, s. The outline of any plan or proposal subm. for pub. approb. or support (par. of a liter. work, or of any large undert. inten. to be conduc. by a co.).

Prosper, prōs'-pĕr, vt. To make happy or successful; to favour:—vi. To be prosperous; to thrive; to succeed or be successful. H., *pros'pĕring*, p., a.†; *pros'pered*, -pĕrd, pp.; *pros'pĕrer*†, s. (v. i.) 89.

Pros'perous, -tŭs, a. Advancing in the pursuit of any thing desirable; charac. by success; successful; flourishing; fortunate; favouring success or progr. (as gales). H., *pros'pĕrously*, 43, ad.; *pros'perousness* or *prosperity*, -pĕr'-ĭt-e (success; good fortune; well-being; happiness), s. 91.

Pros'physis, -fe-sĭs, s. 42. Union by growth (as of parts us. sep.—surg.).

*Prospicience**, pro-spĭsh'-ĕnse, s. 28. The act of looking forward.

Pross, prŏs, s. Talk; gossip. (prov.)

Prostate, prōs'-tāte, a. Set before; the epithet of a gland situate just bef. the neck of the bladder in males, and surr. the urethra:—s. The prostate gland. (anat.)

*Prosternation**, -tĕr-nā'-shŭn, s. Dejection; prostration.

Prostethis, prōs-tē'-thĭs, s. 37. That wh. stands bef. or fills up (as the fleshy part of the breast or palms, the granulations of ulcers, &c.—surg.).

Prosthesis, prōs'-the-sĭs, s. 35-7. A fig. by wh. one or more let. are added to the beg. of a word (as *beloved*; the reverse of *aphæ'resis*—gr.; rhet.); an overlapping (as of one 'period' or 'symp.' on another—med.); the artif. supply of any defect or part lost (surg.).

Prosthetic, -thĕt'-ĭk, a. Prefixed. (v. s.)

Prostitute, prōs'-te-tūte, s. 18. Vicious for hire; prostituted; hireling.

Pros'titute, s. A female who openly indulges

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in indiscriminate lewdness (par. for hire); a strumpet, a harlot; a base hireling, a mercenary* (of either sex).

Pros'titute, vt. To vilely sell or expose for sale that wh. should not be sold (as the person, prin., talents, infl., or good name, the laws, jus., &c.); to give up or devote to any infamous or improper purp.; to sell to wickedness, lewdness, or shame. H., *pros'titūting*, p.; *pros'titūted*, pp., a.; *pros'titūtor*, 25, s.; *prostitution*, -tū'-shŭn (act or prac.; appr., com. lewdness in females, the life of a prostitute), s. 89.

Prostrate, prŏs'-trāte, a. Lying at length or extended on the ground or other surf.; h. also, lying at mercy (as a supplicant); thrown down or lying in the posture of humility or adoration.

Pros'trate, vt. To lay flat or at length (prim., on or as on the face); to throw down; to overthrow, demolish, ruin; to overturn (as law or order); to throw down or to fall in humility or adoration (fol. by a recip. pro.); to bow in reverence; to sink totally; to depress, to reduce greatly (as one's vital powers). H., *pros'trāting*, p., a.†; *pros'trated*, pp., a.; *prostration*, -trā'-shŭn (act; state; great depres.; an exhaus. or greatly dimin. state of the vital energies—med.), s. 89.

Prostyle, prŏ'-stīle, s. A portico of columns bef. an edifice, also the temple or build. to wh. they belong. (arch.)

Prosyt, prŏ'-ze, a. 35. Prosaic*; dull and tedious in discourse or writing. H., *pro'sily*†, ad.; *pro'sinesst*, s. 91.

Prosyll'ogism, s. Depen. on a previous syllogism; a form of argum. in wh. the 'conclusion' of one s. becomes the 'major' or 'minor' of the next one. (log.)

Protactic, pro-tăk'-tĭk, a. That prefaces, explains, or makes known (as *p. persons* in plays; v. i.).

Protasis, prŏt'-*ā*-sĭs—S., We., Wo., prŏ'-tă—K., Ja., -tā'—P., Wa., s. 35. That wh. is presented first; appr., the first or subordinate member of a prop. construc. period (the other being the *apod'osis*—gr., rhet.); the exposition, or first part of a piece, serv. to make known the characters and plot (anc. drama); a proposition; a maxim.

Protatic, pro-tăt'-ĭk, a. Being placed in the beg.; prefatory; previous; serv. to introduce.

Protean, prŏ'-te-ăn, -tē'—S., a. Of or res. *Pro'teus* (v. i.); h., readily assum. dif. shapes.

Protect, pro-tĕkt', vt. To cover from danger or injury; to throw a shelter over; to preserve from evil; to shield, guard, defend; h. also, to harbour or shelter; to foster; to countenance; to patronise. H., *protect'ing*, p., a.; *protect'ed*, pp., a.; *protect'or*, *protect'or* (f. of ea., *protect'ress*), s.; *protec'tion* (act of p., or the state of being p.; also that wh. p. or preserves; v. i.), s. 89. [ad. 91.

Protect'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *protect'ingly*, *Protection*, -tĕk'-shŭn, s. Defence; shelter from evil; exemption, security; a passport or other wr., or a decree of court (appr., of the courts of insolv. debtors or chancery) wh. secures from moles. or arrest; favour or advan. afforded to any par. branch of industry or trade by legal enactm. or protective duties (pol.; comm.). H., *protec'tionist* (one who is opp. to free-trade), s. 90.

Protec'tional, -ăl, a. Pert. to protection; protective. [protect; defensive; sheltering.

Protective, -tĕkt'-ĭv, a. 45. Serv. or tend. to

Protect'or, -ŏr, -tŭr—K., Wa., s. 25. A protecter; a patron; appr., a regent (pol.); Oliver Cromwell dur. the period of his gov. (prec. by *the*—Eng. hist.); a spec. of minister from each Ro. Cath. state and prin. relig. order, kept resident in Rome. (v. v.) H., *protect'orless*, a.; *protect'orship* (office or gov. of a p.; v. i.), s. 90.

Protect'orate, -ĭte, s. Protectorship (appr., that of Cromwell—Eng. hist.); the auth. assumed by a superior power over an inf. or depen. one (pol.; diplo.). [protector.

Protectorial, -tĕk-tōr'-e-ăl, a. 45. Pert. to a

Protégé, pro-tă-zhā', s. (f., *protégée*.) 99. One under the care and patronage of another.

Proteine, prŏ'-te-ĭn, s. 58. Lit., that wh. holds the first or ch. place; appr., the pec. nitrogenous subs. wh. forms the basis of albumen, caseine, and fibrine, and h. also, of animal tissue. (chem.) H., *pro'teine* or *prote'inous*, -ŭs (cont. p.), a. 90. [forth. H., &c. 89.

*Protend**, -tĕnd', vt. To hold out; to stretch

Protense†, -tĕns', s. Extension.

*Protervity**, -tĕrv'-ĭt-e, s. Petulance.

Protest, prŏt'-ĕst—A., Br.(†), E., J. & M., Jo., Na., S., prŏ'-tĕst—Ja., K., We., Wo., protĕst'—Ba., Bu., F., Ke., P., Sh., Wa., s. 64. A protestation; a solemn or formal declar. of opin. (us. sg. some act; par. one in wr. by the minority of a delib. body); the paper cont. the reasons for the dissent of a minority to some motion or resol., and wh. is entered in the journals (Ho. of Lords); the formal attestation of a notary-public attached to an unpaid or unaccepted bill or note (comm.); the solemn legal declar. of a master of a ves. as to the untoward events of a voyage, &c. (naut.).

Protest, pro-tĕst', vt. 67. To make a solemn declar. of (as 'one's innocence'); to call upon as a witness†; to prove or shew†; to cause a notary-public to mark or 'note' on account of non-accep. or non-paym. (as a bill of exch. —comm.):—vi. To affirm or declare solemnly; to make a solemn declar. of a fact or opin.; to make a s. d. expressive of opp. (us. with *against*); to make or enter a protest (either verbal or wr.). H., *protest'ing*, p., a.†; *protest'ed*, pp., a.; *protest'er*, s.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Protestant, prŏt'-ĕst-ănt, a. Protesting (used only in ref. to relig.); of or rel. to Protestants or to Protestantism. H., *prot'estantly**, ad. 91.

Prot'estant, s. One of any of the var. denominations of Christians wh. have sprung from the adop. of the prin. of the 'Reformation'; any Chr. who is not within the pale of the Gr. or Roman church. H., *prot'estantism*, -ĭzm (his doctr.; the protestant relig.), s. 90.

Protestation, prŏt-ĕs-tā'-shŭn, s. A solemn declar. of a fact, opin., or resolution; a formal declar. of dissent; a protest; a cert. declar. in pleading (leg.).

Prot'estator, -tŏr, s. 25. One who protests.

Protest'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *protest'ingly*, ad. 91.

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Proteus, prō'-tē-ŭs, s. A cert. marine deity (myth.); h., any one who hastily or freq. changes his opin., &c.; a genus of reptiles, also a g. of infusoria (zool.). See *Proteum*.

Prothesis, prŏth'-e-sĭs, s. 35-7. The *ora'danoe* or place in church in wh. the elements of the eucharist are put bef. being set on the altar.

Prothonotary, pro-thŏn'-o-tăr-e, s. 25. Orig., the chief n., or a prin. notary (Byzan. emp.); one of the ch. n. or secretaries of the chancery (= *apostolic p.*—papal Rome); one of cert. officers of the Co. of King's Bench and Com. Pleas† (Eng.); a registrar or clerk of cert. courts (U. S.). H., *prothon'otaryship*[a], s. 90. [rior segment of the thorax. (entom.)

Prothorax, -thōrz'-ăks, s. 37. The first or ante-

Protide, prō'-tĭd, s. 58. A pec. chem. subs. obt. from proteinous bodies. [(Gr.)

Proto-, prō'-to, pfx. = pro-t- (by contr.). First.

Pro'to-salt, s. A salt cont. a protoxide (a contr. expr.; h., *proti'ostate*, *protosul'phate*, &c.—chem.). See *Protoxide*.

Protochlo'ride, -rĭd, s. 58. See *Protoxide*.

Pro'tocol, -kŏl, s. The orig. copy of any writing; (more us.) the minutes or rough draft of an instr. or transac. (diplo.); the formulæ or tech. words of legal instr., also a precedent-book (Fr.). [(Russia.)

Pro'tocolist, -ĭst, s. A registrar or clerk.

Pro'togine, -jĭn, s. 58. A kind of talcose or primitive granite. (min.)

Pro'toine[a], -ĭn, s. Proteine.

Pro'tomartyr (-măr'—Wa.), s. The first martyr; appr., the f. Chr. m. (i. e., St. Stephen).

Pro'toplast, -plăst, s. The original; he or that wh. was first formed. H., *protoplast'ic* (first formed), a. 90. [(Russia.)

Pro'topope, -pōpe, s. The imperial confessor.

Protosul'phuret, s. See *Protoxide*.

Pro'totype, s. The original of a copy; a pattern or model whereon are founded principles of imitation (fine arts); an exemplar or archetype.

Protoxide, -tŏks'-ĭd, s. An oxide cont. 1 equiv. of oxygen comb. with 1 eq. of base (i. e., the first oxide, prop. so called). [The same nomenclature obtains with other like comp.: as—*protochlo'ride*, *protosul'phuret*, &c.—chem.] H., (to) *protox'idize*[a], &c., vt. 60, 89.

Pro'tozene, -zēne, s. Talcose granite. (min.)

Protozoa, -zō'-ă, s. pl. The infusoria, also all the lower animals wh. stand, as it were, on the first step of organisation. (zool.)

Protract†, pro-trăkt', s. Tedious continuance.

Protract', vt. To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue or prolong; to delay; to defer; to draw out or lengthen in space[a]. H., *protract'ing*, p.; *protract'ed*, pp., a.; *protract'er*, *protract'or* (v. i.), s.; *protract'ing* (protraction—surv.), *protrac'tion* (act; delay, prolongation; v. i.), s. 89.

Protract'ed, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *protract'edly*, ad.; &c. s. 91.

Protraction, -trăk'-shŭn, s. 36. The act of plotting or laying down dimensions on paper (surv.; v. v.). [dilatory; delaying.

Protrac'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Tend. to protract; *Protract'or*, -ŏr, s. 25. A math. instr. used for laying down and meas. angles on paper (draw.; surv.); a muscle that draws forw. any part (anat.; v. v.). [suasive.

Protreptical†, -trĕp'-tĭk-ăl, a. Hortatory; per-

Protrude, pro-trōōd', vt. 34, 18. To thrust forward; to drive or force along; to thrust or put out (as from confinem.):—vi. To shoot forw.; to be thrust forw. or bey. the us. limit. H., *protru'ding*, p., a.†; *protru'ded*, pp., a.; *protrusion*, -trōō'-zhŭn (act; state), s. 89.

Protrusile, -trōō'-sĭl, a. 18, 45. That may be protruded and withdrawn. (nat. hist.)

Protru'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. Thrusting or impel. forw.; protruding.

Protuberant, pro-tū'-bĕr-ănt, a. = *protube'rous*[a], -ŭs. 18. Swelling; prominent bey. the surr. surface. H., *protu'berantly*, 42, ad.; *protu'berance*, *-anse* (a swelling; a prominence), s. 91.

Protu'berate[a], -āte, vi. To be protuberant; to swell or bulge out. H., *protu'berated*[a], pp., a.; *protubera'tion*, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Proud, prowd, a. 23. Pecs. pride; tinctured with pride; conceited; arrogant, haughty, supercilious; daring, presump.; lofty of mien, grand of person; grand, splendid, magnif.; ostentatious; exciting pride; feeling pride at, in, or on account of† (com. with *of*); fungous, over-exuberant† (as *proud flesh*); salacious† (as a fem. beast). H., *proud'ly*, -le, ad. 91. [*prŏv'ably*, ad. 91.

Provable, prōōv'-ăbl, a. 45. See *Prove*. H.,

Provand†, prŏv'-ănd, s. Provender.

Prove, prōōv', vt. 20. To ascer. some unknown qual. or truth by actual experim. or comparison; to ascer. or render cert. that wh. was doubtful; to evince, dednce, or bring out; to demonstrate; to confirm or shew clearly by any means or in any manner; to experience; to try by suffering or encountering; to exam.; to subj. to test or trial; to verify or to estab.; to deposit and register for probate (as a will—leg.):—vi. To make or stand trial; to be found by experience; to turn out; to be ascer. or shewn by the event or someth. subseq.; to make certain; to evince; to succeed[a]. H., *prŏv'ing* (*prōōv'-*), p.; *proved*, prōōvd, *proven*†, prōōv'n (Sco. l.), pp., a.; *prŏv'er*, s.; *prŏv'ible* (v. m.), a.; *prŏv'ing*† (trial), *prŏv'al*† (act of p.; proof; now only used in comp.), s. 89.

Proveditor, pro-vĕd'-ĭt-ŏr, s. 25. = *provedore*, prŏv'-e-dōre. A purveyor (par. to an army); an officer who superin. matters of policy (Venice, &c.).

Provencial, pro-vĕn'-shăl, a. = *Prŏv'ence*, *-ense*. 27-8. Of or from *Prov'ence*. H., *Prov'ence-rose*, &c., s.

Provender, prŏv'-ĕn-dĕr, s. = *prov'end*†; *prov'ant*†. Dry food for beasts (as hay or corn; par. 'a mix. of meal and cut straw or hay'—We.); provisions[a].

Proverb, prŏv'-ĕrb, s. A short familiar sentence, often figurative, expr. some well-known truth, or convey. some useful lesson of prudence or morality; a wise or pithy saying; an adage, apherism, or maxim; a by-word; a short piece of wh. the plot is founded on some proverb or pop. saying (Fr. drama):—pl. A canonical book of the O. Test. [a proverb.

Prov'erb†, vt. To mention in or provide with

Proverbial, pro-vĕrb'-y'-ăl, *-vĕr'-be-ăl*—Wa., a. 45. Mentioned or comprised in, suitable to, or res. a p.; used or current as a p.; pert.

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to or taught by proverbs. H., *proverb'ially*, ad. 91.

Proverb'ialise†, -īze, vt. 60. To turn into a proverb; to use proverbially. H., &c. 89.

Proverb'ialism, -īzm, s. 35. A proverbial phrase.

Proverb'ialist, -ist, s. One who speaks or writes proverbs.

Provide, pro-vīd', vt. To procure beforehand; to get; to collect or make ready for fut. use; to prepare; to furn. or supply (the accus. being fol. by *with*; in the other cases this v. com. takes *against* or *for*); to stipulate, or to make a previous cond. stipulation; to appoint to a benefice bef. it becomes vacant, to the prej. of the rightful patron (eccl.):—vi. To procure supplies or means of defence; to take meas. to counteract or escape an evil. H., *provīd'ing*, p., a.†; *provīd'ed*, pp.; *provīd'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Providence, prŏv'-e-dēnse, s. 28. Foresight, timely care or prep.; prudence, frugality; divine superinten. and care over all created things, also God consid. in this relation (theol.); act of provid. for fut. use†. (v. a.)

Prov'ident, -dēnt, a. Prudent in prep. for fut. wants or exigencies; forecasting; frugal, econom.; careful, cautious, heedful. H., *prov'idently*, 43, ad.; *prov'idence* (qual. of being p.; v. su.), s. 91.

Providential, -dēn'-sh'ăl, a. 36, 27. Effected by, proc. from, or referable to Divine providence. H., *prŏvident'ially*, ad. 91.

Province, prŏv'-īnse, s. 28. A conquered country gov. by a delegate (anc. Rome); in mod. times, a country bel. to a kingdom, empire, or state, either by conquest or colonisation, and us. at some dist. from it; loosely, any large territorial division; a region, a tract, a large extent; the tract over wh. an archbishop has juris. (eccl.); fig., the proper office or business of any one:—pl. Parts remote from the metropolis† (prec. by *the*).

Provincial, pro-vĭn'-sh'ăl, a. 27-8. Of or rel. to a province; appendant to the prin. or the mother country; not courtly, rude, unpolished; used in or charac. of the 'provinces'; local; pert. to the juris. of an archbishop. H., *provin'cially*, ad. (v. i.) 91.

Provin'cial, s. An inhab. of a province or country district; a monastic superior or governor (Ro. Cath.).

Provin'cialism, -īzm, s. = *provinciality**, -sh'ăl'-It-e (-she-ăl'—S.). A peculiarity of dialect; a local word, phrase, or mode of speech, or one pec. to a province, or to parts remote from the metropolis.

Provin'cialist, -ist, s. A provincial; one who has provincialism, or who writes on it.

*Provin'ciate**, -sh'ĭāte, -she-ĭte—S., Wa., vt. To convert into or annex as a province.

Provine, pro-vīne', vi. To arr. 'layers' of a vine for propagation. (hort.)

Provision, pro-vĭzh'-ŭn, s. 25. The act of providing; the thing or things provided; preparation; forecast; care or measures taken beforeh.; a proviso or stipulation; terms settled:—pl. Stores provided; articles of food; victuals, provender. H., *provī'sion*† (of or rel. to), s. 90.

Provī'sion, vt. To supply with food or provisions. H., *provī'sioning* (-vĭzh'-), p., s.†; *provī'sioned*, -ŭnd, pp., a. 89.

Provī'sional, -ăl, a. Provided merely for the occasion, or for present need; temporarily selec., appointed, or estab.; temporary. H., *provī'sionally* (-vĭzh'-), ad. 91. [provision.

Provī'sionary, -ăr-e, a. 25. Provisional*; making

Proviso, pro-vī'-zo, s. 35. A condition inser. in a deed, statute, or other wr. (us. beg. with 'provided that'), also the clause cont. it; a conditional stipulation. (leg.; legis.)

Provi'sor, -zŏr, s. 25. One 'provided' to a benefice (eccl.); the purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a relig. house (Ro. Cath.); the provost or principal of a lyceum or royal college (France).

Provi'sory, -zŏr-e, a. Making temporary provision; cont. a proviso; temporary; conditional.

Provocation, prŏv-o-kā'-sh'ŭn, s. Act of exciting anger; any thing that excites (par. anger or resentm.); incitement†; an appeal† (leg.).

Provocative, pro-vŏk'-ă-tĭv—S., -vō'-kā—Wa., We., -vŏks'-ă—K., s. 45. Tend. to awaken or excite appetite or passion; exciting; stimulating. H., *provoc'ativeness*, s. 91.

Provoc'ative, s. Any thing wh. tempor. revives or excites appetite or passion; a stimulant.

Provoc'atory, -tŏr-e (v. su.), a. 25. Provocative†:—s. A provocative*; a challenge†.

Provoke, pro-vōke', vt. To call forth or bring into action (as the appetite, laughter, hostilities, &c.); to excite or move to; to increase or make angry; to excite by someth. offensive; to irritate; to induce by motive*; to challenge*:—vi. To produce anger; to appeal†. H., *provōk'ing*, p., a.; *provōk'er* (he who†; a provocative*§), s.; *provōk'ible**, a.; *prŏvocā'tion*, s. (v. su. et i.) 89. [ad. 91.

Provo"king, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *provōk'ingly*,

Provost, prŏv'-tŭst, s. 17, 25. The chief of any body or departm.; appr., the principal of a college; the mayor of a Sco. city or town (prec. by 'Lord' when app. to those of Edin. and Glasgow); the executioner of an army (= pro-vō'—We.). H., *provo'stship* (his office), s. 90.—*Provost-marshal* = an officer appoin. to preserve discipline, conduct punishm. and executions, &c. (mil., nav.; v. su.).

Prow†, prow, a. 23. Brave; valiant.

Prow, prow—Ke., P., Wa., We., Wo., prō—Ja., K., Na., S., Sh., s. 23, 16. The head or fore-part of a ship or ves.; also a proa (q. v.).

Prowess, prow'-ĕs, prō'-ĕs—K., Na., s. 23. Bravery; valour; par., intrepidity in war.

Prowl, prowl, prōle—Ke., Na., P., s. 23, 16. A ramble for prey or plunder; seneth. to be seized and devoured†§. (v. v.)

Prowl, vt. To rove over (v. i.); to collect by plunder†:—vi. To rove or wander (but only in an ill sense, as for prey or plunder); to prey; to plunder. H., *prowl'ing*, p., a., s.; *prowled*, pp.; *prowl'er*, s. 89.

Proximate, prŏks'-e-māte, -ĭm-ĭte—K., a. = *prox'imal*†, -măl; *prox'ime*† (s. or ad.). 40. Hav. the most intimate relation or coan.; near and imm. (opp. to *remote* and *mediate*); nearest; next; direct. H., *prox'imātely*, ad.; *proximity*, -ĭm'-ĭt-e (state of being next; imm. nearness), s. 91.—*Prox'imate principles* = the distinct compounds wh. exist ready formed in organic bodies (chem.).

Proxy, prŏks'-e, s. 40. Proxuracy; the agency of a substitute or repres.; also the person

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substituted or deputed, or the writing by wh. he is auth.; a vote given by proxy (Ho. of L.). H., *prox'yship*†, s. 90.

*Prusc**, prŏŏsc, s. 18. Prussian leather.

Prude, prōōd*z*, s. 34, 18. A womnn of great reserve, coyness, and affected stiffness of manners, us. accom. with a silly affectation of excessive virtue. H., *prūd'ish* (of or like a p.), a.; *prūd'ery*, -ĕr-e (behav. or manners of a p.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Prudent, prōō'-dĕnt, s. 34, 18. Practically wise; regardful of consequences; careful in acting or avoiding when the end is of doubtf. use or practicability; cautious, circumspect, discreet; foreseeing by instinct; dictated or direc. by prudence or forethought; judicious; economical, frugal; wise, intelligent*. H., *prū'dently*, 43, ad.; *prū'dence*, -dĕnse (practical wisdom; forecast; circumspection; &c.), s. 91.

Prudential, -dĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 36. Proc. from, or dictated or prescribed by prudence; eligible on the prin. of p.; pert. to prudentials. H., *pruden'tially*, ad.; *prudentiality*†, -sh'ăl'-ĭt-e (-shc-ăl'—S., Wa.), s. 91.

Pruden'tials, -sh'ălz, s. pl. Maxims of prudence or prac. wisdom; the subordin. discretionary concerns and econ. of a company, soc., or corporation (U. S.).

Prud'homme, prōōd-ŏm', s. 99. A prudent or discreet man. (Fr.) H., *councils of prud'hommes'* (cert. tribunals of refer. and arbitration composed of citizens—Fr. hist.), s. 90.

Prudish, prōōd'-ĭsh, a. See *Prude*. H., *prūd'ishly*, ad.; *prūd'ishness** (prudery), s. 91.

*Prulnous**, prōō-ĭ'-nŭs, prōō'-ĭn-ŭs—We., -ē'-nŭs—K., a. = *pruinose*, -ĭn-ōsc'. 18, 45. Frosty; covered with hoar frost; oov. with minute dust, as if frosted (bot.). [a dried plum.

Prune, prōōn*c*, s. 34, 18. A plum; (more com.)

Prune, vt. To lop or trim (as trees and shrubs to improve their growth or fruit—agr.; gard.); to divest of any thing superfluous: —vi. To dress, to prink†§. H., *prūn'ing* (used to p. with, *a.*), p., s; *pruned*, pp., a.; *prūn'er*, s.; *prūn'ing* (act or art of), s. 89. H. also—*prūn'ing-hook*, *p.-knife*, *p.-shears*,

Prunel, prōō'-nĕl, s. A cert. herb. [&c., s.

Prunella, -nĕl'-d, s. = *prunell'o*, -o. A smooth strong kind of woollen stuff; also a var. of plum.

Pruniferous, -nĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Plum-bearing.

Prurient, prōōr'-e-ĕnt, prōō'-re-ĕnt—We., a. 18, 34. Itching; fig., uneasy with desire. H., *prūr'iently*, ad.; *prūr'ience*, -ĕnse, *prūr'iency*, -ĕn-se, s. 91. [tend. to prurigo.

Pruriginous, prōō-rĭj'-ĭn-ŭs, a. 18, 32. Itchy;

Prurigo, -rī'-go, s. A pec. papular eruption, atten. with intolerable itching. (path.) [L.]

Prussian, prŭsh'-ăn—S., (till of late, universally) prōō'-sh'ăn—K., Sh., We., s. 18, 35. Of, from, or rel. to *Prus'sia*:—s. A native of Prussia.—*Prus'sian-blue* = comm. ferrocyanide of iron.

Prussiate, prŭsh'-'ăte, -she-ăte—S., prōōs'-yāte*—K. (v. su.), s. A hydrocyanate†; a ferrocyanide‡.

Prussic, prŭs'-ĭk, a. The com. epithet of a virulent liq. poison, orig. obt. from Prus. blue (= *hydrocyanic* or *prussi'c acid*).

Prutenic, prōō-tĕn'-ĭk, a. 34, 18. Prussian (app. to cert. old ast. tables).

Pry†, prī, s. 43. An act of prying; impertinent peeping; a prise or lever† (No. Amer.).

Pry, vt. To prise† (with a lever—No. Amer.): —vi. To peep narrowly; to inspect closely, officiously, or impertinently; to attempt to discover someth. with scrutinising curiosity (whether impert. or not). H., *pry'ing*, p., a.; *pried*, pp.; *pri'er*†, s.; *pry'ing* (act; &c.), s. 89.

Pry'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *pry'ingly*, ad. 91.

Prytaneum, prĭt-ă-nē'-ŭm, prĭ-tă—S., -thnē'-yŭm—K., s. 43-5. A hall for pub. business; also a place where the prytanes were maintained by the public. (L.)

Pryt'anis, -ă-nĭs, prĭ'-tă—S., -tă'—K., s. (pl., *pryt'anes*, -nēz.) 99. A president or chairman; appr., a selected Athenian senator dur. his presidency, in turn of 34 or 35 days. (L.; prim., Gr.) H., *pryt'any*, -ăn-e (the period of his presid.), s. 90.

Psalm, sām or *sälm*, s. 45, 7. A sacred song or hymn.—The *Psalms* = one of the books of the O. Test.

Psalmist, sām'-ĭst—K., S., We., säl'-mĭst—Wa., s. 45. A writer or composer of psalms; a precentor or leader of a choir (Ro. Cath.).

Psalmodic, säl-mŏd'-ĭk, a. = *psalmod'ical*, -ăl. 45, 9. Pert. to psalmody.

Psal'modist, -mo-dĭst, s. A singer of psalms; one skilled in psalmody.

Psal'mody, -de, sām'-o-de—We., s. The act, art, or prac. of singing psalms.

Psalmography, -mŏg'-răf-e, s. The act or prac. of wr. psalms. H., *psalmog'rapher* or *psalmog'raphist* (a psalmist), s. 90.

Psalter, sâwl'-tĕr, sôl'-ĭ, säl'—S., s. 45, 8-11. The book of Psalms (par. when asp. printed); a series of devout sentences or aspiration, 150 in no., also a rosary of 150 beads (Ro. Cath.).

Psalterium, säl-tēr'-e-ŭm, s. 45, 9. A psalter; the 'manyplies' or third cavity of the stomach of a ruminant (co. anat.). [L.]

Psaltery, sâwl'-tĕr-e, sôl'-ĭ, säl'—S., a. An instr. of the harp kind used by the anc. Hebrews.

Psammite, sām'-ĭte, s. 45, 9. A var. of micaceous sandstone. (min.) H., *psammitic*, -mĭt'-ĭk (pert. to), a. 90. [cryst.

Psarolite, sār'-o-lĭte, s. A fossil plant. (geol.;

Psellismus, sĕl-lĭs'-mŭs, s. 45, 35. Stammering. (med.) [Imag. or false feeling.

Pseudæsthesia, sū-dēs-thē'-zh'ă, s. 35-7, 45.

Pseudepigraphy, -de-pĭg'-răf-e, s. The ascription of false names of authors to works.

Pseudisodomon, -dĭ-sŏd'-o-mŏn, s. Masonry in wh. the height, thickness, and length of the courses vary. (anc. arch.)

Pseudo-, sū'-do, pfx. 99, 18. False; spurious. (Gr.) H., *pscŭdo-dip'teral* (arch.), *pscudometal'lic* (app. to lustre—min.), *pscudo-per-ip'teral* (arch.), *pscu'dodox** (false; not true or sound in opin.), *pscudomorph'ous* (deceptive in form—crys.), *pscudonymous*, -dĭn'-ĭ-mŭs (bearing a false name or signature), *pscŭdo-volcan'ic*, &c., a.; *pscŭdo-apostle*, -pŏs'l, *pscudobleph'sis* (sū'—Br.; depraved or imperfect vision—med.), *pscu'do-bulb* (an enlarged aërial stem rea. a tuber—bot.), *pscu'dodoxy** (unsoundness of opin. or belief), *pscu'dograph*, -grăf (a piece of false writing), *pscudography*, -dŏg'-răf-e (false writing), *pscŭdoisod'omon* (pseudisodomon), *pscudology*, -dŏl'-o-je (falsehood of speech), *pscu-*

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domorph'ia, *-y'd* (a subs. occ. found in epium), *pseudo-philos'opher** (a philosophaster), *pseudo-philos'ophy*, *pseu'dopods* or *pseudōy'oda* (polygastric infusoria that by contrac. and changes prod. pediform processes—zool.), *pseudo-repub'lican*, *pseu'doscope*, *-skōps* (a spec. of stereoscope that causes the parts of bodies in relief to appear hollow, and vice versâ), *pseudo-tin'ea* (the bee-moth or its larvæ), *pseudo-voloa'no*, &c., s. 88, 93. [disdain.

Pshaw, *shāw*, int. 8. An expr. of contempt or

Psilanthropist, *si-lăn'-thro-pist*, s. 99, 37. One of a sect who believe Christ to have been a 'mere' man, and that the resurrec. was of higher impor. than the crucifixion. H., *psilan'thropism*, -pizm, or *psilan'thropy*, -pe (laje doctr.), s. 90. [ganese. (min.)

Psilomelane, *-lōm'-e-lāne*, s. An ore of man-

Psilothon, *sil'-o-thŏn*, s. 99. A depilatory. (Gr.)

Psittacosis, *sit-tă'-eh'tis*, s. = *psitt'acid*, *-d-sid*. 99, 27-8. Of or rel. to the parrot tribe.

Psitt'acine, *-sin*, a. 45. Of or res. a parrot.

Psoas, *sō'-as*, s. (pl., *peo'æ*, -e.) 99. A large muscle of the loins that assists in mov. the thigh. (anat.) [Gr.] [iteh. (Gr.)

Psora, *sōre'-d*, *sō'-rē*—K., We., s. 99. The

Psoriasis, *so-rī'-d-sis*, s. 99. A rough, scaly skin disease, of a more or less malignant character. (Gr.) [scurfy; itchy.

Psoric, *sōre'-lk* (v. su.), a. Of or rel. to psora;

Pso"rics, *-lks*, s. pl. Medicines for the itch.

Psorophthal'mia, *sōre-op-*, s. 99. = *psoroph-thalmy*, *so-rōp'-*. Inflam. and ulceration of the eye, atten. by severe itching.

Psyche, *sī'-kē*, s. 99, 29. Breath, spirit; the soul; a nymph whom Cupid married (myth.). [Gr.] [or to the soul.

Psy'chical, *-klk-ăl*, a. 29. Pert. to psychology,

Psychologic, *-ko-lŏj'-lk*, a. = *psycholl'gical*, *-ăl*. 29. Pert. to psychology. H., *psychol'ogically*, ad. 91.

Psychology, *-kŏl'-o-je*, s. 29, 43. The science or doctr. of the soul or mind, or of metaphysical existences, or a discourse or treatise on them; mental philosophy; restric., the sciences wh. treats of the lower faculties of the mind, and the classif. of the phenomena wh. they present (par. in comn. with man's well-being and social conduct). H., *psychol'ogist*, *-jist*, s. 90.

Psychomachy, *-kŏm'-d-ke*, s. 29. Conflict with the soul, or of the soul with the body.

Psy'chomancy, *-ko-măn-se*, s. 29. Divination by consulting the souls of the dead; necromancy.

Psychrometer, *-krŏm'-e-tĕr*, s. An instr. for meas. the tension of atmospheric vapour.

Psychtics, *stks'-tiks*, s. pl. 99, 29. Refrigerants. (med.)

Ptarmigan, *tär'-me-găn*, s. 99. White game, a bird of the grouse family found in mountainous districts.

Pterigiegistic, *tĕr-e-ple-jis'-tlk*, a. 99. Pert. to fowling or shooting birds.

Pterodactylous, *tĕr-o-dăk'-tll-ŭs*, a. 99, 43. Wing-fingered (app. to the *pterodac'tyl*, an extinct flying reptile—fos.).

Pteropodous, *-tŏp'-ŏd-ŭs*, a. Wing-footed (app. to molluscs of the class *pter'opods* or *pterōy'oda*—mal.).

Pter'ygoid, *-e-goyd*, *-ĕ*—Br., s. 42, 22. Wing-shaped (app. to cert. processes of the sphenoid bone—anat.).

*Ptisan**, *tiz'-ăn*—P., S., We., *tiz-zăn'*—K., Wa., s. 99, 35. A weak diluent drink for the sick (as barley-water flavoured, &c.).

Ptolemaic, *tŏl-e-mā'-lk*, a. 99. Pert. to *Ptol'emy*, or to his sys. of astronomy.

Ptyaline, *tī'-ă-lin*, s. 99, 58. A subs. analogous to diastase, obt. from saliva.

Pty'alism, *-lizm*, s. 35. Salivation. (med.)

Ptysmagogue, *tiz'-mă-gōg*, s. 35, 43-5. A med. that promotes salivation.

Puberal, *pū'-bĕr-ăl*, a. 18. Bel. to puberty.

Pu'berty, *-te*, s. Ripeness; appr., the age at wh. the generative powers begin to be developed. [(bot.). (L.)

Pu'bes, *-bēz*, s. 99. The groin; pubescence.

Pubescent, *-bĕs'-ĕnt*, a. 28. Arriving at puberty; covered with soft hair or down (bot.); cov. with fine recumbent short hairs (zool.). H., *pubes'cence*, *-ĕnse* (arrival at puberty; state of puberty; hair or down—bot., zool., v. a.), s. 90.

Public, *pūb'-lik*, a. Pert. to a state, nation, or community; exten. to a whole people; com. to many; gen. known or circulated; open to all; notorious; general, done by many; directed to the interest of the commun. or state; open for gen. entertainm., or for com. use; not private. H., *pub'licly*, ad.; *pub'licness*†, *publicity*, *-lis'-lt-e*, s. 91.

Pub'lic, s. The gen. body of mankind, the community at large, the people indef. ('in wh. sense,' contr. to com. usage, 'it ought always to have a pl. construction'—S.); open view, gen. notice. Among the comp. are—*public-heart'ed** (pūb'—K.; p.-spirited), *p.-mind'ed** (do.), *p.-spir'ited* (anxious to promote or dictated by a regard to the p.-good), &c., s.; *public-spir'itedly* (v. a.), &c., ad.; *pub'lic house* (an inferior kind of inn or tav.; a licensed drinking-house), *p.-mind'edness** (v. a.), *p. ŏr'ator* (a kind of secretary who is the voice of the univ. on all pub. occ. —Oxf., Camb.), *p. spir'it*, *p.-spir'itedness* (v.a.), &c., s.—*Pub'lic law** = law of nations.

Publican, *pūb'-le-kăn*, *-lik-ăn*—K., s. One of the farmers of the pub. revenue, also a tax-collector (anc. Rome); the keeper of an inn or public house.

Publication, *-le-kā'-shŭn*, s. The act of publishing or of making public; the act of offering for sale or distrib. (as a book, &c.); edition; a book, pamphlet, or other liter. work printed and published.

Publicist, *pūb'-le-sist*, s. 28. One who writes on or is skilled in the laws and rights of nations.

Publish, *pūb'-lish*, vt. To make public; to announce, proclaim, promulgate; to make gen. and openly known (in any man.); to send forth into the world for knowl., inspec., or perusal; to sell or offer for sale as the prin. or first source (app. to printed books, engr., maps, &c.); to utter, to put into circulation (freq. in a bad sense); to divulge or reveal (as a secret). H., *pub'lishing*, p., s.; *pub'lished*, *-lisht*, pp., a.; *pub'lisher* (appr., one who p. books or other liter. works), s.; *pub'lishing* (the publishing trade—teeh.), *pub'lishment** (publication of banns†—New Eng.), s. 89.

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Puccoon, pŭk-kōōn′, s. 20. A red, veg. pigment used by the No. Amer. Indians; also the plant wh. prod. it.

Puce, pūse, a. 28. Of a brownish-purple colour:—s. A var. of brownish purple. [(Fr.)

*Pucelage*ᵃ, pū′-sĕl-ĭj, pōō′-, s. 99. Virginity.

Pu'ceron, -sĕr-ŭn, pōō′-rŏn—Anglo-Fr., s. 99. The aphis, vine-fretter, or plant-louse.

Puck, pŭk, s. A celebr. fairy, the 'merry wanderer of the night,' alias '*Robin Goodfellow*' and '*Friar Rush*'. (mediæv. myth.) —*Puck'-ball*† or *puck'-fist*† = a puff-ball.

Puckers†, pŭk′-ĕr, s. A fold or wrinkle, or a collec. of them; a state of flutter or agitation§. (v. v.)

Puck'er†, vt. To gather into small folds or wrinkles (as cloth); to corrugate:—vi. To become puckered. H., *puck'ering*†, p.; *puck'ered*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Pudder†§, pŭd′-ĕr, s. Pother; tumult, bustle.

Pudd'er†§, vt., vi. To pother. H., &c. 48, 89.

Pudding, pōōd′-ĭng, s. 21. A well-known article of food, with a basis of flour or meal, variously enriched, hav. less consistence than the paste of a pie (cook.); any thing of the consistence of or res. a p.; an intestine§ (par. one stuffed like a sausage†); prover., food or victuals†; a mass or pad of matting, oakum, &c. (= pudd'ening—naut.). H., *pudding-cloth*, pōōd′-, *p.-pie*ᵃ (a meat-p.), *p.-sleeve*† (a full-dress clerical s.), *p.-stone* (a conglomerate of pebbles held tog. by a hard, fine-grained sandstone—min.), *p.-sticks*† or *p.-time*† (t. of dinner; the nick of time, critical moment), &c., s. 90.

Puddle, pŭd′l, s. 45. A small pool or plash of muddy water; stiff clay and sand worked tog. (civ. eng.; v. v.). H., *puddl'ing*† (foul; muddy), a. 90.

Pudd'le, vt. To make foul or muddy; to pollute (as a liq.) with dirt; to make thick and impervious to water by means of clay (as the banks of a canal); to convert 'cast iron' into 'bar iron' or 'wrought iron' by continued exposure in a reverberatory furnace until it adheres into lumps, and is ready for the rolling mill (met.):—vi. To muddle; to make a dirty stir. H., *pudd'ling*, p.; *pudd'led*, -ld, pp., a.; *pudd'ler*†, s.; *pudd'ling* (act, art, or trade), s. 89.

*Pudd'ock*ᵃ, -ŭk, s. 28. A paddock. [bashfulness.

Pudency, pū′-dĕn-se, s. 18. Extreme modesty;

Pudend'da, -dd, s. pl. (sing., *pudend'um*.) The external organs or parts of generation. (L.)

Pu'dic, -dĭk, a. = *pu'dical*, -ăl. Pert. to the pudenda.

Pudicity, -dĭs′-ĭt-e, s. 28. Modesty; chastity.

Puerile, pū′-ĕr-īl, a. 18, 45. Pert. to boys or youth; boyish; childish; fig., weak, silly, trifling. H., *pu'erilely*, ad.; *pu'erileness*ᵃ, *puerility*, -ĭl′-ĭt-e (-e-rĭl′—Wa.), s. 91.

Puerperal, pū-ĕr′-pĕr-ăl, a. 18. Of or rel. to or fol. childbirth.—*Puer'peral fever* is a malig. form of 'milk fever', attend. by peritonitis, wh. comes on ab. the third day after delivery (path.).

Puer'perous, -ŭs, a. Bearing children; helping or useful in childbirth.

Puff†, pŭf, s. A sud. and forcible emission of breath from the mouth; a whiff; a slight gust of wind; a puff-ball; any thing light and porous, or swollen and light; an article of the toilet used to sprinkle powder on the skin or hair; fig., a tumid or exagg. commendation or advertisement. H., *puff'-ball*, *-blŭwi* (a cert. fungus full of dust), *puff'-paste* (light p. cons. of successive layers of 'plain p.' or dough, and butter or other greasy matter, stratified by rolling—cook.), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Puff†, vt. To drive, agitate, or urge with a blast of wind or air; to swell with or as with wind; to inflate; to swell with praise, or with pride; to praise unduly or with exaggeration:—vi. To emit air from the mouth in a single and sud. blast; to swell the cheeks with air; to blow (as in scorn or contempt†); to breathe quick and hard; to do or move with hurry and bustle; to blow in puffs or slight gusts; to fill or swell with air or wind. H., *puff'ing*†, p., a.; *puffed*†, pŭft, pp., a.; *puff'er*†, s.; *puff'ing*† (act; quick, vehem. breathing; exag. praise; &c.; v. s.), a. 89.

Puff'in, -ĭn, s. A water-fowl of sev. spec.; a cert. fish; a fuss-ball; also a var. of apple (= *puff'in-apple*).

Puff'ing†, a. (v. v.) H., *puff'ingly*†, ad. 91.

Puffy†, pŭf′-e, s. Swelled with air or other light matter; fig., windy, flatulent; tumid, turgid, bombastic. H., *puff'ily*†, ad.; *puff'iness*†, s. 91.

Pug†, pŭg, s. A monkey; a pug-dog; any little animal (or, sonet., even a human being, in fam. or contempt); a blow§. H., *pug'-faced*†§, -fāst (monkey-faced), *pug'-nosed*†§ (v. i.), a.; *pug'-dog* (a small d. with a pug-face), *pug'-face* (a monkey-like face), *pug'-nose*, -nōze (a snub nose), &c., s. 90.

Pugg'ing§, -ĭng, a. Thieving.

Pugg'ing, s. Coarse stuff or plaster put bet. floors to deaden sound (arch.); a punching or beating§.

Pugh, pōōh, int. 20. Den. contempt or disdain.

*Pugil*ᵃ, pū′-jĭl, s. 18. As much as may be taken up bet. the thumb and two first fingers.

Pu'gilism, -ĭzm, s. 35. The art or prac. of boxing or fighting with the fists. H., *pu'gilist*, -ĭst (one who &c.; a boxer), s.; *pugilistic*, -ĭst′-ĭk (pert. to), a. 90-1.

Pugnacious, pŭg-nā′-sh'ŭs, a. 20, 27-8. Disposed to fight; quarrelsome; fighting. H., *pugnaciously*, 43, ad.; *pugnacity*, -năs′-ĭt-e (inclin. to fight; quarrelsomeness), s. 91.

Puisne, pū′-ne, s. 99. Lit., younger; h. also, inferior in rank (app. to all the judges of the Co. of Queen's Bench, Com. Pleas, and Excheq., exc. the 'ch. justice' and 'ch. baron' —leg.); puny†. [Norm. Fr.]

Puissant, pū′-ĭs-sănt—Ja., S., Sh., Wa., We., &c., -ĭs′-ănt—A., Ba., E., Jo., K., P., s. 18, 35. Powerful; mighty; strong; forcible. H., *pu'issantly*, ad.; *pu'issance*, s. 91.

Puke†, pūke, s. 18. Puce.

Puke†, s. A fit of vomiting; an emetic.

Puke†, vi. To vomit. H., *pūk'ing*†, p., a.; *puked*†, pp.; *pūk'er*ᵃ†, s.; *pūk'ing*† (act of), s. 89. [grace (phys. or mor.).

Pulchritude, pŭl′-kre-tūde, s. 18. Beauty,

Pule†, pūle, vi. 18. To cry like a chicken; to whine or whimper (as a child). H., *pūl'ing*†, p., a.; *puled*†, pp.; *pūl'ing*† (act; also cry or noise made), s.; &c. 89.

Pulic, pū′-lĭk, s. 18. A cert. herb.

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Pulicose, -le-kōs′, a. = *pu′licous*, -kŭs. 45. Abound. with fleas.

Pu″lingt, -lĭng, s. (v. v.) H., *pūl′ingly*†, ad. 91.

Puliol, pūl′-yŭl, s. 45. A plant.

Pulkha, pŭlk′-hä, s. A trav. sledge. (Lapland.)

Pull, pōōl, s. 21. An act of pulling; a contest; a pluck.

Pull, vt. To draw; to draw forcibly; to draw tow. one; to make an effort to draw (whether the thing pulled be moved or not); to pluck, to gather; to tear or rend (com. with some qualif. word or phrase); to obt. (as a copy) by the pr.-press (typ.):—vi. To give a pull; to draw, haul, or tug. H., *pull′ing*, p.; *pulled*, pōōld, pp., a.‡; *pull′er*†, s. 89.—To *pull down* = to subvert, demolish, degrade:—to *pull off* = to sep. by pulling; to pluck; to remove:—to *pull up* = to pluck up; to extirpate; &c.; &c. [or restrains.

Pull′back‡, -bāk, s. He or that wh. keeps back

Pullen†, pōōl′-ĕn, s. 21. Poultry.

Pull′et, -ĕt, s. A young hen.

Pulley, pōōl′-ē, s. (pl., *pull′eys*, -ĭz.) 21, 64. A small wheel mov. freely on a pivot, hav. a groove cut in its circumference, in wh. a cord runs. See *Mechanic*.

*Pullulate**, pŭl′-ū-lāt, -l′ōō-lāte—Wa., We., vi. 18. To germinate; to bud. H., *pullula′tion**, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Pulmobranchiate, -mo-brĭngk′-e-āte, a. Hav. the branchiæ formed for breathing air.

Pulmonary, pŭl′-mo-ndr-e, -mŭn-dr-e—S., -mo-nĕr-e—K., a. 25. Pert. to or affec. the lungs:—s. The herb 'lungwort'.

Pulmonic, -mŏn′-ĭk, a. Pulmonary; consumptive; also good for affec. of the lungs:—s. A pulmonic med.; one who has diseased lungs*. [(zool.)

Pulmon′ifer, -e-fĕr, s. An animal hav. lungs.

Pulmoniferous, -mo-nĭf′-ĕr-ŭs, -mŭn-ĭf′—S., a. Hav. lungs.

Pulp, pŭlp, pōōlp*—El., s. 19, 21. Any soft mass; the softer part of plants (par. of fruits); the same sep. from the fibrous and harder portions (pharm.); the aril of the coffee berry; marrow†. H., *pulp′y*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Pulp, vt. To reduce to a pulp; to sep. the p. from the other portions (pharm.); to deprive of the p. or aril. H., *pülp′ing*, p., s.; *pulped*, pŭlpt, pp.; *pulp′er* (he* or that), s. (v. su. et i.) 89. [ing. (pharm.)

Pulpation, pŭl-pā′-shŭn, s. The act of pulping.

*Pulpatoon**, -pă-tōōn′, s. 20. A delicate confection or cake.

Pulpit, pōōl′-pĭt, pŭl′-pĭt*‡—P., s. 21, 19. A rostrum or stage for oratory; appr., the higher desk in a church or chapel, where the sermon is delivered; the front part of the stage where the actors performed (anc. Rome). H., *pul′pit*, or *pulpit′ical**†, -lk-ăl (pert. to or res.), a.; *pulpit′ically*, ad.; *pul′pitish**‡ (pert. to the p.; sermon-like), a.; &c. 90-1. [pulpy. H., *pul′pousness*, s. 91.

Pulpous, pŭlp′-ŭs, a. Cons. of or res. pulp; *Pulp′y*, -e, a. Pulp-like; soft, fleshy, succulent; pappy. H., *pul′piness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Pulque, pŭl′-kā, s. 99. A weak, refreshing, and slightly intox. drink, much used by the Mexicans. (Sp.)

Pulsate, pŭls′-āte, vi. To beat or throb; to beat against. H., *puls′ating*, p., a.; *pulsated*, pp.; *pulsator**, -sā′-tŭr, 95, s.; *pulsation* (act, &c.; v. i.), s. 89.

Puls′atile, -ă-tĭl, a. 45. That is or may be struck or beaten; played by beating (as a drum); acting by pulsation.

Pulsation, -sā′-shŭn, s. A throbbing, a beating sg.; par., the motion of the pulse (phys.); a stroke by wh. some medium is affected (as light, sound, &c.—physics); oscillation; vibration. (v. v.)

Puls′ative, -tĭv, a. = *puls′atory*, -tŏr-e. 25, 45. Beating; throbbing (as the pulse or heart).

Pulse, pŭlse, s. 35. A throb, a pulsation; appr., the motion of the heart and arteries; (par.) the successive dilations of an artery, caused by the action of the heart, and percep. to the touch (med.; phys.); leguminous plants (as peas, beans, &c.), or their pods or seeds. H., *pulse′less*, a. (v. i.) 90.—To *feel one's pulse*†, is fig., to sound one's opinion.

Pulse, vt. To drive† (as the pulse is driven):—vi. To pulsate*. H., &c. 89.

*Pulsifie**, pŭl-sĭf′-ĭk, a. Exciting the pulse; caus. pulsation.

*Pul′sion**, -shŭn, s. 35. The act of driving or forcing forward (as opp. to *suction* or *traction*); propulsion. [softened with fluid.

Pultaceous, -tā′-sh′tŭs, a. 27-8. Macerated; *Pulverable*, pŭl′-vĕr-ăbl, a. 45. Pulverisable.

Pul′verate†, -āte, vt. To pulverise. H., &c. 89.

*Pul′verine**, -ĭn, s. 45. Ashes of barilla.

Pulverise, pŭl′-vĕr-ĭze, vt. 35, 60. To reduce to dust or fine powder; to powder. H., *pul′vĕrising*, p.; *pul′vĕrised*, pp., a.; *pul′verisable*, a.; *pulverisation*, -e-zā′-shŭn (act of),

Pul′verous, -ŭs, a. Pulverulent. [s. 89.

Pulverulent, -vĕr′-ōō-lĕnt, a. 26, 18. Cons. of dust or fine powder; dusty, powdery; addicted to lying or rolling in the dust (as cert. birds). H., *pulver′ulence*, -lĕnse, s.; &c. 91.

Pul′vil†, -vĭl, s. A sweet-scented powder.

Pul′vil†, vt. To sprinkle with perfumes in powder. H., *pul′villing*†, p.; &c. 89.

Pulvilli, pŭl-vĭl′-ī, s. pl. (sing., *pulvil′lus*.) The cushions or suckers of the feet of insects, wh. enable them to walk ag. gravity. (L.)

Pul′vinated, -vĭn-āte-ĕd, a. Cushioned; swelled or enlarged in any par. part (arch.).

Puma, pū′-md, s. 16. The Amer. lion.

Pumicate, pū′-me-kāte, pūm′-ĭ† (v. i.), vt. To make smooth with pumice. H., *pu′micating*, p.; &c. 89.

Pumice, pū′-mĭs—Bu., S., Sh., Wa., Wo., (more us.) pūm′-ĭs†—R., Kl., Ja., K., Ke., P., We., s. = *Pu′mice-stone* (v. su.) 18, 28. A cert. light and spongy volcanic mineral.

Pumiceous, -mĭsh′-′ŭs, a. 27-8. Pert. to, cons. of, or res. pumice.

Pumm′el, s. See *Pommel*.

Pump, pŭmp, s. 45. An engine or mach. for raising water or other liq through a tube; a low shoe with a thin single sole, without a welt or heel. H., *pump′-bŏlts*, *pump′-brake* (the arm or handle of), *pump′-dale* (the wooden tube that carries off the water raised by a chain-p.—naut.), *pump′-gear*, -gēr (apparatus of—naut.), *pump′-hood* (the cov. of a chain-p.), *pump′-spĕar* (the bar that passes bet. the upper box and handle), *pump′-stock* (the solid part or body of), &c., s. 90. See *Chain*, *Forcing*, *Lifting*, *Suction*, &c.

Pump, vt. To raise or project with a pump; fig., to elicit, to exam. or draw out by artful

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interrogatories§:—vi. To work a pump; to raise or throw water by pumping. H., *pump'ing*, p., s.; *pumped*, pp.; *pump'er*† (he or that), s. 89. [of Westphalia.

Pump'ernickel, -ĕr-nĭk-ĕl, s. The bran-bread

Pumpion, pŭmp'-yŭn, s. 45. A pumpkin.

Pump'kin†, -kĭn, s. A well-known spec. of gourd; also its fruit.

Pumy†, pū'-me, a. Rounded.

Pun, pŭn, s. A play upon words, the wit or point of wh. depends ch. on some agreem. or resembl. in sound, with diff. or contrariety in meaning; a low kind of wit dep. on a verbal quibble or equivocation.

Pun, vt. To persuade or coerce by a pun or puns:—vi. To quibble; to make or utter puns. H., *punn'ing*, p.; *punned*, pp.; *punn'er*†, *pun'ster* (v. i.), s.; *punn'ing* (art or prac. of), s. 89.

Punch, pŭnch, pŭnsh—J. & M., Wa., s. 29. A punching-tool; a blow or thrust§; (from other roots) spirit-and-water sweetened and flav. with lemon-juice, to wh. wine and aromatics are occ. added; punchinello (q. v.; h. also—); a well-set, thick, short-backed horse†; a short, fat fellow† (in contempt); &c. H., *punch'y*†, -e (short and thick, or fat), a.; *punch'-bŏwl*, s.; &c. 90.

Punch, vt. To indent or perforate (as plates of metal, &c.) with a tool of steel (i. e., a *punch*) driven by a blow; to thrust ag. with the end of someth.§; to hit with the fist§. H., *punch'ing*, p., s.; *punched*, pp.; *punch'er* (he† or that*), s.; &c. 89.

Puncheon, pŭnch'-ŭn, pŭnsh'-ŭn—J. & M., Wa., s. 29, 45. A punch (tool); a liq. measure of 84 gall., also a cask of like or somewhat larger capacity; a short post, par. one placed bet. two others to relieve the bearing, also one of the small 'quarters' above the head of a door (arch.; carp.).

Punchinello, -e-nĕl'-o, s. The short, fat, hump-backed buffoon of the well-known puppet-show of our streets.

Punctate, pŭngk'-tāte, a. = *punc'tāted*, -ĕd. 45. Pointed; hav. the surf. dotted or full of small holes (bot.); beset with many points or minute impressions (zool.). [of a point.

Punc'tiform, -te-form, a. 26. Hav. the form

Punctilio, pŭngk-tĭl'-yo, s. 45. A nice point in behaviour or ceremony; particularity or exactness in forms.

Punctil'ious, -y'ŭs, a. 45. Very nice or exact in the forms of behav., the observance of rules, &c.; somet., exact or punctual to excess. H., *punctil'iously*, 43, ad.; *punctil'iousness*, s. 91.

*Punc'tion**, -shŭn, s. A puncture. [fencing.

Punc'to†, -to, s. A punctilio; the point in

Punctual, pŭngk'-tū-ăl, (or) pŭngk'-ū-ăl—We., pŭngk'-chū-ăl—S., Wa., s. 45, 18. Comprised or cons. in a point†; exact; nice, punctilious (par. in observ. time, appointm., or promises); accurate; done at the exact time. H., *punc'tually*, ad.; *punc'tualness*†, *punctuality*, -ăl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Punc'tualist, -ĭst, s. A punctilious person.

Punctuate, pŭngk'-tū-āte *or* pŭngkt'-ū-āte, -chū—S., Wa., vt. 45, 18. To mark with points; to divide words, propositions, or sentences from each other, by cert. marks, points, or stops, designed to facilitate the appreh. or the just enunciation of wr. language (gr.; rhet.). H., *punc'tūating*, p.; *punc'tuated*, pp., a.; *punc'tūist*, -ĭst (one versed in), s.; *punctūation*, -ā'-shŭn (act or art), s. 89. [spots.

Punc'tulate†, -lāte, vt. To mark with small

Puncture, pŭngkt'-ūre, pŭngk'-ehūre—S., Wa., s. 45, 18. The act of puncturing, or a hole made by it. (v. v.)

Punct'ure, vt. To prick; to pierce with a small pointed instr. H., *punct'uring*, p.; *punct'ured*, pp., a. 89.

Pundit, pŭn'-dĭt, s. A pandit.

Pundle†§, pŭnd'l, s. 45. A short, fat woman.

Punese†, pū'-nēse, s. = *pu'nice*†, -nĭs. The *punaise* (pū-nāze, 99. Fr.) or bed-bug.

Pung, pŭng, s. A one-horse sleigh. (No. Amer.)

Pungent, pŭn'-jĕnt, a. 32. Sharp, pricking, stinging (app. to subs. affec. the organs of taste or smell); acrid, sharp-tasted, biting; fig., keen, acrimonious, sarcastic, ment. exciting (as remarks or reflec.). H., *pun'gently*, 43, ad.; *pun'gency*, -jĕn-se, s. 91.

Punic, pū'-nĭk, a. 18. Of or rel. to Carthage or the Carthaginians; h., faithless, treacherous, deceitful:—s. The lang. of anc. Carthage.

Puniceous, -nĭsh'-ŭs, a. 27-8. Purple.

Punish, pŭn'-ĭsh, vt. To afflict with pain, loss, or evil, as a penalty for a crime or fault, or to induce the amendm. of the offender; to chastise with stripes or penalties; to castigate; to requite or avenge with pain, evil, or death; to cause suffering to; to lash, scourge, whip, &c. H., *pun'ishing*, p.; *pun'ished*, pp.; *pun'isher*, s.; *pun'ishable* (v. i.), a.; *pun'ishment* (appr., the inflic. of suffering, under legal sanc., on those who have viol. the law—jurisp.), s. 89. [*ness*, s. 91.

Pun'ishable, -ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *pun'ishable-*

Punition†, pū-nĭsh'-ŭn, s. Punishment.

*Punitive**, pū'-nĭt-ĭv, a. 18, 45. = *pu'nitory*, -ne-tŏr-e. 25. Awarding or inflic. punishm.; that punishes or tends to punish.

Punk, pŭngk, s. 45. Amadou*; touchwood*; a strumpet†. [rooms. (E. I.)

Punk'a, -d, s. A machine used for fanning

Punnet, pŭn'-ĕt, s. A small, broad, shallow basket for displaying fruits and flowers.

Punster, pŭn'-stĕr, s. One given to or skilled in punning; a low wit who seeks notoriety in verbal quibbles.

Punt, pŭnt, s. A flat-bottomed boat.

Punt, vi. To play at basset, faro, or ombre, ag. the banker or dealer. H., &c. 48, 89.

Puny, pū'-ne, a. 18. Puisne†; inferior in rate, size, or strength; (more us.) small, weak, feeble; undersized.

Pu'ny†, s. A puny person; also a novice.

Pup†, pŭp, s. The young progeny of the canine species; a whelp.

Pup, vi. To bring forth young (as a bitch). H., *pupp'ing*†, p.; *pupped*, pp.

Pupa, pū'-pă, s. (pl., *pu'pæ*.) A pupe. (L.)

Pupe, pūpe, s. (pl., *pupes*.) One of the oviform nymphs of lepidopterous insects; also often app. to the 'nymph'æ' or 'chrysal'ides' of metabolian insects generally. (entom.)

Pupil, pū'-pĭl, s. 18. One who is under the care of a tutor or instruc.; a scholar; a disciple; a ward; a boy or girl bef. puberty (civ. l.).

Pu'pilage, -ăje, s. 45. State of being a pupil.

Pupilarity, -lăr'-ĭt-e, s. Pupilage*; wardship, minority (Sco. l.).

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Pu'pillary, -lăr-e, a. = *pu'pillary* (Jo. and his fol.). Pert. to a pupil or ward.

Pupiparous, pū-pĭp'-ă-rŭs, a. 18. Prod. eggs wh. are not excluded till they become pupes or nymphs (as in the *pu'pipares* or *pupip'-ara*.—entom.). [or the larvæ of insects.

Pupivorous, -pĭv'-o-rŭs, a. Feeding on pupes

Puppet, pŭp'-ĕt, s. A small image or doll, in the human form, moved by wires in a show; h., one who is meanly under the control of another (in contempt). Among the comp. are—*pupp'et-player* (one who manages the p.); *pupp'et-show* (a mock drama performed by p.), *pupp'et-man* or *p.-master* (owner of a p.-show), &c., s. (v. i.) 90. [action.

*Pupp'etry**, -re, s. Affectation; senseless

Puppy, pŭp'-e, s. A pup or whelp; fig., an impertinent or conceited fellow† (in contempt):—vi. To pup or whelp†. H., *pupp'-yism*†, -ĭzm (conceit or affectation in men), s. 90. [and other feline animals. (v. v.)

Pur, pŭr, s. = *purr**. The purring of a cat

Pur, vt. = *purr**. To signify by purring†:—vi. To utter a soft, murmuring sound, as a cat, &c., when pleased. H., *purr'ing*, p., a.; *purred*, pp.; *purr'ing* (act; also the 'pur' or sound uttered†; v. su.), s. 89.

Purana, pū-rā'-nă, s. Lit., a poem, an anc. story; appr., a sacred poetical work of the Hindoos, explan. of the Shaster, and supplemental to it.

Puranic, -răn'-ĭk, a. Pert. to the puranas.

Purbeck, pŭr'-bĕk, s. The epithet of a limestone from the isle of *Pur'beck*.

Pur'blind, -blīnd, a. Near-sighted; also dim-sighted; seeing obscurely. H., *pur'blindly*, ad.; *pur'blindness*, s. 91.

Purchase, pŭr'-chĕs, (more us.) pŭr'-chēs†—K., -chās†—Wa., k. 6, 45. The act of purchasing or buying, also that wh. is purchased (in any sense); the acquisition of lands or tenements by any other means than descent (leg.); any mech. hold, power, or advantage, app. in rais. or mov. heavy bodies (tech.); robbery, also the thing stolen†§. H., *pur'chase-money*, &c., s. (v. v.) 90.

Pur'chase, vt. Prim. and leg., to gain, obt., or acq. by any means exc. inheritance; pop., to buy, to obt. in return for an equiv. in money; fig., to obt. by an expense of labour, danger, suff., skill, or other sacrifice; to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit; to sue out or procure (as a writ—leg.); to gain or have advan. over by mech. means (tech.); to steal†§:—vi. To raise by a purchase (naut.). H., *pur'chasing*, p.; *pur'chased*, pp., a.; *pur'-chaser*, s.; *pur'chasible*, a.; &c. (v. s.) 89.

Pure, pūre, a. 18. Prim., free from all mixture or extraneous matter (par. from any thing that can debase, sully, or defile, phys., mor., or ment.); unmingled; unsullied; unpolluted; clear, limpid, transp.; genuine, real; not vitiated, not adulterated (lit. or fig.); free from guilt, deflem., or mor. turpitude; incorrupt; holy; innocent, immaculate, guiltless; chaste, modest; not foul, obscene, or lewd; mere, absolute, that and that only. H., *pure'ly*, 43, ad.; *pure'ness*, *pūr'ity*, s.

Purel, vt. To purify. [(v. i.) 91.

Purfle†, pŭr'-fl, s. A sort of trimming or edging of tinsel and thread.

Pur'file†, vt., vi. = *pur'fle*†. To decorate or be trimmed with purfle; to embroider. H., *pur'filed*† or *pur'fled*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Purfle, pŭr'fl, s. = *pur'flew*, -fl'oo. 45. An embroidered border†; ermines, furs, &c., composing a bordure (her.).

Purgation, pŭr-gā'-shŭn, s. A purging; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt (leg.).

Purgative, pŭrg'-ă-tĭv, pŭr'-gă—S., Wa., a. 90, 45. Cleansing; appr., hav. the power of evacuating the bowels; purging; cathartic. H., *purg'atively*, ad. 91. [gative medicine.

Purg'ative, s. = *purg'ament*†, -mĕnt. A pur-

Purgatorial, -tōr'-e-ăl, a. = *purgatōr'ian**, -ăn. 45. Pert. to purgatory.

Purgatory, pŭrg'-ă-tōr-e, pŭr'-gă—S., Wa., a. 30, 25. Cleansing; expiatory.

Purg'atory, s. A place or state after death, in wh. it is assumed that souls are purged from carnal impurities, bef. they are received into heaven. (Ro. Cath.)

Purge†, pŭrj, s. 32. A purgative.

Purge, vt. To cleanse or purify by sep. or carrying off whatever is impure, foreign, superf., or offensive; to clear from impurities (com. with *of*); to clear from guilt, moral defilem., or accusation (with *from*); to remove offensive matter or impurities (with *away*); to loosen and evacuate (as the bowels with med.); to clarify or defecate* (as liquors):—vi. To become pure by clarification*; to have freq. and preternat. relaxed motions (med.). H., *purg'ing* (pŭrj'-), p., a.†; *purged*, pŭrjd, pp.; *purg'er**, s.; a) *purg'ing* (act; appr., looseness of the bowels, diarrhœa), s. 89.

Purification, pūre-e-fe-kā'-shŭn, pū-re—Wa., We., -rĭf-ĭk-ā'—K., s. 18, 34. The act or oper. of purifying; appr., the Hebrew rite after child-bearing; lustration. (v. i.)

Purificative, pū-rĭf'-e-kā-tĭv, pū'-rĭf-ĭk-ā-tĭv—K., a. = *purif'icatory*, -tŭr-e (v. su.), 45, 25. Able or tend. to purify or cleanse.

Puriform, pū'-re-form, pūre'-e—S., a. 18, 26. Cons. of or res. pus.

Purify, pūre'-e-fī, pū'-re-fī—K., Wa., We., vt. 18, 34; 43. To make pure (q. v.); to free from guilt, pollution, or uncleanness; to clear from improprieties or barbarisms (as style or lang.):—vi. To grow or become pure. H., *pūr'ifying*, p., a.; *pūr'ified*, pp., a.; *pūr'ifier* (he or that), s.; *pūr'ifying* (act or oper.), *purifica'tion* (v. su.), s. 89.

Purim, pū'-rĭm, pūre'-ĭm—S., a. 18. The 'feast of lots' in wh. the Jews commem. their deliv. from the wiles of Haman. (Esther, ix.)

Purist, pūre'-ĭst, s. 18, 34. One who is excess. nice or rigorous (par. in the choice of words); also one who holds that the N. Test. was wr. in pure Greek. H., *pūr'ism*, -ĭzm (doctr. of a; also immaculate conduct or style; &c.), s. 90.

Puritan, pūre'-e-tăn, -ĭt-ăn—K., pū'-re-tăn—Wa., We., a. 18, 34. Pert. to the Puritans, or the early dissenters.

Pu'ritan, s. One who pretends to eminent purity in relig. (par. a sectary, in contempt); the name eom. given to a dissenter dur. the reign of Eliz. and the first two Stuarts. H., *pūr'itanism*, -ĭzm (doctr. &c. of), s. 90.

Puritanic, -tăn'-ĭk, a. = *puritan'ical*, -ĭk-ăl. Puritan; fig., rigid, exact (in reprosch). H., *puritan'ically*, ad. 91.

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Pu'ritanize, -ĭnz, vi. 60. To speak, act, or teach as a Puritan. [*Pure.*

Purity, pūre'-ĭt-e, pū'-re-te—Wa., We., s. See *Pure*.

Purl, pŭrl, s. Purfle†; a light edging of small ripple-like scallops, often used for lace; (from other roots) beer or ale warmed, and flav. with wormwood, or some other arom. bitter; an ooze or soft flow; a gentle, continued murmur (as of a rippling stream); two rounds (knit.).

Purl, vt. To purfle†; to give or form a purl (edge) to; to ripple:—vi. To ripple; to murmur (as a small and shallow stream); to flow with a gentle murmuring sound. H., *purl'ing*, p., s.; *purled*, pp., a.; *purl'ing* (act; sound of), s. 89.

Purlieu, pūr'-l'ōō, pūrl'-u—S., s. 99. Lit., a pare (i. e., free) place†; h., the grounds on the borders of a forest*; a border, enclosure, limit; a cert. limited extent or district. (Fr.)

Pur'line, -lĭn, s. = *pūr'lin*. A horiz. piece of timber lying on the prin. rafters of a roof, to supp. them in the middle. (arch.)

Purloin, pūr-loyn', vt. 22. To appropriate to one's self; to steal:—vi. To prac. theft. H., *purloin'ing*, p., s.; *purloined'*, pp., a.†; *purloin'er*, s.; &c. 89.

Purpar'ty, pūr-, s. See *Pourparty*.

Purple, pŭr'pl *or* pūrp'l, a. 45. Of the colour formed by blending red and blue; fig., red or livid, dyed with blood (poet.). H., *pur'plish*† (somewhat p.), a. 90.

Pur'ple, s. A purple colour; a p. dress or robe; h. fig., imperial power, also a cardinalate:—pl. Petechiæ.—*Pur'ple* or *precip'itate of Cassius* (kĭsh'-'ŭs) = gold precip. with a sol. of tin (enam.; glass-m.; &c.).

Pur'ple, vt. To make or dye purple; to clothe with purple. H., *pur'pling*, p.; *pur'pled*, pp., a. 89. [tendency; import, meaning.

Purport, pūr'-pōrt, -pūrt†—K., s. 25. Design,

Pur'port, vi. To intend; (more us.) to mean, import, signify. H., *pur'porting*, p.; *pur'ported*, pp.

Purpose, pŭr'-pŭs, s. 25. That wh. a person sets bef. himself as an obj. to be reached or accomp.; intention, design; end or aim desired; object, use, appl.; effect, result, conseq.; instance, example†; conversation†:—pl. Cross-purposes*. H., *pur'poseless*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—*Of pur'pose*, or *on pur'pose*† = designedly; intentionally.

Pur'pose, vt. To intend or design; to resolve; to determ. on some end or obj. to be accomp.:—vi. To have an inten. or purp.; to discourse†. H., *pur'posing*, p.; *pur'posed*, -pŭst, pp.; *pur'posing*†† (intention), s. 89.

Pur'posely, -lē, ad. By design; intentionally.

Purprest'ure, pūr-, s. See *Pourpresture*.

*Pur'prise**, -prīze, s. A close or enclosure; the whole compass of a manor. [(L.)

Purpura, pūr'-pū-rā, s. A cert. erup. affection.

Pur'purate, -rāte, s. A salt of purpuric acid.

Pur'pure, -pūre, s. Purple (in engr. shewn by diag. lines proc. downw. from the left.—her.).

Purpuric, pūr-pū'-rĭk, a. 18. Noting a cert. subs. (= *purpu'ric acid*) obt. from uric acid.

Pur'purine, -rĭn, s. 58. Pure madder-red.

Purr, pŭr, s. The sea-lark. See *Pur*.

Purre, pŭr, s. Cliderkin. (prov.)

Purree, pūr-rē', s. Indian yellow.

Purse, pŭrse, s. A small money-bag or case for the hand or pocket; fig., a sum of money (par. a present or a prize); the sum of 500 piastres (Turkey); the pub. coffers or treasury†; a private fund or accum.† (in reproach). H., *purse'-proud*† (proud of or puffed up by wealth, or those who are so), a., s.; *purse'-net* (a net that may be closed like a p.), *purse'-pride*†, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.—*Long* or *heavy purse*† = wealth; riches:—*sword and purse*† = the mil. power and wealth of a nation.

Purse, vt. To put into a purse*; to contract into folds or wrinkles† (with *up*). H., *purs'ing*†, p.; *pursed*†, pŭrst, pp., a. 89.

Purs'er, -ẽr, s. The officer who acts as the accountant, treasurer, and purveyor of his *Purs'lain*, -lāne, s. A cert. herb. [ship. (R. N.)

Pursuant, pūr-sū'-ănt, a. 18. Done in consequence or the prosecution of any thing; agreeable; conformable. H., *pursu'antly*, ad.; *pursu'ance*, -ănse (prosecution, process; conseq.; &c.), s. 91.

Pursue, pūr-sū', vt. 18. To follow with a view to reach or overtake (par. in hostility); to chase; to persecute; to take or proceed in (without fol. another); to seek; to prosecute, to continue; to use measures to obtain; to imitate; to endeav. to attain to:—vi. To go on, proceed, continue (a Gallicism—We.). H., *pursu'ing*, p., s.; *pursued'*, pp.; a.; *pursu'er*, s.; *pursu'able*, a.; *pursuit* (v. i.), s. 89.

Pursuit, -sūte, s. 18. The act of pursuing; usual employm. or occupation; prosecution, continuance of endeavour. (v. v.)

Pursuivant, pūr'-swe-vănt, -vănt'—Br., -vŏng—K., s. = *poursuivant*, pōōr-, Fr. 99. A state messenger; also one of 4 junior officers in the Herald's college (viz., *Portcullis*, *Rouge Drag'on*, *Blue Mantle*, and *Porte Croix*, -krwă).

Pursy, pŭrs'-e, a. Inflated, puffy; bloated; fat and short-breathed. H., *purs'iness*, s. 91.

Purtenance, pūr'-te-nănse, s. Appurtenance*; appr., the pluck of an animal (scrip.).

Purulent, pū'-rū-lĕnt, pūrū'-u—K., a. 18. Cons. of, full of, or res. pus. H., *pu'rulence*, -lĕnse, *pu'rulency*, -lĕn-se, s. 91.

Purvey, pūr-vā', vt. To provide* (par. with conveniences); to procure:—vi. To buy in provisions; to provide; to supply (as provisions, to a disting. customer). H., *purveying*, -vā'-ĭng, p.; *purveyed*, -vād', pp.; *purveyor*, -vā'-ŭr (also form., an officer of the royal household†; a procurer, a pimp†), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Purveyance, -vā'-ănse, s. 28. Procurem. of provisions; provision; victuals provided; also par., the royal prerogative of pre-emption, now abolished.

Purview, pŭr'-vū, s. 18. Prim., a cond. or proviso†; the body of a statute (beg. with 'Be it enacted', as distinct from the '*preamble*'); also limit, scope, extent (par. of a statute).

Pus, pŭs, s. 35. The white or yellowish, cream-like liquid secreted by wounded surfaces and sores; matter†. (L.)

Puseyism, pū'-ze-ĭzm, s. 18, 35. The principles of *Dr Pusey*, and some other Oxonians, hav. for their obj. the restor. of the discipline and doctr. of the Church of Eng. to the state

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in wh. they were on her insm. esp. from the Ch. of Rome; semi-romanism. H., *Pu'seyite* (one who holds &c.), s. 90.

Push, pŏŏsh, s. 21. An act of pushing; a thrust; a shove; any impulse or force impressed; an assault or attack; a vigorous effort; state of being pushed† (in a fig. sense); exigence, trial‡; sud. emergency‡; a pimple†.

Push, vt. To strike with a thrust; to butt; to press ag. with force; to drive or impel by pressure, or to endeav. to do so (lit. or fig.; opp. to *draw*); to press forw.; to urge or drive; to enforce; to importune:—vi. To make a thrust, or (fig.) an effort or attack; to press forw. or ag.; to crowd†. H., *push'ing*, p., a.‡, s.‡; *pushed*, pp.; *push'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Push'ing†, -ing, a. Pressing forw. in business; enterprising; vigorous. H., *push'ingly*†, ad. 91.

Push'pin, -pin, s. A child's play with pins.

Pusillanimous, pū-sil-lăn'-e-mŭs, -ăn'-im-ŭs —K., s. 45. Without firmness or courage, or proc. from a want of them; cowardly; mean-spirited; timid. H., *pusillan'imously*, 43, ad.; *pusillan'imousness*, *pusillanimity*, -im'-it-e, s. 91.

Puss†, pŏŏs, s. 21. The fondling name of a cat; a hare (sport.). H., *puss'y*† (dim. of *Pussy*, pŭs'-e, s. 19. Pursy. [puss), s. 90.

Pustular, pŭs'-tū-lăr, -chū—Wa. (v. i.), a. = *pus'tulous*, -lŭs. 26, 18; 25. Cons. of, covered with, or res. pustules.

Pus'tulate, -lāts (v. i.), vt. To form into or cover with pustules or blisters. H., *pus'tulating*, p.; *pus'tūlated*, pp., a. 89.

Pustule, pŭs'-tūle, -chūle—Wa., pŭs'l—We., s. 36, 18; 45. A small elev. of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, cont. pus. (path.)

Pus'tulous, -tū-lŭs, a. Pustular (q. v.).

Put, pŭt, s. 19. A cert. game at cards; a rustic or clown*†; a prostitute*†. [tress).

Putt, pŏŏt, s. 21. A forced action (par. of dis-

Put, pŏŏt, vt. 21. To set, lay, place (either lit. or fig. in num. appl.); to push into action; to apply, to set to employm.; to throw or introd. sud. (as a word); to propose (as a ques. or suppos.); to place in or bring into any situation, state, or cond. (phys., mor., or ment.); to offer or advance; to cause or produce (as a diff.); to add; to throw [a heavy stone] with the hand raised over the head (Sco.); to reach to another (scrip.):—vi. To place; to go or move (* or naut.); to steer; to turn; to shoot or germinate. H., *putting*, pŏŏt'-ing, p.; *put*, prt., pp.; *putt'er*†, s. (v. i.) 89.—To *put about* = to turn; to change the course (naut.):—to *put by* = to turn or lay aside:—to *put down*† = to repress; to degrade; to confute or silence:—to *put forth* = to propose; to extend; to shoot out or germinate; to exert; to publish:—to *put in* = to insert; to enter or conduct into a harbour; to offer a claim†:—to *put off* = to divest; to delay or postpone; to pass fallaciously; to discard; to vend or pass; &c.:—to *put out* = to place at interest; to extinguish; &c.:—to *put over* = to refer; to postpone; to sail over or across:—to *put on* = fig., to assume†:—to *put to* = to refer; to harness the h. or horses in a vehicle†:—to *put up* = to receive meekly, to pass unrevenged† (com. fol. by with); to lodge or take lodgings†; to offer one's self as a candidate; &c. [with many others, wh. are for the most part either self-expl. or †].—A *put'-off*† = an excuse; a shift or evasion for delay:—*put case*†§ = put the case; suppose it to be so. See *Do*, *Go*, &c.

Putage, pū'-tāje, s. 18, 45. Prostitution; fornication by a female. (leg.)

Putamen, -tā'-mĕn, s. The inner coat, shell, or stone of a fruit; the endocarp. (bot.)

*Pu'taniem**, -tān-izm, s. 35. The trade or life of a prostitute.

Pu'tative, -tā-tiv, a. 45. Supposed; reputed.

Putchock, pŭt'-chŭk, s. 19. An Ind. root used as incense.

*Putid**, pū'-tid, a. 16. Low; mean; worthless. H., *pu'tidly**, ad.; *pu'tidness**, s. 91.

Putleg, pŏŏt'-lĕg, s. 21. One of the short pieces of timber on wh. the planks of a scaffold lie. (arch.)

Putredinous, pū-trēd'-in-ŭs, a. 18. Proc. from putrefaction; rotten; stinking.

Putrefaction, -tre-fāk'-shŭn, s. 36. The act of making putrid; putrescence, rottenness; putrid decay and dissolution; appr., the spontaneous decomp. of organic bodies cont. nitrogen, under the joint infl. of warmth, air, and moisture (chem.; v. i.).

Putrefac'tive, -tiv, a. 45. Pert. to putrefaction, or tend. to promote it; making putrid or rotten. H., *putrefac'tiveness*, s. 91.

Putrefy, pū'-tre-fī, vt. 18, 43. To make putrid or rotten; to cause the putrefaction of; to render corrupt, carious, or gangrenous:—vi. To undergo putrefaction; to become putrid; to rot. H., *pu'trefying*, p., a.; *pu'trefied*, pp., a.; *pu'trefier**, s.; *putrefica'tion*†, -fe-kā'-shŭn, *putrefac'tion*(v.sm.), s. 89.

Putrescent, -trĕs'-ĕnt, a. 28. Becoming putrid or rotten; pert. to putrefaction. H., *putrescence*, -ĕnse, s. 91.

Putres'cible, -ibl, a. 45. That may be putrefied; liable to grow putrid.

Putrid, pū'-trid, a. = *pu'try*†, -tre. 18. In a state of putrefaction, or proc. from or pert. to it; rotten; corrupt. H., *pu'tridly**, ad.; *pu'tridness*, *putrid'ity*, -it-e, s. 91.

*Putter**, pŏŏt'-ĕr, s. See *Put*. H., *putt'er-on*†† (an inciter or instigator), s. 90.

Putting, pŏŏt'-ing, s. 21. An anc. sport in Scotland. See *Put*. H., *putt'ing-stone*, s. 90.

Puttock, pŭt'-tŭk, s. 19, 25. A kite or hawk.

Putty, pŭt'-e, s. A cement formed of whiting kneaded into a stiff paste with drying oil (pa.; glaz.); a cement or mortar made of lime only (arch.; plas.); crude peroxide of tin, obt. by calcination (= *pot'ishers' putty*; *putt'y-powder*). [putty. (tech.) H., &c. 69.

Putt'y, vt. To cement, fix, or fill up with

Puzzle, pŭz'l, s. 45. Embarrassment, perplexity; somet. to try the ingenuity (as a toy or riddle). H., *puzz'le-headed*† (full of confused notions), a.; (a) *puzz'le-head*† (a hard or confused thinker), s.; &c. 90.

Puzz'le, vt. To perplex or embarrass; to put to a stand; to entangle*:—vi. To be in a puzzle; to be perplexed or bewildered. H., *puzz'ling*, p., a.; *puzz'led*, pp., a.; *puzz'ler* (he; thet*), s. 89.

Pwmwlano, pūit-ō5-o-lā'-no, pūis-ō5o†, a. =

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pumsola'na, -nă; *pum'olan*, -lăn. 99. A volcanic mineral found at Pozzuoli, wh. yields an excel. hydraulic cement. [(min.)

Pycnite, pĭk'-nīte, s. 42. Shorlous topaz.

Pyc'nostyle, -no-stīle, s. A close-columned edifice or portico, or one in wh. the intercolumniations are eq. to only one diam. and a half of the columns. (arch.)

Pygarg, pī'-gărg, s. The female of the henharrier; a spec. of antelope or gazelle! (scrip.). [to a pygmy; very small; dwarfish.

Pygmean, pig-mē'-ăn, pig'"—P., s. Of or bel.

Pygmy, pig'-me, s. 42-3. Pygmean.

Pyg'my, s. Lit., one only a cubit high; appr., one of a cert. fabulous nation of dwarfs; h., a dwarf gen.; the chimpansee (zool.).

Pyg'my", vt. To dwarf. H., &c. 89.

Pygopterous, -ŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, a. Cubit-finned; cubit-winged. (oryc.) [of a city. (anc. Gr.)

Pylagore, pīl'-ă-gōre, s. 42. A delegate or repres.

Pylorus, pe-lōr'-ŭs, -lō'-rŭs—Wa., We., pīlŏ'-rŭs—K., s. 42, 34. The lower and right hand orifice of the stomach, leading to the intestines. (anat.) H., *pylŏr'ic* (pert. to), a. 90. [Gr.] See *Pyro-*.

Pyr-, pīr, pfx. 42, 26. Fire (lit. or fig.; v. i.).

Pyr'acanth, -ă-kănth, s. An evergreen thorn with flame-col. berries. [cert. mineral.

Pyrallolite, pī-răl'-o-līte, pīr-ăl'—K., S., s. A

Pyramid, pĭr'-ă-mĭd, s. 26, 24. Lit., a place or an edifice set apart for some sacred or relig. use (—De Sacy); h. also (from resemb. of shape) a solid figure standing on a plain triangular, square, or polygonal base, with plain triangular sides meeting in a com. vertex (geom.):—pl. Appr., 'the pyramids' or cyclopean monuments of Egypt.

Pyramidal, pe-răm'-ĭd-ăl, pīr-ăm'—K., S., a. = *pĭramidic*", -ă-mĭd'-ĭk; *pĭramid'ical*, -ăl. Hav. the form of a pyramid. H., *pyrăm'idally*, *pĭramid'ically*, ad.; *pĭramid'icalness*", s. 91.—*Pyram'idal numbers*, are n. formed by the successive sums of polygonal numbers. (arith.)

Pyram'idoid", -e-doyd (v. su.), s. A figure res. a pyramid; appr., a fig. formed by the rotation of a semi-parabola about its base or greatest ordinate. (geom.) H., *pyram'idoidal*", a. 90. [e-dēz.) 99. A pyramid (q. v.). [L.]

Pyramis, pĭr'-ă-mĭs, s. (pl., *pĭram'ides*, -răm-

Pyre, pīre, s. 42. A pile to be burned; appr., a funeral pile.

Pyrenaite, pĭr-e-nă'-īte, pī-rē'—Br., a. = *pĭr'enite*". 42, 24-6. A var. of garnet from the Pyrenees. (min.)

Pyrethrine, pī-rē'-thrĭn, s. 24, 56. A peo. acrid resin obt. from pellitory of Spain.

Pyretic, -rĕt'-ĭk, pĭr-ĕt'—K., S., a. A med. used in fever.

Pyretology, pĭr-e-tŏl'-o-je, s. 42, 26. The doctr. of fevers, or a treatise or discourse on fevers.

Pyrexia, pī-rĕk'-sh'ă, -rĕks'-e-ă, s. (pl., *pyrex'iæ*, -ē.) = *pyrex'y*", -e. 24, 40-2. Fever.

Pyrex'ial, -sh'ăl, -e-ăl, a. = *pyrexical*, -rĕks'ĭk-ăl. Of or bel. to fever; feverish.

Pyrgeus, pĭr'-gūs, s. A var. of pyroxene.

Pyriform, pĭr'-e-form, a. 42, 26. Pear-shaped.

Pyritaceous, -tā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Pyritic.

Pyrites, pe-rī'-tēz, pĭr-ī'—S., pĭr'-e-tēz"—A., R., Ke., P., s. 99. = *pĭr'ite*", Eng. Firestone (app. to sev. native met. sulphurets, par. the n. sulph. of iron.—min.). [Gr.; L.]

Pyritic, pi-rĭt'-ĭk, pĭr-ĭt'-ĭk—K., S., a. = *pyrit'ical*, -ăl. 24, 42. Pert. to, cons. of, or res. pyrites. [or prod. pyrites.

Pyritiferous, pĭr-e-tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 42, 26. Conc.

Pyr'itize", -tīze, vt., vi. 60. To change or become changed into pyrites. H., &c. 89.

Pyritology", -tŏl'-o-je, s. A treatise or discourse on the native met. sulphurets.

Pyro-, pī'-ro *or* pĭr'-o- (always pĭr'-o—S., Wa.), pfx. 42, 26. Of or rel. to or prod. fire (= *pyr-*); altered by heat, obt. by the action of heat on some other substance (chem.); igneous (geol.). [Gr.] H., (a) *pyro-acid*, -ăs-ĭd, *pyrocit'ric-acid*, *pyrogăl'lic acid*, *pyrolith'ic acid*, *pyrophosphor'ic acid*, *pyrotartar'ic acid*, &c., &c., s. (v. i.) 92.—*Pyroac'tic spĭrit* is a limpid, ethereal liquid obt. by the dry distil. of the acetates.

Pyroboli, pe-rŏb'-o-lī, pĭr-ŏb'—K., S., s. pl. Anc. fireworks. H., *pirobŏloi*, -ro-bŏl'- (pert. to), a. 90.‖ [ore of titanium. (min.)‖

Pyrochlore, pĭr'-o-klōre, s. 26-8. Octahedral

Pyrogallate, pī-ro-găl'-āte, s. A salt of pyrogallic acid.‖

Pyrogen, pĭr'-o-jen, a. = *pyrogenous*, pi-rŏj'-ĕn-ŭs. 24-6, 33. Produced by the agency of fire; igneous. (chem.; geol.)‖

Pyrola, s. Winter-green.

Pyrolatry, pi-rŏl'-ă-tre, s. 24. Fire-worship.‖

Pyrolig'neous, pī-ro-, a. = *pyrolig'nous*, -nŭs. Obt. by the dry distil. of wood. H., *pyrolig'neous acid* (wood-vinegar, crude acetic acid); *p. spĭrit* (pyroxylic spirit), &c., s.‖

Pyrolig'nite, -nīte, s. A salt of pyroligneous acid; an acetate.‖

Pyrology, pi-rŏl'-o-je, s. 24. The science of heat, or a treatise of it. H., *pyrol'ogist* (one versed in), s. 90.‖ [of manganese. (min.)‖

Pyrolusite, pī-ro-l'ōō'-sīte, s. 18. A cert. ore

Pyromancy, pĭr'-o-măn-se, pī'-ro—Ja., K., pe-rōm'-ăn-se—P., s. 42, 26. Divination by fire. H., *pyromantic*, -măn'-tĭk (pert. to), a.; (a) *pyroman'tic* (one who pretends to), s. 90.

Pyrometer, pī-rŏm'-e-tĕr, s. 24. An instr. to measure high degrees of heat. H., *pyrom'etry*, -tre (the art of &c.), s. 90.‖

Pyrometric, -ro-mĕt'-rĭk, s. = *pyromet'rical*, a. Pert. to or assor. by a pyrometer. H., *pyromet'rically*, ad. 91.‖

Pyromorphite, -morf'-īte, s. 42, 26. Native phosphate of lead. (min.)‖

Pyromorph'ous, -ŭs, a. That assumes a crys. form after fusion. (min.)‖

Pyrope, pĭr'-ōpe, s. 26. A fiery red garnet.

Pyrophagous, pi-rŏf'-ă-gŭs, a. 24. Fire-eating.‖

Pyrophane, pĭr'-o-fāne, s. 42, 26. A min. that becomes transp. by heat.‖ [transp. by heat.‖

Pyrophanous, pi-rŏf'-ă-nŭs, a. 24. Rend.

Pyroph'orus, -o-rŭs, s. Any subs. that inflames spontan. on exposure to the air. H., *pyroph'orous*, -rŭs (pert. to or res.), a. 90-1.‖

Pyroscope, pĭr'-o-skōpe, s. 42, 26. An instr. for meas. the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of radiating heat.

Pyrosis, pe-rō'-sĭs, pĭr-ō'—K., S., s. 42, 35. A var. of heartburn; water-brash or waterqualm†, (path.)‖ [Swed. ore of iron. (min.)‖

Pyrosmalite, pī-rŏs'-mă-līte, s. 24, 35. A cert.

Pyrotechnic, pĭr-o-tĕk'-nĭk (v. i.), a. = *pyrotech'nical*, -ăl. Of or rel. to fireworks, or the art of making them; engaged or skilled in pyrotechny.

‖ See *Pyro-*, above.

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Pyrotech'nics, -nĭks, s. pl. 64. Pyrotechny.

Pyrotechny, pīr'-o-tĕk-ne, -tĕk'—P., pī'-ro—Ja., K., s. 42-3, 26, 29. The art or science wh. rel. to the appl. and managem. of fire in its var. operations; appr., the art of making fireworks. H., *pyr'otechnist*, -nist (one skilled or eng. in), s. 90.‖

Pyrotic, pe-rŏt'-ĭk, a. 42. Caustic. H., (s) *pyrot'ic*, s. (med.) 90-1.‖

Pyroxene, pīr'-ŏks-ēne, s. 40-2, 26. A cert. min.; augite. H., *pŷroxēnic*, -ŏk-zēn'- (composed of or cont.), s. 90.‖

Pyroxylic, pī-rŏks-īl'-ĭk, a. 40-2. Obt. by the destruc. distil. of wood. H., *pyroxŷl'ic spĭrit* (wood-naphtha), s. 90-1.‖

Pyroxyline, pī-rŏks'-e-lĭn, s. = *pyrox'yle*, -il. 24, 58. Gun-cotton. (chem.)‖

Pyrrhic, pĭr'-rĭk, s. 42, 26. An anc. mil. dance inven. by *Pŷr'rhus*; also a cert. poet. foot (∪ ∪)-. H., *pyr'rhic*, a. 90-1.

Pyr'rhine, -rin, s. 31, 58. A vegeto-animal subs. found in rain-water.

Pyr'rhonism, -ro-nĭzm, s. 31, 35. The tenets or phil. of *Pyr'rho*; scepticism; univ. doubt. H., *Pyr'rhonist* (a fol. of P.; a sceptic), s.; *Pyrrhonic*, -rŏn'-ĭk, or *Pyrrhonean*, -rō'-ne-ăn, 45 (embr. or pert. to), a.; &c. 90-1.

Pyr'rhotine, -tĭn, s. 58. Magnetic iron-ore.

Pyrrosis, pī-rō'-sĭs, s. 24, 18. Den. a cert. acid prod. by the destruc. distil. of racemic and tartaric acid. (chem.)

Pythagoream, pe-thăg-o-rē'-ăn—S., Wa., pĭth-ĭg—K., -ā-gō'—We., a. = *Pythagoric*, pĭth-ā-gŏr'-ĭk; *Pythagor'ical*, -ăl. 42-5, 26. Of or rel. to *Pythag'oras* or his philosophy.

Pythagor'ean (v. s.), s. A fol. of P. (par. in diet), [doctr. or practice.

*Pythag'orise**, -rīze, vi. 60. To fol. P. in

Pythag'orism, -rizm, s. 35. The doctr. or phil. of P. (known pop. as embr. metempsychosis, abstinence from animal food, &c.).

Pythian, pĭth'-e-ăn, -yăn†—K., a. 37, 42, 45. Pert. to the Pythoness (v. i.); also an epithet of one of the four great national festivals of anc. Greece (= *Pyth'ian games*), celebr. in honour of Apollo.

Python, pī'-thŏn, s. The serpent slain by Apollo (myth.); a genus of E. I. serpents allied to the boa (herp.).

Pythoness, pĭth'-o-nĕs, s. = *Pyth'ia**, -e-ă, L. 42, 37. The priestess of the anc. oracle at Delphi†; h., any female gifted with divination†; a witch†. H., *Pyth'onist*†, -nist (a soothsayer; a conjuror), s. 90.

Pythonic, pe-thŏn'-ĭk, a. 42. Preten. to prophecy; prophetic.

Pyx, pĭks, s. 40. The box in wh. the host is kept (Ro. Cath.); a box used for holding gold and silver coin set aside for trial by the '*pyx*' or '*pix*' jury (Eng. c.). See *Pixing*.

Pyxidium, -ĭd'-e-ŭm, s. 45. A fruit wh. divides circularly into an upper and lower half, of wh. the former acts as a kind of lid. (bot.)

Q

Q, kūe. The seventeenth letter of the alph. It has the sound of *k*. It is always fol. by *u*, the combin. being gen. equiv. to *kw*. 33.

Quab, kwŏb, s. A cert. river-fish. (Russia.)

Quack, kwăk, a. Pert. to or tainted with quackery; falsely pretending or alleged to cure diseases.

Quack, s. The cry of a duck; a noisy or boastful pretender to skill or knowl. not possessed (par. in medicine); an ignor., unqualified, or tricking med. practitioner; an empiric; a charlatan. H., *quack'ish*† (res. a q.; boastful; trickish), a.; *quack'ism** (quackery), s.; &c. 90.

Quack, vt. To trick or 'doctor' by quackery†: —vi. To cry like a duck; to boast or bounce†; to act or prac. as a quack, or like one†. H., *quack'ing*, p., a.†; *quacked*, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Quack'ened†, -nd, a. 45. Quackled.

Quack'ery, -ĕr-e, s. The pretensions, tricks, or prac. of a quack (par. in med.).

Quackle†, kwăk'l, vi. 45. To be almost choked or suffocated. H., *quack'led*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

*Quack'salver**, -săl'-vĕr—S., -săl-vŭr—K., Wa., We., s. 7, 9. A quack who deals ch. in salves or ointments; h., a q. generally.

Quad†, kwŏd, a. 11. Bad; evil.

Quad§, s. Quod (q. v.).

Quadr-, kwŏd'r-, pfx. = *quadr'a-*, -rd; *quad'-ri-*, -re; &c. 11, 9. Four; h. also, hav. 4 sides, square; fourth, or cont. 4 parts (chem.). [L.] 92. [For the notation of comp. omitted below, see the leading words.]

Quad'ra, -rd, s. A square border or frame round a bass-relief, panel, &c. (arch.)

Quad'ragene, -jĕne, s. A papal indulgence of 40 days.

Quadragesima, -jĕs'-ĭm-d, s. 32. Lent. (L.) H., *quadrages'imal*, -ăl (Lenten), a. 90.—*Quadrages'ima Sunday* is the first S. in Lent.

Quadrages'imals, -ălz, s. pl. 35. Offerings made to the church on mid-lent Sunday†.

Quadrangle, kwŏd'-răng-gl, s. 30, 45. A plane figure hav. 4 right angles, a square (geom.); the inner square or rectangular court of a b. or buildings (arch.)

Quadran'gular, -gū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Hav. 4 right angles; square. H., *quadran'gularly*, ad. 91.

Quadrant, kwŏd'-rănt, s. 33, 11. A fourth part; appr., the quarter of a circle, an arc of 90 degrees (geom.); an instr. for taking altitudes (ast.; navig.), or for elev. and pointing cannon (gun.).

Quadrant'al, -ăl, a. Pert. to a quadrant, or equal to or inel. in it:—s. An '*asm'phora*' or meas. cont. 1 cub. foot (anc. Rome).

Quad'rat, -răt, s. A math. instr. used in taking heights*; a piece of metal cast lower than the type, used for blank spaces (typ.).

Quad'rate, -rāte, a. 6. Square; divisible into 4 eq. parts; fig., equal, exact; suited, correspondent.

Quad'rate, s. A square; a quartile (astr.).

*Quad'rate**, vt. To square or red. to a sq.: —vi. Fig., to suit, corresp., agree. H., *quad'rāted**, pp., a.; &c. 48, 89.

Quadratic, kwŏd-răt'-ĭk, kwăw-drăt'-ĭk—Wa., a. 11, 8. Square; pert. to, cont., or den. a square.

Quadratrix, -rā'-trĭks—Br., We., kwŏd'-rā—K., S., s. 40. A square; a curve by means of wh. the quadrature of curvilinear spaces may be found mech. (geom.).

Quadrature, kwŏd'-rd-tūre, s. 11; 36, 18. The act of squaring; the determ. of the area of a curve, or the finding of an equal square

† See *Pyre*, p. 546.

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(geom.); the position of one celes. body in resp. to another when dist. 90 degrees (par. app. to the first and last quarters of the moon—ast.); a quadrate*. [squares. (arch.)

Quad'ral, -rĕl, s. A chalky artif. stone made in

Quadrennial, kwŏd-rĕn'-y'ăl, kwŏn-drĕn'-neăl—Wa., s. 45. Comprising 4 years; hap. once in 4 years. H., *quadrenn'ially*, ad. 91.

Quad'rible, -rĭbl, s. 45. That may be squared.

Quadricaps'ular, kwŏd-re-, a. 33, 11. Hav. 4 capsules. (bot.) Other like comp. are—*quadricorn'ous*, -ŭs (hav. 4 horns or 4 antennæ—zool., entom.), *quadricost'ate* (hav. 4 ribs), *quadridecimal*†, -dĕs'- (prismatic with 4 sides, and 5 faces in each summit—arya.), *quadrident'ate* (hav. 4 teeth on the edge—bot.), *quadrifa'rious*, -e-ŭs (arr. in 4 rows or ranks—bot.), *quad'rifid* (cloven into 4 parts or div.—bot.), *quadrigem'inous* (4 times doubled), *quadrigenarious*, -je-năr'-e-ŭs (cons. of 40), *quadrijugous*, -rĭj'-ŭ-gŭs (-re-jū'—S.; pinnate, with 4 pair of leaflets—bot.), *quadrilit'eral* (cons. of 4 letters—gr.), *quadrilo'bate* or *quad'rilŏbed* (4-lobed—bot.), *quadriloc'ular* (4-celled—bot.), *quadrimo'mial* (cons. of 4 terms—alg.), *quadrinŏm'ĭcal* (of 4 denominations), *quadripenn'ate* (4-winged—entom.), *quadriphyllous*, -rĭl'-ĭl-ŭs (-re-fĭl'—S.; 4-leaved—bot.), *quadrisul'cate* (4-furrowed), *quadrisyllab'ic* (cons. of 4 syllables), *quad'rivalve* or *quadrival'ular* (4-valved—bot.), *quadriv'ial*, -y'ăl (hav. 4 ways meeting in a point; v. i.), *quadriv'olv'ate*(hav. 4 chaplets or fillets), &c., &c., a. (v. su. et i.)

Quadriga, kwŏd-rī'-gă, s. 33, 11. A car drawn by 4 horses abreast. (numis.) [L.]

Quadrilat'eral, kwŏd-re-, a. Hav. 4 sides. H., *quadrilat'eralness*, s.; &c. 91.

Quadrilat'eral, s. A plane figure hav. 4 sides, or cont. by 4 straight lines. (geom.)

Quadrille, kă-drĭl'—S., We., kwĭn-drĭl'—K., We., s. 33, 99. Someth. cons. of four, or of fours; appr., a cert. game of cards; also a dance made up of sets of dancers cont. four each. (Fr.)

Quadrillion, kwŏd-rĭl'-yŭn, s. 33, 45. A number repr. by a unit with 24 ciphers (Eng.; *Quad'rin*†, -rĭn, s. A mite. [15 ciphers, Fr.).

Quadripartite, -rĭp'-ăr-tīt, a. Div. into 4 parts. (bot.; &c.) H., *quadrip'artitely*, ad. 91.

Quadripartit'ion, kwŏd-re-, s. A div. by 4, or into 4 eq. parts; also a taking of the fourth part of any quantity.

Quad'rireme, -rēm, -rēm'—Br., s. An anc. galley with 4 banks of oars.

Quadrisyll'able, s. A word of 4 syllables.(v. su.)

Quad'rivalves, -vălvz, s. pl. 35. A door with 4 folds or leaves. (arch.)

Quadrivial, -rĭv'-y'ăl, s. 45. One of the 4 arts of the quadrivium :—a. (v. su.)

Quadriv'ium, -yŭm, s. 45. Lit., a place where 4 ways meet†; appr., the 4 lesser arts—arith., ast., geom., and music (schol.). [L.]

Quadroon, kwŏd-rōōn', kwŏn-drōōn'—K., s. 11, 20. A person quarter-blooded; the offspring of a mulatto by a white man (Amer.).

*Quad'rum**, -rŭm, s. A natural. (mus.)

Quad'ruman, -rōō-măn, s. 18, 26. One of an order of mammals (= *quad'rumanes*; *quadru'mana*, L.) hav. 4 hands (as the ape, &c. —zool.)

Quadrumanous, -rōō'-mă-nŭs, -kwŏd'-roomăn-ŭs—S., a. 18. Hav. 4 hands. [stone.

Quadrune, kwŏd'-rōōn, s. 33, 18. A var. of grit-

Quad'ruped, -rōō-pĕd, -pĕd'*—K., a.34, 18. Four-footed. (v. a.) [The orthog. and pron. of this word may be regar. as the model of its class, though the final *e* is still freq. retained in some of them.] See *Centipede*, *Millepede*, &c.

Quad'ruped, s. Any animal hav. four legs and four feet. (v. a.)

Quadruple, kwŏd'-rōō-pl, -rōōpl, a. 33-4, 18; 45. Fourfold. H., *quad'ruply*, -ple, ad. 91.

Quad'ruple, s. Four times the sum, quan., or number.

Quad'ruple, vt. To quadruplicate; to mult. by four. H., *quad'rupling*, p.; *quad'rupled*, pp., a. 89.

Quadru'plicate, -ple-kāte, a. Fourfold.

Quadru'plicate, vt. To make fourfold; to double twice. H., *quadru'plicating*, p.; *quadru'plicated*, pp., a.; *quadruplica'tion*, 26, s. 89. [See *Query*.

Quære, kwē'-re, imp. Search; inquire. (L.)

Questor, kwĕst'-ŏr, -ĭr—K., S., s. A magistr. whose office was to collect the pub. revenue. (anc. Rome.)

Quaff, kwăf, kwŏf—We., vt. 9, 7. To drink; to swallow in large draughts (us. impl. enjoym. or eagerness) :—vi. To drink largely or luxuriously. H., *quaff'ing*, p., s.; *quaffed*, pp.; *quaff'er*, s. 89.

Quag'gy†, -ĕr (v. su.), vt. To feel out :—vi. To grope (as a duck does for food in the water).

*Quag**, kwăg, s. 33. A quagmire. H., *quagg'y*, -e (yielding or trembling to the feet, as soft, wet earth; boggy), a.; &c. 90-1.

Quagg'a, -ă, s. An animal allied to both the ass and zebra. (So. Afr.)

Quag'mire, -mīre, s. Quaggy land; wet, boggy ground that yields or trembles under the feet (agr.). H., *quag'mired* (cov. with or whelmed in), a. 90. [of clam.

Quahaug, kwăh'-hŏg, s. 8. A large Amer. var.

Quaid†, kwādz, a. Crushed; depressed.

Quail, kwāl, s. 33, 18. A bird allied to the partridge, but smaller, highly esteemed by epicures. H., *quail'-pipe* (a p. or call to allure q.), s.; &c. 90.

Quail, vt. To cast down, depress, subdue†; to coagulate († or prov.) :—vi. To languish; to fail in spirit or resolution; to decay or fade†; to curdle or coagulate (as milk; v. su.). H., *quail'ing*, p., s.; *quailed*, pp. 89.

Quaint, kwānt, a. 33, 18. Nice, dainty, curious; over exact; (more us.) odd, fanciful, singular, unusual; affected*; subtle, artful†; fine-spun†. H., *quaint'ly*, ad.; *quaint'ness*, s. 91.

Quake, kwāk, s. 33. A shake; a shudder; a tremulous agitation. H., *quak'y**†, a. (v. i.) 90.

Quake, vt. To frighten†; to throw into agitation† :—vi. To shake; to tremble (par. with cold or fear); to move or be agitated (as the earth under the feet); to shudder. H., *quak'ing*, p., s.; *quaked*, or *quook*†, kwŏŏk, prt., pp.; *quak'er* (v. i.), s.; (a) *quak'ing*, s. 89.

Qua"ker, -ĕr, s. One of the Soc. of Friends. H., *Quak'erish*† or *Quak'ery*, -is (res. a), a.; *Quak'erism*, -ĭzm, or *Quak'eryt*, -ĕr-e (manners or tenets of), s. 90-1.

Quak'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *quak'ingly*, ad. 91.

Qualification, kwŏl-e-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. 33, 26. Any nat. endowm. or any acquirem. wh.

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fits a person for a par. place, office, or position, or wh. enables him to support any charac. with success; legal power or ability; abatem., diminution; modification, restriction; limitation. See *Qualify, &c.*

Qual'ificator, -kā-tŭr, -kĭt'—We., s. An officer who prep. causes for trial. (papal eccl. co.)

Qual'ified, -fīde, a. Fitted; competent; &c. (v. v.) H., *qual'ifiedly*, -fī-ĕd-le, ad.; *qual'ifiedness*, s. 91.

Qualify, kwŏl'-e-fī, vt. 33, 43. To fit for any thing; to furnish with qualifications; to render capable, suitable, or competent; to farn. with legal power or capacity; to abate, soften, diminish; to ease or assuage; to restrain or regulate; to limit by exceptions or modif. (as a statem.); to modulate or vary (as sound). H., *qual'ifying*, p., a.; *qual'ified*, pp., a.; *qual'ifier* (he or that), s.; *qual'ifiable*, 45, a.; *qualifica'tion*, s.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Qual'itative, -tā-tĭv, -tāte-ĭv†, a. 45. Rel. to quality; inten. merely to determ. the nature or the names of component parts (app. to chem. analysis). H., *qual'itatively*, ad. 91.

Quality, kwŏl'-ĭt-e, s. 33, 11. Some property, attribute, or affection of bodies (physics); the nature of any thing relatively consid.; par. power or efficacy; dispos., temper; virtue or vice; accomplishment, acquirem., qualif.; character; compar. or relative rank; h. appr., superiority of birth, station, or distinc.; persons of high rank collectively†. H., *qual'itied*†, -tĭd (disposed as to qual. or passione), a. 90.

Qualm, kwȧ̈m—P., S., We., &c., kwä̈m—K., Wa., s. 7, 8. A sensation of nausea, or of a disposition to vomit; a sud. fit of sickly languor; fig., a scruple or uneasiness (as of conscience).

Qualm'ish, -ish, a. Affec. with nausea or sickly languor. H., *qualm'ishly*, 43, ad.; *qualm'ishness*, s. 91.

Quandary†, kwŏn'-dā-re, -dā-re—We., -dăr'-e—S., -dā'-re—Ja., K., P., Wa., s. 33, 11. Doubt; uncertainty; a state of diffic. or perplexity:—vt. To throw or bring into a quandary†. [bottom of a leaping pole.

Quant, kwŏnt, s. The round cap or stop at the

Quantitative, kwŏn'-te-tā-tĭv, -tāte-ĭv†, a. = *quan'titive**. 9, 45. Rel. to quantity; estimable accor. to q.; determ. not merely the components of a comp., but also their relative proportions (app. to chem. analysis). H., *quan'titatively*, *quan'titively**, ad. 91.

Quan'tity, -tĭt-e, s. That property of any thing capable of being increased or dimin. wh. is the answ. to the ques. 'how much?' (when '*continued*' it is called 'magnitude', and is the obj. of geom.; when '*discrete*' it forms 'multitude' or 'number', and is the obj. of arith.); any indeterminate weight or meas.; bulk or weight; a portion or part*; distinc., a large portion; the time a syl. or let. takes in utterance (gr.; pros.); a category, a gen. conception (log.); any thing wh. can be mult., div., or measured (math.); the relative duration of a note or syl. (mus.).

Quan'tum, -tŭm, s. Quantity; amount. (L.)

Quaquaversal, kwā-kwā-vĕrs'-ăl, a. Dipping to all points of the compass round a com. centre (as beds of lava.—geol.).

Quarantine, kwŏr'-ăn-tēne, -tēne'—K., Wa., s. 11, 45. Prim., the space of 40 days; appr., Lent*; the time (orig. 40 days) dur. wh. a ship arriv. in port, and suspec. to be infec. with contag. disease, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce; the period of 40 days dur. wh. the widow of one dying 'seized' of land may remain in the mansion-house (leg.). H., *quar'antine*†, s. 90.

Quarantine, -tēne', vt. To prohib. from intercourse on account of supposed or real infection (app. to ships, persons, and goods):—vi. To be in a state of quarantine. H., *quarantining*, -tēn'-, p.; *quarantined*, -tēnd', pp. (v. s.) 89.

Quarrel, kwŏr'-rĕl, -rĭl†—Wa., s. 11, 26; 13. A brawl, a petty fight or scuffle; an angry contention or dispute; a breach of friendship or concord, open variance; cause of dispute; someth. assumed to give right to angry reprisal†; objection, ill-will, complaint, or the cause of it (scrip.); a quarrelsome person†; (from other roots) a diamond-shaped pane of glass, or a sq. one placed diag. (arch.); a glazier's diamond*; an arrow with a square head†.

Quar'rel, vt. To compel by quarrel*; to q. with†:—vi. To dispute or contend angrily (par. with viol. or noise); to wrangle; to squabble; to fight, to scuffle (used of two or a small no.); to fall into variance; to find fault, to cavil†; to disagree; to be at variance. H., *quar'relling*, p.; *quar'relled*, pp.; *quar'reller*, s.; *quar'relling* (dissension; strife; brawling; &c.), s. 43, 89.

*Quar'relous**, -tŭs, a. 43. Quarrelsome.

Quar'relsome, -sŭm, a. 25. Disposed to quarrel; brawling; contentious; irascible; petulant. H., *quar'relsŏmely*, 43, ad.; *quar'relsŏmeness*, s. 91.

Quarry, kwŏr'-re, s. 11, 26; 43. A place where stone or stones are dug; a stone-mine. H., *quar'ryman* (one who works in), s. 90.

Quar'ry, s. (prop., *quar'rē*†.) A heap of dead game; the game wh. a hawk is pursuing or has killed (falc.); the part of the entrails of a captured beast us. given to the hounds (hunt.); a quarrel† (arrow or pane).

Quar'ry, vt. To dig or take from a quarry; to excavate† (as a q.):—vi. To prey upon†§ (as a vulture or harpy). H., *quar'rying*, p., a.†; *quar'ried*, -rĭd, pp., a.; *quar'rier* (a quarryman), s.; *quar'rying* (appr., act or bus. of), s. 89.

Quart, kwort or kwȧ̈rt, s. 33, 8. A quarter or fourth part†; appr., 2 pints or 1-4th of a gall., or a ves. or meas. cont. it; a pot†.

Quart, kȧ̈rt, s. 7, 99. A sequence of 4 cards at piquet.

Quarter, kwor'-tĭn, a. 33, 8, 26. Fourth; that returns every fourth day (app. to an intermittent or ague). H., (a) *quar'tan*, s. (path.) 90-1.

Quartation, -tā'-shŭn, s. The oper. of alloying 1 part of gold with 3 p. of silver, bef. subm. it to 'parting'. (assay.)

Quarter, kwor'-tĕr, s. 33, 26. The fourth part; appr., 28 *lb.* avoir., 8 bushels (dry meas.), the 1-4th of a chaldron (coal-m.); one of the 4 calendrical div. of the year; a region of the skies or the hemisphere; a point of the compass (par. one of the 4 cardinal p.); a

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par. region, portion, or div. of a town, city, or country; proper station; treatm., indulgence*; friendship, amity†; the fourth part of a lunation (ast.); the fourth part of a carcass, incl. a limb (cook.; slaugh.-ho.); one of the larger div. of the globe (geog.); one of the div. of a shield div. cross-wise (her.); mercy granted by a conqueror to his disabled antagonist (mil.); the part of a ship's side lying tow. the stem (naut.); the side from the heel to the vamp (shoe-m.):—pl. Place of lodging or tempor. residence (par. of officers or soldiers—mil.); the stations or places of off. and men on duty or in action (R.N.); the upright posts in partitions to wh. the laths are nailed (arch.); the sides of the 'coffin', bet. the toe and heel (man.); &c. Among the comp. are—*quar'ter-day* (the last day of a q., on wh. paym. of rent and int. is made), *quar'ter-deck* (the upper deck of a ship bet. the main and mizen masts), *quar'ter-foil*, -foyl (a form disposed in 4 segm. of a circle, like an expanded flower—arch.), *quar'ter-master* (an off. in ev. regim. whose duty is to look after the 'quarters' of the sold. and attend to the supplies—mil.; a petty off. who 'cons' the ship, attends to her steerage, &c.—R.N.), *quar'ter-master-général* (ch. off. of the q.-m. departm.—mil.), *quar'ter-round* (a moulding, the echinus or ovolo—arch.), *quar'ter-sessions* (s. pl.; county or borough s. held quarterly), *quar'ter-staff* (a cert. weapon of defence), &c., s. (v. i.) 90, 93.

Quarter, kwor'-tĕr (v. s.), vt. To divide into 4 equal parts; to divide, to sep. into parts; to div. into distinct regions or compartm.; to lodge, to fix on for a tempor. resid.; to station for lodging (mil.); to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms (her.):—vi. To lodge or have temp. residence†. H., *quar'tĕring*, p.; *quar'tĕred*, pp.; *quar'tering* (act, &c.; v. i.), s. 89. [ance.

*Quar'terage**, -āj, s. 45. A quarterly allow-

Quar'tering, -ing, s. A station; a series of 'quarters' (arch.); one of the div. of a shield cont. many coats (her.); assignm. of quarters (mil.; v. v.).

Quar'terly, -le, s. 43. Cons. of or cont. a fourth part; recurring, done, or held once a quarter; embr. or rel. to a quarter (as returns or accounts). H., *quar'terly*, ad. 91.

Quar'terly, a. A periodical published ev. three months. (liter.)

Quartern, kwor'-tĕrn, s. 8, 26. The 1-4th; appr., a gill; a 4-lb. loaf; (= *quar'tern-lōaf*, bec. orig. made of 1-4th peck or stone of flour).

Quartet, kwor'-tĕt—Br., Gw., J. & M., -tĕt'—S., We., s. = *quar'tett*, *quar'tette* (v. su.); *quartett'o*, It. 99. A composition for 4 voices* or 4 instr. (mus.); a stanza of 4 lines, a quatrain (poet.).

Quar'tile, -til, a. 45. Den. the aspect of two planets whose positions are 3 signs or 90 degrees apart on the zodiac:—s. Quartile aspect. (astr.)

Quar'tine, -tīn, s. 45. The fourth integum. of the nucleus of a seed, counted in wards. (bot.)

Quarto, kwor'-to, s. 38, 26. Hav. the sheet folded into 4 leaves (app. to the size of paper and books). H., (a) *quar'to*, s. 90-1.

Quar'tose, -tōz, s. The 4 aces at picket. (cards.)

Quartz, kworts, s. 33, 8, 44. Pure native silica (par. rock crystal.—min.). H., *quartz'y†* (quartzose), a. (v. i.) 90. [quartz.

Quartziferous, -lf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Cons. of or cont.

Quartz'ite, -īte, s. Granular quartz. (min.)

Quartzose, kwort-zōs', kwortz'-ōs—S., We. (v. su.), a. 45. Cont. or res. quartz.

Quas, kwăs, kwŏs—K., s. = *quass*. A poor kind of sour beer. (Russia.) [See *Squash*.

Quash, kwŏsh, s. 11. A species of pumpkin.

Quash, vt. To crush or squeeze; to subdue sud.; to annul or make void (leg.):—vi. To make the noise as of someth. soft and watery when crushed or shaken†. H., *quash'ing*, p.; *quashed*, kwŏsht, pp.

Quasi, kwā'-sī, kwăs'-I, ad., con. 99. As if, as it were; apparently; almost, nearly; of the same import. (It is occ. used bef. Eng. s. to expr. resemb.). [L.]

Quasimodo, kwăs-e-mō'-do, s. The first Sunday after Easter. (Ro. Cath.)

Quassation, kwăs-sā'-shŭn, kwŏs—S., s. 9, 11. The act of shaking, or the state of being shaken; concussion.

Quassia, kwăsh'-'á, kwŏsh'-yá†—K., We., kwŏzh'-e-á—S., s. 9, 11, 35. A cert. bitter wood. [bitter prin. of quassia.

Quassine, kwăs'-īn, s. = *quass'ite*, 9, 58. The

Quat†, kwŏt, s. A pustule or pimple; h. fig., an irritable person.

Quatercousins, kā'-tĕr-kŭzns, s. pl. = *quā'tercoll'sins*. 93. Those within the first four degrees of kindred; h., good friends, relations generally†.

Quaternary, kwā-tĕr'-năr-e, kwaw—K., s. 25. Cons. of fours; by fours; an epithet of strata more recent than the upper tertiary (geol.).

Quater'nary, s. The number four.

Quater'nion, -ne-ŏn, s. A quaternary*; a file of 4 soldiers (anc. Rome):—vt. To div. into files or companies†.

Quater'nity†, -nīt-e, s. The number four.

Quateron, kwăw'-tĕr-ŭn, s. 8. A quadroon.

Quatorze, kā-torz', a. 26; 99. Fourteen:—s. The fourteenth; 4 cards of the same name at piquet. (Fr.)

Quatrain, kwŏt'-rān, kwaw-trān'—Br., K., kā—Anglo-Fr., s. 45, 99. A stanza of 4 lines, us. rhyming altern., but somet. with the couplets intermixed. (poet.)

Quaver, kwā'-vĕr, s. 33, 6. A shake; also a note (𝅘𝅥𝅯) = ½ a crotchet or ¼ semibreve. (mus.)

Qua'ver, vi. To shake, to sing or produce a note with a tremulous modulation (mus.); to tremble; to vibrate. H., *quā'vĕring*, p., a.; *qua'vĕred*, pp., s.; *qua'verer* (app., a warbler†), s.; *qua'vering* (act, &c.; v. i.), s. 89.

Qua'vered, -vērd, a. Distrib. into quavers; trilled. (mus.)

Quay, kē, kā*—K., s. 33, 45. A mole, bank, or wharf, at wh. vessels are loaded and unloaded.

*Quay**, vt. To furn. with quays. H., &c. 48, 89.

Quay'age, -āj, s. 45. Quay dues; wharfage.

Queach†, kwēch, s. 29. A thick, bushy plot.

Queach†, vi. To stir; to move. [bushy†.

Queach'y, -e, a. Shaky, quaking*; thick,

Queen†, kwēn, s. 35. A worthless woman; a slut; a strumpet.

Queasy†, kwē'-ze, a. Sick at stomach, qualmish; fig., fastidious, squeamish; cans. nausea. H., *quēa'siness†*, s.; &c. 91.

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Queak†, kwēk, vi. To shrink; to flinch.

Queen, kwēne, s. 33, 18. Lit., a wife†; appr., a female sovereign or monarch; also pop., the consort of a king; fig., she (or that, regar. as a fem.) who is ch. or highest of her kind. H., *queen'ly* or *queen'-like*, a. (v. i.) 90. Among the comp. are—*quēen'-apple* (a summer a.), *queen'-bēe* (the fem. of a hive or swarm), *queen-con'sort* (the wife of a king), *queen-dow'ager* (the widow of a king), *queen'-gōld*† (a cert. duty or revenue), *queen-mother*, -mŭth'- (a q.-dowager who is also m. of the reigning sov.), *queen'-pōst* (an upright post in a roof, for suspen. the beam, when the prin. rafters do not meet in the 'ridge'—arch.), *queen-re'gent* or *q.-reg'nant* (the reigning q.; i. e., the queen), *queen's'-bench* (same as king's-b., q. v.), *queen's'-blue* (thumb or washing b.), *queen's'-mētal* (a sup. kind of pewter), *queen's-yel'low* (turpeth mineral), *queen's'-ware* (cream-coloured, glazed earthenware), &c., s.

*Queen**, vi. To play the queen.

Queen'ing, -ing, s. A late kind of apple.

Queer†, kwēre, a. Odd, strange, singular; whimsical. H., *queer'ly*†, ad.; *queer'ness*†, s.; *queer'ish*†§ (rather queer), a. 91.

Queest†, kwēste, s. A ring-dove. (prov.)

Quell†, kwĕl, s. 33. Murder.

Quell, vt. To kill†; appr., to cause to cease (as sedition); to crush, quiet, subdue; to reduce or bring down (as pride); to calm or allay:—vi. To abate*; to die†. H., *quell'ing*, p.; *quelled*, kwĕld, pp.; *quell'er*, s. 89.

Quelque-chose†, kĕk'-shōze, s. 99. A trifle; a kickshaw. (Fr.)

Quench, kwĕnch, vt. 29. To exting., to put out; fig., to still, quiet, or repress (as any passion or emotion); to allay (as the thirst); to check or stifle; to destroy*:—vi. To cool or become cool†. H., *quench'ing*, p.; *quenched*, *quenct*†, kwĕnt, prt., pp.; *quench'er*† (he or that), s.; *quench'ible*, a. (v. i.) 89.

Quench'less, -lĕs, a. Inextinguishable; irrepressible. H., *quench'lessly*, 43, ad.; *quench'lessness*, s. 91.

Quercitrine, kwĕr'-sĭt-rĭn, s. 58. The yellow colouring prin. of quercitron bark.

Quer'citron, -rŭn, s. 25. The 'quercus tinctoria' or dyer's oak; also its bark.

Quer'cus, -kŭs, s. The oak. (L.)

Querent, kwē'-rĕnt, s. A querist*; a complainant or plaintiff†.

Querimonious, kwēr-e-mōn'-y'ŭs, a. 33, 45. Querulous; complaining. H., *querimōn'iously*, ad.; *querimōn'iousness*, s. 91.

Querist, kwē'-rĭst, s. See *Query*.

Querl, kwĕrl, vt. To twirl; to coil. (New Eng.)

Quern†, kwĕrn, s. A hand-mill for corn.

Querpo†, kwĕr'-po, s. = *cuerpo*†, kwĕr'-. Bodily shape; a kind of close waistcoat; h. fig., a defenceless state; nudity.

Querulous, kwĕr'-ōō-lŭs, kwĕr'-rū—Wa., s. 33-4, 18. Disposed to murmur; habitually complaining; discontented; expr. complaint. H., *quer'ulously*, 43, ad.; *quer'ulousness*, s. 91.

Query, kwē'-re, s. 33, 12. A question; an enquiry to be answ. or resolved.

Que'ry, vt. To enquire; to ask a q. or questions; to exam. interrogatively; to mark with a query; to doubt of:—vi. To ask a q. or questions; to expr. doubts. H., *que'rying*, -re-ing, p.; *que'ried*, -rid, pp.; *que'rist* (one who &c.; v. su.), s. 89.

Quest, kwĕst, s. The act of seeking; search; pursuit; enquiry, exam.*; searchers collec.†; an inquest or jury†; desire, request†. (*Acquest**, s. [omitted under *A*-], means acquisition).

Quest†, vt. To seek for:—vi. To go in search. H., *quest'ant*† or *quest'rist*† (a seeker or pursuer), s.; &c. 89.

Question, kwĕst'-yŭn—K., S., kwĕs'-chŭn—Wa., We., s. 32-6, 45. The act of asking, also that wh. is asked; someth. proposed to be solved by answer or reply; a query, an interrogatory; enquiry, disquisition; subj. of dispute or debate; doubt; controversy; state of being under or subj. to present enquiry; search, endeavour†; judicial trial†; exam. by torture†. H., *quest'ionless*, a. 90.

Quest'ion, vt. To exam. by questions; to ask, catechise, interrogate; to enquire of; to dispute or doubt; to have no confid. in; to regard as doubtful:—vi. To ask a q. or questions; to enquire; to catechise; to debate by interrogatories. H., *quest'ioning*, p., a.†; *quest'ioned*, -yŭnd, pp.; *quest'ioner*, s.; *quest'ionable*, -ăbl, a. 45. That may be questioned; doubtful, disputable, uncertain; liable to ques.; suspicious. H., *quest'ionably*, 43, ad.; *quest'ionableness*, s. 91.

*Quest'ionary**, -dr-e, a. 25. Enquiring; asking questions.

Quest'ionist, -ist, s. A questioner*; one in the last term of his colleg. course, and ab. to be exam. for honours or degrees (Eng. univ.).

*Quest'man**, -măn, s. 25. One leg. empowered to make 'quest' of cert. matters (par., a church-warden or his assistant).

Quest'monger†, -mŭng-gĕr, s. A starter of 'quests' or lawsuits; an informer.

Quest'or, *quest'orship*, s. See *Questor*.

Quest'uary, kwĕst'-ū-dr-e, kwĕs'-chū—S., Wa., a. 18, 25. Studious of profit.

Quest'uary, s. One empl. to collect profits.

Queue, kū, s. 99. A cue (par. of a wig). [Fr.]

Qui, kwī, L., kē—Fr., pro. Who.—*Qui vive* (kē-vēv'), the challenge of a Fr. sentinel; fig., the alert, the tiptoe of expectation. (v. i.)

Quib†, kwĭb, s. A quip.

Quibble, kwĭb'l, s. 45. A petty evasion or cavil; a pretence; a low conceit or pun.

Quibb'le, vi. To evade by artifice or play upon words; to cavil or trifle in argum. or discourse; to pun. H., *quibb'ling*, p., s.; *quibb'led*, -ld, pp.; *quibb'ler*, s. (v. s.) 89. [91.

Quibb'ling, -ling, a. (v. v.) H., *quibb'lingly*, ad.

Quick, kwĭk, a. 33, 28. Prim., alive, living*; moving*; active, sprightly; done with celerity; done or occur. in a short time; speedy; prompt, ready; swift, nimble; expeditious; acute, shrewd†; pregnant*. H., *quick'ly*, ad.; *quick'ness*, s. 91.

Quick, ad. Nimbly; speedily; soon; without delay. Among the comp. of quick (*a.* or *ad.*) are—*quick'-eyed*† (quick-sighted), *quick'-scented*, -sĕnt- (acute of smell), *quick'-sighted* or *quick'sighted* (-sī'-tĕd—Wa.; acute of sight or percep.), *quick'-witted*† (of ready wit), &c., s.; *quick'-bēam* (the wild sorb or roan-tree), *quick'-grass*† (quitch-grass), *quick'-lime* or *quick'lime* (līme—K.; recently

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burnt l., caustic or unslaked l.), *quick'-match* (cotton strands rend. combus. with saltpetre, &c.—artil.), *quick'-sand* or *quick sand* (sand easily moved or yielding to pressure; h., unsolid ground; fig., any thing deceptive or treacherous and dangerous), *quick-sight'edness* (v. su.), *quick'-wittedness*† (do.), &c., a. (v. i.) 22-3.

Quick, a. Any thing living† (anim. or veg.); the living* (ellip.); fig., the living flesh; sensitive parts or points (corpor. or ment.); the hawthorn. [move; to quicken.

Quick†, vt. To quicken:—vi. To stir; to

Quicken, kwĭk'n, vt. 13, 45. Prim., to make alive; to revive or reanimate (as from death or an inanimate state); to sharpen, actuate, excite (phys., mor., or spir.); to increase the speed, velocity, or motion of; to hasten; to accelerate; to revive, cheer, reinvigorate (scrip.):—vi. To become alive; to move with rapidity or activity; to arrive at that period of pregnancy when the fœtus ascends into the cavity of the pelvis, and its motions become perceptible (obst.). H., *quick'ening*, p., a.; *quick'ened*, -nd, pp., a.; *quick'ening* (act, &c.), s. 89. See *Fœtus*.

Quick'set, -sĕt, s. Quick-growing plants (eh. thorns) set for hedges; appr., the hawthorn.

Quick'set†, vt. To plant with quickset for hedges. H., &c. 89.

Quick'silver, s. A fluid metal rea. liq. silver; mercury. H., *quick'silvered*, -vērd (overlaid with), pp., a.; &c. 90.

Quid†§, kwĭd, s. A cud; someth. chewed or kept in the mouth (par. a wad of tobacco).

*Quidd'any**, -dĭ-ne, s. Marmalade.

*Quidd'ative**, -tĭv, a. Constituting the essence of a thing. (v. i.)

Quidd'ity, -ĭt-e, s. The essence of someth. inquired after (a schol. barbarism); a 'whatitity' (—Wa.); h., any trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question.

Quiddle†§, kwĭd'l, vi. 45. To spend time in trifling employments; to trifle with or slight useful matters. H., *quidd'ling*†§, p., a., s.; &c. 89.

Quid'nunc, -nŭngk, s. 45. Lit., 'what now?' appr., one who is contin. asking 'what news?' a pertinacious news-hunter; also one who pretends to know all occurrences. —*Quid pro quo* = lit., 'what for what', or 'one for another'; h., an equivalent (leg.); conven., an error committed by mistaking one thing or pers. for another, par. a verbal ambiguity. [L.]

Quiesce, kwĭ-ĕs', vi. 28, 45. To be silent (as a letter). H., *quies'cing*, p.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Quies'cent, -ĕnt, a. Resting; reposing; being in a state without motion; calm, still; unruffled, unagitated (as the mind); silent, not sounded (as a letter). H., *quies'centness*, 45, ad.; *quies'cence*, -ĕnse, *quies'cency**, -en-se, *Quies'cent**, s. A silent letter. [s. 91.

Quiet, kwī'-ĕt, a. 33, 14. Still; calm, tranquil; free from motion, disturbance, or alarm; peaceable, inoffensive; without dispute, noise, or resistance; unagitated; smooth, unruffled; charac. by smoothness (as style); without disturb. or molestation (as enjoym. or poss.); not noisy or restless (as a babe). H., *qui'etly*, ad.; *qui'etness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Qui'et, s. A quiet state; rest, repose; stillness; tranquillity; peace, security (scrip.).

Qui'et, vt. To stop motion; to still; to reduce to quiet or repose; to calm, lull, pacify; to allay or suppress. H., *qui'eting*, p., s.; *qui'eted*, pp.; *qui'eter* (he or that), s.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Qui'etism, -ĭzm, s. 25. Mental tranquillity or inaction; apathy; dispassion; appr., a doctrine wh. teaches that the great obj. of relig. is the absorption of all the sentim. and passions into the devout contemplation and love of God (eccl. hist.). H., *qui'etist* (one who holds &c.), s.; *quietis'tic* (pert. to), a. 90.

Qui'etness†, -sŭm, s. 25. Quiet.

Qui'etude, -e-tūde, -ēt-ūde—K., s. Rest; repose; quiet (q. v.).

Quietus, -ē'-tĭs, s. Rest; repose; death; final discharge or acquittance (leg.). [L.]

Quill, kwĭl, s. 33. One of the hard strong feathers of the wing of a bird of wh. pens are made; any thing res. a quill; the spine or prickle of a porcupine; the reed on wh. weavers wind their thread; &c.

Quill, vt. To plait or form with small quill-like ridges or folds. H., *quill'ing*, p.; *quilled*, kwĭld, pp., a.; *quill'ing* (act; also quilled-work†), s. 89. [quibble.

*Quill'et**, -ĕt, s. Subtilty; nicety; a petty

Quilt, kwĭlt, s. A quilted cover or garment (par. for a bed); h., any thick or warm coverlet or counterpane†.

Quilt, vt. To stitch tog. (as two pieces of cloth) with some soft and warm subs. bet.; to sew or stitch in the manner of a quilt. H., *quilt'ing*, p.; *quilt'ed*, pp., a.; *quilt'ing* (act of; also that wh. is q.), s. 89. [fives.

Quinary, kwī'-ndr-e, a. Cons. of five; arr. in

Qui'nate, -nāte, a. Digitate, with five leaves on a petiole. (bot.)

Qui'nate, s. Kinate (q. v. et i.).

Quince, kwinse, s. 33, 28. The tree 'cydonia vulgaris', also its fruit. H., *quince'-tree*, &c., s. 90.

Quincuncial, kwĭn-kŭn'-sh'ăl, -kŭng'—S., Wa., a. 28, 45. Hav. the form of a quincunx.

Quincunx, kwĭng'-kŭngks—S., Wa., kwĭn'—K., We., s. An arr. of 5 things so as to occupy each corner and the centre of a square; h. also, any no. of things so arr. in lines that the members of ea. succ. line stand opp. the spaces of the prec. one, or of wh. ev. 5 form a quincunx (hort.).

Quindec'agon, kwĭn-, s. A plane figure with 15 sides, and 15 angles. (geom.)

Quindecem'vir, s. One of an eccl. college of 15 men, who had charge of the Sybilline books, &c. (anc. Rome.) H., *quindecem'virate*, s. 90.

Quinidine, kwĭn'-e-dĭn, s. 33, 58. An alkaloid found in quinoidine, and in comm. quinine.

Quinine, kwī'-nĭn or kwĭn'-ĭn, (more us.) kwenīne'†—S., kĭn-ēne'—Anglo-Fr., s. = *quina*, kwĭ-nă; *quinia*, kwĭn'-y'ă; *quin'ina*, -e-nă; L. 58, 99. An alkaloid obt. from cinchona bark (par. yellow c. b.), highly valued for its tonic and febrifuge properties.

Quinoidine, kwĭn'-oyd-ĭn, s. 22, 58. Amorphous or uncrys. quinine, obt. from the mother-liquors of the quinine manufacturers; a name also of. giv. to quinidine (v. su.).

Quinometry, kwe-nŏm'-e-tre, s. The act or art of estim. the quan. of quinine in bark, or in

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the comm. salts of this alkaloid. (pharm. chem.) [from the bark of 'quina ovata'.

Quinovine, kwin'-o-vin, s. 58. An alkaloid obt.

Quinquagesima, kwin-kwē-jĕs'-im-ă, a. Fiftieth :—s. Quinquagesima Sunday, or the 7th S. (i. e., incl. itself, the 50th day) bef. Easter. [Hav. 5 angles or corners.

Quinquangular, -kwăng'-gū-lăr, a. 18, 25.

*Quinquarticular**, -kwăr-tĭk'-ū-lăr, a. Cons. of 5 articles.

Quinque-, kwin'-kwe, pfx. = *quin'que-* (by contr.). 33. Five. (L.) H., *quinquecapsu'lar* (hav. 5 capsules—bot.), *quinquecosp'idate* (5-ribbed—do.), *quinquedent'ate* (5-toothed—bot., zool.), *quinquefa'rious*, -e-tis, 45 (opening into 5 parts or div.—bot.), *quinquefid* (5-cleft—bot.), *quinquefo'liated* or *quinquefo'lious* (5-leaved—bot.), *quinquelit'eral* (hav. 5 letters), *quinquelo'bate* or *quinquelo'bed* (5-lobed—bot.), *quinquelocu'lar* (5-celled—bot.), *quinquennial*, -kwĭn'-y'ăl, 48 (hap. ev. 5 years; lasting 5 y.), *quinquepartite*, -kwĕp'-ăr-tīte (-kwe-pär'—S.; div. into or cons. of 5 parts), *quinquevalve* or *quinquevalv'ular* (hav. 5 valves—bot.), &c., s.; *quinquennalia*, -năl'-y'ă (s. pl.; pub. games celebr. ev. 5 years—class. antiq.), *quinquereme* (a galley with 5 banks of oars—anc. Rome), *quinquevir* (pl., *quinquevĭri*, -kwĭv'-e-rī; one of 5 commissioners, or of an order of 5 priests —anc. Rome), &c., &c., s. (v. su.) 92-3.

Quinquina, kwin'-kwe-nă—Br., We., -kwī'-nă —S.; -kwē'—K., kwing-kwē'-nă—J. & M., s. 33, 45. Cinchona or Peruv. bark.

Quinsy, kwĭn'-se, s. = *quin'sy*. 35. Inflammatory sore throat; inflam. of the tonsils.

Quint, kwint, kint—Wa., s. A set of five.

Quint, kăngt—S., kĕnt—Wa., s. = *quinte*, Fr. 99. A sequence of 5 cards (as at piquet).

Quintain, kwint'-ăne, -in—S., We., s. = *quint'in*. A post with a turning and loaded top or crosspiece, to be tilted at.

Quint'al, -ăl, s. A cwt. (= 112 lb.).

Quintessence, kwin-tĕs'-ĕnse, kwint'-ĕs—J., J. & M., P., s. 33, 36. Lit., the fifth or highest essence of power in a body† (alc.); h., the pure essential part of any thing; a concentr. alcoholic tincture*; a sol. of an essen. oil in rectif. spirit (cook.; perfum.). [quintessence.

Quintessential, -ĕsĭn'-sh'ăl, s. 36, 45. Cons. of

Quintet, kwĭn'-tĕt, -tĕt'—S., We., s. = *quintett*; *quintette* (v. su.); *quintetto*, It. 99. A composition for 5 voices or 5 instr. (mus.)

Quintile, -tīl, s. 45. The aspect of two planets dist. from ea. other 72 degrees. (astr.)

Quintillion, -tĭl'-yŭn, s. 45. A number repr. by a unit with 30 ciphers (Eng.; 18 ciphers, Fr.).

Quintine, kwĭnt'-in, s. 45. The fifth or innermost coat of the embryo or ovulum. (bot.) See *Quintain*.

Quintuple, kwĭn'-tŭ-pl, -tūpl, s. 18, 45. Fivefold; cont. 5 crotchets in a bar (mus.).

Quint'uple, vt. To mult. by five; to make fivefold. H., *quint'upled*, pp.; &c. 89.

Quinzaine, kwin'-zāne, kăng'-, s. 99. The 14th day after a feast-day (i. e., the 15th incl. it. —chron.). [Fr.] [a taunt; a gibe.

*Quip**, kwip, s. A smart, sarcastic turn or jest;

Quip†, vt., vi. To taunt; to scoff. H., &c. 48, 89.

Quipp'o, -ō, s. = *quipp'o*; *quipp'us*, -ŭs. Knotted cords of var. colours, used to record events. (anc. Peru, Mex., &c.)

Quire, kwīre, s. 33, 14. A collec. or quan. of paper cons. of 24 sheets (20 s. outside q.), each hav. a single fold; a choir, or the choir† (q. v.). [—vi. To sing in concert or chorus†*.

Quire, vt. To count and arr. in quires (tech.):

*Quirister**, kwīr'-ĭs-tĕr, kwĭ'—S., s. 26, 15. A chorister.

Quirk, kwĕrk, s. 25. Lit., a turn†; appr., a shift, quibble, or subterfuge; a witty jest or sarcasm; a taunt or retort; a slight conceit; a loose or irreg. air*; a flight of fancy†; a small acute angle or recess bet. mouldings (arch.); a piece of ground cut off from a sq. plot (build.). H., *quirked* (hav. a q.; also hav. a snd. convexity, like a conic section, spp. to mouldings), *quirk'ish* (cons. of or res.), a.; &c. 90-1.

Quit, kwit, a. Free; clear; discharged from.

Quit, vt. To leave, to depart from; to relinq., resign, give up; to forsake or abandon; (less us.) to leave at liberty; to set free, to discharge from; to release or absolve; to carry through, to discharge or perform completely; to clear by full performance (as of an affair, duties, &c.; com. with a receip. pro.); to be even with; to make even; to pay, discharge, or free from*; to acquit*; to requite† H., *quitt'ing*, p.; *quitt'ed* or *quit**, prt., pp.; *quitt'er* (also a deliverer†), s.; *quitt'ible**, a. (v. 1.) 89. [release.

*Quit'-claim**, -klāme, s. A release or deed of

*Quit'-claim**, vt. To renounce all claim to; to release, by deed, absolutely. H., &c. 89.

Quit'-rent, s. A small rent paid by tenants of manors, either in token of submission, or by way of release from other claims. (leg.)

Qui-tam, kwī'-tăm, -tăm'—S., s. = *qui' tam*, L. Lit., 'who as well'; den. a penal action, or the informer, in wh. half the fine goes to the crown, and the rest to the informer. (leg.) [—We.) Dog-grass or couch-grass.

Quitch-grass, kwitch'-, s. (prop., *quick'-grass*

Quite, kwīte, ad. Completely, wholly, entirely; to a great extent or degree, very†.

Quits†§, kwĭts, int. Den. that the parties are 'quit' of each other, or cons. or sep. on even terms. H., *quits*†§, s., s. (v. v.)

Quittal†, kwĭt'-ăl, s. Return; repayment.

Quitt'ance, -ănse, s. Discharge from a debt or obligation; acquittance; recompense, repayment† :—vt. To repay†.

Quitt'or, -ĕr, s. Scoria of tin; an ulcer bet. the hair and hoof of a horse's foot (far.).—*Quitt'or-bone* = a swelling on a horse's coronet

Quiver†, kwĭv'-ĕr, s. A Nimble; active. [(far.).

Quiv'er, s. A case for arrows. H., *quiv'ered* (furn. with a q.; sheathed, as in a q.), s. 90.

Quiv'er, vi. To shake or tremble; to shiver; to play or be agitated with a tremulous motion; to quaver*. H., *quiv'ering*, p., a.; *quiv'ered*, pp.; *quiv'ering* (act or motion of), s. (v. s.) 89. [ad. 91.

Quiv'ering, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *quiv'eringly*,

Quixotic, kwĭks-ŏt'-ĭk, a. 40. Like Don *Quixote*; romantic to absurdity.

Quix'otism, -ĭzm, s. = *Quix'otry*, -re. 25, 35. Romantic and absurd notions, schemes, or actions. (v. s.)

Quiz†§, kwĭz, s. A riddle or enigma*; one who quizzes others; an odd fellow; a prying curious person.

Quiz†§, vt. To puzzle; to banter or play upon

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jocosely and fam.; to view or exam. nar., and with an air of mockery:—vi. To prac. derisive joking. H., *quiz'ing*‡§, p., a., s.; *quizzed*‡§, pp.; &c. 89.—*Quiz'ing-glass*‡§ = a small eye-glass.

Quiz'ical‡§, -ĭk-ăl, a. Comical.

Quob, kwŏb, vi. To move (as the fœtus in utero); to throb. († or prov.)

Quod, kwŏd, pro. What. (v. i.) [L.]

Quodh, s. Prison; limbo.

Quod'libet, -le-bĕt, s. Lit., 'what you please'; a quillet, a subtilty; a pun, a slight 'jeu d'esprit' (France); a mus. pot-pourri* (Germany); a ques. on a gen. subject, or miscellaneous (schol. phil.).

Quodlibetarian, -lĭb-ĕt-ăr'-e-ăn, s. One who talks or disputes on any subj. at will.

Quodlibetical, -le-bĕt'-ĭk-ăl, a. Such as you will; not restrained to a par. subj. or side of a question. H., *quodlibet'ically*, ad. 91.

Quoif, kwoyf, s. 22. A coif.

Quoin, kwoyn, koynţ, s. 33, 22. (prop., *coin*.) A sharp or projec. corner; the corner, or internal and exter. angle of a building, or of any part of it (arch.); a loose wooden wedge used to raise any thing (par. to adjust the elev. of cannon—gun.); a small wooden wedge used to lock the form within the chase (typ.).

Quoit, kwoyt, koytţ§, s. 33, 22. A heavy flat ring of iron for throwing at a dist. point or bar in play; a discus*:—pl. The game played with quoits.

Quoit, vt. To ŧthrowŧ (as a quoit):—vi. To throw or play at quoitsţ. H., *quoit'ing*‡, p., a.; &c. 89. [(Australia.)

Quoll, kwŏl, s. A small marsupial quadruped.

*Quondam*ţ, kwŏn'-dăm, a. (L., ad.) That was formerly; former.

Quorum, kwōre'-ŭm, kwŏ'-rŭm—K., Wa., We., s. 16, 34. Lit., 'of whom'; appr., such a number of magistr., officers, or members, as are competent by law or constitution to form a 'bench', or to transact bus.; a special commission of justices. (L.)

Quota, kwŏ'-tă, s. 33. That part or share wh. each member of a soc. or body has to receive or contrib. in making up or div. a cert. sum.

*Quote*ŧ, kwōte, kōte*—P., Sh., s. 33, 18. A note upon an author.

Quote, vt. To cite or repeat the words or lang. of another; to name or adduce (as a passage from an author or speaker) by way of authority or illustr.; to name or give (as a price—comm.); to noteŧ. H., *quōt'ing*, p.; *quōt'ed*, pp.; *quōt'er*, s.; *quōt'ăble*‡, a.; *quotation*, -kwo-tā'-shŭn (act of q.; citation; words or passage q.; price named or given—comm.; quotaŧ), s. 89. [for quotation.

*Quote'less*ţ, -lĕs, a. That cannot be q.; not fit

*Quoth*ŧ, kwŭth—El., S., Wa., Wo., kwōth—Ja., K., We., kŏth—P., Sh., v. def. 33, 37. Say, says, or said. [Used only in the 1st and 3rd persons pres. and past, and always fol. by its nominative.]

Quotidian, kwo-tĭd'-e-ăn, -yăn—K., -je-ăn*—Wa., s. Daily; that occurs or returns daily.

Quotid'ian, s. Any thing returning daily; appr., a var. of ague (med.).

Quotient, kwō'-sh'ĕnt, kō'—P., Sh., s. 36, 27. The result of the oper. of division; the number wh. shews how often a less numb. or quan. is cont. in a greater. (arith.)

R

R, ăr. The eighteenth letter of the Eng. alph. It has two sounds—the *one*, a strongly consonantal and vibratory, heard at the beg. of words and syl., and formed by balancing the tongue freely in the mouth, nearly in the position for pron. *t*, and jarring it ag. the palate, near the fore teeth, by propelling the breath over it:—the *other*, smoother and deeper, but less decided, heard at the end of words and when it is succ. by a consonant, and formed by the vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the root, ag. the inward region of the palate. The first is heard in *rod, rose, pride, trill;* the second, in *bar, bare, error, darken*. *R* is suscep. of num. interchanges, the most com. of wh. is with *l*. In some districts the sounds of these let. are freq. confounded tog.; whilst in others, they are constantly misused for each other by the vulgar. 34, 26.

Rabate, răb-bāte', vt. To bring down or recover (a hawk) to the fist again. (falc.)

Rabbet, răb'-ĕt, s. A rectangular recess or groove cut in the edge of a piece of timber or plank, so that it may evenly fit or wrap over another like piece; also a joint formed by uniting two such pieces. (arch.; carp.) H., *rabb'et-plane*, &c., s. 90.

Rabb'et, vt. To cut a rabbet in; to lap and unite by a rabbet. H., *rabb'eting*, p.; *rabb'eted*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Rabbi, răb'-ī—K., S., răb'-eţ (exc. in scrip.)—Wa., We., s. = *rabb'ie*, -ĭn. (pl., *rabb'is, rabb'ins*.) 99. Lit., my lord or master; appr., a doctor or expounder of the law among the Jews. (Heb.)

Rabbinic, răb-bĭn'-ĭk, a. = *rabbin'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to the rabbis, or to their opin., learning, and language. H., *rabbin'ically*, ad. 91.

Rabbin'ic, s. The later Hebrew.

Rabb'inism, -ĭn-ĭzm, s. 36. A rabbinic expr. or phraseology; the doctr., opin., traditions, or teaching of the rabbins.

Rabb'inist, -ĭst, s. = *rabb'inite*. An adherent to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins. (Jud.) [a rare-bitţ (q. v.).

Rabbit, răb'-ĭt, s. A cert. small rodent quadr.;

Rabble, răb'l, s. = *rabb'lement*†. 34, 45. A confused, disorderly crowd; also low people gen. (such as com. compose crowds); the dregs of the people; the mob.

*Rabb'le*ţ, vi. To speak in a confused manner. H., &c. 89. [&c.

Rabdol'ogy; rab'domancy, s. See *Rhabdology*,

Rabid, răb'-ĭd, a. Furious, raging, mad (as a dog or wolf). H., *rab'idly*, ad.; *rab'idness*, s. 91. [nance.

Rabinet, răb'-ĭn-ĕt, s. A kind of smaller ord-

Raca, rā'-kă, rā'—K., We., s. Beggarliness, vanity, or folly (personified); an expr. of extr. contempt among the Jews. (Matt., v., 22.) [Syr.] [from the acorns of Barbary oak.

Racahout, răk'-a-hōōte, s. Edible farina prep.

Raccoon, răk-kōōn', s. = *rackoon*'*. An Amer. animal somewhat res. a badger.

Race, rās, s. 28. Prim., a root, that from wh. someth. springs; h. also, a continued series of descendants from a parent, who is called the '*stock*'; a generation; a family; a par.

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breed, sort, or var.; a par. strength, taste, or flavour, indic. sort or kind, source, soil, &c. (oft. app. to wine); h., a strong flavour with tartness†. H., *rā''cy*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90. —*Racé-ginger* = root-ginger.

Race, s. A running; a rapid course; contest in running or speed (par. for a prize); fig., progress, course, career; human life; train, process†; the more rapid part of a river, stream, or tide-way; the small artif. canal or watercourse leading from the dam of a stream to a water-wheel (civ. eng.):—pl. A pub. meeting for the running of horses for prizes. H., *racé'-cōurse* (for races), *racé'-horse* (a h. bred or kept for), &c., s. 89.

Race, vt. To run, drive, or sail in competition†:—vi. To run swiftly; to run or contend in a race. H., *rā''cing*, p., a.; *raced*, pp.; *rā''cer* (appr., a race-horse), s.; &c. 89.

Racemation, răs-e-mā'-shŭn, s. A cluster (as of grapes); also their cultivation.

Raceme, rā-sēm', s. 28. A form of inflorescence in wh. the flowers with short and nearly equal pedicels, are arr. along a com. unbranched central axis or footstalk (as in the grape, currant, and hyacinth); a peduncle with short lateral branches. (bot.) H., *racemes''* (hav. a r. or raceмes; v. i.), a. 90.

Racemic, rā-sēm'-ĭk, -sĕ'-mĭk—We., a. The epithet of a pec. acid, isomeric with tartaric acid, found in the tartar obt. from cert. vineyards. [racemes.

Racemiferous, răs-e-mĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 28. Bearing

Racemous, rā-sēme'-ŭs, răs'-e-mŭs—K., We., a. Growing in racemes or clusters.

Rach†, răch, răk—K., s. 29. A setter (dog).

Rach, răch; *rach'et*, -ĕt; a., s. See *Ratch*, &c.

Rachilla, rā-kĭl'-ā, s. 29. The zigzag centre upon wh. the florets are arr. in the spikelets of grasses. (bot.)

Rachis, rā'-kĭs, s. 29. A branch or axis of inflorescence wh. proc. in nearly a straight line from the base to the apex; also the stipe of a fern* (bot.); the vertebral column of mammals and birds (zool.).

Rachitic, rā-kĭt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to the muscles of the back; rickety. (v. i.)

Rachitis, -kī'-tĭs, s. 29. Rickets. (path.)

Rack, răk, s. An instr. or mach. for stretching or exten. any thing; appr., an engine of torture form. empl. to extort confessions from criminals or suspec. persons; h. fig., torture, extreme pain, anguish (corpor. or ment.); intense or painful anxiety, doubt, or expec.; someth. in wh. things are placed or spread for use (in var. appl.); the grating above the manger of a stable for holding hay; a skeleton*; a rectilinear sliding piece, with teeth cut in its edge, for driving or being worked by a wheel (mach.); a strong frame of wood, with sheaves, through wh. passes the running rigging (naut.); the distaff or frame from wh. the yarn or thread is drawn in spinning (= *rock*†—wool. and flax. m.); (from other roots) the neck and spine of a fore-quarter of veal or mutton*; vapour, thin broken clouds driven by the wind†*; arrack†§; a racking-pace†§.

Rack, vt. To stretch or strain forcibly; to torture on the rack; fig., to affect with extr. pain or anguish (corpor. or ment.); to torment or harass; to force to performance; (from another root) to decant or draw off (as pure liquor from the lees or sediм.):—vi. To amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread†; to reek†; to fly, as vapour or broken clouds bef. the wind*. H., *rack'ing*, p., a.; *racked*, pp., a.; *rack'er* (he or that; par. a horse), s.; *rack'ing* (act; &c.), s. 89.

Rack'-rent, s. An annual rent equal, or nearly eq. to the full value of the premises, place, or thing rented. H., *rack'-rented* (held at or subj. to), a.; *rack'-renter* (one who pays a), s.; &c. 90.

Racket, răk'-ĕt, s. An irreg. clattering noise†; confused noisy talk, clamour†; the bat or battledore used at tennis (= *racq'uet*; *raq'uette*); a snow-shoe.

Rack'et, vt. To strike, as with a racket:—vi. To make a racket†; to frolic, to live or move about in scenes of tumul. pleasure†. H., *rack'ĕting*†, p.; *rack'ĕted*†, pp.; *rack'ĕting*† (act &c.; confused noisy mirth; clamour), s. 89. [wild; frolicsome.

Rack'ety†, -e, a. Making a tumul. noise; noisy;

Rack'less§, a. Reckless. (prov.)

Rackoon', s. See *Raccoon*. [*Racket*.

Racquet, răk'-ĕt, s. = *raq'uette*, -ĕt, Fr. 99. See

Racy, rā'-se, a. Hav. a strong flavour indic. its origin; tasting of the soil; fig., exciting to the mind by strong distinctive peculiarities of thought or lang.; piquant. H., *ra'cily*, ad.; *ra'ciness*, s. 91. See *Race*.

Raddle†, răd'l, s. 45. A long stick used in hedging; also a hedge formed by intertwining shoots and branches. (prov.)

Radd'le†, vt. To twist; to wind together. H., *radd'ling*, p.; &c. (v. s.) 89.

Radd'ock, -ŭk, s. 25. The redbreast. (prov.)

Radial, rā'-de-ăl, rādē'-yălţ—K., rā'-je-ăl*§, a. 45. Res. or projec. like a ray; pert. to the radius or the forearm.

Ra'diant, -ănt, -yănţ—K. (v. su.), a. Emitting rays of light or heat; issuing in rays; dispersed by radiation; beaming with brightness; vivid with light or splendour; shining; sparkling. H., *ra'diantly*, 43, ad.; *ra'diance*, -ănse, or *ra'diancy*, -ăn-se (pop., brilliancy, lustre, splendour), s. 91.

Ra'diant, s. A right line proc. from a given point, or fixed pole, about wh. it is conceived to revolve (geom.); the luminous point or obj. from wh. light emanates (opt.).

Radiary, rā'-de-ăr-e, a. 25. One of the radiata.

Radiata, -ā'-tă, s. pl. = *radiaria*, -ārē'-e-ă. The fourth great div. of the animal kingdom, incl. those animals wh. have the lowest organisation, with us. a radiated form of a part or the whole of the body. (zool.)

Radiate, rā'-de-āte (v. su.), a. = *ra'diāted*, -ĕd. 45. Formed of rays; appr., cons. of a disk in wh. the corollets or florets are tubular, and of a ray in wh. the florets are ligulate or strap-shaped (bot.); hav. crystals diverging from a centre (min.); bel. to the radiata (zool.).

Ra'diate, vt. To send out in rays, as from a centre; to irradiate*:—vi. To emit rays; to issue in rays (as light or heat); to dart, as beams of brightness; to shine; to proc. in direct lines from any point, centre, or surface. H., *ra'diāting*, p., a.; *ra'diated*, pp., a.; *ra'diātor*, 25 (a body wh.), s.; *radiation*, -ā'-shŭn (appr., the emis. and diffus.

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of rays of l. or h. from a lumin. or heated body—meteor., physics; divergence or shooting forth of any thing from a point or surf.†), s. 89.

Radical, răd'-ĭk-ăl, -e-kăl—S., Wa., We., a. Pert. to the root or origin; original; fundamental; implanted by nature, native, constitutional; primitive, orig., not derived or compounded (as a word, or its meaning); serving to originate; proc. imm. from the root (bot.); ultra liberal, democratic (pol.; v. s.). H., *rad'ically*, 43, ad.; *rad'icalness*, *radical'ity**, -ĭt-e, s. 91.—*Rad'ical quantity* = a q. to wh. the r. sign is pfxd:—*r. sign* = the s. (√) den. the extrac. of a root. (alg.).

Rad'ical, s. A root; appr., the base or disting. part of a compound (whether simp. or comp.—chem.); a primitive word or letter (gr.; phil.); one who advocates radical reform or fundamen. changes in the constitution, a democrat (pol.). H., *rad'icalism*†, -ĭzm (doctr., prin., or spirit of), s. 90.

Radicani, răd'-e-kănt, a. Radicating; taking root from some part above the ground (bot.).

*Rad'icate**, -kāt, a. Rooted; deeply infixed.

*Rad'icate**, vt. To root; to plant or fix deeply and firmly. H., *rad'icating**, p.; *rad'icated**, pp., a.; *rad'icator**, 25, s.; *radica'tion*, 36 (act or process; disposition of the root with resp. to the asc.or desc. caudex or stem—bot.), s. 89.

Radicle, răd'-ĭkl, s. 45. A little root; one of the smaller or fibrous parts of a root; the part of a seed (i. e., of an embryo) wh. in vegetating becomes the root (bot.).

*Radiometer**, rā-de-ŏm'-e-tĕr, s. The forestaff.

Radiorugose', rā-de-o-, a. Hav. wrinkles that radiate from a centre. (bot.; &c.)

Radish, răd'-ĭsh, rēd'-ĭsh§, s. 9. A cert. plant, also its root wh. is eaten as a salad.

Radius, rā'-de-ŭs, rāde'-yŭs—K., rā'-je-ŭs*§, s. (pl., *ra'dĭi*. 45, 99. Prim., a ray or beam of light†; appr., the semi-diameter of a circle, or a right line exten. from the centre to the circumf. (geom.; trig.); any thing like a r.; the spoke of a wheel; the exterior or smaller bone of the arm (anat.); a ray (bot.); &c.—*Ra'dius vector* = a right line drawn from the centre of force (as the sun) to the point of an orbit where a celes. body is supposed to be (ast.). [L.]

Radix, rā'-dĭks, s. A root (q. v.); the base of a sys. of logarithms; a finite expression from wh. a series is generated* (alg.). [L.]

*Raff**, răf, s. Sweepings; any confused heap or collec.; the rabble.—A *raff'-merchant*†§ = a timber-merchant (prov.).

Raff†, vt. To sweep; to huddle tog.; to take by a promiscuous sweep. H., &c. 89.

Raffle, răf'-l, răf'-fl, s. 45. A petty kind of lottery hav. ref. to some single thing only, and decided by casting dice, or occ. in some other like manner.

Raff'le, vt. To dispose of by raffle† :—vi. To try the chance of a raffle; to cast dice for a prize or stake (fol. by *for*). H., *raff'ling*, p., s.; *raff'led*, -ld, pp.; *raff'ler*, s. 89.

Raft, răft, răft—K., We., s. 9. An assemblage of pieces of timber, logs, or planks, fastened tog. side by side, for floating from one point to another (par. down a stream); any float formed on the prin. of a raft†. H., *rafts'man* (one who manages a), s. 90.

Raft, vt. To carry on or in a raft. H., *raft'ing*, p.; *raft'ed*, pp.; *raft'ing* (act; also trade or bus. of), s. 89.

Raft'er, -ĕr (v. su.), s. One of the inclined pieces of timber in the side of a roof. (arch.) H., *raft'ered*, -ĕrd (hav. r.), a. 90.

Raft'y†, -e (v. su.), a. Damp; mouldy. (prov.)

Rag, răg, s. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter; a fragm. of cloth or dress; any thing rent, tattered, or worn out†; a low or meanly dressed person*† (in contempt); a stone wh. breaks with a ragged fracture (= *ragg*—buil.):—pl. Low, mean attire. H., *rag'-bōlt* (an iron with barbs on its shank), *rag'man* (one who collects or deals in r.; a herald†), *rag'stone* (a var. of dark-gray, alliceous sandstone), *rag'-wheel* (a w. hav. a slightly notched or serrated margin—mach.), *rag'wort* (a plant), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Rag†§, vt. To scold, rail, abuse. (prov.)

Rag'abash†§, -ă-băsh, s. An idle ragged person.

Rag'amuffin†, -mŭf-ĭn, -mŭf'—K., Wa., We., s. A paltry, low fellow; a blackguard.

Rage, rāje, s. 32, 45. Anger excited to fury; vehemence or viol. exacerbation of any thing painful; fury, extr. violence; enthusiasm, rapture; viol. desire; extr. eagerness or passion direc. to some object. H., *rage'ful*†, *rage'less**, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Rage, vi. To be furious with anger; to be viol. agitated with passion; to be viol. and tumultuous; to ravage, to exercise fury; to prevail without restraint, or with fatal effects (as pestilence, &c.); to be driven or agitated with furious impetuosity (as waves, &c.); to sport or toy wantonly†. H., *rā''ging*, p., a.; *raged*, pp.; *rā''ging* (act; state; fury, viol., impetuosity—scrip.), *rā''gery*†, -ĕr-e (wantonness), s. 89.

Ragg, răg, s. Rag or ragstone.

Ragg'ed, -ĕd, a. Rent or worn into rags or tatters; hav. a rough fracture or edges; wearing rags or tattered clothes; uneven, rugged, jagged; intended for the very poor, homeless, or ragged (as a school). H., *ragg'edly*, ad.; *ragg'edness*, s. 91.

Ra''ging, -ĭng, a. (v. s.) H., *rā''gingly*, ad. 91.

Ragoût, rā-gōō', s. 99. A sauce or seasoning to excite a languid appetite; a highly seasoned stew (cook.); h. fig., incentive, seasoning thing agreeable and piquant. (Fr.)

Ragu'led, rā-gūld', răg'-ŭld—S., a. = *ragguled**. 18. Res. or formed of two ragged staffs (app. to a cross.—her.). [sion; a foray. (Sco.)

Raid, rāde, s. A hostile or predatory incur-

Rail, rāle, s. A bar of timber or metal exten. from one upright post or point of support to another or others; the horiz. part in any piece of framing or panelling (arch.; join.); a nar. plank nailed, for orn. or secur., on a ship's upper works (nav. arch.); one of the iron plates or bars on wh. a railw. carriage runs (railw.-eng.); h. also fig., the railway itself†; the water-rail†; a woman's upper garment†. H., *rail'-fences* (a fence of wooden rails), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Rail, vt. To enclose with rails or railing; to range in a line* :—vi. (from another root) To utter reproaches; to scoff; to use insolent and reproachful lang. (us. with *at*); to flow†. H., *rāil'ing*, p., s.; *railed*, pp., a.;

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rail'er, s.; *rail'ing* (act; appr., reproachf. or insol. lang.; v. i.), s. 89.

Rail'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *rail'ingly*, ad. 91.

Rail'ing, s. A series of rails, a fence or barrier made of posts and rails (somet. ‡ in the pl.); rails in gen.; materials for rails. (v. v.)

Rail'road, -rōde, s. = *rail'way*. A road or way laid with iron rails, on wh. the wheels of the carriages used on it roll. (v. i.)

Rail'way, -wā, s. A line of rails on wh. carriages run. (In prac. the last two words are used synonymously.)

Raillery, rāl'-ĕr-e, s. (from *railleria*, Fr.) Satirical pleasantry or jesting; good-humoured irony; slight mockery; banter.

Raillour, rā-ll-yŭr', s. 99. One given to raillery; a banterer. (Fr.)

Raiment, rā'-mĕnt, s. Clothing in gen.; vestments; dress; a single garment*.

Rain, rāne, s. 34. Water falling or that falls in drops from the atmosphere; or the descent of w. in d. from the a.; any shower. H., *rain'-beat** or *rain'-beaten* (b. or injured by the r.), *rain'-flight* (so as to excl. r.), &c., a.; *rain'-deer** (the reindeer), *rain'-gage* (an instr. to meas. the quan. of water, expr. in inches, that falls as r. at any given place—meteor.), *rain'-water*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Rain, vt. To pour or shower down, like rain: —vi. To fall in drops from the clouds or atmosphere (gen. used impers., with *it* for a nominative); to fall or drop like rain. H., *rain'ing*, p.; *rained*, pp.

Rain'bow, -bō, s. The brilliant-coloured bow or arch seen in the sky, dur. sunshine, when rain is falling opp. to the sun; the iris. (meteor.) H., *rain'bōwed*‡ (formed with a r.), *rain'bow-hūed* (prismatic; iridescent), *rain'bow-tinted*, &c., a. 90.

Rain'y, -e, a. Aboun. with rain; wet; showery. H., *rain'iness*, s.; &c. 91.

*Raip**, rīpe, a. A rod to meas. ground.

Raise, rāze, vt. To lift, take up, elevate (lit. or fig.; h. all its other num. senses—); to set upright; to erect, build, construct; to form to some height by accum.; to make, produce, amass; to enlarge or amplify (as one's fortune); to exalt; to advance or prefer; to enhance, increase, augm. (as value, price, &c.); to excite; to put in motion or action; to arouse or stir up; to excite from langnor or weakness; to animate with fresh vigour or strength; to give beg. of importance to, to elev. into reputetion; to bring into being; to bring from death to life, to reanimate; to call into view (as a spirit); to originate or occ.; to set up, to excite (as an outery); to begin to utter, sound, or clamour; to utter with increased strength, pitch, or elev., to swell (as the voice, &c.); to collect or obt. (as a fund or sum of money); to levy or collect, to bring into service (as men, an army, &c.); to give rise to; to give motion to; to cause to grow (as veg.); to rear, to cause to breed or propagate (as anim.); to cause to swell and bec. light (as dough or paste); to incite or prompt; to increase in intensity or strength; to reling. or abandon (as a siege); to form into a pie without a dish (app. to paste—cook.); to elev. or bring to be seen at a greater angle (as an obj. by approach—naut.); to ordain or appoint, to call to and prep. (scrip.); &c. H., *rāis'ing*, p.; *raised*, rāzd, pp., a.; *rais'er* (he or that; appr., the upright front board of a step—arch., join.), s.; *rais'ing* (act; appr., the oper. or work of setting up the frame of a building—Amer.), s. 89.—*Rais'ing-plate* = the plate or longitudinal timber on wh. a roof stands (arch.).

Raisin, rā'-zn, rāze'-ln*—K., rē'-zn†—Ke., Na., Shak., Wa., s. 45. A dried grape.

Rajah, rā'-jȧh, rā'-jȧh—K., s. A native prince or king. (Hindostan.) H., *ra'jaḥship* (his dig. or principality), s. 90.

Rajpoot, rāj-pōōt', s. 7, 20. A Hindoo of the mil. tribe or order.

Rake, rāke, s. A loose, disorderly, thoughtless fellow; a lewd, dissolute man; (from other roots) an instr. somewhat res. a large coarse comb fixed on a long handle, used to div. and smooth the soil, collect hay, &c. (agr.; hort.); inclination from the perpend. (app. to masts, stem, and stern-post—naut.); the forward inclin. of a mill-saw (mach.). H., *rāk'ish* (‡ or naut.), *rāk'y**§, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Rake, vt. Prim., to scrape, to rub or scratch with someth. toothed or rough; (more us.) to gather, clear, or smooth with or as with a rake; to collect or draw tog. someth. scattered; to gather by violence, labour, or diffic.; to search with eager diligence; to stir, to clear by stirring or raking‡; to pass violently over; to enfilade (mil.); to fire into either the head or stern in the direc. of the (ship's) length (nav.):—vi. To scrape; to scratch into for finding someth.; to search minutely and meanly, or with minute inspec.; to pass with viol. or rapidity; to grope; to seek by raking; to lead a dissolute life‡; to incline from the perpend. (naut.). H., *rāk'ing*, p., a.; *raked*, pp.; *rāk'er* (he; that*), s.; *rāk'ing* (act or oper.; appr., space raked at once, or the quan. thereby collec.‡; frolics or life of a rake‡), s. 89.

*Rake'hell**‡, -hĕl, s. (from *rækel*, Dan., the orig. of *rake*.) A rake; a debauchee. H., *rake'hell** or *rake'helly**, -e (wild, dissolute; base, outcast, worthless), a. 91.

Rake'shame‡, -shāme, s. A vile, dissolute wretch.

Rakish, rāk'-ĭsh, a. Loose, wanton, dissolute; debauched; hav. a 'rake' or inclin. of the masts (naut.). H., *rāk'ishly*, ad.; *rāk'ishness*, s. 91. See *Rake*.

Rally, rāl'-e, s. = *ral'liance**, -ănse. 42, 28. The act of rallying; recovery of order; exercise of raillery. (v. v.)

Ral'ly, vt. To reunite; to collect and reduce to order after dispersion or being thrown into confusion (as troops); to re-collect, to recover, to put into order (as things scattered; lit. or fig.); (from another root) to attack with raillery; to banter; to treat with satirical merriment:—vi. To reassemble; to come back to order (as troops); to resume strength (or any prev. cond. temporarily lost); to exercise raillery. H., *ral'lying*, p., a.; *ral'lied*, -īd, pp., a.‡; *ral'lying*‡, s. 89.

Ram, rām, s. A male sheep; Aries (ast.); a rammer‡; a battering-ram†; a hydraulic-ram or water-ram†. H., *ramm'ish*‡ or *ramm'y*‡ (rank, strong-scented; lecherous*), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—*Ram's-horn*‡ = a tenaille.

Ram, vt. To thrust or drive with violence;

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to force in; to drive hard down or tog.; to fill with any thing driven hard. H., *ramm'ing*, p.; *rammed*, rămd, pp., a.†; *ramm'er* (he or that), s.; &c., 89. [hammedan Lent.

Ramadan, răm'-ă-dăn, -dăn'—S., s. The Mo-

Ram'age†, -āj, a. 45. Wild; shy.

Ram'age, s. Branches of trees†; the warbling of birds sitting on boughs or amid foliage*.

Ramble, răm'bl, s. 45. A roving or rambling; an irreg. excursion. (v. v.)

Ram'ble, vi. To proceed from place to place without any determ. bus. or obj. in view; to visit many places (as in an irreg. excur.); to rove loosely or irreg.; to move or go at large without restraint or direc.; to wander; to be discursive or desultory (as in discourse); to reel or stagger (as in walking). H., *ram'bling*, p., a.†; *ram'bled*, -bld, pp.; *ram'bler*, s.; (a) *ram'bling*, s. 89.

Ram'bling,-blĭng,a.(v.v.)H.,*ram'blingly*,ad.91.

Ramboose, răm'-bōōz, -bōōz'—J. & M., Wa., s. 20, 35. A drink made of wine, ale, eggs or milk, and sugar, to wh. rose-water was somet. added†.

*Ram'ekin**, -e-kĭn, s. = *ram'equin*, -kĭn, Fr. A cheese-cake:—pl. Small slices of bread cov. with a mess of cheese and eggs seasoned.

Ramenta, ră-mĕn'-tă, s. pl. = *ră'menta**, -mĕnta, Eng. (răm'-ĕnts—We.; sing., *ramen'tum*, L.; *ra'ment**, E.). Lit., shavings, scrapings, &c.; appr., loose, brown, foliaceous scales on plants (par. on the petioles and backs of the leaves of ferns—bot.):—sing. A bristle-shaped leaflet in the angle of a petiole (bot.). [L.] [ramenta. (bot.)

Ramentaceous, răm-ĕn-tā'-eh'ŭs, a. Cov. with

Rameous, rā'-me-ŭs, a. Bel. to, growing on, or shooting from a branch. (bot.)

Ramify, răm'-e-fī, vt. To divide into branches:—vi. To shoot into branches; to be divided or spread out. H., *ram'ifying*, p.; *ram'ified*, pp.; *ramification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn (div. or sep. into branches; act of branching; a branch; a div., or subdiv.; manner or style of prod. b.—bot.; produc. of figures res. b.—fine arts), s. 89. [*ness*†, &c., s. 91.

Ramm'ish†, -lsh, a. See *Ram*. H., *ramm'ish-*

Ramollescence, răm-ŏl-lĕs'-ĕnse, s. 28. A softening or mollifying; enervation.

Ramous, rā'-mŭs, a. = *ramose*, rā-mōse'. 45. Branchy; branched (as a stem or root—bot.).

Ramp, rămp, s. 45. A leap, a bound, a romp*; a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of asc. or desc. workmanship (arch.); a sloping interior road up a rampart or some higher work (fort.).

*Ramp**, vi. Prim., to climb, to creep up (as a plant); to spring, leap, bound; to romp†. H., *ramp'ing*, p.*, a.†; *ramped**, pp. 89.

Ramp'age§, -āj, vi. To romp or prance about riotously. (prov.) [mean wretch.

Rampallian†, răm-păl'-yăn, s. 45. A creeping,

Rampant, rămp'-ănt, a. 45. Overgrowing the us. bounds, exuberant; overleaping restraint; outrageous†; standing erect on the hind legs. (her.) H., *ramp'antly*, 43, ad.; *ramp'ancy*, -ăn-se, s. 91.

Rampart, răm'-părt, s. 25. A mound; appr., the elevation or wall (whether of earth or masonry, us. of both) wh. surr. a fortified place, exten. from the ditch inwards, and formed into bastions, curtains, &c. (freq. in the pl.—fort.); restric., the platform beh. the parapet; fig., any thing that fortifies, defends, or secures safety. [parts. H., &c. 89.

Ram'part†, vt. To fortify or defend with ram-

*Ram'pier**, -pēr, s. = *ram'pire*†. A rampart (q. v.). H., *ram'pired** (fortif. with r.), a. 99.

Rampion, răm'-pe-ŭn, rămp'-yŭn†—K., s. 45. A cert. plant. [gun.

Ram'rod, -rŏd, s. The rod used in charging a

Ram'son, -zn, -zŭn, s. = *ram'sons*, -znz (-sŭnz—K., S.). A spec. of garlic.

Ram'ulous, -ū-lŭs, a. = *ramulose*, rā-mū-lōse'. 45. Bushy; hav. many small branches (bot.).

Ran, prt. See *Run*. [rancid.

Rancescent, răn-sĕs'-ĕnt, a. 28. Becoming

Ranch†, rănch, vt. To wrench. [(Mexico.)

Ranchero, răn-chā'-ro, s. 99. A herdsman.

Ran'cho, -cho, s. 99. A small hamlet or a large private estab. for rearing cattle. (Mexico.)

Rancid, răn'-sĭd, a. 28. Hav. a rank unpleas. flavour and odour (par. such as fats and oils acq. by age or exposure); rank, sour, musty. H., *ran'cidly*, 43, ad.; *ran'cidness*, *rancid'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Ran"corous, -ŭs (v. s.), a. Charac. by rancour; bitter; malicious; spiteful. H., *ran"corously*, ad. 91.

Rancour, răng'-kŭr, s. 45, 56. Inveterate malignity; deep-seated hate or malice; gall, spite, ill-will; virulence; corruption.

Rand, rănd, s. A border, edge, or margin*; appr., the upper outer part of the heel of a boot or shoe in a line with the welt (tech.).

Random, răn'-dŭm, a. 25. Done or uttered at hazard, or without settled aim, purp., or calculation; left to chance; roving or acting without direction; discharged above the horiz. or point-blank direc. (as a shot—gun.).

Ran'dom, s. A roving course or motion; h., attempt without direction, rule, or method (prec. by *at*); hazard, chance (do.); course, motion*; distance of a body thrown*.

Ran'dy§, -de, s. Merrily riotous; lewd. (prov.) H., *ran'diness*§, s. 91.

*Rane**, răne, s. A reindeer.

*Ranforce**, răn'-fōrse, s. The ring of a gun

*Rang**, prt. See *Ring*. [next to the touch-hole.

Range, rānje, s. 32. A row or rank, things in a line; a class, an order; excursion; room for excursion; compass, space, or extent embraced by any thing excursive (lit. or fig.); appr., the step of a ladder; a kitchen-grate*; the complicated cooking-stove or c.-apparatus of a kitchen; a bolting sieve for meal; the horiz. distance to wh. a shot or other projectile is car. (gun.; also somet., but less prop., its path); a length of cable attached to the anchor, eq. to the depth of the water, laid free along the deck (naut.); a cross-timber (nav. arch.):—pl. Subdiv. of pub. lands desig. the order of their arr. into townships (U. S.).

Range, vt. To set in a row or line, or in rows, lines, or ranks; to dispose in the proper order; to arrange*; to take in succes. var. directions; to rove, to pass over; to sail or pass in a direc. parallel to or near; to sift meal†:—vi. To rove at large; to be placed in order; to lie in a par. direc.; to sail or pass near or in the direc. of. H., *rān"ging*, p.; *ranged*, pp.; *rān"ger* (one who*; v. i.), s.; *rān"ging*†, s. 89.

Ranger, rānje'-ĕr, s. A rover; appr., a sort of

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irreg. rov. dragoon for home service*; an officer who superintends a forest or park; a dog that beats the ground for game; a robber*. H., *rān'gership* (office of), s. 90.

Ranine, rā'-nīne, a. 45. Frog-like.

Rank, rāngk, a. 45. High growing, strong, luxuriant; (more us.) coarse from excess of vigour or growth; very rich and fertile; (more us.) over-rich or offensive from excess of manure or decomposing org. matter (as a soil); strong-scented; high-tasted; rancid, musty; strong or coarse in qual.; gross (lit. or fig.); raised to or being of a high degree, excessive; violent, extreme; rampant; outrageous†; strong, barefaced, clinching. H., *rank'ly*, 43, ad.; *rank'ness*, s. 91.

Rank, ad. Strongly, fiercely, viol.*; set high or coarsely (as the iron of a plane—tech.).

Rank, s. A row or line (par. of soldiers placed abreast—mil.); grade, degree; station or cond.; class, order, div.; degree of dignity, emin., or excel.; appr., dignity, high place or degree in society; precedence (as in 'to take rank'):—pl. The order of com. soldiers (prec. by *the*).—*Rank and file* = the whole body of com. soldiers (mil.).

Rank, vt. To place abreast or side by side in a line; to range, to place in a par. class, order, or div.; to dispose methodically:—vi. To be ranged; to be placed in a rank or ranks; to have a cert. grade or degree of elev. (mil., div., or soc.). H., *rank'ing*, p.; *ranked*, pp., a.‡; *rank'er**, s. 89.

Rankle, rāngk'l, vi. 45. To grow more rank or virulent (as the corrosion of a wound); to be inflamed; to fester; fig., to be a source of disquietude, excitem., or irritation (as a passion or ment. wound); to rage. H., *rank'ling*, p., a.‡, s.; *rank'led*, pp. 89.

Rannyt, rān'-e, s. The shrew-mouse.

Ransack, rān'-sāk, vt. To plunder; to pillage completely; to search thoroughly; to ravish or violate†. H., *ran'sacking*, p.; *ran'sacked*, -sākt, pp. 89.

Ransom, rān'-sūm, s. = *ran'sŏme** (—Jo.). 25. Price paid for the redemp. of a prisoner or a slave, or for goods taken by an enemy; release from captivity or bondage; a fine paid for pardon, or in lieu of corporal punishm. (leg.). H., *ran'somless*, a. 90.

Ran'som, vt. = *ran'sŏme**. To redeem from captivity or punishm., or from the poss. of another; to redeem from the bondage and punishm. of sin, also to rescue or deliver (scrip.). H., *ran'sŏming* (-sūm-), p.; *ran'somed*, -sūmd, pp., a.; *ran'sŏmer*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Rant, rānt, s. Boisterous, empty declamation. (v. v.) H., *rant'y*† (wild, noisy, boist.), a. 90.

Rant, vi. To rave in viol. or extrav. lang.; to be noisy or boisterous in words or declamation (par. in preaching). H., *rant'ing*, p., a.; *rant'ed*, pp.; *rant'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Rant'ers, -ērz, s. pl. An extinct relig. sect wh. arose ab. 1645; appr., the Primitive Methodists, a body disowned by the Wesleyans† (in jest or contempt). H., *Rant'erism*† (prac. or doctr.), s. 90.

Rant'ipole†, -e-pōle, a. Wild; roving; rakish. H., (a) *rant'ipole*†, s.; (to) *rant'ipole*†‡, vi.

*Rant'ism**, -izm, s. Ranterism. [89, 90.

Ranula, rān'-ū-lă, rā'-nū—S., s. 18. Lit., a little frog; appr., a soft tumour under the tongue among the salivary ducts (path.).

Ranunculus, rā-nūng'-kū-lŭs, -nūn'—K., s. 45, 18. Crow-foot; a genus of flow. plants (bot.).

Rap†, răp, s. A quick, sharp blow, or the noise caused by it; a knock; a counterfeit halfpenny§; a rapparee§ (v. i.).

Rap†, vt. To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock; fig., to utter with sud. violence;§ (fol. by *out*):—vi. To strike &c.; to knock. H., *rapp'ing*, p.†, a.*; *rapped*†, răpt, pp.; *rapp'er*† (the knocker of a door§; a 'bouncing' lie, an oath§), s.; *rapp'ing* (act; noise of), s. (v. i.) 89.

Rap, vt. To seize and bear away (as the mind or thoughts), to raise to ecstasy or rapture†; (used only in the participial a., *rapt*, q. v.); to snatch or hurry away, to seize by viol.†; to exchange or barter§. H., &c. (v. su.) 89.—To *rap and rend*† = to snatch or seize by sud. violence.

Rapacious, rā-pā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Given to plunder; seizing by viol.; subsis. on prey; ravenous; fig., greedy of gain; extortionate. H., *rapa'ciously*, 43, ad.; *rapa'ciousness*, *rapacity*, -păs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Rape, rūpe, s. A seizing, a taking or car. away by viol. (par. of females); carnal knowl. of a woman forcibly and sg. her will (leg.); rapine*; someth. seized and car. away*; appr., fruit plucked from the cluster; the marc of grapes; an Anglo-Saxon div. of a county greater than a 'hundred' (now confined to Sussex); a plant ('brassica rapa', com. or wild turnip; or more gen., 'b. napus', Fr. t.) much cult. for its seed. H., *rape'-cake* (refuse seed of r. after the expr. of the oil), *rape'-oil*, *rape'-root* (rape), *rape'-seed*, &c., s. 90.

Rape†, vt. To ravish:—vi. To be guilty of rape.

Raphe, rā'-fe, s. 99. The vascular cord conn. the nucleus of an ovule with the placenta. (bot.)

Raphides, răf'-e-dēz, s. pl. 99. Minute needle-shaped crystals found in the tissues of plants.

Raphiodonous, rā-fī'-o-do-nŭs, a. 45. Needle-toothed. (foss.)

Rapid, răp'-ĭd, a. Charac. by quickness of motion; charac. by q. of utterance; fast, quick, swift; expeditious; hasty, hurried. H., *rap'idly*, 43, ad.; *rap'idness*, *rapidity*, rā-pĭd'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Rap'id, s. (com. in the pl.) The part of a river where the current is greatly accelerated, and the water more or less agitated, owing to the increased inclin. of its bed.

Rapier, rā'-pe-ĕr, răpe'-yĕr†—K., s. 45. A small sword used only in thrusting.—*Rapier-fish* = sword-fish.

Rapil, răp'-ĭl, s. = *rapillo*, rā-pĭl'-o, It. 99. Pulverised volcanic substances.

Rapine, răp'-ĭn, -ĭne—K., s. 45. The act of plundering; pillage; violence, force. [&c. 89.

Rap'ine†, vt. To plunder. H., *rap'ined*†, pp.;

Rapparee, răp-pă-rē', s. A wild Irish plunderer (from *rap'ery*, a half-pike wh. he carried). [moist snuffs gen. (tech.).

Rappee, răp-pē', s. A coarse kind of snuff;

*Rapport**, -pōrt', s. 99. Relation; resemb.; proportion. (Fr.)

Rapt, răpt, pp., a. = *rapped*†. Transported; ravished; raised to ecstasy or rapture. See

Rapt†, s. An ecstasy. [*Rap.*

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Rapt†, vt. To raise to ecstasy.

Rapter, răp'-tĕr, s. = *rap'tor*, L. A robber, a ravisher†; a bird of prey, or one bel. to the order *rapto'res* (-rēz, s. pl., L.; = *accip'-ĭtrēs*, Cuv., Linn.—orn.).

Raptorial, -tōrē'-e-ăl, a. 45. Rapacious (par. app. to the 'raptores').

Raptorious, -tōrē'-e-ŭs, a. 45. Den. animals wh. dart upon and seize their prey. (zool.)

Rapture, răpt'-ūre, -tūre—K., răp'-chūre—S., Wa., s. 36, 18. Viol. seizure*; violence of any pleas. passion; ecstasy, transport; enthusiasm; extreme delight or exultation; rapidity with violence†. [raptured.

*Rapt'ured**, -ūrd (v. su.), pp., a. Rapt; en-

*Rapt'urist**, -ist (v. su.), s. An enthusiast.

Rapt'urous, -ŭs (v. su.), a. Raised to rapture; ecstatic; ravishing; transporting. H., *rapt'urously*, ad. 91.

Rare, rāre, a. 6, 34. Seldom occurring; scarce, uncom., infrequent; unus. excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found; extraord., incomparable; thinly scattered; thin, subtile (as opp. to *dense*); rare. H., *rare'ly*, 43, ad.; *rare'ness* (infrequency; value arising from scarcity; thinness; tenuity; &c.), *rār'ity* (v. i.), s. 91.—*Rare'ripe*†, a., s. = early ripe; an e. fruit. [in a box; a peep-show.

Rare-show†, rāre'-e-shō, s. A show car. ab.

Rarefaction, rār-e-fāk'-shŭn, rārē'-e—S., s. 26. Expansion (as app. to aëriform bodies. —physics).

Rarefy, rār'-e-fī, rārē'—S. (both in good use), vt. 26, 43. To make thinner and lighter, or less dense; to cause to increase in bulk and levity by the mere augmentation of the intervals bet. the molecules, without the add. of any new portion of matter (as gases and vapours by heat, or by the reduction of pressure):—vi. To become thinner and lighter; to suffer rarefaction. H., *rar'efying*, p.; *rar'efied*, pp., a.; *rar'efiable*, a.; *rārefac'-tion* (v. su.), s. 89.

Rarity, rārē'-ĭt-e, rār'—J. & M., We., s. 6, 26. Rareness; someth. valued for its scarcity; lightness, tenuity (in this sense, rār'—Wa., *Rascal*, rās'-kăl, a. Lean†; mean, low*. [Wo.).

Ras'cal, s. Orig., a lean beast† (par. a l. deer); h., a mean sorry fellow; (more us.) a trickish, dishonest wretch; a rogue; a scoundrel. H., *rascal'ity*, -ĭt-e (act or prac. of a r.; the rabble†), s. 90.

Ras'cally, -e, a. Meanly trickish or dishonest; base, vile, worthless; shameful, disgraceful‡. H., *ras'cally**†, ad. 91. [people.

*Rascallion**, -kăl'-yŭn, a. 45. One of the lowest

Rase†, rāse, s. 35. An erasure; a graze or abrasion. [raze, to destroy†*. H., &c. 89.

Rase, vt. To graze or rub ag.†; to erase*; to

Rash, răsh, a. Resolving or acting hastily and incautiously; uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflec.; indiscreet; precipitate; headstrong, reckless, foolhardy; urgent*; quick, sudden†. H., *rash'ly*, ad.; *rash'ness*, s. 91.

Rash, s. Inflam. of the skin, of many var., limited to redness, heat, swelling, and pain (path.); corn so ripe and dry as to fall out by handling (prov.); satin†.

Rash†, vt. To slice; to cut into slices or pieces. H., *rashed*†, pp.; *rash'er* (one who†; appr., a thin slice of bacon), s.; &c. 89.

Rash'ling†, -ling, s. A rash person.

Raskolniks, răs-kŏl'-nĭks, s. pl. The prim. body of dissenters from the Gr. church. (Russia.)

Rasor†, rā'-zŭr, s. 35. A razor.

Rasorial, rā-zōrē'-e-ăl, a. 35, 45. An epithet of gallinaceous birds, or scratchers (*raso'res*, -ēz, L. 99.—orn.).

Rasp, răsp, răsp—K., We., s. 9. A kind of rough file, of wh. the teeth are distinct raised points; the rough bark of a tree*; a raspberry†.

Rasp, vt. To rub or grate with a rasp. H., *rasp'ing*, p.; *rasped*, pp., a.‡; *rasp'er* (a scraper†), s.; *rasp'ing* (appr., particles rasped off), com. in the pl.), s. 89. [rasp.

Rasp'atory, -ă-tŭr-e (v. su.), s. 25. A surgeon's

Raspberry, răz'-bĕr-e—K., S., We., răs'—J., Wa., răsp'—J. & M., P., s. A well-known fruit. H., *ras'pberry-bush*, -bŏŏsh, &c., s. 90.

Rasure, rā'-zh'ŏŏr, s. 35, 18. An erasing or erasure.

Rat, răt, s. An animal of the mouse kind, but larger and more destruc., that infests houses, ships, &c.—To *smell a rat*‡ = to suspect someth.; to be on the watch from suspicion. H., *rat'-bāned** (pois. by ratsbane), a.; *rat'-ătticher* (one whose bus. is to ostch r.), *rat'-tail* (an excrescence exten. from the pastern to the middle of the shank—far.), *rats'bane* or *rat's'-bane* (poison for; appr., white arsenic), *rat's'-tail* (a disease in wh. the hair of the tail is perman. lost—far.), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Rat†, vi. To forsake one's party and join their opponents, for the sake of gain or power (pol.); to work under the est. prices (typ.); to act as a rat-catcher*. H., *ratt'ing*†, p., s.; *ratt'ed*‡, pp. 89. [-le (proportionally), ad. 91.

Ratable, rāte'-ăbl, a. 45. See *Rate*. H., *rāte'ably*,

Ratafia, răt-ă-fē'-ă, s. 29. Orig., a liquor drank at a ratification†; (at pres.) a liqueur flavoured with the kernels of cherries, peaches, or bitter almonds; appr., cherry-brandy or peach-brandy†; the generic name of liqueurs cont. the odorif. and flav. principles of fruits and veg. (tech.—France). [Sp.]

Ratan, rā-tăn'—K., S., răt-ăn'—Wa., We., s. = *rattan'* (—Br.). Cane, the long slender shoots or stems of a bush growing in the Malay peninsula, &c.; a walking-stick made of a ratan.

Ratch, rătch, s. 29. A wheel wh. lifts the detents and thus makes the clock strike; also a bar cont. angular teeth into wh. a pall drops. (hor.; mach.)

Ratch'et, -ĕt, s. An arm or bar acting on the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, either to commun. motion or to prev. its recoil; a click or pall; a detent.—*Ratch'et-wheel* = a w. hav. saw-like teeth, ag. wh. a ratchet abuts. (hor.; &c.)

Ratch'il, -ĭl, s. Fragments of stone. (mi.)

Rate, rāte, s. The proportion or standard by wh. quan. or value is adjusted or estimated; ratio; proportion; price or amount stated or fixed; settled allowance; comparative height, size, value, &c.; estimation; degree; class, rank; quan. assignable; manner of doing any thing; degree in wh. any thing is done; local tax or assessment (par. of a parish); order or class of a ship accor. to its size or force (R.N.).

Rate, vt. To set a cert. value *on*; to estimate,

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put, or fix at a cert. 'rate'; to compute, value, reckon; to determ. the degree or propor. of (as of parts to a whole); to take the 'rate' of (as a chronometer; i. e., its degree of var. from true time); to chide vehemently, to reprosch, to scold†:—vi. To make an estimate; to be placed or consid. of a cert. class, rank, or degree (as a ship). H., *rāt'ing*, p.; *rāt'ed*, pp.; *rāt'er* (a rate-payer†), s.; *rāt'able* (v. su.), a.; *rāt'ing*‡ (act; assessment; chiding; &c.), s. 89.

Rath†, răth, rāth—S., a. Early; coming bef. others, or bef. the us. time:—ad. Seon; *Rath*†, răth, s. A hill. [betimes.

Rather, răth'-ĕr—Bu., E., Ke., P., Sh., Wa., We., Wo., &c., *rā*th'—S., *rā'-*th*ĕr*—Ja., K., *rā'"*g—A., Ba., Na., ad. 9, 38. (co. of *rath.*) Sooner, more readily or willingly; in preference, preferably; with better reasons; especially (freq. prec. by *the*); more properly or cor., with preferable expr.; in a greater degree than otherwise; somewhat, in some degree, approaching; it also den. alight contrariety in fact.—*Had rather*‡ = would rather.

Ratify, răt'-e-fī, vt. 43. To confirm; to approve and sanction; to give validity to by some solemn or formal act (as an instr., treaty, &c.). H., *rat'ifying*, p.; *rat'ified*, pp.; *rat'ifier*, s.; *ratification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Ratihabition, -hă-bĭsh'-ŭn, s. Ratification.

Ratio, rā'-sh'o, -she-o—S., Wa., s. (pl., *ra'tios*, -sh'oz.) 36. Lit., reason†; pop., proportion, rate, degree; the 'mut. relation of two magnitudes of the same kind in resp. to quan.' (Euclid) or numerical comp. (geom.); the 'multiplier' or 'divisor' by wh. a series is constantly increased or diminished (= *geomet'rical rā'tio*), also the 'difference' or 'com. diff.' bet. two numbers or a series of n. (= *arithmet'ical rā'tio*—alg.; arith.).

*Ratiocinate**, răsh-e-ŏs'-in-āte—P., S., Wa., *rā*-sh'*ŏs'*-e-nāte—We., *rā*-she-*ŏs'*—Ja., *rā*-se-ŏ'-aĭn-āte—K., vi. 36, 38. To reason or argue. H., *ratiocination*, -e-nā'-shŭn (act or process of reasoning; deduction of conseq. from premises), s.; &c. 89.

*Ratiocinative**, -ŏs'-ĭn-āte-ĭv (v. v.), a. 45. Argumentative; cons. in ratiocination.

Ration, rā'-shŭn, s. 36. The portion of food, &c., distrib. to a soldier or sailor for his daily subsistence.

Rational, răsh'-ŭn-ăl, rā'-shŭn-ăl—We., a. 36. Endowed with reason; agreeable to r.; wise, judicious, not extrav.; acting in conformity to r.; sane; sensible; reasonable; real, assignable (v. i.). H., *rā"tionally* (răsh'-), ad.; *rā"tionalness* (state of being rational), *rationality* (reasonableness; par., the power of reasoning; sanity of mind; v. i.), s. 91. —*Rā"tional quantity* = a q. that can be exactly expr. by numbers, or wh. has a definite root (opp. to *surd*—alg.):—*rā"tional horizon* = the plane passing through the earth's centre parallel to the 'sensible' h. of any given place (geog.).

*Ra"tional** (v. a.), s. A rational being.

Rationale, răsh-e-o-nă'-le, rā-she-o—Ja., S., răsh-ŭn-ă'-le—K., rā—J. & M., We., s. A detail with reasons; reasons assigned; a theoretical explan. or solution.

Rationalise, răsh'-ŭn-ăl-ĭze (see *rational*), vt. 60. To convert to rationalism; to render rational*. H., *rā"tionalising*, p.; &c. 89.

Rationalist, răsh'-ŭn-ăl-ĭst (v. su.), s. One who grounds his opin. and argum. solely on human reason; (more par.) one who interprets Scrip. and tests its morality on the prin. of h. r., and who denies the supernat. char. of its recorded miracles. H., *rā"tionalism*, -ĭsm (relig. sys. or doctr. of), s. 90.

Rationalistic, -ĭst'-ĭk, a. = *rationalist'ical*, -ăl. Bel. to or res. rationalism. H., *rationalist'ically*, ad. 91.

Rationality, -ăl'-ĭt-e, s. See *Rational*.

Ratline, răt'-lĭn, s. = *rat'lin*. One of the small lines or ropes traversing the shrouds and form. the steps of the rigging. (naut.)

Ratoon, răt-tōōn', s. 20. A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane after the first cutting; also the heart-leaves of a tobacco plant.

Ratteen, răt-tēn', s. A thick tweeled woollen stuff.

Rattinet, -tĭn-ĕt', s. A thin var. of ratteen.

Rattle, răt'l, s. 45. A noisy succession of sharp sounds quickly repeated (as of freq. collision, without gingling); a clatter; h. fig., empty, loud, rapid talk†; a rattler†; a toy or instr. that prod. a rattle when shaken; the herb 'lousewort'†:—pl. 35. The noise in the throat of the dying†‡; the croup†‡. Among the comp. are—*rattle-headed*‡ (noisy; giddy; unsteady), a.; *rattle-box*‡ (a plant; a rattler), *rattle-head*‡ (a rattler), *rattlesnake* (a pois. s. of Amer., hav. loose horny rings at the end of the tail wh. r. when shaken or moved), *rattlesnake-root* (senega), &c., s. 90.

Rattle, vt. To cause to make a rattle or clatter (as by mov. or shaking); to stun with noise‡; to rail at clamorously†:—vi. To make or give out a rattle; to speak rapidly, giddily, and noisily†. H., *rattling*, p., a.; *rattled*, -ld, pp.; *rattler* (a giddy, noisy chatter-box†; also a thoughtless, reckless, disorderly person†), s.; *rattling* (act of; also noise or 'rattle' made; v. s.), s. 89.

Rattoon, răt-tōōn', s. 20. A W. I. fox; a ratoon.

Raucous, rŏ̄'-kŭs, a. 8. Hoarse, harsh, rough (par. app. to the voice). H., *rau'cously*, ad.; *rau'city*, -ăt-e, s. 91.

Raught†, rŏ̄t, prt., pp. See *Reach*.

Raunch, rănch, rŏ̄nch—K., We., vt. 7-8. To wrench†; to craunch‖.

Ravage, răv'-ăje, -ĭj—Wa., -ĕj—K., s. 45. Destruc. by violence, or by decay (oft. in the pl.); devastation; spoil, ruin, waste.

Rav'age, vt. To lay waste; to despoil, sack, pillage; to destroy; to waste or consume (as by time, fire, &c.). H., *rav'aging*, p.; *rav'aged*, -ăjd, pp., a.; *rav'ager*, -ĕr, s. 89.

Rave, rāv, s. The upper side-piece of the body of a cart. (prov.)

Rave, vi. To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk irrationally; to be furious or raging (as a madman); to utter wild or furious exclamations; to dote in fondness*‡ (with *upon*). H., *rāv'ing*, p., a.; *raved*, pp.; *rāv'er*, s.; (a) *rāv'ingly*, s. (v. i.) 89. [someth. ravelled or entangled.

Ravel†, răv'l, -ĕl*—K., s. 45. Entanglement;

Rav'el, vt. To intwist tog.*; to entangle, involve, perplex*; to untwist or unweave, to disentangle† (fol. by *out*); to hurry over

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confusedly† :—vi. To work in or fall into perplexity† ; to be or to become untwisted or unwoven‡ (with *out*). H., *rav'elling*, p. ; *rav'elled*, pp., a. ; *rav'elling*‡ (appr., threads detached by unrav., com. in the pl.), s. 48, 89.

Ravelin, răv'-lin, răv'-e-lin—S., s. 99. A detached work, with two faces or embankm. wh. make a salient angle, raised bef. the curtain of the counterscarp. (fort.) [Fr.]

Raven, rāve'n *or* rā'vn, -vĕn*—K., s. 13, 45. A large black bird, of the crow family.—*Ra'ven's-duck* = a kind of sail-cloth.

Raven, răv'n, -ĕn—K., s. 13, 45. Prey, plunder (scrip.) ; rapine, rapacity*.

Rav'en, vt. To obt. by viol. or rapacity ; to devour with great eagerness or voracity :—vi. To prey with rapacity (scrip.). H., *rav'ening*, p. ; *rav'ened*, -nd, pp. ; *rav'ener* (pl., birds of prey—orn.), s. ; *rav'ening*‡ (eagerness for plunder—scrip.), s. 89.

Rav'enous, răv'n-ŭs—Wa., We., răv'-ĕn-ŭs—K., S., s. 13, 45. Furiously voracious ; eating or devouring with indecent haste and greediness ; intensely hungry† ; eager for prey or for phys. gratification. H., *rav'enously*, 43, ad. ; *rav'enousness*, s. 91. [Raven.

Rav'in†, -ĭn, răv'n—We., s. 15. Ravenous :—s.

Ravine, rā-vēne', răv'-ĭn—J. & M., s. 45, 99. A long deep hollow worn by a flood or torrent ; h., any deep nar. pass through mountains, &c. [ad. 91.

Ra''ving, -ĭng, a. See *Rave*. H., *rāv'ingly*,

Ravish, răv'-ĭsh, vt. To seize or take away by violence ; to violate or constuprate by force ; fig., to bear away with pleasing viol. (as with joy or delight) ; to fill with ecstasy ; to enrapture. H., *rav'ishing*, p., a. (v. i.) ; *rav'ished*, pp., a. ; *rav'isher*, s. ; *rav'ishing*‡ or *rav'ishment* (act of ; fig., ecstatic delight, rapture, transport), s. 89.

Rav'ishing, -ĭng, a. Delighting or delightful to rapture ; transporting ; ecstatic. H., *rav'ishingly*, ad. 91.

Raw, râw, a. 8. Not altered from the nat. state ; not prep. or worked up ; still in the material, or the crude state ; not subdued or changed by heat ; not cooked or dressed ; not mixed or adulterated ; untanned (as hides) ; destitute of the nat. covering or protec., bare (as of skin or flesh) ; sore ; immature, unripe, unconcocted ; unseasoned, inexperienced, unskilled‡ ; new, untried‡ ; rude, unpolished ; that gives a sense of nakedness or exposure ; bleak, chilly ; rather cold and damp ; &c. H., *raw'ly*, ad. ; *raw'ness*, s. ; *raw'ish*‡ (rather raw), a. 91. Among the comp. are—*raw-bon*‡ or *raw-boned*‡ (hav. little flesh on the b.), s. ; *raw-head*‡ (a nursery spectre), *raw'hide* (fig., a whip made of untanned h.), &c., s.

Ray, rā, s. 6, 43. A line of light (of wh. a collec., when parallel, constitute a 'beam' ; and when converg. or diverg., a 'pencil') ; or the right line assumed to be described by the particles, or by the undulations wh. form light, propag. from some lumin. point ; a beam‡ ; fig., a beam or gleam of intellec. light ; any lustre (corpor. or ment.) ; a radius, the outer series of ligulate florets in a comp. radiate flower or a radiated discous fl. (bot.) ; an ossicle in the fins of cert. fishes serv. to support the membrane (ichth.) ; the plant 'lolium' ; a fish of sev. spc. ; array† . H., *ray'ed*, 65 (hav. rays ; radiate—bot.), *ray'less*, a. ; &c. (v. v.) 90.—*Ray'-grass** = rye-grass.

*Ray**, vt. To streak ; to shoot forth ; to foul† ; to array† . H., *ray'ing**, p. ; *rayed**, pp., a. 89.

Rayah, *rā'-yăh*, s. A non-Mohammedan subj. who pays the capitation-tax. (Turkey.)

Raze†, rāze, s. A race or root.

Raze, vt. Lit., to cut clear off from the root or foundation ; fig., to lay level or even with the ground ; to destroy, overthrow, subvert ; to erase* ; to extirpate* . H., *rāz'ing*, p. ; *razed*, pp., a.* ; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Razee, *rā-zē'*, s. An armed ship cut down to the next inferior class (as a seventy-four to a frigate). H., (to) *razee'*, vt. ; *razee'ing*, p. ; &c. 89.

Razor, rā'-zŭr, s. 25. A knife of pec. shape used for shaving ; a tusk (appr., of a boar). H., *ra'sored** (formed like a), *ra'zorbill*‡ (fit to be shaved), s. ; *ra'zor-bill* (the comm. auk), *ra'zor-fish* (of the Medit.), *ra'zor-shell* (a cert. bivalve, from its shape), *ra'zor-strop* (for sharpening a r.), &c., s.

Ra'zure†, -zh'ŏor, s. 44, 20. Erasure.

Re-, pfx. Prim., back ; h. also, return, renewal, repetition, opp., or resistance ; wh. senses, in the majority of cases, may be rendered by substit. 'back', 'again, anew, or a second time', 'against', or some other like word, for the pfx. in the compound. In a few words, now thoroughly Anglicised, it has lost its appr. signif., or is redundant, or simply intensive (as in receive, reception, recommend, rejoice, &c.) ; whilst in a few others (as real, republic, &c.), it is the ablative of the L. *res* (q. v.). Somet. it alters the sense of the orig. word, and admits *de* bef. a vowel and h (as in redound, redundant, redhibition, &c.). 69, 92. See *Con-*, *Dis-*, *In-*, *Un-*, &c. [For p., pp., a., &c., in *re-*, omitted after their *e*, and ad., &c., after their *a*, and for the fig. pron. in full, see the prim. word.]

Reabsorb' or *re-absorb'*, vt.‖ H., &c. 89, 92-3.

Reaccess'.—*Reaccession*, -sĕsh'-ŭn ; s.‖

Reach, rēche, s. 29. The act or the power of reaching ; a stretching ; extension ; extent ; power or limit of power (phys., intellec., or mor.) ; effort of mind ; limit of faculties ; means or power of attainm. ; contrivance, deep thought, scheme ; a fetch, an artifice ; tendency to distant consequences ; a par. portion of the length of a river in wh. the stream preserves the same straight course (naut.) ; an effort to vomit* .

Reach, vt. To extend ; to stretch ; to extend to ; to touch, attain, deliver, or take with the hand by exten. the arm (either alone or with an instr.) ; to strike from a distance (as with a missile weapon) ; to fetch and give, to hand ; to extend or stretch to or from (as a dist.) ; to arrive at, to come to ; to attain ; to gain or obt. (par. by effort, labour, or study) ; to penetrate to ; to extend to, to include or compreh. in fact, prin., limits, or design (as an offence, a case, &c.) ; to spread or sp. abroad (as boughs) ; to overreach* :—vi. To be extended ; to penetrate ; to make efforts to attain or obt. (fol. by *after*) ; to retch* . H., *rēach'ing*, p., a. (only when

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or a *second time*. See above.

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comp.); *reached*, *raught*†, rēwt, prt., pp.; *reach'er* (* exc. in comp.), s.; *reach'ing*‡ (act; reach), s. 89.

React', vt.‖:—vi. To return an impulse or impression; to resist by an opp. force; to act mut. or recipr. on each other (as two reagents—chem.); to act on each with m. or r. force (mech.); pop., to act in opp., to resist infl. or power. H., *reac'tion*, -shŭn (mut. or recipr. action of reagents—chem.; reciprocality of force exerted by two bodies wh. mut. act on each other—mech.), s.; &c. 89. [reaction. H., &c. 91.

Reac'tive, -tĭv, a. Able to react; tend. to

Read, rēd, a. 13. Instructed by reading; versed in books; learned. (ns. prec. by *well*, or some other ad.) [adage; a sentence.

Read†, rēde, s. 12. Counsel; a saying, an

Read, rēde, vt. 12. To utter with the mouth that of wh. the wr. or printed representatives are placed bef. the eyes; to silently inspect and understand any thing printed or wr.; to discover by char. or marks; to peruse (either silently or audibly); fig., to gather knowl. by observation; to study, to work as a student (colleg.); to anticipate, to perceive, to know fully*‡; to give‡ (as a chiding); to advise†; to suppose or guess‡:—vi. To perform the act of reading; to be studious in books; to learn by r.; to appear in r. (as a sentence or passage); to tell or declare†. H., *rēad'ing*, p., a.; *read*, rēd, prt., pp., a. (v. su.); *rēad'er* (v. i.), s.; *rēad'ăble*‡ (that may be r.; legible; also fit to be read), a.; *read'ing* (act; &c.; v. i.), s. 89. [*ably*†, ad.; *read'ăbleness*‡, s. 91.

Read'able‡, -ăbl, a. 12, 45. (v. v.) H., *read'-*

Read'er, -ĕr, s. Appr., one whose office is to read prayers in a church (eccl.), or scien. lectures bef. a univ. (Oxf.); one whose occup. is to read or correct proofs (typ.); distinc., one who reads much, one studious in books. (v. v.) H., *read'ership* (office of), s. 90. [working‡(as a student—colleg.; v. v.).

Read'ing, -ĭng, a. Addicted to reading; hard-

Read'ing, s. Perusal; study of books; appr., a lecture or prelection; pub. recital; the way in wh. a given word or passage reads in a par. MS., version, edit., &c. (crit.); a version or interpr. (oral or wr.) of a text, passage, &c., or of a whole work, as convey. its true meaning, or in full corresp. with the presumed orig. concep. of the author (leg.; dram. liter.; &c.); the formal recital of a bill bef. the house wh. is to consid. it (legis.; v. v.).

Readjourn, -jûrn'*:—Readjust'*:—*Readmit'*:—*Readopt'*:—*Readorn'*, 26; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Readmission, -mish'-ŭn (act of admitting again): — *Readmitt'ance*: — *Readvert'ency* (act of reviewing); s.‖

Ready, rĕd'-e, a. Prepared (so that there need be no delay, in var. appl.); quick, prompt (do.); not hesitating (as a retort)†; not dull or slow (as in wit or percep., action or execution); not delaying, present in hand (as pay or money); not backw. or reluc.; not delaying or objec.; eager, cheerful, willing; prone, disposed (as to find fault); near, not distant; being at the point, about to do or suffer; being at hand; in hand (as an instr. or weapon); short, near, convenient or most c. (as a way or method); facile, easy; opportune; expeditious; not slow or embarrassed; apt, expert, handy, skilful; &c. H., *rĕad'ily*, 43, ad.; *read'iness*, s. 91.—To *make rĕady*‡ = to m. things r. (ellip.):—to *read'y*†§ = to make r. (prov.). [readily.

Read'y, -e, ad. In a state of readiness or prep.;

Read'y§, s. Ready money.

Read'y-made, -mād*e*, a. Already made; not m. to meas. or order (as clothing).

Read'y-witted‡, a. Hav. ready wit.

Reaffirm', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Real'gent, -jĕnt, s. A subs. empl. to determ. the name or char. of another subs., or to detect its presence in compounds; a test. (chem.)

Reaggrava'tion, s. The last 'monitory' pub. bef. the final excommunication. (Ro. Cath.)

Reak, rēke, s. A rush. († or prov.)

Real, rē'-ăl, a. Actually being or exis.; not fictitious or imag.; not affected or assumed; true; genuine; authentic; cons. in or pert. to things fixed, perman., or immovable (opp. to *personal*; as 'real estate'—leg.; v. i.); rel. to things, not to persons*. H., *re'ally*, -e (it also often † den. slight surprise or corrob. of an opin.), ad.; *real'ness*‡§, *re'alty*† (v. i.), *real'ity* (v. i.), s. 89.—*Rĕal ac'tion* = an a. concern. r. prop. (leg.):—*rĕal estate'* or *real prop'erty* = land and all that appertains to it; lands, tenements, and hereditaments (leg.):—*real pres'ence* = the assumed actual p. of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist (Ro. Cath.).

Re'al, s. A Sp. sixpence; a realist†. [scenic.

Realgar, re-ăl'-gär, s. Red sulphuret of ar-

Realise, rē'-ăl-īze, vt. 35, 60. To make real; to bring into being or act; to convert into land or real estate (as money); to bring into actual existence and poss.; to bring or yield‡; to sell for‡; fig., to impress on the mind as a reality, to consid. or treat as real; to bring home to one's own case or experience; to feel in all its force; to come up to† (as one's expectations). H., *re'alising*, p.; *re'alised*, pp., a.‡; *re'alisable*‡, a.; *realisation*, -e-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Re'alism, -ĭzm, s. 35. The reverse of 'idealism' (ment. phil.); the reverse of 'nominalism' (schol. phil.). H., *re'alist*, -ĭst (one who &c.), s.; *realist'ic*, -ĭk (pert. to or characteristic of), a.; &c. 90-1.

Reality, re-ăl'-ĭt-e, s. Actual being or exis.; that wh. is, not that wh. merely seems; truth, verity; someth. intrinsically impor., not mere show; immobility, fixedness (app. to property—leg.); that wh. may or does exist of itself, and is not a part of any thing else (schol. phil.). See *Real*.

Reallege, -lĕj'*:—Really'*; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Realli'ance (a renewed a.), s.‖

Realm, rĕlm, s. A royal jurisdiction; a kingdom; kingly government*. H., *realm'-bounding** (bounding a r.), a. 90.

Realty, rē'-ăl-te, s. Reality†; loyalty†; immobility (leg.; v. su.).

Ream, rēme, s. A bundle or quan. of paper cons. of 20 quires.—A *print'er's ream* = 21½ quires.

Ream, vt. To bevel out or enlarge (as a hole in wood or metal—block-m.). H., &c. 48, 89.

Rean'imate (to revive; to resuscitate; to re-enliven; to invigorate):—*Reannex'*:—*Reanoint'*; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. See p. 568.

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Reap, rēpe, vt. To cut (grain) with a sickle (as at harvest); to clear of a crop by reaping (as a field); fig., to gather, to obt.; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of effort, labour, or works:—vi. To perform the act or oper. of reaping; to receive the fruit of labour or works. H., *reap'ing*, p.; *reaped*, pp.; *reap'er*, s.; *reap'ing* (act or oper. of), s. 89.—*Reap'-silver* = money paid by servile tenants in lieu of harvest labour†:—*A reap'-ing-hook*† = a sickle.

Reappar'el:—*Reappear'*:—*Reapply'* (*reapplica'tion*, s.):—*Reappoint'*:—*Reappōr'tion*, -shūn; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Rear, rēre, a., ad. Early (prov.); rere. H., *rear'mouse* (the leather-winged bat), s.; &c. 91.

Rear, s. That wh. is behind or backw.; the part or position beh. the rest; appr., the part of an army beh. the other; the third or last div. of a fleet, comman. by a rear-admiral; gen., the last in class or order. Among the comp. are—*rēar-ad'miral* (an a. of the third rank—R. N.; v. su.), *rear'-guard*, -g'ārd (the portion of an army, regim., &c., that marches in the r. to cover and protect the main body—mil.), *rear'-mouse* (v. s.), *rear'-line* (the last rank of a battalion, &c., drawn up in open order—mil.), &c. 90.

Rear, vt. To raise; to lift after a fall; to bring up to maturity (as young or offspring); to educate or instruct; to exalt; to elev.; to rouse or stir up; to raise or breed (as cattle); to direct upward*, to achieve or obtain*:—vi. To rise on the hind legs (as a horse—man.). H., *rear'ing*, p.; *reared*, rērd, pp.; *rear'er*† (app. only to a horse), s. 89.

*Rear'ward**, -wārd, ad. 25. At or tow. the rear. [the train behind; the latter part.

*Rear'ward**, s. The last troop; the rear-guard; *Reascend'*, vt., vi.‖ H., &c. 89.

Reascen'sion, 35:—*Reasoent'*; s.‖

Reason, rēze'n *or* rē'zn, rē'-zūn—K., s. 35; 17, 45. That par. power or faculty in man, of wh. either the exclusive poss., or the more intense enjoym., disting. him from other animals; distinc., the collective oper. of the intellect. upon the materials furn., in the first instance, by sense and percep., so far as enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts and from propos., and to combine means for the attainm. of par. ends, in such a manner, that each result or notion becomes a step to further progr. or knowl. (ment. phil.); the prin. of principles, either speculatively verifying ev. special prin., or prac. determining the proper ends of human action (do.—Kant); the exercise of reason, ratiocination; appr., that wh. is thought or alleged as the ground of opinion, conclus., or determ.; that wh. supports or justifies a determ., plan, meas., &c.; efficient cause; final cause, end or obj. sought; argum.; principle; inducem., motive; clearness of mind; sanity; just view of things; right, justice (as founded on r.); moderation; mod. demands; reasonable claim or practice; rationale, just account; conduct req. by the state of things, or by par. circumstances. H., *rea'sonless*, a.; &c. 90-1. See *Instinct, Intellect, Judgment, Understanding*, &c.

Rea'son, vt. To exam. rationally; to debate or discuss; to persuade by reasoning or argum.†:—vi. To exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises; to argue or discourse rationally; to argue or debate; to discourse with another in order to inform, convince, or persuade, by adducing premises and conn. their consequences (com. fol. by *with*); to talk or discourse†. H., *rea'soning*, p., a.; *rea'soned*, -znd, pp.; *rea'soner*, s.; *rea'sonable*, a.; *rea'soning* (act or proc. of exere. the facul. of r.; argum.; ratiocination), s. (v. l.) 89.

Rea'sonable, -zbl, a. 45. Endowed with reason; gov. by r.; thinking, speaking, or acting rationally; conformable to r.; moderate; mediocre; not excessive; not unjust; sane; rational. H., *rea'sonably*, 43, ad.; *rea'son-Reassemb'lage*, s.‖ [*ableness*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Reassem'ble, vt., vi.:—*Reassert'*:—*Reassign'*:—*Reassim'ilate*:—*Reassume'* (to resume; *reassump'tion*, 36, s.):—*Reassure'*:—*Reattach'*:—*Reattempt'*; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Reasty†, rēst'-e, rēs-te—S., a. Rusty (as bacon).

Reave†, rēve, vt. To take away by viol. or stealth; to bereave (q. v.).

Reavow':—*Rebaptise*, -īze', 60; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Rebay'tism:—*Rebaptisation**, -zā'-shūn, 60; s.‖

Rebate, re-bāte', s. Rebatement†; appr., a kind of hard freestone used for paving; a piece of wood fastened to a long stick, used for beating mortar; a kind of chisel (carp.; &c.); the groove, slope, or channel, sunk on the edge of any piece of material (arch. = *rabbet*‡).

Rebate†, vt. To blunt, to deprive of keenness; to abate or deduct from. H., *rebāt'ing*†, p.; &c. (v. l.) 89.

Rebate'ment, -mēnt, s. Diminution*; abatement, deduction (as of discount or interest—comm.); abatem. or dimin. of the bearings of a coat of arms (her.).

Rebec, rē'-bēk, s. A viollin with three strings.

Rebel, rēb'-ēl, a. Rebellious.

Reb'el, s. One who rebels; a villain who disobeys his lord (feu. l.).

Rebel, re-bēl', vi. Lit., to bring back a state of (civil) war or anarchy; appr., to revolt, either by openly renouncing the authority of the laws and governm. to wh. one owes allegiance, or by taking arms and openly opp. them; to rise in rebellion, or in viol. opp. to any lawful authority. H., *rebel'ling*, p.; *rebelled*, -bēld', pp., a.* (rebellious); *rebel'ler*† (a rebel), s.; *rebell'ion*, -yūn, 45 (open renunciation of or viol. resistance to lawf. auth. to wh. one owes alleg. or obed.; revolt), s. 89.

Rebell'ious, -yūs, a. 45. Engaged in rebellion; opposing governm. or auth. to wh. alleg. or obed. is due. H., *rebell'iously*, 43, ad.; *rebell'iousness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

*Rebell'ow** (also to echo or echo back), vi.‖¶

Rebloom':—*Reblos'som*, -ūm; vi.‖ H., &c. 89.

Reboation†, re-bo-ā'-shūn, s. A rebellowing.

Reboil', vt., vi.‖

Rebound', s. The act of rebounding; resilience.

Rebound', vt. To drive back; to reverberate:—vi. To spring or start back; to recoil or fly back (as when motion impressed is resis. by strong elastic power); to be reverberated.¶ H., &c. 89.

Rebrace', vt.:—*Rebreathe'*, vi.‖

Rebuff, re-būf', s. A beating back, repercus-

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sion; a quick and sud. resis.; h. also, a sud. check, defeat; repulse; sud. and unexpec. refusal; rejection of solicitation.

Rebuff', vt. To beat back; to check; to refuse; &c. (v. s.) H., *rebuff'ing*, p.; *rebuffed'*, pp.

Rebuild, -bĭld', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Rebuke, re-būke', s. 18. A chiding; reproof for faults; reprehension; any kind of check‡; chastisement (scrip.); cause of reproof or censure, reproach, blame, persecution (do.). H., &c. (v. i.) 90.

Rebuke', vt. To chide; to reprove for a fault; to reprehend; to check, to restrain*; to chasten, to afflict for correc. (scrip.); to silence, heal, calm, &c. (do.). H., *rebūk'ing*, p., a.; *rebuked'*, pp.; *rebūk'er*, s.; *rebūk'ĭble‡* (deserv. r.), a.; &c. (v. s.) 89.

*Rebuke'ful**, -fo͝ol, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *rebuke'fully‡*, ad.; *rebuke'fulness**, s. 91. [91.

Rebu'king, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *rebūk'ingly*, ad.

Rebur'y, 26, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Rebus, rē'-bŭs, s. An enigmatical repr. of a name, word, or phrase, either wholly or in part, by pictures or emblems; a coat of arms cont. someth. alluding to the name of the bearer (her.).

Rebut, re-bŭt', vt. To repel; to oppose by argum., plea, or countervailing proof:—vi. To retire back‡; to return an answer (leg.; v. i.). H., *rebutt'ing*, p.; *rebutt'ed*, pp.; *rebutt'er* (appr., a plaintiff's answ. to a defendant's rejoinder—leg.), s. 89.

*Recalcitration**, re-kăl-se-trā'-shŭn, s. A kicking back; a wincing.

Recall, -kâwl', s. = *recal*, -kâwl'. 8, 53. The act or power of calling back; revocation; &c.(v.v.)

Recall', vt. = *recal'*. To call back; to call again; to revoke, to annul by a subseq. act; to revive in the mind or memory; to call back from a place or mission. H., &c. 89.

Recant, re-kănt', vt. To retract; to recall or contradict (as a former declaration):—vi. To recall words; to revoke a former declar. or propos.; to unsay someth. already said. H., *recant'ing*, p.; *recant'ed*, pp.; *recant'er*, s.; *recantation*, -kăn-tā'-shŭn (act; retrac-

Recapacitate, -pă'-, vt.‖ [tion), s. 89.

Recapit'ulate, -ū-lāte, -chū—Wa., vt. 18. To repeat the heads or prin. points of what. has been already said or wr.; to reiterate; to detail again. H., &c. 89.

Recapit'ulatory, -ŭr-e, a. 25. Repeating again; cont. recapitulation.

Recap'tion, -shŭn (recapture):—*Recapt'or* (he who):—*Recapt'ure* (act of retaking, also a prize retaken; v. v.); s.‖

Recapt'ure, -ūre (to retake, par. a prize or goods from a captor):—*Recar'nify** (to convert again into flesh):—*Recar'ry* (also ¶): —*Recast*, -kăst'; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Recede, re-sēd', vt. 28. To cede back (as to a former possessor; pron., rē-sēd')':—vi. To move or fall back; to retire, to retreat; to relax a claim or pretension; to desist. H., *recēd'ing*, p., a.; *recēd'ed*, pp.; *recess'ion*, s. &c. (v. i.) 89.

Receipt, re-sēte', s. 45. The act of receiving; the place of r.; state or cond. of being received, reception; appr., a wr. acknowledgm. of money or goods received; a recipe; reception, welcome†.

Receipt', vt. To give a receipt for; to sign, &c. (as an ackn. of money or goods received); to give a r. for to the sheriff, with an obligation to return the same whenever called for (said of prop. wh. has been levied on—leg.). H., *receipt'ing* (-sēte'-), p.; *receipt'ed*, pp., a.; *receipt'or* (leg.), s. 89.

Receive, re-sēve', vt. To take (as someth. offered or sent, or due or merited, or imparted or commun.); to accept; to take or obtain from another in any manner (either good or evil, or by volun. or involun. act); to admit into one's poss.; to embrace intellectually; to accept or acknowl.; to embrace; to allow; to admit; to welcome, to entertain as a guest; to admit into membership or fellowship; to take in or on; to hold or contain; to take into any place, state, or thing; to be endowed with; to take or have (as someth. described); to accept or admit, or commun. with, formally or officially; to take (goods) from a thief knowing them to be stolen (leg.); to bear with or suffer (scrip.); to believe in (do.). H., *receiv'ing*, p.; *received'*, pp., a.; *receiv'er* (one who; that wh.), s.; *receiv'ĭble*, a.; *receiv'ing‡* (act; thing received†), s. (v. i.) 89.

Receiv'able, -ăbl (v. v.), a. 45. That may be received. H., *receiv'ably*, ad.; *receiv'ăble-ness*, *receivabil'ity**, -lt-e, s. 91.

Received, -sēvd', a. (v. v.) H., *receiv'edness*, -ĕd-nĕs (gen. allowance or belief), s. 91.

Receiv'er, -ĕr, s. Appr., an officer appointed to receive pub. money, or to r. and hold in trust money, &c., pending some suit in equity; a ves. for rec. and condensing the prod. of distil. or filtration (chem.; &c.); a gas jar or receptacle (pneu.); the glass ves. of the air-pump, in wh. the partial vacuum is formed, and wh. receives the objects of exper. (nat. phil.); &c.; &c. (v. v.)

Recel'ebrate:—*Recenet'* (to review†; to perfume or cense again*); vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [tion.

*Recension**, -sĕn'-shŭn, s. Review; examina-

Recent, rē'-sĕnt, a. New; newly formed; of late origin, existence, or occur.; late; modern; fresh; lately received or gathered; not long dismissed, released, or parted from; not antique; not ancient; of a date subseq. to the creation of man (geol.). H., *re'cently*, 43, ad.; *re'centness*, *re'cency‡*, -sĕn-se, s. 91.

Receptacle, re-sĕp'-tăkl, rē'-ĕp-tă-kl*—Sh., Wa., s. 28, 45. A vessel or place into wh. someth. is received, or in wh. it is contained; one of the parts of fructification, and gen. the base on wh. the other parts of the f. stand (bot.).

Receptacular, rē-ĕp-tăk'-ū-lăr—We., re-sĕp —K., a. 18, 25. Pert. to the receptacle, or growing on it. (bot.)

Receptary‡, re-sĕp'-tăr-e, rē'-ĕp—Jo., Sh., Wa., We., s. 25. Thing received.

Receptibility, -te-bĭl'-lt-e, s. Possibility of receiving, or of being received.

Reception, re-sĕp'-shŭn, s. The act or the power of receiving; the state of being received; the admission of any thing sent or commun.; admis. of entrance for holding or cont.; act of cont.; a receiving, or the manner of it (app. to persons); treatm. at first coming; welcome, entertainm.; a formal or official receiv.; use, acceptation‡; admitted opin.*; readmission*; recovery†.

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. ¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. See p. 568. 569

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Recep'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Hav. the qual. of r. or admitting what is communicated. H., *receptiv'ity*, -ĭt-e, *s.* 91.

Recep'tory, -tŏr-e, rēs'-ĕp—Bar., Jo. (folio ed.), Sh., Wa., Wo., a. 25. Gen. or popularly received or admitted.

Recess, re-sĕs', s. A withdrawing; a mov. back; retreat, retirem. (as from bus. or pub. notice); departure; removal; place or state of retirem.; private abode; remission or suspen. of bus. or procedure; privacy, seclus.; secret or abstruse part; part of a room formed by a receding of the wall; withdrawal or retirem. from any point or position, a receding (as of the shore, the equinoxes, &c.); (from another root) a decree of the Imp. diet of the old Germ. Empire (jud. hist.).

Recession, -sĕsh'-ŭn, s. The act of receding; also a cession or granting back.¶ See *Recede*.

Rechabites, rē'-kăb-ītes, rĕk'-ă-bītes—K., s. pl. 29. Descendants of Jonadab, son of *Re'chab*, who abstained from all intox. liquors (anc. Jews); also a mod. sect of Teetotalers.

Rechange':—*Recharge'* (also ¶):—*Rechart'er* (a *rechart'er*, s.):—*Rechasten*, -chās'n (*rechās'tened*, s.), vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Recheat, re-chēt', s. A recall on the horn when the hounds have lost the scent. (hunt.)

Recheat', vt. To sound the recheat.

Recherché, re-shār'-shā, s. 99. Lit., sought out with care; h., nice to an extreme; rare; refined; exquisite. (Fr.)

Rechoose, -chōōz', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Recidivate†, rēs-e-dĭv-vāt, vi. To fall back or again; to backslide. H., *recidivation**, re-sĭd-e-vā'-shŭn (rēs-e-de—S.; a backsliding), s.; &c. 89. [ject to backslide.

*Recidi'vous**, -vŭs, re-sĭd'-ĭv-ŭs—K., a. Sub-

Recipe, rē'-e-pe, s. Lit., 'take'; the first word of an ordin. med. prescription, and h., the p. itself; pop., any formula, receipt, or wr. direc. for the prep. of a mixture or compound. [*iency*, -se. 45. A receiving.

Recipience, re-sĭp'-e-ĕnse, -yĕnse†, s. = *recip'-*

Recip'ient, -e-ĕnt, -yĕnt†, s. 45. He or that wh. receives; a receiver.

Reciprocal, re-sĭp'-ro-kăl, a. 28. Acting in vicissitude or return; alternate; mutual; mut. interchangeable. H., *recip'rocally*, 43, ad.; *recip'rocalness*, *reciprocality**, -kăl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.—*Recip'rocal proportion* is when, of four terms taken in order, the *first* has to the second, the same ratio wh. the *fourth* has to the third:—*r. quantity* = a reciprocal (v. i.):—*r. ratio* = the r. of the reciprocals of two quantities. (alg.; arith.)

Recip'rocal, s. The quotient resul. from the div. of unity by any given number. (arith.)

Reciprocate, re-sĭp'-ro-kāte, vt. To interchange; to give and receive mut.:—vi. To act interchangeably; to alternate; to move alternately in any direc., manner, or position. H., *recip'rocating*, p., a.; *recip'rocated*, pp.; *reciproca'tion*, 36 (interch. of acts; reciprocity; mutuality; alternation; &c.), s. 89.

Reciprocity, rēs-e-prŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 28. Reciprocal obligation or right; equal mut. rights or benefits; mut. action or reaction. [off.

Recision, re-sĭzh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of cutting

Recital, re-sīt'-ăl, s. = *recite'*†. The act of reciting; rehearsal; narration, enumeration; recitation*. See *Recite*.

Recitation, rēs-e-tā'-shŭn, s. 28. Recital; appr., the delivery bef. an audience of the compositions of others, committed to memory; the repetition aloud of someth. learned; also the passage or matter recited or rehearsed‡; a second citation (pron., rĕ-sĭ-tā'-shŭn). See *Recite*.

Recitative' (v. s.), a. Reciting; (more us.) pert. to mus. pronunciation; uttered in recitative. H., *recitative'ly**, ad. 91.

Recitative, rēs-e-tă-tēve', rĕs'—Br., s. = *recitativo*, -tē'-vo, It. 99. A kind of tuneful pronunciation more mus. than com. speech; language deliv. in the sounds of the mus. scale; chant; a mus. piece in recitative.

Recite, re-sīte', vt. To repeat the words of another, or of a writing; to tell over, to narrate (as a series of events); to enumerate (as particulars); to relate; to describe; to repeat or rehearse (as a lesson or passage); to copy (law-wr.); to recapitulate; to requote, to cite again:—vi. To pronounce bef. an audience the compositions of others, committed to memory; to rehearse; to rehearse a lesson (U. S.).‖¶ H., *recit'ing*, p.; *recit'ed*, pp., a.; *recit'er* (he who; also a book cont. passages for r.‡), s.; *recit'ingly*, *recit'al*, *récital'tion*, s. (v. sn.) 89.

Reck, rĕk, vt. To heed, regard, care for:—vi. To care, heed, mind. († or poet.) *H., reck'ing*†, p., &c. 89.

Reck'less, -lĕs, a. Careless; heedless; negligent; unmindful of consequences. H., *reck'lessly*, 43, ad.; *reck'lessness*, s. 91.

Reckon, rĕk'n, vt. 17, 45. To count or number; to tell over by particulars; to compute; to esteem, to account† (scrip.); to include in the number or rank of; to make an account of, to cast:—vi. To compute or calculate; to state or compare an account (fol. by *with*); to charge to ac. (with *on*); to give an ac.; to pay a penalty, to be answerable (us. with *for*); to call to punishm.‡ (with *with*); to count or depend‡ (with *on* or *upon*); to believe or suppose‡ (prov. or Amer.). H., *reck'oning*, p.; *reck'oned*, -ned, pp.; *reck'oner*, s.; *reck'oning* (act, &c.; v. i.), s. 89.

Reckoning, rĕk'n-ĭng, s. An account of time; a statem., or a s. and comparison of accounts with another person (par. for mut. adjustm.); money charged, bill (par. for liq., refreshm., or entertainm.); account taken; esteem, estimation‡; a ship's place, &c., as found from the log-book (navig.); &c. (v. v.)

Reclaim†, re-klāme', s. Reformation; recovery. H., *reclaim'less**, a. 90.

Reclaim', vt. To claim back or again; appr., to call or bring back from error, transgression, or vice; to reform; to reduce to the state desired; to red. from a wild state; to tame, domesticate, make gentle; to red. to a state fit for cultivation (as land); to recover; to encroach on in order to recover poss.; to demand or challenge*; to recall, to cry out ag.†; to pursue and recall† (as a vassal—feu. l.):—vi. To exclaim†. H., &c. 89.‖¶ [H., *reclaim'ably*, ad.; &c. 91.

Reclaim'able, -ăbl, s. That may be reclaimed.

*Reclaim'ant**, -ănt, s. One who opposes, contradicts, or remonstr. against.

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or a *second time*.

¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. See p. 605.

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Reclamation, rĕk-lă-mā'-shŭn, s. Recovery; demand; claim made.

Reclinate, re-klī'-nāte, rĕk'-le—We., a. Reclined; hav. the point of the leaf lower than the base. (bot.)

Reclination, rĕk-le-nā'-shŭn, s. A leaning or reclining; the angle wh. the plane of a dial makes with a vertical plane (dial.).

Recline†, re-klīne', a. Leaning. (v. v.)

Recline', vt. To lean back; to lean to one side:—vi. To lean; to rest or repose. H., ***recliningly***, p., a.; ***reclined***', pp.; ***rĕclina'-tion*** (v. su.), s. 89.

Reclose, -klōze', vt.‖ To unclose; to open.

Reclude†, -klōōde', vt. To unclose; to open.

Recluse, re-klōōse', a. 18, 35. Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world; solitary. H., ***recluse'ly***, ad.; ***recluse'ness***, s. 91.

Recluse', s. One who lives in retirem. or seclusion from the world (as a monk or hermit); appr., one of a class of relig. devotees who lived in single cells, us. attached to monasteries, the door of wh. bore the seal of either the bishop or abbot (eccl. hist.).

Reclusé†, vt. To shut up (as a recluse). H., ***reclusion***, -klōō'-zhŭn (appr., relig. retirem. or seclus.; the life of a recluse), s.; &c. 89.

Reclusive, -sĭv, a. 45. Affording retirem. or seclusion. (v. su.)

Recoag'ulate:—***Recoast***':—***Recoct***†, -kŏkt' (to boil again; to cook or vamp up); vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Recognisable, re-kŏg'-ne-zăbl—We., -kŏn'-ĭz-ăbl—K., rĕk'-ŏg-nĭ-zăbl—S., a. = ***recog'nizable***, 45, 60. That may be recognised. H., ***recog'nizably***, &c., ad. (v. v.) 91.

Recognise, rĕk'-ŏg-nīze, rĕk'-o-nīze, -ŏn-īze—P., vt. = ***rec'ognize***, 35, 60. To recollect or recover the knowl. of, to know again (either with open avowal or not); to be aware of a knowl. of; to admit with a formal acknowledgm. (as an obligation);¶ to review, to re-examine‖:—vi. To enter an oblig. of record bef. a proper tribunal (leg.). H., ***rec'ognizing***, p.; ***rec'ognized***, pp.; ***rec'ogniser***, s.; ***recog'nizable***, a.; ***rĕcognition***, -nĭsh'-ŭn, s. (v. su. et i.) 89. [jury upon assize. (leg.)

Recognitor, re-kŏg'-ne-tŏr, s. 25. One of a

Recog'nitory, -ŏr-e, a. 25. Pert. to or cont. recognition.

Recognizance, re-kŏg'-ne-zănse—Ja., S., Wa., We., &c., -kŏn'-e—K., P. (v. i.), s. 60. An acknowledgm.; avowal; profession; the acknowl. of a debt upon record, also (by a legal fiction) the obligation wh. a party enters into bef. a court of record or magistr. duly auth., to do some par. act (as to appear at the assizes, keep the peace, &c.), with the cond., that if the thing stipulated is performed, the oblig. shall be void (leg.); the verdict of a jury upon assize (do.).

Recognize, -kŏg-ne-zē', -kŏn-e—P., -kŏn-ĭz-ē'—K. (v. i.), s. One to whom a recognizance is made. (leg.)

Recognizor, -zor' (v. su.), s. 26. One who enters into a r. or recognizances. (leg.) [In legal use, the *g* is us. dropped in this and the cognate words.] See ***Conisor***.

Recoil, re-koyl', s. 22. A starting or springing back; rebound, resilience (par. of firearms).

Recoil', vt. To coil again‖; to drive back, to cause to recoil†:—vi. To move or start back in conseq. of resistance; to rebound; to fall back; to retire or retreat; fig., to start back, to shrink or revolt, to feel abhorrence (com. with *at* or *from*)¶; to return. H., ***recoil'er***, s.; ***recoil'ing***‡ (act; a shrinking; revolt), a., s.; ***recoil'ment*** (do.; recoil), s.; ***recoil'ingly***, ad.; &c. 89, 91.

Recoin', vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [r.), a.‖

Recoin'age (act of recoining; also that wh. is

Recollect', rĕ-, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Recollect, rĕk'-ŏl-lĕkt', -ŭl-‡, vt. 17, 25. To recover or bring back to the mind or memory; to call to mind; to remember†; to recover resolution or composure of mind (as after tempor. confusion or surprise; com. with a recipr. pro.). H., ***rĕcollect'ing***, p.; ***recollect'ed***, pp.; ***rĕcollec'tion***, -shŭn (revival in the memory; power of recalling ideas to the mind; period within wh. things can be r.), s. 89. [lecting.

Recollect'ive, -ĭv, a. Hav. the power of recol-

Recollet, rĕk'-ŏl-lĕt, s. = ***rec'ollect***, -lĕkt; ***rĕcollet***, Fr. 25, 99. A monk of a reformed branch of the Franciscans.

Recom'fort, rĕ-:—***Recombine***':—***Recomfort***, -kŭm'-fŭrt:—***Recommence***':—***Recommend***', rē- (v. i.); vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Recommend, rĕk-ŏm-mĕnd', -ŭm-‡, vt. 17, 25. To praise or commend to another; to introd. to another's notice, confid., or kindness, by fav. representations; to make acceptable; to commit with prayers. H., ***rĕcommend'ing***, p.; ***rĕcommend'ed***, pp.; ***rĕcommend'er***, s.; ***rĕcommend'able***‡, a.; ***recommendation***, -mĕn-dā'-shŭn (-mĕnd-ā'—K., We.; act of; also that wh. r. or procures a kind or fav. reception), s. 89.

Recommend'able‡, -ăbl, s. 45. (v. v.) H., ***recommend'ably****, ad.; ***recommend'ableness****, s. 91. [mends.

Recommend'atory, -dă-tŭr-e, a. 25. That recom-

Recommis'sion, rē-:—***Recommit***' (***recommit'al***, ***recommit'ment***, s.):—***Recommu'nicate*** (vt., vi.):—***Recompact***'; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Recompensa'tion†, s. Recompense.

Recompense, rĕk'-ŏm-pĕnse, -ŭm-‡, s. 17, 25. The equiv. returned for any thing done, given, or suffered; compensation; requital.

Rec'ompense, vt. To return an equiv. for any thing done, given, or suffered; to repay or requite; to give in requital; to make amends by someth. equiv.; to compensate; to make restitution or atonem. (scrip.). H., ***rec'ompensing***, p.; ***rec'ompensed***, -pĕnst, pp., a.‡; &c. (v. su.) 89. [&c. 89.

Recompile', re-:—***Recompose***, -pōze'; vt.‖ H.,

Recomposition, -zish'-ŭn, s.‖

Rec'oncilable, -sīle-ăbl, -sīle'—K., We., -sĭ'-lă-bl—S., Wa., a. 45, 49. (v. v.) H., ***rec'oncilably***, ad.; ***rec'oncilableness***, s. 91.

Reconcile, rĕk'-ŏn-sīle, -sīle'—We., -ŭn-‡, vt. 17, 25. To restore to friendship, favour, or good-will, after estrangement; to conciliate; to bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submis.; to make consistent or congruous; to obviate seeming contradictions; to adjust, settle, compose (as differences):—vi. To become reconciled†. H., ***rec'onciling***, p.; ***rec'onciled***, pp., a.; ***rec'oncilor***, s.; ***rec'oncilable*** (v. su.), a.; ***rec'oncilement**** (reconciliation; friendship renewed), ***reconciliation***, rĕk-ŏn-sĭl-e-ā'-shŭn, 25 (act or state of; renewal of friendship after disagreem. or

‡ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or a *second time*. ¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. See p. 568.

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enmity; solution of seeming contrarieties; repentance and atonem.—scrip.), s. 89.

Reconciliatory, -all'-yă-tŏr-e, a. 45, 25. Able or tend. to reconcile; conciliatory (q. v.).

Recondense', re- :—*Recondens'ate**; vt.‖

Recondite, re-kŏn'-dĭt—A., Bar., E., Jo., Ke., Na., P., S., rĕk'-ŏn-dĭte—F., Ja., Wa., We., Wo., -dīte'—Ba., K., Sh., a. 17, 25. Secret; hidden; abstruse; profound.

*Recon'ditory**, -dĭr-e, s. 25. A repository.

Reconduct' :—*Reconfirm'* :—*Reconjoin'**; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Reconnaissance, re-kŏn'-ă-zăns, s. = *reconn'oissance*. 99. The exam. of a tract of country, either for mil. oper. or for civ. engineering. (Fr.)

Reconnoitre, rĕk-ŭn-noy'-tĕr, -nā'tr—J. & M., K., s. To view, to exam., to explore with the eye (par. an enemy's army, camp, &c., or the ground for mil. oper.). (Fr.). H., *reconnoi'tring*, p., s. ; *reconnoi'tred*, -tĕrd, pp.

Recon"quer, re-, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Recon"quest, -kwĕst, s.‖

Recon'secrate :—*Reconsid'er* (appr., to take up for renewed consid. someth. wh. has been prev. acted upon, as a motion, vote, &c.—legis.) :—*Reconsol'* or *recon'solate*† :—*Reconstruct'* :—*Reconvend'* (vt., vi.) :—*Reconvert'* (*reconver'sion*, s.) :—*Reconvey*, -vā' (*reconvey'ance*, s.) ; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Record, rĕk'-ord, re-kord' († or leg.), s. 26, 64. A register; an authentic wr. copy, account, or memorial, cont. in rolls of parchm., or other dur. material, and preserved in a 'court of record'; also the roll, book, &c., cont. it. (v. v.)

Record, re-kord', vt. 26, 67. Prim., to engrave as on the heart; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory; appr., to register; to enrol; to formally write or regis. any thing (appr., on rolls of parchm.) for the purp. of preserv. authen. evidence of it, or that its memory may not be lost; to celebrate, to cause to be rememb.; to recite†; to call to mind†; to call up the feelings by music or poet.* :—vi. To sing or play a tune†. H., *record'ing*, p. ; *record'ed*, pp., a. ; *record'er* (v. i.), s. ; *record'ing* (act of placing on r. ; a record†), s. 89.

Recordation†, rĕk-or-dā'-shŭn, re-cor—S., s. Remembrance.

Recorder, re-kord'-ĕr, s. 26. One whose offic. duty is to enrol or record; a keeper of rolls or archives; the ch. jud. officer of a city or borough, exer. within it, in crim. matters, the juris. of a court of record; an obs. kind of flageolet. H., *record'ership* (his office), s. 90.

Recouch' (as a lion), vi. :—*Recount'* (v. i.), vt.‖

Recount, re-kownt', vt. 23. To go over in detail; to tell distinctly; to mention by particulars; to relate, narrate, describe. H., *recount'ment**, s. ; &c. (v. su.) 89.

Recourse, re-kōrs', s. 16, 26. Lit., a running back, a return, recurrence†; appr., a going (to) with a request or appl. (as for aid or protec.); appl. of efforts, art, or labour; access*; freq. passage†. H., *recourse'ful*† (also mov. alternately), a. 90.

Recourse'†, vi. To return.

Recover, rē-kŭv'-ĕr, vt., vi.‖ 17. (also v. i.)

Recov'er, re-, vt. To get or obtain that wh. was lost; to regain; to restore (par. *from* sickness, or *from* appar. death); to revive; to restore to self-poss.‡ (fol. by a recip. pro.); to repair (as a loss, or an injury done by neglect); to bring back to any former state or cond. (par. a better one); to obt. in return for injury or debt; to obt. title to by jud. decision (leg.); to reach or attain†:—vi. To regain health; to regain any former state or cond. after misfortune; to obt. judgm. (leg.). H., *recov'ering* (-kŭv'-), p. ; *recov'ered*, -ĕrd, pp., a. ; *recov'erer*, s. ; *recov'erable*, a. ; *recov'ery* (act or power of r.; restor. from sickness; &c.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Recov'erable, -ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *recov'erably* (ch. used with *Ir-*), ad. ; *recov'erableness* (do.), s. 91.

Recoveree, -ē', s. He or she ag. whom a judgm. is obt. in 'com. recovery' (the party obt. it being the *recŏvĕror'*, 26; v. i.—leg.).

Recovery, -kŭv'-ĕr-e, s. 17, 25. The obt. a right to someth., from an opposing party, by jud. verdict or judgm.; also a mode of 'conveyance' by wh. entails are cut off† (= *com. recov'ery*†.—leg. ; v. v.).

Recreant, rĕk'-re-ănt, a. Yielding; cowardly, mean-spirited; apostate, false. (v. a.) H., *rec'reantly*, ad. ; *rec'reancy*, -ăn-se, s. 91.

Rec'reant, s. Prim., one who yields in combat, or who begs for mercy; h., a mean-spirited wretch, a coward, a dastard.

Recreate, rē-kre-āt', vt.‖ H., *rĕcrea'tion*, s. ; *rĕcrea'tive*, a. ; &c. 89, 91.

Recreate, rĕk'-re-āte, vt. 13, 28. To refresh after toil (as the spirits or strength); to afford pleasurable occup. to in weariness, sorrow, or distress; to amuse or gratify; to relieve, enliven, revive :—vi. To take recreation. (v. su.) H., *rec'reating*, p. ; *rec'reated*, -ĕd, pp. ; *rĕcrea'tion*, -shŭn (refreshm. of the strength or spirits; pleasur. relief or occup. after toil, pain, &c. ; amusem., diversion, pastime), s. 89.

Rec'reative, -ă-tĭv, a. 45. Refreshing; giv. relief after labour, pain, or weariness; amus., diverting. H., *rec'reatively*, ad. ; *rec'reativeness*, s. 91.

Recrement, rĕk'-re-mĕnt, s. Superfl. or useless parts sep. or thrown off; dross; spume; scoria.

Recriment'al, -ăl, a. = *rĕcrimentitial*, -mĕn-tĭsh'-ăl ; *recrimentitious*, -tĭsh'-ŭs. 36. Cons. of or cont. recrement; drossy.

Recrim'inate, re-, vt. To accuse in return :—vi. To return one accusation for another; to charge an accuser with the like crime.¶ H., &c. 89. [H., &c. (v. v.) 91.

Recrim'inative, -ă-tĭv, a. = *recrim'inatory*.¶‖

Recroas', vt.‖

Recrudescent, re-krōō-dĕs'-ĕnt, a. 18, 28. Growing raw, sore, or painful again. H., *recrudes'cence*, -ĕnse, *recrudes'cency*, -ĕn-se, or *recru'dency*†, s. ; &c. 91.

Recruit, re-krōōt', s. 18. The supply of any thing wasted, or (less prop.) deficient; appr., a newly enlisted soldier. (v. v.)

Recruit', vt. To repair or make up by fresh supplies for any thing wasted; to supply with recruits or new men (as an army) :—vi. To gain new supplies of any thing wasted; to raise new soldiers. H., *recruit'ing*, p., s. ; *recruit'ed*, pp., s. ; *recruit'er*, s. ; *recruit'ing* (act, bus., or employm. of), *recruit'ment* (do.), s. 89.

Recrys'tallise, -līze, vt., vi. 60.‖

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*.

¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c.

See p. 866.

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Rect-, rĕkt, pfx. Right; straight. (L.)

Rect'angle, -ăng-gl, s. 30, 45. A right-angled parallelogram (geom.); the area of a r. expr. in figures; h. also, the square of any number (arith.); product* (do.). H., ***rect'angled*** (rectangular), a. (v. i.) 90.

Rectan"gular, a. Right-angled. H., &c. 91.

Rectifi'cation, rĕk-te-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. The act or oper. of correc. or setting right; redistillation (chem.); the determ. of a straight line of wh. the length is equal to a portion of a curve (geom.); adjustm. (as a globe—ast., geog.; v. v.).

Rectify, rĕk'-e-fī, vt. 43. To make or set right; to adjust; to correct, reform, redress; to redistil (chem.; &c.). H., ***rect'ifying***, p., a.†; ***rect'ified***, pp., a.; ***rect'ifier*** (appr., one licensed to rect. and comp. spirits —comm.; an instr. used to determ. the variations of the compass—navig.; &c.), s.; ***rect'ifiable***†, a.; ***rectifica'tion*** (v. su.), s. 89.

Rectilin'eal, a. = ***rectilin'ear***; ***rectilin'eous***†, -ŭs. Right-lined; cons. of or bounded by right lines; straight. H., &c. 91.

Rectitude, rĕkt'-e-tūd, rĕk'-te—K., Wa., We., s. 18. Straightness (now used ch. in a moral sense); rightness of prin. or practice; freedom from moral obliquity; uprightness; right judgm. (phil.).

Rect'or, -ŭr, rĕk'-tŭr—K., Wa., s. 25. (*f.*, ***rect'ress*** or ***rect'rix***†.) Prim., a ruler, governor, or director†; appr., a beneficed priest of an unimpropriated parish, who receives both the large and small tithes (Ch. of Eng.); also a layman, or a collegiate or corporate body, that rec. the t., and provides a vicar (q. v.; do.); the ch. elective officer of cert. univ. (Fr., Scot.); the head-master of a pub. school (Scot.); the superior of a relig. ho. (i. e., a semin. or coll.) of Jesuits. H., ***rect'orship*** or ***rect'orate*** (office or rank of), s. 90.

Rect'oral, -il (v. s.), a. = ***rectorial***, -tōr'-e-il. 45. Pert. to a rector or a rectory.

Rect'ory, -ŭr-e (v. su.), s. 25. A rector's church, benefice, and rights; the rector's house or mansion.

Rect'um, -tŭm (v. su.), s. The last and lowest of the large intestines (because orig. sup. to be straight.—anat.) [L.] [See *Re-*.

Recuba'tion, rĕk-ū-, s. Act of lying down.

Recumb†, re-kŭm', vi. To lean or recline; to repose. H., &c. 89.

Recum'bent, -bĕnt, a. Leaning, reclining; reposing; inactive, idle. H., ***recum'bently***, ad.; ***recum'bence***, -bĕnse, ***recum'bency***, -se, s. 91.

Recuperable†, -kū'-pĕr-ăbl, a. 18. Recoverable.

Recuperation*, -ā'-shŭn, s. Recovery (as of someth. lost).

Recu'perative, -ā-tĭv, -ā—Wa., We., a. = ***recu'peratory***, -tŭr-e (v. su.). 45, 25. Tend. or pert. to recovery.

Recur, re-kŭr', vi. To return to the thought or mind; to resort, to have recourse (fol. by *to*); to occur at a stated interval or occor. to some unvarying rule. H., ***recurr'ing***, p., a.; ***recurred***, -kŭrd', pp. 89.—***Recurr'ing*** or ***circulating decimals*** (-dĕs-), are d. in wh. the same fig. are contin. repeated in the same

Recure'††, s. Cure; recovery. [order (arith.).

Recurrent, re-kŭr'-rĕnt, a. 26. Returning from time to time; reflected or running back again (anat.; &c.); repeating similar faces* (crys.). H., ***recurr'ently***, ad.; ***recurr'rence***, -rĕnse, ***recurr'rency***, -ĕn-se, s. 91.

Recur'sion†, -shŭn, s. Return.

Recurvate, re-kŭr'-vāt, a. Recurved; bent or curved downw. (bot.).

Recurvate, vt. To recurve. H., ***recurva'tion***, 36, or ***recurv'ature***, -ă-tūre (recurvity), s.; &c. 48, 89.

Recurve, re-kŭrv', vt. To bend or curve back: —vi. To be recurvate. H., ***recurv'ing***, p.; ***recurved***, -kŭrvd', pp., a.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Recurvirostral, -e-rŏs'-trăl, a. Hav. the beak recurved or bending upw. (as in the ***recurvirost'ers***.—orn.). [backward. (v. su.)

Recurv'ity, -ĭt-e, s. A bending or flexure

Recurv'ous*, -ŭs, a. Recurved.

Recusant, re-kūz'-ănt or -kŭ'-zănt—A., Ba., Br., E., Ke., Ja., Jo., P., Wa., We., &c., rĕk'-ŭ-zănt—K., S., Sh., a. 18, 35. Refusing; appr., r. to conform or take cert. oaths (v. s.). H., ***recus'ancy***, -ăn-se, s.; &c. 91.

Recus'sant, s. A non-conformist; a papist; appr., one of those who refused to acknowl. the king's supremacy as head of the church (Eng. hist.).

Recuse†, re-kūze', vt. To refuse; to challenge that a judge shall not try the cause; to except. (leg.) H., ***recus'ant*** (v. su.), s.; ***recus'able**** (liable to exception), s.; ***recusation****, rĕk-ŭ-zā'-shŭn (refusal; jud. challenge), s.; &c. 89.

Red, rĕd, a. Hav. a bright glowing colour res. that of arterial blood. (v. s.) H., ***red'ly***, ad.; ***red'ness***, s.; ***redd'ish***, a.; &c. (v. i.) 91.

Red, s. One of the primary colours, of sev. shades or var., as scarlet, vermilion, crimson, pink, &c. Among the comp. (*a.*, *s.*) are —***red'-berried***, ***red'-coated***†, ***red'-haired***, ***red'-hot*** (fig., hasty, fiery†; also intensely eager†), ***red'-letter*** (fig., auspicious, fortunate; as a day), ***red'-short*** (brittle, or breaking short when red-hot, app. to metals—tech.), &c., a.; ***red'-bdy*** (a kind of laurel), ***red'-bird***† (pop. app. to sev. b.), ***red'-book*** (appr., a b. cont. the names of all persons in the service of the state), ***red'breast*** (the robin), ***red'bud*** (the Judas tree), ***red'-chalk***, -chăwk (an argillaceous iron ore; hard reddle), ***red'-coat***† (a soldier), ***red'-eye***† (the rudd), ***red'-gum***† (an erup. disease of infancy, dur. dentition; also a disease of grain), ***red-lav'ender***† (comp. tinct. of l.), ***red'-lead***, -lĕd (red oxide of l.; minium), ***red'-liquor*** (crude acetate or sulpho-acetate of alumina —cal.-pr.), ***red'-marl*** (new red-sandstone—geol.), ***red'-pole*** (a bird), ***red-precip'itate**** (red oxide of mercury obt. by calcin. the nitrate—pharm.), ***red'-root***† (app. to sev. plants; blood-root, New Jersey tea, &c.), ***red'shank*** (a bird of the snipe kind; a bare-legged person§; a Highlander†§), ***red-sil'ver*** (a dark-r. ore of a.), ***red'-start*** or ***red'-tail*** (a bird), ***red'wing*** (do.), ***red'-streak*** (a var. of apple, also cider prep. from it), ***red'-top*** (a var. of bent-grass; herd's-grass), ***red'-water*** (a disease of cattle), &c., s.; ***red'-sear***, -sēre (to crack under the hammer when red-hot—tech.), vt. (v. i.) 92-3.

Redact†, re-dăkt', vt. To force; to reduce into shape or form. H., ***redac'tion***, -shŭn (appr., act of diges. or red. to order, also the digest so made—liter., leg., &c.), s.; &c. 89. See *Re-*.

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Redan, rĕd'-ăn—Br., J. & M., re-dăn'—Wc., s. 9, 99. A kind of advanced rampart, us. of earth, in the form of an inverted V, hav. its angle tow. the enemy. (fort.)

Redden, rĕd'n, vt. 13, 45. To make red:—vi. To grow or become red; to blush. H., ***redd'ening***, p.; ***redd'ened***, pp., a.; ***redd'ening***† (act; also matter used for r.§), s. 89.

Reddendum, -dĕn'-dŭm, s. Lit., 'to be returned'; appr., the clause by wh. rent is reserved in a lease (leg.). [L.]

Red'ish, -ish, a. Somewhat red; tend. to redness. H., ***redd'ishness***, s. (v. s.) 91.

Reddition, rĕd-dish'-ŭn, s. 36. Restitution; surrender; a rend. of the sense, explanation. See *Re-*. [an interrogative (gr.).

Redd'itive, -it-iv, a. 45. Returning; answ. to

Reddle, rĕd'l, s. 45. A red argillaceous mineral, used as a coarse pigment.

Redeem, re-dēm', vt. Lit., to purchase back, to ransom; to relieve from captivity or from forfeiture by paying a price; to repurchase; to rescue, to recover; to compensate, to make amends for; to free by an atonem.; to pay the penalty of (as crime); to save or improve (as time); to make good by performance (as one's word); to purchase or pay the value of in specie (as a bond or bill); to recall an estate (leg.). H., ***redeem'ing***, p., a.; ***redeemed***, -dēmd', pp., a.; ***redeem'er*** (v. i.), s.; ***redeem'able***, a.; ***redemp'tion*** (act, &c.; v. i.), s. 89.

Redeem'able, -ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., ***redeem'ably***, ad.; ***redeem'ableness***, ***redeemabil'ity***, s. 91. [(v. v.)

Redeem'er (The), -ŭr, s. Appr., Jesus Christ.

Redeem'ing, -ĭng, a. That redeems or makes amends. (v. v.) [&c. 89.

Redelib'erate, vt.*, vi.:—***Redelib'er***, vt.‖ H., ***Redeliv'erance***:—***Redeliv'ery*** (also a deliv. back¶); s.‖ ***Redemand'***:—***Redemise'***, 60; s., vt.‖¶ H., &c. 89.

Redemption, re-dĕmp'-shŭn, -dĕm'—S., Wa., s. 45, 36. Ransom, release, repurchase; appr., the ransom of mankind by the atonem. of Christ (theol.). H., ***Redemp'tionist*** (a Christian; appr., a Redemptorist), s. See *Redeem.*

Redemp'tioner, -ĕr (v. su.), s. One who redeems himself*; an emigrant who sells his services to pay his passage-money†.

Redemp'tive, -tĭv (v. su.), a. 45. Pert. to redemption; redeeming; redemptory.

Redemp'torist, -tŏr-ĭst (v. su.), s. 25. One of a cert. relig. order founded by Liguori. (Ro. Cath.) [ransom; redemptive.

Redemp'tory, -tŏr-e (v. su.), a. 25. Paid for

Redent'ed, a. Toothed (like a saw); indented; dentate.

Redescend', vi.‖ H., &c. 89.

Redhibition*, rĕd-he-blsh'-ŭn, s. The returning of a thing to him that sold it. (leg.)

Redhibitory*, -hĭb'-e-tŏr-e, s. 25. Tend. or liable to redhibition. (leg.) [ing.

Redient*, rē'-de-ĕnt, rĕd'-yĕnt—K., a. Return-

Redigest':—***Redintegrate****, -dĭn' (to renew; to restore to wholeness or a perf. state), vt.‖ H., &c. (v. i.) 89. See *Re-*.

Redin'tegrate†, a. Renewed; &c. (v. v.)

Redisburse' (to repay or refund):—***Redispose***, -pōz':—***Redissei'se*** (***redisseiz'in***, s.):—***Redissolve'***:—***Redistrib'ute*** (also to deal back again¶); ***redistribu'tion***, s.); vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Redolent, rĕd'-o-lĕnt, a. Sweet of scent; diffusing fragrance (lit. or fig.). H., ***red'olently***, 43, ad.; ***red'olence***, -lĕnse, ***red'olency***, -lĕn-se, s. 91.

Redouble, re-dŭb'l, vt. 45. To repeat in return; to repeat often; to increase by doubling.‖¶ H., &c. 89.

Redoubt, re-dowt', s. (prop., ***redout'***—Wc.) 23, 45. Any detached field-work or outwork (par. a parapet enclos. a sq. or polygonal area.—fort.).

Redoubt'able*, -ăbl, a. 45. = ***redoubt'ed***†, -ĕd. Formidable; terrible to foes; h. also, valiant.

Redound, re-downd', vt. 23. To be sent back by reaction; to conduce or proceed in the conseq. or effect; to contribute; to result. H., ***redound'ing***, p.; ***redound'ed***, pp.

Redraft, s., vt.:—***Redraw'***, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Redress, re-drĕs', s. Act of redressing; relief, remedy; reparation, indemnif.; reformation, amendm.*; he† or that* wh. gives relief. H., ***redress'less***, a. (v. i.) 91.

Redress', vt. To set right, to amend; to remedy, to repair, to relieve from; (less us.) to recompense, to indemnify for; to ease or relieve* (as pain); &c. H., ***redress'er***, s.; ***redress'ible***†, a.; ***redress'ment****, (redress), s.; &c. 89. [redress.

Redress'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Affor. relief; tend. to

Redriven, -drĭv'n, a.‖¶

Reduce, re-dūs', vt. 28. = ***reduct***†, -dŭkt'. Lit., to bring back†; to bring to a former or a nat. state; to bring into any state (good or bad, but par. one of diminution, subordin., subjec., degradation, or order); to diminish or make less; to degrade; to abate, lessen, impair; to subdue, subjugate, conquer; to bring (as into a class, genus, order, &c.); to bring under rules or within cert. limits of descr.; to class or arr.; to impoverish; to change numbers or quan. from one denomination into another (arith.); to bring the unknown quan., by itself, on one side, and the known quantities on the other (as an equation—alg.); to convert an oxide or ore into the metallic state, to deoxidate (chem.; met.); to restore to its proper place or state (as a dislocated bone or fracture—surg.). H., ***redū'cing*** (-dūs'-), p., a.†; ***reduced***, -dūst', pp., a.; ***redū'cer***, s.; ***redū'cible***, a.; ***reduce'ment***†, ***reduc'tion***, s. (v. i.) 89.

Redu'cent, -ĕnt, a. Tend. to reduce:—s. That wh. reduces.

Reduct*, re-dŭkt', s. A quirk or small space taken out of a larger, to give uniformity, &c. (arch.)

Reduction, -dŭk'-shŭn, s. 36. The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced; also a rule of arithmetic. (v. v.)

Reductive, -dŭkt'-ĭv, a. 45. Hav. the power to reduce; reducing; consequential. H., ***reduct'ively*** (by reduction; by conseq.), ad.

Reduct'ive, s. That wh. reduces. [91.

Redundant, re-dŭnd'-ănt *or* -dūn'-dănt, a. Exceeding what is nat. or necessary; superabun., exuber., superfluous (par. in words or images—rhet.; or in semitones, as a chord—mus.). H., ***redund'antly***, 43, ad.; ***redund'ance***, -ănse, ***redund'ancy***, -ăn-se, s. 91.

Redu'plicate (redoubled; double*), a.:—***Redu'plicate***, vt.:—***Redu'plicative***, -ĭv (double*; tend. to reduplication), a‖ H., &c. 89, 91.

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again, anew,* or *a second time.*

¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back, backward, in return,* &c. See p. 366.

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Ree, rē, s. A Port. coin (= 1-16*d.*).

Re-echo, -ĕk'-o, s., vt., vi.‖ 92-3.

Reechy†§, rēch'-e, a. Reeky; sweaty.

Reed, rēde, s. The com. name of many aquatic plants hav. jointed, hollow stems; the stem of a reed; a mus. pipe (anc. made of a r.); the mouth-tube of a bassoon, clarionet, or oboe; the part of a loom by wh. the threads are sep.; thatch, straw for thatching (prov.); an arrow†. H., *reed*, or *reed'en** (cons. or made of), *reed'ed* (cov. with; formed with reed-like ridges or channels), *reed'y*, -e (abound. with; res. or sound. as a), *reed'-less*, a.; &c. 90-1. H. also—*reed'-crowned* (poet.), a.; *reed'-grass* (bur-reed), *reed'-mace* (plant cats'tail), &c., s.

Re-ed'ify, vt.‖ H., &c. 89, 92-3.

Reef, rēf, s. A chain of submarine rocks, lying at or near the surface (= *cor'al reef*—geog.; geol.); a cert. portion of a sail rolled up or drawn tog., to contract its surf. (naut.); an eruption or rash* (prov.). H., *reef'y* (full of reefs; scabby*), a.; &c. 90-1. H. also—*reef'-band* (the cross-piece of canvas in wh. the *reef-holes* are formed), *reef'-line*, *reef'-point* (one of the pieces of braided cordage that passes through the reef-holes), *reef'-tackle*, &c., s.

Reef, vt. To take up a reef or reefs in; to reduce the exposed surf. of (as a sail). H., *reef'ing*, p.; *reefed*, pp., a.; *reef'er* (appr., a midshipman†§), s.; &c. 89.

Reek, rēke, s. Smoke, vapour, steam; a rick†. H., *reek'y*† (smoky; soiled with smoke or steam; tanned, dark; sweaty*), a.; &c. 90-1.

Reek, vi. To steam, to exhale; to emit smoke or vapour. H., *reek'ing*, p., a.; *reeked*, rēekt, pp. 89.

Reel, rēl, s. A frame turning on an axis, on wh. yarn, thread, lines, &c., are wound; also a cert. lively Scotch dance. (v. v.)

Reel, vt. To wind upon a reel; to gather yarn off the spindle (weav.):—vi. To incline unsteadily from side to side in walking, to stagger; to wind in constant circles (danc.). H., *reel'ing*, p., a.†, s.†; *reeled*, pp., a. 89.

Re-elect', vt.:—*Re-el'igible*, a.:—*Re-embark'*, vt., vi.:—*Re-embatt'le**, vt.:—*Re-embod'y*, vt.:—*Re-emerge'*, vi.:—*Re-emer'gence*, s.‖ H., &c. 89, 92-3.

Reeming, rēm'-ing, s. The act of opening plank-seams with a calking-iron. (ship-b.)

Re-enact', vt.‖ H., &c. 89, 92.

Re-enforce, -fōrse', s. 92. The stronger part of a cannon, &c., near the breach. (artil.)

Re-enforce, vt. To strengthen with new force, assis., or support. H., *re-enforced'*, pp., a.†; *re-enforce'ment* (act; also additional force, assis., or sup., as of troops or ships), s.; &c. 89.

Re-engage, -gāj' (also *vi.*):—*Re-enjoy'*:—*Re-enkin'dle*:—*Re-enlist'*:—*Re-enlive'n*:—*Re-enquire'*:—*Re-en'ter* (vt., vi.; appr., to deepen lines with the graver—etch.; h., *re-en'tering*, s.):—*Re-enthrone'*: vt.‖ H., *Re-en'trance*, s.‖ [&c. 89, 92-3.

Re-en'trant*, -trant, a. Re-entering. [92-3.

Re-estab'lish:—*Re-estate'*†; vt.‖ H., &c. 89,

Reeve, rēve, s. An officer, steward, or governor (now only used in comp.); the hen of the ruff.

Reeve, vt. To pass the end of a rope through any hole (as of a block, &c.) through wh. it is inten. to run (naut.):—vi. To talk wildly or inconsistently†§. H., *reev'ing*, p.; *reeved*, or (naut.) *rove*, prt. and pp.; &c. 89.

Re-examine, -ĕgz-ăm'-in:—*Re-exchange'* (also *s.*):—*Re-expōrt'* (h., *re-ex'port*, s.):—*Re-fash'ion*, -ūn; vt.‖ H., &c. 89, 92-3.

Refect†, re-fĕkt', vt. To refresh (as after hunger or fatigue). H., *refec'tion*, -shūn (refreshm. after &c.; a spare meal or repast—monas.), s.; &c. 89.

Refect'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Refreshing, restoring (v. v.):—s. That wh. refreshes.

Refect'ory, -ĕr-e, rĕf'-ĕk*—Sh., s. 25. A room for refreshm. or meals; the hall or eating apartm. of a convent or monastery.

Refel (to refute†; to repress†), vt.‖

Refer, re-fēr', vt. To direct, leave, or send to another person or tribunal for information or judgm.; to have recourse for cert. knowl. or decision; to reduce (as *to* the ultimate end); to assign (as *to* an order, class, &c.):—vi. To point, relate, or have reference; to appeal, to have recourse; to have resp. (*to*) by intimation without naming; to allude.¶ H., *referr'ing*, p.; *referred*, -fērd', pp.; *referr'er*, s.; *referr'ible* (rĕf'-ĕr*—K.), *ref'ĕrible*, *referr'ible**, 45, a.; *refer'ment*† (reference), s.; &c. 89.

Referee, rĕf-ĕr-ē', s. One to whom any thing is referred (par. for hearing and jud. decision).

Ref'erence, -ĕnse, s. 28. The act or process of referring; relation, resp.; allusion to. (v. v.)

Referendary, -ĕnd'-ĕr-e, s. 25. A referee†; an officer whose duties pert. to diplomas, decrees, petitions, &c. (Eur. hist.).

Referential, -ĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 36. Cont. a reference; that points or refers to someth. else.

Refer'ment, re- (also see *refer*), vt., vi.:—*Refi'nd'*, vt.‖ H., &c. 89, 92.

Refine, re-fīne', vt. To purify; to free from dross or extraneous matter; to depurate, to clarify; fig., to polish, to make elegant (as lang., style, the manners, mind, taste, morals, &c.):—vi. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or excellence; to become pure or purer; to affect nicety. H., *refin'ing*, p.; *refined'*, pp., a.; *refin'er* (appr., of metals), s.; *refin'ĕblet*, a.; *refin'ing* (act, proc., or bus.; purification, par. of metals), *refine'ment*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Refined, -fīnd', a. Pure; purified; polished, eleg., polite; &c. (v. v.). H., *refin'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *refin'edness*, s. 65, 91.

Refine'ment, -mĕnt, s. Act of r. or purif.; (more us.) state of being pure or refined; purity of taste, mind, or morals; p. or eleg. of lang., style, man., &c.; high polish; politeness, elegance; cultiv., civilisation; artif. prac., subtlety, high degree, excess (as *of* cruelty); affec. of eleg. or nicety. (v. v.)

Refinery, -fīne'-ĕr-e, s. The place where any thing (appr., metals) is refined. [s.; &c. 89.

Refit' (also to repair), vt., vi.‖ H., *refit'ment*,

Reflect, re-flĕkt', vt. = *reflex'*, -flĕks'. To throw, cast, or bend back; to cause to rebound or return after striking upon any surface (as light, heat, sound, &c.):—vi. To throw or cast back; to return rays, beams, or sounds; to bend back; to turn or bend the thoughts back upon themselves, or upon past events; to revolve in the mind; to consider attentively; to cast censure or reproach

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(fol. by *on* or *upon*).¶ H., *reflect'ing*, p., a.; *reflect'ed*, *reflexed**, -flĕkst' (reflex—bot.), pp., a.; *reflect'or*, 25 (appr., a mirror; a reflec. telescope—ast., opt.), s.; *reflect' ible*, a.; *reflec'tion*, *reflex'ion** (the latter, though still freq. met with, is rapidly falling into disuse amongst caref. wr., from the manifest inconsis. of empl., without neces., the deriv. of an † v. to repr. the action, &c., of another in daily use; and from the inconven. incongruity of orthogr. bet. the *v.* and its *s.*, wh. is thus occ.; v. i.), s. 89.

Reflect'ed, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *reflect'edly*, ad. 91.

Reflect'ent, -ĕnt, a. Bend. or flying back.

Reflect'ible, -ĭbl, a. = *reflex'ible**. 45. (v. v.) H., *reflectibil'ity*, -ĭt-e, *reflexibil'ity**, s. 91.

Reflect'ing, -ĭng, a. Throw. or turning back; reflective; acting by reflection; &c. (v. v.). H., *reflect'ingly*, ad. 91.—*Reflect'ing circle* = an instr. for meas. angles by refl. (surv.; &c.):—*r. telescope* = a t. of wh. the magnifier is a mirror or speculum (opt.; &c.).

Reflection, -flĕk'-shŭn, s. = *reflexion**, -flĕk'-shŭn. 36, 40; 45. The act of reflecting, also that wh. is reflected; appr., the rebound or regressive motion of a body (mech.), or of light, heat, or sound, &c. (physics), from a surf. ag. wh. it impinges; the action of the mind by wh. it views its own operations; thought throwa back upon itself, or on the past or the absent; attentive consideration; meditation†; the expression of thought; censure, reproach cast. (v. v.)

Reflec'tive, -ĭv, or -flĕkt'-ĭv, a. = *reflexive*†, -flĕks'-ĭv. 40, 45. Throwing back images; consid. the oper. of the mind; c. things past; cont., req., or evincing reflection; tend. to censure or reproach; reflecting. H., *reflect'ively*, ad.; *reflect'iveness** (reflection), s. 91.

Reflex, rē'-flĕks, a. 40. Thrown or directed backw.; bent sud. back, reflected (bot.); illumin. by light refl. from another part of the same picture (pa.); that convey a stimulus to their neural axis or nervous centres (as cert. nerves), retroactive (phys.). H., *reflex'ness*†, *reflex'ity** (capacity of being refl.), s. 91. See *Sensory*.

Reflex, rē'-flĕks, -flĕkt'—J. & M., We., s. Reflection†; light reflec. from an illum. surf. to one in the shade (pa.; &c.).

Reflux†, vt.; *reflex'ion*, s.; &c. See *Reflect*, &c.

Refloat, -flōt' (reflax, ebb†, a.¶), vt.‖

Reflores'cence, -ĕnse, s.‖

Reflour'ish, -flŭr'-:—*Reflow'*; vi.‖ H., &c. 89.

*Refluctua'tion** (also a flowing back¶), s.‖

Refluent, rĕf'-l'ōō-ĕnt, a. 18. Flowing or running back; ebbing; returning.¶ H., *ref'luently*, ad.; *ref'luence*, -ĕnse, *ref'luency*, -se, s. 91. [course; ebb.

Reflux, rē'-flŭks, s. A flowing back; backw.

Refocillate†*, -fŏs'-ĭl-lāte, vt. 28. To strengthen by refreshm.; to invigorate; to revive. H., *refocilla'tion**. 36, s.; &c. 89.

Refoment':—*Reform'*, vt.‖ H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Reform, re-fōrm', s. 28. Advoc., supp., or legalising reform (as a party, an act of P.; &c.).

Reform', s. A change or changing for the better; amendm., correc., reformation. (v. v.)

Reform', vt. To change from worse to better, or from bad to good; to bring back to a former and better state; to remove that wh. is bad, corrupt, or objen. (pol.; &c.); to amend, correct, improve:—vi. To pass, by change, from worse to better; to abandon evil, corrup., or vice, and return to a good or better state; to be amended, correc., or improved. H., *reform'ing*, p., a.; *reformed'*, pp., a.; *reform'er* or *reform'ist** (appr., one who advoc. pol. reform; also one of those who actively commenced the relig. refor. of the 16th century), s.; *reform'ăble**, a.; *réform'ation*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Reformado, rĕf-ŏr-mā'-do, s. An officer retained in his regim. when his co. or troop is disbanded (mil.); a monk who adheres to the refor. of his order (Ro. Cath.).

*Reform'alise**, re-, vi. 60. To affect reformation; to pretend to amendm. or correctness.

Reformation, rĕf-ŏr-mā'-shŭn, s. 25, 36. The act of reforming (in any sense); amendm., correction; moral improvem.; reform; appr., the great change in relig., in the Eur. churches, begun by Luther and others, A. D., 1517 (prec. by *the*).

Reformative, re-fōrm'-ă-tiv, a. 26, 45. Forming again‖; reformatory. [to prod. reformation.

Reform'atory, -tŭr-e, s. 25. Tend. or intended

Reform'atory, s. A house in wh. offenders (ch. youth and females) are placed and treated with a view to their reformation; a penitentiary.

Reformed, -fōrmd', a. 26. Restored to a good state; amended, corrected; in *eccl. hist.*, a gen. epithet of all those bodies of Christians that have forsaken popery since the era of the reformation; restric., den. those only who sep. from Luther on matters of doctr. and discipline, and more par., the Calvinistic churches on the continent; protestant. H., *reform'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; &c. 91.

Refor'tify:—*Refound'*; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Refract, re-frăkt', vt. To break the nat. course of, to cause to deviate from a direct path or line (as rays of light; v. i.):—vi. To pass. the prop. of refraction*. H., *refract'ing*, p., a.; *refract'ed*, pp., a.; *refract'or** (appr., a refrac. telescope), s.; *refraction*, frăk'-shŭn (appr., the appar. angular elev. of celes. bodies above their true places, caused by the refr. power of the atmosphere —ast.; deflection*—mech.; the deviation of a ray of light from its orig. path in entering a medium of a diff. density—opt.; purity, richness, app. to saltpetre, &c.—tech.), s. 89.

Refract'ed, -ĕd, a. Bent back at an acute angle. (bot., conch.; v. v.)

Refract'ing, -ĭng, a. That turns light from a direct course; acting by refrac. (as a lens, or an opt. instr. cont. lenses).

Refract'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Able or tend. to refract; refracting; pert. to refraction; refractory†. H., *refract'iveness*, s.; &c. 91.

Refract'ory, -ŭr-e, rĕf'-răkt†—Ba., a. 25. Obstinate, perverse, contumacious; difficult or impossible to manage, obstinately unyielding; diffic. of fusion (chem.; met.). H., *refract'orily*, 43, ad.; *refract'oriness*, s. 91.

Refract'ory, s. A refrac. person.

Refragable, rĕf'-ră-găbl—Ja., K., S., Wa., refrā'—We., -frăg'—P., a. 45. That may be broken (as an argum.); refutable; capable of confutation. H., *ref'ragably*, 43, ad.; *ref'ragableness*, *refragability*, -bil'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or a *second time*.

¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. See p. 868.

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Refrain, re-frān', s. 34. The burden of a song.

Refrain', vt. To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action:—vi. To keep one's self from action or interference; to abstain or forbear.¶ H., *refrain'ing*, p.; *refrained'*, *Reframe'*, vt.‖ [pp.; &c. 89.

Refrangible, re-frăn'-jĭbl, a. 32, 45. That may be refracted; liable to refraction. H., *refrangibility*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e (dispos. to be refr., or more par., the degree of it.—opt.), s. 91.

Refrenation, rĕf-re-nā'-shŭn, s. The act of refraining. (v. su.)

Refresh†, re-frĕsh', s. Act of refreshing.

Refresh', vt. Prim., to make fresh or cool, to allay heat; appr., to give new strength to, to relieve or revive after fatigue, depres., want, or pain (phys. or ment.); to take refreshm.; to improve by new touches any thing impaired; to give life to what is drooping (as vegetation); to invigorate; to recreate, cheer, enliven; to cool, to refrigerate. H., *refresh'ing*, p., a.; *refreshed'*, pp.; *refresh'er* (he or that; appr., a fee, us. addit. or extra, to insure atten. or exped.—leg.; pub. offices; &c.), s.; *refresh'ing* (act), *refresh'ment* (act of r.; new life or anim. after fatigue or depress.; also that wh. refr., as food or rest), s. 89.

Refresh'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *refresh'ingly*†, ad.; *refresh'ingness**†, s. 91.

*Refret**, re-frĕt', s. A refrain.

Refrigerant, re-frĭj'-ĕr-ănt, a. 32. Cooling; allaying heat; refreshing. H., (a) *refrigerant*, -frĭj'-, s. (med.) 91.

Refrigerate, -frĭj'-ĕr-āt, vt. 32. To cool; to abate the heat of; to make cold or colder; to refresh. H., *refrig'erating* (-frĭj'-), p., a.†; *refrig'erated*, pp.; *refrig'erator*, 25 (appr., an air-tight ice-box or closet for provisions; a cooler; a refrigeratory), s.; *refrigera'tion*, 36 (act or oper.; state), s. 89.

Refrigerative, -frĭj'-ĕr-ā-tĭv—Wa., We., -ăt-ĭv—K., -ā-tĭv—S., a. 32, 45. Cooling; refrigerant. H., (a) *refrigerative*, -frĭj'-, s. (med.) 91. [-ā-tōr-e—S., a. 32, 25. Cooling.

Refrigeratory, -frĭj'-ĕr-ā-tōr-e, -ăt-ŭr-e—K., *Refrig'eratory*, s. A cooler; appr., the vessel or appar. in wh., by means of cold water or ice, hot liquids are cooled, or vapours recondensed (brew.; dist.; &c.); a worm and worm-tub (do.); a refrigerant*.

*Refrigerium**, rĕf-re-jēr'-e-ŭm, s. 45. Cooling refreshment. (L.)

Reft†, pp. Bereft. See *Reave*.

Refuge, rĕf'-ūje, s. 18, 32. Lit., a flying back or away; appr., protec. or shelter from danger, distress, or diffic.; also that wh. affords refuge; an asylum or retreat; an expedient in distress or diffic.; resource; expedient in general. H., *ref'ugeless**, a. 90.

Ref'uge, vt. To shelter, to protect*:—vi. To take refuge†. H., *ref'uging*†*, -ĭng, p.; &c. 89.

Refugee, rĕf-ū-jē', s. 18, 32. One who flies to a refuge; appr., one who flees from relig. or pol. persecution in his own country, to the shelter of another.

Refulgent, re-fŭl'-jĕnt, a. 32. Casting forth a flood of light; bright; shining; splendid. H., *refulgently*, 43, ad.; *refulgence*, -jĕnse, *refulgency*, -se (brightness, splendour; lit. or fig.), s. 91.

Refund', vt. Lit., to pour back; appr., to repay; to return, as money or value taken.¶

Refus'bish, vt.‖ [H., &c. 89.

Refusal, re-fūz'-ăl—K., -fū'-zăl—S., Wa., We., s. = *refuse*†, -fūz'. The act of refusing; choice; option; pre-emption. (v. v.)

Refuse, re-fūz', vt. 18, 35. To deny what is solicited or required; to decline to do, grant, or accept; to abstain from compliance with; to reject (as reproof or evid.):—vi. To decline acceptance; to abstain from compliance. H., *refus'ing* (-fūz'-), p., a.†; *refused'*, -fūzd' pp.; *refus'er*, s.; *refus'able**†, a.; (a) *refus'ing*, *refus'al* (v. su.), s. 89.

Refuse, rĕf'-ūse, a. 18, 35. Lit., refused, rejected; h., worthless, valueless.

Ref'use, s. That wh. is left or rejec. as useless; waste matter; recrement.

Refutable, -fūt'-ăbl, rĕf'-ū-tăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *refut'ably*, ad.; *refutability*, -ĭt-e, s.; &c. 91. [refute. (v. v.)

Refutatory, -fūt'-ā-tōr-e, a. 25. Tend. to

Refute, re-fūt', vt. 18. To overthrow or repel by argum., evid., or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous (app. to either persons or things); to disprove; to confute. H., *refut'ing*, p.; *refut'ed*, pp.; *refut'er*, s.; *refut'able*, a.; *refut'ing*† (act), *refut'al*† (refutation), *refutation*, rĕf-ū-tā'-shŭn (act or process of r.; comfutation; disproof), s. 89.

Regain, -gān', vt.¶ H., &c. 89.

Regal, rē'-găl, a. Kingly; royal. H., *regally*, ad.; *regal'ity*, -ĭt-e (royalty), s. 91.

Re'gal†, s. A portable finger organ.

Regale, re-gāl', s. An entertainm. or treat (par. one of a magnif. or diplomatic char.).

Regale', vt. To refresh; to entertain with someth. that delights; to gratify (as the senses):—vi. To feast. H., *regal'ing*, p.; *regaled'*, pp.; *regal'er*†, s.; *regal'ment* (act of r.; refreshm.; entertainm.; gratif.), s. 89.

Regalia, re-gā'-le, s. 99. A royal prerogative. (L.; v. i.)

Regalia, re-gāl'-y'd, -gā'-le-d—S., Wa., s. pl. 45, 99. That wh. pertains to a king; ensigns and insignia of royalty (her.); the privileges, prerog., and rights of prop., bel. to a king in virtue of his office (leg.; pol.); privileges granted to a church by a king, or occ., its patrimony (eccl.).

Regard, re-gārd' *or* -g'ārd', s. 30, 7. Prim., look, air, aspect direc. to another*; (more us.) attention of mind accom. with a feeling of interest (fol. by *for*); mental view excited by value, estimable qual., excellence, &c.; respect, esteem; note, eminence; account, impor., consideration; relation, reference (with *to*); notice†; matter deman. notice; prospect, object of sight†. H., &c. (v. i.) 90.

Regard', vt. To look tow. (i. e., on *or* upon); to observe, to notice with some particularity; to consid., hold, estimate; to value, to attend to with respect and estim., or as someth. of interest or impor.; to hold in resp., esteem, or affec.; to pay atten. to; to have resp. or relation to (as a point in debate); to keep or observe (as the Sabbath); to notice fav., or with acceptance (as prayer —scrip.). H., *regard'ing*, p.; *regard'ed*, pp.; *regard'er* (appr., an official inspector of a forest†—leg.), s.; *regard'able**† (observable; worthy of notice), a. (v. s.) 89.

‡ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. ¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. See p. 588. 577

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Regard'ant, -ănt, a. Looking beh., watching (her.); annexed to the manor or land (as a villein—feu. l.). [Fr.]

Regard'ful, -fŏol, a. 21. Taking notice; attentive; observant. H., *regard'fully*, 43, ad.; *regard'fulness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Regard'less, -lĕs, a. Unobservant; heedless, negligent, inattentive. H., *regard'lessly*, ad.; *regard'lessness*, s. 91.

Regather, -găth'-, vt.‖

Regatta, re-găt'-ă, s. A fête, us. periodical, in wh. boats and yachts contend for prizes; a rowing or sailing match bet. sev. competitors. (It.)

Regency, rē'-jĕn-se, s. 32, 43. Regentship; vicarious governm.; district or territory gov.; a collec. body intrusted with vicarious government. See *Regent*.

Regenerate, re-jĕn'-ĕr-ăte, a. 32. Regenerated; born again. H., *regen'ĕrat:ness*, *regen'eracy*, -ă-se *or* -ăs-e, s. (v. v.) 91.

Regen'erate, vt. To generate or prod. anew; to give new birth to; to renew and purify the heart by a change of the affections, through grace, to a Chr. life (theol.). H., *regen'ĕrating*, p., a.; *regen'ĕrated*, pp., a.; *regĕnĕra'tion* (act of; appr., new birth by grace—theol.), s. 89.

Regen'eratory, -ă-tŏr-e, -ăte-ŭr-e—K., s. 25. Renewing; tend. to reproduce or renovate.

Regent, rē'-jĕnt, a. 32. Ruling*; exerc. vicarious authority.

Re'gent, s. (*L., re'gentes*ᵖˡ.) Prim., a ruler or gov.; appr., one who is invested with vicarious auth.; one who governs dur. the absence, incapac., or minority of the rightful sov.; a resident A.M. or Dr. of a cert. standing, hav. pec. duties of instruc. and governm. (Oxf.; Camb.); the member of a corpor. body inves. with the superint. of the state colleges, schools, &c. (N. Y.). H., *re'gentship* (office, dign., or auth. of a r.; deputed auth. generally), *re'gency* (v. su.) s. 90.

Regerm'inate:—***Reget'***, 30; vi.‖ H., &c. 89.

Regest'†, -jĕst', s. A register.

Regible†, rĕj'-ĭ-bl, a. 32, 45. Governable.

Regicide, rej'-e-sīde, s. 32, 28. The murder or the murderer of a king or other sovereign.

Régime, rā-zhēmᶜ', s. 99. Mode of living; form of governm.; governm.; administration. (Fr.)

Regimen, rĕj'-e-mĕn, s. 32. Rule prescribed or fol.; system; orderly governm.; also that wh. is governed; governm., or words governed (gr.); rule of diet (med.).

Regiment, rĕj'-e-mĕnt, rĕj'-mĕnt†—K., s. 32. A body of soldiers cons. of a no. of 'companies' or 'troops' (us. 8 or 10) under the command of one colonel (mil.); governm., polity, rule, authority†.

Reg'iment† (v. s.), vt. To form into a r. or regiments. H., &c. 89.

Regimental, -mĕnt'-ăl, a. Of or rel. to a regiment; military. [mil. dress of a regiment.

Regiments'als, -ălz, s. pl. 35. The uniform or

Region, rē'-j'ŭn, s. 32, 45. Lit., a district ruled†; (in pres. use) a tract of land or of space indef., but us. extensive; a district, country, or territory; a part or div. of the body; fig., the inhabitants of a r. or country (scrip.); place, rank†.

Register, rĕj'-is-tĕr, s. 32. A wr. account or entry regul. kept; a record; the book cont. a r.; a list, a catalogue†; a registrarᵉˢ§; pop. and tech., that wh. regul. or adjusts (in var. appl.—); the lid, plate, or 'damper' of a stove or furnace; the sliding-board or air-stop of an organ; the inner part of a type-mould; a descrip. document issued to the captains of vessels bound on foreign voyages, as evid. of nationality (comm.); the corresp. of columns on the opp. sides of a sheet (typ.). H., *rē'gistarship*ᵉˢ§ (registrarship), s. 90.

Reg'ister (v. s.), vt. To record; to enrol; to enter or cause to be entered in a list or register. H., *rē'gistĕring* (rĕj'-), p., s.; *rē'gistĕred*, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Registrar, rĕj'-is-trăr, s. = *rē'gistrary*ᵉ, -e. 32, 34. The officer or person whose bus. is to write or keep a register. H., *rē'gistrarship* (his office), s. 90. [ser. in a regis-ter.

Registration, -trā'-shŭn, s. 36. The act of in-

Registry, rĕj'-is-tre, s. 32, 43. Registration, enrolment; place where a r. is kept; a series of facts recorded.

Regius, rē'-je-ŭs, a. Royal; founded or appointed by the king (as a professorship).

Règlement†, rĕg'-l-mĕnt, rŭ'-gl-mŏng—K., s. 99. Regulation; rule. (Fr.)

Reglet, rĕg'-lĕt, s. A flat mar. moulding, a fillet (arch.); a ledge of wood thicker than a 'lead', and used for a like purp. (typ.).

Reg'nant, -nănt, a. Reigning, exerc. regal auth.; ruling; predom.; prevalent. H., *reg'nancy*, -se (reign; predom.; &c.), s. 91.

Regorge', re- (also to disgorge*ᵉ*; to swallow eagerly*ᵉ*):—*Regrad'*‖ (also to retire, to step back†¶); vt., vi.:—*Regraft'*, vt.:—*Regrant'*, vt., s.‖ H., &c. 89.

Regrate, re-grāte', vt. To buy (provisions) and to sell (them) again in or near the same market or fair (leg.); to renovate (old hewn stone) by remov. the outer surf. (ma.); to offend, to shock†:—vi. To prac. regrating. H., *regrāt'ing*, p., s.; *regrāt'er* *or* *regrāt'or*, *Regreet'*ᵉ, vt., s.‖ [s.; &c. 89.

Regress, rē'-grĕs—K., Wa., We., -grĕs'—S., s. 64. Passage back; return; power of returning.

Regress', vi. To go back or backw.; to return to a former place or state.¶ H., *regression*, -grĕsh'-ŭn (retrogression), s.; &c. 89.

Regress'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Passing back; returning. H., *regress'ively*, 43, ad.; *regress'iveness*ᵗ (regression), s. 91.

Regret, re-grĕt', s. Pain of mind at someth. past; grief or sorrow caused by an untoward event or the consciousness of a fault; slight remorse; aversion, dislike†. H., *regret'ful*, *regret'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Regret', vt. To remember with sorrow; to grieve at; to lament; to be uneasy at†. H., *regrett'ing*, p.; *regrett'ed*, pp., a.†; &c. 89.

Regret'ful, -fŏol, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *regret'fully*, ad.; *regret'fulness*†, s.; &c. 91.

Regular, rĕg'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Conformable to rule, or to law, order, custom, estab. prac., or mode prescribed; in accor. with nature or art, or the ordin. form or course of things; normal; natural; consistent; consequential; usual, customary; governed by a r. or rules; steady or uniform in course or prac.; done, instit., initiated, or opened accor. to est. forms, discipline, or prac.; methodical,

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or a *second time*. ¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. See p. 588.

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orderly; systematic; periodical; pursued with uniformity or steadiness; straight (as a line); uniform (as motion); level, unbroken (as a road); hav. all the sides and angles equal (as a *figure*; v. i.), bounded by like, equal, and regular plane figures, of wh. the solid angles are all equal (as a *solid*; v. i.—geom.); bel. to the perman. army (mil.); bel. to a monas. order (Ro. Cath.; v. s.). H., *reg'ularly*, 43, ad.; *régular'ity*, -lt-e (state of being r.; agreeableness to rule, law, est. prac., &c.; method, certain order; steadiness; uniformity), s. 91.—*Reg'ular figures* = equilat. and equiangular polygons:—*reg'ular bódies* or *r. sólids* = Platonic bodies. (geom.)

Reg'ular, s. A soldier bel. to the perman. army (mil.); a member of any relig. order who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience (Ro. Cath.).

*Reg'ularize**, -lɪze, vt. 60. To render formal or official; to reduce to regularity or system. (Ld. Palm.) H., *reg'ularized**, pp.; *reg'ularíst**, s.; &c. 89.

Regulate, rĕg'-ū-lāte, vt. 90, 18. To rule or accordant with rule, method, or est. mode; to adjust; to put in good order; to subj. to rules or restric.; to dispose; to direct. H., *reg'ulating*, p., a.‡; *reg'ulated*, pp., a. (ch. comp.); *reg'ulator*, 25 (he or that; par. the part of a watch or other mach. wh. retards or accel. its motion), s.; *regulation*, -lā'-shŭn (act of; also a rule or order prescribed; method; effect of r.), s. 89.

Reg'ulative, -lv, a. 45. Regulating; tend. to regulate. [lic. (v. i.)

*Regúline**, rĕg'-ū-lĭn. -lɪne—K., a. 45. Metal-

Reg'ulize†, -lɪze, vt. 60. To reduce to the metallic state. H., *reg'úlizing*†, p.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Reg'ulus†, -lŭs, s. (pl., *reg'uluses*†, E.; *reg'úli*†, L.) Pure metal obt. by fusion (ch. app. to the brittle infer. m., as antimony, arsenic, bismuth, &c.—alch.).

Regurgitate, re-gŭr'-je-tāte, vt. 30-2. To throw or pour back (as from some place deep or hollow):—vi. To be thrown or poured back. H., *regur'gitating*, p., a.; *regur'gitated*, pp.; *regúrgita'tion*, 36 (act of), s. 89.

Rehabilitate, re-hă-bĭl'-e-tāte, vt. To reinstate; to restore to former rank, privil., or right. (can. l.; crim. l.) H., *rehabil'itating*, p.; *rehabil'itated*, pp.; *rehabilita'tion*, 36, [s. 89.

Rehear', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Rehearsal, -hĕrs'-ăl (v. v.), s. Recital; narration; repetition; appr., the recital, in private, of a mus. or dram. work, prev. to its pub. perform. or representation.

Rehearse, re-hĕrse', vt. 31, 35. To recite; to repeat; to tell, or narrate; appr., to recite or go through in private, for trial or improvem., bef. pub. repetition:—vi. To recite or repeat*‡ (ellip.). H., *rehéars'ing*, p.; *rehearsed*, -hĕrst', pp.; *rehears'er*, s.; *rehears'al*, s. (v. su.) 89.

*Reigle**, rē'-gl—K., S., rē'gl—We., J. & M., s. A cut or channel serv. for a guide. (tech.)

Reign, rāne, s. 45. Royal authority; supreme power; time dur. wh. a sovereign governs; kingdom, dominion; power, infl., prevalence. (v. v.)

Reign, vt. To rule† (—M.):—vi. To possess or exercise sov. power or auth.; to rule or gov., as a king, emperor, &c.; to hold supreme power; to be predom., to prevail; to have or to obt. uncontrolled dominion (scrip.). H., *reign'ing*, p., a.; *reigned*, rānd, pp.; *reign'er** (a ruler), s. 89. [89, 93.

Reille'mine, re-:—*Reille'minate*; vt.‖ H., &c.

Reimburse', vt. To refund; to repair loss or expense by an equiv.; to repay. H., *reimburs'ing*, p.; *reimbursed*, -bŭrst', pp.; *reimburs'er*, s.; *reimburs'ible**‡, a.; *reimburse'ment* (act of r.; repaym.; amount repaid), s. 89.

Reimplant':—*Reimportune'*:—*Reimpreg'nate*:—*Reimpress'*:—*Reimprint'*:—*Reimprison*, -prĭz'n; vt.‖ H., &c. 89, 92-3.

Rein, rāne, s. The part of a bridle wh. extends on either side from the horse's mouth to the rider's or driver's hand (man.); fig., the instr. or power of curbing or restraining (us. in the pl.); guidance, governm. (do.); license, unrestraint (do.; prec. by *the*). H., *rein'less* (fig., unrestrained, unchecked), a. 90.

Rein, vt. To gov. by a bridle or reins; fig., to restrain or control. H., *rein'ing*, p.; *reined*, [rānd, pp.

Reincur', re-, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Reindeer, rāne'-dēre, s. = *rein'-deer*. 92-3. A large species of deer inhab. the northern parts of Eur. and America.

Reinfect', re-:—*Reinfuse*, -fūze':—*Reingra'tiate*, -ah'shĭe:—*Reinhal'it*; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Reins, rānz *or* rānz, s. pl. The kidneys; h., the part over the k., the loins; fig., the inward parts, the heart (scrip.).

Reinsert':—*Reinspect'*:—*Reinspire'*:—*Reinspir'it*:—*Reinstal*, -stâwl':—*Reinstate'* (*reinstate'ment*, s.):—*Reinsure*, -sh'ōōr' (also to i. the same prop. a second time by other underwriters, &c.; h., *reinsúr'ance*, s.):—*Rein'tegrate** (to redintegrate):—*Reintér'rogate*:—*Reintroduce*, -dūse' (h., *reintrodúc'tion*, s.):—*Reinvest'date*:—*Reinvest'* (h., *reinvest'ment*, s.):—*Reinvest'igate*:—*Reinvig'orate*; vt.‖ H., &c. 89, 92-3.

Reis-effendi, rēse-ĕf-fĕn'-de, rēse—We., s. 99. The chancellor of the empire and minister of for. affairs. (Turkey.) [&c. 89.

Reisse, -ish'-'ōō, s. (also repeated l.), vt.‖ H.,

Reit†, rēte, s. Sedge; also sea-weed.

Reit'erate, vt. To repeat (the pfx being merely intensive); to say again that wh. has been already repeated; to repeat again and again. H., *reit'erated*, p., a.; &c.; 89. See *Re-*.

Reiters, rīte'-ĕrz, s. 35. The Germ. light cavalry of the 14 and 15 centuries. (eccl. hist.) [91.

Reit'erated, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *reit'eratedly*, ad.

Reject, re-jĕkt', vt. To throw away or aside (as any thing useless or vile); to cast off; to forsake; to refuse to receive, grant, or accept; to decline; to repel; to despise or renounce. H., *reject'ing*, p.; *reject'ed*, pp., a.; *reject'er*, s.; *reject'ible*‡, 45, a.; *rejection*, -jĕk'-shŭn (act), *reject'ment* (matter rejec.), s. (v. i.) 89. [rejected.

*Rejectamenta**, -jĕk-tă-mĕn'-tă, s. pl. Things

*Rejectaneous**, -tāne'-e-ŭs, -yŭs†—K., a. Rejected. [rejec. or refused.

Rejectitious†*, -tish'-'ŭs, a. That may be

Reject'ive, -tĭv *or* -jĕkt'-ĭv, a. 45. That rejects; tend. to reject.

Rejoice†, re-joyse', s. 22, 28. Act of rejoicing.

Rejoice', vt. To make joyful; to delight or gladden:—vi. To feel a high degree of joy

‡ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. See p. 586.

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and gladness; to be glad; to joy, exult, triumph. H., *rejoicing*, -joyse'-, p., a.; *rejoiced*, -joyst', pp.; *rejoi'cer*, s.; *rejoi'cing* (act; the expression, subj., or experience of joy), s. 89. [*ly*, ad. 91.

Rejoicing, -joyse'-ing, s. (v. v.) H., *rejoi'cing-Rejoin*, -joyn', vt. 22. To join again; to unite after sep.; to meet one again‖:—vi. To answer to a reply¶. H., &c. 89.

Rejoin'der, -dĕr, s. An answer to a reply; an answer or reply gen.†; the defendant's answer to a plaintiff's replication (leg.).

Rejoin'der†, vi. To make a reply.

Rejoin'dure†, -dūre, s. A rejoining.

Rejoint, -joynt' (to reunite joints; to fill up the j. of stones with fresh mortar—arch.), vt., vi.:—*Rejoi'll*† (shock, concus.), s.:—*Rejourn*†, -jŭrn' (to readjourn):—*Rejudge'*:—*Rejuvenate*[a], -jōō'-vē-, or *reju'venise*[a], -īze, 60 (to make young again); vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Rejuvenes'cent, -ĕnt (growing young again), a.:—*Rejuvenes'cence*, or *rejuvenes'cency*[a], s.‖

Rekin'dle, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Relais, rĕl-lā', s. 99. A walk of 4 or 5 feet wide, without the rampart, to keep falling earth, &c., from the ditch. (fort.) [Fr.]

Reland', vt., vi.‖¶ H., &c. 89.

Relapse, -lăpse', s. A sliding or falling back (par. into a former bad state, corpor., mor., or ment.); regression; a heretic wh. falls back into the error he has abjured (eccl. l.).

Relapse', vi. To slip or fall back; to return to a former state or prac. (par. of vice or error, or *from* a state of convalescence); to suffer a relapse (phys., mor., or ment.). H., *relaps'ing*, p.; *relapsed'*, pp.; *relaps'er*, s. 89.

Relate, re-lāte', vt. Lit., to bring back†; to give orally or in wr. the particulars of an event; to describe, narrate, recite, tell; to ally by conn. or kindred:—vi. To have reference or resp.; to refer (in ea. with *to*). H., *relāt'ing*, p.; *relāt'ed*, p., a. (v. l.); *relāt'er*, *relā'tor*, 25 (one who brings a 'quo warranto' information—leg.), s.; *relāt'ing*†, *relā'tion* (act, &c.; v. l.), s. 89.

Related, -lāte'-ĕd, a. Allied by kindred; conn. by blood or alliance (par. by consanguinity).

Relation, re-lā'-shŭn, s. 36. The act of rel.; recital of facts; narration; that wh. is related or told; respect, reference; mut. conn. bet. one thing and another as a subj. of the underst.; affinity, resemblance; conn. or alliance by birth or marriage, or by position or duty; kindred; consanguinity; a person related by blood or marriage, a relative; direct conformity of parts to a whole and to each other; analogy. H., *rela'tionship* (state of being related), s. 90.

Rela'tional, -ăl, a. Hav. rel. or kindred. H., *rela'tionally*, ad. 91.

Relative, rĕl'-ă-tĭv, a. 48. Hav. relation, respecting; not absolute or exis. by itself; considered as bel. to or resp. someth. else; incident to man in society (as 'rights' or 'duties'); closely connected[a]; particular, positive†. H., *rel'atively*, 43, ad.; *rel'ativeness*, s. 91.

Rel'ative, s. That wh. has rel. to someth. else; appr., a relation (strictly, by blood); a kinsman or kinswoman; a pronoun wh. relates to or repr. some other word or phrase called its 'antecedent' (gr.).

Relax†, re-lăks', s. 40. Relaxation.

Relax', vt. To make less tense or rigid, or less close or firm; to unbend; to slacken; to make less severe or rigorous; to remit; to mitigate; to prosecute less assiduously or labor. (as efforts); to ease, to divert; to relieve from close attention; to loosen, to open (as the bowels); to make languid; to reduce the tone of (med.):—vi. To abate in severity; to become less tense or rigid; to be mild or less restrained; to remit in close attention; &c. H., *relax'ing*, p., a.; *relaxed*, -lăkst', pp., a.; *relax'ĕdly*†, 45, a.; *relaxa'tion*, 36 (act; state; cessation of restraint; remis. or abatem. of rigour, or of atten. or appl.; &c.), s. 89.

Relax'ant[a], -ănt, a. = *relax'ative*, 45. Relaxing. H., (a) *relax'ant* or *relax'ative* (par. a med.), s. 91.

Relay, re-lā', s. Any thing laid up or kept in store or readiness (orig. app. to a supply of hounds, but now ch. to a s. of horses kept on the road to relieve others on a journey). H., *relay'*, s. 90. [89.

Relay':—*Release'* (also *s.*); vt.‖ H., &c. (v. i.)

Release, -lēse', s. 35. A releasing or setting free; liberation; discharge, acquittance; a conveyance of right or prop. in lands or tenements, a quit-claim (= *deed of release*—leg.; v. v.).

Release', vt. To set free, to set free from (in any sense, phys., mor., or ment., lit. or fig.); to liberate; to discharge from, to let go (as an oblig., or a claim); to discharge of a right, (par.) to relinq. a r. to lands or tenements by conveying it to another who has some r. or estate in poss. (leg.); to relax or loosen†. H., *relēas'ing*, p., s.†; *released'*, pp.; *releas'er*, s.; *releas'ible*, a.; *release'ment* (act of r.; release), s. 89.

Relegate†, rĕl'-e-gāte, vt. To banish. H., *relega'tion*[a], 36 (exile), s.; &c. 89. [tion†.

Relent, re-lĕnt', pp., a. Relented†:—s. Remis-

Relent', vt. To slacken, soften, remit†:—vi. To soften, to grow less hard, rigid, or severe (now ch. app., in a mor. sense, to the temper, &c.); to grow tender; to feel compassion; to melt or deliquesce[a]; to become less intense†. H., *relent'ing*, p., a., s.; *relent'ed*, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Relent'less, -lĕs, a. Unmoved by pity; destitute of tenderness or compassion; unrelenting; merciless; implacable; unremitted and disquieting[a] (as thought—M.). H., *relent'lessly*, 43, ad.; *relent'lessness*, s. 91.

Relessee', rē- :—*Relessor'*; s.‖

Relet', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Relevant, rĕl'-e-vănt, a. Prim., raising, relieving†; (in pres. use) pertinent, applicable, to the purpose (as an argum.); appropriate, apposite; related; sufficient to supp. the cause, conclusive (Sco. l.). H., *rel'evance*, -vănse, *rel'evancy*, -se, s. 91.

Relevation†, -vā'-shŭn, s. A raising up.

Reliable†, re-lī'-ăbl, a. 45. That may be relied on or trusted. H., *reli'ably*†, ad.; *reli'ableness*†, *reliability*†, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. (v. v.) 91.

Reli'ance, -ănse, s. 28. Trust; confidence; dependence. See *Rely*.

Relic, rĕl'-ĭk, s. That wh. is left after the loss or decay of the rest; the remains of a deceased person (us. in the pl.); the r. or the

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew* or *a second time*.

¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. See p. 886.

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garments, &c., of reputed saints (do.—Ro. Cath.); someth. form. bel. to and kept in memory of another. (v. i.)

Rel'icly†, -le, ad. In the manner of a relic.

Relict, rĕl'-ĭkt, s. A widow.

Relicted, re-lĭkt'-ĕd, a. Left bare (as land by the perman. retrocession of water.—leg.).

Relliction, -lĭk'-shŭn, s. Land left bare by water. (leg.; v. a.)

Relief, re-lēf', s. The act of relieving; removal or mitigation of any evil, grievance, or affliction.; that wh. relieves or mitigates; aid, succour; appr., a cert. fine or compos. paid by the heir of a tenant at the death of the ancestor (feu. l.); relievo (fine arts); redress, indemnification (leg.); release, replacement (as of a sentinel), also the person or party substituted (mil.).

Relieve, re-lēv', vt. Prim., to raise or lift up†; appr., to set free, wholly or partially, from any thing that is consid. to be an evil, or wh. pains the body or distresses the mind; to ease or alleviate; to remove, abate, lessen; to lighten; to afford assis. or support to; to aid, help, succour; to give relief or effect to, to set off by contrast (fine arts); to right or redress judic. (leg.); to release and replace (as from a post, station, or duty—mil.; nav.). H., *relievi'ing* (-lēv'-), p., a.; *relieved*, -lēvd', pp., a.‡; *relieve'r*‡, s.; *relieva'ble*‡, 45, s.; *relief'*, s.; &c. (v. su.) 89.

Relievo, re-lēv'-o or re-lē'-vo, s. 99. Relief; prominence; the projection of a figure or design from the ground or plane on wh. it is sculptured (the reverse of *intaglio*—arch.; sculp.); appar. prominence of figures (pa.). [It.] See *Alto-*, *Basso-*, *Mezzo-*.

Relight', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Religion, re-lĭj'-'ŭn, re-lĭd'-jŭn—Wa., s. 32, 45. Belief in God, in the revel. of his will to man, and in a state of reward or punishm. fol. the present life; h., virtue, as founded on godliness or piety; as distinct from *theol.*, godliness or piety in practice; as d. f. *virtue* or *mor.*, the sincere perform. of the duties we owe directly to God; any system of faith or worship (as disting. from other sys.); a relig. rite† (—M.). H., *relĭ''gionless*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Relĭ'gionary†, -dr-e, a. Rel. to r.

Relĭ''gionist, -ist, s. A busy talker on relig. subjects, with little depth of feeling; a sectarian bigot; a pharisee. H., *relĭ''gionism*, -ĭzm (his prac., &c.), s. 89.

Religious, re-lĭj'-'ŭs (v. su.), a. 32, 45. Of or rel. to religion; lov., reveren., and obeying God; disposed to the duties of r.; pious; godly; devout; teaching r.; cont. relig. matter (as a book); devotional; conformable to r. or to relig. rites; bound by vows to a monastic life (Ro. Cath.; h.—); strict, rigid, exact‡. H., *relĭ''giously* (-lĭj'-), 43, ad.; *relĭ''giousness* (qual. or state of being r.; sense of religion), *religiosĭ'ty*†, -o-sĭ'-(do.), s. 91.

Relĭ''gious†, s. One bound by monas. vows. (v. a.) [ing*:—s. One who relinquishes.

Relinquent, -ling'-kwĕnt (v. i.), a. Relinquishing.

Relinquish, re-ling'-kwĭsh, -lingk'-wĭsh—K., We., vt. 33, 45. To withdraw from; to leave without the inten. of resuming; to give up; to forbear; to leave or quit; to forsake. H., *relin''quishing*, p.; *relin''quished*, -kwĭsht, pp.; *relin''quisher*‡, s.‡ *relin''quishable*‡, a.; *relin''quishment* (act of), s. 89.

Reliquary, rĕl'-e-kwĕr-e, s. 32. A small chest or casket for relics.

Relique, rĕl'-ĭk, -ēk'—We., s. 99. A relic. (Fr.)

Reliquiæ, re-lĭk'-we-ē, s. pl. 99. Remains of the dead; organic remains (oryc.; pal.). [L.]

Relĭq'uidate, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Relish, rĕl'-ĭsh, s. Taste; appr., agreeable taste, pleasantness to the palate, piquancy; fig., delight in resp. to objects and pursuits, dispos. to taste or indulge in (us. fol. by *for*); power of perceiv. excellence (with *of* or *for*); zest, appetite; delight given by any thing; that wh. gives pleasure; the power of pleasing; a taste, a small quan. just perceptible†; someth. taken with food to increase or impart savouriness; a sauce, a condiment; cast, manner*.

Rel'ish, vt. To give a relish to; to like the taste of; to be gratified with the enjoym. or use of:—vi. To have an agreeable taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavour. H., *rel'ishing*, p., a.‡; *rel'ished*, -ĭsht, pp., a.‡; *rel'isher*† (a zest or r.), s.; *rel'ishable*‡ (gustable; savoury), a.; &c. (v. a.) 89.

Relive, rē-lĭv' (to recall to life†), vt., vi.:—*Beliv'ed*, a., vt.:—*Relocate'*:—*Relove*, -lŭv' (to l. in return†¶); vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [(v. su.)

Relocation, rēl-o-kā'-shŭn, s. A re-letting.

*Relu'cent**, re-, a. Throwing back light, (t. e.) shining; clear; pellucid.

Reluct†, re-lŭkt', vi. = *relucta'te*†. To resist; to strive or struggle against. H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Reluctant, re-lŭk'-tănt, a. Striving ag.; opposed in heart; unwilling; distmelined; feeling or acting with slight repugnance; averse. H., *reluc'tantly*, 42, ad.; *reluc'tance*, -tănse, *reluc'tancy*, -se, s. 91.

*Reluctation**, rēl-ŭk-tā'-shŭn, re-lŭk—K., We., s. Repugnance; resistance. (v. v.)

Relume, re-l'ōōma', vt. = *relumine*, -l'ōō'-mĭn. 12, 45. To rekindle; to light again.‖ H., *relum'ing*, *relu'mining*, p.; *relumed'*, *relumined'*, pp.

Rely, re-lī', vi. To rest on someth. (as the mind when satisf.; fol. by *on* or *upon*); to have full confidence in (do.); to rest, repose, depend. H., *rely'ing*, p.; *relied'*, pp.; *reli'er*, s.; *reli'dble*‡ (that may be r. on), a.; *reli'ance*, s. (v. su.) 89. [abode:—pl. (v. i.)

Remain†, re-mān', s. A relic; a corpse; also

Remain', vi. To continue in a place; to continue in the same place after others; to be left out of a greater quan. or number; to be left after; to continue unchanged, to endure; to be left; to continue for consid., appl., use, remembrance, &c.; to be left as not comprised; to abide, rest, tarry; to stay or wait; to last. (By the ellip. of the *pr.* it somet. appears active; and in the senses 'to wait*', 'to be left to*', is erron. given as a *vt.* by Jo. & We.) H., *remain'ing*, p., a.; *remained'*, pp. (v. i.) 89. [left.

Remain'der†*, -dĕr, s. Remaining; refuse;

Remain'der, s. That wh. is left, or wh. remains after the sep. and removal, or the passage of a part; the difference (arith.; alg.); a fut. estate in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, limited to arise after another estate in the same is determined (leg.); remnant, residue, rest; relic, corpse, remains†.

§ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. ¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. See p. 221.

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—*Remain'der-man* = one entitled to an estate in remainder. (leg.)

Remains, -mānz', s. pl. 35. That wh. is left (par., a dead body); residue; relics; remnants, leavings; remainder*.

Remake', vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Remand, re-mănd', -mănd—S., -mănd'—K., Wa., We., s. 9, 7. Act or power of remanding; state or period of being remanded. (v. v.)

Remand', vt. To call or send back; appr., to send back [a prisoner] to jail, with an order for his reappearance, for further exam., on some fut. day (leg.). H., *remand'ing*, p.; *remand'ed*, pp., a.‡; (a) *remand'ing*‡, *remand'ment*, s. 89.

Remanent†, rĕm'-ă-nĕnt, a. Remaining. H., *rem'anence**, *rem'anency**, -ee, s. 91.

Rem'anent†*, s. Remnant; remainder.

Remark, re-mārk', s. Notice, observation; (more par.) notice or observ. expr. in words or wr.; a comment. (v. v.)

Remark', vt. To take notice of, to observe; to expr. in words or in wr. what one thinks or sees; to utter (as remarks or observ.); to say; to disting., to mark†. H., *remark'ing*, p.; *remark'ed*, pp.; *remark'er*, s.; *remark'ăble*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Remark'able, -ăbl, a. 45. Observable; worthy of notice, or of par. n.; that may excite admir. or wonder; strange, unus., extraord.; notable; disting., famous, eminent. H., *remark'ably*, 42, ad.; *remark'ăbleness*, s. 91.

Remark', rē-, vt.:—*Remar'ry*, 26, vt., vi.:—*Remast'*:—*Remas'ticate*; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Remblai, rĕm'-blā, s. 99. The earth, &c., used to fill up a trench or ditch (opp. to *déblai*, or materials excav.—fort.); an embankment (ra. eng.). [Fr.]

Remble†, rĕm'bl, vt. 45. To move or remove.

Remediable, re-mē'-de-ăbl, a. 45. That may be remedied; curable. H., *reme'diably*, ad.; *reme'diableness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Reme'dial, -ăl, -mēdz'-yăl‡—K., a. = *reme'diate*†. 45. Afford. a remedy; tend. to remedy or remove. H., *reme'dially*, ad. 91.

Remediless, rĕm'-e-de-lĕs—K., Ja., Na., S., Wa., re-mēd'-e-lĕs—Jo., M., P., Sp., We., a. (v. s.) H., *rem'edilessly*, 42, ad.; *rem'edilessness*, s. 91.

Remedy, rĕm'-e-de, s. 42. Any medicine, appl., or par. treatm., that cures disease or restores health; h. also, that wh. counteracts or removes any evil, or repairs any loss or disaster; a cure, a restorative; counteraction; reparation; redress. (It is us. fol. by *for* or *in*; somet., by *against** or *to*†.) H., *rem'ediless*, a. (v. su. et i.) 90.

Rem'edy, vt. To cure, to heal*; to remove, counteract, or repair (as an evil, a mischief, an error, &c.). H., *rem'edying*, p.; *rem'edied*, -did, pp.

Remelt', vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [-dl, -did, pp.

Remember, re-mĕm'-bĕr, vt. 35. To have in the mind (an idea prev. bef. it) ready to recur to it, without effort, at will; to retain in the mind or memory; to recollect‡; to bear or keep in mind (as someth. to be attend. to); to preserve the memory of, to keep from oblivion; to remind‡; to meditate on (scrip.); to bear in mind with esteem or rever., with favour, care, and regard, or with some ulterior inten. (do.); to celebrate, to confide or trust in, to obey, to observe or keep sacred, to exercise, &c. (do.). H., *remem'bering*, p.; *remem'bered*, -bĕrd, pp., a. (th in comp.); *remem'berer*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Remem'brance, -brănse, s. 28. The act or power of remembering; mental retention; memory; reminiscence‡; recollection‡; revival of an idea; transmission of a fact from one to another; account preserved; memorial; a token by wh. one is kept in the memory; notice of someth. absent; limit of time within wh. any thing can be rememb.; honourable memory*; a memo.†; admonition‡.

Remem'brancer, -brănse-ĕr, s. One who reminds; appr., one of two officers of the Co. of Exchequ.; a recorder; a souvenir, a memorial or memento†.

Remem'orate†, vt. To remember.‖ H., *rememora'tion*†, 36, s.; &c. 89. [To thank.

Remer'cie†, -se, vt. = *remer'cy*† (-mĕr'—K.).

Remiges, rĕm'-e-jēz, s. pl. 98. (sing., *re'mex*.) Lit., rowers; appr., the quill feathers of the wing (orn.). [L.]

*Remigrate**, re-mī'-grāte—We., rĕm'-e—K., S., Wa., vi. To remove back again, to return (as after migration).¶ H., &c. 89.

Remind, re-mīnd', vt. 14. To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance of; to bring to notice or consideration. H., *remind'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [remind.

Remind'ful†, -fŏol, a. 21. Tend. or careful to

Reminiscence, rĕm-e-nĭs'-ĕnse, -ĭn-ĭs'—K., s. 28. = *reminis'cency**, -ĕn-se. The recurrence to the mind of past ideas or impres., either spontan. or with little effort; recollection‡; that wh. is recollected or rememb. (as an incid. or event long past), or a relation or record of it (som. in the pl.—liter.).

*Reminis'cent**, -ĕnt, a. One who recollects and records past events.

Reminiscential, -ĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 36. Of or rel. to reminiscence or recollection.

Remiped, rĕm'-e-pĕd, s. An animal hav. feet that serve as oars. (entom.; mal.)

Remise, re-mīz', vt. 35. To give or grant back; to release a claim; to resign and surren. by deed (leg.). H., *remis'ing* (-mīz'—), p.; *remised*, -mīzd', pp., a. 89.

Remiss, re-mĭs', a. 35. Not atten. to duty, bus., or engagements, or not duly or in due time; not punctual; slack, slow, dilatory; slothful; negligent; relaxed, not vigorous or intense. H., *remiss'ly*, ad.; *remiss'ness*, s. 91. [or forgiven.

Remis'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. That may be remitted

Remission, re-mish'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of remitting; abatement; dimin. or cessation of intenseness or severity, or the period dur. wh. this occurs; release; forgiveness, pardon; a tempor. subsidence of the viol. of a disease (med.). See *Remit*.

Remis'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Remitting; forgiving.

Remit, re-mĭt', vt. Lit., to send back, to relax; to lessen in intensity or viol.; to forego or surrender the right of punishm. (either wholly or in part); to forgive; to send (as money, bills, &c.) to some person at a distance; to transmit; to resign*; to refer*; to send back again in custody* (as a pris.); to restore†:—vi. To slacken; to grow less intense, severe, or viol.; to be remittent (as a disease). H., *remitt'ing*, p.; *remitt'ed*, pp.; *remitt'er*, s.; *remitt'ing* (act of), *remit'-*

‡ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. ¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. See p. 666.

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remit' (act of r. to custody; forgiveness, pardon*), **remit'al** (a remitting; surrender), s.; &c. (v. t.) 89.

Remittance, -ănse, s. 28. The transmission of money, bills, &c., to a distant place; also the sum or thing remitted.

Remittent, -ĕnt, a. Hav. alternate increase and remission; hav. a decided relaxation of viol. or intensity dur. the twenty-four hours, but without entirely leav. the patient (path.):—s. A remittent fever.

Remnant†, rĕm'-nănt, a. Remaining.

Rem'nant, s. That wh. is left; residue; remainder; appr., the rem. portion of a piece of cloth, silk, ribbon, &c., next the fag-end.

Remod'el, re-, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Remollient, -yĕnt, a. 45. Emollient (q. v.).

Remonstrance, re-mŏn'-strănse, s. Expostulation; strong repr. ag. a meas. or act; reasons urged in opp.; argumentative reproof; remonstration; show, discovery†; the plate of silver or gold within wh. the host is placed for exhib. to the congreg. (Ro. Cath.).

Remon'strant, -strănt, a. Expostulatory:—s. One who remonstrates; appr., an Arminian.

Remon'strate, -strāt, vt. To shew by remonstrance*:—vi. To urge strong reasons ag. any act, meas., or proceed.; to expostulate; to make a strong representation. H., *remon'strating*, p., a.; *remon'strated*, pp.; (a) *remon'strant* (v. su.), *remon'strator*, 25, s.; *remonstration*, rĕm-ŏn-strā'-shŭn (re-mŏn— K., We.; act &c. ; remonstrance), s. 89.

Remora, rĕm'-o-rā, s. Delay, obstacle†; the sucking-fish (Medit.). [punction; remorse.

Remordency, re-mord'-ĕn-se, s. 26, 43. Com-

Remorse, re-morse', -mōrse'—K., Na., P., s. 26, 16. The pain or anguish excited by guilt; compunction of conscience; compassion, pity†: H., *remorsed*† (feeling r.), *remorse'ful*, *remorse'less* (unpitying; relentless; cruel†), &c., a. (v. i.) 90. [*fully*, 43, ad.; &c. 91.

Remorse'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *remorse'fully*, 43, ad.; *remorse'fulness*, s. 91.

Remorse'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *remorse'lessly*, 43, ad.; *remorse'lessness*, s. 91.

Remote, re-mōte', a. Distant (in any sense, lit. or fig.); far, being far off, removed; not near; not imm.; primary, not proximate (as a cause); foreign, not agreeing; slight, inconsid.; abstracted*. H., *remote'ly*, 43, ad.; *remote'ness* (distance, phys. or mor., lit. or fig.), s. 91. [being removed.

Remo'tion†, s. The act of removing; state of

Remould, -mōld' :—*Remount*, -mownt' :—*Remove*, rē-mōōv' (v. t.); vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Removable, re-mōōv'-ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *removability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s.; &c. 91.

Remove, re-mōōv', s. 20. Change of place; translation of one to the place of another; removal (act or state); act of mov. at chess, &c.; a step in any scale of gradation; a small distance; any distance indef.; a dish to be changed, while the rest of the course remains (cook.; &c.); the act of changing a horse's shoes to diff. feet (far.); susceptibility of removal†.

Remove', vt. To cause to change place; to put from its place; to take or put away from; to place at a distance; to displace (as from an office); to carry (as from one court to another—leg.); fig., to take from the present state of being:—vi. To change place (in any manner); to go from one place to another; to change the place of residence. H., *remōv'ing* (-mōōv'-), p.; *removed'* (v. t.), pp., a.; *remōv'er**, s.; *remōv'ible* (v. su.), a.; (a) *remōv'ing*, *removal*, -mōōv'-ăl (act of r.; state of being r.; displacem.; change of place or resid.; act of putting an end to; &c.), s. 89.

Removed, -mōōvd', a. Remote, distant; distinct, sep. from others. H., *removedness*, -mōōv'-ĕd-nĕs, s.; &c. 91.

Remu'nerable†, -ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *remunerability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s.; &c. 91.

Remunerate, re-mū'-nĕr-āte, vt. 18. To render an equiv. for any act, service, loss, expense, &c.; to reward or recompense; to repay or requite; to reimburse. H., *remu'nĕrating*, p., a. (remunerative*†); *remu'nĕrated*, pp.; *remuneration*, -ā'-shŭn (act; also the equiv. given; reward; compensation), s. 89.

Remu'nerative, -ā-tĭv, -ā—K., a. = *remu'neratory**, -ā-tŏr-e (-ā—K., S.). 45, 25. Rewarding; exercised in r.; that bestows or returns proper recompense or remuneration (as

Remur'mur, vt., vi.‖¶ H., &c. 89. [labour).

Renal, rē'-năl, a. Pert. to the kidneys or reins.

Renard, rĕn'-ărd, s. A fox. († or poet.)

Renascent, re-năs'-ĕnt, a. 28. Springing or rising into being again; reproduced.‖ H., *renas'cency*, -ĕn-se, s. 91.

Renas'cible, -ĭbl, a. 45. That may spring again into being; reproducible.

Renav'igate, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Rencounter, rĕn-kownt'-ĕr, s. = *rencontre*, rŏn-kŏng'tr, Fr. 99. Clash, collision; an encounter; a casual or sud. contest, action, or engagem.; personal opp. or combat.

Rencoun'ter*, vt. To meet unexpec. (friendly or hostilely); to attack hand to hand:—vi. To meet an enemy unexpec.; to clash; to skirmish with another; to fight h. to hand. H., *rencount'ering**, p.; *rencount'ered**, pp.

Rend, rĕnd, vt. To tear; to force asunder; to separate or part with viol.; to forcibly div. or fracture. H., *rend'ing*, p.; *rĕnt*, prt., pp.; (a) *rend'er*, s. 89. [a paym. of rent.

Render†, rĕn'-dĕr, s. A surrender; a recital;

Ren'der, vt. To return, to pay back (as good for evil); to inflict (as retribution); to give on demand; to give in or deliv.† (as an account); to assign (as a reason); to make or cause to be or to appear, to invest with qualities; to translate; to give; to surrender; to afford, to give for use or benefit (as assis.); to lay the first coat of plaster on brick or stone-work (arch.); to melt down and clarify (as tallow—tech.); to repr., to exhibit†:—vi. To shew†; to give an account†. H., *ren'dĕring*, p.; *ren'dĕred*, -dĕrd, pp.; *ren'dĕrer*, s.; *ren'dĕrable*†, a.; *ren'dĕring* (act†; version, translation; first coat of plaster on brick or stone-work—arch.; v. su.), s. 89.

Rendezvous, rĕn'-de-vōō—S., Wa., Wo., rŏn'—K., -vōōz'—Ja., Wa., rĕn'—J. & M., P., s. 99. An appointed place of meeting or assemb. (par. for troops or ships); a place for enlistm. (R.N.); an assembly, a meeting*. (Fr.)

Ren'dezvous, vt. To bring tog. at a par. place:—vi. To assemble or meet at any appointed place. H., *ren'dezvousing*†, -de-vōō-ing, p.; *ren'dezvoused*†, -de-vōōd, pp.

† &c., equiv. to again, anew, or a second time. ¶ &c., equiv. to back, backward, in return, &c. See p. 582

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***Rendible**, rĕn'-dĭbl, a. 45. Renderable.
Rendition, -dĭsh'-ŭn, s. The act of surrendering*; translation†.
Renegade, rĕn'-e-gād*e*, s. = *renega'do*, -do, Sp. 99. An apostate; a deserter; a vagabond.
Renege†, re-nēj*e'*, -nēg*'*—K., Wa., vt., vi. To *Renerve'*, vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [deny; to disown.
Renew, re-nū', vt. 18. To renovate; to restore to the former state; to re-establish, to confirm; to make again; to repeat, to put again in act; to revive (as glories); to begin again (as a course); to inspirit, to invigorate; to make anew, to transform to new life (theo.). H., *renew'ing*, p., a.; *renewed'* (v. i.), pp., a.; *renew'er*†, s.; *renew'ăble*, 45, a.; *renew'ing*†, *renew'al*, -ŭl (act of r.; renovation; repetition; &c.), s. 89.
Renewed, -nūd*e'*, a. (v. v.) H., *renew'edly*†, -ĕd-le, ad.; *renew'ednes*†, s. 91.
Reniform, rĕn'-e-form, a. 26. Kidney-shaped.
Renitent, re-nĭ'-tĕnt—A., Bu., E., Ja., Jo. (3d ed., fo.), K., Ke., S., Sh., Wa., rĕn'-e-tĕnt—Jo. (6 ed., 4to.), P., We., s. Resis. pressure, or the effect of it; acting ag. impulse by elastic force. H., *renit'ence*, -tĕnse, *renit'ency*, -se, s. 91. [*ren'itence*, &c., s. 91.
Renitent, rĕn'-e-tĕnt, a. Bright; shining. H.,
Rennet, rĕn'-ĕt, s. The prep. inner membrane of a calf's stomach (used to coagulate milk); also a sweet var. of apple (= *reinette*, -ĕt-ing). [pounding at 'cards'.
Renounce, re-nownsʼ, s. 23, 26. Act of re-
Renounce', vt. Lit., to declare off; h., to refuse to own or acknowl.; to abnegate; to disavow, disown, disclaim; to break off from conn. with (as the world); to cast off; to quit on oath, to abjure:—vi. To declare a renunciation*; not to follow suit when it can be done (cards). *Renoun'cing* (-nowns'-), p., a.; *renounced*, -nownstʼ, pp.; *renoun"cer*, s.; (a) *renoun"cing*†, *renounce'ment* (renunciation), s. 89.
Renovate, rĕn'-o-vāt*e*, vt. To make new; to restore to the first state, or to one rea. it, after decay, wear, or injury; to renew. H., *ren'ovating*, p., a.; *ren'ovated*, pp., a.; *ren'ovātor*, 25 (he or that), s.; *renova'tion*, 26 (act; state), s. 89.
Renown, re-nown', s. 23. Exalted reputation widely spread; fame; celebrity. H., *renown'less*, a. 90.
Renown't, vt. To make famous. (v. i.)
Renowned, -nownd', a. Hav. renown; disting., famous, celebrated. H., *renown'edly*, -ĕd-le (-nownd'-le—S.), ad. 91.
Rent, rĕnt, pp. See *Rend*.
Rent, s. A tear; an opening or breach caused by rending; a fissure; a disrupture; a dilaceration; a schism. (v. i.)
Rent, s. Revenue; yearly income, annual paym.; appr., that wh. is paid for any thing held of another; the sum paid yearly by an occupier, tenant, or lessee, to a landlord (pol. ec.); a 'cert. profit issuing yearly out of lands and tenements corporeal' (leg.). H., *rent'ed* (hav. a r.; us. comp.), a. 90. Among the comp. are—*rent'-charge* (a yearly charge reserved upon an estate otherwise sold), *rent'-roll* (a rental; a sched. of r.), *rent'-seek* (r. reserved by deed without a clause of distress), *rent'-service* (r. hav. some incident of feu. s. conn. with it), &c., s.
Rent, vt. To rend†*:—vi. To rent†. (v. i.)
Rent, vt. To hold or occupy by paying rent (as a tenant); also to lease or let for a rent:—vi. To be leased or let for rent. H., *rent'ing*, p.; *rent'ed*, pp., a.; *rent'er*, s.; *rent'-dble*†, a.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 89. See *Rend*.
Rent'age†, -āj*e*, s. 45. Rent.
Rent'al, -ăl, s. A schedule, list, or account of rents; rents collec. (as of an estate).
Rente, rĕnt, rŏn*g't*—Anglo-Fr., s. 99. Rent, yearly income:—pl. Funds, shares, pub. stocks. (Fr.)
Renter, rĕn'-tĕr, vt. To fine-draw; to work new warp into, and on this to restore the orig. pattern (tap.). H., *ren'tering*, p.; *ren'tered*, pp., a.†, s.; *ren'terer*, s. 89.
Rentier, rŏn-te-ā', *rāa*—We., s. (f., *rentière*, -ārʼ.) 99. One who has a fixed income (as from land or stocks); a proprietor. (Fr.)
Renuent, rē'-ū-ĕnt, a. 18. Drawing back; denying; appr., den. a pair of muscles that d. b. the head for nodding (anat.).
Renu'merate (to recount), vt.‖ H., &c. 89.
Renunciation, re-nŭn-se-ā'-shŭn, -she-ā'—P., S., Wa., s. 28, 36. The act of renouncing (q. v.). (her.).
Renverse, rĕn-vĕrs*e'*, a. Reverse; inverted
Renverse', vt. To reverse (as a shield—her.). H., *renverse'ment**, s.; &c. 89.
Reobtain', re-:—*Reöp'en*:—*Reoppose*, -pōz':—*Reord'ain*':—*Reor'der*:—*Reor'ganize*, 60:—*Repacify*, -pă'-e-fī:—*Repeak'*:—*Repair*, rē- (v. i.); vt.‖ H., &c. 89.
Repair, re-pārʼ, s. Restoration after injury, dilapidation, &c.; supply of loss; reparation; (from another root) act of betaking one's self to any place*; abode, haunt, resort†. (v. v.)
Repair', vt. To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, or dilapidation; to fill up anew; to stand in the place of someth. lost; to make amends for (as an injury) by an equiv.; to retrieve†; to recover†:—vi. (from another root) To go (*to*); to betake one's self; to resort. H., *repair'ing*, p.; *repaired*, -pārdʼ, pp., a.; *repair'er*, s.; *repair'ăble*†, (reparable), a.; *repair'ing*†, *repair'ment** (repair; reparation), s. 89.
Repandous, re-pănd'-ŭs, a. = *repand'**. Bent or curved backw. or upward*; hav. an uneven, slightly sinuous margin. (bot.)
Reparable, rĕp'-a-rĭbl, rē-pʼ-ăr—Wa., s. 45. That may be repaired, amended, or retrieved; restorable. H., *rep'arably*, 43, ad.; *rep'arableness**, *reparability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.
Reparation, rĕp-a-rā'-shŭn, s. The act of repairing; supply of what is wasted; indemnification for loss or damage; compensation; satisf. for injury; repair; amends.
Reparative, re-părʼ-a-tĭv, rēp'-a-rāt*e*-ĭv—K., s. 26, 45. That repairs; that amends defects or makes good. [amends, &c.
Repar'ative (v. s.), s. That wh. repairs,
Repartee, rĕp-ar-tēʼ, rēp'—K., s. A smart, ready, and witty reply.
Reparties'†, vi. To make or utter repartees.
Repass', vt.‖¶ H., &c. 89.
Repast, re-păstʼ, -pâstʼ—K., We., s. 9, 7. The act of taking food, or the food taken; a meal; food, victuals.
Repast'†, vt. To feed; to feast.
Repast'ure†, -ūr*e*, s. Food; entertainment.

‖ Re-, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. ¶ Re-, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. (See p. 563.)

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Repa'triate†, -tre-āte, vt. To restore to one's country.

Repay, re-pā', vt. To pay back (as money); to make return or requital (good or bad); to pay back to, to give an equiv. (as for kindness or injury); to reimburse; to recompense, reward, requite; to pay again.¶‖ H., &c. 89. [tion; abrogation. (v. v.)

Repeal, re-pēl', s. Recall from exile†; revoca-

Repeal', vt. To recall†; to make void by an authoritative act (as a deed, law, or statute); to abolish, abrogate, cancel, revoke. H., *repeal'ing*, p.; *repealed*, -pēeld', pp.; *repeal'er* (one who r.; appr., one who desires or agitates the r. of some impor. law or union —pol.), s.; *repeal'able*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Repeal'able, -ābl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *repeal'ably*†, ad.; *repeal'ableness, repealabil'ity*, -it-e, s. 91.

Repeat, re-pēte', s. Repetition*; a mark or sign direc. the r. of a part (mus.).

Repeat', vt. To do, make, try, use, or utter again; to iterate; to quote or say from memory; to recite; to rehearse:—vi. To prac. reciting*†, to strike the hours (as a watch, at will); to recur (as a repetend). H., *repeat'ing*, p., a.; *repeat'ed*, pp., a.; *repeat'er* (appr., a watch that r.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.—*Repeat'ing-circle* = an instr. for asscr. the angular dist. of two obj., by taking repeated meas. on the limb of a grad. circle. See *Repetition*.

Repeat'ed, -ēd, a. Done, made, or spoken again, or (more us.) a. and a. indef.; frequent. (v. v.) H., *repeat'edly* (many times; often; frequently), ad. 91. [back; return.

Repedation†, rep-e-dā'-shūn, s. A stepping

Repel, re-pēl', vt. To drive back; to repulse; to resist effectually; to reject or refuse†:—vi. To act with repulsive force; to check, disperse, or drive inw. (as humour or disease—med.). H., *repell'ing*, p., a.; *repelled'*, pp.; *repell'er* (he or that wh.; v. i.), s. 89. [to repel. H., *repell'ency*, -ēn-se, s. 91.

Repell'ent, -ēnt, a. Driving back; able or tend. *Repell'ent*, s. A resolvent or discutient. (med.)

Repent, rē'-pēnt, a. Creeping. (bot.; zool.)

Repent, re-pēnt', vt. To remember with sorrow (comet. with a recip. pro.*):—vi. To feel regret or sorrow on account of someth. one has done or left undone; to change the mind in conseq. of the inconven. or injury resul. from past conduct; to feel such sorrow for sin as prod. amendm. of life (theol.); fig., to will a change in the course of his providence (app. to God—scrip.). H., *repent'ing*, p., a.; *repent'ed*, pp.; *repent'er**, s.; *repent'ing*† (act of—scrip.; v. i.), s. 89.

Repent'ant, -ānt, a. Sorrowful on account of past deeds, words, or omissions; s. for sin; expr. or shewing sorrow for sin. H., *repent'antly*, 49, ad.; *repent'ance*, -ānse (state of being r.; appr., sorrow for sin prod. newness of life—theol.; penitence; contrition), *Repent'ant*, s. A penitent. [s. 91.

Repeople‖, -pē'pl:—*Repercuss'* (to beat or drive back¶); vt. H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Repercussion, -kūsh'-ūn, s. 35. A driving back (par. app. to sound); reverberation; freq. repetition of the same sound (mus.).

Reperc'ussive, -kūs'-iv, a. 35, 45. Driving or send. back; caus. to reverberate; driven back, reverberated*; repellent†. (v. v.)

Reperuss'ion†, s. A repellent. (med.)

*Repertitious**, rēp-ēr-tish'-'ūs, a. 36. Found; gained by finding.

Repertory, rēp'-ēr-tōr-e, -to-re—P., We., s. 25. A place where things are so arr. as to be easily found; a treasury; a magazine; a commonplace-book; &c.

Repetend, rēp'-e-tēnd—Br., K., -tēnd'—S., We., s. That part of a 'circulating' or 'repeating decimal' wh. recurs continually.

Repetition, rēp-e-tish'-ūn, s. 36. The act of repeating; iteration; recital, rehearsal; reiteration (rhet.).

Repeti'tional, -āl, a. = *repeti'tionary**, -ēr-e; *repetitious**, -tish'-'ūs. 25, 36. Repeating; cont. repetition.

Repine, re-pīne', vi. To fret or vex one's self, to feel inw. discontent (fol. by *at* or *against*); to murmur (do.); to envy. H., *repin'ing*, p., a. (disposed to murmur or complain; v. i.); *repined'*, pp.; *repin'er*, s.; *repin'ing* (act of), s. 89.

Repi'ningly, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *repin'ingly*, ad. 91.

Replace, re-plāse', vt. 28. To put again in the former place; to put in a new p.; to repay or refund; to put a competent substitute in the place of another displaced or lost; to take the place of (as when one or more planes appear in lieu of edges or angles—crys.; min.). H., *replacing*, -plās'-ing, p.; *replaced'*, pp., a.; *replā'cer**, s.; *replace'ment*, s. 89. [(also vi.); vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Replait, -plāte':—*Replant'*:—*Replead*, -plēde'

Replead'er, -ēr, s. A second pleading; power of p. again‖. (leg.)

Replenish, re-plēn'-ish, vt. To fill; to stock with numbers or abun.; to finish or complete†:—vi. To recover former fulness*. H., *replen'ishing*, p.; *replen'ished*, -isht, pp., a.; *replen'isher*, s.; *replen'ishment*, s. 89.

Replete, re-plēte', s. Full; completely filled. H., *replete'ness*†, s. 91.

Repletion, -plē'-shūn, s. State of being replete; superabun. fulness; plethora (med.).

Repletive, -plēte'-iv, a. = *reple'tory**, -tōr-e. 45, 25. Making full; tend. to fill or replenish. H., *replēte'tively**, ad. 91.

Replevin, re-plēv'-in, s. An action in wh. the plaintiff seeks the recov. of goods illeg. distrained; also the act of replevying, or the writ under wh. it is done. (leg.)

Replev'in, vt. To replevy.

*Replev'inable**, -e-ābl, a. 45. Repleviable.

Replevy, re-plēv'-e, vt. To take back by replevin, upon giv. secur. to try the rights of distraint at law; to bail. H., *replev'ying*, p.; *replev'ied*, pp., a.†; *replev'iable*, 45, a.; &c. (v. su.) 89. [—s. A repetition (mus.).

Replicate, rēp'-le-kāte, a. Folded back (bot.):

Replication, -kā'-shūn, s. Reply (as to a statem.); the plaintiff's answer to defendant's plea (leg.); repercussion of sound†.

Reply, re-plī', s. 43. That wh. is said or wr. in return to someth. said or wr. by another; an answer, response, rejoinder; a book, pamphlet, or article in answer to another.

Reply', vt. Lit., to fold back†; appr., to return for an answer:—vi. To make a return in words or wr. to someth. said or wr. by another; to answer; to respond; to rejoin; to make answer to a defendant's plea (leg.). H., *reply'ing*, p., a.†; *replied'*, pp.; *repli'er*, *Repol'ish*, vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [s. (v. su.), 89.

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. ¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. See p. 588.

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Report, re-pōrt', s. 16. A statem. circulated, com. fame, rumour; repute, pub. character; that wh. is noised about resp. any thing; account, return, relation; recital, narrative†; appr., a statem. (verbal or wr.) of facts, events, or proc., or of any thing said or done, given in reply to inquiry, or for either special or pub. information (par. of a jud. decision or law case, proc. of a pub. meeting or a legis. assembly, pol. speeches, &c.); an offic. statem. of facts or partic. (verbal or wr.; par. one prep. for a superior in auth.); sound, a loud and sud. noise, repercussion.

Report', vt. To bear or bring back (as an answer, or a statem. of proc., par., or results); to give an account of; to circulate pub., to rumour; to give (as an offic. or formal account or statem.; v. s.); to repute (ch. in the passive voice); to rebound† :—vi. To make a statem. of facts. H., *report'ing*, p., a.; *report'ed*, pp., a.; *report'er* (appr., one who r. the proc. of co. of law, legis. or other pub. bodies, &c., par. for a newspaper), s.; *report'ible*† (also fit to be r.), a.; *report'ing* (act, art, or prof.), s. 89.

Report'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *report'ingly*[a], ad. 91.

Repose, re-pōz', s. 35. A lying at rest; state of sleep; rest, quiet, tranquillity; cause of rest; recumbency; fig., rest of mind, mental quietude or easiness; reliance; that kind of harmony or arr. of a subj. wh. at once affords a point of rest and satisf. to the eye (opp. to scattering, div., agit., or glare—fine arts); a pause (poet.).

Repose', vt. To lay at rest; to reposit; fig., to lay or put the mind at rest in; to place in confidence or trust (with *on* or *in*) :—vi. To be at rest, to sleep (lit. or fig.); to rest in confidence, to rely (fol. by *on*); to be recumbent or supported; to recline. H., *repōs'ing* (-pōz'-), p., a.‡; *reposed'* (v. i.), pp.; *reposal*, -pōz'-ăl (act of), *repōs'ance*† (reliance), *repo'sure*†, -zh'ōōr (reposal), s. 84.

Reposed, -pōzd', pp. (v. v.) H., *reposedly*, -pōz'-ĕd-le, ad.; *repōs'edness*, s. 91.

Reposit[b], re-pŏz'-ĭt, s. 35. That wh. is repositeđ; state or period of being r.; a repository.

Reposit, -pŏz'-, vt. = *repos'ite*[c]. To lay up; to lodge (as for safety or preser.); to replace†. H., *repos'iting* (-pŏz'-), p.; *repos'ited*, pp.; *reposition*, rēp-o-zĭsh'-ŭn (re-po —K., S., Wa., We.; act of; v. i.), s. 89.

Repository, re-pŏz'-ĭt-ŏr-e, -e-tŭr-e—S., Wa., s. 35, 25. A place where things are repositeđ (par. for comm. or mil. purp.); a depository†. [&c. 89.

Repossess, -pŏs-zĕs' :—*Repour*, -pōr' ; vt.‖ H.,

Reprehend, rĕp-re-hĕnd', vt. 31. To admin. reproof or censure to (as persons); to pass censure upon (as actions); to chide, rebuke, reprove; to blame or censure; to accuse[a] (as *of* a fault); to detect of fallacy†. H., *reprehend'ing*, p.; *reprehend'ed*, pp.; *reprehend'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Reprehensible, -hĕn'-sĭbl, (*or*) -hĕns'-ĭbl—K., a. 45. Deserv. reproof or censure; blamable; culpable. H., *rĕprehĕn'sibly*, 43, ad.; *reprehen'sibleness*, s. 91. [open blame.

Reprehen'sion, -shŭn, s. 35. Reproof; censure;

Reprehen'sive, -sĭv, a. = *rĕprehen'sory*, -sŏr-e. 45, 25. Cont. reproof or censure; given in reproof.

Represent, rĕ-pre-zĕnt', vt.‖

Represent, rĕp-re-zĕnt', vt. 35. To shew or exh. by resemblance, or as if the thing exh. were present; fig., to describe, to place bef. the mind in words; to perform, to shew by words and action (as a play or drama); to personate, to act the charac. of (another in a play); to supply the place of, to act as a substitute for; to stand for vicariously; to shew by modest argum. or statem. of facts; to stand in the place of (as heir—leg.). H., *rĕpresent'ing* (-zĕnt'-), p.; *rĕpresent'ed*, pp., a.; *rĕpresent'er* (a representative†), s.; *rĕpresent'ible*, 45, a.; *rĕpresent'ment* (representation, image or idea exh. the likeness of someth.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Represent'ant†, -ănt, s. Representative :—a. A representative. H., *rĕpresent'ancy*† (representation), s. 91.

Representation, rĕp-re-zĕn-tā'-shŭn, s. 35-6. The act of repr., descr., or shewing; that wh. exh. by resemblance or delineation (as an image, picture, or statue; a map, plan, &c.); likeness; portraiture; verbal description, argum. or facts set forth; respectful declar.; performance, exh.; bus. or part performed by a representative (pol.; &c.); state or man. of being represented (do.); representatives collec. (do.); the transference to a plane of the lines forming a solid mass, or the appearance of an obj. to the eye (fine arts); &c. (v. v.)

Representative, rĕp-re-zĕnt'-ă-tĭv, a. 35, 45. Exhib. a similitude; bearing the charac. or power of another. H., *representatively*, 43, ad.; *representativeness*, s. 91.

Represent'ative, s. One who exh. the likeness of another; that by wh. any thing is exh. or shewn; one who repr. another or others (par. a constituency—pol., legis.); a delegate, deputy, or M.P.; a commercial traveller (comm.); an heir (leg.).

Repress, re-prĕs', vt. To put or keep down (as insubor. or mutiny); to check, crush, subdue, or restrain. H., *repress'ing*, p.; *repressed'*, -prĕst', pp., a.; *repress'er*, s.; *repress'ible*, a.; *repress'*† (repression), *repression*, -prĕsh'-ŭn, s. (v. i.) 89. [ad. 91.

Repress'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *repress'ibly*,

Repress'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Tend. or able to repress. H., *repress'ively*, ad. 91.

Reprieve, re-prēv', s. Delay or remission of capital punishm.; respite.

Reprieve', vt. To suspend or delay the exec. of a criminal (leg.); to grant a respite to. H., *reprīēv'ing*, p.; *reprieved'*, -prēvd', pp., a.; *reprieval*† (reprieve), s. 89.

Reprimand, rĕp'-re-mănd, -mănd'—Wa., s. 9. Severe reproof or rebuke for a fault; reprehension.

Rep'rimand, vt. To adminis. a reprimand to; to chide or reprove. H., *rep'rimanding*, p.; *rep'rimanded*, pp. (v. s.)

Reprint, rē'-print, -prĭnt'—K., s. A second or a new ed. of a book or printed matter.

Reprint', vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [(liter.)

Reprisal, re-prīz'-ăl, s. 35. Any thing seized or done by way of retaliation or indemnif. (par. by one nation ag. another); recaption.

Reprise†, -prīze', s. 35. Reprisal :—vt. To take again; to recompense. H., *reprīs'ing*†, p.; &c. 89.

‖ &c., equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. See p. 566.

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Reprizes, -prīzz'-īz, s. pl. = *reprīs'es* (—We.). 60, 65. Deduc. or payments out of the value of lands (as rent-charges, &c.—leg.).

Reproach, re-prōch', s. 29. Censure mingled with contempt, deris., or invective; personal charges or reflec. made in severe lang.; opprobrium; upbraiding; dishon. or shameful cond. or treatm. (scrip.); injury; shame; disgrace; the object of reproach, also the cause of it. (v. i.)

Reproach', vt. To censure in opprobrious terms; to charge with a fault in severe lang.; to cast reproach at; to upbraid gen.; to treat with scorn, contempt, or deris. (scrip.). H., *reprōach'ing*, p.; *reproached*, -prōchd', pp.; *reproach'er*, s.; *reproach'able* (deserv. r.; opprobrious*), a. (v. i.) 89.

Reproach'able, -ăbl, a. 46. (v. v.) H., *reproach'ably*, 43, ad.; *reproach'ableness*, s. 91.

Reproach'ful, -fōōl, a. 91. Cont. or expr. reproach (as lang.); bring. or casting r. (as conduct, &c.); opprobrious, scurrilous; shameful; vile, infamous; disgraceful. H., *reproach'fully*, ad.; *reproach'fulness*, s. 91.

Reprobate, rĕp'-ro-bāte, a. Lit., not endur. proof or trial; disallowed; rejected; (more us.) wholly given up to sin or error; lost to virtue; lost to grace (theol.); abandoned; lewd; profligate†; wicked‡. H., *rĕp'robately*, ad.; *rĕp'robateness*, s. 91.

Rep'robate, s. A person lost to religion, grace, or virtue; a profligate†; a castaway.

Rep'robate, vt. To disallow, to reject* (prim., in resp. of endur. proof or trial); appr., to disapprove with detestation or intense dislike‡; to give up to his sentence, without hope of pardon; to aban. to eter. punishm. (theol.). H., *rĕp'robating*, p.; *rĕp'robated*, pp., a.; *rep'robater*, s.; *rĕprobā'tion*, 36 (act of r.; rejection; condemnatory sentence; the consignm., by God, of all mankind to eter. perdition, with the exc. of the elect, or those few whom he has arbitr. chosen for e. (imp.—Calv. theol.), s. 89.

Reprobā'tioner, -ĕr, s. A bigot who hastily shows others to reprobation.

Reproduce, re-pro-dūse' (also to generate, but more us., to form anew parts wh. have been cut off or lost—phys.):—*reprodu'gate*; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Reproduc'tive, -tĭv, a. = *reproduc'tory**, -tŏr-e. 45, 25. Pert. to or used in reproduction; generative (v. v.).

Reproof, re-prōōf', s. 99. Censure or chiding for a fault or misconduct; blame to the face; rebuke; reprehension.

Reprovable, -prōōv'-ăbl, a. 46. (v. v.) H., *reprōv'ably*†, ad.; *reprōv'ableness*†, s. 91.

Reprove, re-prōōv', vt. 20. To cast blame or censure on, to chide or rebuke (as for miscon. or a fault); to openly charge with and censure for (do.—scrip.); to refute†. H., *reprōv'ing* (-prōōv'-), p., a.; *reproved*, -prōōvd', pp.; *reprōv'er*, s.; *reprōv'able* (deserv. r.; reprehensible), a. (v. su. et i.) 89.—*To reprove of* = to blame for. [ad. 91.

Reprov'ingly, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *reprōv'ingly*, ad.

Reprune', vt.‖

Repulver†, rĕp'-ŭl-vĕr, s. Resp-silver.

Repulsion, rĕp-tā'-shŭn, s. The act of creeping or crawling. (zool.)

Reptile, rĕp'-tĭl, a. 45. Creeping; mov. on the belly, or with many small feet; fig., mean, grovelling.

Rep'tile, s. A reptile animal; appr., one of the *reptil'ia* (-y'ă; s. pl.), a class of cold-blooded, vertebrate animals, that breathe air (as snakes, lizards, tortoises, frogs, &c. —zool.); fig., a grov., mean wretch. (v. a.)

Reptil'ian, -yăn, a. 45. Bel. to reptiles or the reptilia:—s. A reptile. (zool.)

Republic, re-pŭb'-lĭc, s. A commonwealth; a state or a form of gov. in wh. the supreme power is vested in representatives elec. by the people; common interest†; the public†. —*Republic of lett'ers* = the collec. body of liter. or learned men.

Repub'lican, -ăn, a. Pert. to a republic, or conson. to the prin. on wh. it is founded.

Repub'lican, s. One who favours or prefers a r. form of government.

Repub'licanism, -ĭzm, s. 35. A r. form of gov., or the prin. on wh. it is based; also attachm. to it. [republicanism. H., &c. 48, 89.

Repub'licanist*†, -ĭst, vt. 60. To convert to

Republica'tion, s.‖

Repub'lish, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Repudiate, re-pū'-de-āte, vt. 45. To cast away, to reject, to discard (as a doctrine, charge, &c.); to disclaim (as a debt—recent); to put away, to divorce (as a wife). H., *repu'diating*, p., a.†; *repu'diated*, pp., a.†; *repu'diator*, 25, s.; *repu'diable*, 45, a.; *repudia'tion*, 36 (appr., divorce; r. of debts by a gov. or state —recent), s. 89.

Repugn*, re-pūne', vt. 45. To withstand†:—vi. To oppose; to make resistance. H., *repugn'ing**, p.; &c. 89.

Repugnant, re-pŭg'-nănt, a. Characterised by opp. or contrariety (fol. by *to*; formerly by *with*†); contrary, opposite; disobed., reluctant†. H., *repug'nantly*, 43, ad.; *repug'nance*, -nănse, or *repug'nancy*, -se (opp. of mind or feeling, prin. or qual.; struggle of passions; resistance), s. 91. [against.

Repug'nate†, -nāte, vt. To oppose; to fight

Repullulate, re-pŭl'-ŭ-lāte, vt. 16. To bud again. H., *repull'ulating*, p.; *repullula'tion*, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Repulse, re-pŭlse', s. 35. The state or cond. of being checked, or of being driven back or off whilst advancing; a being put aside from any attempt; fig., refusal, denial. H., *repulse'less*, a. (v. i.) 90.

Repulse', vt. To beat or drive back or off; to cause or give a repulse to; to repel. H., *repuls'ing*, p.; *repulsed*, -pŭlst', pp., a.; *repuls'er*, s.; *repul'sion*, -shŭn (act; appr., that force or law by wh. bodies, or their particles, repel each other—physics), s. 89.

Repuls'ive, -ĭv, a. = *repuls'ory*, -ŏr-e. 45, 25. Able or tend. to repulse, or to prevent approach; repelling; fig., cold, reserved, forbidding (as in manners or style). H., *repuls'ively*, 43, ad.; *repuls'iveness*, s. 91.

Repur'chase, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Reputable, rĕp'-ū-tăbl, a. 18, 45. Being in good repute; hav. the good opin. of men, without distinc. or great qualities; consistent with reputation; not mean or disgraceful; creditable. H., *rep'utably*, 43, ad.; *rep'utableness*, s. 91.

Reputation, -tā'-shŭn, s. 36. Good name; character derived from fav. pub. opin.; char. by report (good or bad); credit; repute; fame.

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. See p. 566.

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Reputative, re-pū'-tă-tĭv, -pūtz'-ă-, a. 18, 45. Reputed; putative. H., *repu'tatively* (by repute), ad. 91.

Repute, re-pūt', s. 18. Reputation; character; est. opinion. H., *reputeless*, a. 90.

Reputé, vt. To hold, account, think; to reckon. H., *reputé'ing*, p.; *reputé'ed*, pp., a. (v. sa. et i.) 89.

Repu'ted, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *reputé'edly*, ad. 91.

Request, re-kwĕst', s. 33. The expr. of desire to another for someth. to be granted or done, also that wh. is asked for or requested; the state of being desired, wanted, or sought after; demand (prec. by *in*; v. v.).

Request', vt. To expr. desire for (as an answer); to expr. desire to (as to r. one to answer); to desire mildly and respectfully. [As ordin. used, it expr. less positiveness and auth. than to *desire*, and less earnestness or servility than to *entreat* or *solicit*; whilst it impl. a cert. degree of right, equality, or infl. wh. to *ask* does not convey.] H., *request'ing*, p.; *request'ed*, pp.; *request'er*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Requicken, -kwĭk'n (to reanimate), vt.‖

Requiem, rē'-kwe-ĕm, rĕk'-we-ĕm—S., s. 99. Lit., rest, repose†; appr., a hymn or mass implor. 'requiem' for the soul of the dead (Ro. Cath.); a grand mus. compos. performed in honour of some deceased person. [L.]

Requisatory†, -kwĭ'-e-tŏr-e, s. 35. A sepulchre.

Requin, rē'-kwĭn, s. The white shark.

Require, re-kwīr', vt. 33-4. To demand; to ask, as of right and by auth.; to call for; to need; to make necessary; to request; to claim, to avenge (scrip.). H., *requir'ing*, p.; *required*, -kwīrd', pp.; *requir'er*, s.; *requir'ĕble*† (also fit or proper to be r.), a.; *requir'ement* (that wh. is r.; demand; claim; &c.), s. 89.

Requisite, rĕk'-wĭs-ĭt, a. 33, 45. Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; necessary; needful. H., *req'uisitely*, 42, ad.; *req'uisiteness*, s. 91.

Req'uisite, s. Any thing neces. or indispensable.

Requisition, rĕk-we-zĭsh'-ŭn, s. 33, 36. Demand; an appl. made of right; a wr. request or invitation (par. to a mayor or sheriff for a pub. meeting). [impl. demand.

Requisitive, re-kwĭz'-ĭt-ĭv, a. 33, 45. Expr. or *Requis'itory*[a], -ĭr-e, a. 35. Sought for; demanded; requisitive.

Requite, re-kwīt', vt. 33. To make a return for any treatm. (either good or evil; par. the first); to do or give in return; to repay; to recompense. H., *requit'ing*, p.; *requit'ed*, pp., a.; *requit'er*, s.; *requit'al*, -ăl (act of r.; recompense; retaliation; reward), s. 89.

Rere, rēre, a. Raw, bare†; appr., underdressed, imperf. roasted or boiled.

Rere'-mouse, s. The bat.

Re-resolve', vt.‖ [*re*, in the t., m., or b. (log.).

Res, s. 99. Thing; matter; business:—abl., *Rezail'* (us., to a. back¶):—*Rezaluti'* (also to e. in return); vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Re'sale (-sāle'—K., We.), s.‖

Rescind, re-sĭnd', vt. 28. Lit., to cut off†; appr., to make null and void by enactm., or by superior auth.; to abrogate, revoke, repeal. H., *rescind'ing*, p.; *rescind'ed*, pp.; *rescis'sion* (act of; v. i.), s. 89. [*Rescind.*

Rescission, re-sĭzh'-ŭn, s. 35. Abrogation. See

Rescissory, -sĭz'-ŏr-e, a. 35, 25. Hav. power to

Rescous, rĕs'-kŭs, s. Rescue. (leg.) [rescind.

Rescribe, re-skrībe', vt. To write back; to write over again. H., *rescrib'ing*, p., s.; *rescribed'*, pp. (v. i.) 89.

Rescript, rē'-skript, rēs'-kript, s. Someth. rescribed; appr., the answ. of a pope or emperor to a ques. in jurispr. propoun. offic., and hav. substantially the force of law (div. i.); h. also, an edict or a decree.

Rescription, -skrĭp'-shŭn, s. A writing back; the answering of a letter.

Rescrip'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Being by rescript or rescribing. H., *rescrip'tively*, ad. 91.

Rescue, rĕs'-kū, s. 18. The act of rescuing. (v. v.)

Res'cue, vt. To get back*; appr., to set free from danger, viol., or restraint; to deliv. from any evil by force or the interference of an agent; to forcibly retake or liberate either goods or persons lawf. seized or held in custody (leg.). H., *res'cuing*, p.; *res'cued*, pp., a.; *res'cuer*, s.; *res'cuable*†, a. 89.

Research, re-sĕrch', s. 29. Diligent and protracted inquiry after facts or prin.; laborious or continued search after truth.

Research', vt. To seek or exam. with contin. care*; to search or exam. anew‖. H., &c. 89.

Resent, -zĕnt', vt.‖ [off.

Resection, -zĕk'-shŭn, s. A cutting or paring

Reseek':—*Reseiae*, -zēd' (h., *reseiz'ure*, s.):—*Reself*, 53; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Resem'blance, -blănse (v. v.), s. 28. The state of res. someth. else; any thing similar; likeness; similarity; representation.

Resemble, re-zĕm'bl, vt. 35, 45. To be like; to have the likeness of; to poss. similar external form, or sim. structure, appearance, or qualities; to liken or compare*; to make like or alike†. H., *resem'bling* (-zĕm'-), p.; *resem'bled*, pp.; *resem'blable*†, a.; &c. (v. i.)

Resend, -zĕnd', vt.‖ [89.

Resent, re-zĕnt', vt. 35. Lit., to have a correspondent sentiment†; to take well† or ill; to consid. as an injury or affront. H., *resent'ing* (-zĕnt'-), p.; *resent'ed*, pp.; *resent'er*, s.; *resent'ment* (act of r.; the feeling of anger and irrit. occ. by a deep sense of injury or insult), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Resent'ful, -fŏl, a. 21. Prone to resentm., and long retaining it. H., *resent'fully*, ad.; *resent'fulness*, s. 91. [anger.

Resent'ingly, -ĭng-le, ad. With continued

Resent'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Quick to take ill.

Reservation, rĕs-ĕr-vā'-shŭn, s. 35-6. The act of reserv. or keeping back (phys. or ment.); reserve; concealm. in the mind; non-disclosure; someth. withheld or not given up; state of being reserved; store, custody; exception in favour; a clause by wh. someth. is r.; a proviso, a limitation (leg.); a portion of the pub. land r. for special purp. (as educ., &c.—U. S.). [ing.

Reservative[a], re-zĕrv'-ă-tĭv, a. 35, 45. Reserv-

Reserv'atory[a], -tŏr-e, s. A place for things reserved.

Reserve, re-zĕrv', s. 35. That wh. is reserved; a store kept untouched or undiscov.; someth. kept for exigence, or for other or fut. use; (par.) a portion of an army or fleet r. to sustain those in action as occ. may req., or to meet contingencies (mil.); someth. retained for present use or disposal; fig.,

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or a *second time*.

¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. See p. 586.

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someth. in the mind withheld from disclosure; mental concealm.; exception or withholding; reservation, exception in favour; absence or restraint of freedom in words or action, caution in personal behaviour; store (often pres. by *in*).

Reserve', vt. To keep in store for other or fut. use; to save for another purp.; to keep, to retain; to lay up and keep for a fut. time. H., *reserv'ing* (-zĕrv'-), p.; *reserved'*, pp., a.; *reserv'er*, s.; &c. (v. *ex.* at i.) 89.

Reserved, -zĕrvd', a. Not free or frank in words or personal behav.; (in an ill sense) cold, restrained, sullen. H., *reserv'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *reserv'edness*, s. 91.

Reservoir, rĕz'-ĕrv-wor (*wh.or*)—J. & M., S., rĕz-ĕr-vwor'—K., Wa., We., s. 99. A place where anything is kept in store; appr., a tank, basin, or other place where water is collec. and kept for distrib. for use. (Fr.)

Reset', re- (also to receive stolen goods, or the act of doing so—Scotland; h., a *reset'er*, s.), vt., s.:—*Reset't'e* (also to instal; to again s. in the ministry):—*Reshape'*:—*Reship'*, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Reside, re-zīd', vi. 35. To continue in a place as a perman. inhabitant; to abide, live, dwell; to be present (as a qual.); to subside†. H., *resid'ing*, p., a.†; *resid'ed*, pp.; *resid'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Residence, rĕz'-e-dĕns, s. 35. Dwelling or hav. abode in a place; residing in or near the place of his office, labours, or duties; fixed. H., *res'idence*, -dĕns (act of dwelling; place where one resides; home, domicile; appr., the abode of an incumbent on his benefice—can. l., com. l.; (feces of liquors†), *res'idency*, -se (residence; appr., the house of a pol. minister), s. 91.

Res'ident, s. = *res'identer*†§. An inhabitant; appr., a pub. minister residing at a for. court (pol.).

Residential, rĕz-e-dĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 35-6. Residing; hav. or holding actual residence.

Residen'tiary, -sh'dr-e, a. 36. Residential:—s. One who keeps a cert. residence (par. an ecclesiastic).

Residual, re-zĭd'-ū-ăl, a. 35, 18. Pert. to the residue; rem. after a part is taken.

Resid'uary, -dr-e, a. 25. Residual; that takes the residue (as a legatee—leg.; v. i.).

Residue, rĕz'-e-dū, s. 35, 18. That wh. is left after a part is taken, sep., or designated; the rem. part; remainder; remnant; appr., the remainder of a testator's estate after paym. of debts and legacies (leg.).

Residuum, re-zĭd'-ū-ŭm, s. (pl., *resid'ua*.) 35, 18. Residue. (chem.; &c.) [L.] [H., &c. 89.

Resign†, -sīn' :—*Resign*, -zīne', 35 (v. i.); vt.‖

Resign†, re-zīne', s. 35. Resignation.

Resign', vt. Prim., to send or give back†; appr., to give up, to yield into the hands of another; to submit in confid. (par. to Providence); to submit without resis. or murmur. H., *resign'ing* (-zīne'-), p.; *resigned'*, pp., a. (v. i.); *resign'er*, s.; *resign'ment** (act of), *resignation*, rĕz-ĭg-nā'-shŭn (act; quiet acquiescence or submission; appr., calm subm. with confid. to the will of Prov.), s. 89.

Resigned, -zīnd', a. 66. Calmly submis. to the will of God. H., *resign'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad.; *resign'edness** (resignation), s. (v. v.) 91.

Resile†, re-zīle', vi. To start back; to recede.

Resilient, re-zĭl'-e-ĕnt, -zĭl'-yĕnt‡—K., a. 35, 45. Springing or starting back. H., *resil'ience*, -ĕnse (-yĕnse‡—K.), *resil'iency*, -se, s. 91.

Resilition, rĕz-e-lĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35-6. Resilience.

Resin, rĕz'-ĭn, s. 35, 15. A proximate veg. prin., of many var., of wh. com. rozin and shell-lac are fam. types; essen. oils rendered solid by oxidation (chem.); rozin. H., *res'ining* (v. i.), s. 90.

Resin-extrac'tive, s. = *rĕsĭno-extrac'tive*. App. to extrac. matter in wh. resin predominates.

Resiniferous, -lf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. resin. [resin.

Res'iniform, -e-form, a. 26. Hav. the form of

Res'ino-cere, -o-sēre, s. A mixture of resin and wax. [(v. i.)

Resino-elec'tric, a. Exh. negative electricity.

Resinous, rĕz'-ĭn-ŭs, a. 35. Cont., cons. of, aris. from, res., or partak. of the qual. of resin; resiny. H., *res'inously*, 43, ad.; *res'inousness*, *resinosity**, -ŭs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Resipiscence*, rĕs-e-pĭs'-ĕnse, s. 35, 28. Wisdom der. from severe experience; h., repentance.

Resist, re-zĭst', vt. 35. Lit., to stand ag.; appr., to act in opp. to; to strive ag.; to oppose; to withstand:—vi. To make opposition. H., *resist'ing* (-zĭst'-), p., a.; *resist'ed*, pp.; *resist'er*, *resist'ant**, s.; *resist'ible*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Resist'ance, -ănse, s. 28. The act of resisting; a force acting in opp. to another force, so as to destroy it, or diminish its effect (mech.; *Resist'ent*, -ĕnt, a. Resisting. [v. v.).

Resist'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *resist'ibly*, 43, ad.; *resist'ibleness*, *resistibility*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Resist'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Able or tend. to resist.

Resist'less, -lĕs, a. That cannot be effec. opposed; irresistible. H., *resist'lessly*, ad.; *resist'lessness*, s. 91.

Resoluble, rĕz'-o-l'ōōbl, re-zŏl'-ūbl—Ke., Sh., a. 35, 18. That may be melted or dissolved*; resolvable. H., *res'olubleness**, s. 91.

Resolute, rĕz'-o-l'ōōt, a. 35, 18. Hav. fixedness of purp.; charac. by firmness and constancy in pursuing any purp.; determined; bold; unflinching. H., *res'olutely*, 43, ad.; *res'oluteness*, s. 91.

Resolution, -l'ōō'-shŭn, s. 18. The act, oper., or process of resolving (in any of its senses); analysis; the nat. process of sep. the compon. parts of bodies; the state of being resolved; fixed determination; settled thought; steadiness of purp.; constancy; firmness; resoluteness; a formal propo. or declar. brought bef. or passed by any pub. body or assembly; determ. of a cause in court*; relaxation†; reduction, solution (alg.; math.); the disappearance or dispersion of a tumour or inflam. action (med., surg.); the writing out of a canon or fugue in partition from a single line, &c. (mus.). See *Resolve*.

Resolu'tioner†, -ĕr, s. One who has joined in a r. or declar. with others.

Res'olutive*, -tĭv, a. 45. Hav. power to resolve.

Resolvable, -zolv'-ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *resolv'ably*, ad.; *resolv'ableness*, *resolvabil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91. [purp. of mind; determination.

Resolve, re-zŏlv', s. 35. Resolution; fixed

Resolve', vt. To sep. the parts wh. compose a

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mixed body or a complex idea; to reduce any comp. or combination to its compon. parts or first prin.; to analyse; h., to solve, to disentangle; to explain; to clear of doubt, perplexity, or diffic.; to inform*; to settle in an opin.; to fix in determ.; to form or constitute by resolution, vote, or formal declar.; to reduce into another form or sond.†; to melt, to dissolve*; to put on resolution†; to relax, to lay at ease†; to reduce, to solve (alg.; math.); to discuss, to disperse or scatter (as a tumour or inflam. —med., surg.); to carry (as a discord heard in the prec. harmony) into a concord (mus.): —vi. To form a resolution, to determine; to become settled in opin.; to fix or settle by vote; to melt or dissolve†. H., *resolving* (-zölv'-), p.; *resolved'*, pp., a.; *resolv'er*, s.; *resolv'ăble*, a.; *resolv'ing*‡ (act of; a resolution*), s. &c. (v. *sm.* et i.) 89.

Resolved, -zölvd', a. Fixed or determ. in purpose; &c. (v. v.) H., *resolv'edly*, -ěd-le, ad.; *resolv'edness*, s. 91.

Resolv'ent, -ěnt, a. That has the power or tends to discuss or resolve tumours. H., (a) *resolv'ent*, s. (med.) 91.

Resonant, rěz'-o-nănt, a. Resounding; returning sound. H., *res'onantly*, ad.; *res'onance*, -nănse, or *res'onancy*, -se (a resounding; appr., the retur. of sound by the air acting on the bodies of stringed instr.—mus.), s. 91.

*Resorb**, re-sorb', vt. 26. To swallow up; to absorb. H., *resorb'ing**, p.; *resorbed'**, pp.; *resorp'tion**, -shŭn (act), s. 89.

*Resorb'ent**, -ěnt, a. Swallowing up; absorbent. H., *resorb'ency**, -se, s. 91.

Resort, re-zort', s. 35, 26. Act of resorting; assembly, meeting; concourse, freq. assembling; place frequented or much f.; resource or expedient, tribunal (as in 'last resort'); spring, source†. See *Dernier*.

Resort', vi. To have recourse, to apply, to betake (fol. by *to*); to go, to repair, to frequent; to fall back († or leg.). H., *resort'ing*, p., s.‡; *resort'ed*, pp.; *resort'er*, s. 89.

Resound, -sownd', vt.‖ (v. i.) [sound; echo.

*Resound**, re-sownd', s. 35, 23. Return of

Resound', vt. To send back sound; to echo; to praise or celebr. by sound; to spread the fame of; to sound so as to be heard afar off: —vi. To be sent back (as sound); to be much and loudly mentioned; to sound, echo, reverberate (com. with *with*). H., *resound'ing* (-zownd'-), p.; *resound'ed*, pp.

Resource, re-sörse', s. 35, 28. Any source of aid or support; any object to wh. one may have recourse for assis., safety, or supply; an expedient; resort. H., *resources'less*, a. 90.

Respon, -sŏ'; vt.‖:—*Response'* (to reply†)‖¶, vt., vi. H., &c. 89.

Respect, re-spěkt', s. Regard, attention; appr., that estim. or honour in wh. we hold disting. worth or merit, or one who poss. them; exalted and deferential esteem; that deportm., conduct, or behav. wh. proceeds from esteem, or from a sense of the superiority of the obj. of it; due attention, deference; manner of treating others; consideration, motive; relation, regard, reference; respected character; good-will, favour (scrip.); partiality, undue bias (as 'r. *of* persons'—do.). H., *respect'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Respect', vt. Lit., to look back often‡, to look tow.*; (in present use) to regard, to have regard to; to relate to; to esteem for worth, merit, or superiority; to hold in respect; to have r. for; (in an ill sense) to be unfairly infl. or biassed by (as the outw. circumstances of 'a person'). H., *respect'ing*, p.; *respect'ed*, pp., a.; *respect'er*, s.; &c. (v. sm. et i.) 89.

Respect'able, -ăbl, a. 45. Meriting respect; that may be respected; pop., moderate in degree of excellence, or in rank, number or amount, or cons. of that or those wh. are so; not mean, despicable, low, few, or small; ordinary, tolerable‡. H., *respect'ably*, 43, ad.; *respect'ableness**, *respectability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Respect'ful, -fŏl, a. 21. Marked by respect; full of outw. civility; deferential. H., *respect'fully*, 43, ad.; *respect'fulness*, s. 91.

Respect'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Relative, not absolute; particular, several; rel. to a par. person or thing; bel. to each; not collective or all tog.; worthy of respect†; careful, circumspect†. H., *respect'ively*, ad. 91. [ness*, s. 91.

*Respect'less**, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *respect'less-*

Respersé, re-spĕrs', vt. To sprinkle. H., *respersion**, -spĕr'-shŭn, s.; &c. 89.

Respirable, re-spīr'-ăbl, rĕs'-pe-răbl—K., P., Sh., s. That may be breathed; fit for respiration. H., *respir'ableness*, *respirability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Respiration, rĕs-pe-rā'-shŭn, s. 25-6. The act of respiring or breathing; the pec. function by wh. the blood is aërated, and animal life supported (phys.); fig., relief from toil; interval.

Res'pirator, -rā-tŭr, s. 25. A small portable instr. to warm the air empl. in respiration.

Respiratory, -pīre'-ă-tŏr-e, a. = *respir'ative**. 25, 45. Hav. power to respire; pert. to or serv. for respiration.

Respire, re-spīre', rĕs-pīre'—K., vt. To breathe out; to send out in exhalations:—vi. To breathe; to draw air into the lungs and again expel it; to inhale and exhale; fig., to take or catch breath; to rest, to take rest from toil. H., *respir'ing*, p.; *respired'*, pp.; *respir'ăble*, a.; *respira'tion*, s. (v. sm.) 89.

Respite, rĕs'-pīt, s. 45. Temporary intermission; delay, as for breathing; pause; interval; appr., the temp. suspension of the exec. of a criminal, reprieve (leg.); forbearance (do.).

Res'pite, vt. To relieve by a pause or interval of rest; to suspend; to delay for a time; to reprieve. H., *res'piting*, p.; *res'pited*, pp.

Resplendent, re-splĕn'-dĕnt, a. Very bright; shining with brilliancy; highly lustrous. H., *resplen'dently*, 43, ad.; *resplen'dence*, -dĕnse, *resplen'dency*, -se, s. 91.

Respōk', vt., vi.‖ H., &c. 89.

Respond, re-spŏnd', rē'—K., s. A short anthem corresp. in sentiment, though interrup. some other service (ea. mus.); an answer†.

Respond' (rĕs-pŏnd'—K.), vt. To answer; to satisfy by compliance or paym.:—vi. To give an answer or reply to; to correspond, to suit; to be answerable; to rejoin. H., *respond'ing*, p.; *respond'ed*, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Respond'ent, -ĕnt (v. su.), a. Answering; that answers to expec. or demand.

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. ¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. See p. 565.

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Respond'ent, s. One who answers (par. in a cham. suit); one who maintains a thesis in reply to the 'opponent' (schol.); one who has to refute objections.

Respondentia, re-spŏn-dĕn'-sh'ă, s. 36. A loan or mortgage on the freight of a ship. (comm.l.)

Responsal, -spŏns'-ăl, a. Answerable† :—s. An answer*; one who is responsible†.

Response, re-spŏnse', rēs-pŏnse'—K., s. An answer (par. an oracular one); appr., the answer made by the people or congreg. to the priest dur. divine service; answ. to an objec. in a formal disputation (schol.); a repetition of a given subj. by another part (par. in a fugue—mus.); reply; rejoinder.

Responsible, -ĭbl, a. 45. Liable to account (fol. by *for*); able to discharge a debt or obligation; hav. ample means; accountable; answ.; amenable. H., *responsibly*, 43, ad.; *responsibleness*, *responsibility*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 21.

Responsion, -spŏn'-shŭn, s. 35. An answering† ; the 'little go' (Oxf.).

Responsive, re-spŏns'-ĭv, rēs—K., a. 45. Answering, making answer; correspondent. H., *responsively*, 43, ad.; *responsiveness*, s. 91. [A response.

*Respons'ory**, -ŏr-e, s. 25. Cont. answer :—e.

Rest, rĕst, s. A ceasing from motion, action, or labour; a state free from motion or disturbance (phys., mor., or ment.); fig., quiet, stillness, tranquillity; repose; sleep; the final sleep, death; peace; place of repose; permanent habitation; that on wh. any thing leans or lies for support (lit. or fig.); support, trust, confidence; final hope*; an interval of silence var. in length, also one of the marks den. it (mus.); the continuance of a body in the same place (sat. phil.); a cæsura (pros.); (from another root) that wh. is left or remains (either in fact or in contempl.); those wh. remain, others; remainder; residue; overplus. H., *rest'ful*†, *rest'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—*Rest'-harrow* is a cert. prickly herb; *rest'-house*, an empty h. for the accomm. of travellers (E. I.).

Rest, vt. To lay or place at rest, to quiet (freq. with a reflp. pro.); to place (as on a support) :—vi. To cease from action or motion (app. to any body or being); to cease from labour, work, or performance; fig., to be still or undisturbed; to enjoy quiet or tranquillity (phys., mor., or ment.); to repose; to sleep; to die or be dead; to lie, to lean or recline for rest, quiet, or support (app. to both beings and things); to be supported by (fol. by *against* or *on*); to be satisfied; to place confid. or reliance; to trust or rely; to continue fixed; to abide, to remain; to terminate, to come to an end; (from another root) to be left; to remain. H., *rest'ing*, p.; *rest'ed*, pp.—A *rest'ing-place* = a place to r. at :—to *rest with* = to be in the power of; to remain for; to be dependent on.

Restag'nant†, re-, s. Stagnant. [See *Re-*.

Restag'nate†, vi. To stagnate. H., &c. 89.

Restant, rĕst'-ănt, a. Persistent (as a footstalk.—bot.).

Restaurant, rĕs'-to-rŏng, s. 99. An eating-house.—A *restaurateur* (-tŏr'-ă-tŭr) is an e.-h. keeper. (Fr.)

Restauration†, -tăw-rā'-shŭn, s. Restoration.

Restem', re-, vt.‖ [ad. 21.

Rest'ful†, -fŏol, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *rest'fully**, *Restig'*, rĕst'-ĭl, a. Restive. H., *rest'ilness*, s. 91. [rope-like. (anat.)

Res'tiform, -te-form, a. 26. Rope-shaped.

Restinction†, re-stĭngk'-shŭn, s. Extinction.

Restinguish†, -stĭng'-gwĭsh, vt. To extinguish.

*Restitute**, rĕs'-te-tūte, vt. 18. To recover to a former state; to restore. H., *res'titüting**, p.; *res'titüted*, pp.; *res'titütor**, 25, s.; *restitution*, -tū'-shŭn (appr., the act of restor. someth. lost or taken away, or making good a damage or injury; restoration, amends; reparation), s. 89.

Restive, rĕst'-ĭv, a. 45. Prim., being at rest†; appr., unwilling to go or move forw., unruly, stubborn (app. to horses). H., *rest'ively*, ad.; *rest'iveness*, s. 91.

Rest'less, -lĕs, a. Without rest; unquiet, uneasy; in continual motion; agitated; passed in unquietness (as hours); seeking change or action (as a person), or gratif. (as a passion); turbulent (as dependents); unsettled, roving; inconstant. H., *rest'lessly*, 43, ad.; *rest'lessness*, s. 91. [*dôleneest*, s. 91.

Resto'rable†, -ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *restŏr'-Restoral**, re-stōr'-ăl, s. Restitution.

Restoration, rĕs-to-rā'-shŭn, s. The act of restoring; replacement; recovery; re-establ. of the monarchy by the accès. of Charles II., 1660 (Eng. hist.); final and univ. salvation (theol.).

Restora'tionist, -ĭst, s. A Universalist. (theol.)

Restorative, re-stŏr'-ă-tĭv (v. v.), a. = *restŏr'atory**, -tŏr-e. 45, 25. Hav. power or tend. to restore (par. to renew strength and vigour) :—s. A r. medicine. H., *restŏr'atively*, [s. 91.

Restore, rĕ-stōr', vt.‖

Restore, re-stōre', rēs-tōre', vt. To bring or give back that wh. has been lost, taken away, or unjus. detained; to replace or reinstate; to retrieve; to bring back (as from lapse, degeneracy, declen., or ruin) to its former state; to cure; to make restitution or satisf.; to resuscitate; to renew; to bring back from a state of injury or decay (as a pa.—fine arts); to bring b. to the orig. state, to recov. from obscur. or corrup. (as a passage—liter.). H., *restŏr'ing*, p.; *restored'*, pp., a.†; *restŏr'er*, s.; *restore'ment** (act), *restora'tion* (v. su.), s. 89.

Restrain, re-strāne', rē-strāne'—K., vt. To hold back; to keep from action, proc., or advancing (phys. or mor., or by any interpos. obstacle); to keep in awe (as offenders); to keep down (as excess); to repress (as passion); to abridge (as enjoym.); to limit, restrict, confine (as to par. duties); to forbear (scrip.); to check, curb, hinder. H., *restrain'ing*, p., a.; *restrained'*, pp., a.†; *restrain'er*, s.; *restrain'ible*, a.; *restrain'ment* (act of), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Restrained, -strānd', a. (v. v.) H., *restrain'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad. 91.

Restraint, re-strānt', rēs-trānt'—K., s. The act or oper. of restraining; state of being restrained; abridgm. of liberty; that wh. r. or tends to restrain; prohibition; limitation, restriction; check, hindrance.

Restrict, re-strĭkt', rēs-trĭkt'—K., vt. To hold or keep back within cert. limits; to limit, circumscribe, confine, restrain. H.,

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restrict'ing, p.; *restrict'ed* (*restrict'*†, a.), pp., a.; *restriction*, -strĭk'-shŭn (act of; also that wh. r.; limitation; restraint), s. 89.

Restrict'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Hav. the qual. of restricting, or of expr. limitation; impos. restraint; limited†; styptic†. H., *restrict'ively*, ad. 91.

*Restringe*ᵉ, re-strĭnj', vt. To astringe (q. v.).

*Restrin'gent*ᵉ, -ĕnt, a. Astringent:—s. An astringent. H., *restrin''gency*ᵉ, -ĕn-se, s. 91.

Restrict, vi.‖

Restyt§, rĕst'-e, a. Restive.

Resubject', re-:—*Resublime'*; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Resuda'tion, s.‖

Result, re-zŭlt', s. 35. Lit., resilience†; appr., that wh. is prod. by concurrent causes; that wh. proceeds by logical deduc. from premises; conseq., conclus., inference; decision, determ. (as of a council or assembly); conseq., issue, event; resolve†.

Result', vi. Lit., to leap back, to rebound†; appr., to follow or have origin, as a conseq., from facts, argum., combin. of circumstances, consultation, or meditation; to be prod. as the effect of causes jointly concurring; to come out or have an issue (fol. by *in*); to proceed, issue, arise, ensue. H., *result'ing*, p., a.; *result'ed*, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Result'ant, -ănt, a. That results from combination:—s. A force comp. of two or more forces (dyn.). H., *result'ance* (also the act of resulting), s. 91.

Résumé, rā-zū'-mā, s. 99. A summing up; a summary; a recapitulation. (Fr.)

Resume, re-zūme', vt. 35, 18. To take back what has been given or taken away; to take again, as after absence; to proceed with after interrup.; to begin again. H., *resŭm'ing* (-zūme'-), p.; *resumed*, -zūmd', pp.; *resum'ible*, a.; *resump'tion* (act of; v. i.), s. 89.

Resumm'on, rē-, vt. H., &c. 89. [*Resume*.

Resumption, re-zŭmp'-shŭn, s. 35, 45. See *Resump'tive*, -tĭv, a. 45. Falling back or again.

Resupinate, -sū'-, a. Resupine; inverted, by a twisting of the stalk (as a corolla—bot.).

Resupina'tion, s. A lying on the back; state of being resupinate (bot.).

Resupine', a. Lying on the back.

Resurrection, rēs-ŭr-rĕk'-shŭn, s. 35-6. Lit., a rising again; appr., the revival of the dead, or their return from the grave (par. at the gen. judgm.—theol.).

Resurrec'tionist§, -ĭst, s. = *resurrec'tion-man*§. One who steals bodies from the grave.

Resurvey', rē-, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Resus'citate, vt. To stir up anew; to revivify; appr., to recover from appar. death:—vi. To revive; to awaken.‖ H., *resus'citator*, 36, s.; *resus'citable*, a.; *resuscita'tion* (act; state), s.; &c. 89. [to resuscitate.

Resus'citative, -es-tā-tĭv, a. Revivifying; tend.

Ret, rĕt, vt., vi. To rot, to destroy by rotting (as the useless part of flax—tech.). H., *rett'ing*, p., s.; *rett'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Retail, rē'-tāle, -tāl'—K., Sh., s. The sale of goods in small quantities; small quantities (prec. by *by*).

Retail', vt. To sell in small quan. or parcels; to sell at second hand*ᵉ; fig., to relate in broken parts, to tell to many†:—vi. To sell by retail†. H., *retail'ing*, p., s.; *retailed*, pp.; (a) *retail'er*, s.; *retail'ing*† or *retail'ment* (act), s. 89.

Retain, re-tān', vt. To keep, to hold in poss. (either lit. or in the mind); to keep (as from departure); to keep back (as a sum of money); to hold from escape (as heat or mois.); to keep in pay, to hire; to engage, to empl. by a fee; to restrain, to withhold†:—vi. To belong to, to depend on†; to keep, to remain†. H., *retain'ing*, p., a., s.†; *retained*, pp., a.†; *retain'er* (one who r.; also one who is r.; an adherent, a dependent, a hanger on; a servant, not domes. or resident, but occ. attem. and wearing his m. livery†; the act of keeping dependents, or of being in d.†; a retaining-fee to counsel—leg.), s.; *retain'ŏble*†, a. 89.

Retake' (also to recapture), vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Retaliate, re-tăl'-e-āte, vt. 45. To return by giv. like for like (us. in an ill sense); to repay or requite:—vi. To return like for like. H., *retal'iating*, p.; *retal'iated*, pp.; *retal'iator*†, 25, s.; *retaliation*, -ā'-shŭn, s. 89. [25. Returning like for like. (v. v.)

Retal'iative, -ĭv, a. = *retal'iatory*, -ă-tŭr-e. 45.

Retard, re-tărd', vt. To diminish the velocity of motion; to render slower in progress or swiftness; to impede; to hinder, delay, put off:—vi. To stay back†. H., *retard'ing*, p.; *retard'ed*, pp., a.; *retard'er*, s.; *retard'ment*, *retardation*, -tăr-dā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Retardative†, -tărd'-ă-tĭv, a. 45. That retards.

Retch†, rĕtch, rēchs—K., S., Wa., s. 29. A fit of retching.

Retch, vi. To make an effort to vomit; to heave, to strain. H., *retch'ing*, p., a.; *retchèd*, rĕtcht, pp. 89.

Retch'less†, -lĕs, a. Reckless.

Rete, rē'-te, s. A net; net-work.—*Rēte mūco'sum* = the soft fibrous layer, the seat of the colour of the skin, situate bet. the cuticle and cutis. (anat.) [L.]

Retecious, rē-tē'-shŭs, a. 27-8. Res. net-work.

*Retection*ᵉ, -tĕk'-shŭn, s. Disclosure to view.

Retell', vt.‖

*Retent*ᵉ, re-tĕnt', s. That wh. is retained.

Retention, -tĕn'-shŭn, s. The act or the power of retaining; fig., memory; the act of withholding*ᵉ; custody, detention†.

Reten'tive, -tĭv or -tĕnt'-ĭv, a. 45. Hav. power to retain:—s. Restraint†. H., *reten'tively*, 43, ad.; *reten'tiveness*, s. 91. [annul. H., &c. 89.

Retest†, re-tĕst', vt. To unweave; to undo; to

Retext'ure (a new or second t.), a.‖

Retiary, rē'-shе-ăr-e, a. 36, 25. One of the class of spiders (*retia'ria*, -ē, L.) wh. spin webs. (entom.) [Concealm. by silence.

Reticence, rĕt'-e-sĕnse, s. = *ret'icency*, -se.

*Ret'icent*ᵉ, -sĕnt, a. Silent.

Ret'icle, -ĭkl, s. 45. A small net.

Reticular, re-tĭk'-ū-lăr, a. 18. Hav. the form of a small net, or of net-work; formed with interstices. (anat.; &c.)

Retic'ulate, -lāte, a. = *retic'ulated*, -ĕd. Netted; res. net-work; formed of square or diamond-shaped stones laid diagonally (arch.; mas.); hav. minute impressed lines intersec. ea. other (zool.).

Reticulation, -lā'-shŭn, s. Net-work, or an organisation res. it. (nat. hist.)

Reticule, rĕt'-e-kūle, s. 18. Prim., a little net or bag of net-work; appr., a little bag car.

§ &c., equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. See p. 166.

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by ladies in the hand; a piece of net-work interseo. the field of view of a telescope.

Reticulum, re-tĭk'-ū-lŭm, s. 18. The 'honeycomb bag' or second cavity of the complex stomach of a ruminant. (L.) [of a net.

Retiform, rēt'-e-form, a. 26. Hav. the structure

Retina, rĕt'-e-nă, -īn-ă—K., s. The pulpy expansion of the optic nerve at the bottom of the eye, forming the seat of vision. (L.)

Retinasphalt, rĕt-ĭn-, rē'-te—S., s. = *rētinasphalt'um*. A bitumino-resinous subs. found in the coal strata. [also pitch-stone.

Ret'inite, -īte (rē'-te—S.), s. Retinasphalt; *Retinitis*, -ī'-tĭs, s. Inflam. of the retina.

Retinoid, rĕt'-ĭn-oyd, a. 22. Resin-like; resiniform; (more us.) res. resin without being such. (chem.; min.)

Retinue, rĕt'-e-nū, re-tĭn'-ū*—A., Ba., Jo., Ke., Na., Sh., s. 18. The attendants of a disting. personage; a train of persons. [retirement.

Retire†, re-tīr', s. Retreat, recession; place of

Retire', vt. To withdraw, to take away†:—vi. To withdraw; to go from company, or from a pub. place or station into privacy; to draw back, to retreat; to break up (as a party or assembly); to depart or leave (as for safety or pleas.); to fall back, to recede (as a shore or coast). H., *retir'ing* (v. i.), p., a.; *retired'* (v. i.), pp., a.; *retire'ment* (act of r.; state of being retired; departure; retreat; private abode or way of life; seclus., privacy), s. 89.

Retired, -tīrd', a. Secluded, private; secret; withdrawn. H., *retired'ly*, ad.; *retired'ness*, s. (v. v.) 65, 91. [obtrusive.

Retiring, -tīre'-ĭng, a. Modest; reserved; un-

Retort, re-tort' (-tăwrt'), s. 26. The act of retorting; a censure or incivility returned; a glob. or pear-shaped vessel with a long neck, used in distil. (chem.; &c.).

Retort', vt. To throw back; to return an argum., censure, charge, or incivility; to bend or curve back:—vi. To return an argum. or charge; to make a severe reply. H., *retort'ing*, p.; *retort'ed*, pp., a.‡; *retort'er**, s.; *retortion**, -tor'-shŭn (act), s. 89.

Retort'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Cont. retort.

Retoss', vt.‖

Retouch, -tŭtch', vt. Appr., to improve by new touches; to reapply the master's hand to a work theretofore consid. by him as finished (fine arts).‖ H., &c. 89.

Retrace, -trās', vt. To trace back, to go back by the same path or course (lit. or fig.)¶; to trace over again, to renew the outline of (pa.; &c.).‖ H., &c. 89. [man.)

Retract, re-trăkt', s. A prick in shoeing. (far.;

Retract', vt. = *retract'āt*†. To take back (as someth. said or declared); to recall, recant, withdraw; to take back, to resume*; to draw back (as claws):—vi. To take back; to unsay; to withdraw concession or declaration. H., *retract'ing*, p.; *retract'ed*, pp.; *retract'ible*, *retract'ible*, 45, a.; *retraction*, -trăk'-shŭn (act; withdrawal; recantation), *retractation*, -trăkt-ā'-shŭn (recantation; change of opin. declared), s. 89.

Retract'ile, -īl, -īls—K., S., a. 45. That may be drawn back. (nat. hist.)

Retract'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Withdrawing; taking from:—s. That wh. withd. or takes from. H., *retract'ively*, ad.; *retract'iveness*, s. 91.

Retroit, re-trūt', s. A cast of countenance*; a picture†.

Retraxit, -trăks'-ĭt, s. Withdrawal or open renunc. of a suit in court by the plaintiff.

Retread, -trĕd', vt., vi.‖¶ [(leg.) [L.]

Retreat, re-trēt', s. The act of retiring; state of being retired or secluded; place of privacy, or of safety or security; withdrawal; retirement, seclusion; shelter, refuge; appr., the act of r. from bef. a superior force (mil.; nav.); a cert. signal on the drum or trumpet, also the evening-tune played on the bugle to summon the soldiers within their barracks (do.).

Retreat', vi. To retire from any position or place; to withdraw (either for safety or seclus.); to take shelter; appr., to retire from bef. a super. enemy, or from an advanced position (mil.; nav.). H., *retreat'ing*, p., a.; *retreat'ed*, pp., a.*; &c. (v. s.) 89.

Retrench, re-trĕnch', vt. 29. To cut off, to pare away; (more us.) to render less or smaller; to lessen, curtail, abridge; to confine or limit*; to furn. with a retrenchment (fort.):—vi. To live at less expense. H., *retrench'ing*, p.; *retrenched'*, pp., a.; *retrench'ment* (act of r.; a work constrac. within another, to prolong its defence, or to protect its defenders—fort.), s. 89.

Retribute, re-trĭb'-ūte, rĕt'-re-būte—K., Jo., Sh., vt. 18. To pay back; to make repaym. of (either good or evil, accor. to deserts). H., *retrib'ūting*, p.; *retrib'ūted*, pp.; *retrib'uter*, s.; *retribution*, rĕt-re-bū'-shŭn (repaym.; requital; return accommod. to the action; reward or punishm., par. those to be distrib. at the 'gen. judgm.'), s. 89.

Retrib'utive, -tĭv, a. = *retrib'utory*, -tŏr-e. 45, 25. Repaying; rewarding or punishing accor. to deserts. H., *retrib'ūtively*, ad. 91.

Retriev'able, -ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *retriev'ably*, 43, ad.; *retriev'ableness*, s. 91.

Retrieve†, re-trēv', s. A seeking again; a discovery.

Retrieve', vt. To gain back; to bring back from loss or injury to a former good state (as 'one's fortune'); to recover, to restore; to recall, to bring back; to remedy the conseq. of*; to repair; to regain*. H., *retriev'ing*, p.; *retrieved'*, pp.; *retriev'er* (appr., a cert. sporting dog), s.; *retriev'able* (v. su.), a.; *retriev'al*, -ăl, *retrieve'ment*, s. 89.

Retrim', vt.‖ [(v. i.) [L.] 88, 92.

Retro-, rē'-tro *or* rĕt'-ro, pfx. Backward; back.

Retroact, re-tro-ăkt', vi. To act backw., or in return or opp., or on someth. past or preceding. H., *retroac'tion* (or rĕt-ro-), s.; &c. 89. [retrospective. H., &c. 91.

Retroac'tive, -tĭv, a. Oper. by returned action;

Retrocede, rĕt'-ro-sēde—We., re-tro-sēde'—K., S., vt. 28. To cede or grant back. H., *retrocēding*, p.; *retroceded*, pp., a.; *rētrocession*, -sĕsh'-ŭn (—Wa., re-tro—K., S., We.; a c. or g. back; act of going back), s. 89.

Retrocedent, re-tro-sēde'-ĕnt, a. That moves from one part of the body to another (as a disease—med.).

Retroduction, rĕt-ro-dŭk'-shŭn, re-tro—K., S., We., s. A leading or bringing back.

Ret'roflex, -flĕks (rē'-tro—S.), a. Bent sud. backward. (bot.)

Ret'rofract, -frăkt, a. = *ret'rofracted*, -ĕd

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. ¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. See p. 598. 593

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(re-tro-frăkt'—S.). Hanging back or down (as if broken—bot.).

Retrograda'tion, rĕt-ro—Wa., re-tro—K., S., We., s. Retrogression; appr., the appar. motion of a planet contrary to the order of the signs (i. e., from east to west—ast.).

Retrograde, rĕt'-ro-grād*e*, rē'-tro—S., a. Going or mov. backw.; fig., declining to a worse state; apparently mov. from east to west (ast.).

Ret'rograde, vt. To cause to go backw.*:—vi. To go or move backward (lit. or fig.). H., *ret'rogrā'ding*, p.; *ret'rograded*, pp.; &c. (v. su. et l.) 89.

Retrogression, rĕt-ro-grĕsh'-ŭn—Wa., re-tro—K., S., We., s. The act of r. or going backw. (lit. or fig.).

Retrogressive, -grĕs'-ĭv (v. su.), a. Retrograde; tend. to retrogression. H., *rĕtrogres'ĭvely*, ad. 91.

Retromingent, re-tro-mĭn'-jĕnt, a. 32. Urinating backwards:—s. A r. animal (zool.). H., *retromin'gently*, ad.; *retromin'gency*, -se, s. 91.

Retropulsive, -pŭls'-ĭv, a. 45. Driving back; repelling. [backw. direction.

Retrorsely, re-trorsē'-le, ad. 26, 35. In a

Retrospect, rĕt'-ro-spĕkt, rē'-tro—K., S., s. A looking back on things beh. or past; view or contempl. of the past.

Ret'rospect'†, (v. s.), vi. To look back; to view or contemplate the past. H., *rĕtrospection*, -spĕk'-shŭn (—Wa.; re-tro—K., S., We.; the act or faculty of looking back on things past), s.; &c. 89.

Retrospective, rĕt-ro-spĕkt'-ĭv—Wa., re-tro—K., S., We., a. 45. Looking back; hav. reference to the past; affec. things past. H., *rĕtrospect'ĭvely*, ad. 91.

Retrovert, rĕt'-ro-vert—We., rē-tro-vĕrt'—K., S., vt. To turn back. H., *ret'roverting*, p.; *ret'roverted*, pp., a.; *rĕtroversion*, -vĕr-shŭn (re-tro—K., S., We.; a turning or falling back), s. 89.

Retrude, re-trōōd*e*', vt. 18. To thrust back; to hide*. H., *retrūd'ing*, p.; *retrūd'ed*, pp., a.; *retrusion*, -trōō'-shŭn, s. 89.

Retruse†, -trūs', a. Abstruse.

Rett'ing, -ĭng, s. See *Ret*.

Retund†, re-tŭnd', vt. To obtund (q. v.).

Return, re-tŭrn', s. The act of returning (v. v.); retrogression; revolution; periodical coming or renewal; repaym.; retribution, requital; profit, advantage; remittance; restitution; relapse; report, account, numerical statem. (par. one offic. or to a superior); a projec., moulding, or wall, continued in a diff. or opp. direc., also any side or part wh. falls away from a straight front (arch.); the rend. back of a writ, &c., to the proper officer or court, also the certificate regar. its exec. endorsed on it (leg.).—*Return'-days* = cert. d. in ea. term, on wh. writs are 'returnable', and defendants are to appear in court (leg.). H., *return'less**, a. (v. l.) 90.

Return', vt. To bring, carry, or send back; to give back (as in paym., requital, reply, or retort); to make or give in an account, report, or statem. of (par. an offic. one); to deliver back after exec. (as a writ); to send or transmit; to restore, repay, render:—vi. To come or go back to the same place; to go back to the same state, cond., occup., subj., &c.; to revert; to retort, to recriminate; to make answer; to come again, to revisit; to appear or begin anew after a periodical revolution. H., *return'ing*, p., a.; *returned'*, pp., a.; *return'er*, s.; *return'ible* (that is to be r.—leg.), a. 89.

Retuse, re-tūs', a. Terminating in a round end, with a depressed centre. (bot.; conch.)

Reunion, rē-ūn'-yŭn, s. 18, 45. A second union; return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord; cohes. of parts after sep. (surg.); a meeting, assembly, party (= *réunion*; Fr. 99).‖

Reunite, -ū-nīt', vt. 18. To unite again; to join after sep.; to reconcile after variance:—vi. To become united again; to join and cohere.‖ H., &c. 89.

Reunited, -nīt'-ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., &c. 91.

Reurge'†—*Revac'cinate*, -ăs-†—*Reval'ue*; vt ‖

Revalenta, rĕv-ă-lĕn'-tă, s. = *revalen'ta Ar'ăbĭca*. A notorious quack nostrum, cons. of a mix. of lentil-flour and barley-flour, flav. with a little salt and sugar.

Reveal, re-vēl', s. Disclosure†; the side of a window, doorway, &c., bet. the framework and the outer surf. of the wall (arch.).

Reveal', vt. To make known someth. bef. unknown or concealed; to lay open, disclose, divulge; to impart from heaven. H., *reveal'ing*, p.; *revealed*, -vēld', pp., a.; *reveal'er*, s.; *reveal'ible*, a.; *reveal'ment**, *rĕvela'tion*, s. (v. l.) 89.

Reveal'able, -ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *reveal'ably**, ad.; *reveal'ableness*, s. 91.

Reveille, ra-vĕl'-yă, rĕv-vĕl'—J. & M., ra-vāl'—S., s. 24, 99. Lit., 'awake'; appr., the sound of drum or trumpet at daybreak, equiv. to the 'retreat' of the evening. (mil.)

Revel, rĕv'-ĕl, s. A feast or festival with loose and noisy jollity; a village pleasure-fair†; a reveal (arch.).—*Rev'el-rout* (-rowt) = tumultuous festivity; a mob or rabble.

Rev'el, vi. To feast with loose and noisy merriment; to carouse; fig., to move playf. and irregularly. H., *rev'elling*, p.; *rev'elled*, -ĕld, pp.; *rev'eller*, s.; *rev'elling*†, *rev'elment**, *rev'elry*, -re (noisy festivity; loose or playful jollity), s. 48, 89.

Revel, re-vĕl', vt. To draw back; to retract; to make or cause a revulsion. H., *revel'ling*, p.; &c. 89.

Revelation, rĕv-e-lā'-shŭn, -ĕl-ā—K., s. The act of revealing, also that wh. is revealed; disclosure; communication from heaven (theol.); appr., the Apocalypse or last book of the N. Test.

Revellent, re-vĕl'-ĕnt, a. Caus. revulsion.

Revendicate, re-vĕn'-de-kāt*e*, vt. To claim what has been seized or taken away by an enemy. (leg.) H., *revendica'tion*, s.; &c. 89.

Revenge, re-vĕnj', s. 32. Return of an injury, inflic. of punishm.†; appr., a malicious and unjust inflic. of pain or injury, in return for an injury or offence real or imag.; the passion for retaliation wh. is excited in a malicious and brooding mind by an injury done or an affront given. H., *revenge'ful*, *revenge'less*, &c., a. (v. l.) 90.

Revenge', vt. To return an injury†; appr., to inflict pain or injury, deliberately, malic., and unjus., in return for an injury received or an offence given; to wreak wrongs (as to 'r. one's self *on*' him who inflic.

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. See p. 595.

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them); to avenge* (scrip.). [Strictly, 'injuries' are *revenged*; 'crimes', *avenged*.—S.] H., *reven''ging*, p., a.; *revenged*, -vĕnjd', pp.; *reven''ger*, -ĕr, s.; *revenge'ment*† (revenge), s. 89.

Revenge'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Prone to revenge; vindictive; inflic. punishment*. H., *revenge'fully*, 43, ad.; *revenge'fulness*, s. 91.

Reven''ging, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *reven''gingly*, ad. 91.

Revenue, rĕv'-e-nū, -ĕn-ū—K., S., Sh., revĕn'-ū*—Ba., Na., Jo., s. Income; annual rents, profits, or funds received from whatever source; appr., the pub. income of a state.

Reverberant, re-vĕrb'-ĕr-ănt, a. = *reverb'eratic**. Returning sound; resounding.

Reverb'erate, -ăt-ĕ, vt. = *reverb'*†. To send or beat back; to return (as sound); to echo; to reflect; to drive from side to side; to expose to heat in a reverberatory furnace (tech.): —vi. To bound back; to be repelled or reflected; to echo; to resound. H., *reverb'ĕrăting*, p.; *reverb'ĕrated*, pp., a.‡; *reverbera'tion*, 36, s. (v. i.) 89.

Reverb'eratory, -ă-tŏr-e, -ă—K., S., a. 25. Returning or driv. back (as light, heat, flame, or sound):—s. A r. furnace, or one so formed as to throw the flame down upon a 'hearth' or space bey. it. (chem.; met.)

Revere, re-vēr', vt. To reverence; to honour in estimation; to venerate*†. H., *revĕr'ing*, p.; *revered'*, pp., a.; *revĕr'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Reverence, rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnse, s. 28. Fear mingled with high respect and affec. (such as is due to power, superiority, and worth; par. to one to whom we owe alleg. or duty, as a parent, an upright magistr., &c.); high respect and estim.; veneration*; an act of obeisance; a bow or courtesy; a title given, in address, to the clergy.

Rev'erence, vt. To regard with reverence; to revere; to venerate*. H., *rev'ĕrĕncing*, p.; *rev'ĕrenced*, -ĕnst, pp.; *rev'ĕrĕncer*, -ĕr, s. (v. i.) 89.

Reverend, rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnd, a. Entitled to or worthy of reverence; it is also the honorary epithet of the clergy (with the add. of *very* for a 'dean', *right* for a 'bishop', and *most* for an 'archb.'), and, in Scotland, of the 'principals' of univ., and the 'moderator' of the Gen. Assembly (in both prec. by *very*).

Rev'erent, -ĕnt, a. Expr. or testifying reverence; submissive; humble. H., *rev'ĕrently*, ad. 91.

Reverential, -ĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 36, 27. Expr. reverence or pros from it; solemnly respectful and submis.; reverent. H., *rĕvĕren'tially*, ad. 91.

Reverie, rĕv'-ĕr-e—P., Wa., We., Wo., -ē'—E., F., Ja., K., S., s. = *rev'ery*, -e—Bar., Sh., Wa., Wo., -ē'—E., Jo. (4to ed.), re-vē'-re†—Ba., Ke., Jo. (fo. ed.). Prim., a raving or delirium*; appr., a loose, irreg. train of thoughts occur. in meditation; a fit of deep musing; volun. inactivity of the whole or ch. of the exter. senses to the impressions of surr. objects, dur. wakefulness (med.).

Reversal, re-vĕrs'-ăl, a. 35. Intended to reverse, or impl. it:—s. Act of reversing; a change or overthrowing. (v. i.)

Reverse, re-vĕrs', a. 35. Turned backw.; reversed; hav. the contrary or opposite direction. H., *reverse'ly*, ad. 91.

Reverse', s. Change, vicissitude; misfortune; a contrary, an opposite; the back (par. the side of a medal or coin, opp. to the 'face' or 'obverse'—numis.; in this sense somet. pron. *re'verse*). H., *reverse'less* (irreversible), a. 90.

Reverse', vt. To turn or put in the contrary order, direc., position, or cond. (in any sense); to put each in the place of the other; to invert; to turn 'upside down'; to turn back; to overturn; to change by a contrary decis., also to annul or make void (leg.):—vi. To return, to revert†. H., *revers'ing*, p.; *reversed'*, pp., a.; *revers'ible*, a.; *revers'al* (act), s. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Reversed, -vĕrst', a. Turned or changed to the contrary; resupinate (bot.); hav. the convolutions of the spiral direc. downw. to the left (conch.). H., *revers'edly*, -ĕd-le, ad. (v. v.) 91. [*ibly*, 43, ad.; *revers'ibleness*, s. 91.

Reversible, -vĕrs'-ĭbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *revers'-*

Reversion, re-vĕr'-shŭn, a. 35. A reverting or returning; appr., the state of being to be poss. or received after the hap. of some par. event (as the determ. of an estate, or the death of a person now liv.); right to fut. poss. or enjoym.; the residue of an estate granted or held in reversion (leg.). H., *rever'sioner* (one who holds a r.), s. 90.

Rever'sionary, -ăr-e, a. 25. Pert. to a reversion; to be enjoyed in r. or succession.

Revert†, re-vĕrt', s. A return. (mus.)

Revert', vt. To turn or drive back; to reverse; to reverberate*:—vi. To return, to fall back; to refer back (*to*); to return to the orig. owner or his heirs (leg.). H., *revert'ing*, p.; *revert'ed*, pp.; *revert'ible*, 45, a.; *rever'sion*, a. (v. su.) 89.

Revert'ent, -ĕnt, a. Revertive; restor. to nat. order or function*. H., (a) *revert'ent**, s. (med.) 90-1.

Revert'ive, -ĭv, a. 45. Changing; reversing; caus. reversion. H., *revert'ively*, ad. 91.

Rev'ery, -e, s. Reverie. [&c. 89.

Revest', re- (also to re-invest†), vt., vi.‖ H., *Revest'iary*, -yăr-e, s. 25. The vestiary (q. v.) or wardrobe of a church.

Revetment, re-vĕt'-mĕnt, s. = *revêtement*, Fr.-99. A strong wall, for support and defence, built round the lower part of a rampart, next *Revi'brate*, vi.¶ H., &c. 89. [the ditch. (fort.)

Revic'tion†, -shŭn, s. Return to life.

Revictual, -vĭt'l, vt.‖

Revie†, -vī', vt. To accede to the proposal of a stake at cards, and to overtop it:—vi. To return the challenge of a wager; to make a retort. H., &c. 89. See *Vie*.

Review, re-vū', s. 18. A second or repeated view; a re-examination (as for amendm. or improvem.); survey, exam.; a crit. exam. or analysis of a new publication, with remarks, also a periodical cons. of reviews or crit. essays (liter.); the inspec. of a body of troops or a number of ships by a field or flag officer (mil.; nav.).

Review', vt. To look back on; to see again; to re-examine; to exam. or analyse critically (liter.); to survey; to inspect (par. troops—mil.):—vi. To bear review or reviewing†. H., *review'ing* (-vū'-), p.; *reviewed'*, pp.; *review'er* (appr., a liter. r.), s.; *review'ing*† (act, prac.; par. of liter. r.), s. 89.

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. ¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. See p. 803.

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***Revile*†**, re-vīl′, s. Reproach; contumely.

Revile, vt. To treat with opprobrious and contemptuous lang.; to reproach; to vilify. H., ***revil′ing***, p., a.‡; ***reviled***, pp.; ***revil′er***, s.; ***revil′ing*** (act of; also reproach, contumely —scrip.), ***revile′ment**** (do.), s. 89.

Revil′ingly, -lng, a. (v. v.) H., ***revil′ingly***, ad. 91.

Revin′dicate, vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Revisal, re-vīz′-ăl, s. 35. Revision.

Revise, re-vīz′, s. 35. Review, re-exam., revision; a second proof-sheet, or one taken after the first correction (typ.).

Revise′, vt. To review, to re-exam. (par. to alter and amend); to look over (as a proof) with care, and to mark the neces. corrections (typ.). H., ***revīs′ing*** (-vīz′-), p.; ***revised***, -vīzd′, pp., a.; ***revīs′er***, s.; ***revīs′ing‡***; ***revīs′al*** (v. su.), or ***revision***, -vĭzh′-ŭn, 35 (act of; census*), s. 89.

Revi″sional, -ăl (v. v.), a. = ***revi″sionary****, -ĕr-e. 25. Pert. to revision, or inten. to prod.

Revisit, -vĭz′-, vt.‖ H., &c. 89. [it.

Revisor, re-vīz′-ŭr, s. 35, 25. One who takes a census. (Rus.) [able or tend. to revise.

Revisory, -vī′-zŏr-e, a. 35, 25. That reviews;

Revival, re-vī′-văl, (*or*) re-vīv′-ăl—K., s. Recall, return, or recov. from death or appar. death, or from a state of languor, neglect, obliv., obscur., or depres.; renewed and more active atten. to religion. (v. v.) H., ***revi′valist*** (one who promotes relig. r.), s. 90.

Revive, re-vīv′, vt. To restore or bring again to life (lit. or fig.); to raise from any state of depres., inactivity, or obliv.; to renew; to bring back to the mind or memory; to rouse, quicken, reanimate; to cheer; to restore again to hope; to bring again into notice; to restore to its nat. state, to reduce (chem.):—vi. To return to life, or (fig.) to vigour or fame; to recover from any state of neglect, obliv., obscur., or depres.; to recov. its nat. state (as a metal—chem.; met.). H., ***revīv′ing***, p., a.; ***revived***, pp., a.‡; ***revīv′er*** (he or that; appr., a liq. to renovate cloth; v. i.), s.; ***revī′val*** (act, &c.; v. su.), s. 89.

Revivi(ficate)†*:—***Revivi′fy***; vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Revi″ving, -lng, a. (v. v.) H., ***revīv′ingly***, ad. 91.

Revivi′scent, rĕv-e-vĭs′-ĕnt, a. Reviving; regaining or restor. life. H., ***rĕvivis′cence***, ***-ense***, ***rĕvivis′cency***, ***-se***, s. 91.

Revivor, re-vīv′-ŭr, s. 25. The revival of a suit in equity wh. is abated by the death of one of the parties. (leg.) See *Revise*.

Revocable, rĕv′-o-kăbl, a. 45. That may be recalled or revoked. H., ***rev′ocably***, 42, ad.; ***rev′ocableness***, ***revocabil′ity***, -ĭt-e, s. (v. v.) 91.

Rev′ocate†, -kāt, vt. To revoke. H., ***rev′ocable***, a.; ***rĕvoca′tion***, -shŭn (act; state; repeal; reversal), s.; &c. 89.

Rev′ocatory, -kā-tŏr-e, a. = ***revoc′ative****, -ā-tĭv. 25, 45. Revoking. [pipe—tech.), vt.‖

Revoice, re- (also to refit and retone an organ-

Revoke, re-vōk′, s. A failure to follow suit, when one can do so. (cards.)

Revoke′, vt. To call back; to declare void; to recall; to repeal, annul, reverse:¶—vi. To renounce (cards). H., ***revōk′ing***, p., a.‡; ***revoked′***, pp.; ***revōk′able***, a.; ***revoke′ment**** (revocation), s. 89. [ad. 91.

Revo′king†, -lng, a. (v. v.) H., ***revōk′ingly***,

Revolt, re-vōlt′—El., Ja., J. & M., Na., S., Wa., re-vŏlt′—Bu., K., Ke., P., Sh., We., s. Desertion, change of sides*; appr., a renunc. of allegiance to one's prince or governm.; insurrection; mutiny; gross depar. from duty*; a revolter†. (v. v.)

Revolt′, vt. To turn; to cause to rise in revolt; fig., to shock, to offend, to do viol. to (as the feelings):—vi. Lit., to turn round; to fall off or turn from one to another; appr., to renounce alleg. and subjec. to one's sov. or governm., or to lawf. auth.; to change†. H., ***revōlt′ing***, p., a.; ***revōlt′ed***, pp., a.; ***revōlt′er***, s. (v. i.) 89.

Revolt′ing, -lng, a. Doing violence (par. to the feelings); exciting abhorrence; shocking. H., ***revōlt′ingly***, ad. 91. [revolve.

Revoluble, rĕv′-o-l′ōōbl, a. 18, 45. That may

Rev′oluted, -l′ōōd, a. 18. Rolled outw., backw., or downward. (bot.; zool.)

Revolution, rĕv-o-l′ōō′-shŭn, s. 18, 36. Rotation; circular or returning motion; the motion of a body round any fixed point or centre (as of a planet r. the sun); circuit; continued course or motion marked by periodic returns; motion or course of any thing (corporeal or incorp.) wh. brings it back to the same point or state; space or time meas. by some revolution; the motion of a point, line, or surf., about a centre (geom.); a material or entire change in the constit. of a governm. (pol.; appr., that wh. placed Wm. and Mary on the throne, A.D. 1688—Eng. hist.). [tion, or tend. to prod. it. (pol.)

Revolu′tionary, -ĕr-e, a. 25. Pert. to a revolu-

Revolu′tionise, -īz, vt. 60. To cause a revolution in; to effect an entire change of the form or principles of any thing. H., ***rĕvolu′tionīsing***, p.; ***rĕvolu′tionised***, pp. (v. i.) 89.

Revolu′tionism*, -ĭzm, s. 35. State of r. or revolutions. (pol.)

Revolu′tionist, -ĭst, s. = ***revolu′tioner****, ***-ĕr***. One who is engaged in a rev., or who promotes or fav. it. (pol.)

Revolve, re-vŏlv′, vt. To cause to rotate or roll round, or to perform a circuit; to turn over and over (as in the mind); to consider attentively:—vi. To rotate; to turn on its axis (as a wheel); to roll in a circuit (as a planet round the sun); to perform a revolution. H., ***revolv′ing***, p., a.; ***revolved′***, pp., a.‡ (v. i.) 89.

Revolv′ent*, -ĕnt, a. Revolving. H., ***revolv′ency***, -ĕn-se (act, state, or prin. of r.; revolution), s. 91. [&c. 89.

Revom′it (par. to reject by v.), vt., vi.‖ H.,

Revulsion, re-vŭl′-shŭn, s. 36. The act of 'revelling', or of holding, throw., or draw. back; the turning or diverting of a disease from one part or organ to another (med.).

Revul′sive, -slv, a. 45. Able or tend. to cause revulsion. H., ***revul′sively***, ad.; ***revul′sive*** (a r. med.), s. 91.

Reward, re-wâwrd′, s. Equiv. returned; the fruit of labour, services, or works; a gift in token of desert or approval; a sum offered for information (par. for the detec. of a criminal or the recov. of lost property); recompense; requital (of either good or ill); retribution, punishm. (iron.); a bribe*. H., ***reward′less***, a. (v. i.) 90.

Reward′, vt. To give in return (either good or ill); to requite; appr., to give a reward to, to bestow a gift in token of desert or

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again*, *anew*, or *a second time*. ¶ *Re-*, equiv. to *back*, *backward*, *in return*, &c. See p. 863.

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approval; to repay evil, to punish (iron.); to bribe*†. H., *reward'ing*, p., a.†; *reward'ed*, pp., a.†; *reward'er*, s.; *reward'ible*† (also deserv. r.), a. (v. l.) 89.

Reward'able†, -ăbl, 45. (v. v.) H., *reward'ably*†, ad.; *reward'bleness*, s. 91. [&c. 89.

Reword', -wûrd', vt., vi. :—*Rewrite'*, vt.‖ H., *Rex*, rĕks, s. (poss., *re'gis.*) A king. (L.)

Reynard, rā'-nărd, s. Renard. († or poet.)

Rhabarbarate, rā-bär'-bā-rāt, -bärb'-ăr-āt —K., a. 31; 7, 10. Impreg. with rhubarb.

Rhabarbarine, -rĭn, s. 58. The colouring prin. of rhubarb.

Rhabdology, răb-dŏl'-o-je, s. 31. Mech. multiplication and division by means of Napier's 'rods' or 'bones'. H., *rhabdologic*, -do-lŏj'-ĭk (pert. to r. or performed by it), a. 90.

Rhabdomancy, -do-măn-se, s. 43. Divination by a rod or wand (par. by a 'divining' rod); metallocspy; hydroscopy.

Rhachesaurus, rā-ke-o-sâw'-rŭs, s. 29, 8. The rock-lizard. (fos.)

Rha'chialgy, -ăl-je, s. = *rhachial'gia*, -je-ă. Pain or disease of the spine.

Rhamnine, răm'-nĭn, s. 31, 58. A crys. prin. obt. from buckthorn berries. [rheine.

Rhaponticine, rā-pŏn'-te-ăln, s. 58. A var. of

Rhapsodical, răp-sŏd'-ĭk-ăl, a. = *rhapsod'ic.* 31. Pert. to, cons. of, or rea. rhapsody; rambling, unconnected. H., *rhapsod'ically*, ad. 91.

Rhap'sodise, -so-dīze, vi. 60. To write or utter rhapsodies. H., *rhap'sodising*, p.; *rhap'sodised*, pp.; *rhap'sodiser**, *rhap'sodist* (appr., one whose prof. was to pub. recite his own or other's verses—Homeric age), s.; &c. 89.

Rhap'sody, -so-de, s. Prim., dispersed pieces or verses loosely sewed or strung tog. (as by a rhapsodist); h., a portion of an epic poem fit for recitation at one time; (in mod. use) a confused jumble of sentences, statem., or ideas, without dependence or nat. conn.; any wild, rambling composition.

Rhatany, rāt'-ă-ne, s. 31. A highly astringent and colorific root, largely consumed in the 'doctoring' of port wine.

Rheimberry, rīme'-bĕr-e, s. Buckthorn.

Rheine, rē'-ĭn, s. 31, 58. A pec. prin. obt. by the action of nitric acid on rhubarb; also rhabarbarine.

Rhenish, rĕn'-ĭsh, a. Pert. to the river *Rhine*, or to *Rhiems* in Fr.:—s. Wine from the vineyards of the Rhine.

Rheometer, re-ŏm'-e-tĕr, s. 31. A galvanometer, or an electrometer. Other like comp. are —*rhe'omotor* (an electro-motor), *rhe'ophore*, -fōre (the conn. wire of an electr. or voltaic appar.), *rhe'oscope* (an electroscope), *rhe'ostat* (an instr. for reg. or adjus. the force of an elec. current), *rhe'otome* (an instr. wh. period. interrupts an e. c.; a contact-breaker), *rhe'otrope* (an instr. wh. altern. inverts an e. c.), &c., s.

Rhetian, rē'-sh'ăn, a. = *Rhæ'tian.* 31, 36. Pert. to the anc. *Rhæ'ti*, or to *Rhæ'tia* (-sh'ă; their country).

Rhetoric, rĕt'-o-rĭk, rĕt'-ŭr-ĭk†—K., Sh., s. 31, 25. The art of prose composition gen.; restric. and etym., oratory; (more us.) the art, in extension of gr., of appl. lang. not merely with propriety or correctness, but with elegance, persuasiveness, and figurative force; the power of persuasion and attraction.

Rhetorical, re-tŏr'-ĭk-ăl, a. 26. Of or bel. to rhetoric; becom. a rhetorician; persuasive; figurative; oratorical*. H., *rhetor'ically*, ad. 91. [ician or orator. H., &c. 48, 89.

Rhetor'icate†, -e-kāte, vi. To play the rhetor-

Rhetorician, rĕt-o-rĭsh'-'ăn, s. 27-8. One skilled in rhetoric, also one who teaches it:—a. Suiting a master of rhetoric.

Rhet'orise†, -rīze, vt. 60. To repr. rhetorically. H., *rhet'orised*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Rheum, rōōm, s. 31, 18. Increased or inflam. action of the vessels of any organ (par. of the mucous glands occ. by cold), also the thin, serous fluid then secreted (as in catarrh). H., *rheŭm'y** (full of or affec. with), a. 90.

Rheumatic, rōō-măt'-ĭk, a. = *rheumat'ical*, -ăl. 31, 18. Pert. to, rea., or affec. with rheumatism.

Rheu'matism, -mă-tĭzm, s. 35. A painf. affec. of the joints (par. the larger ones), or of the exter. muscular, tendinous, and fibrous textures of the body, attended by swelling and

Rhinoc, rī'-no, s. Money. [stiffness. (path.)

Rhinoceros, rī-nŏs'-ĕr-ŭs, -e-rōs—Wa., We., s. 31, 28. A large pachydermatous quadr., hav. either one or two horns on the nose; also a spe. of hornbill. H., *rhinocerial*, -sēr'-e-ăl (pert. to or res.), a. 90.

Rhinoplastic, -no-plăs'-tĭk, a. Nose-forming (app. to a cert. surg. oper.).

Rhizoma, rī-zō'-mă, s. = *rhi'zome*, E. A root-stock or underground stem, either fleshy or woody. (bot.) [Gr.]

Rhizophagous, -zŏf'-ă-gŭs, a. 45. Root-eating.

Rhizoph'erous, -ĕr-ŭs, a. Root-bearing. (bot.)

Rhodam'ic, ro-:—*Rhodison'ic*; a. Epithets of cert. acids. (chem.)

Rhodian, rō'-de-ăn, rōd'-yăn—K., a. 31, 45. Pert. to the Island of *Rhodes*.

Rho'dium, -de-ŭm, rōd'-yŭm—K., s. 45. A rare metal of a whitish colour, and extr. hard, brittle, and infusible.

Rhododendron, -do-dĕn'-drŏn, s. 25. A genus of plants; the dwarf rose-bay.

Rhodomontade', rŏd-, s. See *Rodomontade.*

Rhomb, rŏmb—Ja., K., S., Sh., We., rŭmb—K., P., Wa., s. 31, 45. A rhombus.

Rhombic, rŏm'-bĭk, a. Shaped like a rhomb.

Rhombohedron, -bo-hē'-drŏn, s. 17. A solid contained by 6 eq. rhombic faces or planes. (geom.) H., *rhombohe'dral* (related to; presen. forms derived from), a. 90.

Rhom'boid, -boyd, s. 22. Rhomboidal (app. to a cert. muscle—anat.).

Rhom'boid, s. A quadrilateral plane figure of wh. the opp. sides are equal, but wh. is neither equilateral nor equiangular. (geom.) H., *rhomboid'al*, -ăl (hav. the shape of s), s. 90.

Rhombus, rŏm'-bŭs, s. 31. A plane figure with 4 eq. sides, and 2 acute and 2 obtuse angles (of corresp. magnitude (geom.); a lozenge; a diamond.

Rhubarb, rōō'-bärb, s. 31, 18; 25. A plant of sev. spe.; also its root wh. is medicinal. H., *rhu'barbyd*, a. 90.

Rhumb, rŭmb, rŭm†—We., s. 31, 45. A circle on the earth's surf. making a given angle with the meridian of the place, and marking the direc. of any obj. through wh. it passes; also one of the div. of the compass card. (navig.) —*Rhumb'-line* = the track of a vessel wh. cuts all the merid. at the same angle. (do.)

‖ *Re-*, equiv. to *again, anew*, or *a second time.* See p. 566.

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Rhyme, rīme, s. 31, 42. The correspondence of sound in the termin. words or syl. of verses or parts of verses (pros.); an harmonical succes. of sounds; poetry*; a word or sound chiming with another‡. H., *rhyme'less*, a. (v. i.) 90.—*Rhyme or reason*‡ = number or sense.

Rhyme, vt. To put into rhyme:—vi. To accord in sound; to make rhymes or verses. H., *rhȳm'ing*, p., a.‡; *rhymed*, rīmd, pp.; *rhȳm'er*, *rhyme'ster*, or *rhȳm'ist*† (a mere versifier, a poor poet; us. in contempt), s. 89.

*Rhymic*ᵃ, rīme'-īk, a. Pert. to rhyme.

Rhyncholite, rĭng'-ko-līte, s. 42, 29. The petrified beak of a bird. (fos.)

Rhythm, rĭthm, s. = *rhythmus*, rĭth'-mŭs, L. 31, 37. The consonance of meas. and time in lang. (par. poetry) and music, and by analogy in dancing, and in other motions; a div. of time into short portions by a regul. succes. of percussions and remissions of the voice ('arses' and 'theses') on words or syl. (gr.); the more or less r. succ. of the contractions of cert. automatic muscles (as the heart, &c.—phys.).

Rhythmic, rĭth'-mĭk (v. a.), a. = *rhȳth'mical*, -ăl. Of, bel. to, or constit. rhythmus. H., *rhȳth'mically*, ad. 91. [the pavĕṉ. (It.)

Rialto, re-ăl'-to, s. 99. A bridge in Venice;

Riant, rē'-ŏnᵍ, rī'-ănt'ĕ—K., a. 99. Laughing; fig., gay, smiling, cheerful (as a landscape—fine arts). [Fr.]

Rib, rĭb, s. One of the lateral appendages of a vertebra, form. part of the bony framework of the thorax (anat.); one of the curviform timbers in an arched or coved ceiling to wh. the laths are nailed (arch.); the continuation of the petiole in a leaf, from wh. the veins arise (bot.); a timber springing from the keel helping to form or strengthen the side of a ship (nav. arch.); a prom. line or rising in cloth; that wh. strengthens the side of any thing‡; any thing long, thin, and narrow, or rib-like‡; a wife§. H., *rib'less*‡, *rib-supported*‡, a.; *rib'-grass* or *rib'-wort* (a spe. of plantain), s.; *rib'-rōast*† (to beat soundly—burlesque), vt., &c. 89, 90-2.

Rib, vt. To furn. or enclose with ribs; to form with rising lines and channels (as cloth). H., *ribb'ing*, p.; *ribbed'*, pp., a.; *ribb'ing*‡ (ribs collec.—tech.), s. 89. [base; filthy; obscene.

Ribald, rĭb'-ăld, -ŭld—K., Sh., Wa., s. 25. Low;

Rib'ald, s. A loose, low, foul-mouthed wretch; a debauchee. H., *rib'aldish*ᵃ (res. a; prone to ribaldry), a. 90.

Rib'aldrous, -rŭs, a. Cont. ribaldry.

Rib'aldry, -re, s. Filthy, vulgar, obscene language; lewdness. [(her.)

Riban, rĭb'-ăn, s. The eighth part of a bend.

Rib'and, -ănd, -ŭnd—K., -ănᵍ—Wa., s. 25. Ribbon (q. v.); a long, nar., flexible piece of timber nailed upon the outside of the ribs from stem to stern-post (= *rib'-band*—nav. arch.).

Ribbon, rĭb'-ŭn, -ĭnᵍ—Wa., s. 25. A nar. web or fabric of silk used as a trimming or fastening (par. of bonnets and caps), or as the badge of a party; a riban (her.); a riband (nav. arch.); a strip, a long shred§.—*Rib'-on-grass* = Canary-grass.

Ribb'on‡, vt. To furn. or adorn with ribbons. H., *ribb'oned*‡, -ŭnd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Rice, rīse, s. 28. A well-known cereal-grain, also the plant (*ory'za sati'va*) wh. prod. it.

Rich, rĭtch, a. 29. Wealthy, opulent (opp. to *poor*); poss. or cont. abundance bey. wants; hav. ample funds or means; gay, splendid, magnif.; costly, valuable; sumptuous; abundant in materials; yielding or prod. largely; abounding; hav. (as ingred. or qual.) in a great degree; fertile; plentiful; full, well-stocked; highly endowed; copious, florid (as style); strong, vivid, perfect; plenteous, ample; hav. someth. precious or desirable; very nutritious; highly seasoned; luscious; aboun. with a var. of delicious food (as a repast); full, swelling (as sound); full of sweet or harmonious sounds (mus.); &c. H., *rich'ly* (also gaily, splendidly; truly, really, fully; well; &c.), 43, ad.; *rich'ness*, s. 91.—The *rich* = rich persons.

Rich‡, vt. To enrich (q. v.).

Rich'es, -ĭz, -ĕz—K., s. pl. (Prim. sing., but now always treated as a pl.) 85; 64. Abundance either in money or possessions bey. wants; wealth, opulence, or rather that wh. constit. them; treasures; abundance gen. (lit. or fig.); stores, resources (temporal or ment.); splendid, sumptuous appearance.

Ricinic, re-sĭn'-īk, a. Obt. from castor-oil. H., *ricin'ic acid*, s. (chem.) 90.

Rick, rĭk, s. An extensive heap or pile (par. of hay) closely packed tog., resting on the ground, and us. sheltered with thatch or other cov.; a stack*. (agr.)

Rick'ets, -ĕts, s. pl. A disease of childhood charac. by a large head, feeble swelled joints, crooked spine and limbs, softness of the bones, and gen. debility. (path.) H., *rick'ĕty*, -e (affec. with r.; fig., weak, feeble, shaky‡), a. 90.

Ricochet, rĭk'-o-shā—S., -shā'—Br., We., rĭk'-o-shĕt—J. & M., We. (pref.), s., s. 89. Lit., 'duck and drake'; appr., a mode or den. a mode of firing with small charges, and guns only slightly elevated (3° to 6°), so that the shot or shell may bound along the surf. of the ground. (gun.) [Fr.]

Ricochet, -shĕt', vt. To oper. upon by ricochet firing. H., *ricochetting*, p.; *ricochetted*, pp.

Rictus†, rĭkt'-ŭs, s. 18. A gaping.

Rid, rĭd, vt. Prim., to separate, and thus to deliver and save; appr., to free, to deliver; to drive away; to clear, to disencumber; to remove by violence. H., *rid'ding*, p.; *rid*, prt., pp., a.; *rid'dances* (cont.; deliverance; disencumbrance), s. 89. See *Ride*.

Riddle, rĭd'l, s. 45. A large coarse sieve for cleaning grain; (from another root) someth. obscure to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling ques.; an enigma; any thing ambiguous and puzzling.

Riddle, vt. To sep. (as grain from the chaff, &c.) with a riddle; to perforate (as with shot), to make many little holes in; to solve, to unriddle*‡:—vi. To speak obscurely or enigmatically; to make riddles. (v. a.) H., *ridd'ling*, p., a.; *ridd'led*, pp.; *ridd'ler* (one who), s.; *ridd'ling*‡ (matter depos. by r.; freq. in the pl.), s. 89. [sd. 91.

Ridd'ling‡, -lĭngᵍ, a. (v. v.) H., *ridd'lingly*‡,

Ride, rīde, s. The act of riding; an excursion on horseback, or in a vehicle (appr. and distinc., the first; v. v.); also the course or road passed

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over (par. one through pleasure-grounds); a country district surv. or inspec. by an officer (excise); a saddle-horse († or prov.).

Ride, vt. To sit or rest on, so as to be carried; *fig.*, to manage insolently at will†; to carry† (prov.):—vi. To be carried or borne on horseback, or on any beast (appr. and distinc., on the first); to be borne in any way (opp. to *walk*); to prac. riding; to manage a horse; to be borne on or in (as a fluid); to be supported; to float, to sit (as a ship, &c.). H., *rid'ing*, p., a.; *rōde*, *rid**, prt.; *rode*, *rid**, *ridden*, rĭd'n (also an *a.*†), pp.; *rid'er* (he or that), s.; *rid'ing* (act, &c.; v. i.), s. 89.

Rideau, re-dō', s. 99. A small elev. ('curtain') of earth extem. lengthwise on a plain. (fort.)

Rider, rīd'-ėr, s. Appr., one who breaks or manages horses; an equestrian performer, a mountebank; an add. to a MS. or docum. inser. or made after its completion; an addit. clause (par. to a bill in parl.); the gangue or matrix of an ore (met.); the second tier of casks in a vessel's hold (naut.); any thing added to strengthen (par. a piece of timber—nav. arch.); &c. H., *rid'erless*, a. (v. v.) 90.

Ridge, rĭj, s. 32. The back, or top of the back; also the rough top or elev. portion of any thing fancif. compared to it; an extended protuberance; the ground thrown up by the plough bet. the furrows (agr.); the top or upper angle of a roof, or the horiz. timber beneath it ag. wh. the rafters pitch (arch.); a wrinkle (par. in a horse's mouth —far.); a long or conn. range (as of hills or moun.—geog.); any long elev. (par. of land). H., *rid"gy*, -e (hav. or rising in a r. or ridges), a. 90.

Ridge, vt. To cover with or form into a r. or ridges; to rib or wrinkle. H., *rid"ging*, p., a.*; *ridged*, rĭjd, pp., a. (v. su. et i.) 89.

*Rid"ging**, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *rid"gingly**, ad. 91.

Rid'gil, -ĭl, s. = *rid"gel*; *rid"gling*. A male half gelded. (agr.)

Ridicule, rĭd'-e-kūle, s. 18. Contemptuous laughter, or rather satirical remarks or wit designed to excite it; derision; raillery; mockery:—a. Ridiculous†.

Rid'icule, vt. To treat with ridicule; to expose to laughter or contemp. merriment; to mock, deride, lampoon; to sneer at. H., *rid'iculing*, p.; *rid'iculed*, pp.; *rid'iculer*, s. 89.

Ridiculous, re-dĭk'-ū-lŭs, a. 18. Deserv. or exciting ridicule; laughable, absurd, preposterous. H., *ridic'ulously*, 43, ad.; *ridic'ulousness*, s. 91.

Riding, rīd'-ing, s. Empl. to travel; engaged for or teach. riding. H., *rid'ing-clerk* (one of the 6 clerks in chanc.†; a comm. traveller), *r.-coat*, *r.-habit* (the long upper garm. worn by ladies on horseback), *r.-hood* (a cloak with a hood for do.), *r.-house* or *r.-school* (a s. or place where the art of r. is taught), *r.-master* (one who teaches r.), &c., s. 90.

Rī'ding, s. A ride (road or exc. district); one of the three great div. of the county of York (corr. from *trithing*, third part, Sax.).

Ridotto, re-dŏt'-o, s. 99. A pub. entertainm. of music and dancing, held gen. on fast eves. (It.)

Rifacimento, re-fā-che-mĕnt'-o, s. 99. Lit., re-establishm.; appr., a compilation (par. one of wh. the ch. materials have not been collec. for the first time—liter.). [It.]

Rife, rīfe, a. Prevailing, prevalent (ch. used of epidemic diseases); full of*† (in an ill sense, as 'mischief'; fol. by *with*). H., *rife'ly**, ad.; *rife'ness**, s. 91.

Riff-raff†, rĭf'-răf, s. Sweepings, refuse (appr., of 'society'); the rabble; the mob.

Rifle, rī'fl, s. 45. A musket or hand-gun hav. a barrel grooved or formed with spiral channels; a mower's whetstone (No. Amer.). H., *rī'fleman*, 25 (one armed with a r.), s. 90.

Ri'fle, vt. To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away; to strip, rob, pillage; to channel or groove. H., *rī'fling*, p.; *rī'fled*, pp., a.; *rī'fler* (a robber), s. 89. [(prov.).

Rift, rĭft, s. A fissure or cleft; a fording-place

Rift, vt., vi. To rive; to split; to belch or crepitate† (prov.). H., *rift'ed*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Rig, rĭg, s. 30. Dress†§; appr., the pec. charac. of the masts and rigging of a vessel, irresp. of the hull (as 'schooner rig', 'ship rig' &c.—naut.); a ridge*; a sportive or wanton trick, a jeer§; a wanton woman†; a ridgil†. H., *rigg'ish*†§ (wanton; lewd), a. 90.

Rig, vt. To dress, accoutre, put on (as app. to persons § or lud.); to supply and fit with rigging (naut.); to rate, jeer at, banter†§:—vi. To play the wanton†§. H., *rigg'ing*, p.; *rigged*, pp., a.; *rigg'er* (one who; also a large cylind. pulley or nar. drum—mech.), s.; *rigg'ing* (act of; dress, tackle*; appr., the system of cordage by wh. the masts are supp., and the sails exten. and taken in—naut.), s. 89. [for one couple.

Rigadoon, -ă-dōōn', s. 20. A cert. brisk dance

*Rigation**, re-gā'-shŭn, rī—K., Wa., We., s. Irrigation (q. v.).

Rigel, rī'-gĕl, s. 30. A cert. fixed star.

Rigg'le, s., v. See *Wriggle*.

Right, rīte, a. 45. Prim., strained, stretched to straightness†; h., hav. straightness (in var. appl., lit. or fig.); straight, not crooked; direct; leading or tend. to (as a road or method); perpendicular; fig., accor. to the standard of truth, jus., or mor. rectitude, or the will of God; accor. to law; true, correct, not erron. or wrong; just, appropriate, not mistaken (as a judgm.); honest, just, upright; fit, proper; exact; most favourable or conven.; orderly, well-regulated; well-performed; most direct; most convenient or dextrous, or stronger (app. to the hand, arm, or side remotest from the heart); being on the same side as the right hand; being on the right hand of a person looking tow. the mouth of a river; den. the side designed to go outw. (as of cloth); straight, (or more gen.) hav. perpendicularity or an angle of 90 degrees (opp. to *oblique*—geom.); &c. H., *right'ly*, 43, ad.; *right'ness** (straightness; correctness; rightfulness; &c.), s. 91.

Right, ad. In a right manner; in a direct or straight line; rightly; very, in a high degree († except in titles). Among the comp. of *right* (a. and ad.) are—*right'-angled* (cont. one or more r. angles—geom.), *right'-handed* (using the r. h. more easily than the l.), *right'-hearted*† (good-hearted), *right hon'ourable* (the title of all peers and peeresses, the eldest sons and all the daughters of p.

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above the rank of viscount, privy-councillors, the lord mayors of London and Dublin, the provosts of Edin. and Glasgow, and cert. other civil functionaries), *right'-minded* (well-disposed; honest), &c., a.; *right' angle* (one of 90 degrees—geom.), *right' ascen'sion* (the angular dist., meas. on the celes. equator, bet. the first point of Aries and that point in wh. the meridian of a star intersects the c. eq.—ast.), *right' hand* (v. su.), *right'-mindedness* (v. a.), *right' whale* (a Greenland w.—tech.), &c., s.

Right, int. Expr. approbation.

Right, s. That wh. is right (the contrary to *wrong*); justice, equity; goodness; virtue; truth; freedom from error; just claim; legal title, ownership; that wh. jus. or fairly belongs to one; property, interest; prerogative; immunity, privilege; authority, legal power; the right side (opp. to the *left*); a tract of land, also a share in ownership (as of a mine or factory—U. S.). H., *right'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—To *set* or *put to rights*‡ = to put into good order; to adjust or regulate.

Right, vt. = *right'en*†. To do jus. to; to relieve from wrong; to set right; to restore (as a ship) to an upright position (naut.):—vi. To rise until the masts are erect (naut.). H., *right'ing*, p.; *right'ed*, pp.; *right'er**, s. 89.

Righteous, rīt'-yŭs—K., S., rī'-chŭs‡—S. (‡), We., Wo., -te-ŭs*—Js., -che-ŭs*—P., Wa., a. 36, 45. Lit., rightwise†; appr., living, acting, or done in accordance to the divine law, or to the prin. of rectitude (opp. to *sinful*); accordant to jus. or desert (as a 'doom' or 'punishm.'); upright, just, uncorrupt; godly; equitable. H., *right'eously*, 43, ad.; *right'eousness* (conformity of the heart and life to the divine law, as app. to man; the perfec. of his nature, as app. to God.—theol.; scrip.), s. 91.

Right'ful, -fŏol, a. 21. Being by or hav. the right or just claim; consonant to jus.; lawful; proper; equitable. H., *right'fully*, 43, ad.; *right'fulness*, s. 91.

Rigid, rĭj'-id, a. 32. Stiff, not pliant or easily bent (but not inflexible); fig., charac. by stiffness or severity in a moral sense; not lax or indulgent; severely just; strict; severe; unyielding, rigorous, inflexible; unmitigated, unremitted; sharp, cruel. H., *ri''gidly*, ad.; *ri''gidness*, *rigidity*, re-jĭd'-it-e (resis. to change of form, difficulty with wh. any thing is bent—mech.; stiffness—med.), s. 91.

Rigidulous, re-jĭd'-ū-lŭs, a. 32, 18. Rather stiff.

Riglet, rĭg'-lĕt, s. 30. A reglet (q. v.). [(bot.)

Rigmarole†, rĭg'-mā-rōle, s. A succes. of confused or nonsensical sentences or statements. H., *rig'marole*, s. 90-1. [diadem.

Rigol†, rī'-gŏl, rĭg'-ŏl—We., s. 25. A circle; a

Rigoll, rĭg'-ŭl, s. A rude mus. instr. formed of sticks separated by beads.

Rigor, rĭg'-ŭr, s. 30, 25. Chilly tremors or convuls. shuddering (as in the cold fit of a fever—med.).—*Rigor mor'tis* is the stiffening of the body, caused by the contrac. of the muscles, after death. (L.) See *Rigour*.

Rig'orist, -ĭst, s. One very rigorous (par. in relig.); appr., a Jansenist (eccl. hist.).

Rig'orous, -ŭs, a. Allowing no abatem. or mitigation (as a disciplinarian); without abatem., relaxation, or leniency (as criticism or discipline); scrup. accurate (as a definition); marked by severity or closeness; very cold or severe (as a winter); rigid; harsh, stern, inflexible; strict; exact. H., *rig'orously*, 43, ad.; *rig'orousness*, s. 91.

Rigour, rĭg'-ŭr, s. 30, 25; 56. The prop. or qual. of being rigid, or of b. severe; stiffness, severity (phys. or mor.); fig., stiffness of opin., judgm., temper, conduct, or manners; volun. severity of life; austerity, sternness, harshness; strictness; unabated exactness; qual. of being severe, or cold (as the *Rig'ŏr&c§*, -se, s. A ridgil. [weath.); hardness†.

Rillevo, re-lē'-vo, s. 99. Relief. (fine arts.) [It.]

Rill, rĭl, s. A very small brook or streamlet.

Rill, vi. To issue or flow as or like a rill; to run in small streams. H., *rill'ing*, p.; *rilled*, *Rill'et**, -ĕt, s. A brook; a rivulet. [pp.

Rim, rĭm, s. A surr. edge or border (par. a raised or extended one); brim; margin; the lower part of the belly or abdomen§.

Rim‡, vt. To put a rim or hoop to. H., *rimm'ing*‡, p.; *rimmed*‡, pp., a. 89.

Rime, rīme, s. Hoar frost; congealed dew or vapour; a chink, a fissure†. H., *rīm'y*, -e, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Rimose, rī-mōse', rī'—Br., We., a. = *rī'mous*, -mŭs. 45. Chinky, hav. num. minute fissures mostly parallel (like the bark of a tree—bot.; zool.). H., *rimos'ly*, *rimosity*, -mŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [rumple.

Rimple, rĭmp'l, s. 45. A fold or wrinkle; a

Rimp'le, vt. To pucker, wrinkle, corrugate; to undulate; to rumple. H., *rimp'ling*, p.; *rimp'led*, pp., a.; *rimp'ling*‡ (act; also a rimpled surf.; undulation), s. 89.

Rind, rīnd, s. The skin or coat of fruit, &c., that may be pared or peeled off; also the bark of trees.

Rind†, vt. To peel; to decorticate.

Rindle, rĭnd'l, s. A small water-course or gutter. († or prov.) [incr. vol. of sound. (mus.)

Rinforzando, rĭn-fôrt-sän'-do, ad. 99. With

Ring, rĭng, s. A circle, or a circular line, or any thing in the form of it; also the area of the space bet. two concentric circles, or that wh. fills it; appr., a small c. or hoop of gold, var. enriched, worn as an orn., or of coarse metal to be held by; a circular course; a circle made of persons; (from another root) a sound (appr., of bells or other sonorous bodies); the sound of many voices; sound continued, repeated, or reverb.; a set of bells harmon. tuned. H., *ring'less*, a.; &c. 90.—Among the comp. are—*ring'-formed*, *ring'-shaped*, *ring'-strĕaked*, *ring'-tailed*, a.; —*ring'-bolt* (an iron bolt hav. a ring at one end), *ring'-bone* (a callus in a horse's pastern—far.), *ring'-dŭal* (for the pocket), *ring'-dove*, -dŭv (the 'columba palumbus', the cushat), *ring'-fence* (a f. encirc. an estate or a plot), *ring'-finger* (the third f. of the left h.), *ring'-ousel*, -ōōzl (a kind of thrush), *ring'-sail* (a light s. set abaft the 'spanker', also a studding-s. set upon the 'gaff' of a fore-and-aft s.—naut.), *ring'tail* or *ring'-tāil* (the fem. of the hen-harrier; also a ring-sail), *ring'worm* or *ring'-worm*, -wŭrm (a filthy, contag., pustular erup., appear. in circ. patches, and eh. affec. the neck, forehead, and scalp; porrigo scutulata—path.), &c., s.

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Ring, vt. To encircle; to fit or to arm with a r. or rings (as the fingers, or a swine's snout); to cut a ring of bark out of (as a tree—hort.):—vi. To form a circle†. H., *ring'ing*, p., s.; *ringed*, ringd, pp., a. (v. i.)89.

Ring, vt. To cause to sound (as a bell):—vi. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous met. body; to sound or utter as a bell; to prac. the art of sounding bells musically; to resound; to tinkle; to be filled with report or talk. H., *ring'ing*, p.; *rung*, *rang*, *rong*†, prt.; *rung*, *rong*†, pp.; *ring'er*, s.; *ring'ing* (act or art), s. 89.

Ringent, rin'-jĕnt, a. 32. Grinning; divided like an open mouth (app. to the border of a corolla—bot.).

Ringlead, ring'-lēd*z*, vt. To lead in the ring of a dance†; h. also, to conduct*. [body.(v. v.)

Ring'leader, -ĕr, s. The l. or head of a riotous

Ring'let, -lĕt, s. A small ring*; appr., a curl (par. of hair).

Rinse, rinse, rēnse§, vt. 35. To cleanse (as a hollow ves.) by the introd. of clean water and agitation; (more us.) to clear (as linen) of soap, &c., after washing, by one or more appl. of clean water. H., *rins'ing*, p.; *rinsed*, pp.; *rins'er*, s.; (a) *rins'ing*, s. 89.

Riot, rī'-ŭt, s. 25. Wild and noisy festivity; uproar; tumult; appr., a tumul. disturbance of the peace by three or more persons assembled without auth., in order to aid and assist ea. other ag. any one who shall opp. them in effec. some private purp., and afterw. exec. the same in a viol. and turb. manner, whether the act orig. inten. was lawf. or not (leg.); exces. and expens. feasting; sensual indulg.; luxury.—To *run rī'ot* is to act or move without control or restraint.

Rī'et, vi. To revel; to run to excess in feasting, or in other sensual indulg.; to luxuriate; to banquet with loose and noisy mirth; to raise or take part in a riot. H., *rī'ŏting*, p.; *rī'ŏted*, pp.; *rī'ŏter*, s.; *rī'ŏting* (act; prac.), *rī'otry** (do.; v. i.), s. 89.

Rī'otist†, -ĭst, s. Dissoluteness; luxury.

Riotous, rī'-ŭt-ŭs, a. 25. Luxurious; licentiously or noisily festive; tumultuous, turbulent, uproarious; cons. of riot; guilty of riot. H., *rī'ŏtously*, 42, ad.; *rī'ŏtousness*, *Rī'otry**, -re, s. See *Riot*. [s. 91.

Rip, rip, s. A rent, a tear; (more us.) a portion of a seam wh. has given way, without actual injury to the cloth; a rough basket to carry fish in*; a ripier†; h., any thing worthless or thoroughly vicious§; a bad or worn-out horse§; a libertine§; refuse†.

Rip, vt. To sep. by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open; to take out, off, or away, by cutting or tearing; to undo any thing sewed by cutting or sep. the stitches (needle-w.); to tear (as for search, disclosure, or alter.; fol. by *up*); to utter hastily and viol.§ (as an oath; fol. by *out*); to disclose†. H., *ripp'ing*, p., s.; *ripped*, *ript*§, pp.; *ripp'er* (appr., a rip or ripier§), s. 89. [of a river.

Riparian, re-pâr'-e-ăn, a. 45. Pert. to the bank

Ripe, rīpe, a. Arrived at or brought to perfec. by growth (as fruit); fit for use; mature (lit. or fig.); matured (do.); finished, consummate; ready; prepared; fully qualified; complete (as time); proper for use; res. the ripeness of fruit; suppurated (as a tumour). H., *ripe'ly*, ad.; *ripe'ness* (maturity; completeness; fitness; state of prep.;

Ripe†, vt., vi. To ripen. [&c.), s. 91.

Ripen, rīpe'n *or* rī'pn, vt. 45. To cause to grow or become ripe; to mature; to bring to completeness or perfec.:—vi. To grow ripe; to approach or come to ripeness or maturity. H., *rip'ening*, -ing, p., a., s.; *rip'ened*, -nd, pp., a. 89.

Riphean, rī-fē'-ăn, a. 45. Snowy; the epithet of cert. mountains in Asia.

Ripieno, rīp-e-ā'-no, s. 99. Full. (mus.)

Rip'ier†, -yĕr, s. 45. = *ripp'er*†. One who carried fish to an inland market.

Ripple, rip'l, s. 45. The little curling waves seen on the surf. of running water; a large comb or hatchel for flax. H., *ripp'le-marked* (v. i.), a.; *ripp'le-grass* (rib-grass), *ripp'le-mark* (the m. left on a sea-beach or on rocks by reced. waves—geol., &c.), s. 90.

Ripp'le, vt. To cause a r. or ripples in; to clean (as flax):—vi. To fret or curl on the surf. (as swiftly running water). H., *ripp'ling*, p., a.; *ripp'led*, pp., a.; *ripp'ling* (the breaking of ripples or the noise of it; a hatchelling—flax-m.), s. 89. [91.

Ripp'ling, -ling, a. (v. v.) H., *ripp'lingly*, ad.

Riprap, rip'-răp, s. A foundation or parapet of stones thrown tog. without order (as on a soft bottom or in deep water—civ. eng.).

Rip'towel†, -to-wĕl, -tow-ĕl—We., s. A gratuity form. given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn.

Rise, rīze—S., Wa., We., rīz*e*†—K., s. 35, 44; 64. The act of rising (lit. or fig.); ascent; elevation; degree of elevation; an elev. place; rising ground; source, origin, beg.; appearance above the horizon; increase; augmentation; advance (as in value, price, rank, honour, fame, &c.); a swelling, also elev. or ascent in pitch or the diatonic scale (mus.); a bought†.

Rise, rīze, vi. 44, 67. To move or pass upward (in any manner); to ascend; to take or assume a situation, position, or cond. wh., with resp. to another, par. the one abandoned, is lit. or fig. higher or more elev. (in a var. of appl.:—); to get up; to leave the place of sleep or rest; to change or move from a recumb. or sitting posture to an erect one; to spring, to grow; to swell in quan. or extent; to break forth, to appear; to appear above the horizon (as a celes. body); to begin to exist; to come into being or notice; to orig. or commence; to begin to move or act (as the wind); to be excited or prod.; to increase; to advance (par. in price or value); to gain elev. in rank, fortune, or fame; to be excited or roused into action; to break forth into pub. commotions or insurrection; to increase, augm., swell; to grow more or greater; to be improved; to recov. from depres., to revive; to be revived from death (scrip.); to make a hostile attack (do.); to come by chance; to be elev. above the level or surf. (as ground); to proceed from; to have its source in (as a stream); to be roused, excited, kindled, or inflamed (as passion); to ascend in pitch or the diatonic scale (mus.); to amount; to close a session or sitting (as a court or assembly); &c. H., *rīs'ing* (rīz*d*-), p., a.; *rose*, rōze,

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prt.; *risen*, riz'n, pp.; *ris'er*, s.; *ris'ing* (act of; appearance above the horizon; insurrec., mutiny; a tumour†—scrip.; resurrection—do.; &c.), s. 89.

Risible, riz'-ibl, rī'-zibl, a. 35, 45. Hav. the faculty or power of laughing; also capable of exciting laughter; laughable; prone to laugh. H., *ris'ibly* (riz'-), 48, ad.; *ris'ibleness**, *risibility*, -bil'-it-e, s. 91.

Rising, riz'-ing, a. (v. v.) H., *ris'ingly*†, ad. 91.

Risk, risk, s. State of exposure to harm, injury, or loss; danger; hazard; jeopardy; chance of loss or injury (comm.; insur.).

Risk, vt. To expose to injury or loss; to endanger, hazard, peril; to dare to undertake (as an engagem.). H., *risk'ing*, p., s.†; *risked*, riskt, pp.; *risk'er*, s. 89. [See *Sardonic*.

Risus, rī'-zis, s. A laugh; laughter. (L.)

Rite, rīt, s. Formal act of relig., or other solemn duty; external observance; ceremony.

Ritornello, rit-ōr-nël'-o, s. 99. A repetition (par. of a verse or strain); a refrain; (now more us.) a symphony or prelude to voices. (mus.) [It.]

Ritual, rit'-ū-ăl, rit'-chū-ăl—S., Wa., a. 36, 18. Pert. to, cons. of, or prescrib. rites. H., *rit'ually*, ad. 91.

Rit'ual, s. A book of rites or relig. services.

Rit'ualism, -izm, s. 35. The sys. of rituals; observance of prescribed forms in religion. H., *rit'ualist* (one skilled in or scrup. observ. of), s. 90.

Rivage†, riv'-āj, s. 45. A bank, shore, or coast.

Rival, rī'-văl, a. Hav. the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition.

Ri'val, s. One who is in pursuit of the same obj. as another; one who strives to equal or excel another; a competitor (par. in love). H., *ri'valship* (state or char. of a r.; rivalry), s. 90.

Ri'val, vt. To stand in competition with; to strive to gain the same obj. another is conten. for; to strive to equal or excel; to emulate:—vi. To be competitors†. H., *ri'valling*, p.; *ri'valled*, pp.; *ri'valry*, -re, *rival'ity*†, -e, s. 48, 89.

Rive†, rīve, s. A rent or tear.

Rive, vt. To split; to cleave; to rend or burst asunder:—vi. To be split or rent asunder. H., *riv'ing*, p.; *rived*, prt.; *rived*, *riven*, riv'n, pp.; *riv'er*, s. 89.

*Rivel**, riv'l, s. 13. A wrinkle.

*Riv'el**, vt., vi. To shrivel. H., *riv'elling**, p.; *riv'elled**, pp., a. 48, 89.

River, riv'-ĕr, s. A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land tow. the ocean, a lake, marsh, or another river; fig., a large stream; copious flow; abundance. H., *riv'er-bed*, *riv'er-course*, *riv'er-dragon** (a crocodile; fig., the king of Egypt—M.), *riv'er-god* (tutelary deity of a r.; also a naiad), *riv'er-horse* (hippopotamus), *riv'er-water*, -*wăw*-, &c., s. 90.

Riv'eret†, -ĕt, s. A little river; a rivulet.

Rivet, riv'-ĕt, s. A fastening pin or bolt of metal wh. in appl. is clinched at both ends.

Riv'et, vt. To fasten with a r. or rivets; to clinch; fig., to fasten strongly; to make firm or immovable. H., *riv'eting*, p., s.; *riv'eted*, pp., a. 89.

Rivose, re-vōse', a. 45. Marked with furrows sinuate and irregular. (zool.)

Rivulet, riv'-ū-lĕt, s. 18. A small stream; a *Rixation*†, riks-ā'-shŭn, s. A brawl. [brook.

Rix-dol'lar, riks-, s. A silver coin of Germany, Denmark, &c. (= 4*s.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; those now current in Prus. and Saxe-Gotha = 2*s.* 11*d.*).

Roach, rōche, s. 29. A fresh-water fish of the carp family; the curve or arch in the foot of a square sail (naut.); a rock†§ (as in 'no sound as a r.').

Road, rōde, s. Ground appropriated for travel; an open way by wh. passengers, animals, and vehicles may pass, with more or less facility, from place to place; a highway; the roadway of a street, &c.; a roadstead (freq. in the pl.); fig., journey; act or state of travelling; inroad, incursion†. H., *road'-bed* (b. or foundation of a r.), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Road'stead, -stĕd, s. A place where ships may safely anchor; an anchorage.

Road'ster, -stĕr, s. A horse fitted for trav.; a ship or ves. at anchor (in contradistinc. to one 'under sail'—naut.).

Road'way, -wā, s. A road; appr., the part of a road, street, or highway trav. by carriages.

Roam, rōme, s. A roaming or wandering; a ramble.

Roam, vt. To range; to wander over:—vi. To ramble, rove, wander. H., *roam'ing*, p., s.†; *roamed*, pp.; *roam'er*, s.; *roam'ing* (act of), s. 89.

Roan, rōne, s. Being of a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, thickly interspersed with spots of gray or white* (app. to horses—far.); (at present) den. 'a mixture hav. a decided shade of red' (—S.).

Roan, s. Grained sheepskin leather.—*Roan'-tree* = mountain-ash.

Roar, rōre, s. Any deep, full, loud noise of some continuance; the cry of a beast (par. of a lion or bull); an outcry (either of distress or merriment); clamour; the sound of the sea in a storm; the howling of a tempest; &c.

Roar, vi. To utter or give forth a roar or loud contin. noise; to cry or bellow, as a lion and some other beasts; to cry aloud (as in distress); to bawl (as a child); to make any loud noise (as *with* laughter, pain, &c.). H., *roar'ing* (v. i.), p., a.; *roared*, rōrd, pp.; *roar'er* (appr., a horse quite broken-winded—far.), s.; *roar'ing* (act; sound of; appr., a disease of horses accom. or prec. broken wind—far.), s. 89.

Roar'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *roar'ingly*, ad. 91.

Roar'y†, a. Rory. [food).

Roast, rōst, a. Roasted (us. restric. to animal

Roast, s. Someth. roasted; (from another root) counsel, company† (as in 'to rule the roast†': i. e., to preside or gov.).

Roast, vt. To cook or dress (as food) bef. an open fire; to dry or parch by exposure to heat; to dissipate the vol. parts of an ore by a degree of heat short of fusion (met.); fig., to jeer, to banter severely§:—vi. To perform or prac. the oper. or art of r.†. H., *roast'ing*, p., a.; *roast'ed*, pp., a.; *roast'er* (he or that; a sucking pig†—cook.), s.; *roast'ing* (act; &c.), s. 89.

Rob, rŏb, s. The thin extract or inspis. juice of ripe fruit, us. with honey or sugar. (old pharm.)

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Rob, vt. Pop., to deprive of any thing by unlawful force or by secret theft; appr., to take (as money or goods of any value) from the person or presence of another feloniously, by viol. or by putting him in imm. fear.(leg.); to take away unlawf. or without right†; to plunder, to steal†; to withhold what is due (scrip.):—vi. To prac. robbery†§. H., *robb'ing*, p.; *robbed*, röbd, pp.; *robb'er*, s.; *robb'ing†*, *robb'ery*, -ér-e (act, &c.), s. 89.

Robb'ins, -lnz, s. pl. Short, plaited pieces of rope, used to secure the upper edge of sq.-sails to their yards. (naut.)

Robe, röbe, s. A gown or dress of dignity or state; an elag. dress; splendid attire; vesture (lit. or fig.).

Robe, vt. To put on a robe; to dress (par. with magnif. or splendour); to clothe; to invest (as with beauty or elog.). H., *röb'ing*, p., s.†; *robed*, pp.; &c. 89.

Rober'dsman†, röb'-érdz-mán, s. = *Rob'ertsman†*, -érts-. A night-thief or highwayman (after Robin Hood).

Rob'ert, -ért, s. Herb-robert.

Rob'ertine, -ln, s. 45. One of an order of monks founded by Rob. Flower, 1187.

Robin, röb'-ln, s. A well-known harmless bird allied to the nightingale, but without its song (= *röbin-red'bréast*); a migratory spec. of thrush (U. S.).—*Röbin-good'fellow†* = the celebr. fairy Puck.

*Röborant**, röb'-o-ránt, rŏ'-bo—S., s. Strengthening; corroborant. H., *rob'oramt†* (a tonic), s. 90. [strengthening.

Roboration†, -rā'-shŭn (rō-bo—S.), s. A

*Roboreous**, ro-bōre'-e-ŭs, a. = *robōr'eant†*, -e-ăn. 45. Made of oak or res. it; fig., strong.

Robust, ro-büst', a. Of great strength or vigour; strong, sinewy; rough, rude, boisterous (as gallantry); requiring strength (as 'r. exercise or employm.'). H., *robust'ly*, 43, ad.; *robust'ness*, s. 91.

Robust'ious†§, -yŭs, a. 45. Robust. H., *robust'iously†§*, ad.; *robust'iousness†§*, s. 91.

Roc, rŏk, s. A fabulous bird of monstrous size. (Arab. myth.)

Roc'amhole, -ăm-bōle, s. A kind of wild garlic.

Roccellic, rŏk-sĕl'-ik, a. 28. The epithet of a fatty acid obt. from herb-archil.

Roche, rŏche, a., s. 99. Rock. (Fr.)—*Röche'-ălum* = a. deprived of part of its water of crys. by heat; also app. to *rock'-alum* or *Ro'man-ălum*, a purer var. of a. orig. impor. from Civita Vecchia (com. alum 'rounced' with bole or rose-pink, is now us. sold for the latter).

Rochelle, ro-shĕl', a. 99. Of or from Rochelle. —*Rochelle'-salt*, -sŏlt = potassio-tartrate of soda (pharm.).

Rochet, rötch'-ĕt, rŏk'—S., s. 29. A round 'frock', anc. forming the upper garment of the higher classes (Eng.); a kind of linen surplice now or formerly pec. to bishops; also the roash.

Rock, rŏk, s. A large mass of stony matter, us. comp. of two or more simple minerals, either bedded in the earth or resting on its surface, and forming or hav. formed a portion of its strata (geol.; min.); h. fig., defence, protection, strength, immovability (scrip.); a hard sweetmeat formed of sugar boiled to a candy (confec.); (from other roots) the distaff or frame from wh. the thread is drawn in spinning (flax-m.); the roc (Arab. myth.). H., *rock'less*, *rock'y*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90. Among the comp. are—*rock'-bound* (hemmed in by rocks), *rock'-crowned* (c. with r.), *rock'-ribbed** (enclosed by), *rock'-roofed*, &c., a.; *rock'-ălum* (rochealum), *rock'-basin*, -bās'n (a cavity, nat. or artif., supp. to have been used for Druidical rites), *rock'-butter* (native subsulphite of alumina), *rock'-cork* (a var. of asbestos), *rosk'-cress* (wall-cress), *rock-crÿs'tal* (röck'—S.; pure crys. silica; limpid quarts), *rock'-doe* (a var. of deer), *rock'-fish* (a cert. sea-fish), *rock-lĕath'er* (a var. of asbestos), *rock'-oil* (petroleum), *rock'-pigeon*, -plj-ŭn (the orig. of the dom. p.), *rock'-plant*, *rock'-rose*, röze (plants), *rock'-ruby* (red-garnet hav. a cast of blue—gem-sculp.), *rock'-salt*, -sŏlt (com. salt dug from the earth; salt in large crys., prod. by evap.—U. S.), *rock'-sŏap* (earthy silicate of alumina), *rock'-shell* (one of a class of univalves char. by the long straight canal termin. their mouths—conch.), *rock'-wood* (ligniform asbestos), *rock'-work*, -würk (masonry wrought in imit. of rough stone or rocks—arch.; an orn. pile of stones or fragm. of rock, arr. as a nidus for the growth of alpine plants (hort.), &c. s.

Rock, vt. To move backw. and forw. with alternate motion (app. to bodies rest. on a foundation); to move b. and f. in or as a cradle; to lull to quiet or repose:—vi. To be moved b. and f. with alter. motion; to reel. H., *rock'ing*, p., n., s.†; *rocked*, pp.; *rock'er* (he or that; appr., the curved supp. of a cradle or r.-chair), s.—A *rock'ing-stone*, is a s. or piece of rock, often of large size, so poised by nature that it can be r. or slightly moved with but little force.

Rocket, rŏk'-ĕt, s. An artif. firework or projectile that rushes forw. by the force aris. from its own combustion; also a plant of the genus 'eruca'.

Rock'y, -e, a. Full of rocks; res. a rock; fig., very hard; stony; obdurate. H., *rock'iness*, s. 91. [that yields annotta.

Rocoa, rŏ'-ko-*á*, -ko—We., s. The veg. pulp

Rod, rŏd, s. The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; h., an instr. of punishm. or correction; a cane, a birch; an emblem or badge of power or auth.; a sceptre; h. also fig., discipline, punishm.; pop., any thing long and slender (in a var. of appl.); a fishing-rod (ang.); a pole or perch (lin. meas.); a staff or wand, support, a shepherd's crook, a tribe or race, &c. (scrip.).

Rodet, rŏde, s. A cross. See *Ride*, *Rood*.

Rodent, rŏ'-dĕnt, a. Gnawing. (zool.)

Ro'dent, s. One of the *roden'tia* (-sh'*ă*, s. pl., L.) or gnawers, an order of unguiculate mammals wh. incl. rats and mice, squirrels, beavers, &c. (zool.) [ing.

Rodomont†, röd'-o-mŏnt, a. Bragging; boast-

*Rod'omont**, s. A vain boaster (after a boisterous char. in Ariosto's Orlando Furioso).

Rodomontade, -mŏn-tād', s. = *rödomonta'do**. Vain boasting; empty, noisy bluster; rant.

Rodomontade', vi. To boast or bluster; to rant. H., *rodomontād'ist* or *rodomontād'or*, s.; &c. 89.

Roe, rō, s. The roebuck, also the female of

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the hart; the eggs or ova of osseous fishes wh. are developed simul. and in vast numbers, bef. their exclus. or deposit (ichth.; = *hard roe*†); also pop., the corresp. part of the male f. (= *soft roe*†).—*Roe'stone* = oolite.

Roe'buck, -bŭk, s. A small var. of deer remar. for its activity, found in the Sco. Highlands, and some other moun. districts.

Rogation, ro-gā'-shŭn, s. A pub. supplication, litany†; the demand by a consul or tribune of a law to be passed by the people (anc. Ro. juris.). H., *roga'tion-days* (Mon., Tues., and Wed. in r.-week), *roga'tion-week* (the 3d week bef. Whitsunday), &c., s. 99.

Rogue, rōg *or* rōeg, s. 30. Orig. (and still leg.), a vagrant, a sturdy beggar, a vagabond; pop., a knave, a dishonest person (app. to males); joc., a sly fellow, a wag; also somet., a word of bantering tenderness or endearm. to a female†. H., *roguy*†, rōg'-e, *rōgu'ish*, a.; *rogue'ship** (qual. or personage of a r.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—*Rogue's'-yarn* = a y. of dif. twist and colour to the rest, inser. in the royal cordage, to identify it.

Rogue†, vi. To play the r. or vagabond; to play knavish tricks.

Roguery, rōg'-ĕr-e, s. 30. The life of a vagrant†*; knavish tricks, fraud, dishonesty; waggery; roguishness.

Roguish, rōg'-ish, a. 30. Vagrant, vagabond†*; knavish, fraudulent, dishonest; waggish, wanton, slightly mischievous. H., *roguishly* (rōg-), ad.; *roguishness*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Roil, royl, vt. 22. To render turbid by agitation† (as a liq.); to excite to anger or resentm.†; to perplex*;—vi. To become turbid, excited, or perplexed*†. H., *roil'ing**†, p.; *roiled*‡*†, pp. (prov.) 89.

Roily‡*†, -e, a. Turbid; excited. (prov.)

Roin†, royn, s. A scab.

Roist†§, royst, vi. = *roist'er*†§, -ĕr. 22. To bluster, swagger, bully.

Roist'er†, -ĕr, s. = *roist'erer*‡*†, -ĕr. A bold, blustering, turbulent fellow.

Roist'eriy†, -le, a. Blustering; violent. H., *roist'erly*‡*†, ad. 91.

Roke‡, rōke, s. = *roak*‡. Mist; smoke; damp. (prov.) H., *rōk'y** (misty; foggy; cloudy), a. 90.

Rôle, rōle, s. 99. Roll; appr., a part or char. in a play or other pub. performance. (Fr.)

Roll†, rōle, a. 16, 45. Formed by rolling; cylindrical; rolled.

Roll, s. The act of rolling, or the state of being rolled; any thing rolling, or rolled, or circ. wrapped on itself; a mass made round or cylindrical; a roller, a cylinder; a quan. of cloth, paper, parchm., or any thing extended, wound into a cylindr. form; h. appr., an offic. or pub. writing; a register; a chronicle, history, annals; a volume (antiq.); a var. of small fancy bread com. eaten hot at breakfast (bak.); the uniform continued sound of a drum (mil.); a rôle* (thea.); part, office, round of duty†.

Roll, vt. To move by turning on a surface, or with a circular motion, so that all parts of the surf. are succes. app. to a plane, or to another surf., under such cond. that, at ev. instant, the por. of the two surf. wh. have been in contact are exactly eq. (mech.); to cause to turn circularly; to revolve, to turn on an axis; to involve, to wrap round on itself so as to form a circ. or cylindr. body; to inwrap (as in an envelope or bandage); to form by rolling; to spread or flatten, or press or level with a r. or rollers; to drive or impel with a circ. motion; to drive forw. or pour in a stream or waves; to prod. a period. revolution; to beat (as a drum) so as to prod. a rolling or contin. sound:—vi. To move by turning circ. on the surf., or with succes. and eq. appl. of all parts of the surf. to a plane or other surf. (mech.); to move, turn, or run on an axis or on wheels; to revolve; to perform a period. revolution; to turn, to move circ.; to move, as waves or billows; to float or be tossed about (as in rough water); to rock or move with alternate lateral oscillation (as a ship—naut.); to undulate; to move tumultuously; to be hurled; to be formed into a roll or cylind.; to spread or flatten under a roller; to wallow; to sound (as a drum) when the strokes are rapidly and evenly given; &c. H., *rōll'ing*, p., a.; *rōlled*, pp., s.; *rōll'er* (he* or that), s.; *rōll'ing* (act; motion; v. su. et i.), s. 89.

Roll'er, -ĕr, s. That wh. rolls; someth. cylindrical; appr., a heavy cylinder of wood, stone, or metal, used to crush, grind, smooth, press, level, laminate, &c. (agr.; met.; &c.); a fillet; a long broad bandage (surg.); a cert. insessorial bird†; &c.:—pl. Heavy waves that set in upon a coast without wind (naut.; v. v.).

Rollick†, rŏl'-ĭk, vi. To move or act with a careless, swaggering, frolicsome air. H., *rol'licking*†, p., a.; &c. 89. [icsome.

*Rol'hicksome**†, -stim, a. 25. Rollicking; frol-

Rolling, rōle'-ĭng, a. Revolving; undulating; movable, locomotive (railw.-eng.); used in rolling. (v. v.) H., *rōll'ing-pin* (a nearly cylind. piece of wood used to shape paste—cook.), *rōll'ing-press* (a p. cons. of two cylind. bet. wh. a board or 'bed' is carried), &c., s.

Rollypooly, rōle'-e-pōōl-e, -pōle-e‡, s. 16, 20. A game, in wh. a ball rolling into a cert. place, wins; a pudding formed of a sheet of paste on wh. fruit, &c., is spread, and then rolled up† (cook.).

*Romage**, rŭm'-ĕj, s., v. 17. Rummage (q. v.).

Romaic, ro-mā'-ĭk, a., s. Modern Greek, or den. it.

Roman, rō'-măn, a. Pert. to Rome or the Romans; pert. to the pope; papal; composite (arch.). [(anc. or mod.); a papist*.

Ro'man, s. A native or a citizen of Rome

Roman-cath'olic, a. = *Rōman Cath'olic*. 92. An epithet of the relig. wh. regards the bishop or pope of Rome as its infallible head, and wh. embr. the doctr. of transubstantiation, auricular confession, penance, purgatory, &c., among its leading tenets:—s. One who adheres to this relig.; a papist. H., *Rōman Catholi'cism*, -e-sĭzm (Romanism), s. 90-1.

Romance, ro-mănse', s. 28. Den. the dialect, form, prevalent in southern France, wh. sprung directly from the Roman lang. or Latin.

Romance', s. Prim., the Romance lang., or a tale (us. a mil. fable) wr. in it†; lit., any tale of wild adventure (par. in love and war)

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res. those of the middle ages; (at pres.) a work of fiction, either in prose or verses cont. the relation of a series of adventure, of an unusual or extrav. char., or wh. soars bey. the limits of fact and real life, and often of probability (liter.); a lie, a fiction†.

Romance', vi. To lie; to talk extrav. or romantically; to invent, tell, or write fictitious stories. H., *roman'cing*, p., a.; *romanced'*, pp.; *roman'cer*, *roman'cist*, s. 89.

Romancero, ro-măn-sē'-ro, s. 99. A collec. of national ballads or romances. (Sp.)

Roman'cy§, -se, a. Romantic.

Romanesque, ro-măn-ĕsk', a. 45. The debased styles subseq. to and imit. of the Roman (arch.); the com. dialect of some of the so. districts of Fr. founded on the Romance lang. (liter.); that wh. pert. to romance, or to fable, as comm. with objects of fancy (pa.; &c.).

Romanic, -măn'-ĭk, a. Being in or derived from the Roman alphabet. H., *Roman'icly**, ad. 91.

Romanise, rō'-măn-īze, vt. 35, 60. To Latinise; also to convert to popery or popish opin.:—vi. To conform to Ro. Cath. opinions or prac.; to Latinise. H., *Ro'manising*, p., a.‡; *Ro'manised*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Ro'manism, -izm, s. 35. The tenets or prac. of the church of Rome; Ro. Catholicism. H., *Ro'manist* (a Ro. Catholic), s. 90.

Romansh, -mănsh', s. The lang. of the Grisons of Switzerland (a corr. of the L.).

Romantic, ro-măn'-tĭk, a. = *roman'tical**, -ăl. Pert. to romance or res. it; wild, extrav., fanciful; improb., fictitious, false; full of wild or fantastic scenery or descr., in wh. the wonderf. and the myst. are more or less blended with the sublime and beautiful. H., *roman'tically*, 43, ad.; *roman'ticness*, s. 91.

Roman'ticism, -te-sizm, s. 28, 35. Romanticness (app. ch. to the unnat. prod. of the mod. Fr. school of novelists, at the head of wh. stand Victor Hugo, Balzac, and George Sand.—liter.).

Rome, rōme, rōōm†—Na., Wa., &c., s. 16, 20. The capital city of anc. Italy, and of the mod. 'Eccl. States'; the seat of the popedom; and h. fig., the Ro. Cath. relig., or the popedom itself. H., *Rōm'ish* (Roman; popish; Ro. Cath.), a.; *Rōm'ist** (a Ro. Cath.), s.; &c. 90-1.—*Rome penny*† or *Rome-scot*† = Peter-pence (q. v.).

Romeine, rō'-me-ĭn, s. 66. A cert. mineral.

Romp, rŏmp, s. 45. A rude girl fond of boisterous play; rude play or frolic. (v. i.)

Romp, vi. To play rudely and bois.; to leap or skip about in play. H., *romp'ing*, p., a., s.‡; *romped*, pp. (v. s.) 89.

Romp'ish†, -ĭsh, a. Given to bois. play; fond of romping. H., *romp'ishly*†, ad.; *romp'ishness*†, s. 91.

Rompu, rŭm'-pu, a. = *rompee'*. 99. An ordinary that is broken, or has its upper points cut off. (her.) [Fr.]

Rondeau, rŏn'-do—Br., J. & M., K., S., -dō'—Wa., We., s. 99. A little poem (us. of thirteen verses, of wh. eight have one rhyme, and five another) div. into three parts, the first two or three words of the first verse serv. as a 'burden' wh. recurs in an equivocal sense at the end of the second and third part (Fr. poet.); a light air in three parts, of wh. the second and third end with the first part repeated (mus.). [Fr.]

Rondel, rŏnd'-ĕl, s. 13. A small round tower at the foot of a bastion. (fort.)

Rondlet†, rŏnd'l, s. 13, 45. A round mass.

Rondo, rŏn'-do, s. A rondeau.

Ron'dure†, -dūre, s. 18. A rondle; a circle.

Rong§†, rŏng, s. A step of a ladder. (prov.) See *Ring*. [woman.

Ronion*§, rŭn'-yŭn, s. 17, 45. A fat, bulky

Rood, rōōd, s. 20. A cross or crucifix*; the 1-4th part of an acre (= 40 perches—land-meas.); a pole or rod† (long meas.).

Rood'y§, -e, a. Coarse; luxuriant. (prov.)

Roof, rōōf, s. 20. The cov. or uppermost part of a house or other buil. (arch.); the timber framing of a roof (carp.); a vault or arch, or the inner side of it; fig., a house or dwelling; the interior upper part of any thing vaulted or cavernous (as of the mouth). H., *roof'y*† (hav. r.), *roof'less*, a.; &c. 90.

Roof, vt. To cover or furn. with a roof; fig., to shelter. H., *roof'ing*, p., a. (tech.); *roofed*, pp., a.; *roof'ing* (act; also materials of or for a r.), s. 89.

Rook, rŏōk, rōōk—K., Wa., s. 20-1. A bird of the crow family, bare-billed, gregarious, and liv. ch. on grubs, worms, and insects; fig., a cheat, a thief, a trickish rapacious fellow§; a castle (chess). H., *rook'y**† (inhab. by r.), a. 90.

Rook, vt., vi. To pursue and kill rooks†; to thieve or cheat†§; to ruck or cower*; to castle* (chess). H., *rook'ing**†, p., a., s.; &c. 89.

Rook'ery, -ĕr-e, s. A wood or grove in wh. rooks congregate and build; fig., a place for thieves and prostitutes§.

Room, rōōm, s. 20. Space; extent of place (great or small); place or space unoccupied (lit. or fig.); place for recep. or admis.; an opening, a vacancy†; way unobstructed; station; place of another, stead; fair or open opportunity; compass, scope, latitude; an apartm. in a house or other buil.; a seat (scrip.); office†. H., *room'ful*, -fōōl (aboun. with r. or rooms, roomy*; as much or many as a r. will hold†), a., s.; *room'y*, a.; &c. (v. i.)

Room†, vi. To occupy; to lodge. [90-1.

Room'age†, -āje, s. Roomth.

Roomth*†, rōōmth, s. 20, 37. Space; place; room. H., *roomth'y**† (roomy), a. 90.

Room'y, -e, a. Hav. ample room; wide, large; spacious; capacious. H., *room'ily*, ad.; *room'iness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Roop*, rōōp, s. 20. Hoarseness. H., *roop'y** (hoarse), a. 90. (prov.)

Roost, rōōst, s. 20. That on wh. a bird sits to sleep; a collec. of fowls resting together; fig., a state for rest and sleep†§.

Roost, vi. To sit or sleep (as birds) on a pole, twig, or bough, at night; to lodge† (ludic.). H., *roost'ing*, p.; *roost'ed*, pp.; *roost'er* (appr., a cock), s. 89.

Root, rōōt, s. 20. That part of a plant wh. by means of its radicles, serves to imbibe liquid food from the soil or medium in wh. it grows (bot.; in com. lang., bulbs, corms, rhizomes, tubers, &c., are also called roots); pop., the part of any thing res. a root in situation or in manner of growth; the

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bottom, the lower; a plant of wh. the root is esculent or its most val. part; fig., the original or cause of any thing; the first ancestor; fixed residence; deep impres., durable effect; means of growth; the value of the unknown quan. in an equation (alg.); a number wh., by being mult. into itself once or oftener, prod. another n. called its 'power' (arith.); the fundamen. note of a chord (mus.). H., *root'y* (full of roots; res. a r.), *root'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90. Among the comp. are—*root'-bound** (fixed to the earth by r.), *root'-built**, -bilt (b. of r.), a.; *root'-eater* (an animal that feeds on r.), *root'-house* (made of or used for), &c., &c., a. (v. i.) 92-3.

Root, vt. To plant and fix deep in the earth (us. ch. in the *p.*, *pp.*); fig., to impress deeply; (from another root), to turn up out of the soil, to eradicate, to extirpate (with *up* or *out* after the obj.):—vi. To fix or form the root; to enter the earth, as roots; fig., to sink deep, to be firmly fixed or est.; to turn up the earth with the snout (as swine do). H., *root'ing*, p., a.†; *root'ed*, pp., a.; *root'er*†, s. (v. i.) 89. [root. (bot.)

Root'-leaf, s. A leaf growing imm. from the

Root'-stock, -stŏk, s. = *root'stock*. 93. A prostrate rooting thickened stem, either fleshy or woody, wh. yearly prod. young branches or plants; a rhizoma. (bot.)

Root'ed, -ĕd, a. Fixed and growing by roots (as a plant); fig., fixed, deep, radical. H., *root'edly*, ad.; *root'edness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Root'let, -lĕt, s. A little root; a radicle or root-fibre.

Root'y†, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *root'iness*, s. 91.

Ropalic, ro-păl'-ĭk, a. Club-shaped; incr. or swelling tow. the end. (nat. hist.)

Rope, rōpe, s. A large cord or line composed of sev. strands twisted tog.; a small cable; a halter; a row or string of things depending† (as of 'onions'):—pl. The intestines of birds†. Among the comp. are—*rope'-band* (a robbin—naut.), *rope'-dancer*, *rope'-ladder*, *rope'-maker* or *rope'-maker*, *rope'-making*, *rope'-trick*†§ (a t. that deserves the halter), *rope'walk* or *rope'-walk*, -wâwk (a long piece of ground or a buil. where r. are made), *rope'-yarn*, &c., s. 92-3.

Rope, vi. To be or to become ropy or viscous; to concrete in viscous filaments (as a liq.). H., *rōp'ing*, p.; &c. 89. [trick†.

Ropery, rōpe'-ĕr-e, s. A ropewalk; a rope-

Ropophagon, ro-pŏf'-ă-gŏn, s. 45. A celebr. nostrum sold for shaving.

Ropy, rōpe'-e, a. Stringy; adhesive; viscous, tenacious, glutinous. H., *rōp'iness* (par., the partial viscosity and 'roping' of liquors), s. 91.

Roquelaure, rōk'-lōre—Anglo-Fr., K., -e-lōre—We., -lōre'—J. & M. (as Eng.), S., Wa., rōk'-e-lō†—P., s. 99. A short cloak for men.

Roral‖, rōre'-ăl, a. Pert. to or cons. of dew; dewy. [falling of dew.

Roration†, ro-rā'-shŭn, rōre-ā'—K., s. A

Rorid‖, rōre'-ĭd, a. Roral; dewy. [prod. dew.

Roriferous, ro-rĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Generating or

Rorif'luent‖, -l'ōō-ĕnt, a. Flowing with dew.

Rorqual, ror'-kwăl, s. 26. A cert. large spe.

Rory†, rōre'-e, a. Dewy. [of whale.

Rosaceous, ro-zā'-sh'ŭs, a. 35, 27-8. Rose-like; pert. to the *rosa'ceæ* (-she-ē, s. pl., L.), a large and impor. nat. order of plants (bot.).

Rosacic, -zĭs'-ĭk, a. 35. Den. the rose-coloured sediment (*rosā'cic acid*) of the urine in gout and inflam. fevers. (chem.)

Rosary, rō'-zăr-e, -zĭ-re—S., We., s. 25. Lit., a rose-bed or place where r. grow; a cert. series of prayers, also a string of beads by wh. they are counted (it prop. cons. of 5 *chaplets*, ea. cons. of 5 *decades* sep. sent. 10 'ave Marias' prec. by a 'paternoster' and concl. by a 'gloria patria'—Ro. Cath.).

Rosicid†, rōz'-ĭd, a. 28. Dewy; roral.

Rose, rōze, s. 35. A well-known plant and flower of many spe. and var.; a rosette*.—*Under the rose* = in secret; privately. H., *rosed*‖, rōzd (made or marked as a r.; crisscrossed; flushed), *rōz'y*, &c., a. (v. i.) 99. Among the comp. are—*rose'-coloured*, kŭl'-ŭrd, *rose'-hūed*, *rose'-faced*‖ (rosy-faced), &c., a.; *rose'-bay*, -bā (a plant), *rose'-bud* or *rose'bud*, *rose'-bug* or *rose'-chafer* (a kind of diurnal beetle), *rose'-diamond* (a d. nearly hémispherical, cut into 24 triang. planes or facets), *rose'-gall*, -gâwl (an excres. on the dog-rose), *rose'-mallŏw* (the hollyhock), *rose'-marine*, -rēne (rosemary), *rose'-nōble*† (an anc. Eng. gold coin), *rose'-pink* (whiting stained red with decoc. of Brazil-wood), *rose'-quarts* (a rose-red var. of), *rose'-root* (a plant), *rose'-water* (w. distilled from r.-leaves), *rose'-windŏw* (a circ. w. with its compartm. branching from a centre—arch.), *rose'-wood* or *rose'wood* (the frag. w. of a Braz. tree), &c., s. See *Rise*.

Roseate, rō'-ze-ĭte—J. & M., K., S., -zhe-ĭte—S. (‡), We., -āt—Ja., P., Wa., a. 35. = *rō'seat**, -ze-ăl (v. su.). Rosy; full of roses; res. a rose; of a rose-colour.

Rosemary, rōze'-mĕr-e, s. 35, 25. A cert. small, fragr., evergreen shrub. [L.]

Roseola, ro-zē'-o-lă, s. 35. Rose-rash. (path.)

Roset, rōze'-ĕt, s. A rose-coloured pigment.

Rosette, ro-zĕt', s. 99. An imit. of a rose in ribbon, used as an orn. or badge; a rose-shaped orn. (arch.); roset (pa.).

Rosicrucian, rōz-e-krōō'-sh'ăn, ro-ze—K., s. 35, 18, 27-8. One of a sect of visionary phil. who existed in Germany about the beg. of the 17th century. H., *Rosicru'cian*, a. 90.

Rosier†, rō'-zh'ĕr, s. 35. A rose-bush.

Rosin, rōz'-ĭn, s. 35. Resin*; appr., the residuum of com. turpentine after distil. off the oil; colophony. H., *ros'ing*, s. 90.

Ros'in, vt. To rub or cover with rosin. H., *ros'ining*, p.; *ros'ined*, pp., a. 89.

Rosland†, rōz'-lănd, s. Moor or heathy land.

*Rosmarine**, rōz'-mă-rēne, s. Rosemary. [(prov.)

Ross, rŏs, s. The rough scaly matter on bark.

Ross'el†, -ĕl, s. Light land. (prov.) H., *ross'elly**§ (loose; light), a. 90. [gale. (Fr.)

*Rossignol**, rŏs'-ĭn-yŏl, s. 99. The nightin-

Rostel, rŏs'-tĕl, s. = *rostell'um*, -ŭm, L. Lit., a little beak; that part of the 'corcule' or heart of a seed wh., in germination, descends and becomes the root; also a cert. portion of the stigma of orchidaceous plants (bot.); the mouth of the louse and allm. apterous insects, also the uncinated proboscis of the tapeworm (entom.; &c.). H., *ros'tellate*, -lāte (hav. a r.), *rostell'iform*, -e-form, 26 (r.-shaped), a. 90-1.

Ros'ter, -tĕr, s. A register*; appr., the plan or table by wh. the duty of officers is regulated (mil.); a list or muster-roll (U. S.).

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Ros'tral**, -trăl, a. = **ros'trous, -trŭs. Pert. to a beak; res. the beak of a ship.

***Ros'trate**, -trāt, a. = **ros'trāted**, -ĕd. Beaked; hav. a process res. a beak (bot.; conch.).

***Ros'triform**, -tre-fŏrm, a. 26. Beak-shaped.

***Ros'trulum**, -trŏō-lŭm, s. 18. A little rostrum†; appr., the oral instr. of insects bel. to the order of wh. the flea is the type. (entom.)

***Rostrum**, rŏs'-trŭm, s. (pl., **ros'trums**†, E.; **ros'tra**, L.) The beak or bill of a bird, or fig., any thing res. it; the stem or prow of a ship; a stage, platform, pulpit, or other elev. spot from wh. a speaker addresses his audience (orig. that of an orator or pleader in the Roman forum); the recurved pipe wh. conveys distilled liq. into the cooler or receiver* (chem.; pharm.); a beak-shaped pair of scissors (surg.). [rose-like leaves. (bot.)

***Rosulate**, rŏz'-ū-lāt, rŏ'-zū—We., a. Hav.

***Rosy**, rōz'-e, rŏ'-ze—S., Wa., a. 35. Res. a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, form, or frag.; blooming, red, blushing; roseate. H., **rōs'ily**, ad.; **rōs'iness**, s. (v. s.) 91. H. also—**rōs'y-bosomed**, -bŏŏz-ŭmd (embosomed among roses—poet.), **rōs'y-crowned** (poet.), **rōs'y-tinted**, &c., a. 92.

***Rot**, rŏt, s. Putrefaction; putrid or rapid decay; appr., a fatal distemper pec. to sheep (agr.); dry-rot (q. v.—teeh.).

***Rot**, vt. To make putrid or rotten; to cause the rot in:—vi. To putrefy or decay; to grow rotten. H., **rot'ting**, p., a.†; **rott'ed**, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.—**Rot'gut**‡, is bad beer (pan. b. London porter).

***Rota**, rō'-tă, s. = **rōta**, L. A wheel†; appr., a court of appeal at Rome, composed of 12 prelates, who sit in a circle; a cert. club of politicians who, in the reign of Chas. I., proposed an equal gov. by rotation (Eng. hist.).

***Rotary**, rō'-tăr-e, rōte'-ăr-e—K., a. 25. Going round; turning on an axis (as a wheel); whirling; rotatory.—**Ro'tary engine** = a steam-e. in wh. the motion of the piston is circular or revolv., instead of recipr. or alternate (mech.).

***Rotate**, rō'-tāte, a. Rotated; wheel-shaped, monopetalous and flat (bot.).—**Ro'tate-plane** or **rota'to-plane** = rotate (bot.).

***Ro'tate**, vt. To whirl; to cause to revolve:—vi. To revolve; to turn (as a solid body) round a centre or axis. H., **ro'tăting**, p., a.; **ro'tăted**, pp., a.; **rota'tion**, -shŭn (act; the motion of a solid body about an axis—mech.; vicissitude of succession; appropriate succ., as of crops—agr.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Ro'tative, -tā-tiv, a. 45. Rotatory.

***Rotator**, -tā'-tŏr, s. 25. He or that wh. gives a circular or rolling motion (par. a muscle—anat.). [a circle; fol. in succession.

***Rotatory**, rō'-tā-tŏr-e, a. 25. Rotary; going in

***Ro'tatory**, s. (pl., **ro'tatories**, -iz, E.; **rotato'ria**, L.) A rotifer.

***Rote**, rōte, s. Prim., a round of words*; appr., practice wh. impresses words on the memory by mere mech. repetition, without an effort of the underst., or the aid of rules; an anc. form of hardygurdy†.

***Rote**†, vt. To learn by rote:—vi. To go out by rotation or succession. H., &c. 48, 89.

***Rother**†, rŏth'-ĕr, s. 38. Lowing (as an ox); bovine.—**Roth'er-beast**† = black-cattle:—**roth'er-nāils** = rudder-nails (ship-b.).

***Rotifer**, rō'-tif-er, s. One of a class of infusorial animals (= **ra'tifers**, E.; **rotif'era**, L.) com. called wheel animalcules. (zool.)

Rotten**, rŏt'n, a. 13, 45. Decomposed or decomposing by the nat. process of decay (par. app. to organic subs.); putrid; carious; unsound; fig., not firm or trusty; hav. some defect in prin.; corrupt; treacherous; not sound or hard‡ (as a road); friable‡; fetid*. H., **rott'enly, ad.; **rott'enness**, s. 91.—**Rott'en-stone** is a var. of tripoli.

Rotund**, ro-tŭnd', a. Round; spherical; orbicular; inclining to be round or oblong (bot.). H., **rotund'ly, ad.; **rotund'ness***, **rotund'ity** (roundness; sphericity), s. 91.

***Rotunda**, -tŭn'-dă, s. = **rotun'do**, -dō. A building wh. is round both within and without. (arch.) [leaves. (bot.)

***Rotundifo'lious**, ro-tŭnd-, a. Hav. round

***Roubl**e, rōō'bl, s. 20, 45. A Russian silver coin (= 3s. 3d.; the bank r. of account = 11½d.).

***Rou'cou**, -kōō, s. Annotta.

***Roué**, rōō'-ā, s. 99. A confirmed rake who is not excl. from society for his vices; a debauchee.

***Rouge**, rōōzhe, s. 99. Red. (Fr.) [(Fr.)

***Rouge**, s. Red paint; appr., a delicate kind of lake prep. from safflower, used to impart bloom to the cheeks.—**Rouge'-et-noir** (-ā-nwor; nwŏ—We. 99), lit., red and black, app. to a notorious game at cards. (Fr.)

***Rouge**, vt. To tinge with rouge:—vi. To paint the cheeks with rouge. H., **roug'ing** (rōōzhe'-), p.; **rouged**, rōōzhd, pp., a. 89.

***Rough**, rŭf, a. 45. Hav. inequalities or asperities on the surface; not smooth or plane; uneven; rugged; harsh to the feel, or fig., to any sense, or to the mind; stony, uncleared (as land); not wrought or polished (as a diamond); viol. agitated (as the sea); tempestuous, boisterous (as the weather); austere to the palate; grating, inharmonious (as verse or sound); rugged in temper; coarse in manners; rude, unpolished; uncivil; inelegant, unrefined; viol., irreg., not easy (as motion); harsh, severe (as treatm.); coarse, hard-featured (as a visage); first, coarse, unfin., rudimental (as a draft or model); crude, imperfect (as an attempt or effort); disordered in appearance; hairy; shaggy; dreadful, terrible († or poet.); &c. H., **rough'ly**, 43, ad.; **rough'ness**, s.; **rough'ish** (rather r.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 91.

***Rough**, s. The state of being coarse, unwrought, or unfin. (us. pres. by *in the*):—pl. The rabble, rowdies‡.

Rough**, vt., vi. To roughen‡‡; to have or pursue‡ (as a r. or rugged course; fol. by *it*). H., **rough'ing†, p.; **roughed**‡, pp., a.; &c. 89.—**Rough'ing-in** = plastering of three coats on naked brick or stone work (arch.).

***Rough'-cast**, s. A rude or first model; a kind of semi-fluid mortar coat. fine gravel, thrown as a fin. coat on outer walls (= **rough'cast**—arch.). H., (to) **rough'-cast**, vt.; &c. 89.

***Rough'-draft**, s. = **rough'-draught**. A first or coarse draft or sketch.

***Rough'-draw**, vt. To draw, delin., or describe coarsely. H., **rough'-drawn**, pp., a.; &c. 89.

***Rough'-footed**, -fŏŏt-, a. Feather-footed.

***Rough'-hew**, vt. To hew coarsely or rudely; to give the first form or shape to any thing. H., **rough'-hewn**, pp., a.; &c. 89.

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Rough'-leafed, -lēft, a. Hav. r. leaves.

Rough'-rider, -rīde-ėr, s. One who breaks horses for riding; appr., a non-comm. officer who assists the riding-master of a cavalry regiment (mil.).

Rough'-shod, a. Hav. shoes either roughened or armed with points.—To *ride rough'-shod* ‡ is, fig., to pursue a course, regardless of the consequences to others.

Rough'-work, -wûrk, vt. To work over coarsely, without care or nicety. H., *rough'-wrought*, -rāwt, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Roughen, rŭf'n, vt. 13, 45. To make rough:—vi. To grow or become rough. H., *rough'ening*, p.; *rough'ened*, -nd, pp., a.; *rough'ening* (act; a mixture to r. liq., par. Port-wine ‡ —tech.), s. 89. [mowing or reaping. (prov.)

Rough'ings, -ingz, s. pl. Grass that follows

Rouleau, rōō-lō', s. 99. A little roll; a roll of coin made up in paper. (Fr.)

Roulette, -lēt', s. 99. A little ball or roller; appr., a game of chance played with a small ball on a circle div. into red and black spaces. (Fr.) [printing-press. (typ.)

Rounce, rownse, s. 23, 28. The handle of a

Rounce, vt. To agitate in a coarse sieve, or in a bag held by the two ends, either with or without some fine adhes. powder, in order to improve the appearance. (tech.) H., *rounc'ing*, p.; *rounced*, rownst, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Rounceval, rown'-se-văl, s. A var. of pea.

Round, rownd, a. 23. Hav. the form or characteristic prop. of any solid of revolution (par. of a circle, sphere, or cylin.); circular, globular, spherical; cylindrical; (h. a var. of deriv. and fig. appl.:—) full, plump; rotund; whole, not broken (as a no., par. one divis. by 10); large, not inconsiderable (as a sum, price, or rate); smooth, flowing, continuous (as sound); full, complete, expressive (as speech or style); plain, open, fair, candid ‡ (as dealing); free, without delicacy, peremptory ‡ (as a demand, &c.); quick, brisk ‡ (as a pace or trot); bold, plump, positive ‡ (as an asser., oath, or lie). H., *round'ly*, ad.; *round'ness*, s.; *round'ish* (rather r.; nearly r.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 91.

Round, ad. On all sides; every way; circularly; in a revolution; from one side or party to another; not in a direct line, circuitously; in a round manner.—Among the comp. of *round* (a. and *ad.*) are—*round'-backed*, *r.'-shouldered*, *r.'-headed*, &c., a.; *Round'-head* (a Puritan, also a republican dur. the time of Chas. I. and the Commonwealth—Eng. hist.), *round'-house* (the constable's prison ‡; the cabin or apartm. on the after-part of the q.-deck, under the 'poop', also a cert. 'necessary' near the head—naut.), *round'-ridge* (in W. I. ploughing), *round'-robin* (a wr. petition or remonstrance, signed in a circle, so as not to shew who signed first), *round ta'ble* (an anc. order of knighthood), *round tow'er* (one of cert. lofty anc. t., found ch. in Ireland), &c., s.—*All round* ‡ = over the whole place; in ev. direction.

Round, pr. On every side of; about; circularly about, or in all parts; all over.—To *bring round* ‡ = to restore; to revive:—to *come round* ‡ = to revive or recover; also to get round:—to *get round* ‡ = to wheedle; to circumvent.

Round, s. A circle; a sphere, an orb; pop., any thing circular, spherical, or cylindr. (lit. or fig.); a circle in motion; action, performance, or passage in a circle, or through a series of hands or things, retur. to the point of commencem.; also the time of such action; a cycle; a revolution; rotation; succession in office or vicissitude; a turn or spell; routine; a rundle of a ladder; an appointed walk or circuit (par. of a guard or officer—mil.; oft. ‡ used in the pl.); a perambulation; a short song or catch in parts, with a freq. return to the same point, also a dance (mus.); a gen. and simul. discharge of firearms by a body of troops, a volley (mil.); that wh. goes round a whole circle or company (as applause, or the filled glass); one turn or 'set to' (box.); &c.—*A round of cartridges*, is one c. to each man:—*a round of beef* is a large cut of the thigh, through and across the bone near the top.

Round, vt. To make circular, spherical, or cylindr.; to encircle or surround; to form to the section of a circle; to make protuberant or incl. to sphericity; to mould into smoothness; to make full, smooth, and flowing (as sound); to haul (with *in* or *up*—naut.):—vi. To grow or become round; to go round; to whisper ‡. H., *round'ing* (r. or roundish, *a.*), p., s.; *round'ed*, pp., a. ‡; *round'ing* ‡ (act; that wh. is rounded or goes r.; service yarn—naut.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. —To *round to* = to turn the head of the ship tow. the wind (naut.).

Roundabout, rownd'-*ă*-bowt, a. 23. Indirect; circuitous; loose; ample, extensive; encircling.

Round'about, s. A large revolv. horiz. wheel, suspended from a central post, on wh. children ride at fairs, &c.; a close upper garment bet. a jacket and a surtout ‡.

Roundel, rownd'-ĕl, s. 23. A round form or figure †; a circular spot (her.); a roundelay*.

Round'elay, -e-lā, s. Prop., a rondeau (q. v.); a song, tune, or dance, in wh. the passages or parts are repeated.

Round'er, -ėr, s. Circumference †:—s. pl. A game played with a ball and clubs. [s. 91.

Round'ish, -ĭsh, a. (v. s.) H., *round'ishness* ‡, *Round'let* ‡, -lĕt, s. A little circle.

Round'ure ‡, -ūre, s. 18. Roundness.

Roup, rōōp, s. 20. An outcry, also an auction (Sco.); a disease in poultry.

Roup, vt. To cry or shout; also, to expose to sale by auction (Sco.). H., *roup'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Rouse, rowze, s. 23, 35. Noise, uproar, boist. merriment ‡§; a roust ‡.

Rouse, rowze, s. 23, 35. A rousing or exciting*; a bumper to a health ‡; excess of drinking, carousal ‡.

Rouse, vt. To awaken; to raise from sleep or repose, or from dulness or inactivity; to excite to thought or action (v. vt.); to put into action; to agitate; to start (as a beast) from his lair:—vi. To awake; to be excited to thought or action from a state of idleness, depres., inatten., or stupidity. H., *rous'ing*, p., a., s.; *roused*, rowzd, pp.; *rous'er* ‡ (be or that), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Rous'ing, -ing, a. Hav. power to rouse or excite; great, violent §. H., *rous'ingly* ‡, ad. (v. v.) 91.

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Rous°, rowst, s. 23. A torrent occas. by a tide, or by any other like sud. cause.

Rout, rowt, s. 23. A rabble, a tumul. crowd; a disturb. of the peace by persons assemb. tog. to do a thing wh., if exec., would make them rioters, and making some advance tow. it (leg.); a company of select persons†; a fash. assembly or large evening-party; (from another root) complete overthrow or defeat of an army or band of troops, or the confus. and disorder atten. it (v. i.).

Rout, vt. To break the ranks of (as troops) and put to disord. flight; to repulse and put to confus. by defeat; to root†§ (with the snout); to search§ (fol. by *out*) :—vi. To assemble in a tumul. and threat. manner†; to snore†. H., *rout'ing*, p.; *rout'ed*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Route, rōōt—J. & M., K., S., Sh., Wo., rowt—Ja., Ke., P., Wa., We., s. 20, 23; 99. Road, way; passage; course; march. (prim. Fr.)

Routine, rōō-tēn', s. 99. Ordinary or beaten way; (mere par.) a course or round of business or offic. duties, regul. or freq. returning; habit or prac. not accommod. to circumstances. (Fr.)

Routeous, rowt'-ūs, a. 23. Partak. of the nature of rout; tumultuous. H., *rout'ously*, ad. (leg.) 91.

Rove, rōv, vt. To wander over or through; (from another root) to draw a thread or cord through an eye or aperture :—vi. To go, move, or pass, without any cert. direc. (in any manner); to ramble, range, wander. H., *rōv'ing*, p., a.; *roved*, pp.; *rōv'er* (appr., an inconstant person†; a pirate, freebooter*; a dist. obj. shot at†; h. also, a sort of arrow†; v. i.), s.; *rōv'ing* (act; the oper. of giv. the first twist to cotton-yarn by draw. it through an eye or aperture, also the resul. prod.—tech.), a. 89.—*At rōv'ers*† = without any par. aim; at random. [*rōv'ingness*, s. 91.

Rō'ving, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *rōv'ingly*, ad.;

Row, rō, s. 16. A number of persons or things arr. in a continued line; a rank or file; an excursion in a boat propelled with oars†.

Row, vt. To propel (as a boat) with oars; to transport (as passen. or goods) by rowing: —vi. To labour with the oar or oars. H., *rōw'ing*, p., a.†; *rowed*, rōde, pp.; *rōw'er*, s.; *rōw'able*°† (that may be rowed, or r. upon), a.; *rōw'ing* (act or art), s. 89.

Row†§, row, s. 23. A riotous, noisy disturbance; a broil, tumult, uproar.

Row§, vi. To scold noisily; to cause or join in a row. H., &c. 89.

Row-lock, rō'-lŏk, rūl'-ŭk†, s. = *row'lock*. 16. The part on wh. the oar rests in rowing.

Row'-port, -pōrt, s. One of the little holes in the sides of small ves. of war, for the use of oars dur. calms. (naut.)

Rowan-tree, rō'-ăn-trē, s. The mountain-ash.

Rowdy†, row'-de, s. 23. A riotous, turbulent fellow. (U. S.)

Rowel, row'-ĕl, -il—Wa., s. The little wheel or revolv. goad of a spur; also a little flat ring or wheel in horses' bits; a śeton (far.).

Row'el, vt. To insert a rowel in. H., *row'elling*, p.; *row'elled*, pp., a. 48, 89.

Rowen, row'-ĕn, s. 23. A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green herbage (prov.); the aftermath (New Eng.).

Rowland†, rō'-lănd, a. 16. A full equiv. or requital (as in 'a *Rowland for an Oliver*').

Royal, roy'-ăl, roy'-yăl—K., a. 22. Pert. to, becom., or res. a king or sov.; kingly, regal; king-like; h. fig., noble, illustrious; magnanimous. H., *roy'ally*, ad.; *roy'alty*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Roy'al, s. A large kind of paper; a small kind of mortar (artil.); one of the soldiers of the 1st British reg. of foot (mil.); a small sail spread imm. above the top-gallant-sail (naut.); one of the shoots of a stag's head (ven.). [*roy'alised*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Roy'alise†, -īze, vt. 60. To make royal. H., *Roy'alism*, -izm, s. Attachm. to a king, or to a kingly government. H., *roy'alist* (appr., a pol. adher. to a k. or r. family), s. 90.

Royalty, roy'-ăl-te, s. 22, 43. The char., state, or office of a king; kingship; h. also fig., the king or sov.; a share or portion due to the crown, or to a superior lord (mi.; &c.):—pl. Regalia; r. prerogatives.

Royne†§, royne, vt. To bite, gnaw, corrode (par. as disease or dirt). [dirty.

Royn'ish†, -ish, a. Sorry, mean, paltry; rude;

Roytelet†, roy'-tĕl-ĕt, s. A petty king.

Roy'tish†§, -tish, s. Wild; irregular.

Rub, rŭb, s. Act of rubbing; friction; collision, hinderance, obstrus.; unevenness of ground or surf.; place rubbed; fig., difficulty, cause of uneasiness; someth. grating to the feelings; a sarcasm, a joke. (v. v.)—*Rub'-stone* = a kind of sandstone used for scouring and sharpening.

Rub, vt. To move someth. along the surf. of another body with pressure or friction; to clean or smooth by passing someth. over; to wipe; to scour; to spread over by friction; to remove by f. (with *off* or *out*); to erase, to obliterate (with *out*); to polish, to retouch (with *over*); fig., to touch hard, to scold, to satirise†:—vi. To move along a surf. with pressure or friction; to fret or chafe; to get through many difficulties. H., *rubb'ing*, p.; *rubbed*, pp., a.†; *rubb'er* (he or that wh.; v. i.), s.; *rubb'ing* (act), s. 89.—To *rub down* = to clean by r., to curry (as a horse); fig., to scold or satirise†:—to *rub up* = to clean, to polish; to refresh; fig., to excite, to arouse†. [Rubbish.

Rubb'age°, -āje, -ĭj—Wa., s. 45. = *rubb'idge*†§.

Rubb'er, -ĕr, s. That with wh. one rubs; appr., a coarse file; a rub-stone; a contest of three games, or two g. out of three, or the g. that wins (cards); Ind. rubber (tech.).

Rubbish, rŭb'-ĭsh, s. The mingled fragmentary matter of ruined or crumbling buildings; small waste fragm. of buil. materials; any thing vile, worthless, and rejec.; fig., any mingled mass; confusion; nonsense.

Rubble, rŭb'l, s. 45. The upper fragmentary matter of rocks, also (somet.) water-worn stones (geol.; &c. = *rubb'le-stone*); builder's rubbish (tech.). H., *rubb'ly* (res. or abound. in; lumpy), a. 90.

Rubefacient, rōō-be-fā'-sh'ĕnt—Br., K., We., rōō'—S., a. 18, 28. Making red; that causes redness and heat when app. to the skin, without blistering. H., (a) *rubefa'cient*, s. (med.) 90-1.

Rubeola, rōō-bē'-o-lă, s. 18. The measles. (path.) [L.] [red; tend. to a red or redness.

Rubescent, -bĕs'-ĕnt, a. 28. Growing or becom.

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Puhmahl, rōō'-be-sēl, s. 18. A famous moun. sprite of Germany, res. Puck.

Ru'bicam, -be-kăn, a. Of a bay, sorrel, or black, with some light gray or white on the flanks (far.); of a red predom. over gray

Ru'bicel, -be-sĕl, s. The Bras. ruby. [(—S.).

Rubicon, rōō'-be-kŏn, s. 18. A small river wh. esp. anc. Gaul and Italy, by pass. wh. Cæsar decl. war ag. his country. (L.)—To pass the *Ru'bicon* is, fig., to take a desperate step in some enterprise, or to adopt a meas. from wh. one cannot, or is determ. not, to recede.

Ru'bicund, -kŭnd, a. Incl. to redness. H., *ru'bicundly**, ad.; *rubicund'ity*, -it-e, s. 91.

*Ru'bied**, -bĭd, a. Made red; ruby. (v. v.)

Rubific, -bĭf'-ĭk, a. Making red.

*Ru'biform**, -form, a. 26. Res. the ruby; red.

Ru'bify†, -fī, vt. To make red. H., *rubification**, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s.; &c. 89.

Rubiginous, rōō-bĭj'-in-ŭs, a. 18, 32. Rusty.

Rubigo, -bī'-go, s. 30. Rust; foulness; mildew. (L.) [(chem.)

Rubinic, -bĭn'-ĭk, a. The epithet of a cert. acid.

Ru'bious†, -be-ŭs, a. Ruby; red, ruddy.

Ru'ble, s. See *Rouble*.

Rubric, rōō'-brĭk, s. 34, 18. Red. (v. i.)

Ru'bric, s. Any thing wr. or printed in red ink (dipl.; typ.); a false imprint (bibl.; dipl.); a title or article orig. in red letters (can. l.); (now more us.) the order of the liturgy, or the direc. pfxd to the sev. prayers and offices (because orig. in r. l.—eccl.).

Ru'bric†, vt. To adorn with red. [rubrics.

Ru'brical, -ăl, a. Red; also placed in a r. or

Ru'bricaire, -bre-kâre, s. One versed in rubrics. (bibl.; dipl.) [red.

Ru'bricate, -āte, a. Marked or disting. with

Ru'bricate, vt. To mark or disting. with red. H., *ru'bricated*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Ru'bricist, -brĭk-ĭst, s. A rubricaire (q. v.).

Ruby, rōō'-be, a. 34, 18; 43. Of the colour of the ruby; red.

Ru'by, s. Redness; any thing red; appr., a gem of various shades of red (par. a carmine); a blotch, a carbuncle†; a cue†; a letter in size bet. pearl and nonpareil (typ.).

Ru'by†, vt. To make red. H., &c. (v. su.) 48.

Ruck‡, rŭk, s. A wrinkle, fold, or crease. [39.

Ruck‡, vt. To cower, to bend and set close†; to draw or throw into wrinkles or folds, to crease:—vi. To sit, as a hen on eggs*; to have a folded, creased, or ridgy surface. H., *ruck'ing*‡, p.; *rucked*‡, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

*Ructation**, rŭk-tā'-shŭn, s. Eructation.

Rud, rŭd, s. Ruddy†:—s. Ruddiness†; ruddle§; the rudd:—vt. To make red†. (v. i.)

Rudd, rŭd, s. A river-fish allied to the roach, of a reddish golden hue.

Rudd'er, -ĕr, s. The flat piece or frame of wood attached to the stern-post by hinges, wh., by its action on the water when placed in dif. positions, governs the course of a ship or ves.; fig., any thing that guides or directs; a sieve (prov.). H., *rudd'erless*, a.; *rudd'er-perch* (a small fish of the Atlantic), s.; &c. 90.

Rudd'ied‡, -īd, a. Made ruddy.

Ruddle, rŭd'l, s. 45. Reddle. H., *rudd'leman* (one who digs r.; also an itiner. vender of r.), s. 90.

Rudd'ock, -ŭk, s. The robin-redbreast.

Ruddy, rŭd'-e, a. Appro. redness; tinged with red; of a lively flesh colour, or (more us.) hav. that degree of r. wh. charac. high health (app. ch. to the complexion); of a bright deep yellow (app. to gold—poet.). H., *rudd'iness*, s.; &c. 91.

Rude, rōōde, a. 34, 18. Unformed by art; unchanged by civilisation, or by educ. or refinem.; untaught, illiterate; charac. by ignor. or barbarism; rough; coarse of manners or behav.; uncivil, churlish, impertinent; viol., bois., severe (as the wind, an encounter, &c.); harsh, inclement; not skilled or prac.; not polished or refined; artless, ineleg.; rough, rugged; shapeless, unfashioned; such as may be done with strength without art; &c. H., *rude'ly*, ad.; *rude'ness*, s. 91.

Rudenture, rōō'-dĕn-tūre, -dĕn'—Br., s. 99. The fig. of a rope or staff with wh. the lower part of the flutings of columns are somet. filled. (arch.) [Fr.] [formed of rubbish.

*Ru'derary**, -dĕr-ăr-e, a. 25. Pert. to or

Ruderation†, -ā'-shŭn, s. The formation of pavements and walls with rough pebbles and mortar. (anc. arch.) [fellow.

Rudesby††, rōōdz'-be, s. 35. A rude turbulent

Rudiment, rōō'-de-mĕnt, s. 18. A first principle or element; first part of educ. (us. in the pl.); orig. unshapen form or beginning.

Ru'diment†, vt. To ground; to settle in first prin. or rudiments.

Rudiment'al, -ăl, a. = *rudiment'ary*, -ăr-e. 25. Pert. to, cons. in, or cont. rudiments or first prin.; initial.

Rudolphine, -dŏlf'-in, a. 45. Ilchanic.

Rue, rōō, s. 18. A cert. herb; sorrow, repentance†; a street (*rūh or rōōh*, 99; Fr.).

Rue, vt. To lament; to regret; to grieve for:—vi. To have compassion. H., *rue'ing*, p.; *rued*, pp.; *rue'ingly* (lamentation), s. 89.

Rue'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. To be lamented or mourned; woful, mournful, sorrowful; expres. sorrow; doleful. H., *rue'fully*, 43, ad.; *rue'fulness*, s. 91.

Ruellet†, rōō-ĕl'—K., Wa., We., rōō'-ĕl—S., s. 99. A circle; a private assembly or party. (Fr.) [tinged with red.

Rufescent, -fĕs'-ĕnt, a. 28. Growing red; tinged with red.

Ruff, rŭf, s. An orn. form. worn around the neck formed of frills or ruffles; h., any thing puckered or plaited; (from other roots) a cert. small river-fish; a cert. bird (the male of the reeve); a par. var. of pigeon; the act of trumping (cards); ruffle on a drum (mil.); a state of roughness or newness†; pride, elevation†.

Ruff, vt. To make rough†; to ruffle; to trump, instead of fol. suit. H., *ruff'ing*, p.; *ruffed*, pp. 89. [bolsterous.

Ruffian, rŭf-yăn, a. 45. Brutal; savage;

Ruff'ian, s. A bois., brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime or action. H., *ruff'ian-like*, *ruff'ianly*, or *ruff'ianish**, a.; *ruff'ianism*, -ĭzm (act or prac. of a r.), s. 90.

Ruff'ian†, vi. To play the ruffian.

Ruffle, rŭf'l, s. 45. A strip of plaited or frilled cambric, or other fine cloth, attached, as an orn., to some border of a garment; that wh. is disordered; someth. rough and jarring; disturb., agitation, tumult; a low roll of the drum accom. the presen. of arms (mil.). H., *ruff'leless*, a. (v. i.) 90.

Ruff'le, vt. Prim., to wrinkle, to draw or form

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into w., open plaits, or folds; (more us.) to put out of form, to disorder; to disturb; to make uneven by agitation; to discompose, to put out of temper; to surprise*; to throw disorderly tog.; to furn. or form with ruffles; to beat the ruffle (mil.):—vi. To grow rough or turbulent; to become ruffled; to flutter; to be rough, to jar†. H., *ruff'ling*, p.; *ruff'led*, pp., a.; *ruff'ler*† (a bully, a swaggerer†), s.; *ruff'ling*† (act; commotion, disturbance; a cert. beat of the drum; &c.), *ruff'lement**† (act; state), s. 89.

Ruffine, rōō'-fīn, s. 18, 58. A red subs. formed from salicine.

Ru'fous, -fŭs, a. Red or reddish; hav. red or reddish-yellow hair; of a reddish or brownish-red colour (bot.).

Ruffer-hood, rŭf'-ŭr-hōōd, s. 21. A hood worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. (falc.)

Rug, rŭg, s. A coarse, nappy, or warm woollen cloth or coverlet; also a soft, woolly mat (as in hearth-rug, &c.); a rough, shaggy dog†. H., *rug'-gowned**† (wearing a coarse g.), a. 90.

Rugate, rōō'-gāte, a. 18. Wrinkled. (nat. hist.)

Rugged, rŭg'-ĕd, a. Rough; of uneven surface; full of asperities; not neat or regular; charac. by roughness, harshness, or turbulence, or by sourness or severity; rough, shaggy; harsh to the ear, discordant; coarse or harsh of temper; rude; surly, churlish; discomposed; savage, brutal; inclement, stormy, boisterous; rocky, sterile, inhospitable (as a coast or country); cov. with tubercles or stiff points (bot.). H., *rugg'edly*, 43, ad.; *rugg'edness*, s. 91. [cloth.

Rugin†, rŭg'-ĭn, rōō'-jĭn—S., s. 19, 20. Nappy

Rugine, rōō'-jēne, s. 99. A surgeon's rasp. (Fr.)

Rugose, rōō-gōse', a. = *ru'gous*, -gŭs. 45. Wrinkled; full of wrinkles; hav. the veins more contrac. than the disk, so as to occ. little ineq. (as a leaf—bot.). H., *rugos'ity**, -ĭt-ē, s. 91.

Ruin, rōō'-ĭn, s. 34, 18. That change of any thing (nat. or artif.; tempor., mor., or ment.) wh. destroys it, or wh. entirely defeats its obj., or unfits it for use; fall, overthrow, subversion, defeat; that wh. destroys (as error or crime); the remains of a bull., city, work of art, or any other thing, demolished or decayed (us. in the pl.); the decayed or enfeebled remains of a nat. obj.; the cause of r. or destruc.; mischief, bane.

Ruin, vt. To demolish, subvert, destroy; to counteract; to defeat; to deprive of felicity, fortune, or honour (par. of chastity or virtue); to impoverish, to undo; to bring to misery or to perdition:—vi. To fall into r. or ruins*; to run to r.*; to be brought to poverty or misery*. H., *ru'ining*, p.; *ru'ined*, pp., a.; *ru'iner*, s. 89.

Ruinate, rōō'-ĭn-āte, vt., vi. 34, 18. To ruin†§; to poss. or cause to poss. a ruinous appearance (pa.). H., *ru'inating**, p.; *ru'inated**, pp., a.; *ruina'tion**†, 36 (destr.; ruin), s. 89.

Ru'iniform, -ē-form, a. 26. Hav. the appearance of ruins. (geol.; min.)

Ruinous, rōō'-ĭn-ŭs, a. 34, 18. Fallen to ruins; dilapidated; entirely gone to decay; (more us.) prod. or tend. to ruin; mischiev., pernicious; baneful, destruc.; composed or cons. of ruins (scrip.). H., *ru'inously*, 43, ad.; *ru'inousness*, s. 91.

Rule, rōōle, s. 34, 18. Control; governm.; supreme command, or auth.; that by wh. any thing is to be done or regul., or to wh. it is to be conformed (in var. appl.); mode or course prescribed; precept by wh. the thoughts or actions are directed; someth. estab. for guidance and direc. (par. the 'by-laws' or 'regulations' of monasteries, corpor., societies, &c.); an instr. by wh. lines are drawn or short lengths meas., or by wh. calculations are mech. made; order, method; regularity, propriety of behav.*; a prescribed mode of oper. for obt. a cert. result (arith.; alg.); a law or maxim founded on some gen. and fundam. truth of nature by wh. artists are guided (fine arts); the expr. of some est. form of construc. in words (gram.); an order of one of the three superior co. of com. law (leg.).—*Rule of three* = proportion, or the r. that teaches how to find a fourth number proportional to three others wh. are given. (arith.)

Rule, vt. To govern; to control; to conduct, manage, direct; to settle as by rule; to est. by decree or decis., to determine (as a court):—vi. To have or exerc. supreme auth. or governm. (fol. by *over*); to be predominant or controlling; to decide, to lay down and settle (leg.); to stand or range (as prices—comm.). H., *rūl'ing*, p., a.; *ruled*, pp.; *rūl'er* (one who; that wh.; appr., a governor, a sov.; an instr. for guiding the hand in drawing lines), s.; *rūl'ing*† (act; also lines made), s. 89.

Ru'ling, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *rūl'ingly*, ad. 91.

Rulyt, rōōl'-ē, a. Orderly; easily restrained.

Rum†§, rŭm, a. Old-fashioned; queer, odd.

Rum, s. Spirit distilled from the ferm. juice of the sugar-cane, or from molasses, to wh. the waste-matter of the sugar-house and dunder, are com. added; a country parson†§. —*Rum'-bud*†§ = a 'grog-blossom'; redness of the nose; acne. [beh. a trav. carriage.

Rumble, rŭm'bl, s. 45. The seat for servants

Rum'ble, vi. To make a low, heavy, continued sound (as of wheels or dist. thunder). H., *rum'bling*, p., a.; *rum'bled*, pp.; *rum'bler* (he or that), s.; *rum'bling* (a low, heavy, contin. sound; v. i.), s. 89. [ad. 91.

Rum'bling, -bling, a. (v. v.) H., *rum'blingly*,

Rumen, rōō'-mĕn, s. 34, 18. The cud; the paunch or first cavity of the stomach of a ruminant (co. anat.). [L.]

Ru'minant, -mĭn-ănt, a. That chew the cud; cud-chewing. H., *ru'minantly*, ad. 91.

Ru'minant, s. An animal that chews the cud; one of an order of herbivorous a. (*ruminan'tia*, -sh'ă, L., s. pl.) hav. a complic. stomach of four cavities adapted to rumination, and a cloven foot (as oxen, sheep, deer, &c.—zool.).

Ruminate, rōō'-mĭn-āte, a. = *ru'minātted*, -ĕd. 18. Hav. num. cavities full of chaffy matter, like a nutmeg. (bot.)

Ru'minate, vt. 18. To chew over again; fig., to muse on; to meditate over and over again:—vi. To chew the cud (as cert. animals); fig., to muse, ponder, meditate; to think again and again. H., *ru'minating*, p., a.; *ru'minated*, pp.; *ru'minator*, 28, s.; *rumina'tion*, 36 (the act, or the power or qual. of chewing the cud; fig., delib. or continued meditation or reflec.), s. 89.

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Rummage†, rŭm -āj*e*, s. 45. The act of rummaging; a state of confusion; things of little value; litter; rubbish.

Rumm'age†, vt. To search narrowly or among many things (par. by turning over or remov. them); to plunder*; to evacuate†:—vi. To search places narrowly &c. H., *rumm'āging†*, p., a.; *rumm'aged†*, -ājd, pp.; (a) *rumm'aging†*, s. 89. [standing on a foot.

Rummer, rŭm'-ĕr, s. A large drinking-glass

Ru'morous†, -ŭs (v. s.), a. Famous; notorious.

Rumour, rōō'-mŭr, s. 18, 25; 56. Flying or pop. report; a current story passing from one person to another, without any known auth. for the truth of it; fame*.

Ru'mour, vt. To report; to circulate by report. H., *ru'mouring*, p.; *ru'moured*, -mŭrd, pp., a.; *ru'mourer†*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Rump, rŭmp, s. 45. The end of the back-bone of an animal with the parts adjacent; the like part of human beings (in burl. or contempt); the buttocks; fig., the fag-end of any thing extended bey. its us. or proper limits (ch. app., in contempt, to the remnant of the 'Long Parliament' wh. reassemb. in 1659—Eng. hist.). H., *rump'less†*, a.; *rump'er†* (one who fav. or bel. to the r. p.), s. 90.

Rumple†, rŭmp'l, s. 45. An unintended disorderly crease or wrinkle (as from pressure or irreg. folding); a rimple.

Rump'le†, vt. To prod. rumples in; to rimple; to crumple. H., *rump'ling†*, p.; *rump'led†*, pp., a. 89. [and confusion.

Rumpus†§, rŭm'-pŭs, s. A disturbance; noise

Run, rŭn, s. The act of running; course; motion; flow; cadence; process, continued series; uncontrolled course; gen. or long reception; continued success; pop. clamour, censure (fol. by *against*); a gen. or unus. pressure [as *on* a bank] for the paym. of its notes or the return of its deposits (comm.); the aftermost part of a ship's bottom (naut.); distance sailed by a ship, also a voyage (do.); a pair (app. to mill-stones); a brook (prov.); prevalence†; generality†; &c. (v. v.).—*At** or *in the long-run†* = in the end or final result.

Run, vt. To cause to move swiftly or forcibly (v. vi.; h. its other appl.—) to drive, to force forw.; to cause to be driven; fig., to incur; to venture, to hazard (v. i.); to smuggle†; to pursue or dwell on in thought or contempl.; to push or thrust; to cause to ply, or to pass; to keep running† (as a pub. vehicle); to fuse or melt (tech.); to round, mould, cast (do.); &c. [some of the above are 'active' only by the ellipsis of a *pr.* form. used with the vi.]:—vi. To move, go, or pass in almost any manner [it gen. impl. motion on some surf. with speed or viol., but in some cases it signif. even and smooth progression, passage, or transition; senses wh. it bears, either lit. or fig., in all its deriv. appl.:—); to move or pass on the ground by leaps, or long quick steps, in wh. both feet are off the ground at the same time; to use the legs in mov., to walk or step† (said of infants); to move or pass in a hurry; to proceed along the surf.; to extend, to spread; to have course in any direc.; to rush or proc. with viol.; to perform a passage; to ply, pass, go (as a coach, boat, or ship); to contend in a race; to flee; to flow in any manner; to move or pass as a fluid; to emit, to let flow; to be liquid or fusible; to fuse or melt; to turn or rotate; to roll or revolve; to perform a revolution; to pass, to proceed; to have course, direc., or effect; to have or be in motion, or in incessant m. (oft. † app. to the tongue); to be busied, to dwell (as the mind; with *on*); to pursue, to search for, to strive at (with *after*); to enter into, to contract (as debt; with *in* or *into*); to be received, or well or gen. r.; to have gen. recep. or success; to proceed in succession, or in a train; to pass from one state or cond. to another; to become; to be carried, extend, rise (as 'a controversy r. high'); to have a track or course; to extend, to lie in contin. length (as a vein of ore); to have a cert. direc.; to tend in growth or progress; to discharge pus or matter (as a sore); to reach, to extend to; to be in force, to continue in effect or oper.; to press with num. demands (par. for imm. paym. of notes, &c., as a bank); to pass, to fall; to suffer change or transition; to have a gen. tendency; to creep (as a snake or vine); &c.; &c. H., *runn'ing*, p., a.; *ran*, *run*, prt.; *run*, pp.; *runn'er* (he or that; v. i.), s.; *runn'ing* (act; also that wh. r.; the discharge from an ulcer, &c.†), s. (v. i.) 89.—To *run at* = to attack with the horns, or with sud. viol.:—to *run away* = to flee; to elope†:—to *run away with* = to carry off; fig., to adopt hastily without thought† (as an opin.):—to *run down* = to chase to exhaus.; to traduce or censure†; to run ag. and sink (as a ves.); to sail along (as a coast—naut.):—to *run hard* = fig., to press with jokes or ridicule; to importune:—to *run on* = to be continued; to continue a course; to talk incessantly†:—to *run out* = to expatiate; to waste, squander, exhaust; &c.:—to *run over* = to overflow; &c.:—to *run through* = to expend; to waste:—to *run up* = to thrust up; to enlarge by additions; to rise, swell, amount; &c.:—to *run riot* = to go to the utmost excess; &c. [Other like comb. are either self-expl., or † and well known.] [tate; a renegade.

Runagate, rŭn'-*ă*-gāt*e*, s. A fugitive; an apos-

Run'away, -*ă*-wā, s. A fugitive. H., *run'away†*, s. 90.

Runcation†, rŭng-kā'-shŭn, s. 45. A weeding.

Runcinate, rŭn'-se-nāt*e*, a. Saw-shaped; hooked back, hav. the lobes convex bef. and straight beh. (as cert. leaves—bot.).

Rundle, rŭnd'l, s. 45. A little round; a step of a ladder; a peritrochium*.

Rund'let, -lĕt, s. A small barrel.

Rune, rōōn*e*, s. 18. A Runic letter or char.:—pl. Runic char., poetry, or rhymes.

Ru'nen, -ĕn, a. Runic (q. v.).

Ru'ner, -ĕr, s. A bard or learned man among the anc. Goths.

Rung, rŭng, s. A floor-timber in a ship. (naut.) H., *rung'-head* (its upper end), s. 90.

Runic, rōō'-nĭk, a., s. 54, 18. The lang. and letters of the anc. Goths, or deh. them.

Runlet, rŭn'-lĕt, s. A brook or rivulet (= *runn'elt*); a rundlet. (prov.)

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Runn'er, s. Appr., a racer; a messenger; a thread-like, rooting stem, that runs along the ground, also a plant that shoots quickly (hort.); the mov. stone of a mill; the running rope of a tackle; a pulley; a wheel; the support of a sleigh; a cert. bird; &c. (v. v.)

Runn'et, -ĕt, s. Rennet.

Runn'ing, -ing, a. Kept for the race; being in motion; in succession; successive; continuous; discharging pus or matter; &c. (v. v.) H., (a) *runn'ing-fight* (a f. kept up bet. one party that flees and another that pursues), *r.-fire* (as when troops f. rapidly in succession—mil.), *r.-rigging* (all the r. exc. the shrouds, stays, and lower masthead pendants—naut.), *r.-title* (the t. of a book, &c., continued from page to p. on the upper margin—typ.), &c., s. 90.

Runnion†, rŭn'-yŭn, s. 45. A paltry, low wretch.

Runt, rŭnt, s. An animal below the nat. or us. size of its species. [ab. 2s.).

Rupee, rōō-pē', s. 18. An E. I. silver coin (=

Ruption†, rŭp'-shŭn, s. Breach; rupture.

Rup'tory†, -tōr-e, s. A corrosive medicine.

Rupture, rŭpt'-ūre, rŭp'-chūre—S., Wa., s. 36, 18. The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or viol. parted; breach; disruptnre; appr., a breach of the peace; open hostility; a tumour caused by the protrusion of a part of any of the viscera (par. the intestines or omentum) into a sac formed by the relaxation or forcible stretching of its investing walls or membranes (surg.).

Rupt'ure, vt. To break or burst; to part by viol.; to cause the rupture of:—vi. To suffer a breach or disruption. H., *rupt'uring*, p.; *rupt'ured* (affec. with r., *a.*), pp., a. 89.

Rural, rōōr'-ăl—S., rōō'-răl—K., Wa., We., a. 34, 18. Of or bel. to the country (as disting. from *city* or *town*); suit. or res. the c.; rustic; pert. to farming or agr. (as 'r. economy'). H., *rūr'ally*, ad.; *rūr'alness*, *rurality**, rōō-răl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.—*Rūr'al dean* = an eccl. inspector of a deanery, or a subdiv. of an archdeaconry, under the direc. of the bishop (eccl.).

Rur'alize, -līze, vi. 60. To ramble in the country; to lead a rural life; to rusticate. H., *rūr'alizing*, p.; *rūr'alist*†, s.; &c. 89.

Ruricolist*, rōō-rĭk'-o-lĭst, s. An inhab. of the country. [country.

Rurigenous†, -rĭj'-ĕn-ŭs, a. 32. Born in the

Ruse, rōōze, s. 99. An artifice, trick, stratagem; a fraud.—*A ruse-de-guerre* (-dĕh-gĕre') is a stratagem of war. (Fr.)

Rush, rŭsh, s. A plant of many spe., growing ch. in wet ground; fig., any thing proverb. worthless or of little value†; (from another root) a rushing or driving forward (v. v.). H., *rush'-like* (fig., weak), *rushed* (cov. with or made of), *rush'y* (aboun. with; made of), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90. H. also—*rush'-bottomed*, -tŭmd (hav. a b. made of), a.; *rush'-candle** or *rush'-light* (a c. or night-light hav. a wick of rush-pith), &c., s.

Rush, vt. To push forw. with viol.*:—vi. To move or drive forw. with impetuosity, viol., or tumul. rapidity; fig., to enter with undue haste or eagerness, or without due delib. and preparation. H., *rush'ing*, p., a.†; *rushed*, rŭsht, pp.; *rush'er* (appr., one who strewed r. on the floor at dances†), s.; (a) *rush'ing*, s. 89.

Rush'y, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *rush'iness*, s. 91.

Rusk, rŭsk, s. A kind of cake made by cutting plain or fancy bread into slices, and expos. these in a slow oven until of a pale-brown colour. (ba.)

Russma, rŭs'-mă, s. 35. A Tur. depilatory, made of native arsenical iron-pyrites, mixed with about one half its weight of quick-lime.

Russ, rŭs—S., rōōss—K., We., s. 18, 35. Russian:—a. The R. language. (v. i.)

Russet, rŭs'-ĕt, a. Of a reddish-brown or cinnamon colour ('through mistake somet. used for gray'—S.); fig., coarse, homespun, rustic. H., *russ'ety**†, -e (russet), a. 91.

Russ'et, s. A coarse, country dress; a russetting. [and rough skin.

Russ'eting, -ing, s. An apple of a russet colour

Russian, rŭsh'-'ăn, (till of late, univers.) rōō'-ah'ăn—K., We., s. 18-9, 35. Of, from, or rel. to Russia:—s. A native of R.; the lang. of Russia.

Rust, rŭst, s. The coating or film of 'oxide' or 'carbonate' wh. forms on the surf. of cert. metals when exposed to moist air; appr., the reddish matter wh. thus forms on iron and steel; fig., loss of power by inactivity (par. of lustre and smoothness); any foul matter contracted; mildew (agr.). H., *rust'y*, *rust'-coloured*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Rust, vt. To make rusty; to impair by time or inactivity:—vi. To contract or gather rust; to become rusty; fig., to degenerate in idleness, to become dull by inaction; to grow inert. H., *rust'ing*, p.; *rust'ed*, pp., a.†; &c. 89.

Rustic, rŭs'-tĭk, a. = *rust'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to the country; rural; charac. by rudeness, plainness, or simplicity (as of the country or its inhab.); artless, simple, unpolished; unadorned; honest; an epithet of masonry of wh. the joints are worked with grooves or channels, also of work jagged out into an irreg. surf., or wh. is left rough, without tooling (arch.). H., *rustically*, 42, ad.; *rust'icalness* (rusticity), s.; &c. (v. i.) 91. H. also—*rust'ic-looking*†, a.

Rusticate, rŭs'-te-kāte, vt. To compel to reside in the country; to tempor. banish from a town or college:—vi. To ramble in the c.; to dwell or reside in the country. H., *rusticating*, p.; *rust'icated* (rustic, *a.*), pp., a.; *rustication*, 36 (act; result, in &c.), s. 89.

Rusticity, rŭs-tĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 28. Rusticalness; the charac. qual. of a countryman; rustic manners; artlessness; simplicity; rudeness; rural appearance. (v. su.)

Rustle, rŭs'l, rŭst'l*—K., vi. 45. To make a low rattle like the rubbing of silk, dry leaves, straw, &c. H., *rust'ling* (-lĭng), p., a.; *rust'led*, -ld, pp.; *rust'ler*, s.; (a) *rustling*, s. 89.

Rusty, rŭst'-e, a. 43. Rusted; covered or affec. with rust; fig., impaired by inactivity; dull; surly, morose; hav. acq. a 'rusted' appearance, and rancid flavour (as bacon). H., *rust'ily*, ad.; *rust'iness*, s. 91.

Rut, rŭt, s. The sunken track left by a w. or wheels; also the copulation of deer. H., *rutt'ish*† (wanton; salacious), a. (v. i.) 90.

Rut, vt. To form ruts in (as a road); to embrace or engender (as deer, &c.):—vi. To lust (as deer). H., *rutt'ing*, p., a.; *rutt'ed*, pp., a.†; &c., s. 89.

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Ruth†, rōōth—S., rōōth—K., Wa., We., s. 20-1, 37. Mercy, tenderness, compassion; misery; sorrow. H., *ruth'ful*†, *ruth'less*, a. (v. l.) 90-1.

Ruthenium, rōō-thē'-ne-ŭm, -thēn'-yŭm‡, s. 18, 45. A rare metal, closely res. iridium, found assoc. with crude platinum. (chem.)

Ruth'ful†*, rōōth'-fōōl, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *ruth'-fullyt*, ad.; &c. 91.

Ruth'less, -lĕs, a. Cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others. H., *ruth'lessly*, 42, ad.; *ruth'lessness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Rutidosis, rōō-te-dō'-sĭs, s. 18. A shrinking and puckering of the cornea. (path.)

*Ru'tilant**, -lănt, a. Shining.

*Ru'tilate**, -te-lāte, vi. To glow with light.

Ru'tile, -tīl, s. 58. An ore of titanium. (min.)

Ru'tiline, -în, s. 58. A sub. formed from salicine. (chem.) [(min.)

Ru'tilite, -īte, s. Native oxide of titanium.

Rutinic, -tĭn'-ĭk, a. Den. a cert. acid. (chem.)

Rutter†, rŭt'-ĕr, s. A horseman or trooper.

Rutt'erkin†, -kĭn, s. An old, crafty fox or deceiver (in contempt).

Ruttier†, rōōt'-ēre, rŭt'—S., We., s. 21, 17. Direc. of a roadstead; an old traveller; an old soldier or campaigner. [s.; &c. 91.

Ruttish†, rŭt'-ĭsh, a. (v. s.) H., *rutt'ishness*†, *Ruttle*¶, rŭt'l, s. Rattle (par. in the throat).

*Ry'der**, s. A clause added. See *Rider*.

Rye, rī, s. A coarse, hardy var. of esculent grain, of the genus '*secale*'; also a disease in hawks. H., *rye'-grass* (a pop. name of a coarse, grass-like plant; also of a kind of barley), s. [soil in Hindostan.

Ryot, rī'-ŭt, s. 25. A farmer or cultiv. of the

Ryth†, rĭth, s. A ford.

S

S, ĕs. The nineteenth let. of the Eng. alph.—a sibilant articulation, com. classed with the semi-vowels, and found in all languages. Its proper sound is a hiss, made by driving the breath bet. the end of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, just above the upper teeth; the tongue being in nearly the same position as for *t* and *d*, but without contact of the organs. This sound it retains ch. at the beg. of words. In the middle and at the end of words it is very freq. vocalised or sounded as *z*; in many other cases, it assumes the sound of either *sh* or *zh*, wh. are distinct simple consonants; whilst it is placed bef. *h* merely to form the digraph empl. to repr. these last-named aspirations to the eye. In a few words, as in *isle*, *viscount*, &c., it is wholly silent. [Thus, contrary to the asser. of Walker and his followers, it may be safely stated that the 'sibilant *s*' is not more freq. in the Eng. lang., when cor. and eleg. spoken, nor indeed so freq., as it is in many other languages. Its predom. in Eng. is apparent, rather than real—ocular, not audible.] 35, 44.

Sabadilla, săb-*ă*-dĭl'-*ă*, s. = *cevadill'a*; &c. A cert. pois. drug. H., *sabadill'ic acid*, *sabadil'linz* (both obt. from s.), &c., s. 90. [Sabianism.

Sabaism, să'-bă-ĭzm, s. = *Sa'beism*, -be-ĭzm. 35.

Sabaoth, să-bā'-ŏth—Br., K., P., S., Wo., săb'-*ă*-ŏth—Ja., Wa., We., s. 6, 10; 37. Armies; hosts: the host of heaven. (Heb.)

Sabbatarian, săb-bă-tāre'-e-ăn, s. 45. Pert. to the Sabbath or the Sabbatarians.

Sabbata'rian, s. One of any sect who keep the Sabbath on the 7th day of the week, accor. to the letter of the 4th C.; a Jew, a Judaising Christian, a seventh-day baptist, &c.; also a rigid observer of the Sabbath. H., *Sabbatā'rianism*, -ĭzm, s. 90.

Sabbath, săb'-ăth, s. 37. Lit., rest; appr., the day of cessation from labour, appointed to be kept holy and consecrated to relig. worship (i. e., the 7th day or Sat.—Jud.; the 1st day or Sunday—Chr.); also the institution of this day; intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest; the sabbatical year (anc. Jud.). H., *sabb'athless* (without repose from labour), a.; *sabb'ath-breaker* (one who profanes the), s.; *sabb'ath-breaking*, s., s.; &c. 90.

Sabbatic, -băt'-ĭk, a. = *sabbat'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to or res. the Sabbath; enjoy. or bringing rest.—*Sabbat'ical year* = ev. 7th y., in wh. the Israelites allowed their fields and vineyards to lie fallow. [of labour.

Sabb'atism, -ă-tĭzm, s. 35. Rest; intermission

Sabean, să-bē'-ăn, a. = *să'bian**, -be-ăn. Pert. to 'Saba' or 'Sabe', in Arabia, celebr. for its arom. plants.

Sa'beism, -be-ĭzm, s. Sabianism (q. v.).

Sabellian, să-bĕl'-yăn, a. 45. Pert. to Sabellius or his doctrines.

Sabell'ian, s. A fol. of Sabellius, who taught that the 'Son' and 'Holy Spirit' are only dif. attributes, emanations, or functions of one God, the 'Father'. H., *Sabell'ianism*, -ĭzm (his tenets), s. 90.

Sabian, să'-be-ăn, săbe'-yăn—K., s. 45. Pert. to the Sabians or to their worship; Sabean*.

Sa'bian, s. A worshipper of the host of heaven (i. e., the sun, moon, and stars); one of an early sect of Christians (eccl. hist.). H., *Sa'bianism*, -ĭzm (worsh. or doctr. of), s. 90.

*Sabine**, săb'-ĭn, s. Savine; also a small fish.

Sable, să'bl, s. 45. Black, dark (in engr. repr. by vertical and horiz. lines cross. ea. other. —poet.; her.). [also its fur.

Sa'ble, s. A small quadr. of the weasel family; *Sablière*, săb'-le-āre, s. 99. A sand-pit; a piece of timber as long, but thinner than a beam* (carp.; arch.). [wooden shoe. (Fr.)

Sabot, să-bō'—K., We., *să-bōte'*—S., s. 99. A

Sabotière, săb'-ōt-e-āre, s. 99. A portable apparatus for making ices by means of an artif. freezing-mixture. (confec.)

Sabre, să'-bĕr, s. = *sa'ber**. 57. A sword with a broad and heavy blade, rather thick at the back, and with the edge a little curved backw. at the point.

Sa'bre, vt. = *sa'ber**. To wound or kill with, or as with a sabre. H., *sa'bring* (sa'b'r-ĭng), *sa'bāring**, p.; *sa'bred*, -bērd, pp.; &c. 89.

Sa'bre-tasche, -tăsh, s. = *sabretache*, săb'r-tăsh, Fr. 99. A leathern case or pocket, worn by a cav. officer at the left side, suspended from the sword-belt.

Sabulous, săb'-ū-lŭs, a. 18. Sandy; gritty. H., *sābūlosity*, -lŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Sac, săk, s. The anc. privilege enj. by the lord of a manor of holding courts (leg.); a bag or membranous receptacle for liquid (nat. hist.). See *Sack*.

Saccade, -kād', s. 99. A sud. check or jerk with the bridle. (man.)

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***Saccate**, sāk'-āte, a. Farn. with a sac, or hav. the form of one. (bot.)

***Sacc'ated**, -ĕd, a. Gibbous tow. the summit (conch.); encysted (path.).

***Saccharic**, sāk-kăr'-ĭk, a. 28-9, 26. The epithet of an acid formed from sugar or gum. (chem.)

***Saccharif'erous**, -ă-rĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Yielding sugar.

***Saccharify**, -kăr'-e-fī, vt. 26, 43. To convert into sugar. H., *sacchăr'ifying*, p.; *saccharified*, pp., a. 89.

***Saccharine**, sāk'-ă-rĭn—Ke., P., S., We., -rīne —K., Sh., Wa., a. 28-9, 45. Pert. to sugar or res. it; sweet; fermentable.—*Sacch'arine fermentation* = the f. by wh. starch is converted into sugar (as in the processes of malting and mashing grain). [wort. (tech.)

***Saccharine**, s. 58. The unerys. sugar of malt-

***Saccharite**, -rīte, s. A cert. mineral.

***Saccharoid**, -royd, a. = *saccharoid'al*, -ăl. 22. Hav. a texture res. sugar (par. loaf-s.—min.).

***Saccharoid**, s. A saccharoidal mineral.

***Saccharometer**, -rŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An hydrometer or other instr. adapted to indic. the quan. of saccharine matter in a liquid (par. in malt-worts). [(tech.). [L.]

***Sacchārum**, -rŭm, s. Sugar; saccharine

***Saccholac'tic**, sāk-o-, a. 28-9. The epithet of an acid [= *mucic acid*] formed from sugar of milk or from gum. (chem.)

***Saccule**, sāk'-ūle, s. 18. A little sac; a sachel.

***Sacerdotal**, sās-ĕr-dō'-tăl—Wa., We., sās'—S., sā-sĕr—K., a. 28. Pert. to priests or the priesthood; priestly. H., *sacerdo'tally*, ad. 91.

***Sacerdo'talism**, -tăzm, s. 35. The spirit of the

***Sachal**, sătch'-ĕl, s. A satchel. [priesthood.

***Sachem**, sā'-chĕm, s. 29. A chief. (No. Amer. Ind.) H., *sa'chemdom** (gov. or juris. of), s. 90. [bag, a perfume-bag (perf.).

***Sachet**, sāsh'-ā, -ĕt†, s. A sachel*; a sweet-

***Sack**, sāk, s. A bag; appr., a large bag made of coarse cloth or canvas, used for cont. corn, cotton, hops, wool, &c.; the measure of 3 bushels; 280 lb. of flour; 364 lb. of wool; (from other roots) a wine used by our ancestors, sup. to be 'dry mountain' or 'sherry'† (Shak.); (at pres.) a var. of sweet wine; the 'sagum' or rude, coarse cloak of our ancestors†; a loose upper garment worn by both women and men; the storm and pillage of a town. H., *sack'ful*, *sack'less*, s.; *sack-post'et*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

***Sack**, vt. To put in sacks; also to take by storm and pillage. H., *sack'ing*, p.; *sacked*, sākt, pp., a.†; *sack'er*, s.; *sack'ing* (act; v. i.), s. 89. [(town).

***Sack'age**, -āje, s. 45. The act of sacking (as a

***Sack'but**, -bŭt, s. An anc. kind of trombone.

***Sack'cloth**, -klŏth, s. Sacking (v. i.); coarse rough cloth, form. worn by way of mortification. H., *sack'clŏthed** (clothed in), s. 90.

***Sack'ing**, -ĭng, s. Cloth for sacks; also the coarse c. or canvas stretched in a bedstead. (v. su.) [less. (prov.; v. s.)

Sack'less, -lĕs, a. Quiet; peaceable; harm-

***Sacrament**, sāk'-rā-mĕnt, s. 28. Prim., an oath† (par. the mil. o. taken by ev. anc. Roman soldier); a mystery† (anc. theol.); (in pres. usage) a solemn relig. ordinance enjoined by Christ to be observed by his followers, 'an outw. and visible sign of an inw. and spir. grace' (theol.); appr., the 'eucharist' or 'Lord's supper'.

***Sac'rament**†, vt. To bind by oath.

***Sacrament'al**, -ăl, a. Constituting a sacrament or pert. to it; bound by oath*. H., *sacrament'ally*, ad. 91. [raments.

***Sacrament'als**, -ălz, s. pl. Things rel. to sac-

***Sacramentarian**, -mĕn-tārr'-e-ăn, a. 45. Sacramentary.

***Sacramenta"rian**, s. One who rejects the doctr. of the 'real presence' in the eucharist; appr., a protestant* (in reproach).

***Sacramentary**, -mĕnt'-ār-e, a. 28. Pert. to the Sacrament, or to the Sacramentarians.

***Sacrament'ary**, s. A Sacramentarian*; a book of sacr. prayers and ceremonies (Ec. Cath.).

***Sacrarium**, sā-krārr'-e-ŭm, s. 45. A dom. chapel devoted to some par. divinity. (anc.

***Sa'cret**†, -krĕr, s. See *Sahar*. [Rome.)

***Sacred**, sā'-krĕd, a. Pert. to God, or to his worship; devoted to relig. or to r. uses; holy; proc. from God (as the 'sacred volume'); consecrated (fol. by *to*); of or rel. to relig., not profane; entitled to reverence; hallowed; inviolable. H., *sa'credly*, ad.; *sa'credness*, s. 91. [Empl. in sacrifice.

***Sacrific**, sā-krĭf'-ĭk, a. = *sacrif'icial*, -ăl.

***Sacrif'icable**†, -ăbl, a. 45. Fit for sacrifice.

***Sacrif'icant**, -ănt, s. One who offers a sacrifice.

***Sacrificator**†, sāk-re-fe-kā'-tŭr, sā-krĭf'—S., s. A sacrificer. [25. Offering sacrifice.

***Sacrificatory**, sā-krĭf'-ĭk-ă-tŏr-e, sāk'—K., a.

***Sacrifice**, sāk'-re-fīse—S., -fĭze—K., Sh., Wa., We., s. 28, 64. The act of offering to a deity; appr., the a. of o. and burning a victim on an altar, with custom. ceremonies and forms of prayer, either in atonement or propitiation; also the thing offered in sacrifice; fig., destruc., surrender, or loss made or incurred to effect some object, or to oblige another; that wh. is given up for someth. else deemed of less value; any thing destroyed.

***Sac'rifice**, -fĭze, vt. 28, 67. To offer in sacrifice; to immolate or consume (partially or wholly) on the altar of God (com. with *to*); fig., to destroy or give up for the sake of someth. else (do.); to devote with loss; to destroy; to kill:—vi. To make offerings to God on the altar; to offer sacrifice. H., *sac'rificing* (-fĭze-), p.; *sac'rificed*, -fĭzd, pp.; *sac'rificer*, s. (v. s.) 89.

***Sacrificial**, -fish'-'ăl, a. 27-8. Performing sacrifice; pert. to s.; included or cons. in sacrifice. H., *sacrif'icially*, ad. 91.

***Sacrilege**, sāk'-re-lĕj, -lĭj—Wa., -rĭl-ĕj—K., s. 32, 45. The profanation of any thing or place consecr. to the service of God; the crime of misappro. or stealing sacred things (par. of robbing churches).

***Sacrilegious**, -lē'-j'ŭs, a. 32, 27. Violating sacred things; tainted with or cont. sacrilege. H., *sacrile'giously*, ad.; *sacrile'giousness*, s. 91.

***Sac'rilegist**, -jĭst, s. One guilty of sacrilege.

***Sacring**†, sā'-krĭng, s. Sacred; consecrating. —*Sa'cring-bell*† = saints' bell.

***Sacrist**, sā'-krĭst, sāk'-rĭst—K., s. A sacristan*; a person in a cathedral who copies out music for the choir, and takes care of the books.

***Sacristan**, sāk'-rĭs-tăn—K., Wa., We., sā'-krĭs —S., s. One who has the care of the utensils and other movables of a church (now corr. into *sexton*, q. v.).

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Sacristy, sāk'-rist-e, sā'—S., s. An apartm. in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept. (arch.) See *Vestry*.

Sac'rosanct†, -sāngkt (sā'—K., S.), a. Sacred; inviolable.

Sad, sād, a. Prim., wise, prudent, sober† ; (in pres. use) sorrowful, melancholy, gloomy; affec. with grief; depressed by affilc.; hav. the external appearance of sorrow; serious, grave, not gay or volatile[a]; caus. sorrow or affilc., calamitous (as an event); bad, inconvenient, vexatious† ; dark coloured[a]† ; heavy, weighty, ponderous† ; close, firm† (opp. to *light* or *friable*). H., ***sad'ly***, 43, ad. ; ***sad'ness***, s. 91.

Sadden, sād'n, vt. 18, 45. To make sad :—vi. To grow sad. H., ***sadd'ening***, p. ; ***sadd'ened***, -nd, pp. [of var. parts of the 'Zendavesta'.

Sadd'er, -ėr, s. A summary, in mod. Persian.

Saddle, sād'l, s. 45. A well-known seat placed on a horse's back for the rider; a chest or lump of wood acting as a seat or rest to the 'heel' of a boom (naut.); two loins (of mutton or venison) undivided (cook.). H., ***sadd'le-backed***† (hav. a low b. and an elev. neck and head—far. ; man.), ***sadd'le-shaped*** (app. to unbroken strata bent on each side of a moun.—geol.), a. ; ***sadd'le-bags*** (pair of leather b., united by straps, for car. on horseback), ***sadd'le-bow*** (the pieces wh. form the arched front of a s.), ***sadd'le-cloth*** (housing or c. placed under a s.), ***sadd'le-maker*** (a saddler), ***sadd'le-tree*** (frame of s.), s. ; &c. 90.

Sadd'le, vt. To put a saddle on ; fig., to load, to burthen. H., ***sadd'ling***, p. ; ***sadd'led***, -ld, pp.

Sadd'ler, -lėr, s. One whose trade is to make or sell saddles.

Sadd'lery, -e, s. Materials for saddles ; articles sold by saddlers; trade or empl. of a saddler.

Sadducee, sād'-ū-sē, s. 18, 28. One of a sect among the anc. Jews, who denied the resur. of the dead and the exis. of angels or spirits, and who rejec. tradition, and adhered strictly to the wr. law alone. H., ***Sadducean***, -sē'-ān (of or rel. to), a. ; ***Sadd'ucism***, -ā'sm (tenets of ; a sort of semi-deism), s. 90.

Sadd'ucis[e], -āīze, vi. 60. To adopt the prin. of the Sadducees. H., ***sadd'ucising[a]***, p., a. ;

Sad'iron†, -ī-ėrn, s. A flat-iron. [&c. 89.

Safe, sāīf, a. Free from danger, risk, or injury ; secure ; conferring security or safety ; no longer dangerous ; repented or placed bey. the power of doing harm ; sure ; certain. H., ***saf'ly***, ad. ; ***saf'ness***, ***saf'ty***, s. 91. Among the comp. are—***safe'-lodged*** (safely l.), a. ; ***safe-conduct*** (a safe passage or that wh. secures it ; convoy ; passport), ***safe-kēep'ing*** (preservation), s. ; &c. (v. i.)

Safe, s. A place of safety ; appr., a fire-proof chest or closet for money, books, val. papers, &c. ; a tight case or closet for provisions ; a

Safe†, vt. To render safe. [buttery or pantry.

Safe'guard, -g'ārd, s. 80. He or that wh. secures safety ; defence ; protection ; safe-conduct ; a convoy ; a passport ; an outer skirt worn by ladies on horseback†. H., (to) ***safe'guard***†, vt. ; &c. 89.

Safe'ty, -te, s. See *Safe*. H., ***safe'ty-lamp*** (used in mines), ***safe'ty-valve*** (of a steam-boiler), s. ; &c. 90.

Safflower, sāf'-flow-ėr, s. = ***saff'low[a]***, -lō. 23, 16. Bastard saffron or carthamus ; also its dried flowers, used as a dye-stuff and to make rouge.

Saffron, sāf'-rūn—Ja., K., S., We., -trn†—P., Wa., Wo., a. Of the colour of saffron ; deep-yellow.

Saff'ron, s. A bulbous-rooted plant ('crocus sativus') hav. flowers of a deep-yellow colour and pec. odour ; appr., its dried stigmata (mat. med.). H., ***saff'rony[a]***, -e, a. 90.

Saff'ron†, vt. To tinge with or as with saffron. H., ***saff'roned[a]***, -rūnd, pp., a. ; &c. 89.

Sag, sāg, vt. To cause to bend or give way by burthening[a] (as a ship) ; to load or burthen† :—vi. To yield or give way[a] (as from weight or pressure) ; to hang heavy[a] ; to sway ; fig., to bend or sink († or post.) ; to fall rapidly, to have much way (as to 'leeward'—naut.). H., ***sagg'ing***, p., s. ; ***sagged***, sāgd, pp. 89.

Saga, sā'-gā, s. The gen. name of those ana. compositions wh. comprise the hist. and myth. of the no. Eur. races.

Sagacious, sā-gā'-sh'tīs, a. 27-8. Prim., quick of scent†[a] ; fig. and appr., quick of thought ; acute, discerning, intelligent (app. to both men and anim., but now more par. to the latter) ; shrewd, wise† . H., ***saga'ciously***, 43, ad. ; ***saga'ciousness***, ***sagacity***, -gās'-it-e, s. 91.

Sagamore, sāg'-ā-mōre, s. A chief or ruler (No. Amer. Ind.) ; a juice† .

Sagapenum, -pē'-nūm, -gāp'-e—Br., s. = ***sag-apēn[a]***. A cert. med. gum-resin.

Sag'athy, -thē, s. 27. A kind of serge.

Sage, sāje, a. 22. Wise ; grave ; prudent. H., ***sage'ly***, 43, ad. ; ***sage'ness***, s. 91.

Sage, s. A man of gravity and wisdom ; also a cert. arom. herb. H., ***sāg'y†***, -e (tasting of or seasoned with), a. 90. [Scot.

Sagene, sā-jēne', s. A Rus. measure of ab. 7

Sagger, sāg'-ėr, s. One of the cases of fire-clay in wh. earthenware is baked. (tech.)

Saginate†, sāj'-in-āte, vt. To pamper.

Sagitta, sā-jīt'-ā, s. An arrow ; the versed sine of an arc† (trig.). [L.]

Sagittal, sāj'-it-āl, sād'-je-tāl—Ja., P., Wa., sā-jīt'-āl—K., s. 32. Pert. to or res. an arrow ; the epithet of the suture wh. unites the parietal bones of the skull (anat.).

Sagittarius, -tār'-e-ūs, s. 45. An archer ; a centaur ; one of the 12 signs of the zodiac.

Sagittary, sāj'-it-tār-e, a. 32, 25. Pert. to an a.

Sa'gittary, s. A centaur. [or arrows.

Sa'gittate, -tāte, a. = ***sā'gīform***, -e-form, 26. Arrow-shaped ; formed like the head of an arrow (nat. hist.).

Sago, sā'-go, s. A var. of granulated fecula obt. from the pith of sev. spe. of palms. [bay.

Sagoin, sā-goyn', s. 22. An Amer. spe. of tama-

Sagum, sā'-gūm, s. A soldier's coarse cloak ; also the mil. dress of magistr. and dignitaries. (anc. Rome.) [Levant.

Saic, sā'-īk, s. A Tur. or Gr. vessel of the

Said, sād, prt., pp., a. Declared, uttered, reported ; aforesaid ; bef. mentioned. See *Say*.

Sail, sāle, s. A sheet of canvas, matting, or other material, wh., when spread, receives the impulse of the wind that impels a vessel (navig.) ; fig., a ship or ships (or other ves., either singly or collec.) ; an excursion in a vessel† ; a wing or wings (poet.). H., ***sail'y†*** (res. a), ***sail'less***, a. (v. i.) 90-1. Among the comp. are—***sail'-borne***, ***sail'-bread[a]***, -brĕd (spreading like a), a. ; ***sail'-cloth*** or

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sail'cloth (canvas for), *sail'-loft* (an apartm. where s. are made), *sail'maker*, *sail'making*, *sail'-room* (an apartm. on shipboard where sails are stowed), *sail-yard** (the y. or spar on wh. a s. is bent), s.; &c. 92-3.

Sail, vt. To pass or move upon by means of sails; to move or fly through or over (ellip.); to direct or manage† (as a ship):—vi. To be impelled by the action of the wind upon sails (as a ship on the water); to be conveyed in a vessel, to pass by water; to set sail, to begin a voyage; to swim; to float or pass smoothly along; to be car. in the air (as a balloon); to fly without striking with the wings. H., *sail'ing*, p., s.; *sailed*, pp.; *sail'able*† (navigable), a.; *sail'or* (appr., a ves. with ref. to her speed or sailing qual.), *sail'or* (appr., a seaman, a mariner), s.; *sail'ing* (act; movem.; art of direc. a ship on a given line laid down on a chart—navig.), s. (v. i.) 89.—*Sail'ing-master* = the 'master' or officer who navig. a ship of war.

Sail'or, -ür, s. See *Sail*. H., *sail'orly*†, *sail'or-Satan**, sām*e*, a. Land. (prov.) [*like*, a. 90.

Sainfoin, sānz'-foyn, sān'—J. & M., Wa., s. 22. A leguminous plant cult. for both fodder and pasture.

Saint, sānt, s. (*t.*, *saint'ess*†.) 15. A person sanctified; one of the blessed in heaven (scrip.); a holy angel (do.); a holy or godly person; one canonised (Ro. Cath.); a sanctimonious person‡ (in irony or contempt). H., *saint'ly* or *saint'-like* (res. or becom. a s.), *saint'-seeming*, a.; *saint'ship* (char. or qual. of), &c., s. (v. i.) 90-1. H. also—*Saint-John's'-bread* (the carob-tree), *St.-John's'-wort*, *St.-Pe'ter's-wort* (plants), &c., s.—*St. Anthony's fire* (-an'-to-nīz-) = erysipelas:—*St. Vi'tus's dance* = a cert. disease affec. the muscles of volun. motion.—A *St. Simo'nian* is a fol. of Comte de St. Simon, who recom. joint-stock property, and a just div. of the fruits of com. labour, as a cure for all social evils. (v. i.)

Saint, vt. To address or regard as a saint†; to canonise:—vi. To act with a show of piety*. H., *saint'ing*, p.; *sainted*, pp., a. 89.

Saint's'-bell, s. = *saint's' bell*. The 'mass-bell,' a small church-bell rung to call atten. to the more solemn parts of the service of the mass. (Ro. Cath.) [sacred.

Saint'ed, -ĕd, a. Canonised; holy, pious; *Saint'ly*, -le, a. See *Saint*:—ed. In a saintly manner.

Sake, sāke, s. Final cause; end; purpose; (mere par.) the purp. of obt.; account; regard to any person or thing. [cannon†.

Saker, sā'-kĕr, s. A spec. of hawk; a small

Sa'keret, -ĕt (sāk'—Wa., We.), s. The male of the saker-hawk.

Sal, sāl, s. Salt. (L.)—*Sal acetosell'æ* (-ē) is binoxalate of potassa; *sal alem'broth*†, a comp. of sal ammoniac and corrosive sublimate; *sal ammō'niac*, hydrochlorate of ammonia; *sal-enix'um*†, crude bisulphate of potash; *sal mar'tis*†, green sulphate of iron; *sal pol'ychrest*†† (-e-krĕst) or *s. pōlĭchrest'us*†, sulphate of potassa; *sal prunell'a*†, fused nitrate of potassa; *sal-satur'ni*† (-nī), sugar of lead; *sal-seignette** (-sānc-yĕt'), potassio-tartrate of soda; *sal-volatile* (-lĭt'-e-le), volatile salt; &c., s. (v. i.)

Salacious, să-lā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Lustful; lecherous; hav. a strong propensity to venery. H., *sala'ciously*, ad.; *sala'ciousness*, *salacity*, -lăs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Salad, săl'-ăd, s. Raw herbs, us. seasoned with salt, vinegar, oil, or spices, eaten as a relish with other food.

Sal'ading†, -ĭng, s. Veg. for salads. [tation.

Salam, să-lăm', s. 7. The Eastern form of salu-

Salamander, săl'-ă-măn-dĕr, -măn'—S., s. A fabulous animal said to live in the fire; one of a genus of batrachian reptiles hav. the gen. form of lizards (zool.).—*Sal'amander's hair* or *wool*† = asbestos.

Salaman'drine, -drĭn, a. 45. Pert. to or res. a salamander; endur. fire.

Sal'amstone‡, -ăm-stōne, s. = *sal'am-stone*‡. 93. The oriental sapphire.

Salary, săl'-ăr-e, -ă-re—K., Wa., We., s. 25, 43. Stipulated periodical paym. for services (us. yearly); stipend; wages*. *Sal'aried*, -ĭd (hav. a s.), a. 90.

Sale, sāle, s. Sold, bought† (as opp. to *home-made*); assorted or set aside for sale (as goods—tech.); made merely for sale, inferior.

Sale, s. The act or the power of selling; the exchange of any thing for money of equiv. value, or wh. is accepted as such; market; pub. exposition and offer of goods for sale, either in bulk or by sample (comm.); an auction (do.); state of being to be sold; venality; a wicker basket†.

Sale'-work, -wŭrk, s. 92. Work or things made or done for sale, or merely for sale; work carelessly done. (v. i.)

Saleable, sāle'-ăbl, a. = *sal'able* (We.). 45, 49. That may be sold; fit for sale; marketable; of ready market; in good demand. H., *sale'ably*, 43, ad.; *sale'ableness*, s. 91.

*Salebrous**, săl'-e-brŭs, a. Rough; rugged; uneven. H., *salebros'ĭty**, s. 91.

Salep, săl'-ĕp, *să-lĕp'*—S., s. The dried tubers of 'orchis mascula', reduced to a granular powder; also food prep. from it. See *Saloop*.

*Saleratus**, -e-rā'-tŭs, s. Crude bicarbonate of potash. (cook.)

Salesman, sālez'-măn, s. 35, 25. One whose trade is to sell beasts at market; one who deals in ready-made clothes; also one who makes sales to customers in a shop or store; a comm. traveller.

Salic, săl'-ĭk, a. Den. the law of France wh. excludes females from the throne, or from transmitting inher. to it.

Salicine, săl'-e-sĭn, s. 56. A neutral, cryst. subs., poss. tonic and febrifuge prop., obt. from sev. spe. of the willow and poplar.

Sal'icyle, -sĭl, s. 56. A cert. comp. salt-radical. (chem.) H., *salicyl'ic acid*, *sal'icide*, &c. (comp. of), s. 90.

Salient, sā'-le-ĕnt, sāl'-yĕnt†—K., a. 45. Leaping; beating, throbbing (as the heart); shooting up or out, springing; projec. outw. (as an angle—fort.); in a leaping posture (her. = *sa'lient*); that moves by leaps (zool.). H., *sa'lently*, ad.; *sa'liency**, s. 91.

Salĭferous, sā-lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, săl-ĭf'—S., a. Yielding or bearing salt.—*Salĭf'erous rocks* = the new red sandstone sys. (geol.).

Sal'ifiable, -e-fī-ăbl, -fī'—Br. (v. v.), a. 45. Capable of combin. with an acid to form a salt (as a 's. base'.—chem.).

Salify, săl'-e-fī, vt. 43. To form into a salt.

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H., *sal'ifying*, p., s.; *sal'ified*, pp.; *salifi-cation*, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s.; &c. (v. su.) 89.

Sal'igot, -e-gŏt, -go—Fr., s. 25, 99. The water-thistle. [salt water.

Salination, -e-nā'-shŭn, s. A washing with

Saline, sā-līne', sā'—Ba., Bu., Jo., a. 45. Cons. of salt, or cont. or constit. it; partak. of the qual. of salt; salt. H., *saline'ly*[a], ad.; *saline'-Saline'*, s. A salt-spring. [ness, s. 91.

Saliniferous, sāl-e-nif'-ĕr-us, a. Prod. salt.

Saliniform, sā-lin'-e-form, a. 26. Hav. the form of salt.

Salini'trous[a], sāl-e-, a. Cons. of nitre.

Salino-terrene[a], sā-lī'-no-tĕr-rēne, -rēne'—S., a. Cons. of salt and earth.

Salinous, -līne'-ŭs, sāl'[a]—Jo., a. Saline.

Salique, sāl'-īk, a. 99. Salic. (Fr.)

Sal'ite†, -īte, vt. To salt.

Saliva, sā-lī'-vā, s. The frothy fluid secreted and thrown into the mouth by the salivary glands; spittle. [a. Salivary; salivous.

Salival, -lī'-vāl, sāl'-e—Jo. (fol. ed.), P., Wa.,

Salivary, sāl'-e-vār-e, a. Pert. to saliva, or secreting or conveying it.

Sal'ivant, -vānt, a. Prod. salivation. H., (a) *sal'ivant*, s. (med.) 90.

Salivate, sāl'-e-vāte, -iv-āte[a]—K., vt. To cause an excessive flow of saliva (as by the contin. use of mercury, &c.). H., *sal'ivating*, p.; *sal'ivated*, pp., a.†; *saliva'tion*, 36, s.; &c. (v. su.) 89. [saliva, or res. it.

Salivous, sā-lī'-vŭs, sāl'-e—A., P., a. Pert. to

Sallet, sāl'-ĕt, s. A helmet; salad§. H., *sall'-ding*§ (saladng), s. 90.

Sall'iance†, -e-ānse, s. A sally.

Sallow, sāl'-o, a. Tinged with yellow (as from illness); pale, sickly. H., *sall'owness*, s. 91.

Sall'ow, s. A small kind of willow.

Sally, sāl'-e, s. A snd. issue of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; eruption; quick egress; excursion, flight (as of intellect); volatile or sprightly exertion; levity, wild gaiety, frolic, exuberance. —*Sall'y-port* = postern gate (fort.).

Sall'y, vi. To issue or rush out (as troops from a besieged town); to issue suddenly. H., *sall'ying*, p.; *sall'ied*, -īd, pp.

Salmagundi, sāl-mā-gŭn'-de, s. Prim., a mixture of chopped meat and seasoning; h., an olio, a medley.

Sal'miac†, -me-āk, s. Sal ammoniac.

Salmon, sām'-ŭn, s. 45, 25. The 'salmo salar' (Linn.), a sea-fish with reddish flesh, that ascends our rivers in the spring to spawn near their source.—*Salmon-trout*' (sām'—We.) = sea-trout or 'salmo trutta'.

Salm'onet, -ĕt, s. A little salmon.

Salmonoid, sāl'-mo-noyd, a., s. 22. A fish of the salmon family, or den. it or them. (ichth.)

Saloon, sā-lōōne', s. = *salon*, Fr., Sp. 99. A hall or state-room; a spacious and eleg. apartm. for the recep. of company, or for works of art, &c. (in var. appl.); a drawing-room, fash. circle, réunion (par. of Paris):—a. Pert. to the salons†; roomy, spacious†.

Saloop, -lōōp', s. Salep[a]; a decoction of salep, us. sweetened, sold at street-stalls (tea of sassafras-chips is also sold under this name).

Salop, sāl'-ŭp, s. 25. Salep. [saltpetre.

Salpe'trous[a], -trŭs, a. Impreg. with or res.

Salpicon, sāl'-pe-kŭn, -pē'—K., s. 25. Farce; veal-stuffing. (cook.)

Salpinx, sāl'-pingks, s. 40. The Eustachian tube. (anat.) [Pert. to salt things.

Salsamentarious†, -sā-men-tāre'-e-ŭs, a. 45.

Salsify, sāl'-se-fe—We., -fī—K., S., s. 43. Goat's-beard or oyster-plant.

Salsilla, -sīl'-ā, s. A Peruv. plant with edible tuberous roots. [and sour.

Salsoacid[a], sāl-so-ăs'-id, a. Tasting both salt

Saluginous, -sū'-jin-ŭs, sōō'—K., s. Saltish.

Salt, sâwlt, sōlt‡, a. 11, 8, 17. Hav. the taste of salt; aboun. or impreg. with, or prod. salt; overflowed with salt-water; growing on salt-marshes; salacious[a]; pungent, bitter†—H., *salt'ly*, ad.; *salt'ness*, s.; &c. (v. 1.) 91.

Salt, s. Prim. and appr., chloride of sodium obt. from sea-water (= *com. salt*, *cu'linary s.*, *sea-s.*); pop., any thing res. 'salt' in appear., solubility, &c.; a body composed of an acid and a base united in definite propor., or of bromine, chlorine, fluorine, or iodine, with a metal or metalloid (chem.); fig., that wh. preserves from corrup., or wh. seasons or gives flavour; taste, sapor, smack; wit; poignancy; the salt part of a river[a]; a salt-cellar‡:—pl. The salt-water of rivers entering from the ocean (U. S.); Epsom-salt or sulphate of magnesia‡§; Glauber-salt†[a]. H., *salt'less* (without s.; insipid), *salt'y*[a] or *salt'-ish*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 91.—Among the comp. are—*salt'-green*† (sea-green), s.; *salt'-box*, *salt'-cat* (a lump of s. used to attract pigeons), *salt'-cellar* or *salt'-seller* (for holding s. on the table), *salt'-fish* (appr., salted cod from Newfoundland), *salt'-marsh* (grass-land occ. overflowed by sea-water), *salt'-mine*, *salt'-pan* or *salt'-pit* (basin or pit where s. is made or obt.), *salt'-rheum*[a]† (any non-febrile eruption, exc. ringworm and itch), *salt'-works* (where s. is made), *salt'wort* (app. to sev. plants), &c., s.—*Salt of lem'ons* (of the shops) is binoxalate of potasse; *s. of stor'ax*§, do.; *s. of steel*, green sulphate of iron; *s. of tar'tar*, carbonate of potash; *s. of vit'riol*, sulphate of zinc; *s. of worm'wood*, carb. of potash; &c. (v. su. et i.) 92-3.

Salt, vt. To sprinkle, season, or impreg. with salt:—vi. To deposit salt (as brine—tech.). H., *salt'ing*, p., s.; *salt'ed*, pp., a.; *salt'er* (also one who sells s.), s.; *salt'ing* (act; *Salt*†, sălt, s. 9. A leap or leaping. [&c.), s. 89.

Saltant[a], sāl'-tānt, a. 9. Leaping; dancing.

Saltation, -tā'-shŭn, s. A leaping or dancing; beat, palpitation.

Sal'tatory, -tā-tŭr-e, a. = *saltatō'rious*[a], -ŭs. 25, 45. Leaping or dancing; formed for or used in l. (zool.).

Saltern, sâwlt'-ĕrn (v. su.), s. A salt-work or saltworks; a salting tub (dom. econ.).

Saltier, sāl'-tēre, s. = *sal'tire*, -tēre. 9. An ordinary in the form of St Andrew's cross. H., *sal'tier-wise* or *sal'tire-wise*, -wīze, ad. 90.

Sal'tigrade, -te-grāde, a. Leaping; formed for leaping (zool.):—s. One of a cert. tribe of spiders (*sal'tigrades*). [mountebank.

Saltinbanco†, -tin-băng'-ko, s. A quack or

Saltish, sâwlt'-ish, a. Somewhat salt. H., *salt'ishly*, ad.; *salt'ishness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Saltpetre, -pē'-tĕr, s. 57. Comm. nitrate of potash; nitre. [or res. saltpetre.

Saltpe'trous[a], -trŭs, a. Pert. to, impreg. with,

Salts†, s. pl. The salt-water of rivers and estuaries; &c. See *Salt*.

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Salubrious, sȧ-l'ōō'-bre-ŭs, a. 18. Favourable to health; healthful; salutary. H., *salu'briously*, 43, ad.; *salu'briousness**, *salu'brity*, -brĭt-e, s. 91.

Salutary, sȧl'-ū-tȧr-e, a. 18, 25. Promotive of health or safety; wholesome, healthy, salubrious; contrib. to some beneficial purp.; advantageous; safe. H., *sal'ūtă'rily*, 43, ad.; *sal'ūtariness*, s. 91.

Salutation, sȧl-ū-tā'-shŭn, s. 18, 36. The act or style of saluting; salute; greeting.

Salutatory, sȧ-l'ōō'-tȧ-tōr-e, -lūtē'-ă—K., a. 18, 25. Greeting; comt. salutations (as an introd. colleg. oration).

Salu'latory†, s. A place of greeting.

Salute, sȧ-l'ōōt', s. 18. The act of saluting or of expr. kind wishes or respect to some one present; salutation; greeting; a kiss; &c. (v. v.)

Salute', vt. Prim., to wish health to; h. also, *to* greet; to hail; to address with expr. of kind wishes or resp.; to pass or notice by a bow or other act of recognition or obeisance; to kiss; to honour (as an exal. personage, or a national flag) by a discharge of cannon or small-arms, by 'striking' colours, beat of drum, &c. (mil.; nav.). H., *salūt'ing*, p.; *salūt'ed*, pp.; *salūt'er*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Salutiferous, sȧl-ū-tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 18. Bringing health; healthful.

Salvable, sȧl'-vȧbl, a. 45. That may be saved; admitting of salvation. H., *sal'vably*, ad.; *sal'vableness**, *salvabil'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Salvage, sȧl'-vāj, -vĭj—K., Wa., s. 45. The compensation payable by the owner or owners for the saving of a ship or goods from loss at sea, or for their recapture from an enemy. (comm. l.)

Salvation, sȧl-vā'-shŭn, s. Lit., the act of saving, preservation, health; appr., redemption, reception to the everlas. happiness of heaven (theol.); remission of sins, 'saving grace' (scrip.); deliverance from enemies (do.); the Author of man's salvation (do.).

Sal'vatory, -vă-tōr-e, s. 25. A place for keeping things safe; a repository.

*Salve**§, sȧv or sȧlv, sȧlv—Ja., Sh., *sălv*—Wa., s. = (prop.) *salft*. 7, 9. Any consistent greasy prep. used in med.; an ointment or cerate; fig., help, remedy†.

Salve, sȧv, sȧlv—Ja., Na., Sh., *sălv*—Wa. (v. s.), vt. To heal by salves or like external appl.†; fig., to help or remedy†; to help or save by an excuse or reservation, to palliate*§; to salute†. H., *salv'ing**, p.; *salved*†*, *sălvd*, pp.

Salver, sȧl'-vĕr, s. 9. A piece of plate with a foot; also a tray or waiter (us. of plate) on wh. things are car. round or presented.

Salvific†, -vĭf'-ĭk, a. Tend. to save or to secure safety. [an excuse*; a mil. or nav. salute.

Salvo, sȧl'-vo, s. An exception, a reservation,

Sal'vor, -vŭr, s. 25. One who is entitled to salvage.

Samaritan, *să*-măr'-ĭt-ăn, a. 26. Pert. to *Sama'ria*; den. the anc. char. and alph. used by the Hebrews bef. the Bab. captivity, and retained by the Samaritans:—s. An inhab. of S.; the lang. of Samaria. [and a mulatto.

Sambo, sămb'-bo, s. The offspring of a negro

Same, sāme, a. Identical, not different or other; of the like kind, spec., or degree, though not the specific thing; that was mentioned bef.; equal; exactly; similar.

Samet†, ad. Together. [H., *samē'ness*, s. 91.

Samian, să'-me-ăn, a. 45. Of or from the isle of *Sa'mos*. [6, 7. The simoom.

Samiel, să'-me-ĕl, să'—S., sămz'-yĕl‡—K., s.

Samlet, sămz'-lĕt, s. A little salmon.

Samp, sămp, s. 45. Maize crushed, boiled, and eaten with milk. (New Eng.)

Sampan, sămz'-păn, s. A boat from 12 to 15 feet long, in wh. a family lives on a river. (China.) [14-6. A plant used in pickling.

Samphire, sămz'-fīr, -fĭrz—Wa., *-fērz**—K., s.

Sample, sămp'l *or* sămz'pl, s. 45. A specimen; a part shewn as evid. of the nature or qual. of the whole (comm.); example, instance‡.

Samp'le, vt. To exemplify‡; to put up or take samples of (comm.). H., *samp'ling*, p.; *samp'led*, pp., a.; *samp'ling* (—pl., waste samples collec.‡), s.; &c. 89.

Samp'ler, -lĕr, sămz'pl-ŭr—Wa., s. A pattern of work (par. a piece of orn. needle-work by school-girls).

Sam'son's-post, -sŭnz-pōst, s. 25. A strong wooden prop or pillar resting on the keelson, also a tempor. or movable post used for var. purposes. (nast.)

Sanable, sȧn'-ȧbl, să'-nȧbl—Bu., Na., a. 45. That may be healed; curable. H., *san'ableness*, *sanability*, -blĭ'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [or curing.

Sanation†, sȧ-nā'-shŭn, s. The act of healing

Sanative, sȧn'-ă-tĭv, să'-nȧ—Bu., a. 45. Tend. or able to restore; curative; healing. H., *san'ativeness*, s. 91.

San'atory, -tōr-e, a. Healing; sanitary.

Sance-bell†, sănz'-bĕl, s. Sants-bell (q. v.).

Sanctification, săngk-te-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. 45, 36. The act of making holy; the state of being sanctified; consecration; the state of pur. and holiness, and addic. to good works, ensuing upon 'justification' (theol.). (v. i.)

Sanctify, săngk'-te-fī, vt. = *sanctifi'cate*†, -e-kāte. 43-5. To make pure or holy; to set apart or appoint to a sacred use or service; to consecrate; to make free from guilt or sin; to free from the power of sin for the time to come; to make the means of holiness; to secure from violation; to hallow. H., *sanc'tifying*, p., a.; *sanc'tified*, pp., a.; *sanc'tifier*, s.; *sanctifica'tion* (v. su.), s. 89.

Sanc'tifying, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *sanc'tifyingly*, ad. 91. [on heavenly things.

Sanctiloquent, -tĭl'-o-kwĕnt, a. 38. Discoursing

Sanctimonious, săngk-te-mōne'-e-ŭs, -yŭs‡—K., a. 45. Saintly, holy, devout; austere; (now more us.) hav. the appearance of sanctity. H., *sanctimō'niously*, 43, ad.; *sanctimō'niousness*, s. 91.

Sanc'timony, -te-mŭn-e, -mo-ne—Wa., We., s. 25. Sanctimoniousness; sanctity, or the appearance of it.

Sanction, săngk'-shŭn, s. 45, 36. The act of confirming and giv. validity or auth. to; ratification; confirmation der. from testimony, char., infl., or custom; authorisation, countenance, support; a law or decree†.

Sanc'tion, vt. To give a sanction to; to ratify; to authorise, countenance, support. H., *sanc'tioning*, p.; *sanc'tioned*, -shŭnd, pp.

Sanctitude, săngk'-te-tūde, s. 45, 18. Sanctity.

Sanc'tity, -te-te, -tĭt-e—K., s. State of being sacred or holy, or pure or godly; state of

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being inviolable or solemnly binding; holiness; godliness, piety; sacredness; a saint or holy being†.

Sanc'tuarise†, -tū-ăr-īze, vt. 60. To shelter by sacred privileges (as in a sanctuary). H., &c. 48, 89.

Sanctuary, sängkt'-tū-ăr-e, -ĕr—K., -chū—S., Wa., sängkt'-ū—We., s. 45; 36, 18; 25. A sacred place; holy ground; a place consecr. to the Deity, or to his worship; appr., the 'Holy of Holies', also the temple at Jerusalem (anc. Jud.); the part of a church around the altar surr. with a balustrade (Ro. Cath.); a place of protection; a sacred asylum boy. the reach of the civil power; shelter, protection. H., *sanc'tuary** (shelt. in a), s. 90.

Sand, sănd, s. Siliceous matter in the state of fine particles, often blended with other subs.; a barren tract of land cov. with sand, a sandy beach, a desert (ea. us. in the pl.). H., *sand'y*, *sand'ish** (res. s.; loose, friable), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90. Among the comp. are—*sand'-blind*† (v. s.), a.; *sand'-bag* (a b. filled with s. or loose earth—fort.), *sand'-bath* (for app. heat to vessels without direct expos. to the fire—chem.; &c.), *sand'-blindness*† (defect of sight in wh. sand appears to fly bef. the eyes, a var. of ophthalmia), *sand'-box* (cont. s. to sprinkle on writing; also an evergreen So. Amer. tree), *sand'-drift* (drifting or drifted s.), *sand'-eel*, *sand'-flood*, -fūd (a vast body of moving s.—Arabia), *sand'-piper* (for smoothing and pol.), *sand'piper* (a wading bird of sev. spe.), *sand'stone* (s. composed of agglutinated sand), *sand'wort*, -wûrt (a plant), &c., s.

Sand, vt. To sprinkle with sand; to drive upon the sand or sands*. H., *sand'ing*, p.; *sand'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Sandal, săn'-dăl, sănd'-ăl—S., s. 25. A kind of slipper worn by the anc., cons. of a sole (us. with a hollow part to embrace the ankle) fastened by bands to the feet; also a loose low shoe or slipper; sandal-wood*. H., *san'-dălled* (wearing s.), a. 48, 90.—*San'dal-wood* or *white s.-w.* = a hard odorif. w. used in cab.-w., &c. See *Sanders*.

San'daliform, -e-form, a. 26. Sandal-shaped.

Sandarac, săn'-dă-răk, s. = *san'daraah*, -răk. A slightly frag. resin, used in varnishes, &c.; fossil realgar†.

Sandemanian, -de-mā'-ne-ăn, s. 45. One of a nearly extinct sect of high Antinomians.

San'derling, -dĕr-ling, s. A small wading bird.

Sanders, săn'-dĕrs, s. = *saunders*, săn'-, 9, 7. Sandal-wood*; (more us.) a red wood (= *red san'ders* or *saun'ders*) used as a stain and dye-stuff.

Sandiver, săn'-de-vĕr, s. = *san'dever** (sănd'-ĕv-ĕr—K., S.). The saline scum that forms on glass dur. its first fusion; glass-gall.

Sandix, sănd'-Iks, s. = *sand'yx**. 40. Calcined white lead (= *orange lead* or *o. red*).

Sand'wich, -witch, -wĭj†—S., s. 29. Two thin slices of bread, or bread-and-butter with ham or beef bet. them.

Sand'y, -e, a. Aboun. with sand; full of s., cov. or sprinkled with s.; cons. of or cont. s.; unsolid, loose, friable (as a soil); of a sand-colour, yellowish red. H., *sand'iness*, s. 91.

Sane, sāne, a. Sound, healthy, not disordered or shattered (now almost excl. app. to the mind). H., *sane'ly*, ad.; *sane'ness*, s. 91.

Sang, prt. See *Sing*. [sweetened.

Sangaree, săng-gă-rē', s. Wine-and-water

Sang-froid, sŏng-frwä', -frwĂ'—K., s. 99. Lit., cold blood; h., coolness; indifference. (Fr.)

Sangiac, săn'-je-ăk, s. 32. The governor of a subdiv. of a pashalic. H., *san'giacate*, -je-ă-kāte (his governm. or district), s. 90.

Sanguiferous, săng-gwĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 45; 30, 18. Conveying blood. [blood.

Sanguif'luous, -l'ōō-ŭs, a. 18. Flowing with

Sanguify, săng'-gwe-fī, vt. 20, 18; 42-5. To form or produce blood; to convert chyle into blood. (phys.) H., *san''guifying*, p.; *san''guified*, pp.; *san''guifier**, s.; *san''guifiable**, a.; *sanguification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn, &c. (-gwĭf-ĭk-ā'—K.; set, &c.), s. 89.

Sanguinarine, -gwin'-ă-rin, s. 58. A pec. subs. obt. from blood-root.

Sanguinary, săng'-gwin-ăr-e, -ĕr—K., a. 45; 30, 18; 25. Attended with much bloodshed (as a battle); eager to shed blood (as a person); bloody, murderous; cruel, bloodthirsty. H., *san'guinarily*, ad.; *san'guinari-*

*San''guinary**, s. Bloodwort. [ness*, s. 91.

Sanguine, săng'-gwin, a. 30, 18; 45. Of the colour of blood*; aboun. with blood, of full person, plethoric; charac. by warmness or ardour (as temper); cheerful; warm, ardent; confident, hopeful. H., *san'guinely*, ad.; *san''guineness*, *sanguinity**, sing-gwin'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

San''guine, s. Blood-colour†; blood-stone*; red or murrey (her.). H., *san''guinelent** (bloodless; pale), a. 90. [make red.

San''guine†, vt. To ensanguine (q. v.); also to

Sanguineous, săng-gwin'-e-ŭs, -yŭs—K., a. 18, 45. Res. blood; aboun. with b., plethoric; constit. blood. [blood.

Sanguinivorous, -ĭv'-o-rŭs, a. Subsisting on

*Sanguin'olent**, -o-lĕnt, a. Bloody.

San''guisuge, -gwe-sūje, -sūj'—Br., s. 30-2, 18. The blood-sucker; appr., a leech; also a cert. family of hemipterous insects. (nat. hist.)

Sanhedrin, săn'-he-drĭn, s. A great council; appr., the highest jud. tribunal among the Jews, cons. of 71 members, incl. the high-priest.

Sanicle, săn'-Ikl, s. 45. Self-heal (a plant).

Sanies, sā'-ne-ēze, s. 99. A thin reddish unhealthy discharge from wounds and sores; ichor. (surg.) [L.]

Sa'nious, -ŭs, sāne'-yŭs—K., a. 45. Pert. to, res., or excreting sanies; ichorous.

Sanitary, săn'-e-tăr-e, -It-ăr-e—K., a. 25. Pert. to health; tend. to promote or designed to secure the pub. health; sanatory.

Sanity, săn'-It-e, s. Saneness; soundness, health (appr. of mind).

Sann'ah, -ăh, s. A cert. kind of Ind. muslin.

Sans, sănz, sānz—K., pr. 99. Without. (In Eng., † or poet.; 'mod. reciters give it a Fr. pron., nearly as sŏng bef. a conson., and sŏngx bef. a vowel'—S.)—*Sans-culottes* (-kōō-lŏt'), s. = lit., breecheless; appr., ragged fellows; ultra-republicans (in reproach—Fr. hist.):—*Sans-ce'ttisme**, s. = ultra-republicanism:—*sans-souci* (-sōō-sē'), a., s. = without care, free and easy; or he or that wh. is so. [guage of Hindostan.

Sanscrit, săn'-skrĭt, s. The anc. learned lan-

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San'taline, -tăl-līn, s. 38. The colouring matter of red sanders-wood.

San'ton, -tŭn, s. 25. A sort of dervise.

San'tonine, -to-nīn, s. 38. A pec. prin. obt. from the seed of 'artemisia santonica' (worm-seed), and pop. known as 'tasteless worm medicine.'

Sap, săp, s. The vital juice or circulating fluid of plants; the sap-wood (N. Eng.); a trench or approach dug under cover of gabions, &c. (fort.). H., *sap* (made from a.), *sap'less*, *sapp'y*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.—Among the comp. are *sap'-colour* (any pigment obt. from a veg. juice by evap.), *sap'-green* (the inspissated fermen. juice of buckthorn berries), *sap-se'go* (a green col. cheese from Switz.), *sap'-tube* (veg. anat.), *sap'-wood* or *sap'wood* (the alburnum), &c., s. 32.

Sap, vt. To subvert by saps, to mine (fort.); fig., to undermine (as reputation) :—vi. To proceed by mining or underm.; to proc. secretly. H., *sapp'ing*, p.; *sapped*, pp.; *sapp'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.—*Sapp'ers and Min'ers* = the non-comm. off. and privates of the corps of Royal Engineers (Eng.).

Sap'ajou, -ă-jōō, s. 20. A So. Amer. var. of monkey. [res. Brasil.

Sapan, să-păn', s. Den. an Asiatic dye-wood

Sapid, săp'-ĭd, a. That affects or stimulates the palate; tasteful; palatable. H., *sapidness*, *sapidity*, să-pĭd'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Sapient, să'-pe-ĕnt, săp-pyĕnt†—K., s. 45. Charac. by wisdom or discernm.; sagacious; sage; wise. H., *sa'piently*, 43, ad.; *sa'pience*, -ĕns, s. 91. [dom; instructive.

Sapiential, -ĕn'-shăl, a. 36. Teaching wis-

Sapling, săp'-lĭng, s. A young tree.

Sapodilla, -o-dĭl'-ă, s. The astringent bark of a So. Amer. tree.

Saponaceous, săp-o-nā'-shŭs, a. = *sap'onary*", -nări-e. 27-8, 35. Soapy; soap-like.

Saponify, să-pŏn'-e-fī, -lĭ-f-K., vt. 48. To convert into soap:—vi. To combine to form soap. H., *sapon'ifying*, p.; *sapon'ified*, pp., a.; *sapon'ifier* (eppr., a caustic alkali or earth—tech.), s.; *sapon'ifiable*†, a.; *saponification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn (săp-o-nĭf-ĭk-ā'—K.; act or oper.; conversion into soap), s. 89.

Saponine, săp'-o-nĭn, s. 38. A pec. non-crys. subs. obt. from soapwort. [oil.

Sap'onule, -nūle, s. 16. The soap of an essen.

Sapor, să'-pŏr, s. = *sapor*, L. Taste, savour, relish; sapidity. H., *sap'ory*", -e (sapid; gustful), a. 90.

Saporific, săp-o-rĭf'-ĭk, a. Hav. the power or qual. of prod. tastes; giv. taste or flavour.

Sap'orous, -o-rŭs, a. Hav. taste; savoury. H., *saporosity*, -rŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Sapp'ers, -ĕrz, s. pl. See *Sap*.

Sapphic, săf'-ĭk, a. 45. Pert. to, or invented or empl. by Sappho; the epithet of a cert. Gr. and L. verse and strophe (pros.).

Sapphire, săf'-īr—Ja., S., Wa., Wo., -īrs—P., We. (as in good use), -īre—K., s. 45. Pure crys. alumina; appr., the blue var., a gem of great hardness and beauty.

Sapphi'rine, -ĭr-ĭn—S., We., -īne—K., Wa., a. 45. Made of or res. sapphire:—s. A mineral somewh. res. the sapphire.

Sappy, săp'-e, a. Aboun. with sap; juicy; succulent; h. fig., young, weak‖; soft, silly‖; musty, tainted†. H., *sapp'iness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Saraband, să'r'-ă-bănd, s. 9, 26. A cert. Sp. dance res. a minuet.

Saracen, să'r'-ă-sĕn, s. 9, 26. An Arabian.

Saracen'ic, -ĭk, a. = *Saracen'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to the Saracens, or to their architecture; Moorish, mod. Gothic. H., &c. 91.

Sar'asine, -sĭn, s. Sarrasin or sarrasine.

Sarcasm, să'r'-kăzm, s. 7, 35. A keen, reproachful expression, us. uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; a taunt, a gibe; satire; irony.

Sarcastic, să'r-kăs'-tĭk, a. = *sarcas'tical*, -ăl. 10. Cont. sarcasm; bitterly satirical or iron.; taunting. H., *sarcas'tically*, ad. 91.

Sarcenet, să'rs'-nĕt, s. 7. Fine silk cloth, softer and less glossy than satin.

Sarcinulate, să'r-sĭn'-ū-lāte, a. 10, 18. Hav. a pouch. (zool.) [(par. coru).

Sarcle†, să'r'-kl, vt. 7, 45. To weed or rake

Sar'cocarp, -ko-kărp, s. The fleshy part of a drupaceous pericarp. (bot.)

Sar'cocele, -sēle, s. 28. An excrescence or fleshy tumefaction of a testicle. (surg.)

Sar'cocol, -kŏl, s. = *sarcocolla*, -kŏl'-ă (să'r'—K., We.). Lit., flesh-glue; appr., a concrete juice, res. gum arabic, imported from the East.

Sar'coline, -līne, a. Flesh-coloured. (min.)

Sar'colite, -līte, s. Flesh-stone; appr., a flesh-coloured var. of zeolite (min.).

Sarcology, să'r-kŏl'-o-je, s. 32, 43. The div. of anatomy wh. treats of the soft parts of the body. H., *sarcological*, -ko-lŏj'- (pert. to), a.; *sarcol'ogist* (one versed in), s.; &c. 90.

Sarcoma, -kō'-mă, s. Any firm fleshy excrescence or tumour, not inflam., and of sluggish growth. (path.)

Sarcomatous, -kŏm'-ă-tŭs, -kō'-mă—S., a. Affected with or disposed to sarcoma.

Sarcophagous, -kŏf'-ă-gŭs, a. 45. Flesh-consuming; feeding on flesh.

Sarcoph'agus, -gŭs, s. (pl., *sarcoph'agi*, -jī.) 30-2. Orig., 'lapis Assius', a spe. of stone wh. consumed bodies entirely (? admitted of their decay) in 40 days; h., a stone coffin or tomb generally. (antiq.) [L.]

Sarcoph'agy, -je, s. The prac. of eating flesh.

Sarcosine, să'r'-ko-sĭn, s. = *sar'cosmide*, -mīd. 7, 58. A pec. sub. formed from kreatine.

Sarcosis, să'r-kō'-sĭs, s. 10. Excess of flesh.

Sarcotic, -kŏt'-ĭk, a. That promotes the growth of flesh; incarnative. H., (a) *sarcot'ic*, s. (surg.) 90-1.

Sarculation†, -kū-lā'-shun, s. A raking or weeding with a rake. See *Sarcle*.

Sard, să'rd, s. = *sarde*. A brownish-red var. of chalcedony or carnelian; also a pilchard.

Sardachate, să'r'-dă-kāte, să'rd'-ă—S., s. 29. The flesh-coloured agate when clouded and spotted. [' sardine'.

Sar'dan, -dăn, -dĭn'—J. & M., s. The fish

Sardel, să'r'-dĕl, să'rd'-ĕl—S., s. = *sar'dine*; *sard'ius*, -e-ŭs, L. A prec. stone. (serip.)

Sar'dine, -dīn, s. 45. A spe. of pilchard, often prep. like the anchovy, or potted as a delicacy; also a Braz. fish with golden scales.

Sardinian, să'r-dĭn'-yăn, a. 10, 45. Pert. to the island, kingdom, or people of *Sardin'ia*:—s. A native of Sardinia.

Sardoin, să'r'-doyn, s. 22. The Sard.

Sardonic, să'r-dŏn'-ĭk, a. *sardonian*, -dōnd'-e-ăn. 10, 45. Forced or feigned, heartless

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(app. to laughter, smiles, or grins; v. i.). —*Sar'gon'ic laugh* (= *ri'sus sardon'icus*, L.), a convuls. and horrible grin, ch. observed in tetanus and inflam. of the diaphragm (med.; from res. that said to be prod. by the 'herba sardonica').

Sardonyx, sär'-do-niks, sär'd'-o—S., s. 42. A reddish-yellow var. of chalcedony or carnelian. [gulf-weed of the Atlantic.

Sargasso, sär-gäs'-o, s. The 'fucus natans' or

Sarigue, sär'-e-gü, s. 9, 26. A spe. of opossum found in Cayenne. [a shark*§.

Sark, särk, s. A shirt or shift († or prov.);

Sarlac, sär'-läk, s. The grunting ox of Tatary.

Sarmatian, sär-mä'-eh'ăn, a. 36. = *Sarmatic*, -mät'-ik. Pert. to *Sarma'tia* (-eh'ă) or to its people.

Sarment, sär'-mënt, s. = *sarmen'tum*, L. A prostrate filiform stem or runner (as of the strawberry.—bot.). [mentose.

Sarmentaceous, -mën-tā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Sar-

Sarmentous, -mënt'-ŭs, a. = *sarmentose*, -mën-tōs'. 45. Twiggy (par. at the joints); formed as a sarment or runner. (bot.)

Saronic, să-rŏn'-ik, a. Den. a cert. gulf in Greece.

Saros, sâre'-ŭs, s. An anc. astronom. period of doubtful length. [weight of wool.

Sarplar, sär'-plär, s. 25. A sack cont. a cert.

*Sar'plier**, -ple-ĕr, s. Canvas or packing cloth. [26, 45. A kind of birthwort.

Sarrasin, sär'-rā-zin, s. = *sar'racine**, -zin.

Sar'rasine, -zin, s. A portcullis or herse; birthwort* (v. su.). [Fr.]

Sarsaparilla, sär-să-pā-ril'-ă, s. The name of sev. spe. of 'smilax' growing in the W. I. and So. Amer.; also their root, wh. is highly esteemed in medicine.

Sarsaparill'ine, -in, s. 88. A pec. white crys. prin. found in sarsaparilla. [for tillage.

Sart†, särt, s. A piece of woodland reclaimed

Sartorius, sär-tōre'-e-ŭs, a., s. 45. A muscle, or den. a m. of the thigh, by wh. one leg is thrown across the other. (anat.)

Sash, shăsh, s. A band; a belt worn as a badge or orn.; (from another root) a piece of framing in wh. the panes of a window are set, and wh. moves either vertically by means of lines and pulleys, or is hung like a door on hinges (= *Fr. sash*—arch.). H., *sash'-frame* (the f. in wh. the s. are fitted), *sash'-window*, s.; &c. 90.

Sash, vt. To dress with a sash; to furn. with sash-windows. H., *sash'ed*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

*Sash'oon**, -ōōn, s. 20. A soft leather pad put in a boot. [tree of like name.

Sassafras, săs'-ă-frăs, s. The arom. root of a

Sasse†, săs, s. A sluice or lock on a navig. river. (leg.)

Sass'oline, -o-lin, s. 58. Native boracic acid.

Sastra, săs'-trä, *sŭs*'—We., s. 9, 7. Among the Hindoos, a law or institute, or a treatise cont. the l. or i. of some art or science; appr., the sacred volume cont. the institutes of their religion.

Satan, să'-tăn, sāt'-ăn—Bu., Na., s. Lit., an enemy or adversary (and somet. so used in scrip.); appr., the Evil One, the devil. (Heb.)

Satanic, să-tăn'-ik, a. = *satan'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to or res. Satan; infernal; devilish. H., *satan'ically*, ad. 91.

Sa'tanism, -izm, s. 36. Malicious dispos. to evil; a diabolical spirit. H., *sa'tanist** [an extremely wicked person). s. 90.

*Satchel**, săch'-ĕl, s. 29. A little sack or bag; appr., the bag in wh. lawyers and school-boys car. papers and books.

*Sate**, sāte, vt. To satiate. H., *sāt'ing**, p. *sāt'ed**, pp. See *Sit.*

*Sate'less**, -lĕs, a. Insatiable.

Satellite, săt'-ĕl-līte, s. Lit., an attendant; appr., a small planet wh. revolves round a larger one, and accom. it in its orbit (ast.); fig., a follower, an obsequious atten. or dependent. [satellites.

Satellitious, -lish'-ŭs, a. 36, 27. Cons. of

Satiable, să'-eh'ăbl, a. 45. That may be satiated, appeased, or gratified. H., *sa'tiably*, 42, ad.; *sa'tiableness*, *satiability*, -eh'ă-bil'-it-e, s. (v. v.) 91.

Satiate, să'-sh'āte, -she-āte—K., S., Wa., a. 36, 27. Satiated. H., *sa'tiately**, ad. 91.

Sa'tiate, vt. To fill, to satisfy, to fully gratify either appetite or desire; to fill to the extent of want; (more us.) to fill bey. want or nat. desire; to glut, sate, pall; to cloy or surfeit; to saturate†. H., *sa'tiating* (-she-āte-), p., a.; *sa'tiated*, pp.; *sa'tiable* (v. su.), a.; *satia'tion**, 36 (satiety), s. 89.

Satiety, să-tī'-e-te, -ēt-e—K., -ēt'|—G., Sh., s. 36, 45. State of being satiated; fulness or gratif. bey. desire or pleasure; surfeit; repletion.

Satin, săt'-in, s. 15. A closely woven silk glossy on the right side. H., *satin'ing*†, s.; *sat'in-flower*, *sat'in-spar* (min.), *sat'in-wood* (a very pale fragr. w.—cab. w.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90. [ing; glossing.

Sat'inage, -āje, -dzho—Fr., s. 99. Hot-press-

Sat'inet, -ĕt, -e-nĕt'—S., We., s. A thin spe. of satin; also a cloth with a cotton warp and woollen filling.

Satire, săt'-īr—K., S., -īre—We. (both lit polite use; E., El., Bu., Na., &c., also give the first vowel short, but do not mark this sec.), să'-tūr—A., Sc., Sh., Wa., Wo., Sm., —Ja., să'-tīre—J. & M., Ke., P., s. 45. A discourse or poem in wh. vice or folly, or exis. manners, are exposed to hatred and contempt; keenness and severity of remark; sarcasm; irony.

Satiric, să-tir'-ik, a. = *satir'ical*, -ăl. 16, 26. Pert. to satire, or convey. or cont. it; sarcastic, cutting; censorious, severe in lang. (as a person). H., *satir'ically*, ad. 91.

Satirise, săt'-ĕr-īze, vt. 60. To expose by satire; to censure with keenness or severity. H., *sat'irising*, p.; *sat'irised*, pp.; *sat'iriser* (one who writes s.), s. 89.

Satisfaction, săt-is-făk'-shŭn, s. The state of being satisfied; that state of the mind wh. results from the full gratif. of desire; the act of satisfying or pleas. to the full; repose of the mind on the certainty of any thing; release from suspense or doubt; conviction; that wh. pleases or satisfies; gratification; paym., discharge (as of a debt); amends, atonem. (as for a crime); recompense (as for an injury); &c. See *Satisfy.* [&c. 91.

*Satisfac'tive**, -tiv, a. 45. Satisfactory. H.,

Satisfac'tory, -tĭr-e, a. 25. Giv. or prod. satisfaction; satisfying; gratifying; yield. content; caus. conviction; atoning; making amends or paym.; &c. H., *satisfac'torily*, 42, ad.; *satisfac'toriness*, s. 91.

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Satisfy, săt'-is-fī, vt. 35, 42. To content; to afford full gratif. to; to supply fully; to please to such a degree that nothing more is desired; to pay to content, or to the full extent of claims; to recompense; to appease by propitiation; to free from doubt, uncert., or suspense; to convince; to pay or discharge (as a debt):—vi. To give content; to feed or supply fully; to make payment. H., ***sat'isfying***, p., a.†; ***sat'isfied***, pp., a.†; ***sat'isfier***, s.; ***sat'isfiablet***, a.; ***satisfac'tion*** (v. su.), a. 89. [ad. 91.

Sat'isfying, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., ***sat'isfyingly***, ad.

Sative, sā'-tiv, a. 45. = ***sativus***, L. Sown in gardens; cultivated. (bot.)

Satrap, sā'-trăp, s. (f., ***sat'rapess***.) A viceroy; the gov. of a Persian province bef. the conquest of Alexander (anc. hist.). H., ***sat'rapal*** (sā'-trā—S.; pert. to a s. or satrapy), a.; ***sat'rapy***, -e (sā'-trā—S.; his governm. or province), s. 90. [Saturating.

Saturant, sāt'-ū-rānt, -chū—Wa., a. 36, 18.

Sat'urant[5], s. That wh. saturates; an antacid[2].

Saturate, sāt'-ū-rāt, -chū—Wa., vt. 36, 18. To impregnate or unite with until no more can be received, imbibed, or dissolved; to supply or add to fulness. H., ***sat'urating***, p., a.; ***sat'urated***, pp., a.; ***sat'urant***[2] (v. su.), a.; ***sat'urable***†, a.; ***satura'tion***, -shūn (act; state; appr., the s. in wh. a body has received its full dose or equiv. propor. of any other subs. with wh. it can combine, or wh. it can dissolve—chem.), s. 89.

Saturday, sāt'-ūr-dā, s. The seventh or last day of the week. See *Sabbath*. [repletion.

Saturity[2], sā-tū'-rit-e, s. Fulness of supply;

Saturn, sāt'-ūrn—E., Rl., Ke., P., S., We., sā'-tūrn—Bu., K., Sh., Wa., sā'—Ja., s. One of the planets (ast.); the black colour in the arms of sovereigns (her.); one of the oldest and ch. deities, under whom the 'golden age' existed (myth.); lead† (alc.).

Saturnalia, sāt-ūrn-ā'lē-y'ă, -ūr-nā'—S., s. pl. 42. The annual feast or festival of Saturn, a period of unrestrained license and enjoym. for all classes, even slaves. (anc. Rome.)

Saturnalian, -nā'lē-yăn (v. su.), a. 45. Pert. to the Saturnalia; h. fig., free, loose, sportive; dissolute.

Saturnian, sā-tūrn'-e-ăn, -yăn†, a. 45. Pert. to Saturn or to the 'golden age'; h., happy; pure, simple, res. the 'golden age'; den. a cert. kind of verse (proc.).

Saturnine, sāt'-ūrn-īne—We., (or) -ūr-nīne—S., Wa., a. 45. Under the infl. of Saturn†; h., dull, gloomy, phlegmatic; not light or mercurial; of or bel. to lead† (alc.).

Sat'urnist, -īst, s. A saturnine person.

Sat'urnite[2], -īte, s. Metallic matter res. lead, or that sep. from it dur. torrefaction.

Satyr, sā'-tĕr—K., P., Wa., We., sāt'-ĕr—S. (both in good use), ***sā'-tĕr***[2]—Ja., s. 42. One of the sylvan deities or demi-gods, attendants of Bacchus, repr. as part man and part goat, rude, and extr. wanton. (myth.)

Satyrian, -tĭr'-e-ăn, a. 26, 45. Satyric.

Satyriasis, sāt-e-rī'-ă-sĭs, s. 42, 35. A spe. of madness aris. from exces. or morbid seminal secretion. (path.)

Satyric, sā-tĭr'-ĭk, a. 26. Of or rel. to satyrs.

Satyr'ion, -e-ŏn, s. 28. A plant reputed aphrodisiacal.

Sauce, sāwse, s. 8, 28. A liquid or semi-liq. condiment or seasoning for food; h., any thing that stimulates the palate or relishes someth. else; fig., pertness, petulance, impudence§; insulting, disresp. language§. H., ***sauc'-box***† (a saucy impud. person), ***sauc'pan*** or ***sauce'-pan*** (a well-known cooking utensil with a handle projec. from its side), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Sauce, vt. To season or eat with sauce (lit. or iron.); to treat with pertness or sauce§. H., ***sauc'ing***, p.; &c. 89.

Saucer, sāw'-sĕr, ***sāwse'***-ŭr—K. (v. su.), s. A small vessel in wh. sauce was served†; appr., the shallow platter or tray in wh. a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.

Saucisse, sāw'-sĭs, -sēse—S., s. = ***sau'sisson***, -ăn. 99. A long case or train of gunpowder used as a fuse to fire a mine; also a long fascine. (fort.)

Saucy†, sāw'-se, a. 8. Bold to excess; rude, impertinent, insolent; insul., disrespectful, contemptuous (as lang.). H., ***sau'cily***†, ad.; ***sau'ciness***†, s. 91.

Sauer-kraut, sowr-krowt', sowr'—We., s. 99. Sour cabbage; appr., cabbage pickled with salt and kept until it becomes sour. (Ger.)

Saunders, sān'-, s. See *Sanders*.

Saunter, sān'-tĕr, sāwn'—K., Sh., s. 7, 8. A sauntering†, or a place for it[2]; a loitering walk or stroll†.

Saun'ter, vi. To wander or stroll about idly; to loiter; to linger; to idle[2]. H., ***saun'tering***, p., a.; ***saun'tered***, pp.; ***saun'terer***, s. 89.

Saur†§, sāwr, s. Soil; dirt. (prov.)

Saurian, sāw'-re-ăn, sāwr'-yăn"—K., s. 45. Pert. to or den. an order of reptiles (***saurians***; ***sau'ria***, L.), incl. all that are cov. with scales and have four legs (as the crocodile, lizards, &c.—zool.).

Sau'rian, s. A lizard. (zoa.) [headed.

Saurocephalous, -ro-sĕf'-ă-lŭs, a. Lizard-

Sau'roid, -royd, a. 22. Hav. some of the charac. of a saurian. (zool.; paleon.)

Sausage, sāw'-sāje, -sĭj—Wa., sāw'-sĭj†—K., sās'§—Sh., s. 45. A gut or skin stuffed with chopped meat seasoned, or any thing res. it.

Savable[2], sāv'-ăbl, a. 45. Salvable. (theol.)

H., ***sav'ableness***[2], s. 91.

Savage, săv'-āje, -ĭj—Wa., a. 45. Prim., sylvan, wild, uncultiv.; remote from human residence and improvements; without tameness or gentleness (as beasts); without civilization or refinem.; rude, unpolished, barbarous; fierce, merciless; brutal. H., ***sav'agely***, ad.; ***sav'ageness***, ***sav'agery***[2], -re, s. 91.

Sav'age, s. A human being in his native state of rudeness; h. fig., a fierce, merciless, brutal man; a barbarian. H., ***sav'agism***[2], -izm (savage-life), s. 90.

Savannah, sā-văn'-ā, s. = ***savanna'***, -ā. One of the vast systems of plains or nat. meadows, destitute of trees, watered by Amer. rivers (par. by the Missouri and Mississippi).

Savant, săv'-ŏng, ***sā-vāng'***—We., s. 99. A learned man:—pl. (***savans***). The learned; the literati. (Fr.) [not including.

Save, sāve, pr. (prop., the imp. m.) Except;

Save, vt. To keep safe; to preserve from any evil; to bring out of danger; to deliver, rescue, protect; to lay by for preservation; to reserve; to preserve from eternal misery,

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also to free from the power or guilt of sin (scrip.); theol.); to hinder from being spent or lost (as time or money); to hinder occurring (as a blush or tear); to prevent (as confus. or loss); to spare, to gloss over (as appearances); to take or use seasonably, not to lose (as an oppor.); to except or take out (as from a gen. admission or statem.; v. pr.): —vi. To be frugal and econom.†; to hinder or lessen expense or waste*. H., *sāv'ing*, p., a.; *sāved*, pp.; *sāv'er*, s.; *sāv'ible*, a.; &c. (v. su. et l.) 89.

Savs'-all, *-ôwl*, s. = *saw'all*. 93. A dom. contrivance to burn the ends of candles; a child's money-box; a sail set to catch the waste wind of another sail (naut.).

Sawsley, sâv'-z-loy, s. 22. A large kind of sausage sold ready cooked.

Saw'wine, -în, s. = *saw'in*. 45. A cert. plant, bitter, arom., and poisonous.

Sawing, sâve'-ing, a. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish; that incurs no loss, though not gainful†; that secures everl. salvation (theol.). H., *sāv'ingly*, ad.; *sāv'ingness*, s. 91.

Sa''ving, p. (com. called a pr.). Excepting.

Sa''ving, s. Someth. kept from being expended or lost (com. in pl.); escape from expense; exception; reservation.—*Sāv'ings-bank* = a b. in wh. the s. or earnings of the poor are deposited at interest. [appr., Jesus Christ.

Saviour, sâve'-yŭr, s. 45, 56. One who saves; *Savonnette*, sâv-o-nĕt', s. 99. A soap-ball; a wash-ball. (Fr.) [very.

Sa'vorous†, -ŭs (v. l.), a. = *sa'vourous*†. Sa-

Savory, sā'-vŭr-e, a. 25. Pleas. or exciting to the taste or smell; flavorous; relishing. H., *sa'vŏr'ily*, ad.; *sa'vŏriness* (pleasant t. or s.),

Sa'vory, s. A cert. arom. pot-herb. [s. 91.

*Savour**, sā'-vŭr, s. 25, 56. Taste or odour (more esp. the first); partic. taste or smell; flavour, relish; fig., the qual. wh. renders any thing val. or agreeable; char., reputation (scrip.); cause, occasion (scrip.). H., *sa'vourly*† (savory, &c.), a., ad.; *sa'vourless*, a.; &c. (v. l.) 90-1.

Sa'vour, vt. To taste or smell with pleasure*; to like* (phys. or intellec.):—vi. To have a par. taste or smell; to resemble, to have the appearance of; to have an intellec. taste of something. H., *sa'vouring*, p.; *sa'voured*, -vŭrd, pp. (v. su. et l.) 89.

Savoy, sā-voy', s. 22. A winter var. of cabbage.

Saw, sâw, s. 8. A dentated or toothed cutting instr.; a saying, a proverb†.

Saw, vt. To cut or form with a saw:—vi. To use a saw; to prac. sawing; to be cut with a saw. H., *saw'ing*, p.; *sawed*, prt.; *sawed*, *sawn*, pp., a.; *saw'er*†, s.; &c. (v. l.) 89. Among the comp. are—*saw'-dust*, *saw'-fish* (from the form of its prolonged snout), *saw'-fly* (from its ovipositor), *saw'-mill*, *saw'-pit* or *saw'pit* (a p. over wh. timber is s.), *saw'-set* or *saw'-wrest* (a tool to set the teeth of), *saw'wort*, &c., s. 92-3. See *See*. [Scotchman.

Saw'ney§, -ne, s. (corr. from *Sandy*). A

Saw'yer, -yĕr, s. 45. One whose occup. is to saw timber.

Saxatile, sāks'-ā-tĭl, -tīle—K., s. 40, 45. Pert. to or liv. among rocks. [in rocks. (mal.)

Saxicavous, -o-kā'-vŭs, a. That live in holes

Saxifrage, -o-frĭje, s. 32, 45. A lithontriptic†; appr., a cert. plant.

*Saxifragous**, -lf'-rā-gus, a. 30. Dissolvent of the stone.

Saxon, sāks'-ŭn—J. & M., K., We., sāk'sn—S. (sa. in nearly eq. use), a. 40, 17, 45. Of or rel. to the Saxons, or to their country, arch., or language.

Sax'on, s. One of the people of no. Germany who invaded and conq. Eng. in the 5th and 6th cent.; also the lang. of the Saxons.—*Sax'on-blue* = sulphate of indigo.

Sax'onism, -tĭn-ĭzm, s. 36. A Saxon idiom.

Sax'onist, -ĭst, s. One versed in Saxon.

Say, sā, s. Someth. said, a speech, a remark*†; a kind of serge* (= *soye*); a thin silk†; a sample, an assay†.

Say, vt. (he *says*, sĕz; v. l.) To speak, to utter in words (as in address or reply, in expr. an opin., &c.); to declare or allege; to state; to utter or pronounce (as a command, a promise, a ques. or answer, &c.); to repeat† (as a prayer or lesson); to tell, to make known to; to allege by way of argum.; to answer or reply; to speak† (as disting. from to *sing*); to report; to assay†:—vi. To speak; to utter; to state; to relate or tell. H., *say'ing*, p.; *said*, sĕd (*sayen*†, *sāin*†), prt., pp.; *say'ing* (act, &c.; v. l.), s. 89.

Say'ing, -ing, s. Someth. said or declared; an expression; a proverbial expr.; &c. (v. v.)

Scab, skăb, s. An incrustation formed over a sore in healing; a disease of sheep res. the mange or itch (far.); fig., a dirty, paltry fellow§. H., *scabb'ed*, &c., a. (v. l.) 90-1.

Scab†, vi. To become cov. with a scab (as a sore in healing; com. with *over*); to grow scabby. H., *scabb'ing*†, p.; *scabbed*†, pp., a. (v. s.) 89. [—vt. To sheath† (as a sword).

Scabb'ard, -ărd, s. 25. The sheath of a sword:

Scabb'ed, -ĕd, skăbd†—K., S., a. 65. Scabby. H., *scabb'edness*, -ĕd-nĕs, s. 91.

Scabb'y, -e, a. Covered or affec. with scabs; diseased with the scab; fig., mean, vile, worthless†. H., *scabb'ily*, ad.; *scabb'iness*, s. 91.

Scabies, skā'-be-ēz, s. 99. The itch. (L.)

Sca'bious, -be-ŭs, a. = *sedbiūs'*. 45. Cons. of scabs; scabby; itchy; leprous:—s. A plant.

Scabrid'ity†, skăb-brĭd'-ĭt-e, s. Scabrousness.

Scabrous, skā'-brŭs, a. Rough, rugged; hav. a surface rough to the touch from granules scarcely visible (sool.); harsh; unmusical*. H., *sca'brously*, ad.; *sca'brousness*, s. 91.

Scad, skăd, s. The horse-mackerel.

Scaffold, skăf'-ŭld, -ŭld†—K., S., s. 16, 25. A tempor. gallery, stage, or platform of timber; appr., the elev. stage or other place of execution; h. fig., death on the scaf.; a piece of scaffolding (arch.).

Scaff'old, vt. To furnish with or as with a scaffold; fig., to uphold, sustain, support. H., *scaff'olding*, p., s.; *scaff'olded*, pp.; &c. (v. l.) 89. [floor; scaffolding.

*Scaff'oldage**, -ăje, s. 45. A gallery or hollow

Scaff'olding, -ing, s. A tempor. stage or combin. of timber-work, supp. ch. on upright poles, for the use of workmen, &c., dur. the erec. of a buil. (arch.); a scaffold; materials for scaffolds; fig., that wh. sustains; a frame or framework. [chalk. (It.)

Scaglia, skăl'-y'ă, s. 99. A reddish var. of

Scagliola, skăl-ye-ō'-lă, -o-ō'—K., S., s. 99. A spe. of plaster or p.-work, made of pure gypsum mixed with a weak sol. of glue, variegated

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with colours, and polished in imit. of marble.

Scalade, skā-lād', s. Escalade. [(arch.) [It.]

Scalar'form, -lär'-e-form, a. 34, 26. Ladder-shaped. (nat. hist.)

*Scalary**, skā'-lär-e, skāl'-ā-re—Wa., s. 28. Res. a ladder; formed with or proc. by steps.

Scald†, skāwld, a. 8. Poor; scurvy; paltry.

Scald, s. A wound or injury caused by hot liquor; scall† (q. v.).

Scald, skāld, s. = *scold'er*, -ėr. 9. A poet. (ans. Scand.) H., *scald'ic* (pert. to or composed by), a. 90.

Scald, skāwld, vt. 8. To injure or painf. affect (as the skin or flesh) with hot liquor; to expose to the action of boiling water or other hot liq. (as a subs.). H., *scald'ing*, p., a.; *scald'ed*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89. H. also—*scald'ing-hot* (h. enough to s.), a.; *scald'-or'eam*† or *scald'ed-cream* (c. raised from milk by heat; clotted c.), *scald'-head*† or *scald'head*† (a pustular erup. affec. ch. the hairy scalp, contagious and filthy; porrigo; ringworm), &c., s.

Scale, skāl, s. Prim., a shell; h., any thing res. a shell; the dish of a balance; h. also fig., the balance itself (us. in the pl.); one of the small thin plates or crusts wh. compose the ecv. of a fish; h., any thin layer or lamina exfoliated or sep.; (from anoth. r.); a ladder; a series of steps; means of ascent; escalade; regul. gradation, propor., or series; h., any thing marked or made up of parts at equal dist.; appr., an instr. (piece of wood or metal) graduated or div. into parts, for ascer. distances, propor., rel., or extent, finding arith. results mechanically, &c. (mens.; surv.; &c.); a gamut, or (more us.) a series of harmonic sounds either rising or falling (mus.); the order of progression on wh. any sys. of notation is founded (arith.): —pl. A balance (v. su.); Libra (ast.). H., *scal'ed*, -ēd (skāld†—K., S., Wa.; hav. s.; v. v.), *scal'y*, *scale'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Scale, vt. To climb or ascend, as by a ladder or steps; (from other roots) to strip or clear of scales; to take off in thin laminæ; to pare the surf. from; to weigh in scales:—vi. To peel off in scales or thin laminæ; to separate*. H., *scal'ing*, p.; *scaled*, pp., a. (also v. s.); *scal'er*, s.; *scal'able*†, a.; *scal'ing*† (act; escalade), s. 89.—*Scal'ing-ladder* = a l. used in escalade (mil.).

Scalene, skā-lēn', a. = *scale'nous**, -nūs. Hav. three uneq. sides (as a triangle); hav. its axis inclined to its base* (as a cone or cylin.

Scaleno', s. A scalene triangle. [—geom.).

Scall†, skāwl, s. 8. A scab; scabbiness; leprosy; the pop. name of sev. skin diseases disting. by scabs or scurfiness, whether dry or humid. H., *scall'ed*, -ēd (skāwld†—K., S.; scabby, affec. with scall; fig., scald, q. v.), a. 90.

Scallion, skāl'-yŭn, s. 9, 45. The eschalot; also the strong spring-shoots of old onions (prov.).

Scallop, skŏl'-ŭp, skāl'—P., s. 11. A shell-fish of wh. the shell is bivalvular, with alternate ribs and furrows diverg. from the hinge to the margin (form. worn by pilgrims as an emblem of the Holy Land); one of a series of hollows or rounds at the edge of anything.

Scall'op, vt. To cut into or diversify with scallops or segments of a circle (as an edge or border). H., *scall'oping* (skŏl'-), p.; *scall'oped*, -ŭpt, pp., a.; *scall'oping*† (act; scallops collec.—dress-m., &c.), s. 89.

Scalp, skālp, s. 9. The movable skin and integum. of the head from wh. the hair grows; the skin, &c., of the top of the h. cut or torn off (No. Amer. Ind.); the skull†.

Scalp, vt. To deprive of the scalp; to cut the s. from. H., *scalp'ing*, p., a., s.; *scalped*, pp.; *scalp'er**, s. (v. i.) 89.—A *scalp'ing-iron* (-ī-ŭrn) is a raspatory; *s.-knife*, a k. used by savages on their prisoners (N. Amer.).

Scalp'el, -ĕl, s. A dissec. and oper. knife.

Scalp'er, -ėr, s. A raspatory. (surg.) [(surg.)

Scalpri'form, skāl'-pre-form, a. 26. Knife-shaped; hav. a cutting edge on one side (as a cutting tooth; v. i.).

Scal'prum, -prŭm, s. The cutting edge of an incisor tooth (anat.; mam.) [L.]

Scaly, skāl'-e, a. Covered or aboun. with or as with scales; res. s.; composed of scales lying over ea. other (bot.); fig., mean, stingy, scabby§. H., *scal'iness*, s.; &c. 91.

Scamble†, skām'bl, vt. To mangle; to maul:—vi. To stir with a quick shaking motion; to be bold and turbulent; to scramble; to shift awkwardly. H., *scam'bling*, p.†, a.*; *scam'bler*†, pp.; *scam'bler** (par. a bold intruder on the generos. or hosp. of others), s.; &c. 89. [ad. 91.

*Scam'bling**, -bling, s. (v. v.) H., *scam'blingly**, *Scammoniate*, -mō'-ne-āte, -mŏn'-yāte—K. a. = *scammo'niated*, -ĕd. 45. Made with or cont. scammony.

Scammony, skām'-o-ne, -ŭn-e†—S., s. 25. A cert. cathartic gum-resin. [rascal.

Scamp†, skāmp, s. 45. A scoundrel; a great

Scamp'er†, -ėr, vi. To run with speed and trepidation; to hasten in flight. H., *scamp'ering*†, p.; *scamp'ered*†, pp. 89.

Scan, skān, vt. To exam. with crit. care; to scrutinise; appr., to exam. verse by counting and noting the feet (proc.). H., *scann'ing*, p.; *scanned**, pp.; *scann'er**, s.; *scann'ing* (act of; scansion; v. i.), s. 89.

Scandal, skān'-dăl, -dėl—K., s. 9, 25. Offence given by the fault of another†*; reproachful aspersion; opprob. censure; detraction; calumny; the cond. of being disgraced or subj. to reproach; shame, disgrace.

Scan'dal†, vt. To treat opprob.; to traduce; to scandalise, to offend.

Scan'dalise, -īze, vt. 35, 60. To offend by some action supposed criminal; to shock; to subj. to reproach; to asperse or defame; to disgrace. H., *scan'dălising*, p.; *scan'dălised*, -īzd, pp., a.†, 89.

Scandalous, skān'-dăl-ŭs, -dă-lŭs—Wa., a. Giv. pub. offence; cont. or subj. to scandal; shameful; disgraceful; openly vile or infamous; opprob., defamatory. H., *scan'dălously*, 43, ad.; *scan'dalousness*, s. 91.

Scan'dent, -dĕnt, a. Climbing; perform. the office of a tendril (as a petiole—bot.).

Scansion, skān'-shŭn, s. 35. A climbing up†; the act of scanning (pros.). See *Scan*.

Scansorial, -sōr'-e-ăl, a. 45. Climbing; formed for c.; den. the *scanso'res* (-rēz, L.; s. pl.), an order of climbing birds (orn.).

Scant, skānt, a. Not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; scanty; sparing, parsimonious*; barely fair, also light (as the wind—naut.).—ad. Scarcely, not quite†:

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—s. Scarcity†. H., *scant'hy** (scarcely, hardly†), ad.; *scant'ness**, s. 91.

*Scant**†, vt. To limit; to straiten:—vi. To fail or become less. H., *scant'ing**†, p.; *scant'ed**†, pp.

Scantle, skănt'l, vt. 45. To div. into thin or small pieces; to shiver:—vi. To be deficient, to fail†. H., *scant'ling*, p., a. (not plentiful†; small†); *scant'led*, pp. (v. i.) 89.

*Scant'let**, -lĕt, s. A small pattern, quan., or piece.

Scant'ling, -lĭng, s. A pattern; a quan. cut for a p. or any other par. purp.; a small quan.; a cert. propor. or quan.; a piece of timber under 5 inches sq. (arch.); also the dimen. of timber as to breadth and thickness, or the scale of it (arch.; nav. do.).

Scanty, skănt'-e, a. Wanting amplitude or extent; not copious or full; hardly sufficient; scant; narrow, small; sparing, niggardly*. H., *scant'ily*, 43, ad.; *scant'iness*, s. 91.

Scape, skāpe, s. Escape†; a freak†; a loose act of vice or lewdness†; (from another root) the shaft of a column (arch.); a peduncle wh., in plants destitute of a stem, rises above the ground, and supp. the flowers on its apex (as in the cowslip, hyacinth, &c. —bot.). H., *scape'less*, a.; *scape'-gallows†*, -ŭs (one who has nar. esc. the g.), &c., s. 90.

Scape†, vt., vi. To escape.

Scape goat, -gōte, s. = *scape'-goat*. A goat on wh., on the day of solemn expiation, the high-priest laid the sins of the people, and wh. was afterw. set at lib. in the wilderness (anc. Jud.); h. fig., any person on whom another or others fix their faults or errors†.

Scape'grace, -grāse, s. = *scape'-grace*. A graceless, hair-brained fellow.

Scape'ment, s. Escapement. (hor.)

Scaphoid, skă'-foyd, skăf'-oyd—We., a. 22. Boat-shaped, hollow. (conch.) [(min.)

Scapolite, skăp'-o-līte, s. Pyramidal felspar.

Scapple, skăp'l, vt. To red. a stone to a straight surf., without working it smooth. (arch.) H., *scapp'led*, -ld, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Scapula, skăp'-ū-lă, s. (pl., *scap'ulæ*, -ē.) 18. The blade-bone of the shoulder. (anat.) [L.]

Scap'ular, -lăr, a. = *scap'ulary*, -e. Of or bel. to the shoulder or to the scapula:—s. An eccl. orn. cons. of two bands of woollen stuff, of wh. one crosses the shoulders and the other the breast (Ro. Cath.).

Scap'ulars, -lărz, s. pl. Cert. arteries near the shoulder-blade (anat.); scapular feathers (orn.). [or trunk of a feather (orn.). [L.]

Scapus, skā'-pŭs, s. A scape (arch.); the stem

Scar, skăr, s. 7. The mark left by a wound or ulcer that has healed; a cicatrix; h., any mark or blemish; a divided part, a gap; a detached protrusion of a rock; also the parrot-fish.

Scar, vt. To mark, as with a scar; to scare§ (prov.):—vi. To receive scars†; to become scarred. H., *scarr'ing*, *scarred*, pp., a.†. 89.

Scarab, skăr'-ăb, s. = *scar'abee*, -ă-bē; *scarabæ'us*, L. 9, 26. A beetle (insect).

Scar'amouch, -ă-mowtch, s. 29. A buffoon in the old Ital. comedy; h., any poltroon and braggadocio.

Scarce, skārse or skărse, a. 28. Prim., parsimonious†; appr., not plentiful or abun.; being in small quan. compared to the demand; being few in number and scattered; rare; not common; seldom found or met with; infrequent. H., *scarce'ly*, ad.; *scarce'ness*, *scăr'city*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Scarce§, skărse, s. A sud. fright.—A *scare'-fire†§* = a fight by fire; also a fire that scares:—*scare'-crow* = an image or clapper set up to frighten away birds; h. fig., any vain terror; the black tern (prov.).

Scare, vt. To strike with sud. fright or terror. H., *scăr'ing*, p.; *scared*, pp.

Scarf, skărf, s. (pl., *scarfs*.) 64. A sort of nar. oblong shawl that hangs loose upon the shoulders; the cormorant (prov.).

*Scarf**, vt. To throw loosely on; to dress in a loose vesture; to adorn or cov. with a scarf. H., *scarf'ing**, p.; *scarfed**, pp., a.†; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Scarf, vt. To join, to piece†; to unite two pieces of timber at the ends, so that they may appear or be used as one (par. app. to beams—arch.; join.). H., *scarf'ing*, p., a. (act; also place of juncture); &c. (v. su.) 89.

Scarf'-skin, s. = *scarf'skin*. The cuticle or outermost integum. of the body.

Scarification, skăr-e-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. 25-6, 36. Act of scarifying; incisions or marks made.

Scar'ificator, -kā-tŭr, s. 25. A scarifier; appr., an implement for stirring and loos. the soil without turning it over (agr.); en instr. cont. lancets, used in cupping (surg.).

Scarify, skăr'-e-fī, vt. 26, 43. To scratch or slightly cut the skin; to make small incisions by means of a l. or lancets, so as to draw blood from the minuter vessels only (as in 'cupping,' &c.—surg.); to loosen and stir tog. (as the soil—agr.). H., *scar'ifying*, p., a.; *scar'ified*, pp.; *scar'ifier* (he or that; a scarificator). s.; *scar'ifying†*, *scarification*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Scarious, skărē'-e-ŭs, a. = *scariose*, skăr-e-ōse' (skă'—We.). 45. Tough, thin, and semi-transp.; also hard and sonorous to the touch (as a periantb.—bot.).

Scarlatina, skăr-lă-tē'-nă, -lăt'-e—We., s. 7. Scarlet fever; pop. but erron., mild s. fever. (A barb. term bor. from the It.)

Scarlatinous, skăr-lăt'-in-ŭs, a. 10. Of a scarlet colour; pert. to or res. sc. fever.

Scarlet, skăr'-lĕt, s. 7. Of the colour of scarlet.

Scar'let, s. A pure bright-red colour, devoid of the slightest tinge of either blue or yellow; scarlet cloth. H., *scar'let-bean* (from the colour of the flowers), *scarlet-fe'ver* (a dang. and highly contag. i., so named from the efflorescence of the skin wh. accom. it), *scar'let-oak* (-ōke'—We.; 'quercus coccifera' or kermes oak; also 'q. coccinea' of the U. S.), &c., s.

Scarp, skărp, s. A slope; appr., the interior slope of the ditch next the place (fort.); the scarf worn by mil. commanders (her.). H., *scarped* (sloped or cut as a), a. 90. [(prov.)

Scary, skăr'-e, a. Barren land slightly grassy.

Scat, skăt, s. A shower† (of rain); a blow§:—vt. To strike§. (prov.) H., *scatt'y** (showery), a. 90.

*Scatch**, skătch, s. A sort of horse-bit.

Scatch'es, -ĕz, s. pl. Stilts for walking in

Scate, skāte, s., vi. See *Skate*. [dirty places.

Scatebrous, skăt'-e-brŭs, a. Aboun. with springs; flowing.

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Scath†, skāth, s. 37. Damage, mischief, waste; depopulation. H., *scath'ful*†, *scath'less**, a.; &c. 90-1. [*scathed*†, pp.; &c. 89.

Scath†, vt. To damage, waste, destroy. H.,

Scatter, skăt'-ĕr, vt. To sep. or remove things to a dist. from ea. other; to throw loosely about; to spread or set thinly; to strew; to sprinkle; to disperse or dissipate:—vi. To be dispersed or dis.; to be charitable (scrip.). H., *scatt'ering*, p., a.; *scatt'ĕred*, pp., a.; *scatt'erer**, s.; *scatt'ering* (—s. pl., things scattered; v.i.), s. 89. [*scatt'er-brain*†, s. 90-1.

Scatt'er-brained†, -brānd, a. Giddy. H., (a)

Scatt'ered, -ĕrd, a. (v. v.) H., *scatt'eredly*, -ĕd-le (-ĕrd-leț—S., We.), ad.; &c. 91.

Scatt'ering, -ing, a. Not united; div. among many; loose; also, caus. dispersion. H., *scatt'eringly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

*Scatt'ering**, -ling, s. A vagabond.

*Scaturient**, skā-tūr'-e-ĕnt, a. 18, 45. Springing, as the water of a fountain. [with springs.

Scaturiginous†, skăt-ū-rĭj'-in-ŭs, a. Aboun.

Scaup, skâwp, s. 8. A kind of poachard.

Scavage†, skăv'-âje, s. 9, 45. A toll on goods form. exacted from merchant-strangers by mayors, &c.

Scav'enger, -ĕn-jĕr, s. One whose employm. is to clean the streets of a city, or who contracts to get it done; a street-sweeper; h. fig., any one eng. in a mean or dirty occupation†. [gate.

Sceleract†, sĕl'-ĕr-ăt, s. 28. A villain; a profli-

Scene, sēne, s. 28. Lit., a bower or arbour† (the orig. spot of dram. repr.); a stage, the theatre of the drama and dram. poetry; gen. and fig., any series of actions and events conn. and exhibited; the whole assemblage of objects displayed at one view; that wh. is beheld; sight, prospect†; the place of action, perform., occurrence, or exh. (lit. or fig., real or imag.); a part of a play; appr., so much of an act of a play as repr. what passes bet. the same persons in the same place, or (now more us.) so much as is transac. without any supposed change of place or consequent alteration of the painted scenes (drama; thea.); the place repr. by the stage and scenery (do.); the painted curtain or 'drop-scene' adapted to the play (do.); a large painted view gen.; an exhib. of strong feeling (us. pathet. or passionate) bet. two or more persons (modern); any remar. exhib.†; a display. H., *scene'-painter* (v. i.), *scene'-painting* (art or employm. of

Scenet†, vi. To exhibit. [p. thea. s.), &c., s. 90.

Scenery, sēne'-ĕr-e, s. = *scēn'ary*†. 28, 25. The appearance of a place, or of objects; view presented to the eye; place and objects themselves, as seen tog.; the repr. of the place in wh. an action is performed; the dispos. and consecution of the scenes of a play; the painted repr. of places, &c., used on the stage (thea.).

Scenic, sēn'-ĭk—K., Sh., Wa., We., sē'-nĭk—S., a. = *scen'ical**, -ăl (sēn'—S.). 28. Pert. to scenery; dramatic; theatrical. H., *scen'ically*, ad. 91.

Scenographic, -o-grăf'-ĭk, a. = *scenograph'ical*, -ăl. 45. Perspective. H., *scenograph'ically*, ad. (v. a.) 91.

Scenography, se-nŏg'-răf-e, s. 28, 43. The art of perspective, or a picture or repr. in it.

Scent, sĕnt. s. 28. That wh., issuing from a body, affects the olfactory nerves; odour, smell (good or bad); appr., perfume, fragr.; the power of smelling; chase fol. by the scent; course of pursuit; track. H., *scent'ful**, *scent'less*, a.; &c. (v. v.) 90-1.

Scent, vt. To smell; to perceive by the olfac. organs; to perfume; to imbue with odour. H., *scent'ing*, p.; *scent'ed*, pp., a. (v. a.) 89.

Sceptic, skĕp'-tĭk, a. = *scep'tical*, -ăl. 26. Doubting; hesitating to admit the certainty of doctr. or principles; preten. to univ. doubt; unbelieving (theol.). H., *scep'tically*, 43, ad.; *scep'ticalness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Scep'tic, s. One who is sceptical; appr., a Pyrrhonist (phil.); one who doubts or denies the exis. of God, or the truths of revelation (theol.). See *Skeptic*.

*Scep'ticise**, -te-sīze, vi. 60. To doubt; to pretend to univ. doubt. H., *scep'ticising**, p., a.; *scep'ticised**, -sīzd, pp.; &c. 89.

Scep'ticism, -sīzm, s. 35. Univ. doubt; scepticalness; appr., Pyrrhonism (phil.); unbelief (theol.).

Sceptre, sĕp'-tĕr, s. 28, 57. The staff or baton borne in the hand by kings as an emblem of sovereignty; fig., royal power or auth.; a constellation (ast.). H., *scep'treless*, a. 91.

Scep'tre†, vt. To invest with the ensigns of royalty. H., *scep'tred*, -tĕrd (bearing a s., a), pp.*, a.; &c. 89.

Schamanism, shăm'-, s. Shamanism.

*Schediasm**, skē'-de-ăzm, s. 29, 35. Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

Schedule, sĕd'-ūle—Bar., El., F., J. & M., Na., Sc., Sh., Wa. (-jūle), skĕd'—Bu., Ja., Ke., Pe., We., Wo., shĕd'—K., S., s. 29, 18. A small scroll or piece of paper or parchm. cont. some writing (par. if annexed or ancillary to a larger one); a detached or sep. list, inventory, or table.

Sched'ule†, vt. To place in a list or schedule; to catalogue. H., *sched'uled*†, -ūld, pp., a.; &c. 89. [calcareous ore of tungsten. (min.)

Scheeline, shēle'-in, s. 58. (aft. *Scheele*.) A

*Scheel'ium**, -e-ŭm, -yŭm†, s. Tungsten.

Scheik, shēke, s. See *Sheik*.

Schematise†, skē'-mă-tīze, vi. 29, 60. To scheme. H., (a) *sche'matist*†, s.; &c. 89.

Sche'matism, -tizm, s. 35. The par. form or dispos. of a thing*; a combin. of the aspect of celes. bodies (astr.).

Scheme, skēme, s. 29. A combination of things conn. and adjusted by design; a system; someth. contrived or devised to be done; a plan, a project, a contrivance; purpose; device; plot; an illustrative diagram (astr.; geom.; &c.).

Scheme, vt. To plan; to contrive:—vi. To form a plan or scheme. H., *schēm'ing*, p., a.; *schemed*, pp.; *schēm'er*, *schēm'ist*†, s.; *schēm'ing* (ast; v. i.), s. 89.

Sche''ming†, -ling, a. Given to form schemes; intriguing. H., *schēm'ingly*†, ad. 91. [miles.

Schene, skēne, s. 29. An Egyp. meas. = ab. 7½

Sherif, shĕr'-if, s. 99. Lit., lord or master; a prescriptive title of the descen. of Mohammed through his son-in-law, Ali, and his daugh., Fatima (par. app. to the chiefs of Mecca and Medina). [Arm.]

Schesis, skē'-sis, s. 29. Habitude; gen. state or dispos. of the body or mind; appr., a

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figure in wh. a supposed affec. or inclin. of an adversary is introd. to be exposed (rhet.).

Schetic, skĕt'-ĭk, a. Habitual (as opp. to constitutional; v. s.). [*Shiah*, &c.

Schiah, shē'-ăh; *Schiite*, shē'-īts; s. See *Schillerite*, shĭl'-ĕr-īte, s. 99. Schiller-spar; bronzite. (min.) [*Scirrhous*, &c.

Schir'rhous (skĭr'-), a.; *schir'rhus*, s. See *Schism*, sĭzm, s. 29, 35. Division, separation; appr., a div., sep., or rupture in a church, or among people prof. the same religion. H., *schism'less*†, a. (v. i.) 90.

Schisma, skĭz'-mȧ, s. 29, 36. An interval = half a comma. (mus.)

Schismatic, sĭz-măt'-ĭk, a. = *schismat'ical*, -ăl. Pert., adher., or tend. to schism, or implying or partak. of the nature of it. H., *schismat'ically*, 43, ad.; *schismat'icalness*, s. 91.

Schismatic, sĭz'-măt-tĭk—Ja., K., S., Ws., Wo., (pref. but less us.) -măt'-ĭk—P., We., s. 29, 35. One who separates from an est. church on account of a diversity of opin.; an adher. of a schism. (v. su.)

Schis'matise, -tīze, vt., vi. 60. To cause a schism in; to prac. or take part in a s. or schisms. H., *schis'matising*, p.; &c. 89.

Schist, shĭst, s. 29, 99. Slate or slate-rock. (geol.) [Ger.; prim., Gr.]

Schist'ic, -ĭk, a. = *schistose*, -ōse' (shĭst'—We.); *schist'ous*, -ŭs. 45. Slaty; hav. a slaty structure. (geol.)

Schisopodous, skĭs-ŏp'-o-dŭs, a. 29. Hav. the legs div. or filamentous (app. to a tribe of decapod crustaceans.—sool.).

Schisop'terous, -tĕr-ŭs, a. Split-winged (fos.)

Scholar, skŏl'-ĕr, s. 29, 25. One who learns of a master; a pupil; a student; a disciple; any member of a college, academy, school, or other seat of instruc.; h., one who has received a lettered educ.; emph., a man of letters, one emin. for erudition; (in an ill sense) a pedant, a bookworm; appr., an under-graduate on the foun. of a college, who is in part supp. from its revenues (Eng. univ.). H., *schol'arly* or *schol'ar-like* (res. or becom. a s.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Schol'arship, -shĭp, s. = *scholarship*†, -lĕr'-ĭt-e. Learning; literary educ.; exhib. or maintenance for a scholar (Eng. univ.; v. su.).

Scholastic, sko-lăs'-tĭk, a. = *scholas'tical*, -ăl. 29. Of or bel. to a scholar, or to a s. or schools; scholar-like; suitable to schools; pert. to the 'schoolmen' or to 'schol. phil.' (v. i.); h. also, pedantic, formal, needlessly subtile. H., *scholas'tically*, ad. 91.—*Scholas'tic philos'ophy* = the method of philosophising adopted by the 'schoolmen' (v. i.); also their works.

Scholas'tic, s. One who adheres to '*scholas'ticism*' (-te-sĭzm) or the method or subtilities of the schools. [scholiums.

Scholiast, skō'-lē-ăst, vi. 29, 60. To write

Scholiast, -ăst, s. A writer of scholiums.

Scholiast'ic, -ĭk, a. Pert. to a scholiast or his pursuits, or to scholiums. H., &c. 91.

Scholical†, skŏl'-ĭk-ăl, a. Scholastic.

Scholium, skō'-le-ŭm, s. = *scho'lion**, -ŏn, Gr. (pl., *scho'liums*, -ŭms, E.; *scho'lia*, -le-ȧ, L.) 29, 45. One of the expl. notes or obsers. wr. by the old critics or gram. on the margins of the MSS. of the anc. clas. authors (the fruits, as it were, of 'leisure'); an expl. remark or obser. subjoined to a problem or a train of reasoning (math.). [L.] [scholia.

Scho'lyt†, -le, s. A scholium:—vi. To write

School, skōōl, s. 29. Scholastic.

School, s. A house or place of discipline and instruc. (par. of liter. educ.), or the pupils collec. that attend or assemble there; also the instruc. or exercises of a collec. of pupils or students, or the time of them; a university (as 'in the lang. of the schools"); the state of instruc.; a sep. denomination or sect, or the par. doctr. or prac. of any one sect or teacher (par. in phil. or relig.); gen., any place of improvem. or learning; a shoal† (as of fishes—prov.); a flock† (of birds—do.):—pl. Appr., the seminaries of the Middle Ages for teaching logic, metaph., and theol.; also the doctr. taught in them. See *Schoolmen*. The comp. are mostly self-expl.—*school'-boy* or *schoo'l'boy* (a b. bel. to a s.; fig., one in his rudiments†), *s.'-dame*† (a schoolmistress—prov.), *s.'-day*† (age at wh. one is kept at s.; com. in the pl.), *s.-divine*' (one of the schoolmen), *s.'-fellow*, *s.'-house*, *s.'-mate*, *school'master* (one who keeps or who teaches a s.; f., *school'mistress*), *s.'-teacher*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90-3.

School, vt. To instruct, train, educ.; to tutor; to reprove. H., *school'ing*, p.; *schooled*, skōōld, pp., a.† (ch. comp.); *school'ing*† (tuition; sum paid for instruc.; reproof; &c.), s. 89. [cepts; scholastic practice.

*School'ery**, -ĕr-e, s. Somech. taught; pre-

School'man, -măn, s. One versed in schol. phil. and divinity:—pl., (the) *School'men*, the phil. and divines of the Middle Ages (9 to 14th cent.), teachers in the schools of divinity est. by Charlemagne, who adopted the logic of Aristotle, and empl. it ch. on points of nice and abstract speculation.

Schooner, skōōn'-ĕr, s. 20, 29. A sharp-built two-masted vessel, with small top-masts, car. fore-and-aft sails, like a sloop, with a sq. fore-top sail and topgallant sail. (naut.)

Schorl, shorl (*shĕwrl*), s. 29, 26. A siliceous mineral us. occur. in black pris. crystals. H., *schorla'ceous*, *schor'lous**, or *schorl'-like*, a.; *schorl'ite* (pycnite—min.), s. 90. See *Shorl*, *Tourmaline*, &c.

Sciagraph, sī'-ă-grăf, s. 28, 45. A profile or vertical section to exh. an interior. (arch.)

Sciagraphy, -ăg'-rĭf-e, s. Lit., the descr. of shadows; appr., the art of casting and delin. sh. as they fall in nature, and upon math. prin. (pa.); a sciagraph (arch.); dialling* (ast.). H., *sciagraph'ical*, sī-ă (pert. or accor. to), a.; *sciagraph'ically*, ad. 91.

*Sciatheric**, sī-ă-thĕr'-ĭk, a. 26-8, 37. = *sciather'ical**. Of or bel. to a sun-dial. H., *sciather'ically**, ad. 91.

Sciatic, sī-ăt'-ĭk, a. = *sciat'ical*, -ăl. 28. Of or bel. to or affec. the hip. H., *sciat'ically*, ad. 91.

Sciat'ica, -ă, s. = *sciat'ic**†. Rheumatism of the hip. (path.) [L.]

Science, sī'-ĕnse, s. 28. In a gen. sense, knowledge, or cert. knowl.; the knowl. of many digested and sys. so as to become attainable by one; specif., the knowl. of 'reasons' and their 'conclus.' (= *abstract sci'ence*), the k. of 'causes' and 'effects', and of the 'laws of nature' (= *natural s.*), k. derived from experimented single facts, theory (= *prac-*

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tical a.); a collec. of the gen. prin. or leading truths and laws rel. to any subj., arr. in sys. order (phil.); art der. from precepts or built on prin.; certainty grounded on demonstration; that wh. dep. on abstract or specul. principles or on theory (as disting. from *art*); that wh. is made the subj. of inves. with a view to discov. and apply first prin. (as d. from *literature*); one of the seven liberal branches of knowl.† (*viz.*, gr., log., rhet., arith., geom., ast., and mus.—antiq.); skill, ability, knowl. of science*†

Sciential*, -ēn'-sh'il, a. 36. Prod. science.

Scientific, sī-ĕn-tĭf'-ĭk, a. = *scientif'ical*, -ĭl. 28. Prod. or cont. cert. knowl. or demonstration; accor. to science; versed in science. H., *scientif'ically*, ad. 91.

Scilicet, sĭl'-e-sĕt, ad. 28. To wit; namely. (L.)

Scilitine, sĭl'-e-tĭn, s. = *scil'litin*. 56. The bitter, acrid prin. of squills.

Scimitar, sĭm'-e-tăr, s. 28, 25. The short, curved sword of the East.

Scincoid, sĭngk'-oyd, a., s. 45, 22. A cert. family of saurian reptiles; or den. them. (zool.) [sparkling.

Scintillant, sĭn'-tĭl-lănt, a. 28. Emitting sparks;

Scin'tillate, -lāte, vi. To emit sparks; to sparkle or twinkle (as a star). H., *scin'tillating*, p., a.†; *scin'tillated*, pp.; *scintilla'tion*, 36 (act; also sparks emitted, lit. or fig.), s. 89.

Sciography, -ŏg'-, s.; &c. See *Skiagraphy*, &c.

Sciolism, sī'-o-lĭzm, s. 28, 35. Superficial knowledge. [things superfic.; a smatterer.

Sci'olist*, -lĭst, s. One who knows many

Sci'olous†, -lŭs, a. Superficially knowing.

Sciolto, se-ōl'-to, a., ad. Free; not syncopated or tied tog. (as 'notes'); unrestrained by gen. rules (as 'counterpoint'.—mus.). [It.]

Sciomachy*, sī-ŏm'-d-ke, s. 28-9. A battle with a shadow.

Sci'omancy, -o-măn-se, s. Divination by shadows, or by the shades of the dead.

Scion, sī'-ŭn, s. 28, 25. The first young shoot prod. dur. the year by a tree; (more us.) a small twig or branch taken from one tree and prep. to be grafted on another (hort.); fig., any young branch or member (as of aristocracy).

Scioptic, sī-ŏp'-tĭk, a., s. = *sciop'tric*, -trĭk. 28. A globe with a lens fitted to a camera, and made to turn like the eye (= *sciop'tic ball*), or an epithet den. it; a camera obscura*.

Sciop'tics, -tĭks, s. pl. 64. The science of exh. the images of objects by means of lenses or the camera obscura.

Scire-facias, sī-re-fī'-she-ăs, *or* -sh'ĭas†, s. 27-8. A writ, summoning a person to shew cause to the court whence it issues, why someth. (par. exec. of judgm. passed) should not be done. (leg.) [L.] [Sirocco. (It.)

Scirocco, se-rŏk'-o, s. = *scirroc*, sĭ'-rŏk. The

Scirrhous, skĭr'-rŭs, a. 28, 31. Indurated; prop. from scirrhus. H., (a) *scirrhosity*, -rŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Scir'rhus, -rŭs, s. An indurated gland forming an indolent tumour, at first without discol. of the skin. (surg.)

Scisitation†, sĭs-e-tā'-shŭn, s. 28. Enquiry.

Scis'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. Scisile.

Scis'ile, -īl, a. 45. That may be cut or div. by a sharp instrument.

Scis'ile, s. = *scis'ol*, -ĭl. Waste clippings of metals; slips or plates of metal out of wh. 'blanks' for coinage have been cut (ro. mint).

Scission, sĭsh'-ŭn, s. 28, 35. The act of cutting or div. by an edged instr.

Scissors, sĭz'-ŭrz, s. pl. 23, 25. A well-known cutting instr. res. small shears, cons. of two blades mov. on a centre-pin.

Scissure, sĭsh'-'-ŭr, s. 35, 18. A longitudinal opening made by cutting; a crack, a fissure*.

Scitamineous, sĭt-ă-mĭn'-e-ŭs, -y'-ŭs†, sĭ-tă—S., a. 28, 45. Aromatic; bel. to the nat. order *scitamin'ea* (-e-ē—bot.).

Sciurine, sĭ'-ū-rĭn, a. 28, 45. Bel. to the *sci'urines* or squirrel-tribe. (zool.)

Sclave, sklāve, s. (pl., *Sclaves*, E.; *Scla'vi*, -vī, L.) 26. A native of *Sclavō'nia* (-y'ă).

Sclavonian, sklă-vōne'-yăn,[a. = *Sclavō'nic*, -lĭk. 28, 45. Pert. to Sclavonia or the Sclavi: —s. A native of Sclavonia; also its language.

Sclerodermous, sklĕr-o-dĕrm'-ŭs, a. 28. Hard-skinned; pert. to the *scler'oderms*, a cert. fam. of fishes (ichth.). [in the cells of plants.

Scler'ogen, -jĕn, s. The ligneous matter depos.

Sclerotic, skle-rŏt'-ĭk, a. 28. Hard, firm (app. to the outer membrane of the eye.—anat.).

Sclerot'ic, s. = *sclerot'ica*, -ă. The sclerotic membrane or tunic (anat.); a subs. or appl. that hardens parts (med.).

Scoat†, skōte, vt. To stop or supp. (a wheel) by placing someth. (as a stone) under it. (prov.)

Scobs, skŏbz, s. pl. (prim. s. sing.) Raspings, turnings, saw-dust, grit*. (L.) H., *scob'iform*, a. 26, 90.

Scoff, skŏf, s. An expr. of scorn or contempt directed to another; derision, mockery (as. in the pl.).

Scoff, vt. To scoff at*:—vi. To treat with scoffs, or with contemp. mockery or ridicule (fol. by *at*); to manifest contempt or scorn by derision. H., *scoff'ing*, p., s.; *scoffed*, pp.; *scoff'er*, s.; *scoff'ing* (act, &c.; v. i.), s. 89.

Scoff'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *scoff'ingly*, ad. 91.

Scold, skōld, s. A rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman; a scolding†.

Scold, vt. To chide rudely and clamorously; to rate; to reprimand; to rebuke or reprove in words:—vi. To find fault or rail with rude clamour. H., *scōld'ing*, p., a. (v. i.); *scold'ed*, p.; *scold'er*, s.; *scold'ing* (act; also railing lang.), s. 89. [*scold'ingly*, ad. 91.

Scold'ing, -ĭng, a. Given to scolding. H.,

Scollop, skŏl'-ŭp, s., vt. 25. Scallop (q. v.).

Scolopendra, skŏl-o-pĕn'-drā, s. A centipede (entom.); also a serpent and a herb.

Scomberoidal, skŏm-bĕr-oyd'-ăl, a. 22. Pert. to the *scom'beroids* (-oydz) or mackerel tribe. (ichth.)

Sconce, skŏnse, s. 28. A small fort or bulwark (par. one to defend a pass, river, &c.—fort.); the upper tube and brim of a candlestick in wh. the c. is placed; a hanging or projec. candlestick with a mirror to reflect the light; a fixed seat or shelf (prov.); (from another root) sense, judgm., discretion*†; the head†§ (in contempt); a mulct or fine†

Sconce†, vt. To tax or fine. (v. s.) [(?a poll-tax).

Scoop, skōōp, s. 20. A kind of hollow shovel or ladle; any thing hollowed used for lading or scooping; a sweep or sweeping stroke; a swoop. (v. v.)

Scoop, vt. To remove or take with a scoop, or

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with a sweeping motion; to empty by lading or scooping; to make hollow or deep, to excavate; to remove so as to leave a hollow. H., *scoop'ing*, p., a.; *scooped*, pp.; *scoop'er* (he that*; appr., a water-fowl), s. 89.

Scope, skōpe, s. Lit., space as far as one can see†; fig. and appr., space, room, amplitude of intellec. view; the limit of intellec. view; that wh. is purposed to be reached or accompl.; ultimate design; aim, intention, drift; final end; liberty, unrestraint, room to move in; license; excess*; extended quantity†; extent, length, sweep (naut.).

Scopiform, skō'-pe-form, skōp'-e—S., a. 26. Res. a broom or besom.

Sco'piped, -pēd, a. Broom-footed; den. a tribe of mellifl. insects (*sco'pipeds*, s. pl.) wh. have a brush of hairs on the hind-feet. (entom.)

Scopulous†, skōp'-ū-lūs, a. 18. Rocky.

Scorbutic, skor-bū'-tik, a. = *scorbu'tical*, -āl. 26, 18. Pert. to scurvy, or res. it; affec. with or subj. to scurvy. H., *scorbu'tically*, ad. 91.

Scorbu'tus, -tūs, s. = *scor'būte*†. Scurvy. (L.)

Scorch, skorch, vt. 26, 29. To burn superficially; to roast highly, but without charring; to affect paint. with heat:—vi. To be burned on the surf.; to be parched; to be dried up. H., *scorch'ing*, p., a.; *scorched*, pp., a.†; &c. (v. i.) 89. [ad.; &c. 91.

Scorch'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *scorch'ingly*, *Scordium*, skor'-de-ūm, s. 26, 45. Water-germander.

Score, skōre, s. A notch or incision used to mark a number; a line drawn; appr., the no. twenty; an account or reckoning kept by notches or lines; an account kept of someth. past†; a debt, or account of debt†; account gen.; reason, motive; sake; the orig. and entire draft of a compos., or its transcript (mus.).—*In score*, means hav. the mus. notes annexed to the words.

Score, vt. To notch; to mark by a rude incision or line (par. by irreg. parallel grooves or lines—bot., &c.); to set down as a debt†; to impute†:—vi. To make or form a score or mark†. H., *scōr'ing*, p.; *scōred*, pp., a. 89.

Scoria, skōre'-e-ā, skō'-re-ā—Wa., s. (pl., *scōr'iæ*, -e-ē.) 45. Dross; rejected matter; appr., the recrement, slag, &c., left from metals, ores, and other bodies wh. have been acted on by fire (freq. in the pl.).

Scoriaceous, -ā'-shi'ūs, a. 27-3. Pert. to or res. scoria; drossy. {like; cindery.

Sco'riform, -e-form, a. 26. Res. scoria; dross-

Sco'rify, -e-fī, vt. 43. To reduce to scoria. H., *scōr'ifying*, p.; *scōr'ified*, pp., a.; *scōrification*, -e-fe-kā'-shūn (act or oper.), s. 89.

*Sco'rious**, -e-ūs, a. Scoriaceous.

Scorn, skorn or skāwrn, s. 26. Extreme contempt; that disdainful feeling or treatm. wh. springs from a mean opin. of its obj., and a consciousness or belief of one's own superiority or worth; act of contempt; subj. of contempt or scorn; disdain; derision; contumely. H., *scorn'ful*, a.; &c. (v. t.) 91. —To *think scorn*† = to disdain or despise: —to *laugh to scorn** = to deride; to make a mock of.

Scorn, vt. To hold in extreme contempt; to regard with scorn; to think or treat as unworthy; to disdain; to contemn; to despise; to slight or neglect:—vi. To shew contempt*; to scoff† (fol. by *at*). H., *scorn'ing*, p., s.†; *scorned*, pp.; *scorn'er* (one who scoffs at relig.—scrip.), s. 89.

Scorn'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Feeling or expr. scorn; contemptuous; acting in defiance or disregard; hold. relig. in contempt (scrip.). H., *scorn'fully*, 43, ad.; *scorn'fulness*, s. 91. H. also—(the) *scorn'ful* (scorners collec.—scrip.), s. [of the zodiac (ast.). [L.]

Scorpio, skor'-pe-o, s. 26. The scorpion; a sign

Scor'pion, -pe-ūn, skorp'-yūn†—K., s. 45. A lobster-shaped insect with a very venomous sting; fig., a cruel scourge hav. lashes armed with points res. a s.'s tail (scrip.); scorpion (ast.); a cert. sea-fish. H., *scor'pion-fly* (an insect), *scor'pion's-tāil* (a plant), &c., s. 90.

Scorse†, skorse, s. 26. Barter.

Scorse†, vt. To barter; to chase:—vi. To deal for the purchase of a horse. H., &c. *69.

Scortatory, skor'-tā-tōr-e, a. 25-6. Pert. to or cons. in venal lewdness.

Scot†, skōt, s. A tax or assessment. (leg.)—*Scot and lot* = parish rates, orig. assessed accor. to the payers' ability (leg.):—*scot-free*† or *scotfree'*† = without payment.

Scot, *at* A native of Scotland:—vt. To scoat†*.

Scot'al†, -āl, s. = *scot'āle*†. The offence of a forest-officer keeping an ale-house in his district. (leg.) [its people, or language.

Scotch, skōtch, a. 29. Of or bel. to Scotland,

Scotch, s. The inhab. of Scotland, also their language.—*Scotch-col'lops** = scotched collops (v. t.):—*Scotch'-fiddle* (§ or burlesque) = the itch (Sir W. Scott).

Scotch†§, s. A slight cut or incision; a line drawn on the ground.—*Scotch'-hopper** = hopscotch.

Scotch, vt. To cut with shallow incisions†§; h. fig., to wound slightly††; to scorch†*; to scoat† (prov.). H., *scotched*†*, pp., a.; &c. 89.—*Scotched-col'lops** = small pieces of veal fried (i. e., scorched?—cook.).

Scoter, skō'-tēr, s. The black duck or diver.

Scot'tia, -sh'ā, s. 36. Scotland; a hollow moulding in the base of a column bet. the fillets of the tori (arch.). [L.]

Sco'tist, -tist, s. One of the fol. of *Duns Scotus*, a realistic divine of the 13th century.

Scotodinia, skōt-o-dīn'-y'ā, s. 45. Giddiness, with imperf. vision. (path.)

Scot'ograph, -grāf, s. An instr. for wr. in the dark, or without the use of the sight.

Scot'omy, -me, s. Scotodinia.

Scott'ering, -ēr-ing, s. The burning of a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest. (prov.)

Scotticism, skōt'-e-sizm, s. 35. A Scotch idiom

Scott'ish, -ish, a. Scotch. [or peculiarity.

Scoundrel, skown'-drēl, s. 23. A worthless, unprincipled fellow; a low, petty villain; a rascal. H., *scoun'drel*†, a.; *scoun'drelism*†,

Scour†, skowr, s. 23. A scouring. [s. 90.

Scour, vt. To clean by rubbing hard with someth. rough; to clean or brighten by friction; to cleanse (as cloth) from grease, dirt, &c.; to purge viol.†; to remove by scouring; to range or search in order to take or drive away; to pass swiftly over:—vi. To perform the oper. or business of scouring; to clean; to be purged excessively; to rove or range; to scamper. H., *scour'ing*, p.; *scoured*, pp., a.†; *scour'er* (appr., one whose trade is to s. cloth, &c.),

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s.; *scour'ing* (act; exces. looseness†; appr., the bus. of a scourer), s. 89.—*Scour'ing-drops* = oil of lemons, or (more us.) a mixture of it with oil of turpentine.

Scourge, skûrje, s. 32. A whip, a lash, an instr. of punishm. or discipline; fig., punishm., a vindic. affliction; he or that wh. afflicts (par. any continued evil or calam.).

Scourge, vt. To whip severely; to lash; to punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict greatly or heavily. H., *scourg'ing*, p.; *scourged*, skûrjd, pp.; *scourg'er*, s.; (a) *scourg'ing*, s. 89.

Scout, skowt, s. 23. One who is sent bef. an army, or to a dist., to observe the motions of an enemy, or discov. danger (mil.); a college servant‡ (Oxf.).

Scout, vt. To reject noisily or disdainfully; to sneer at; to reprobate:—vi. (from the s.) To act as a scout‡. H., *scout'ing*, p.; *scout'ed*, pp. [or malkin.

Scovel, skův'l, s. 17, 45. A baker's oven-mop

Scow, skow, s. 23. A large flat-bottomed boat:—vt. To transport in a scow‡. (N. Eng.)

Scowl, skowl, s. 23. A wrinkling or depres. of the brows (as in frowning); a look of sullenness, discontent, or gloomy anger; gloom; dark or rude aspect.

Scowl, vi. To drive or repel with a scowl*: —vi. To assume a scowl or frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe, or angry; to look gloomy, frowning, dark, or tempestuous. H., *scowl'ing*, p., a.; *scowled*, pp. 89.

Scowl'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *scowl'ingly*, ad. 91.

*Scrabble**§, skrăb'l, s. 45. A scrabbling. (v. v.)

*Scrabb'le**§, vt. To scribble:—vi. To paw or scratch with the hands; to move along or scramble on the hands and knees; to scribble. (prov.) H., *scrabb'ling**§, p.; *scrabbled**§, pp. 89. [industrious; also to shuffle.

Scraffle†§, skrăf'l, vi. 45. To scramble; to be

Scrag, skrăg, s. Any thing thin or lean, and rough; appr., the bony part of the neck (app. to mutton). H., &c. (v. i.) 91. [s.; &c. 91.

Scragg'ed, -ěd, a. Scraggy. H., *scragg'edness*,

Scragg'y, -e, a. Lean; uneven; rugged. H., *scragg'ily*, ad.; *scragg'iness*, s. 91. [bling.

Scramble, skram'bl, s. 45. The act of scram-

Scram'ble, vi. To move or climb by using the hands as well as the feet; to catch at or strive for eagerly or tumul. with the hands (par. when competing with others). H., *scram'bling*, p., a.†; *scram'bled*, -bld, pp.; *scram'bler*, s.; (a) *scram'bling*, s. 89.

Scram'bling†, -bling, a. (v. v.) H., *scram'blingly*†, ad. 91.

Scranch§, skrănch, vt. 7. To craunch.

Scrannel†, skrăn'-ěl, a. Slight; poor.

Scranny, -e, a. Meagre; wasted. (prov.)

Scrap, skrăp, s. A small piece; a fragment; a crum; an extract, a short detached piece (as of poetry, &c.).—*Scrap'-book* = a blank b. for the preserv. of scraps (liter.).

Scrape†, skrāpe, s. The act or noise of scraping; a situation of difficy., perplexity, or distress; a dilemma; a bow§.

Scrape, vt. To rub the surface of any thing with someth. sharp or edged; to clean, gather, collect, or form by scraping; to erase; to act upon a surface with a grating noise; to insult by noisily drawing the feet over the floor‡ (Eng. univ.); to collect by continued efforts or small savings (us. with *together*):—vi. To have friction* (as *against* someth. edged); to make a harsh noise†; to play awkw. on the violin‡; to make an awkw. bow‡; &c. H., *scrāp'ing*, p.; *scraped*, pp., a.; *scrāp'er* (any instr. or implem. used for scraping; appr., the s. at a door; a miser or scrape-penny*‡; a vile fiddler*‡), s.; *scrāp'ing* (act of; also matter scraped off, used in pl.), s. 89.—To *scrape acquāin'tance*§ = to 'curry' favour or seq. by bows or servile insinuation.

Scrat†, skrăt, s. A scratch; also a hermaphrodite:—vt., vi. To scratch.

Scratch, skrătch, s. 29. A slight laceration or a mark prod. by scratching; any slight wound†; a small plain wig†; a line across the prize-ring up to wh. boxers are brought to join fight§ (box.); h. also test, trial§:—pl., *scratch'es*, -ěz, dry chaps or cracked ulcers bet. the heel and pastern joint (far.).

Scratch, vt. To tear or mark the surface of with someth. pointed, sharp, or ragged (as the nails or claws); to wound or hurt slightly†; to rub with the nails; to dig or excavate with the claws; to erase, to obliterate (fol. by *out*); to write or draw awkw.:—vi. To use the nails or claws in scratching. H., *scratch'ing*, p., a.†; *scratched*, pp., a.†; *scratch'er* (he or that; appr., a rasorial bird—orn.), s. 89. [ad. 91.

Scratch'ing†, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *scratch'ingly*†,

Screw†, skrēw, s. Surface; cut turf.

Scrawl, skrăwl, s. 8. Unskilful, bad, or hasty writing; a ragged broken branch of a tree, or of brushwood (prov.).

Scrawl, vt., vi. To draw, mark, or write awkw., hastily, or irreg.; to crawl§. H., *scrawl'ing*, p., a.; *scrawled*, pp.; *scrawl'er*, s. 89.

*Screamy**†, skrēm'-e, a. Screamy. (U. S.)

Scray, skrā, s. The sea-swallow or tern.

Screable†, skrē'-ăbl, a. 45. That may be spit out.

*Screak**§, skrēke, s. A screech or shriek; also a creaking†. [&c. 48, 69.

*Screak**§, vi. To shriek, also to creak†. H.,

Scream, skrēme, s. A shrill, quick, loud cry, uttered sud. (par. in terror or pain); the shrill cry of a fowl.

Scream, vi. To utter a scream; to cry out shrilly and suddenly. H., *scream'ing* (extr. laughable§, *a.*—thea.), p., a.†; *screamed*, pp.; *scream'er* (he or that; appr., a cert. bird), s.; *scream'ing* (act; sounds uttered), s. 89.

Screech, skrēche, s. 29. A harsh, shrill cry, more discordant or grating than a scream; a shriek. (v. v.) H., *screech'-owl* (the night-owl, from its cry, or res. it), s., s.; &c. 90.

Screech, vi. To utter a screech; to cry as an owl. H., *screech'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Screed, skrēd, s. A wooden rule used for 'running' mouldings; also the extr. guides on the margins of walls and ceilings for floating to (arch.).

Screen, skrēne, s. Any thing that sep. or intercepts inconven., injury, or danger; any thing that shelters or affords concealm. (lit. or fig.); appr., someth. movable used for shelter or concealm., or to exclude cold, wind, or light; a partition, us. wrought with rich tracery, placed in churches (par. beh. the altar—arch.); a long coarse riddle or sieve used for coal, gravel, &c.

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Screen, vt. To sep. or cut off, as with a screen; to shelter, hide, conceal; to pass through, sep., or div. by a screen or riddle. H., *screen'ing*, p.; *screened*, skrēnd, pp., a.†; &c. 89.

Screw, skrōō, s. 20. A cylinder with a spiral groove or ridge on either its outer (= *exterior* or *male screw*) or inner surf. (= *interior* or *female s.*), used as a fastening or a mech. power; fig., a niggardly fellow†§.

Screw, vt. To turn or move by a screw; to press, squeeze, force, or fasten with, or as with a screw; fig., to oppress by exactions; to bring or obt. by violence; to force; to twist, to contort. H., *screw'ing*, p.; *screwed*, pp.; *screw'er* (he or that wh.), s. 89.

Scribacious*, skri-bā'-shʻŭs, a. 27. Skilful in writing, or fond of it. [worthless writing.

Scribble†, skrib'l, s. 45. Hasty, careless, or

Scribb'le, vt. To write with haste, or without care, correc., or neatness; to fill with silly or worthless wr.:—vi. To wr. negllg. or inelegantly. H., *scribb'ling*, p., a.†, s.; *scribb'led*, pp.; *scribb'ler*, s. 89. [ad. 91.

Scribb'ling†, -ling, s. (v. v.) H., *scribb'lingly*†, ***Scribe***, skrībz, s. Prim., a writer, a clerk or secr., an amanuensis; appr., a pub. notary, a town-clerk (anc. Rome); a copyist and expounder of the law (later Jew. hist.); &c.

Scribe, vt. To mark by incision; to mark or fit by a rule or compasses; to fit the edge of a board to another b. in the same plane as the edge (arch.); to fit one piece of wood to another, so that their fibres may be at right angles (join.). H., *scrīb'ing*, p., s.; *scribed*, pp.; *scrīb'er*, s. 89.

Scrimp*§, skrimp, a. Short; scanty. (prov.)

Scrimp*§, s. A niggard; a miser. (prov.)

Scrimp*§, vt. To contract or shorten; to make too small or short; to limit or straiten. H., *scrimp'ing*§, p., a.; *scrimp'ingly*§, ad.; &c. 89, 91.

Scrip, skrip, s. A small bag; a wallet; (from anoth. root) a small writing or piece of paper cont. wr.; appr., a certificate of stock or shares subscribed or allotted (mon.); a scrap†.

Scripp'age†, -āj, s. 45. That wh. is cont. in a scrip. [wr. letters.

Script, skript, s. A scrip*; type in the form of

Scriptory*, skrip'-tŏr-e, s. 25. Written; not verbal.

Scriptural, skript'-ūrs-ăl, skrip'-tūrs-ăl, -shū-răl—S., Wa., a. 36, 18. Contained in the Scriptures, or accor. to or auth. by them; biblical. H., *script'urally*, ad. 91.

Script'uralist, -list, s. One who adheres to the Scrip., lit. interpreted, as the foun. of all philosophy.

Scripture, skript'-ūre, scrip'-tūre, -shūrs—S., Wa., s. 36, 18. Prim., a writing, any thing written; appr., sacred writing, the Bible.

Script'urist*, -ūrs-list, s. 18. One who is versed in the Scrip.; also a scripturalist.

Scrivener, skriv'n-ĕr, skriv'-nĕr†—Wa., s. 45. A writer, a copyist*; one whose occup. is to draw contracts or other wr.*; (now us.) one whose bus. is to receive the money of others, and to place it out at interest, or to lend it on security.

Scrobiculate, skro-bik'-ū-lāte, a. 18. Pitted. (bot.)

Scrofula, skrŏf'-ū-ld, s. 18. A disease charac. by hard indolent tumours of the glands, par. those about the neck, ultimately degenerating into ulcers wh. discharge a white curdy matter. (path.) [L.]

Scrof'ulous, -lŭs, a. Pert. to or res. scrofula, or affected with it. H., *scrof'ulously*, ad. 91.

Scrog*, skrŏg, s. A stunted shrub, bush, or branch. (prov.)

Scroll, skrōle, s. 16. A roll of paper or parchm.; a writing rolled up; a volute, also a convolute or spiral orn. of var. forms and appl. (arch.); a circular flourish appended to a signature in lieu of a seal (leg.).

Scrotiform, skrō'-te-form, a. 26. Pouch-shaped. See *Scrotum*. [(surg.)

Scro'tocele, -to-sēle, s. Hernia in the scrotum.

Scro'tum, -tŭm, s. Lit., a purse; appr., the purse-like sac that holds the testicles. (anat.)

Scroyle†, skroyl, s. A low, mean wretch.

Scrub†, skrŭb, s. One who works hard and lives meanly; anything small and mean; a stunted or a worn-out brush or broom. H., *scrubb'ed**† (scrubby), a.; &c. 90-1.—A *scrub'-race*†, is a r. bet. poor or contemp. animals for low amusement.

Scrub, skrŭb, vt. To rub hard with someth. coarse or rough (par. a coarse, stiff brush):—vi. To be laborious and penurious†. H., *scrubb'ing*, p.; *scrubbed*, pp., a. (v. a.) 89.

Scrubb'y†, -e, a. Small and mean; vile, worthless; stunted in growth. H., *scrubb'iness*†, s.; &c. 91. [of the neck; also scarf.

Scruff§, skrŭf, s. The loose skin on the back

Scrupie, skrōō'-pl, s. 18, 45. Prim., someth. small that impedes; h., doubt; hesitation from difflc. of determin.; backwardness or reluc. to decide or act (in ea. com. in the pl.); a small weight (= 20 grains); h. prover., any small quan.; the 1-1660th of an hour (anc. Eas. chron.).

Scru'ple, vt. To doubt†:—vi. To doubt; to hesitate to decide or act. H., *scru'pling*, p.; *scru'pled*, -pld, pp.; *scru'pler*, s. 89.

Scru'pulist†, -pū-lĭst, vt. 60. To perplex with scruples of conscience. H., &c. 89.

Scru'pulous, -lŭs, a. Nicely doubtful; cautious in decision or action from a fear of offence or of doing wrong; given to objections, captious; nice, exact; careful; conscientious. H., *scru'pulously*, 49, ad.; *scru'pulousness*, *scrupulosity*†, -lŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Scrutable, skrōō'-tăbl, a. 18, 45. Discoverable by inquiry or critical exam.; penetrable to human research or reason. H., *scru'tably**, ad.; &c. 91.

Scrutation†*, -tā'-shŭn, s. Search; scrutiny.

Scruta'tor*, -tŏr, s. 25. One who scrutinises; a close exam. or inquirer. (L.) [votes polled).

Scrutineer, -tĭn-ēr', s. An examiner (par. of

Scrutinise, skrōō'-tĭn-īz, vt. 18, 60. To search or exam. closely or crit.; to investigate. H., *scru'tinising*, p., a.; *scru'tinised*, pp.; *scru'tiniser*, s. (v. l.) 89. [cuptions.

Scru'tinous*, -tŭs, a. Full of inquiries; critical;

Scrutiny, scrōō'-tĭn-e, -te-ne—S., Wa., s. 18, 43. Close search or inquiry; careful investig.; crit. examination; appr., a voting ticket or billet (can. l.); an exam. of votes polled at an elec. by a committee or scrutineers (legis.); an exam. of catechumens prior to their baptism at Easter (prim. church).

Scru'tiny†, vt. To scrutinise. [An exorcist.

Scrutoir, skrōō-twŏr', s. = *scrutoire*. 26, 99.

Scrouge§, skrōōze, vt. To crowd; to squeeze.

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Scud, skŭd, s. Loose thin clouds driven along swiftly by the wind; also a scudding. (naut.)

Scud, vt. To pass over quickly or precip.* (ellip.):—vi. To be driven or to flee precipitately; to run directly bef. the wind in a gale (naut.). H., *scudd'ing*, p., s.; *scudd'ed*, pp. 89.

Scuddle§, skŭd'l, vi. 45. To scud or run awkwardly. [ver coin = ab. 4s. (Italy.)

Scudo, skōō'-do; s. (pl., *scu'di*, -de.) 99. A silver coin = ab. 4s. (Italy.)

Scuffle, skŭf'l, s. 45. A contention or struggle bet. two persons, with close embrace, for mastery; h., any confused contest or tumultuous broil; a fight.

Scuff'le, vi. To strive or struggle with close embrace (as two men or boys); to fight confusedly or tumultuously. H., *scuff'ling*, p.; *scuff'led*, pp.; *scuff'ler*, s. 89.

Sculk, s., vi. See *Skulk*.

Scull, skŭl, s. A cock-boat; an oar so short that one man can convey. work a pair; (more us.) an oar placed over the stern of a boat, and worked from side to side, with the blade always in the water; the skull* ; a shoal of fishes (prov.).

Scull, vt. To impel (a boat) with a s. or sculls:—vi. To work a scull. H., *scull'ing*, p., s.; *sculled*, pp.; *scull'er* (a cock-boat*; also one who), s. 89.

Scullery, skŭl'-ŭr-e, s. The place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept.

Scull'ion, -yŭn, s. 45. A servant that does the drudgery of a kitchen. H., *scull'ionly*† (res. a s.; low, mean, base), a. 90-1.

Sculp†, skŭlp, vt., vi. To carve or engrave.

Sculp'tile, tīl, s. 45. Formed by carving.

Sculp'tor, -tŏr, -tūr—K., S., Wa., s. 25. One whose occup. or profes. is sculpture.

Sculpt'ural, -tūre-ăl (v. s.), a. Pert. to sculpture, or to engraving.

Sculpture, skŭlpt'-ūre, skŭlp'-tūre, -chūre—S., Wa., s. 36, 18. The art of forming repr. of visible objects out of solid subs., by means of the chisel or graver (pop. restric. to those in stone); any object prod. by the genius of the sculptor; sculptures collec.; carved work in stone; the art of engraving*.

Sculpt'ure, vt. To carve or cut with the chisel or graver; to form, as a piece of sculpture:—vi. To work as a sculptor. H., *sculpt'ūring*, p.; *sculpt'ured*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Scum, skŭm, s. Extraneous matter or impurities wh. rise to the surf. of liquors (par. in boiling or fermen.); fig., the refuse or recrement; any thing or portion that is vile or worthless.

Scum, vt. To skim. H., *scumm'ing*, p.; *scumm'er** (a skimmer; a mess, a difficulty§), s.; &c. 89.

Scum'ber, -bĕr, -ĕr†, s. The dung of a fox.

Scumble, skŭm'bl, vt. 45. To apply opaque or semi-o. colours very thinly over other c., to modify the effect. (pa.) H., *scumb'ling*, p., s. (act; also colours thus app.); &c. 89.

Scupper, skŭp'-ĕr, s. Den. holes in a ship's deck or side (= *skupp'ers* or *skupp'er-holes*) to carry off the rain, or water shipped.—A *scupp'er-nail* is a n. with a very broad head, used on shipboard.

Scurf, skŭrf, s. The mealy crust or flaky matter wh. is formed on or thrown off by the skin, par. on parts cov. with hair; foul matter; any thing loosely adherent.

Scurf'y, -e, s. Hav. scurf, or cov. with it, or res. it. H., *scurf'iness*, s. 91.

Scurrilous, skŭr'-rĭl-ŭs, a. = *scur'rile**, -rĭl. 26, 45. Using the lang. of a buffoon or vulgar jester (as a person) or res. it (as speech or wr.); low, mean; foul-mouthed; grossly opprobrious; obscenely jocular. H., *scurr'rilously*, 49, ad.; *scurr'rilousness*, *scurril'ity*, -ĭt-e (state; also lang. uttered), s. 91.

Scurvy, skŭr'-ve, a. Scurfy*; scabby*; affec. with scurvy†; vile, sorry, worthless, contemptible†. H., *scurr'vily*†, ad.; *scurr'viness*, s. 91.

Scurvy, s. A disease of debility par. occas. by unwholesome food, want of exercise, and exposure to cold and moisture. H., *scurr'vygrass*, &c., s. 90.

Scut, skŭt, s. The tail of a hare or other animal whose t. is short.

Scutage†, skū'-tăje, s. 18, 45. Escuage.

Scut'tate, -tāte, s. Shaped like an anc. round buckler (bot.); hav. the surf. protec. by large scales (zool.).

Scutch, skŭtch, vt. To dress flax with a *'scutching'* or swingling knife; to beat or whip slightly† (prov.).

Scutcheon, skŭtch'-ŭn, s. The orn. bit of brass plate round a key-hole; an escutcheon§.

Scute, skūte, s. 18. A small shield*; the iron heel of a boot or shoe (prov.).

Scutel, skū'-tĕl, s. = *scutel'la*, L. The orbicular concave fructification of cert. lichens; also a scutellum. (bot.)

Scut'tellated, -lāte-ĕd, a. Formed like a pan; div. into small concave surfaces. (bot.)

Scutellum, -tĕl'-ŭm, s. The smaller and lower cotyledon on the outside of the embryo of wheat. (bot.) [or shield.

Scut'iform, -form, a. 26. Shaped like a buckler

Scuttle, skŭt'l, s. 45. A broad shallow basket; a sort of orn. metal pail or box for holding coal (= *coal-scutt'le*); (from other roots) a small hatchway or opening in a deck or a larger h.; a square hole in a roof, with a lid; a quick pace, a short run†; &c. (v. v.) H., *scutt'le-butt* or *s.-cask* (a cask of water with a large sq. hole in it, placed for use on shipboard), *scutt'le-fish*§ (cuttle-fish), &c., s. 90.

Scuttle, vt. To cut large holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (a ship) for any purp.; to sink by scuttling:—vi. To run with affected precip.§; to scuddle§. H., *scutt'ling*, p.; *scutt'led*, pp., a. 89. [(L.)

Scutum, skū'-tŭm, s. 18. A shield or buckler.

Scyphus, sī'-fŭs, s. 28, 49. Lit., a cup; appr., the cup of a narcissus, also a cert. cup-like dilation of the thallus in lichens. (bot.) [L.]

Scythe, sīthe, s. 38. An instr. with a large curved blade fitted at right angles to a long pole, used in mowing. H., *scyth'ed*, -ĕd (sithd—We.; armed with), a.; *scythe'man* (a mower), s.; &c. 90. [scythes. H., &c. 89.

Scythe†, vt. To cut or to arm with a s. or

Scythian, sĭth'-e-ăn, -yăn†—K., a. 45. Of or bel. to *Scyth'ia*(-e-ă):—s. A native of Scythia.

Se-, se, pfx. Off, apart, away; from; without. (L.) 69.

Sea, sē, s. Pop., the ocean, the water as opp. to the land; appr., a vast collec. of water, forming part of the great ocean, and nearly enclosed by land (as the Medit., Baltic, Black Sea, &c.—geog.); a wave, a billow (naut.); swell, dirse. of the waves (do.); fig. and

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prover., any large quan. of water or other liq.; any thing or state rough, uncertain, or tempestuous; a large basin or cistern (scrip.). H., *sea* (of or rel. to the sea, or conn. with it; marine; &c.), a., pfx.; *sea'-like*, a.; &c. (v. l.) 90.—The *high seas* = the open sea, the com. highway of nations. Of the comp., many are self-expl. or †, and others are prov.; whilst the use of sev. is now ch. confined to poetry.—*sēa'-bathed* (b. or washed in or by the sea), *sea'-bēat* or *sea'-beaten*, *sea'-bōard*†, *sea'-bōrd**, or *sea'-bŏr-dĕring** (bor. on the sea or ocean), *sea'-born* 26 (b. of the a.; b. at a.†), *sea'-bound* (bounded by), *sea'-built*, -bĭlt (b. for or by the), *sea'-circled**, *sea'-encircled*, or *sea'-encompassed* (-kŭm-păst), *sea'-girt*, -g'ĕrt, 26 (surr. by—poet.), *sea'-green* (v. s.), *sea'-nursed*, -nûrst (poet.), *sea'-resembling*, -zĕm-, *sea'-roving*, *sea'-sick* (sick of the*; affec. with sea-sickness), *sea'-surrounded**, *sea'-tŏrn*, *sea'-tossed*, -tŏst, *sea'-walled*, -wâwld (surr. or defen. by), *sea'-wŏrn*, &c., a.; *sēa'-bōard*† (tow. the sea—naut.), &c., ad.; *sēa-anem'one*, -o-ne (a highly organised polype of the genus 'actinia'), *sea'-ŏpe*† (sea-otter), *sea'-bank*, -băngk (sea-shore; also an artif. b. or mole), *sea'-bar* (the sea-swallow), *sea'-bat*† (a var. of flying-fish), *sea'-bāthing*, *sea'-bear*, -bâre (the white or polar-b.; also the ursine seal), *sea'-bēard* (a marine plant), *sea'-bēast** (a sea-monster—M.), *sea'-bōat* (app., with some qualif. *a.*, to a vessel with resp. to her behav. in bad weather—naut.), *sea'-bōard* (the sea-shore, the coast—naut.), *sea'-boy* or *sea'boy* (a b. empl. on shipboard), *sea'-brēach* (a b. made by the), *sea'-brēam*, *sea'-brēeze* (a b. blowing from the), *sea'-cabbāge* (app. to sev. spe.), *sea'-calf*†, -kâhf (-kâf'—Wa.; the seal), *sea'-cap*† (worn at; also a plant), *sea'-cap'tāin*† (the c. of a ship or vea.), *sea'-card*† (the compass c. and needle), *sea'-carp*, *sea'-change*† (a c. wrought by), *sea'-chart*†, -kârt (-kârt'—Wa.; a chart or marine map), *sea'-cōal* (sea-borne c.; mineral c.), *sea'-cōast* (-kōst'—Wa.; the sea-shore, land or country imm. adjac. to the sea or c.), *sea'-cob* (the sea-gull), *sea-cole's'wort*, -wûrt (sea-cabbage), *sea'-compass*†, -kŭm- (-kŭm'—Wa.; the mariner's c.), *sea'-coot*, *sea-cor'morant* (the sea-crow), *sea'-cow*†, 23 (-kow'—Wa.; the manatee, a cert. herbiv. cetaceous mammal; also somet. app. to the walrus or sea-horse), *sea'-crōw* (the pewit-gull), *sea'-devil*†, dĕv'l (a spe. of ray, also the frog-fish—naut.), *sea'-dog*† (-dŏg'—Wa.; the seal; also the dog-fish), *sea'-dragon** (the viver; also a fab. marine monster), *sea'-eagle* (the white-tailed or cinereous e.), *sea'-ēar* (a cert. mollusk or shell), *sea'-ēel*† (the conger), *sea'-egg*† (a sea-urchin denuded of spines), *sēa-el'ephant*† (the elephant-seal, a gigan. var., with a proboscis), *sea'-fennel* (-fĕn'—Wa.; samphire), *sea'-fight*† (-fīt'—Wa.; a battle at sea; a naval action), *sea'-fish* (opp. to 'fresh-water' f.), *sea'-fowl*, 28 (-fowl'—Wa.; a marine f. or bird), *sea'-fox*† (the fox-shark), *sea'-gage* (depth to wh. a ves. sinks in the water), *sea'-garland* (a plant), *sea'-girdles* (do.), *sea'-god* (a marine deity), *sea'-gown**, 23 (a mariner's short-sleeved upper garment), *sea'-grass*, *sea'-green* (the colour of sea-water; also a plant), *sea'-gull*† (-gŭl'—Wa.), *sēa-gud'geon* (the blank goby or rock-fish), *sea'-hāre* (a cert. gastropodous mollusk), *sea-hedge'hog* (the sea-urchin), *sea'-hen* (the lesser guillemot), *sea'-hog*† (-hŏg'—Wa.; the porpoise), *sea'-holly* (-hŏl'—Wa.), *sea'-hōlm* (an uninhab. islet*; the sea-holly), *sea'-horse*† (-hors'—Wa.; the walrus'; the hippopotamus; also a spe. of pipe-fish), *sea'-kale* (app. to sev. plants of the cabbage tribe), *sea'-lark* (a kind of sandpiper; also the ringed dotterel or plover), *sea'-legs*† (s. pl.; ability to walk on a ship's deck in rough weather—naut.), *sea'-lĭmon*† (a cert. naked mollusk), *sea'-leopard*†, -lĕp- (a spotted var. of seal), *sea'-letter* (a paper from the custom-house, car. by ships on for. voyages, cont. a gen. invoice of the cargo, destination, &c.—comm.), *sea'-lĭon*, -ŭn (the pop. name of sev. var. of large earless seals with manes), *sea'-maid** (the mermaid; also a sea-nymph), *sea'-mâll* (sea-mew), *sea'-man** (a merman; v. i.), *sea'-marge** (the sea-shore), *sea'-mark* (a beacon), *sea'-mew*, -mū (-mū'—Wa.; the gull—poet.), *sea'-monster* (-mŏn'—Wa.; any huge marine animal), *sea'-moss** (coral), *sea'-mouse* (a cert. marine anelid of the genus 'aphrodita'), *sea'-mule** (a gull), *sea'-nāvelwort*, *sea'-needle*† (the garfish), *sea'-nettle*† (app. to sev. var. of stinging medusæ or jelly-fish), *sea'-nymph* (-nĭmf—Wa.; myth.), *sea'-onion*, -ŭn-yŭn (-ŭn'—Wa.; squill), *sea'-ooze* (-ōōz'—Wa.; soft mud), *sea'-otter* (of the No. Pacific), *sea'-owl*† (lump-fish), *sea'-pad* (star-fish), *sea'-pānther*† (a kind of lamprey), *sēa-pheasant*†, -fĕz'- (ĕz'—We.; the pin-tail duck), *sea'-pie* (a sea-fowl, the oyster-catcher; paste and meat boiled tog.—naut.), *sea'-piece*, -pēse (a picture or repr. of a scene at sea), *sea'-pike* (the garfish), *sea'-plant* (a p. that grows in salt water), *sea'-poor**, *sea'-rīsk* (hazard at sea), *sea'-robber*† (a pirate), *sea'-rocket* (a crucif. plant), *sea'-room* (open sea, dist. from rocks or shoals—naut.), *sea'-rōver**† (a pirate or a p. vessel), *sea'-ruff* (a fish), *sea'-scorpion*† (a cert. vorac. fish), *sea'-serpent* (-sĕr'—Wa.; a fab. huge serpent-like animal), *sea'-service* (naval s.), *sea'-shark* (-shârk'—Wa.; the shark*; also a pirate†), *sea'-shell* (-shĕl'—Wa.; a marine s.), *sea'-shōre* (-shōre'—Wa.), *sea'-sickness* (nausea and retching occ. by the motion of a ship), *sea'-side* (-sīde'—Wa.; sea-coast; land or country adjac. to the sea), *sea'-star* (the star-fish), *sea'-surgeon*† (a naval s.), *sea'-swallow*, -swŏl-o (the com. tern; also the stormy petrel—prov.), *sea'-term* (a naut. word or t.), *sea'-thief**, *sea'-tōad*† (a cert. ugly fish), *sea'-travelling*† (voyaging), *sea'-unicorn* (the narwhal), *sea'-urchin* (the pop. name of dif. spe. of echinus, hav. the shell set with spines), *sea'-water*, *sea'-weed* (marine algæ), *sea'-withwind** (bind-weed), *sea'-wolf*†, -wōōlf (a cert. large f., because of its vorac.; also the elephant seal), *sea'-wormwood*, &c., &c., s. (v. l.) 92-3.

*Sea'-farer**, -fāre-ĕr, s. A mariner.

Sea'-faring, -ing, a. = (more us.) *sea'fāring*. Following a sea-life; eng. as a seaman; customarily empl. in navigation.

Sea'-man, s. = (more us.) *sea'men*. 25. A

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sailor, a mariner; distinc., a man brought up to the sea, and effic. in the duties of sea-life; also one skilled in navigation. H., *sea'man-like*, a.; *sea'manship* (art or skill of a good seaman; art of navig. a ship or ves.), s. 90.

Sea'-port, -pōrt, s. (more us.) *sea'pōrt*. A harbour on or near the sea, or a city or town situate on such a harbour.

Sea'-worthy, -wŭr-thē, a. = *sea'worthy*. 17, 23. Fit for sea (as a ship). H., *sea'-worthiness*, s. 91.

Seal, sēle, s. The sea-calf or 'phoca,' a marine carnivr. mammiferous quadr., of num. spe., much prized for its skin and oil.

Seal, s. An engraved stamp for impressing the wax that closes a letter, or that is attached to the sig. of a deed or other docum.; also the wax so impressed, or any thing in lieu of it; h. fig., any act of confirmation; any thing that confirms, ratifies, or assures; that wh. effec. shuts or makes fast (scrip.).

Seal, vt. To fasten with or as with a seal (colloq. app. to both wafer and wax); to set or affix a seal to (as a deed); fig., to confirm, to ratify; to shut or close (oft. with *up*); to make fast; to mark or authenticate with a stamp; to imprint on the mind (scrip.); to enclose, conceal, restrain (do.); to fix a piece of wood or metal in a wall for staples, hinges, &c. (arch.):—vi. To fix a seal or seals*. H., *seal'ing*, p.; *sealed*, pp., a.; *seal'er* (appr., a cert. officer in chancery; one who exam. weights and meas.—N. Eng.), s.; *seal'ăble*†, a.; *seal'ing* (act, &c.; v. i.), s. 89. H., also—*seal'ing-wax*, s.

Seal'ing, -ing, s. Act of taking seals, or the pursuit of them. H., *seal'ing-voyage*, &c., s. 90.

Seam, sēme, s. A suture or juncture (par. of two edges of cloth by the needle); one of the joints or spaces bet. the edges of planks (par. those of a ship's side or deck wh. are secured by 'calking'—nav. arch.); a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal, &c. (mi.); a thin layer that sep. thicker strata (geol.); a long cicatrix or scar†; (from other r.) a measure or quan. (= 8 bushels of corn; 120 *lb.* of glass); hog's-lard, grease* (prov.). H., *seam'less*, *seam'y*† (hav. a s.; full of seams; v. i.), a.; *seam'-rent* (tear or sep. of), s. 90.

Seam, vt. To join by a seam; to form a seam or suture in; to inseam or scar. H., *seam'ing*, p.; *seamed*, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Sea'man, *sea'pōrt*, s.; &c. (v. su.)

Seamster†, *sēm'*—Wa., *sēme'*—K., S., We., *sēam'-stress**; *sēam'stressy*†; s. See *Sempstress*, &c.

Seam'y†, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *seam'iness*†, s. 91.

Séance, sā'-ănse, s. 99. Sitting, session (as of some pub. body). [Fr.]

Sear, sēre, a. Dry; withered; no longer green. H., *sear'-wood**, s.; &c. 91.

Sear, vt. To dry; to burn to dryness and hardness at the surf.; to cauterise; to cause to wither or dry up; fig., to render callous or insensible. H., *sēar'ing*, p., s.†; *seared*, pp., a.; *sear'er*†, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.—To *sear up* = to close by s. or cauterising.

Seared, sēcrd, a. 64-5. (v. v.) H., *sear'edness*, -ĕd-ness, s. 91. [dressing; a plaster.

*Sear'-cloth**, -klŏth, s. = *sear'cloth**. 17. A

*Searce**, sērse, s. 28. A sieve:—vt. To sift or bolt†.

Search, sērch, s. 29. A seeking or looking (as for someth. lost or desired, or of wh. the place is unknown); a seeking or endeav. to obt. (as 'in search *of* wisdom'); pursuit for finding; inquiry; quest; examination. H., *search'less*, a.; &c. 90.—A *search'-warrant* is a w. granted by a 'jus. of the peace', auth. the search of places named therein for stolen goods, &c. (leg.).

Search, vt. To look through or over for the purp. of finding; to make exam. by inspection; to explore; to look through; to seek the knowl. of by feeling (as with an instr.); to probe (do.); to inquire; to seek; to pry into; to try, to put to the test (scrip.):—vi. To make a search; to make inquiry; to seek or look for. H., *searching* (sērch'-), p., a.; *searched*, pp., a.†; *search'er* (appr., an examiner; an instr.; in var. appl.), s.; *search'ăble*, a.; *search'ing**† (exam., severe inquisition—scrip.), s. (v. i.) 89.—To *search out* = to find by seeking. [*sees*, s. 91.

Search'able, -ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *search'ăble-ness*.

Search'ing, -ing, a. Penetrating; severe; trying; close. (v. v.) H., *search'ingly*, 43, ad.; *search'ingness*, s. 91.

Season, sē'zn *or* sēz'n, sēz'-ĭn*—K., s. 35; 17, 45. Fit, suitable, or conven. time; us. or appointed time; any time or par. time (as disting. from others); a time of some continuance, but not long; one of the four quarters of the year (spring, summer, autumn, winter); seasoning, relish. H., *sea'sonless* (without succes. of the s.), a. 90. —*In season* = in good time; sufficiently early:—*out of season* = too late; bey. the proper time.

Sea'son (v. s.), vt. To fit for use by time or habit; to mature; to prepare for use (as by drying, exposure, hardening, &c.); to inure; to render palatable, to give a higher relish to by the add. of someth. else; fig., to give a mental zest to; to temper, to qualify by admixture; to imbue; to tinge or taint:—vi. To become mature or seasoned; to grow fit for its proper use or purp.; to savour†. H., *sea'soning* (sē'zn-), p.; *sea'soned*, -end, pp., a.; *sea'soner*† (he or that), s.; *sea'soning* (any thing added to impart relish, or to enhance the pleas. of enjoym.), s. (v. i.) 89.

Sea'sonable, -ăbl (v. s.) a. 45. Opportune; hap. or done in due season, or at the proper time; timely. H., *sea'sonably*, 45, ad.; *sea'sonăbleness*, s. (v. v.) 91. [sance.

Sea'sonage†, -ăje (v. su.), s. 45. Seasoning;

Sea'sonal, -ăl (v. su.), a. Pert. to the seasons.

Seat, sēte, s. Any thing on wh. one sits (as a chair, bench, &c.); the place of sitting; a chair of state, tribunal, post of auth.; situation, site; a place or room to sit in (as in a church, thea., &c.); place where any thing is settled or est.; a mansion, residence, abode; the part on wh. one sits† (as of the person, a saddle, trousers, &c.); posture or situation on horseback (man.). H., *seat'less*, a. 90.

Seat, vt. To place in (i. e., on) a seat or seats; to cause to sit down; to place in a post of auth., in office, or a position of distinc.; to fix in any par. place or situation; to settle; to fix, to set firm; to assign a s. or seats to; to repair by making the seat new†:—vi. To rest, to lie down†. H., *seat'ing*, p.; *seat'ed*,

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pp., a.; *seat'ing* (stuff or mat. for seats; seats collec.†), s. 89. [(rushy), a. 90.

Seave, sēv, s. A rush. (prov.) H., *seav'y*

Seaward, sē'-wārd, -wŭrd†, a. 25. Directed tow. the sea:—ad. Tow. the sea.

Sebaceous, se-bā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Fatty; pert. to, cont., or secreting fat or fatty matter.

Sebacic, -bās'-ĭk, a. Pert. to or derived from fat or oil. H., *sebā''sic acid*, s. 91.

Sebate, sē'-bāt, s. A salt of sebacic acid.

Sebesten, se-bĕs'-tĕn, s. The Syrian plum-tree or its fruit.

Sebundee, sĕb-ŭn-dē', s. = *seb'undy*, -dē. An irreg. native soldier attached to the revenue and police service. (E. I.) [(med.). [L.]

Secale, se-kā'-le, s. 99. Rye; ergot of rye

Secant, sē'-kānt, a. Cutting; div. into two parts.

Se'cant, s. A line that cuts another; appr., a right line drawn from the centre of a circle to one extremity of an arc, and produced until it meets the tangent to the other extremity (trig.).

Secede, se-sēd', vi. To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or assoc.; to sep. one's self. H., *secēd'ing*, p., s.; *secēd'ed*, pp.; *secēd'er* (appr., a memb. of the Secession church—Scot.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Secern, se-sĕrn', vt. To secrete. (phys.) H., *secern'ing*, p., s.; *secerned'*, pp.; *secern'ment* (act or process), s. 89. [motes secretion.

Secern'ent, -ĕnt, a., s. That or that wh. pro-

Secess†, -sĕs', s. Retirem.; retreat.

Secession, se-sĕsh'-ŭn, s. 35. Act of seceding; withdrawal; departure.—*Secession church* = a num. body of Scotch Presb. who seced. from the Est. ch., about A. D. 1733.

Seclude, se-kl'ōōd', vt. 18. To separate (as from company or soc.); to keep apart; to exclude*. H., *seclūd'ing*, p.; *seclūd'ed*, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Seclu'ded, -ĕd, a. Retired; liv. in retirem.; &c. (v. v.) H., *seclūd'edly*, ad.; *seclūd'edness*, 91.

Seclusedness, se-kl'ōōs'-nĕs, s. 18. Secludedness.

Seclusion, -kl'ōō'-zhŭn, s. 18, 25. Act of sep. from soc. or comn.; state of being secluded or apart; retirem.; privacy; private or humble life. (v. v.)

Seclu'sive, -sĭv, a. 45. That secludes or sequesters; that keeps in privacy or retirement.

Second, sĕk'-ŭnd, a. 25. The next in order to the first (either in place or time); the ordinal of two; next in value, power, excel., relationship, or rank; inferior. H., *sec'ondly* (in the second place), ad. 91.

Sec'ond, s. He or that wh. is second (ellip.); a seconder†; appr., one who attends another in a duel or prize-fight; the 60th part of a minute, either of time or motion (ast.; chron.; geom.); the interval or dif. bet. any sound and the next nearest (mus.).

Sec'ond, vt. To follow in the next place; to back; to support or assist; to promote; to encourage; to support the mover of a ques. or resolution. H., *sec'onding*, p.; *sec'onded*, a.; *sec'onder*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [of a cousin.

Second-cousin, -kŭz'n, s. The son or daugh.

Sec'ond-hand, a. Not orig. or primary; not new; that has been used or worn (par. by another):—ad. At second-hand:—s. Possession received from the first possessor.

Sec'ond-rate, a., s. That or that wh. is second in power, size, rank, qual., or value.

Sec'ond-sight, -sīt, s. The assumed power (either ocular or ment.) of seeing things fut. or distant. (Sco. Hl.) H., *sec'ond-sighted* (hav. the power of), a. 90.

Secondary, sĕk'-ŭnd-ĕr-e, -ĕr-eț—K., s. 25. Succeeding to the first; coming after or inferior to the first; not primary; not of the first order or rate; deputed, delegated (as auth.); subordinate; acting in subordination. H., *sec'ondarily*, 42, ad.; *sec'ondariness*, s. 91.—*Sec'ondary circle* = a great c. of the sphere pass. through the poles of another g. c., perpend. to its plane (ast.):—*s. fever* = a f. that arises after a crisis or the declen. of another disease (med.):—*s. formation* = that wh. incl. the secon. rocks or strata (geol.):—*s. planet* (see *Planet*):—*s. quills* = q. grow. on the second bone of the wing (orn.):—*s. rocks* or *s. strata* = stratified r., disting. by cert. charac., lying *above* the 'primary' and *below* the 'tertiary' rocks (geol.).

Sec'ondary, s. He or that wh. is secondary (in var. appl.; v. a.); a delegate, a deputy; &c. [(mus.)

Secondo, se-kŏn'-do, s. 99. The second part.

Secrecy, sē'-kre-se, -krĕs-e—K., s. 42. State of being secret; privacy; solitude, retirem.; forbearance of disclosure or discov.; fidelity to a secret; act or habit of keeping secrets. (v. i.)

Secret, sē'-krĕt, a. Lit., separate; h., removed or kept apart from the view or knowl. of all except those concerned; hidden; concealed; unrevealed; retired, secluded, private; affording privacy; not seen, not apparent; occult; known to God alone; keeping secrets*; faithful to secrets intrusted*; privy, obscene, not proper to be exposed or seen; covert, clandestine; reserved, taciturn†; obscure, unknown†; inward†; latent*. H., *sē'cretly*, 42, ad.; *sē'cretness*† (state; qual.), *sē'crecy* (&c. v. ss.), s. 91.

Sē'cret, s. Someth. studiously concealed; someth. unknown, or not yet discov.; privacy; secrecy. H., *sē'cretist*†, -ĭst (a dealer in secrets), s. 90.

Sē'cret†, vt. To keep private; to secrete.

Secretarial, sĕk-re-tā'r-e-ăl, -tē'-re-ăl—We., a. 45. Pert. to a secretary or his duties.

Secretary, sĕk'-re-tĕr-e, -tĕr-eț—K., s. 25. Orig., a confidant; at present, a person reg. empl. to write orders, letters, dispatches, &c., for another or others, also (when secon.) to prep. papers and reports, take 'minutes' of proceedings, regis. transactions, &c.; an officer or minister of state intrusted with the managem. of the affairs of a par. departm. of governm. (pol.). H., *sec'retaryship*, or *sec'retarialship**, s. 90.

Secrete, se-krēt', vt. To put aside, to hide, to conceal; to sep. or prod. from the blood in animals, or from the sap of veg. (phys.). H., *secrēt'ing*, p., s.†; *secrēt'ed*, pp., a.; *secretion*, -krē'-shŭn (act or process; also that wh. is a.), s. 89.

Secretitious, sĕk-re-tĭsh'-ŭs, se-kre—S., We., a. 26. Parted or formed by secretion; secreted.

Secretive, se-krē'-tĭv, a. 45. Tend. to or caus. secretion; prone to or inducing secrecy or concealment. H., *secre'tively*, ad.; *secre'tiveness* (also a phren. organ), s. 90.

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Secretory, se-krē'-tŭr-e—K., S., Wa., sē'—Ja., P., We., a. 26. Performing the office of secretion.

Sect, sĕkt, s. A body or number of persons who fol. some par. teacher, or who are united in some settled tenets or doctr. (par. in phil. or relig.); a denomination that dissents from an est. church; a cutting or scion†.

Sectarian, sĕk-tā'-e-ăn, sĕkt-ā'—We., a. 45. Pert. to or pec. to a sect or sects. (v. s.)

Sectar'rian, s. One of a sect*; appr., a dissenter or sectary. H., *sectār'ianism*, -ĭzm, or *sectarism** (dispos. to dissent; &c.), s. 90.

Sectar'rianize, -īze, vt. 60. To imbue with sectarian feeling. H., &c. 89.

Sectary, sĕkt'-ăr-e, -ăr-e-ĕ—K., sĕk'-tā-re—S., Wa., s. = *sect'arist**, -ĭst. One of a sect†; appr., one who dissents from an est. church; a dissenter or nonconformist.

Sectator†, sĕk-tā'-tŭr, s. 25. A follower; a disciple; a sectary.

Sectile, sĕkt'-īl, sĕk'-tĭl—S., s. 45. That may be cut or sliced with a knife (opp. to brittle or malleable—min.).

Section, sĕk'-shŭn, s. The act of cutting or of sep. by cutting; a part sep. from the rest; a distinct part or portion, a division or subdiv. (as of a book, chap., or other writing; or of a city, town, country, or people); the projection, plan, or repr. of any bull., object, or thing, sup. to be cut through vertically, so as to shew its interior or profile (arch.; mech.; ra. eng.; &c.); the line formed by the intersec. of two surfaces, also the surf. formed when a solid is cut by a plane (geom.); a tract of pub. land cont. 640 acres (U. S.). [tinct part. H., *sect'ionally*, ad. 91.

Sect'ional, -īl, a. Of or rel. to a section or dis-

Sector, sĕkt'-ŭr, sĕk'-tĭr—K., S., Wa., s. 25. Lit., that wh. cuts or divides; also, that wh. is sep. or cut off; appr., a math. instr. used in making diagrams, laying down plans, &c., and in finding the propor. bet. quan. of the same kind; an instr. for meas. zenith distances (ast.).—*Sect'or of a circle* = a part of a c. bounded by two radii and the intersec. arc (geom.):—*s. of a sphere* = the solid generated by the revol. of the s. of a c. about one of its radii (geom.).

Secular, sĕk'-ū-lŭr, s. 18, 25. Coming, done, or observed but once in an age or century†*; part. to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; worldly; temporal; not bound by monas. vows (Ro. Cath.). H., *sec'ularly*, 42, ad.; *sec'ularness*, *secularity*, -lăr'-ĭt-e, s. 91.—*Sec'ular equation* = the numerical expr. of the magn. and period of a sec. inequality (ast.):—*s. in'equality* = a deviation from the mean motion or mean orbit of a celes. body, wh. proc. so slowly as to become sensible only after the lapse of centuries (ast.):—*s. games* = g. celebr. once in 100 years (class. antiq.):—*s. poems* = those recited at the s. games:—*s. refrigeration* = the periodic cooling, and conseq. consolidation of the crust of the globe (geol.):—*s. year* = a jubilee kept once in a century.

Sec'ular, s. An ecclesiastic not bound by monas. vows; a lay-vocalist attached to a choir. (Ro. Cath.)

Sec'ularize, -īze, vt. 60. To make secular; to convert from spir. appropriation to com. use; to transfer the civil gov. of a bishopric, district, or country, to a laymen. H., *sec'ularizing*, p.; *sec'ularized*, pp., a. 89.

Secund, sē'-kŭnd, a. Unilateral. (bot.)

Secundation†, sĕk-ŭn-dā'-shŭn, s. Prosperity.

Secundine, sĕk'-ŭn-dīne, se-kŭn'—Br., s. 46. The second coat or sac of an ovule imm. below the 'primine' (bot.):—pl. The foetal membranes collec., the afterbirth (zool.).

Secure, se-kūre', a. 18. Prim., apart from care*; h., free from danger; that may resist assault or attack; guarded, protected; safe; free from fear or appreh. of danger; negligent of the means of defence; not distrustful, confident (fol. by *of*); sure, certain (do.); easy; not vigilant; incautious; careless. H., *secure'ly*, ad.; *secure'ness**, *secur'ity*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Secure', vt. To guard effectually; to protect; to make safe; to render certain; to put beyond hazard or misadventure; to assure; to make certain, to guarantee (as a debt or paym.); to seize and confine†; to hold or guard from escape†; to fasten (as a door). H., *secūr'ing*, p.; *secured'*, pp.; *secūr'er*, s.; *secure'ment*† (act; also cause of safety; security; v. su. et i.), s. 89. [shaped. (bot.)

Securiform, se-kūre'-e-form, a. 18, 36. Axe-

Security, se-kūre'-ĭt-e, -kŭ'-re-te—Wa., s. 18, 34. The state of being secure; safety; protection; confidence; that wh. protects or secures; any thing given, deposited, or done as a pledge, guarantee, or safeguard; surety; assurance; &c. (v. s.)

Sedan, se-dăn', s. A cov. chair or vehicle (orig. from *Sedan*') for car. one person, borne on poles held in the hands of two men.

Sedate, se-dāte', a. Calm, undisturbed, unimpassioned; (more us.) staid, sober, serious. H., *sedate'ly*, ad.; *sedate'ness*, s. 91.

Sedation†, -dā'-shŭn, s. Act of calming or composing.

Sedative, sĕd'-ă-tĭv, a. 45. Assuaging; composing; that allays or dimin. irritability or vital energy (med.).

Sed'ative, s. A med. or agent that lessens the force of the circulation or vital energy, and thus allays or dimin. irrit. and pain. (med.)

Sedent, sē'-dĕnt, a. Sitting; inactive; quiet.

Sedentary, sĕd'-ĕn-tăr-e, -ĕr-e†—K., se-dĕn'*—Bu., a. 26. Sitting; accustomed to sit much (as a person); passed for the most part in sitting (as life); req. a sitting posture (as an empl. or occup.); fig., inactive, motionless, sluggish. H., *sed'entarily*, 42, ad.; *sed'entariness*, s. 91.

Sed'entary, s. One of a tribe of spiders (= *sēdenta'ria*, s. pl., L.) that rest motionless in their web until called forth by their entangled prey. (entom.)

Sedge, sĕj, s. 45. A spe. of flag or very coarse grass, growing in swamps and on the banks of rivers; any coarse marsh-grass†. H., *sedged*, sĕjd (composed of), *sedg'y* (overgrown with), a.; &c. 91.

Sediment, sĕd'-e-mĕnt, s. The matter wh. subsides or settles at the bottom of a liquid; lees; dregs.

Sediment'ary, -ĕr-e, a. 25. Pert. to or cons. of sediment; formed by subsidence, deposited from a state of suspension in water (app. to cert. rocks—geol.).

Sedition, se-dĭsh'-ŭn, s. Any factious offence

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ag. the state wh. res. in charac., but wh. does not amount to high treason (leg.); factious tumult or commotion of less extent, or of a more local and limited char. than insurrection. [inciter of sedition*.

Sedi"tionary, -dr-e, a. Seditious*:—s. An

Seditious, se-dĭsh'-'ŭs, a. 36, 27. Pert. to or tainted with sedition; tend. or disposed to excite s.; guilty of s.; factious; turbulent; rebellious. H., *sedi"tiously*, 43, ad.; *sedi"tiousness*, s. 91.

Seduce, se-dūs', vt. 18, 28. To draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty (as by flattery, promises, bribes, decep., or persuas.); distinc., to present temptations and induce a surrender of chastity; to lead astray; to tempt, allure, deceive; to inveigle; to corrupt, to deprave. H., *sedu"cing* (-dūs'-), p., a.; *seduced*, dūst', pp., a.; *sedu"cer* (appr., one guilty of seduc. a female), s.; *sedu"cible*†, a.; *seduce'ment* (act or prac.; also means or arts empl.; allurements, attrac., &c., freq. in the pl.), *seduc'tion* (v. i.), s. 89.

Sedu'cing, -ing, a. Enticing; alluring; &c. (v. v.) H., *sedu"cingly*, ad. 91.

Seduction, se-dŭk'-shŭn, s. The act of seducing; appr., the act or crime of persuad. a female, by flattery, promises, or decep., to surren. her chastity (leg.; v. v.).

Seductive, -dŭkt'-ĭv, a. 45. Tend. to lead astray; enticing; alluring. H., *seduct'ively*, ad.; *seduct'iveness*, s. 91.

Sedulous, sĕd'-ū-lŭs, a. 18. Charac. by assiduity and diligence in appl. or pursuit; constant, steady, persevering; laborious; industrious; unremitted. H., *sed'ulously*, 43, ad.; *sed'ulousness*, *sedulity**, se-dū'-lĭt-e, s.

See, sē, int. Lo! look! [91.

See, s. Orig., the papal chair or authority at Rome†; (now) the seat of episcopal power gen.; a diocese; also the province of an archbishop.

See, vt. To perceive by the eye; to behold; to view; (h., all its num. deriv. and fig. appl.:—) to observe; to note or remark; to know; to discover, to descry; to perceive intellec., to have mental knowl. of; to understand; to be in the habit of seeing; to converse or have intercourse with (as 'the world'); to visit (as 'friends'); to attend, watch, or fol. (as a 'speaker' out of his argum.); to feel, suffer, experience (as 'death'); to enjoy, to have fruition of (as 'someth. looked for or desired'); to know, to learn; to have prac. knowl. of, to determ. experimentally (as a 'fact, qual., or prop.'); to perceive or know by faith, grace, or revelation (scrip.); to endure (do.); to beware (do.); &c.:—vi. To have the power of sight, or perception by the eye; to discern; to have intellec. sight; to understand; to look, exam., or inquire; to be attentive; to contrive†. H., *see'ing* (v. i.), p., a.; *saw*, sâw, prt.; *seen*, sēne, pp., a.† (v. i.); *se'er* (v. i.), s.; *see'ing* (act; also sight, vision), s. 89.—To *see to*† = to look well to; to attend.—*Let me see*†, *let us see*† are used to imply deliberation, or to introd. the consid. of a subject.

See'-saw†, -sâw, s. = *see'saw*†. 8. A vibratory motion (as of a board or pole balanced on its centre); a play of childhood, also a board adjus. for it; mut. play of partners at whist, so that each altern. wins the trick (cards). H., *see'-saw*† (in the manner of), a., ad.; (to) *see'-saw*†, vi.; &c. 89.

Seed, sēd, s. The reproduc. part of a flowering plant, resul. from impregnation, and cont. the embryo or rudim. of a fut. plant; (i. e.,) the ovulum in its perfect and finally organised state (bot.); the pec. secretion in animals by wh. impregn. is effec., or the ova vitalised (phys.; used only in the sing.); seeds collec. or in bulk (as a 'bushel of seed'); that from any thing springs (lit. or mor.; com. in the pl.); first principle; original; prin. of production; progeny, offspring; descendants; race, generation. H., *seed*, s., pfx.; *seed'-like*, a.; *seed'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—Among the comp. are—*seed'-bearing*, -bâre- (b. or prod. s.; seminiferous), a.; *seed'-bud* (germ of the s. or fruit), *seed'-cake* (a sweet c. cont. caraway or other arom. s.), *seed'-côat* (the aril.—bot.), *seed'-corn* (c. for seed—agr.), *seed'-down*, 23 (d. on s.), *seed'-fîeld* (a f. for rais. s.—agr.), *seed'-grâin* (g. for s.), *seed'-lac* (l. in a granulated form), *seed'-lêaf* (the primary l.—bot.), *seed'-lip* or *seed'-lop* (that in wh. a sower car. his s.—agr.), *seed'-lobe* (a cotyledon—bot.), *seed'-pearl* (-pĕrl'—Wa.; very small pearls), *seed'-plat* or *seed'-plot* (the p. in wh. seeds are sown to prod. plants for transplanting—hort.), *seed'-time* (season of sowing), *seed'-vessel* (v. cont. the s.; the pericarp—bot.), &c., s. 92-3.

Seed, vt. To sow*:—vi. To grow to maturity, so as to prod. seed; to shed the seed. H., *seed'ing*, p.; *seed'ed* (v. i.), pp., a.; *seed'er** (a sower), s.; *seed'ing* (act; time of), s. 89.

Seed'ed, -ĕd, a. Sown; bearing or cont. seed; &c. (v. v.)

Seed'ling, -lĭng, s. A young plant raised from seed (as disting. from one propag. by layers, buds, &c.—hort.).

Seed'ness†, -nĕs, s. Seed-time.

Seedsman, sēdz'-măn, s. 35, 25. One who deals in seeds; a sower*.

Seed'y, -e, a. Aboun. with seed; hav. a pec. flavour, as of seeds (said ch. of wines); run to seed; fig., worn out, shabby†§ (as apparel); poor and miserable looking†§ (as a person). H., *seed'ily**§, ad.; *seed'iness**§, s. 91.

Seeing, sē'-ĭng, p. (v. v.):—a. That sees, that has the power of sight (empl. only in comp.). [This word, when used indef., or without direct personal ref., as at the beg. of a clause or sentence, was formerly regar. as a *conj.* or *ad.*; but, in full construc., it is prop. and always a *p.* In such cases it is equiv. to 'it being so' or 'the fact being that or thus'; and is often conven., though not always gr. (!), rendered by 'since'.]

Seek†, sēke, s. An act of seeking.

Seek, vt. To go in search or quest of; to look or search for (somet. with *out* or *after*); to inquire for; to solicit; to endeavour to find or gain; to pursue with secret machinations*:—vi. To make search or inquiry; to make pursuit; to endeav., or to endeav. after; to use solicitations; to resort or have recourse (fol. by *to*—scrip.). H., *seek'ing*, p.; *sought*, sâwt, prt., pp., a. (only in comp.); *seek'er* (form., one of a cert. relig. sect†), s.; *seek'ing* (act of), s. 89.—*Seek*

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was form. used adverb. in the sense of 'at a loss'; 'under the neces. of searching', &c.†

Seek'-sorrow†, s. A self-tormentor.

Seel, sēle, s. Time, season (app. to crops.—prov.); act of seeling† (v. v.).

Seel, vt. To close (the eyes), to blindfold* (as a wild or haggard hawk in training—falc.); hs, to hoodwink† (lit. or fig.):—vi. To lean, to incline to one side†. H., *seeled*, pp., a.; *seel'ing** (act; motion of a ship in a storm—naut.), s.; &c. 89. [H., *seel'ily*†, ad. 91.

Seel'y†, -e, a. Lucky, fortunate; harmless; silly.

Seem, sēme, vt. To become or befit†:—vi. To appear; to make a show, to have semblance; to have the appearance of truth or fact; to be specious. H., *seem'ing*, p., a.; *seemed*, sēmd, pp.; *seem'er**, s.; *seem'ing*†* (appearance, semblance; fair appear.; opinion, liking†), s. (v. i.) 89.

Seem'ing, -ing, a. In appearance or semblance; specious. H., *seem'ingly*, 43, ad.; *seem'ingness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Seem'less†, -lis, a. Unseemly.

Seem'lihood†, -le-hēd, s. = *seem'lihoodt*, -hōōd. Seemliness; comely appearance.

Seem'ly, -le, a. Decent, becoming; fit, proper; suitable; decorous; comely. H., *seem'ly*, ad.; *seem'liness*, s. 91.

Seen†, sēne, a. Versed; skilled. (v. *See.*)

Seer, *seer or sēre*, s. One who foresees; a prophet. (for other senses, v. *See.*)

Seer'wood†, s. See *Searwood.*

Seethe, sēthe, vt. 38. To boil; to decoct or digest in hot liquor:—vi. To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot, or very hot. H., *seeth'ing*, p., a., s.†; *seethed*, sēthd, or *sod*†, part.; *seethed* or *sodd'en*, pp., a.*; *seeth'er* (a boiler*), s. 89.

Seg, sēg, s. A bullock (prov.); sedge†.

*Segar**, se-gär', s. See *Cigar.*

Segger, sēg'-ēr, s. A sagger. (pot.)

*Segh*ol*, sēg-ōl'—We., sēg'-hōl—K., s. A Heb. vowel-point equiv. to short e (ĕ). H., *segholate*, -o-lāte (marked with), s. 90.

Segment, sēg'-mēnt, s. A part cut off or divided; a part cut off from any fig. by a line or plane (geom.).—*Seg'ment of a circle* = so much of a c. as is cut off by a 'chord':—*s. of a sphere* = so much of a s. as is cut off by a 'plane'. (geom.). (anat.)

Segmen'dal, -moyd'-ăl, s. 22. Like a segment.

Segnipedal†, -nip'-e-dăl, a. Slow-footed.

Seg'nitude†, -ne-tūde, s. 18. = *seg'nity*†, -e. Sluggishness. [peat'—mus.). [It.]

Segno, sēne'-yo, s. 99. A mark (appr., a 're-

*Segregate**, sēg'-re-gāte, a. Set apart; separate; select.

Seg'regate, vt. To set apart; to sep. from others. H., *seg'regating*, p.; *seg'regated*, pp.; *segrega'tion*, 36, s. 89.

Seid, sāde, s. A scherif or emir. (Ar.)

Seidlitz, sīde'-litz, s. 99. Den. saline water of or from *Seidlitz*, Bohemia; also a cert. saline aperient powder.

Seigneurial, se-nūre'-e-ăl, sēne-ūre'—S., s. 18, 45. Manorial; vested with large powers; independent.

Seignior, sēne'-yūr, -yūr'—S., se-neōre'—K., s. 99, 45. (= *seigneur*, Fr.; *signore*, It.; *senhor*, Port.; *senor*, Sp.) A title of honour and a word of address in the so. of Eur. equiv. to the *Eng.* Lord, Sir, or Mr., the *Fr.* Monsieur, and the *Ger.* Herr. See *Signor*, &c. [or seigniory.

Seign'ior† (sēne'—S.), s. The lord of a manor

Seign'iorage, -āje, s. = *seign'orage.* 45. Toll on bullion coined, paid to the king; h., profit or toll gen.; authority, acknowledgm. of power†.

*Seigniorial**, -yōre'-e-ăl, a. 45. Seigneurial.

Seign'iorise†*, -yūr-īze, vt., vi. 60. To lord it over; to be or act as lord or chief. H., &c. 89.

Seign'iory, -yūr-e, -yo-re—We., s. A lordship; a manor; manorial power or auth.; the right of feudal superiority in real estate, or the territory over wh. it extends (ch. in Lo. Canada).

Seine, sēne, s. A large fishing-net. H., *sēin'er** (one of those who haul or work a seine), s. 90.

Seismometer, sīze-mōm'-e-tēr, s. 35. An instr. for meas. the force of shocks and concussions (par. of earthquakes).

Seity†, sē'-It-e, s. Someth. pec. to one's self.

Seise, sēze, vt. To fall or rush on and grasp, to take or lay hold on sud.; to gripe; to take poss. of (with or without right); to invade or come upon sud.; to take hold of; to take forcible poss. of by warrant or legal auth.; to make possessed; to put or to be in poss. (fol. by *of*—leg.); to fasten, to fix (par. two ends or parts of rope with a cord—naut.); to catch or snatch†; to apprehend, arrest, capture:—vi.(†) To fix the grasp or power on any thing; to fasten, to fix (with *on* or *upon*). H., *sēiz'ing*, p.; *seized*, sēzd, pp.; *seiz'er*, *seiz'or* (or *sēizor*'—leg.), s.; *sēiz'able* (that may be s.; liable to be s.), a.; *seiz'ing* (act or oper. of), *seiz'ure* (v. i.), s. 89.—To be *seized of* = to have poss. of (leg.).

Seiz'in, -in, s. = *seisin*, sēz'-in. Act of seizing*; thing possessed; possession either 'actual' (= *s. in deed*) or in 'law'. (com. l.)

Seisure, sē'-zh'ōōr, -zhūre—Wa., sēzh'-'ōōr—S., sēz'-ūre—We., -ūr§—K., s. 44, 18. The act of seizing; the thing taken or seized; the act of taking forcible poss.; act of t. by warrant; capture; state of being seized† (as with disease); a fit of paralysis†§; gripe, poss., catch; &c. (v. v.)

Sejant, sē'-jănt, a. Sitting. (her.)

Sejoin, se-joyn', vt. 22. To separate. (Sco.)

Sejugous, -j'ōō'-gūs, a. 18. Den. a pinnate leaf hav. six pair of leaflets. (bot.)

*Sejunc'tion**, s. Disjunction. [be disjoined.

Sejungible†*, -jūn'-jibl, a. 32, 45. That may

Sekoe, sē'-kōe, s. The part of a pagan temple in wh. the idols are placed.

*Selagraph**, sel'-ă-grăf, s. A sciagraph. [[Heb.]

Selah, sē'-lăh, s. Silence, or a pause in singing(†).

Sel'coutht, -kōōth, a. Rarely known; unusual.

*Sel'dom**§, -dūm, a. 17, 25. Rare; unfrequent. H., *sel'domness**§, s. 91.

Sel'dom, ad. Rarely; not often; infrequent.

Seldshown†, sēld'-shōne, -shōne'—K., a. Seldom exh. or shown.

Select, se-lēkt', a. Selected; nicely chosen; picked; choice. H., *select'ly*, ad.; *select'ness*, s. 91.

Select', vt. To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull. H., *select'ing*, p.; *select'ed*, pp., a.; *select'or*, s.; *selection*, -lēk'-shūn (act of; also things selected; a book cont. s. pieces), s. 89.

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Select'ed, -ĕd, a. Chosen &c. (v. v.). H., *select'edly*, ad.; *select'edness*, s. 91.

*Select'ion*ᵉ, -ĭv, s. 45. Selecting; tend. to select.

Select'man, -măn, s. 25. A town-officer elec. annually to manage its affairs, provide for the poor, &c.' (N. Eng.) [moon. (Gr.)

Selene, se-lē'-ne, sĕl-ē'-ne—S., s. 99. The

Seleniate, se-lē'-ne-āte, s. A salt of selenic acid.

Selenic, se-lēn'-ĭk, sĕl-ĕn'-ĭk—S., a. Pert. to or obt. from selenium; the epithet of a cert. acid (chem.).

Selenide, sĕl'-ĕn-īd, s. 58. A compound of silenium with a metal. [(min.)

Seleni'ferous, -lĭ'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Cont. selenium.

Selenious, se-lē'-ne-ŭs, sĕl-ē'—S., a. Dem. a cert. acid of selenium.

Selenite, sĕl'-ĕn-īte, s. A salt of selenious acid (chem.); crystallised sulphate of lime (min.).

Selenitic, -e-nĭt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to or res. selenite.

Selenium, se-lē'-ne-ŭm, -lēn'-yŭm†, sĕl-ē'-ne-ŭm—S., s. 45. A pec. elem. subs. or 'metalloid', hav. someth. of the appear. of lead, but brittle, of a dark reddish-brown colour, and chem. allied to sulphur.

Seleniuret, se-lēn'-ĭ-rĕt, sĕl-e-nĭ'-ĭ-rĕt—S., s. = *selen'uret*. 14, 18. A selenide (chem.); a cert. ore of selenium (min.).

Selenography, sĕl-e-nŏg'-rĭf-e, s. 43. A descr. of the moon. H., *sĕlenograph'ic* (-grĭf'-), or *sĕlenograph'ical* (pert. to), a.; *sĕlenographist* (one versed in), s. 90-1.

Self, sĕlf, a. Particular, very, same*; this above others*; one's own; &c.:—s. (pl., *selves*, sĕlvz.) One's own indiv. person; a par. person or thing as desig. by the context; pers. interest, selfishness. [Preceded in comp. by *my*, *thy*, *him*, *it*, &c., it forms so many recip. or reflex. pro., wh. appear in their alph. places; q. v.] H., *self'less*ᵉ (without regard to self), a.; *self'-ness*† (self-love; selfishness), s.; &c. 90-1.

Self-, pfx. One's self; itself; by, in, of, to, or with one's self or itself; &c. (v. su.) Its comp. are in gen. self-expl., and may be formed at will: as—*self-act'ing*, *s.-adjust'ing*, *self'-born*, 26, *s.-conceit'ed* (vain), *s.-condemned*, -dĕmd' (c. by one's own conscience or actions), *s.-con'fident* (freq. in an ill sense), *s.-constitu'ting*, *s.-creat'ed*, *s.-contradict'ory*, *s.-decēiv'ing*, *s.-def'ac'ive*, *s.-deny'ing*, *s.-dependent*, *s.-destroy'ing*, *s.-devot'ed* (self'—S.; devoted in person; also volun. d. in p.), *s.-doomed'*, *s.-dubbed'*‡§, *s.-ed'ucated*, *s.-elect'ed*, *s.-ev'ident* (e. without proof or reasoning; that commands imm. assent), *s.-exist'ent*, -ĕgz-, *s.-explan'atory* (that explains itself), *s.-glor'ious* (vain; boastful), *s.-inflict'ed*, *s.-interest'ed* (-ĭn'—K., We.; hav. pers. interest; marked or prompted by self-i.), *s.-invit'ed*, *s.-just'ified*, *self'-made*, *s.-moving*, -mōōv'-, *s.-opin'ioned*‡, -yŭnd, *s.-possessed*, -pŏz-zĕst' (fig., calm; collected), *s.-preserving*, -zĕrv'-, *s.-registering*, -rĕj'-, *s.-rel'ated*, *s.-rely'ing*, *s.-right'eous*, -yŭs (r. in one's own esteem), *s.'-same*† (the very same; identical), *s.-sat'isfied*, *s.-sat'isfying*, *s.-subdued'*, *s.-sufficient*, -fish'-ĕnt (a. confident; h. also, haughty, overbearing), *s.-sustained*, -tānd', *self'-taught*, -tăwt, *s.-tormenting*, *s.-willed*' (gov. by one's own will; h., uncomplying, obstinate), &c., &c., a.; *s.-abas'ment*, *s.-abhŏr'rence*, *s.-abuse*' (s. of one's own person or powers; onanism—med.), *s.-admira'tion*, *s.-affairs*ᵉ, -fārz' (s. pl.), *s.-aggrand'isement* (s. or exaltation of s.), *s.-annihila'tion* (s. by one's own act), *s.-applause*, -plĭz'z', *s.-ador'ing* (love of one's s.), *s.-conceit*, -sēt' (high opin. of one's s.; vanity), *s.-conceit'edness* (do.), *s.-condemna'tion*, *s.-con'fidence*, *s.-con'sciousness*, -sh'ŭs-, *s.-contradic'tion* (s. c. of itself; repugnancy of terms), *s.-conviction* (s. from one's own consciousness, knowl., or confes.), *s.-denial*, -sēt', or *s.-deception* (d. resp. one's s., proc. from one's own mistake), *s.-defence*', *s.-dehor'tion* (d. of or resp. one's s.), *s.-denial* (appr., forbearance to gratify one's appetites or desires), *s.-destruc'tion* (appr., volun. d.; suicide), *s.-determina'tion*, *s.-devot'ment*ᵉ, *s.-devotion*, *s.-enjoy'ment* (internal satisf. or pleasure), *s.-esteem*' (s. or high opin. of one's s.; also a cert. phren. organ), *s.-estima'tion*, *s.-evi'dence* (v. s.), *s.-exalta'tion*, -ĕgz-, *s.-exami'nation*, -ĕgz- (s. into one's own conduct or motives), *s.-exist'ence*, -ĕgz- (inherent e.; an attribute pec. to God), *s.-flatt'ery*, *s.-government*, *s.-gratifica'tion*, *self'-heal*, -hēle (the plant sanicle), *s.-hom'icide*ᵉ (suicide), *s.-idol'atry*, *s.-ig'norance*, *s.-impos'ture*, *s.-in'terest* (private i.; regard to s.), *s.-knowledge*, -nŏl'-ĕj (k. of one's own char., abilities, &c.), *s.-love*, -lŭv' (self'—K., We.; l. of one's own pers., interest, or happiness), *s.-mor'tion*, *s.-mur'der*† (suicide), *s.-mur'derer* (a suicide), *s.-possession*, -pŏz-zĕsh'-ŭn (fig., calmness, self-command), *self'-praise*, -prāze, *s.-preserva'tion*, -prĕz-ĕr-, *s.-reli'ance*, *s.-reproach*, -prōche', *s.-respect*', *s.-right'eousness* (v. s.), *s.-sack'er*† (one who s. only his own interest)‡ *s.-slaughter*, -slăw'-, *s.-sufficiency*, -fish'-ĕn-se (s high or undue opin. of one's own strength or worth; conceit; 'v. s.), *s.-torment'or*, *s.-ef'olence*, *s.-will*' (one's own w.; obstinacy; v. s.), *s.-wor'ship* (the idolising of one's s.), *s.-wrong*ᵉ, &c., &c., s. 88, 92-3.

Selfish, sĕlf'-ĭsh, a. Hav. regard to one's own interest ch. or solely; infl. by a view to self-advantage; void of regard to others; greedy‡. H., *self'ishly*, 43, ad.; *self'ishness*, s. 91.

*Selion*ᵉ, sēl'-yŭn, sē'-le-ŭn—S., s. 45. A ridge of land. (prov.) [also a throne.

Sell†, sĕl, s. (pl., *sills*†.) Self (Sco.); a saddle; *Sell*, vt. To transfer or hand over for a price or an equiv. in money (correlative to *buy*); to keep for sale‡; fig., to betray for a reward; to yield or give for a consideration; to part with:—vi. To have traffic; to prac. selling; to have sale‡; to be sold‡. H., *sell'ing*, p., a.; *sōld*, prt., pp.; *sell'er*, s. 89.

Sell'ander, -ăn-dĕr, s. A dry scab in a horse's hock or pastern. (far.) [*Sell'ser*, Germany.

Seltzer, sĕlt'-zĕr, a. Dem. mineral water from

Selvage, sĕl'-vāj, s. = *sel'vedge*, -vĕj. 45. The edge of cloth, formed in weaving, by complicating the threads; selvagee (naut.). H., *sel'vaged*, -vājd, or *sel'vidged* (hav. as s.), a. 90.

Selvagee, -va-jē', s. A kind of very flexible rope or ribbon formed of parallel yarns held tog. by external marline. (naut.)

Selves, s. pl. See *Self*.

Semaphore, sĕm'-a-fōre, s. 45. *Lit.*, a sign-

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bearer; appe., a telegraph (now us. restric. to the nearly obs. post-and-arm t.).

Semaphoric, -fŏr'-ĭk, a. 26. Cons. of or conveying signs; telegraphic. H., *semaphor'ically*, ad. 91.

Sematology, -tŏl'-o-je, s. The science or doctr. of lingual signs, incl. gr., logic, and rhetoric.

Semblable†, sĕm'-blăbl, a. 45. Like; similar. H., *sem'blably*†, ad. 91.

Sem'blance, -blănse, s. 28. Likeness; similitude; appearance, show, figure.

Sem'blant†, -blănt, a. Like; resembling:—s. Show; figure; resemblance.

Sem'blative†, -blă-tĭv, a. 45. Fit; resembling.

Semble†, sĕm'bl, vt. 45. To imitate; to make similar:—vi. To seem; to appear; to have likeness. H., &c. 89.

Semé, sĕm-ē', a. 99. Sown; strewed (as a 'field' or 'charge' with stars, crosses, &c.—her.). [Fr.]

Semeiology, se-mĭ-ŏl'-o-je, s. Symptomatology. H., *semeiological*, -lŏj' (pert. to), a.; &c. 90-1.

Semeiotic, se-mĭ-ŏt'-ĭk, a. Rel. to the signs or symp. of diseases. (v. s.)

Semeiot'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The departm. of med. wh. relates to symptoms. [[L.]

Semen, sē'-mĕn, s. Seed (appr., of animals).

Semester, se-mĕs'-tĕr, s. A term or period of six months. (Ger. univ.)

Semi-, sĕm'-e, pfx. (= *demi*—Fr.; *hemi*—Gr.) Half; half of; h. also (somet.), partial, partially, imperfectly, or in part. (L.) 88, 92-3. The comp. of *semi-* are gen. self-expl. Those that retain as their ch. accent that of the prin. word, are us. wr. with a hyphen; but prac. is far from being uniform on this point. Among them are—*simi-acid*, -ăs'-, *s.-acid'ified*, *s.-ampiex'icaul*, -e-kŏw'l (embr. the stem half round—bot.), *s.-anu'lar*, *Simi-ār'ian*, -e-ăn (v. s.), *s.-barbā'rian* (half-savage; only partially civilised), *s.-chaot'ic*, -kā-, *s.-christ'ianised*, -y'ăn-īzd, *s.-column'ar* (flat on one side and round on the other—bot.), *s.-compact'* (imperf. indurated—min.), *s.-crusta'ceous*, -sh'ŭs (zool.), *s.-crys'talline* (imperf. c.—chem., min.), *s.-cu'bical* (v. i.), *s.-cylin'dric* or *s.-cylin'drical*, *s.-deist'ical* (half-d.; bordering on deism), *s.-diaphan'eous*, -dĭ- (half or imperf. d.—min., &c.), *s.-fis'tular* (res. half a pipe—bot.), *semifloscū'lar* or *s.-flos'cular* (bot.), *semifloscū'lous* or *s.-flos'culous* (cons. of a single ligule, composed of ligulate florets—bot.), *s.-fu'sid* (imperf. f.), *s.-formed*, *-fūrmd'*, *s.-hōr'al* (half-hourly), *s.-in'durated*, *s.-lapid'ified*, *s.-lenti'cular* (half-convex, &c.), *sem'ilunar* or *sem'ilunary* (lū'—K., Wa., We.; half-moon shaped), *s.-metal'lic*, *s.-opague*, -pāke', or *s.-opa'cous* (s.-transp.), *s.-orbi'cular*, *s.-osseous*, -ŏsh'-ŭs, *s.-o'vate*, *s.-ossi'fied*, *s.-os'ygenated*, *s.-os'ygenized*, *s.-pā'gan*, *s.-pal'mate* or *s.-pal'mated* (zool.), *s.-pela'gian*, *s.-pelu'cid*, *s.-perspi'cuous*, *s.-primigenous*, -mĭj'- (of a nature bet. subs. of the prim. and secon. formations—geol.), *s.-proof*, *s.-sea'ge* (sēm'—S.), *s.-sol'id*, *s.-spheric*, -sfĕr'-, or *s.-spher'ical*, *s.-spheroi'al*, -royd'-, *s.-stri'ated* (nat. hist.), *s.-transpā'rent* (half or imperf. t.), *s.-verticillate*, -tĭs'- (bot.), *s.-vit'reous*, *s.-vit'rified*, *s.-vo'cal* (sēm'—S.; half or imperf. v.; also pert. to or res. a semivowel), &c., &c., a.; *semiap'ertūre*, *Simi-ār'ian* (one of a sect who denied the 'consubstantiality' of the son with the father, but admitted the simil. of subs.—eccl. hist.), *S.-ār'ianism*, -īzm (v. su.), *s.-bar'barism*, *sim'i-chōrus* (a short c., par. one by a few performers—mus.), *s.-circum'ference*, *s.-col'umn*, *s.-cru'sta'ceam*, -eh'ăn (zool.), *simi-diam'eter* or *semidiam'eter* (half the d.; the radius—geom.), *s.-diapa'son*, -zŏn, 26 (an imperf. octave, or one lessened by a semitone—mus.), *s.-diapen'te*† (an imperf. fifth—mus.), *s.-dilatesʳavon* (a defec. or false fourth—mus.), *s.-dī'tone* (a minor third—mus.), *sem'idouble*, -dŭbl (an office or feast celebr. with less solem. than the d. ones, but with more than the single o.—Ro. Cath.), *sem'iflō'rate*ᵖᵖ (a semifloscule), *sem'iflos'cule* or *s.-flos'cule* (a f. whose corolla cons. of a single ligule—bot.), *s.-met'al* (one of the brittle metals†—anc. chem.), *sem'inymph*, -nĭmf (a n. that undergoes only a slight change in passing to the perf. or 'imago' state—entom.), *s.-o'pal* (an inferior var. of o.), *s.-or'dinate* (a line parallel to one axis, bisected by the other, and reaching from side to side—con. sec.), *Semi'-pela'gian* (one of a sect who differed from the P., in main. the neces. of divine grace, but held that it might be obt. by an effort of human will), *S-pela'gianism*, -īzm (v. su.), *sem'i-proofᵉ*, *s.-quad'rate* or *s.-quar'tile* (a., s.—astr.), *s.-quintile*, -kwĭn'- (a., s.—astr.), *sem'i-scissile* (v. a.), *s.-sex'tile* (a., s.—astr.), *sem'i-sōlid*, *s.-ter'tianᵉ*, -eh'ăn (path.), *s.-tran'sept* (the half of a t.—arch.), *s.-transpā'rency* (v. a.), *s.-vitrifica'tion* (state; subs.), *sem'ivowel* or *sem'i-vowel* (an articulation wh., though not a v., can be pron. without the aid of any other letter; as *f*, *v*, *l*, *r*, or *s*.—gr.), &c., &c., s.—*Simi-cu'bical par'abola* = a curve wh. is the 'evolute' of the com. parabola (geom.). [For formatives, &c., omitted above, refer to the leading words in their us. alph. order.] See *Demi-*, *Hemi-*, *In-*, *Self-*, &c. (also below).

Semibreve, sĕm'-e-brēve, s. = *sem'ibrief*†, -brēf (-brĕf—Wa.); *sem'ibrief*†. Half a 'breve'; a mus. note (𝅝) = 2 minims or 4 crotchets. (It is the longest note used in mod. music, and the unit by wh. the others are meas.)

Sem'icircle, -sĕr'k'l, s. 45. A half-circle; one of the two equal parts into wh. a c. is div. by the diam. (geom.); the graphometer. H., *sem'icir'cular* (-sĕr'—Wa., We.), or *sem'icircled*ᵖ, -ld (-sĕr'—Wa.; hav. the form of a s.; half round), a.; &c. 90-2.

Sem'icolon (-kō'—Br., K., Wa.), s. The point or char. (;), used to mark a longer pause or greater distinc. of sense than a 'comma', but less than a 'colon' (par. to disting. a member of a sentence wh. is an inference from, or a qualif., explan., or illustr. of a former one.—gr.). [bath, or hip-bath.

*Semicupium*ᵐ, -kū'-pe-tĭm, s. 18, 45. A half

Seminal, sĕm'-ĭn-al, -e-nal—S., Wa., a. Of or bel. to seed; cont. in s. or the seed; radical; rudimental:—s. Seminal state†. H., *seminal'ity*ᵉ, -ĭt-e (nature of seed; power of being produced), s. 91.

Sem'inarise†, -ĭz-īze, vt. 90. To seminate.

Sem'inarist, -ĭst, s. A priest specially instruc. in Ro. tenets in a for. seminary.

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Seminary, sĕm'-in-ăr-e, -ĕr-e†—K., -e-nâr-e —S., Wa., a. Seminal†; of or rel. to a seminary†.

Sem'inary, s. Prim., a seed-plot†; place or orig. stock whence any thing is brought or obt.†; seminal state†; fig., origin, first or ch. cause*; causality*; source of propagation*; (h. its pres. meaning) a place of instruc. or education; a school, academy, college, &c.; a seminarist*.

Seminate, sĕm'-in-āte (v. su.), vt. To sow; to propagate by seed. H., *sem'inating*, p.; *sem'inated*, pp.; *semina'tion* (act; nat. dispersion of seed—bot.), s. 89. [seed).

Sem'ined†, -ind, a. Thickly covered (as with

Seminiferous, sĕm-in-if'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Seed-bearing; also conveying seed; spermatic.

*Seminif'ic**, -ik, a. = *semĭnif'ical**, -ăl. Forming or prod. seed. [seed or seminal parts.

Seminification, -e-kā'-shŭn, s. Propag. by

Semiol'ogy, *sēmĭol'ic*, &c. See *Semeiology*, &c.

Semiped, sĕm'-e-pĕd, s. A half foot. (pros.)

Semipedal, se-mip'-e-dăl—Ja., Wa., We., sĕm'-e-pē-dăl—K., -pĕd-ăl—S., -pē'—P., Wo., a. Cont. half a foot. (pros.)

Semiquaver, sĕm'-e-, s. A mus. note (𝅘𝅥𝅯) half the length of a quaver:—vt. To sound or sing in semiquavers.

Semitic, sŭm-ĭt'-ĭk, a. Shemitic.

Semitone, sĕm'-e-tōne, s. Half a tone, one of the lesser intervals of the mus. scale.

Semola, se-mō'-lă, s. Sēmoule; also wheaten flour mixed with refuse gluten, and granulated (= *Bullock's Semo'la*).

Semones, se-mō'-nēz, s. pl. Deities intermed. in rank bet. the 12 supreme gods and heroes. (clas. myth.) [L.]

Sēmoule, sā-mōōl', s. = *sēmolina*, -lē'-nă, It. 99. Paste in grains; also the large hard grains retained in the bolting-mach. after the fine flour has passed through. (Fr.)

Sempervirent, sĕm-pĕr-vīre'-ĕnt, a. Alway flourishing; evergreen. [oert. plant.

*Sem'pervive**, -vīve, s. = *sempervi'vum*, L. A

Sempiternal, -pe-tĕr'-năl, -tŏrn'-ăl—We., a. Eternal in futurity; hav. beginning, but no end; everlasting. [duration.

Sempiter'nity, -nĭt-e (v. a.), s. Endless

Sem'pre, -prā, a., ad. 99. Throughout. (mus.)

Sempster, sĕm'-stĕr, s. (*f.*, *semp'stress.*) 45. One who works with a needle; one whose occup. is to sew; a petty working tailor†. [stress.

Sempstress, sĕm'-trĕs-e, s. The bus. of a semp-

Senary, sēn'-ăr-e, sē'-năr-e—S., a. 25, 43. Of six; bel. to or cont. six.

Senate, sĕn'-āte, -ĕt‡—K., -āt*—Wa., s. 45. Lit., an assembly or council of elders; a body of the prin. inhab. of a city or state, inves. with a share in the governm.; appr., the delib. and legis. assembly of the people (anc. Rome); the higher branch or upper house of the national assembly or legislature (U. S., &c.); the gov. body of a university (Camb.); pop., any legis. or delib. body; an audience or sitting of a senate (L. sense); the senate-house (do.). H., *sen'ate-house* (in wh. a s. meets; place of pub. council*), s. 90.

Sen'ator, -ă-tŭr, s. 25. A member of a senate. H., *sen'atorship* (office, &c., of), s. 90.

Senatorial, -tōre'-e-ăl, a. = *senatōr'ian*†, -e-ăn. 45. Pert. to or becoming a senate or a senator; entitled to elect a senator (as a district—U. S.). H., *sĕnatōr'ially*, ad. 91.

Send, sĕnd, vt. In a gen. sense, to throw, cast, shoot, or thrust; to cause to be conveyed (as a letter or message); to despatch (as a messenger); to commission, auth., or direct to go and act; to grant or bestow (as rain); to inflict (as famine or pestilence); to propag., to diffuse (as music):—vi. To despatch a message, or an agent or messenger; to pitch (as a ship in the sea—naut.). H., *send'ing*, p.; *sĕnt*, prt., pp.; *send'er*, s. 89.—To *send away* = to dismiss; to cause to depart; to despatch:—to *send for* = to request or req. by message to come or be brought:—to *send forth* or *out* = to produce; to put or bring forth; to emit.

Sendal†, sĕn'-dăl, s. A thin silk or linen.

Sen'ega, -e-gă, s. = *sen'eka*, -kă. Rattlesnake-root, or an epithet of it.

Senescence, se-nĕs'-ănse, s. 28. The state of growing old; decay by time.

Seneschal, sĕn'-ĕsh-ăl, -ĕs-kăl—Bar., Bu., Sh., Wa., s. A steward, or high-steward. (Mid.

Sen'green, -grēne, s. The house-leek. [sgea.)

Senile, sē'-nīle, se-nīle'*—K., a. 45. Pert. to old age, or consequent on it; old; aged. H., *senility*, se-nĭl'-ĭt-e (old age), s. 91.

Senior, sēn'-yŭr, a. 45, 25. Elder or older; (more us.) older in office or rank; den. the fourth year of a colleg. course, or the third y. in a theol. seminary (U. S.). H., *seniority*, se-ne-ŏr'-ĭt-e (sēne-yŏr'—K., Wa.; elder-ship; priority of birth or office), *sēn'ioryt*, -yŭr-e (do.), s. 91.

Se'nior, s. One who is older than another; one who on account of longer time (as in office or rank) has superiority or precedence; an aged person; a senior student or collegian (U. S.). [Eastern plant.

Senna, sĕn'-ă, s. The purgative leaves of an

Sennight, sĕn'-ĭt, s. Lit., seven-nights; a week.

Senn'it, s. A flat plaited cord formed of rope-yarns. (naut.)

Senocular, se-nŏk'-ū-lăr, a. 18. Hav. six eyes.

Sensate, sĕnse'-āte, a. = *sens'ated**, -ĕd. Hav. sense or mental percep.; perceived or perceiving by the senses.

Sensation, sĕn-sā'-shŭn, s. An impression made upon the mind through the medium of the senses, or that on wh. 'perception' or 'consciousness' is consequent (ment. phil.); feeling awakened by external objects, or by some change in the internal cond. of the body; feeling awakened by immaterial objects, the passions, &c.; a state of excited interest or feeling (par. in an assembly or the pub. mind).

Sense, sĕnse, s. The power or faculty, or collec. faculties, by wh. animals perceive external objects by means of impres. made on cert. organs of the body; h. also, sensation, percep. by the senses; percep. by the intellect; appreh., discernm.; sensibility, suscep. of emotion; intellect, understanding; power or soundness of judgm.; strength of nat. reason; reason, rational meaning; opin., notion, judgm.; consciousness, conviction; moral percep.; meaning, import; feeling; life*:—pl., *sens'es*, -ĕz, or *five sens'es*, sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch or feeling. H., *sense'ful*† (reasonable; judic.), *sense'-*

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less, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. See *Common, Moral*, &c.

Sensed†, sĕnst, *pp.*, a. Perceived by the senses.

Sense'less, -lĕs, a. Void of sense or life; incap. of sensation, or of emotion or symp.; unfeeling; unreasonable; foolish, stupid†; acting without sense or judgm.†; wanting knowl., unconscious (* or poet.); wanting sensibility or quick perception. H., *sense'lessly*, 43, ad.; *sense'lessness*, s. 91.

Sensibility, -ə-bĭl'-ĭt-ə (v. a.), s. Susceptibility of sensation, or aptness for it; capacity or acuteness of percep. or emotion; delicacy of feeling (corpor. or ment.); actual feeling; delicacy, state or qual. of being easily acted on, affected, or moved (app. to both pers. and things, par. to instr.); susceptibility; sensitiveness; feelings, tenderness† (somet. colloq. in the pl.). [Other senses deducible from the *a.* are either † or *; v. i.]

Sensible, sĕnsə'-Ibl, sĕn'-sə-bl—S., Wa., a. 35, 45. Hav. sensation, or capable of exciting it; perceptible by the senses, or (fig.) by the mind; hav. perception (either by the mind or the senses, or mor.); hav. acute intellec. feeling; liable to being easily or strongly affected; sensitive; susceptible; delicate, moved or affec. by a very small weight, impulse, change, &c. (as a balance, a thermom., or other instr.); perceiv. so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied, persuaded; intelligent, discerning†; cont. good sense, rational, judicious† (as a remark, &c.). H., *sens'ibly*, 43, ad.; *sens'ibleness, sensibil'ity* (v. su.), s. 89. See *Horison*, &c.

Sens'ible†, s. Sensation; also whatever is sensible or perceptible. [sense.

Sensiferous, sĕn-sĭf'-ər-ŭs, a. Prod. or giv.

Sensific, -sĭf'-Ik, a. Prod. sensation.

Sensitive, sĕns'-ə-tĭv, -ĭt-Iv—K., a. 45. Hav. sense or feeling, alive to impressions from external objects; hav. quick and acute sensibility (either to exter. objects, or to impres. on the mind or feelings); tender, susceptible; that affects the senses; pert. to or dep. on the senses or sensation. H., *sens'itively*, 43, ad.; *sens'itiveness*, s. 91.—The *sens'itive plant* is a spe. of 'mimosa', whose leaves collapse and fold up when touched or irritated.

Sensorial, sĕn-sōr'-ə-ăl, -sō'-re—S., Wa., a. 34, 45. Of or bel. to the sensorium; sensory*.

Senso"rium, -ə-ŭm (v. s.), s. The seat of sense and percep. (com. sup. to be in the brain); the organ of sense. (L.)

Sensory, sĕns'-ər-ə, s. 25. Sensorial; reflex (as cert. nerves); (now more us.) den. those parts of the neural axis with wh. the sensory nerves are conn. (anat.; phys.).

Sens'ory, s. The sensorium.

Sensual, sĕn'-sh'ōō-ăl, -shū—Wa., sĕns'-ū-ăl—K., We., s. 35, 18. Pert. to the senses (as distinct from the mind or soul); affec. the senses, or der. from them; not intellec.; cons. in sense, or dep. on it; carnal, fleshly, not spir. or holy (theol.); devoted to the pleasures of the senses, given to the indulg. of the appetites (as a person); lewd; luxurious; voluptuous. H., *sen'sually*, 43, ad.; *sen'sualness, sensuality*, -ah'ōō-ăl'-ĭt-ə, s. 91.

Sen'sualize, -Iz, vt. 35, 60. To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratif.; to give up to sensuality. H., *sen'sualizing*, p.; *sen'sualized*, pp., a.; *sensualization*, -ə-zā'-shŭn, s.; &c. 89.

Sen'sualism, -Izm, s. 35. Subjection to sensual feeling and appetite; s. indulg. or habits; the doctr. that all our ideas and mental acts or powers not only orig. in mere sensation, but are modif. or relics of it (the reverse of '*intellec'tualism*'—ment. phil.).

Sen'sualist, -Ist, s. One devoted to sensual pleasures; a debauchee; an epicure; a voluptuary; one who refers all mental acts and powers to sensation (ment. phil.).

Sen'suous, -ŭs (v. su.), a. Pert. to sense; tender, feeling, pathetic; full of passion; conn. with sensible objects. (poet.) H., *sensuos'ity*†, s.; &c. 91.

Sent, prt., pp. See *Send*.

Sentence, sĕn'-tĕnse, s. 28. Pop., a judgm. pron. by a criminal court or judge allotting the punishm. of a convic. person; stric., the decree or judgm. of an eccl. or admiralty court (leg.); an opin., a decision concern. a controverted point* (scrip.); self-vindication (do.); a maxim, an axiom (gen. moral); a series of words developed in properly conn. parts, forming complete sense, and fol. by a period or full stop (gr.; rhet.).

Sen'tence, vt. To pass the judgm. of a court on; to doom, adjudge, condemn; to express in a short energetic manner†. H., *sen'tencing*, p.; *sen'tenced*, -tĕnst, pp.; *sen'tencer**, s. 89.

Sentential, sĕn-tĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 36. Comprising sentences; pert. to a sentence or period. H., *senten'tially*, ad. (v. i.) 91.

Senten'tiary†, -sh'ər-ə, s. 36, 25. One who form. read lectures or comments on the 'sentences' of cert. schoolmen.

Senten'tious, -sh'ŭs, a. 36. Aboun. with sentences (i. e., mor. axioms or maxims); short and pithy in expr.; sentential; (in an ill sense) bombastic, dogmatical. H., *senten'tiously*, 43, ad.; *senten'tiousness, sententios'ity*†, -sh'ōs'-ĭt-ə (-she-ōs'—S., -se-ōs'—K.; also comprehension in a sentence), s. 91.

Sentery, sĕn'-tĕr-ə, s. A sentry.

Sentient, sĕn'-sh'ĕnt, sĕns'-yĕnt—K., a. 36, 45. That perceives; hav. the faculty of perception. H., *sen'tiently*, ad. 91.

Sen'tient, s. A sentient being or organ.

Sentiment, sĕn'-te-mĕnt, s. Prim., a thought prompted by passion or feeling, or a sentence or expr. cont. it; pop., thought, notion, opin.; direc. of thought; any tendency or dispos. of mind not rising to a 'passion'; the sense, thought, or opin. cont. in words, but regar. as distinct from them; a striking sentence or expr.; sensibility, feeling.

Sentiment'al, -ăl, a. Aboun. with sentiment, or with just opinions or reflec.; expr. quick intellec. feeling; affec. sentiment or exquis. sensibility (as a person). H., *sentiment'ally*, 43, ad.; *sentimentality*, -men-tăl'-ĭt-ə (qual. of being s.; affectation of sentiment or fine feeling), s. 91.

Sentiment'alize†, -Iz, vi. 60. To affect sentiment or exq. sensibility. H., *sentiment'alizing*†, p., s.; &c. 89.

Sentiment'alism†, -Izm, s. 35. Sentimentality. H., *sentiment'alist* (one who affects s.), s. 90.

Sentinel, sĕn'-tĭn-ĕl, s. One who watches or

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keeps guard; appr., a sentry. H., *sen'tinelled* (furn. with), a. 48, 90.

Sentry, sĕn'-tre, s. A sentinel; a soldier when placed on guard, in order to observe the approach of danger, and to give notice of it; guard, watch; the duty of a sentry. (mil.) H., *sen'try-box* (a b. or portable shed to protect a), s.; &c. 90.

Senza, sĕnt'-sä, pr. 99. Without. (It.)—*Senza stromen'ti* (-te)=without instruments. (mus.)

Sepal, sē'-păl, sĕp'-ăl—We., s. One of the div. or leaves of a calyx or perianth. (bot.) H., *se'pălled* (hav. s.), a.; &c. 90.

Sepaloid, sĕp'-ăl-oyd, a. 22. Sepal-shaped.

Sep'alous, -ŭs, a. Sepaled; res. a sepal.

Separable, sĕp'-ăr-ăbl, a. 25, 45. That may be separated. H., *sep'ărăbly*, 43, ad.; *sep'ărăbleness* or *sĕpărability**, -ă-bil'-it-e, s. 91.

Separate, sĕp'-ăr-ăt, -ĕr†—K., -*d*-răte—We., a. Being apart; divided from the rest, or from another; unconnected; disunited; separated; detached, distinct. H., *sep'arately* (apart; distinctly; singly; &c.), ad.; *sep'arateness*, s. 91.

Sep'arate, vt. To part (in almost any manner, as things either nat. or casually joined); to break, to div. into parts; to disunite, divide, disjoin; to sever from the rest; to make a space bet.; to withdraw (as persons); to set apart for a par. purp. or service:—vi. To part; to be or to become disunited; to withdraw from each other; to suffer division, to open. H., *sep'ărăting*, p.; *sep'arated*, pp., a.†; *sep'arător*, 25 (he or that; a separatory†; v. i.), s.; *sep'arăble* (v. su.), a.; *separation*, -ă'-shŭn, s. 89. [(par. in relig.).

*Separatical**, -ă-răt'-ĭk-ăl, a. Pert. to separation

Sep'aratist, -ăr-ă-tĭst, -ă—S., We., s. One who sep. or withdraws himself from communion or fellowship (par. from an est. church; i. e.—); a dissenter, a sectary, a nonconformist; also one of a cert. sect of Christians (Ireland) and of Mahommedans (Tur., &c.). H., *sep'aratism*, -ĭzm (relig. sep.; dissent), s. 90.

*Sep'aratory**, -tŏr-e (-ă—S.; -ăte-ĕr—K.), a. = *sep'arative*†*, -tĭv. 25, 45. That separates.

Sep'aratory, s. A vessel for sep. liquids of dif. sp. gr. (chem.); a cert. instr. (surg.).

Sepawn, se-pâwn', s. 8. Porridge made of maize-meal.

Sepelible†, sĕp'-e-lĭbl, a. 45. That may be buried.

Sepia, sē'-pe-ă, sēpe'-y'-ă†, s. 45. The cuttle-fish; also a fine brown pigment prep. from its black juice or 'ink' (fine arts). [L.]

Se'pic, -pĭk, a. Pert. to sepia; performed or done in sepia (as a drawing). [a partition.

Sepiment, sĕp'-e-mĕnt, s. A hedge; a fence;

Sepium, sē'-pe-ŭm, s. 45. The porous internal shell of sepiæ (= *cutt'le-fish bone*). [L.]

Sepon, se-pŏn', s. Sepawn. [segregation.

Seposition†, sĕp-o-zĭsh'-ŭn, s. A setting apart;

Sepoy, sē'-poy, s. 22. A native of India empl. as a soldier in the service of a Eur. power (par. of the E. I. Company). [saurians. (zool.) [L.]

Seps, sĕps, s. The serpent-lizard, a genus of

Sept, sĕpt, s. A clan, race, or family. (Ir. hist.)

Sept-, sĕpt, pfx. = *sep'tem-*. Seven. (L.) H., *septangular*, sĕp-tăng'-gū- (hav. 7 angles), *septem'partite* (div. into 7 parts—bot.), *septifarious*, -te-fâre'-e-ŭs (hav. 7 dif. ways), *septif'luous*, -l'ōō-ŭs (flowing in 7 streams), *septifo'lious* (7-leaved), *sep'tiform*, 26 (hav. 7 forms), *septilat'eral*, -te- (hav. 7 sides), *septin'sular*, sĕpt- (cons. of 7 islands), a.;

Sep'ta, s. pl. See *Septum*. [&c. (v. i.) 38.

Septaria, sĕp-târe'-e-ă, s. pl. (sing., *septâr'ium*, -e-ŭm.) 45. Nodules of indurated and slightly ferruginous marl, freq. cont. internal fissures or seams. (min.) [L.]

September, sĕp-tĕm'-bĕr, s. The ninth month of the year (orig., the 7th).

Septem'brist, -brĭst, s. One eng. in the massacre in Paris, Sep. 2, 1792. (Fr. hist.)

Septem'vir, -vĭr, s. (pl., *septem'virs*, E.; *septem'viri*, -ve-rī, L.) 26, 99. One of cert. seven priests in anc. Rome.

Septenary, sĕp'-tĕn-ĕr-e, -tĕn'—K., a. 25. Cons. of seven:—s. The number seven.

Septennial, -tĕn'-e-ăl, -y'-ăl†—K., a. 45. Lasting seven years; hap. or retur. once ev. seven years. H., *septenn'ially*, ad. 91.

*Septen'trion**, -tre-ŏn, s. 25. The part of the heavens where the 'seven stars' are; (i. e.) the north or northern regions.

*Septen'trional**, -ŭn-ăl, a. = *septen'trion**. Northern. H., *septen'trionally** (northerly), ad.; *septentrional'ity** (northerliness), s. 91.

Septen'trionate†, -āte, vi. To tend northerly.

Septfoil, sĕpt'-foyl, s. 22. A 7-leaved plant; appr., tormentill.

Septic, sĕp'-tĭk, a. = *sep'tical*, -ăl. Able or tend. to promote putrefaction, or generated by it. H., *sep'tically*, ad.; *septicity*, -tĭs'-ĭt-e (tendency to p.), s. 91. H. also—*sep'tic* (a subs. or agent that &c.), s.

Sep'ticidal, -te-sī-dăl, a. Den. a 'dehiscence' wh. takes place bet. the laminæ of the dissepiment. (bot.) [septa.

Septiferous, -tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing or cont.

Septif'ragal, -rā-găl, a. Den. a 'dehiscence' when the dissepiments adhere to the axis, and sep. from the valves. (bot.)

Septillion, sĕp-tĭl'-yŭn, s. 45. A number expr. by a unit fol. by 42 ciphers (Eng.; 24 ciphers, *Sep'ton*†, -tŏn, s. A septic. [Fr.).

Septuagenarian, sĕp-tū-ă-j-jĕn-ăr'-e-ă-n (v. i.), s. 45. A person 70 years of age.

Septuagenary, sĕp-tū-ăj'-ĕn-ĕr-e, -ēn'-ăd'-je*—We., a. 26, 33. Cons. of seventy.

Septuag'enary, s. The number seventy; a septuagenarian.

Septuagesima, sĕp-tū-ă-j-jĕs'-ĭm-ă, -ēn'*—We., a., s. 26, 33. The third Sunday bef. Lent, or den. it.

Septuages'imal, -ăl, a. Cons. of seventy; proc. or counted by seventies. H., *septuages'imally*, ad. 91.

Septuagint, sĕp'-tū-ă-jĭnt, -ēnt'*—We., a. 26, 33. Pert. to the Septuagint, or cont. in it.

Sep'tuagint, s. Lit., seventy; appr., the Gr. version of the Old Test. made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, ab. 275 years b. c. (said to have been the work of 70, or rather 72 interpreters).

Sep'tuary, -ăr-e, a. 25. Being composed of seven*:—s. Someth. composed of seven; a week†.

Septum, sĕp'-tŭm, s. (pl., *sep'ta*, -ă.) Lit., a partition; appr., the plate, wall, or membrane wh. sep. from ea. other two adjac. cavities (anat.); a longitudinal p. div. a body (par. a fruit) into two or more cells (bot.); one of the p. or walls of a chambered shell (conch.). [L.

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Septuple, sĕp'-tŭ-pl, a. 18, 45. Sevenfold.
Sepulchral, se-pŭl'-krăl, a. 29. Pert. to burial, to the grave, or to tombs or monuments; monumental; h. fig., deep, grave, hollow (as a tone or sound). H., *sepul'chrally*, ad. 91.
Sepulchre, sĕp'-tŭl-kĕr, (form.) se-pŭl'-kĕr†—F., M., Shak., s. 29, 57. A place of interment; a grave; a tomb.
Sep'ulchre (se-pŭl'—Sh., Wa.), vt. To inter; to bury. H., *sep'ulchring*, -kring, p.; *sep'ulchred*, -kĕrd, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.
Sepulture, sĕp'-ăl-tūre, s. 18. Interment; burial; the act or the rite of burying the dead.
Sequacious, se-kwā'-sh'ŭs, a. 33, 37-8. Following, attendant°; disposed to follow°; ductile, pliant†. H., *sequa'ciousness*°, *sequacid'y*°, -kwăs'-ĭt-e, s.; &c. 91.
Sequel, sē'-kwĕl, s. 33. That wh. follows; a succeeding part; result, event, consequence; conclusion; conseq. inferred°.
Se'quence, -kwĕnse, s. 33, 28. A following, or that wh. follows; order of succession; series, arrangem., method; a regul. alternate succes. of similar chords proe. diatonically (mus.); a hymn occ. introd. in the 'mass' after the 'introit' (Ro. Cath.).
Se'quent, -kwĕnt, a. 33. Following; succeeding; consequential°:—s. A follower†. H., *se'quence*, s. (v. sn.) 89.
Sequential, -kwĕn'-sh'ăl, a. 33, 36. Being in succession. H., *sequen'tially* (in succ.), ad. 91.
Sequester, se-kwĕs'-tĕr, vt. 33. To sep. from others for the sake of privacy (com. with a recip. pro.); to withdraw or retire, or to cause to w. or r. from society; to put aside; to sep. from other things; to sequestrate: —vi. To withdraw; to decline (as a widow) any concern with the estate of a husband (leg.). H., *seques'tering*, p.; *seques'tered*, pp., a.; *seques'trable*, a. (v. i.) 89.
Seques'tered, -tĕrd, a. Secluded; private; retired; &c. (v. v.).
Sequestrate, -trāte, vt. To sequester; to set aside (par. a benefice) from the use of the owner for a time, until the rents, issues, or profits satisfy a demand (leg.); to set aside from both parties the matter in a controversy (chan.); to take poss. (as the ordinary), and to dispose of the goods, &c., of one deceased, whose estate no one will administer (*civ.* l.); to take poss. of the estate of a bankrupt or insolv. for the purp. of distrib. it equit. among the creditors (Sco. l.); &c. H., *seques'trating*, p.; *seques'trated*, pp., a.; *sequestration*, sĕk-wĕs-trā'-shŭn (K., S., Wa.; se-kwĕs—We.; sĕt; state; diligence, legal process; v. sn. et l.), s. 89.
Sequestrator, sĕk'-wĕs-trā-tŏr—S., Wo., -trā'—K., Wa., sē-kwĕs—P., We., sē'—Ja., s. 33, 25. One who sequestrates another's property or income; also one to whom the keeping of s. property is committed. (leg.)
Sequin, sē'-kwĭn, s. 33. A gold coin worth 9s. to 9s. 6d. (Italy.)
Seraglio, se-răl'-yo, s. 99. A palace (appr., that of the Grand Seignior); h. (often improp.), a harem‡; a brothel†‡.
Serai, se-rā', se-rā'-ĭ—K., s. A rest-house for travellers. (India; Tart.)
Seraibu'men, sĕr-ăl-, s. 36. Serum.
Seraph, sĕr'-ăf, s. (pl., *ser'aphs*, E.; *ser'aphim*, -ă-fĭm, Heb.) 34, 36; 45. One of an order of angels of the highest rank, abound. in knowl. and divine love inspired imm. by God, whose throne they surr., and whose messengers they are.
Seraphic, se-răf'-ĭk, a. = *seraph'ical*, -ĭl. Pert. to a seraph; angelic; fig., pure, sublime; refined from sensuality; inflamed with love or zeal. H., *seraph'ically*, ad. 91.
Seraphine, sĕr'-ă-fēne, s. = *seraphine*, -ēl'-nĕl. 34, 36. A mus. instr. played by means of a key-board, and of wh. the tones are prod. by the action of the wind on metallic reeds.
Serasker, sĕr'-ăs-kĕr, se-răs'-ke-ĕr—S., -kĕr—K., We., s. = *ser'asquier* (—Br.). A mil. commander-in-chief. (Turkey.)
Sere, sēre, a. Sear.
Sere†, s. A claw or talon.
Serenade, sĕr-e-nād', s. 36. Orig., music performed in the open air on a 'serene' night; (now) music or song given by a gent., in a spirit of gallantry, under the window of a lady at night; a like mus. tribute offered by students to a fav. professor (Ger. univ.); also a song or mus. piece composed or suitable for such an occasion.
Serenade', vt. To entertain with nocturnal music:—vi. To perform a serenade. H., *serenad'ing*, p.; *serenad'ed*, pp., a.†; *serenad'er* (one who), s.; *serenad'ing* (act or prac. of), s. 89.
Serenata, -nă'-tă, -nā'—We., s. 99. A serenade; any piece of vocal music on an amorous subject. (It.)
Serene, se-rēne', a. Clear or fair, and calm; placid; quiet, still; peaceful; tranquil; unruffled, undisturbed; even of mind or temper. H., *serene'ly*, ad.; *serene'ness*, *serenity*, -rĕn'-ĭt-e, s. (v. l.) 91.—*Serene'*, *Serene Highness*, *Serene'ty* = styles or forms of address pec. to the sov. princes of Ger., and their families. [evening†.
Serene', s. The cool fresh air°; a cold, damp
Serene'†, vt. To calm; to quiet; to clear or brighten. H., *&c.* 46, 89.
Serenitude°, se-rĕn'-e-tūde, s. 18. Serenity.
Serf, sĕrf, s. A servant or slave attached to the soil, and transferred with it. H., *serf'age*†, -ĕje, or *serf'dom*, -dŭm (state or cond. of), s. 90. [(or cloth.
Serge, sĕrje, s. A var. of twseled woollen stuff
Sergeant, sär'-jĕnt, -jänt—S., Wa., sär'—K., U.S., s. 18, 33. Form., an officer nearly res. the bailiff of the hundred†; an off. whose bus. is to attend on and exec. the commands of magistr., and other high functionaries°; appr., a non-commissioned off. whose duty is to form the ranks, instruct recruits, &c. (mil.); a title given to some of the king's servants (as *ser'geant-surgeon*, &c.); a serjeant-at-law. H., *ser'geancy*, -jĕn-se, or *ser'geantship* (office of), s. 90.—*Ser'geant-at-arms'* = one of sert. officers who attend the king, the lord-high-steward, &c.; (more us.) an off. who exec. the commands of a legis. body (par. as to preserv. order, appreh. and pun. offenders, &c.):—*ser'geant-major* = a non-comm. off. who assists the adjutant (mil.). See *Serjeant*.
Ser'geanty, -e, s. = *ser'geantry*, -re. A cert. species of feudal tenure†.
Serial, sēr'-e-ăl, a. 34. Pert. to or cons. of a series:—s. A tale or other work commenced

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and continued in the successive nos. of a periodical (liter.).

Se'riate, -āte, a. Arr. in series or succession. H., *sēr'iately*, ad. 91. [(L.)

Seriatim, -ā'-tĭm, sēr—K., ad. In reg. order.

Sericeous, se-rish'-'ŭs, a. 27-8. Pert. to or cons. of silk; silky; cov. with silky hairs (bot.).

Series, sēr'-e-ēz, -yēz*—K., sē'-re-lz*—Wa., s. (unchanged in the pl.) A continued succession of things in the same order, and bearing the same mut. rel.; succession gen.; sequence; order; course; train; a number of terms or quan. wh. successively increase or dim. accor. to some cert. law (arith.; alg.); an order or subdiv. of a class (nat. hist.). [family. (centr. Eur.)

Serin, sēr'-ĭn, s. A song-bird of the finch

Serio-com'ic, sēre-e-o-, a. = *sērĭo-com'ical*. Comb. the serious and sportive. H., &c. 91.

Serious, sēr'-e-ŭs, sē'-re-ŭs—Wa., sēr'-yŭs*—K., a. 12, 34. Charac. by gravity in manner or dispos.; grave, solemn, sedate; not light, gay, or volatile; being in earnest, not jesting or preten.; impor., weighty; not trifling; earnestly attentive; relig. disposed. H., *sēr'iously*, 43, ad.; *sēr'iousness*, s. 91.

Serjeant, sär'-jĕnt, s. = *ser'jeant-at-law'*. The highest degree in the 'com. law' under that of judge. See *Sergeant*. [making.

Sermocination†, sēr-mŏs-ĭn-ā'-shŭn, s. Speech-

Sermo''cinator†, -ĭn-ā-tŭr, s. A speech-maker.

Sermon, sēr'-mŭn, s. 25. A discourse from or as from the pulpit, founded on some text of scrip. selec. for the occ.; a like discourse printed; h. also, any serious exhortation†. H., *ser'mon-like*†, *ser'monish**†, a.; (to) *ser'mon*†, vt., vi.; &c. 89, 90.

*Ser'monise**†, -īze, vi. 60. To preach (lit. or fig.); to compose or deliv. sermons; to inculcate rigid rules, &c. H., *ser'mŏnising**†, p., a., s.; *ser'monis*er**†, s.; &c. 89.

Sermountain, sēr'-, s. The plant 'seseli'.

Seron, se-rōōn', s. = *seroon'*. A bale or package made of a buffalo's hide, used for drugs or other articles; the quan. cont. in a seron.

Serotine, sēr'-o-tĭn—We., -tīne—J. & M., K., s. 45. A spe. of bat.

Serous, sēr'-ŭs, sē'-rŭs—K., Wa., a. 34. Of or res. serum; h., thin, watery; whey-like. H., *serosity*, se-rŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 90.

Serpent, sēr'-pĕnt, s. A snake; an animal with a very elongated body, without legs, that moves by means of the undulations or folds wh. it forms whilst in motion; strict., an ophidian reptile without feet or limbs, and hav. neither sternum nor vestige of the scapular arch (zool.); h., anything res. a serpent; a cert. constellation (ast.); a bass wind-instr. (from its form—mus.); a firework (pyr.); fig., a subtle or malicious person; the emblem of fertility (anc. Egypt); a symbol of the sun (myth.); (now, with its tail in its mouth) a s. of eternity. H., *ser'pent-like*, a.; *ser'pent-eater* (a bird), *s.-fish*, *s.-stones*‡ (cert. fossil shells), *ser'pent's-tongue*, -tĭng (the plant adder's-tongue; also app. to cert. fossil teeth‡), &c., s. 90.

Serpentaria, -pĕn-tāre'-e-d, s. = *ser'pentary*, -ār-e. 45, 25. Virginian snake-root.

Serpenta''rius, -e-ŭs, s. 45. A northern constellation. (ast.) [shaped.

Serpentiform, -pĕnt'-e-form, a. 26. Serpent-

Serpentigenous, -pĕn-tĭj'-ĕn-ŭs, a. 32. Bred of a serpent.

Serpentine, sēr'-pĕn-tĭne, a. 45. Res. a serpent (par. a mov. one); winding; mazy; meandering; spiral, twisted; being constantly moved, and somet. passed over the bit (said of a horse's tongue—man.); beg. and ending with the same word (as a verse —pros.). H., *ser'pentinely*, ad. 91.

Ser'pentine, s. A magnesian rock of var. colours, often spotted like a serpent's back, and of great beauty and hardness. (min.)

*Ser'pentine**, vi. = *ser'pentise**, -tīze, 60. To wind or bend like a s.; to meander. H., &c. 89.

Ser'pentry, -pĕnt-re, s. A winding or twisting (lit. or fig.) like that of a serpent.

Ser'pet†, -pĕt, s. A basket. (prov.) [serpigo.

*Serpiginous**, sēr-pĭj'-ĭn-ŭs, a. 32. Affec. with

Serpigo†, -pī'-go, -pē'—K., S., sēr'—P., s. Ringworm. (path.) [L.]

Serrate, sēr'-rāte, a. = *ser'rated*, -ĕd. 26. Notched or jagged on the edge, like a saw; armed with teeth of wh. the sides are unequal (zool.).

Serration, -rā'-shŭn, s. Formation res. a saw.

Serrature, sēr'-rā-tūre, -chūre—S., s. 26, 18. A notching in the edge of any thing; a saw-like indentation.

*Ser'rous**, -rŭs, a. Serrate; irregular.

Serrulate, sēr'-rōō-lāte (v. su.), a. = *ser'rulated*, -ĕd. 26, 18. Hav. minute notches or teeth; finely serrate.

Serry†*, sēr'-re, vt. = *serr*†. 26, 43. To crowd; to press together. H., *ser'ryingly*†, p.; *ser'ried**, -rĭd, pp., a. (poet.) 89.

Serum, sēr'-ŭm, sē'-rŭm—K., Wa., s. 26. Lit., whey or buttermilk; appr., the thin transp. part of the blood wh. rem. after the coag. and sep. of the fibrine (anat.). [L.] [kind.

Serval, sēr'-vĭl, s. An Afr. animal of the cat-

Servant, sēr'v'-ănt, s. One who serves (the correlative to *master* in every sense); appr., a domestic, a menial; (in a larger sense) any one empl. by another, and subj. to his commands, or who yields obed. to his will; one who volun., or otherw., serves another; h., one who acts as his minister, agent, or subordinate; one in a state of subjec.; a slave, a bond. or ignoble spirit (scrip.); one of base condition (do.); a word of civility to superiors or equals; a suitor or lover†. H., *serv'ant-maid*†, *s.-man*†, &c. 90. See *Serve*.

Serv'ant†, vt. To subject.

Serve, sĕrv, vt. To work for and obey; to be a servant to; to act as the [illegible] 'to a. one's perform offic. duties to (as a king to wait on, king'); to attend at command, and obed. to; to bring (as a menial); to yield obed. to; to servilely or meanly (as mammon); to supply with any thing (as food at table, or a tradesman his cust.); to be subse[illegible] duties bord. to; to perform or discharge the; to act of (as a relig. service, an office, &c.); a king under and obey in mil. actions (a[illegible] or gov.); to be suffic. to, or prom[illegible] (as an end or purp.); to assist in offices; to suffice for, to satisfy or co[illegible] to stand in the place of someth. else, in lieu of; to requite, treat, use (as one ungratef.'); to obey and worshi[illegible] God); (in an ill sense) to follow, to b[illegible] subjec. to; to be a slave or in bondage

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(scrip.); to use or make use of (fol. by a recip. pro.; a Gallicism—We.); to use, work, or manage (as artillery); to place after prep. on the table (i. e., to 'serve *up*'; anc. to '*s. in*'); to protect by winding spun yarn round it (as a rope—naut.); &c.:—vi. To be a servant or slave; to be empl. for or by another; to be in subjec.; to wait; to attend; to perform domes. offices to or for another; to perform duties (mil. or naval, or in any office); to answer; to be suffic. for a purp.; to suit, to be conven.; to conduce, to be useful; to officiate or minister; to do the honours or duties of; &c. H., *serv'ing*, p., a.; *served*, pp.; *serv'er* (a waiter; a salver; in comp., one who meanly complies), s.; *serv'ant* (v. su.), s.; &c. 89.—To *serve in* = to belong to and do duty in (as the army or navy):—to *serve out* = to distrib. in portions; to punish, to inflic. retrib. on§.—To *serve a writ* or *summons*, is to read it to the defen., or to leave an attested copy at his resid.:—to *s. a warrant*, is to read or show it to the d., and to seize his person:—to *s. an attachm.*, *execution*, &c., is to do what the law req. in the case.

Service, sĕrv'-is, s. 28, 45. In a gen. sense, labour (phys. or ment.) performed by order of a superior, or in pursuance of duty, or for the benefit of another; the bus., duty, attend., place, or cond. of a servant; menial office; profes. of resp. uttered or sent; actual duty; obed., worship; employm., office; use, purpose; duty (mil. or nav.), or the period of it; a par. achievement (esp. a mill. one); useful office, advan., benefit; worship; a pub. office of devotion, or some par. portion of it; a mus. comp. for devot. purposes, or for use in churches; the offic. duties of a clergyman or minister; a course (as of dishes at table); vessels collec. used at table (as 'a s. of plate'); actual conflict with the enemy (mil.; nav.); the materials used for serv. a rope (naut.); (from anoth. root), the mountain-ash (= *s. tree*), also its fruit.—A *serv'ice-book* is a prayer-book or missal.

Serv'iceable, -ibl, a. 45. That does service; useful, advan., beneficial; capable of duty, or fit for it (par. mil. d.); active, diligent, efficient†; officious*. H., *serv'iceably*, 43, ad.; *serv'iceableness*, s. 91. [dinate.

Serv'ient†, -e-ĕnt, a. 45. Unimpor.; subor-

Serv'ile, -il, a. 45. Such as pertains to or characs. a servant or slave; held in subjec.; dependent; slavish; cringing, fawning; meanly obsequious; not bel. to the orig. root (as a letter—gr.). H., *serv'ilely*, 43, ad.; *serv'ileness*, *servility*, sĕr-vil'-it-e, s. 91.

Serv'ing†, -ing, a. Engaged in service. H., *serv'ing-maid*†, *s.-man*†, &c., s. (v. v.) 90.

Serv'itor, -it-ŏr, sĕr'-ve-tĭr—S., Wa., *s.* 25. A servant, an attendant; a follower or adherent; an undergraduate who is partly supp. by the college funds (Oxf.; = a 'sizar' at Camb.). H., *serv'itorship*, s. 90.

Serv'itude, -e-tūde (v. su.), s. 18. The cond. of a slave; slavish depen., bondage; (less us.) the state of a servant; the cond. of a conquered country; servants collectively†.

Sesame, sĕs'-ă-me, s. = *ses'amum*, -mŭm. Oily grain, an annual plant of sev. species.

Ses'amoid, -moyd, a. = *sesamoid'al*, -ăl. 22. Den. the small bones found at the articulations of the great toes, and somet. in the thumbs and other parts. (anat.)

Ses'eli, -e-le, s. Meadow saxifrage.

Sesqui-, sĕs'-kwe, -kwī—We., pfx. 33. One and a half; in the names of comp. it den. that 1½ equiv. of one constituent (as an acid, or chlorine, oxygen, sulphur, &c.) is united with 1 eq. of the other (chem.); in the expr. of ratios it den. that the 'greater' term cont. the 'less' once, and leaves a cert. aliquot part of the less over (arith., geom.; v. i.).

Sesquialter, -ăl'-tĕr, s. = *sesquial'teral*, -ăl. 2. Expr. the rel. of 1½ to 1 (v. su.).—*Sesquial'teral fŭgret* = a perfect f. accomp. with a small abortive one (bot.). [(mus.)

Sesquial'tər, s. A cert. stop on the organ.

Sesquial'terate*, -ăte, a. Sesquialteral. (geom.)

Sesquicar'bonate, s. A salt cont. 1½ equiv. of carbonic acid to 1 eq. of base. [So of other like salts.—chem.]

Sesquichlo'ride, -rīd, s. 58. A comp. cont. 1½ equiv. of chlorine to one eq. of a metal or other base. [So of other like comp.; as *sesquibro'mide*, *sesquiodide*, -kwī'-o-dīd, *sesquioxide*, *sesquisul'phuret*, &c.—chem.]

Sesquidu'plicate, a. Den. the ratio of 2½ to 1. (geom.)

Sesquipedal, sĕs-kwĭp'-e-dăl, sĕs'-kwe-pē-dal—S., -pē'—K., a. = *sesquipedalian*, -kwĭp-e-dāle'-yăn. 33, 45. Cont. a foot and a half. (pros.) [Sesquialteral. (geom.)

Sesquip'licate*, -le-kăte, sĕs'-kwe-plī—S., a.

Sesquitertian*, sĕs-kwe-tĕr'-sh'ăn, a. = *sesquiter'tional**, -ăl. 86. Den. the ratio of 1⅓ to 1. (geom.) [tones. (mus.)

Ses'quitone, -tōne, s. An interval of three semi-

Sess†, sĕs, s. = *cess**. A rate or tax.

Sessile, sĕs'-īl, a. 45. Hav. a sitting position; sitting close upon the body to wh. it bel., without any intermed. support (bot.; zool.).

Session, sĕsh'-ŭn, s. 35. A sitting or being placed; the actual sitting or assembly of a court, council, legislature, a pol. or academic body, &c.; also the time, space, or term dur. wh. they sit or meet with no other interval than short adjournments; the period bet. the meeting and prorog. of parliament (Eng.):—pl. A sitting of justices or magistr. for the exec. of cert. duties (as the trial of petty offenders, gran. licences, &c. = *ses'sion of the Peace*—leg.); the 'quarter sessions' (in cities and boroughs held by a 'recorder').—*Court of Session* = the supreme civil court of Scotland.

Ses'sional, -ăl, a. Pert. to a session (par. an eccl. one). [ab. 2*d*. (anc. Rome.)

Sesterce, sĕs'-tĕrse, s. 28. A silver coin worth

Sestertium, -tĕr'-sh'ŭm, s. 1000 sesterces (= ab. 8*l*. sterling.—anc. Rome).

Set, sĕt, a. Regular, uniform, formal; fixed in opin.; determined; obstinate; estab., prescribed; made or squared by rule. H., *set'ness**, s. 91.

Set, s. A number or collec. of things suited to each other, or inten. to be used tog.; a n. of par. things united in the formation of a whole; a n. of persons associated; a young plant for growth; the apparent descent of the sun or other celes. body below the horizon; a wager or game†§ (par. at dice).—A *dead set*† (dĕd-) = a determ. onset; a con-

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certed scheme to defraud at gaming; a fixed state preclud. further progress. See *Sett.*

Set, vt. To put or place; to fix or cause to rest in a standing posture; to put or place in its proper or nat. position; to put into any cond. or state; (from these all its other num. senses fol.: as—) to fix; to put or fix, to attach to (as a mark); to fix, to render motionless (as the eyes); to put or fix (as a price); to give or place before (as a sum or prob.); to fix, to state by some rule; to establish; to reg. or adjust (as a time-piece); to adapt mus. notes to (as words); to pitch or begin (as a psalm or tune); to plant (as a shrub, tree, &c.); to variег., intersperse, or adorn with someth. fixed; to stud (as with jewels); to fix in metal (as a gem or miniature); to replace, to reduce from fracture or dislocation (as a bone or joint); to fix firmly (as the mind); to predetermine; to fix by appointm., to assign (as a time); to place or station; to appoint to a par. duty; to cause to stop, to obstruct; to embarrass, perplex, entangle†; to oppose, to place in opp. (as one's wit or judgm.); to put or place in a position for action, or of prep. or process of manuf. (in var. appl.—tech.); to prep. or fit for use; to bring to a fine edge (as a razor); to spread (as sails); to point out (as a setting-dog); to obscure or darken* (scrip.); to stake, to wager with† (par. at dice); &c. :—vi. To go or pass; to decline, to sink below the horizon (as the sun at evening); to apply one's self, or to assume a state or posture for some purp.; to begin; to be fixed or fixed hard; to be close or firm; to congeal or concrete; to arr. music to words; to plant; to flow, to have a cert. direc. in motion (as a current); to sport with a setter (dog), or with a large net; to become, to change to† (com. ellip.); &c. H., *sett'ing*, p.; *set*, prt., pp.; *sett'or* (v. i.), s.; *sett'ing* (act, &c.; v. i.), s. 89. The num. senses expr. by *set* in comb. with *ad.* and *pr.* are, like those of 'do', 'go', &c., either self-expl. or ‡; the appar. var. of meaning in the v. resting entirely with the added particle or context.—To *set about* = to apply one's self; to fall to; to begin:—to *set against* = to oppose; to place in opp. or comparison:—to *set aside* = to omit for the present; to reject; to annul:—to *set before* = to offer; to propose; to pres. to view:—to *set down* = to place upon the ground or floor; to register; to explain; &c.:—to *set forth* = to manifest; to publish; to make appear; to display; to exh.; &c.:—to *set forward* = to advance; to begin to move on; to promote:—to *set in* = to begin, or to put in a way to b.; to become settled in some par. state:—to *set off* = to decorate or adorn; to eulogise; to place ag. as an equiv.; to start; &c.:—to *set on* or *upon* = to incite or instigate; to assault or attack (ns. ch. in the passive voice); to make an attack; to fix the attention; &c.:—to *set out* = to assign or allot; to proclaim or publish*; to mark by boundaries or lines; to adorn or embel.; to show or display; to recite, to state fully (leg.); to begin a jour. or course; to have beg.; &c.:—to *set to* = to apply one's self (v. i.):—to *set up* = to erect; to institute, found, or est.; to enable to commence (as a new bus.); to exalt, to put in power; to place in view; to fix; to utter loudly; to advance (as a doctr. or opin.); to raise from depres.; to extend (as the shrouds or stays—naut.); to begin bus. or a scheme of life; to profess openly; to make pretensions; &c.—To *set at nought* = to undervalue; to despise; to contemn.

Set'-down§, s. A rebuke or reprehension that quiets or silences.

Set'-fair, s. The coat of plaster used after 'roughing-in and floated' or 'pricked-up

Set'-foil, s. Sept-foil. [and floated'. (arch.)

Set'-off, -*ôf*, s. A claim or demand set ag. a previous or opp. one; a counterbalance; a recommendation†; a decoration†; the 'off-set' of a wall (= *sett off*—arch.). [argum.).

Set'-to†§, -*tōō*, s. A conflict (as in boxing or

Seta, sē'-*tă*, s. (pl., *se'tæ*, -*tē.*) 99. A bristle; the stalk that supp. the theca, capsule, or sporangium, of mosses; also the awn or beard of grasses when proc. from the point of a husk or glume. (bot.) [L.]

Setaceous, -*tā'-shē'ŭs*, a. 27-8. Bristly; res. a bristle, bristle-shaped (entom.; &c.).

Setiferous, -*tĭf'-ĕr-ŭs*, a. Prod. or hav. bristles.

Se'tiform, -*te-form*, a. 26. Bristle-shaped.

Setigerous, -*tĭj'-ĕr-ŭs*, a. 32. Furn. with bristles for progressive motion (as the earth-worm.—zool.).

Se'tirome, -*te-rōme*, s. One of the natatory legs of an aquatic insect when fringed with bristles. (entom.)

Seton, sē'*tn*—Wa., -*tĭn*—K., S., We., s. 45. An artif. ulcer made by passing a twist of silk or thread under the skin, by means of a '*se'ton needle*'. (surg.)

Setose, se-*tōsē'*, a. = *se'tous*, -*tūs.* 45. Bristly; cov. or set with bristles. (nat. hist.)

Sett, *sĕt*, s. A power (as a screw, &c.) used to bring two pieces tog. (meet-m.; &c.); a run or lode (mi.). See *Set-off.*

Settee, *sĕt-tē'*, s. A long seat with a back to it; a decked vessel with a long, sharp prow, and two or three masts carrying lateen sails (Medit.).

Sett'er, -*ĕr*, s. One who *sets* (oft. used comp., as a *sett'er-on*); a dog that beats the field and '*sets*' (i. e., lies down and points out) birds (sport.); h., a man who performs a like office for thieves, bailiffs, or policemen‡§; &c. (v. v.)—*Sett'erwort* (-*wŭrt*) s. stinking hellebore or bear's-foot.

Sett'ing, -*ĭng*, s. Act of &c. (v. v.); appr., the set, man., or prac. of taking birds by a setting-dog; set or direc. of a current, sea, or wind; enclosure; the hardening or qual. of h. (as of plaster or cement); that wh. sets, holds, or surr., in any sense (par. the 'mounting' of a jewel, &c.).—*Sett'ing-coat* = the last coat in the best sort of plastering on walls or ceilings (par. when luten. for paper; just as '*fin'ishing-coat*' app. to the third coat in stucco—arch.):—*sett'ing-dog* = a setter (q. v.). [a high back.

Settle, *sĕt'l*, s. 45. A long wooden bench with

Sett'le, vt. To place in any certain or permanent state after a time of wandering, fluctuation, or disturbance; to fix; to establish; to fix or est. in bus. or any way of life, or in any place or situation; to marry† (as a daughter);

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to confirm; to free from doubt, uncert., or ambiguity; to render fixed (as habits); to make close or compact; to cause to subside, or to return to some prev. or us. state; to tranquillise; to fix by gift, grant, or legal act (as an annuity); to defecate* (as a liq.); to plant with inhab., to colonise; to close by amicable agreem., or otherw. (as a dispute); to liquidate, balance, or pay (as an account or transac.); to arr., adjust, regulate; to determ. or decide:—vi. To become fixed, perman., or stationary; to take any lasting form or state; to grow calm; to cease from agitation; to bec. temporarily fixed after change or fluctuation (as the wind or weather); to rest, to repose; to subside; to sink to the bottom (of a liq.) and rest there; to deposit fæces or impur. (as a liq.); to fix one's habitation or resid.; to choose a method of life; to marry and est. a dom. state; to rest, to repose; to sink by its own weight (as a built.); to contract, to become more compact or close (as loose earth or soil); to adjust differences or accounts; &c. H., *sett'ling*, p.; *sett'led*, -ld, pp., a.; *sett'ler* (appr., one who s. in a new country; a colonist), s.; *sett'ling* (act &c.:—pl., lees, dregs, sedim.†), *sett'lment* (act &c.; state of being settled; subsidence; sediment*; appr., a jointure granted to a wife; place settled, or colony est.; right to parochial relief, or the resid. by wh. it is claimed —leg.; adjustm.; liquidation; pacification; &c.), s. 89. [state.

*Settledness**, sĕt'ld-nĕs, s. Settled or confirmed

Set'wal, -wĕwl, s. = *set'wall* (—We.). 8, 53. A cert. plant.

Seven, sĕv'n, a., s. Six and one; the number seven:—pfx. Being or hav. seven. H., *sev'en-Milled*, a.; *sev'enebre* or *sev'en-sobre*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 91-2.—*Sev'en stars*† = the Pleiades (ast.).

Sev'enfold, -fōld, a. Repeated seven times:—ad. Seven times as much or often.

*Sevennight**, sĕn'-līt, s. Sennight (q. v.).

Sev'enteen, -tēn, a., s. Seven and ten.

Sev'enteenth, -tēnth, a., s. 37. The seventh after the tenth; being one part in seventeen.

Seventh, sĕv'nth, a., s. 45, 37. The ordinal of seven; that or that wh. fol. the sixth; cont. or being one part in seven. H., *sev'enthly* (in the 7th place), ad. 91.

Sev'enth, s. The seventh part; one part in seven; an interval wh. is a semitone less than an octave (= *major sev'enth*—mus.).

Sev'enty, -tē, a., s. 45. Seven times ten; the septuagint†. H., *sev'entieth*, -tĕth (the ordinal of 70), a., s. 90-1.

Sever, sĕv'-ĕr, vt. To part or div. by violence; to rend asunder (lit. or fig.); to part or detach forcibly from the rest; to divide, sep., disjoin (in a gen. sense; but us. impl. viol., phys. or mor.); to disunite, to part poss. (leg.); to keep distinct or apart (scrip.):—vi. To make a separation; to disting.; to suffer disjunction. H., *sev'ering*, p., s.†; *sev'ered*, -ĕrd, pp.; *sev'er'ible*†, a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Several, sĕv'-ĕr-ĕl, a. Separate, disjoined†; distinct, not com. to two or more; sep., different, unlike; divers, sundry, cons. of a number (in gen. impl. more than two, but not very many); single, particular; distinct, appropriate. H., *sev'erally*, ad.; *sev'erality*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 91.

Sev'eral, s. Severalty*; each particular, or a small number, taken singly; open land jointly owned or occupied*; an enclosed or sep. place or space†. [&c. 48, 89.

*Sev'eralise**, -īze, vt. 60. To distinguish. H., *Sev'erality*, -ĭe, s. = *several'ity*†, -ĭt-e. A state of sep. from the rest, or from all others.

Sev'erance, -ĕnse, s. 28. The act of severing; separation.

Severe, se-vēr', a. Harsh, not mild, indulg., or temperate (as lang. or treatm.); extremely strict or exact, or unreas. so (as discipline); rigorous even to cruelty (as jus. or punishm.); earnest, rigid, undeviating (as zeal); harsh, exacting, unindulg. (as a master); gov. or reg. by strict rule; stern, unpitying, inexorable (as a judge); grave, austere, sedate to a fault; concise, rigidly exact, method., or formal (as style); sharp, viol., intense (as cold or pain); distressing, afflictive; rough, bitter, inclement (as the weather); searching, diffic. to be endured (as a test or trial); extreme; great; excessive; being in a high degree; censorious; rigid; keen, sarcastic; painful; cruel. H., *severe'ly*, 43, ad.; *severe'ness**§, *severity*, -vĕr'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Sevocation†, sĕv-o-kā'-shŭn, s. A calling aside.

Sewen, sū'-vĕn, s. Suet. (L.)

Sew, sō, vt. To join or fasten by the use of a needle and thread:—vi. To prac. sewing. H., *sew'ing* (sō'-; used in a., s.), p., s.; *sewed*, sōde, prt., pp., a.†; *sew'er* (v. i.), s.; *sew'ing* (act, art, or occup. of us. a needle; needlework), s. 89.—To *sew up* = to enclose or to repair by sewing. ['Sows' for 'sewed' is a barbarism—S.] [tak. the fish).

Sew†, sōō, vt. 20. To drain (par. a pond for

Sew'age, -ĭje, s. 45. The filth, &c., of sewers.

Sewel, sū'-ĕl—We., sōō'—K., s. 18, 20. Someth. hung up to scare deer. (hun.)

Sewer†, sū'-ĕr, s. An officer who served up a feast, and arr. the dishes.

Sewer, sōōr—K., S., Wo., sa'-ĕr—We., shōōr*§ —Je., P., Wa., s. 18, 20. A subterraneous conduit or channel to receive and carry off the filth and superfl. water of a street, town, or city. (arch.; civ. eng.)

Sew'erage, -ĭje (v. su.), s. 45. The construc. of a s. or sewers; drainage by sewers; sewers collec.; sewage†.

Sewitude, sū'-e-tĭde, s. 18. Easement. (civ. l.)

Sewster†, sō'-stĕr, s. A sempstress.

Sex, sĕks, s. 40. The distinc. bet. male and female, or the property or char. by which an animal is m. or f.; the corresp. structure of plants (bot.); emphat., womankind, females. H., *sex'less*, a. (v. i.) 90.

Sex-, a., pfx. Six. (L.) H., *sexangular*, -ĭng'-gū-, or *sex'angled*, -ĭng-gld (hexagonal), *sexdecimal*†, -dĕs'- (hav. 6 faces in the middle, and two summits of 5 ea.—crys.), *sex'fid* or *sex'ifid*, -e-fĭd (6-cleft—bot.), *sexlocular*, -lŏk'- (6-celled—bot.), &c., s.; *sex'angle** (a hexagon—geom.), *sex'tain*, -tĭne (-tĭn—We., We.; a stanza of 6 lines), &c., a. (v. i.) 91-2.

Sexagenarian, -ĕ-jĕn-ār'-e-ăn, -ĭj-e—K., S., a. 23, 45. Of 60; being 60 years old:—s. A person aged 60.

Sexagenary, -ĭj'-ĕn-ār-e, sĕks'-ă-jĕn—We., a

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32, 25. Desig. the number 60; sexagesimal; sexagenarian :—s. Someth. composed of 60; a sexagenarian.

Sexagesima, -ă-jĕs'-ĭm-ă, s., s. The 2d Sunday bef. Lent (being ab. 60 days bef. Easter), or den. it. (eccl. cal.)

Sexages'imal, -ăl, s. Sixtieth; pert. to the number 60; computed or proc. by sixties (arith.).—*Sexages'imal fractions*, are f. wh. have 60, or some multiple of it, for their denominator.

Sexennial, -ĕn'-y'ăl, a. 45. Lasting 6 years; hap. once in 6 years. H., *sexenn'ially*, ad. 91.

Sex'tant, -tănt, s. A 6th part (par. of a circle —math.); an instr. for meas. angular distance, taking altitudes, &c., by reflec. (ast.; navig.); an equatorial constellation (ast.).

Sex'tary, -tăr-e, s. 25. A mess. (= 1-6th gal. —anc. Rome); a sacristan†.

Sex'tile, -tĭl, a., s. 45. The aspect of two planets when 60° apart, or den. it. (astr.)

Sextillion, -tĭl'-yŭn, s. A number expr. by a unit fol. by 36 ciphers (Eng.; 21 ciphers, Fr.).

Sex'ton, -tŭn, s. 25. A sacristan (of wh. it is a contr.); an officer of a church who has the care of its holy things, attends the officiating clergyman, digs graves, &c. H., *sex'tonship* (his office), s. 90.

Sex'tuple, -tŭ-pl, -tŭpl, a. 45. Sixfold.

Sexual, sĕx'-ū-ăl—K., We., sĕk'-ăh'-ōō-ăl—S., Wa. (ea. in nearly eq. use), a. 40, 18. Pert. or peculiar to sex or the sex; disting. or constit., or founded on the sex. H., *sex'ually*, 42, ad.; *sexŭal'ity*, -ĭt-e (state; qual.), s. 91.—*Sex'ual system*, or *sex'ualism** = appr., the sys. of Linnæus, founded upon the char. of the organs of reprod. (i. e., the no., rel. position, &c., of the stamens and styles, or their appar. absence.—bot.).

Sex'ualist, -lst, s. One who adopts the Linnæan sys. of botany.

Sforzato, sfor-zd'-to, ad. 99. With force; louder than the rest. (mus.) [It.]

Sfumato, sfōō-mā'-to, a. 99. Lit., smoky; appr., hav. the tints so blended that the outline is scarcely percep. (pa.). [It.]

Sgraffito, sgrăf-fē'-to, a., s. 99. Lit., scratched; a var. of pa. in wh. a ground of dark stucco is cov. with a white coat, through wh. the design is scraped; or an epithet den. it. (It.)

Sh, s-h. A digraph repr. the elem. sound heard in shot, fresh, passion, &c. (= *ch*, Fr.). It is 'formed in' (nearly) 'the same seat of sound as *s*', but with 'the tongue drawn a little inw., and at a somewh. greater dist. from the palate, wh. occasions' (permits) 'a fuller effusion of the breath from the hollow of the mouth' (—Wa.), and thus a new and perf. distinct aspirated consonant is produced. 35, 44-5.

Shab†§, shăb, vt. To reject or dismiss meanly (prov.):—vi. To play mean tricks. H., *shabbed*†§ (also shabby, *a.*), pp., a.; &c. 89.

Shabby†, shăb'-e, a. Mean in appearance, in attire, or in conduct; being much the worse for use or wear; giv. the notion or hav. the look of poverty; charac. by meanness; low, paltry. H., *shabb'ily*†, ad.; *shabb'iness*†, s. 91.

Shab'rack, -răk, s. The cloth furniture or housing of a cav. officer's charger.

Shack, shăk, s. The waste grain, stubble, &c., of the harvest-field († or prov.); pasturage fol. grain crops, or the liberty of it (do.); mast, also feeding at large or in a forest (New Eng.); an idle fellow liv. by shifts, a loafer*§

Shack, vi. To shed (as corn in harvesting); to feed in stubble. († or prov.) H., &c. 89.

Shackle, shăk'l, s. 45. That wh. confines or prevents the free use of the limbs, fetters, handcuffs, chains (us. in the pl.); fig., any thing that obstructs or embarrasses free action; stubble (prov.).

Shack'le, vt. To put shackles on; to chain, fetter, bind (lit. or fig.). H., *shack'ling*, p.; *shack'led*, -ld, pp., a. 89.

Shad, shăd, s. A cert. fish. [of orange.

Shadd'ock, -ŭk, s. 25. A large and coarse var.

Shade, shād, s. Lit., the intercep. or interruption of the rays of light, and h. also the obscurity (irresp. of form or limit) caused by it; darkness, obscurity, gloom; coolness resul. from shade; an obscure or shady place; umbrage; a screen, any thing that intercepts light or heat, or the infl. of the air; protec., shelter; degree or variety of colour; gradation of light; a very minute diff., a trifle† (comm.); the dark or obscure part of a picture, or of the obj., place, or scene repr. (pa.); a shadow*; the disembodied soul, a ghost, a spirit (poet.):—pl. Deep obscurity; total darkness; the lower regions, Hades (poet.); retired or underground wine-rooms, or other like place of refreshm. or amusem. (mod.). H., *shād'y* (aboun. in a.; overspread with a.; sheltered), *shade'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Shade, vt. To screen from the light, or from heat; fig., to cover from injury; to shelter, hide, protect; to paint with dark or obscure colours; to fill in or mark with the proper gradations of colour, or of light and shade (draw.; pa.); to darken; to obscure; &c. (v. s.):—vi. To act as a shade† (tech.). H., *shād'ing*, p., a.; *shād'ed*, pp., a.; *shād'er* (he or that* wh.), s.; *shād'ing* (act or oper.; shades made, or the style or arrangem. of them), s. 89.

Shadow, shăd'-o, s. Shade within defined limits (i. e., with ref. to the form or nature of the obj. cans. it); the shade wh. falls or is projected on the one side of a body wh. has a bright light on the other; a portion of space, or of a surface, from wh. light is intercepted by an opaque body (opt.; ast.); the repr. of a real shadow (pa.); the dark part of a picture*; darkness, obscurity (lit. or fig.); heaviness or gloom of mind; shelter, protec. infl., favour; an imperf. and faint repr.; slight or faint appearance; someth. that exists only in appear. (opp. to *substance*); an inseparable companion; type, mystic repr.; a person or animal that is extr. thin or emaciated†; a likeness reflec. from a mirror†; a shade, a ghost†. H., *shad'owy*, *shad'owless*, a.; &c. (v. t.) 90.

Shad'ow, vt. To shade; to cloud or darken; to put in or mark with shadows (draw.; pa.); to repr. faintly or imperf., or typically; to overshadow; &c. (v. s.). H., *shad'owing*, p., a.†; *shad'owed*, -ōd, pp., a.; *shad'owing* (act or oper.; shadows collec., or the style or arr. of them), s. 89.

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***Shad'owy**, -o-e, a. Full of shade or shadow; dark; gloomy; only faintly luminous; obscure; typical; unsubstantial. H., *shad'owily**, ad.; *shad'owiness**, s. (v. su.) 91.

Shadrach, shā'-drāk, s. A mass of iron in wh. smelting has failed to prod. its inten. effect. (tech.; prov.) [&c. 89.

Shaffle†, shāf'l, vi. 45. To hobble or limp. H.,

Shaft, shāft, shâft—K., We., s. 9. Someth. shot or thrown, or adapted to be so; an arrow; a missile weapon; any thing long and straight; the part of a column bet. the base and capital, the part of a chimney wh. rises above the roof, &c. (arch.); the long nar. opening or entrance to a mine, when perpend. or only slightly inclined (mi.); the spire of a church; the stem of a feather or quill; one of the two poles by wh. a carriage is drawn; the handle of a weapon; &c. H., *shaft'ed* (hav. a handle—her.), a. 90.

Shaft'ment†, -mĕnt, s. A span-measure.

Shag, shăg, s. Rough woolly hair or nap; cloth with a shaggy nap; a rough form of cut tobacco (*a.* or *s.*); a spe. of cormorant†. H., *shagg'ed* (shaggy), &c., a. (v. i.) 90.—*Shag'-bark* = shell-bark. [form; to debauch§.

Shagt†, vt. To make rough or shaggy; to de-

Shagg'y, -e, a. = *shagged*, -ĕd; *shagt*. 65. Cov. with or formed of long rough hair or wool; rough; rugged. H., *shagg'iness*, *shagg'edness*, s.; &c. 91.

Shagreen, shă-grēn', s. Shark-skin; (more us.) the skin of horses, asses, or camels, to prep. ss to be cov. with round granulations, and dyed. H., *shagreen'* or *shagreened* (made of or cov. with), a. 90. [of Persia.

Shah, shä, s. Lit., a prince; appr., the king

Shail†, shāle, vi. To walk sidewise.

Shake, shāke, s. Act or state of shaking; concussion suffered or given; agitation; a trembling or shivering; motion of hands clasped (as in salutation); a rapid alternate repetition of a note (marked *tr*) with the note above it, com. ending with the semitone below (mus.); a fissure in timber (tech.). H., *shāk'y*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Shake, vt. To cause to move with rapid, short, and irreg. vibrations; to give a vacillating or wavering motion to; to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to throw, cast, or drive (with *down*, *from*, or *off*, either expr. or implied); fig., to weaken the stability of; to threaten to overthrow; to cause to waver or doubt; to make irresolute or afraid; to frill:—vi. To be agitated; to totter; to tremble; to shiver; to lose firmness; to shudder. H., *shāk'ing*, p., a.†; *shook*, shoŏk, prt.; *shaken*, shāk'n (shaky†, a.), pp., a.; *shāk'er* (he† or that*; v. i.), s.; *shāk'ing* (act or state; concussion; brandishing*; a state of tremb. or shiv.), s. 89.—To *shake hands* = fig., to unite with†; to be reconciled after diff.†; (more us.) to take leave of†.

Shake'down†, -down, s. A tempor. substitute for a bed (as on chairs, a sofa, or the floor).

Sha"ker, -ĕr, s. One of a sect who accom. their worship with 'shaking and bodily contortions', and who hold all commerce of the sexes contrary to Christianity (U. S.); a sham shirt-front†; &c. (v. s.). H., *Shāk'erly*† (res. a), a. 90.

Shako, shāk'-o, s. A mil. cap.

Sha"ky†, -e, a. In a shaking cond.; feeble; unsteady; rickety; full of cracks or clefts caused by heat or drought (as timber—tech.). H., *shāk'iness*†, s. (v. s.) 91.

Shale, shāle, s. A shell or husk*; a crumbling var. of slate (geol.; min.). H., *shāl'y*† (res. *Shale*†, vt. To peel. [a.), a. 90.

Shall, shăl, v. aux., v. def. (thou *shalt*. 9. In the 1*st person* (and in the 2d and 3d, aft. anoth. *v.*) it simply foretells or declares, or announces intention; in the 2*d* and 3*d p.*, it promises or commands, or it expr. a determination; *interrog.*, it asks either for permis. or direc. (as 'shall I go?' 'shall he go?'), or for information (as 'shall you go?'); *subjunc.*, in all pers., it merely foretells; when *emphasised* it always threatens. [*Shall* prim. den. duty, oblig., or necessity as depen. on circumstances or on the will of another; but its signif. has been greatly deflected from that of its root, and some of its pres. appl. are with diffic. expl. without elab. illustr. examples. *Shall*, like 'will', besides its other senses, invariably den. futurity; h. these *v.* furn. the signs of the 'fut. tense' in English. — *Should*, though the proper *prt.* of 'shall', is also used to expr. a 'conditional present' and a 'contingent fut. event', as well as to den. 'oblig.' or 'duty'. —*Shall* impl. a greater degree of certainty than 'will'.] H., *should*, shoŏd (v. su.), prt. 67. See *Will*. [stuff.

Shalloon, shăl-lōōn', s. 20. A slight woollen

Shallop, shăl'-ŭp, s. 25. Prim., a sloop*; (more us.) a small light boat; also a boat with two masts, and rigged like a schooner.

Shallow, shăl'-o, a. 39. Hav. little depth (lit. or fig.); not far to the bottom; shoal†; not deep or profound, superficial (as mind or knowl.); unwise; trifling, futile, silly; slight† (as sound). H., *shal'lowly*, ad.; *shal'lowness*, s. 91. H. also—*shal'low-brained* (empty headed, silly), *shal'low-starching** (s. superficially), &c. a.

Shal'low, s. A shoal; any place where the water has little depth.

Shal'low†, vt., vi. To make shallow; to shoal.

Shalm†, shăwm, s. An obs. kind of hautboy.

Shalot, shă-lŏt', s. = *shallot* (shăl'—Br.); *shalote*, -lōte'. (contr. from *eschalot*, q. v.) A small plant res. garlic, but milder.

Shalstone†, shăl'-stōne, s. Tabular spar.

Sham†, shăm, a. False; counterfeit; pretended.

Sham†, s. Someth. that deceives expectation; a trick, a pretence; delusion; imposture.

Sham†, vt. To pretend, in order to deceive; to feign; to obtrude fraudulently:—vi. To make false pretences. H., *shamm'ing*†, p.; *shammed*†, pp.; *shamm'er*†, s. 89.

Shaman, shăm'-ăn, s. A priest among the Ostiaks, &c. (v. i.)

Sham'anism, -ĭzm, s. 35. The idolatrous worship of the Ostiaks, Samojeds, and other Finnish tribes of Siberia.

*Shambles**, shăm'bl, vi. 45. To walk with an awkw., unsteady gait. (prov.) H., *sham'bling**, p., a., s.; &c. 89.

Shambles, shăm'blz, s. pl. 35, 45. Prim., the stalls on wh. meat is exposed for sale; h., a flesh-market gen.; a slaughter-house; niches or shelves left at suitable distances,

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so that ore thrown from one to the other is ultim. raised to the surface (mi.).

Shame, shāme, s. The pain of mind excited by a consciousness of guilt or the supposed loss of reputation, or by the exposure of that wh. nature or modesty prompts us to conceal; the cause or reason of shame; infliction of s.; parts wh. modesty conceals; reproach, ignominy; dishonour, disgrace (scrip.; v. i.).

Shame, vt. To make ashamed; to fill with shame; to cause to blush; to disgrace*. H., *shām'ing*, p.; *shamed*, pp.; *shām'er*, s. 89.

Shame'faced, -fāste, a. Bashful; easily confused. H., *shame'facedly*, -fāse-ĕd-le (-fāst'-le)—K., S., Wa., We.; 65), ad.; *shame'facedness* (do.; do.), s. 91.

Shame'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. That brings shame; injurious to reputation; raising shame in others; disgraceful; scandalous; unbecoming. H., *shame'fully*, ad.; *shame'fulness*, s. 91.

Shame'less, -lĕs, a. Destitute of shame; insensible to disgrace; done without shame; impudent; audacious; immodest. H., *shame'lessly*, 43, ad.; *shame'lessness*, s. 91.

Shammy†, shăm'-e, s., a. = *shamois'** or *shamoy**, shă-moy'. Chamois-leather, or den. it.

Shampoo, shăm-pōō', vt. To vigorously press and rub the body, flex the joints, &c., in conn. with the hot bath. H., *shampoo'ing*, p.; *shampooed'*, pp.; *shampoo'er*, s.; *shampoo'ing* (art, prac., or bus. of), s. 89.

Shamrock, shăm'-rŭk, -rŏk—K., s. 25. Orig., the wood-sorrel; (now) three-leaved grass (i. e., white clover or w. trefoil); pop., the national emblem of Ireland.

Shank, shăngk, s. 45. The whole of the leg from the knee to the ankle, or only the large bone of it; the long part of any instr.; the shaft of an anchor (bet. the arms and ring); the space bet. the two channels of the Doric triglyph (arch.); a cert. plant†. H., *shanked* (hav. a s.), a. 90.

Shanty, shăn'-te, s. A hut or hovel. (Ir.)

Shape, shāpe, s. Form or figure as constit. by lines, surfaces, and angles; external appearance; make or par. m. of the trunk of the body; form in an intellec. and fig. sense; reg. or determinate form; a being (as poss. form); idea, pattern, model; any thing used merely for its form, or to give f.† (as a mould, &c.); par. nature, char., or modif. (as of an 'answer' or a 'scheme'); turn, manner, &c. H., *shape'ly*† (well-formed; symmetrical), *shape'less* (destitute of reg. form; unsymmetrical), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Shape, vt. To mould or form; to reduce to a par. form (lit. or fig.); to give shape or figure to; to fashion; to regulate, to adjust; to adapt to a purp.; to modify; to contrive; to direct; to image or conceive; to make or create†:—vi. To square; to suit; to be adjusted; to take a shape†. H., *shāp'ing*, p.; *shaped*, *shapt*†, prt.; *shaped*, *shapen*, shāp'n, pp., a. (ch. in comp.); *shāp'ing*† (act of), s. 89.

Shape'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *shape'lessness*, s. 91.

Shape'ly†, a. (v. s.) H., *shape'liness*†, s. 91.

Shape'smith†, -smĭth, s. One who pretends to be able to improve the figure. (burl.)

*Shard**, shārd, s. A fragment† (par. of an earthen ves.); the shell of an egg or snail (prov.); an elytrum or wing-sheath (&c.); chard; a fish; a gap; a frith or strait†. H., *shard'ed** (hav. elytra), *shard'borne** (b. on sharded wings), a. 90.

Share, shāre, s. A part, a portion; a part of any thing owned by sev. in com.; a part distributed; an allotment; a dividend; a part contributed; one of the transferable parts into wh. the capital of a 'joint-stock company' is div., also the docum. repr. it (comm.; mon.); the blade or broad iron of a plough by wh. the furrow-slice is raised up (agr.).—To *go shares*† = to partake; to be eq. concerned.—The *share'-bone*† is the b. of the groin, in front (= *os pubis*, L.).

Share, vt. To part among two or more; to allot or distrib.; to partake or enjoy with others; to participate in:—vi. To have part; to receive a dividend. H., *shār'ing*, p.; *shared*, pp.; *shar'er*, s.; *shār'ing*† (participation), s. 89.

Shark, shārk, s. A large, vorac. sea-fish, of sev. spe.; h., a greedy, artful fellow*¶; one who lives by shifts and tricks†; a shirk*.

Shark, vt. To pick up hastily or ally anywhere†:—vi. To live by shifts, tricks, and petty frauds*¶; to cheat or trick*¶; to shirk*¶. H., *shark'ing*¶, p.; *shark'er*¶, s.; *shark'ing*†† (petty rapine; a liv. by shift or tricks), s. 89.

Sharp, shārp, a. Hav. a very thin or keen edge, or a fine point; acute; termin. in a point or edge, not obtuse; bent at a small angle, or at one less than a right angle; fig., acute of mind; shrewd, discerning; ingenious, witty; keen of sense, of quick or nice percep. (as the eye or ear); strongly affec. one of the organs of sense, like fine points; tart, acid; pungent†; shrill, acute (opp. to *flat*); keen, biting, piercing (as the wind or cold); harsh, rough, severe (as words); pointed, sarcastic (as a remark or reply); severely rigid or prompt (as discipline or law); eager; hungry†; chares. by keenness, viol., or severity (as a contest, pain, &c.); fierce, fiery; afflictive; painful; vigilant; close, exact, effective (as a shot); close or exact in bargaining or demand‡; unfair, knavish, trickish‡ (as prac. or conduct); hard and acute in sub. (as sand—teeth.); narrow, lean, emaciated (as the visage); nice, subtile†. H., *sharp'ly*, 43, ad.; *sharp'ness*, s. 91. Among the comp. are—*sharp'-edged*, -ĕjd, *sharp'-pointed*, *sharp'-set*‡ (-sĕt'—Wa.; hungry; eager in desire of gratif.), *sharp'-sighted* (-sī'—Wa.; quick of sight; shrewd, discerning), *sharp'-visaged*, -vĭz-ĭjd (-vĭz'—Wa.; v. su.), *sharp'-witted*, &c., a.; *sharp'-shooter** (a skilled marksman; appr., a rifleman), *sharp'-shooting*, *sharp-sight'edness*†, &c., s. 92-3.

Sharp, s. An acute sound; a note artif. raised a semitone, or the sign (♯) wh. directs it to be done (mus.); a pointed weapon†:—pl. Meal from wh. the flour has been sifted.

Sharp, vt. To sharpen†; to mark with a sharp (mus.):—vi. To play the sharper†. H., *sharp'ing*, p., s.; *sharped*, pp., a.; *sharp'er* (appr., a tricking fellow; a cheat), s. 89.

Sharpen, shārp'n, vt. 45. To make sharp or keen, to give edge, point, or acuteness to (lit. or fig.); to render quick, eager, or

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severe; to raise [a note] a semitone (mus.); to make tart or acid; &c.:—vi. To grow or become sharp or sharper. H., *shary'ning*, p.; *shary'ned*, -nd, pp., a.; *shary'ner* (he* or that†), s.; *shary'ning* (act of; subs. used to s. snuff, vinegar, &c.—teeh.), s. 89.

Shastr, shās'-tĕr, s. = *shas'tra*, -trā. (prop., *sas'tra*, Sans.) A law or institutes (as of an art or science); appr., the Hindoo scriptures.

*Shatter**, shăt'-ĕr, s. (sh. used in the pl., *shatt'ers*†, -ĕrz.) One of the fragm. of any thing shattered. (v. v.)

Shatt'er, vt. To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the pieces; to dash or rend by viol. into fragments; to rend, crack, split; to rive into splinters; to break up or destroy the unity or vigour of (as a force, power, or empire, or the mind); to dissipate; to disorder; to derange:—vi. To be broken into fragm.; to fall or crumble to pieces by a force applied. H., *shatt'ring*, p.; *shatt'ĕred*, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.—*Shatt'er-brāined*† or *s.-pāted*† = disordered in intellect; wild, heedless, inconsistent.

Shatt'ery†, -e, a. Brittle; friable.

Shave, shāve, s. A tool used for shaving (as a 'spoke-shave', &c.); the act of shaving†.—*Shave'-grass* is the Dutch or scouring rush.

Shave, vt. To cut or pare off someth. from a surface with a razor or other edged instr.; to cut off close or even with the surf. (freq. with *off*); appr., to remove 'the beard' with a razor† (ellp.); to pare close; to cut off or in thin slices; to make smooth by paring; to skim along the surf. or near it†§; to strip, fleece, pillage§; to purchase or 'cash' at a very large discount§ (as a note or bill—mon.):—vi. To perform or bear the oper. of shaving†. H., *shāv'ing*, p.; *shaved*, prt.; *shaved* or *shāv'en*, pp., a.†; *shāv'er* (appr., a barber; one close and sharp in bargains†; a boy or young man†—prov.), s.; *shāv'ing* (act, bus., or prac.; also a slice shaved off, a thin paring), s. 89.

Shave'ling, -ling, s. A man shaved†; a monk or friar** (in contempt).

*Shaw**, shā, s. 8. A thicket; a small wood or grove. (prov.)—A *shaw'-fowl*** is an artif. bird used as a mark by fowlers.

Shawl, shāwl, s. 8. A large kerchief, us. doubled cornerwise, and worn by females as a loose upper cov. for the neck, shoulders, &c.

Shawm†, shāwm, s. A shalm. [and back.

She, shē, a. or pfx. Female.

She, pro. (poss. *hers*, hĕrz [adjec., *her*]; obj., *her*.) The female understood, or prev. al-luded to. 66.

Sheading, shēde'-ing, s. One of the six div. or districts of the Isle of Man.

Sheaf, shēfe, s. (pl., *sheaves*, shēevz.) A large cylind. bundle of corn in stalk, bound tightly tog.; h., any like bundle or collec.† (par. of straw); a sheave (mech.). H., *sheaf'y*, -e (pert. to or cons. of), *sheaved* (made of straw), a. 90-1.

Sheaf, vt. To collect and bind in sheaves. H., *sheaf'ing*, p.; *sheafed*, pp., a. 89.

Sheal†, shēle, vt. To husk or shell.

Shear†, shēre, s. A year (said of the age of sheep—agr.):—pl. (v. i.)

Shear, vt. To clip or cut someth. from a surface with shears or scissors (par. the wool from sheep); to cut or div. by interception bet. two blades; to reap (Sco.):—vi. To sheer (q. v.). H., *shear'ing*, p.; *sheared*, *shorn*†, prt.; *sheared*, *shŏrn* (v. i.), pp., a.†; *shear'er* (appr., a sheep-shearer), s.; *shear'ing* (act; reaping—Sco.:—pl., matter sheared off†), s. 89.—*Shear'-bill* is a cert. water-fowl; *shear'-steel*, s. made of welded bars, again drawn out, and tempered; *shear'-water*† (-wâw-), the pop. name of sev. spe. of sea-birds.

Sheard†, shērd, s. A shard or fragment. [cloth).

Shearling, shēre'-ling, s. A sheep only once sheared.

Shear'man, -măn, s. 25. A shearer (appr., of *Shears*, shērz, s. pl. 35. A cutting instr. cons. of two blades act. ag. each other, attached tog. and mov. either by means of a pin (like large scissors), or by a curved spring at their ends; sheers (shipb.); wings†. (v. su. et i.)

Sheat-fish, shēte'-fish, s. A large fresh-water fish of the genus silurus.

Sheath, shēth, s. 37. A case for the recep. of any thing long and slender; a scabbard; a membrane inves. a stem or branch (par. the petiole of grasses, or the rudim. leaf of cert. endog. plants—bot.); any thin defen-sive cov.; the wing-case of an insect (en-tom.). H., *sheath'y* (form. or res. s), *sheath'-less*, a.; &c. 90. H. also—*sheath'-winged* (-wingd†; hav. elytra), a.

Sheathe, shēthe, vt. 38. To put into a sheath or scabbard; to enclose in any case; to fit with a sheath**; to defend with any exterior cov.; to protect with an investing mem-brane, or a lining; to prevent the imm. action of an acid, or of sharp or acrid par-ticles**; to cover with boards† or with sheets of copper (as a ship's bottom). H., *sheath'-ing* (-th-), p.; *sheathed*, shēthd (vaginate, a.—bot.), pp., a.; *sheath'er*, s.; *sheath'ing* (act of; appr., the casing or cov. of a ship's bottom, or the materials of it), s. 89.

Sheave, shēve, s. A solid cylind. wheel fixed in a channel, on wh. a rope works (as in a block or pulley—mech., naut.).—*Sheave'-hole* = the channel in wh. a s. works.

*Sheave**†, vt. To sheaf. H., *sheaved***, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Shed, shĕd, s. A slight buil., us. of wood, in-ten. for tempor. shade or shelter; a hut or hovel; (in comp.) effusion (as 'bloodshed'; v. v.).

Shed, vt. To cause or suffer to flow out; to spill; to let fall; to cast; to scatter; to throw off; to diffuse (in ea. only prop. app. to some subs. or qual. pec. or bel. to the body or thing that forms the subj. of the v.); (from anoth. root) to keep off, to prevent entrance*:—vi. To scatter or let fall its parts. H., *shedd'ing*, p.; *shed*, prt., pp.; *shedd'er*, s.; *shedd'ing* (act of; also that wh. is cast off or out), s. 89.

Sheen, shēne, s. Brightness; splendour. († or poet.) H., *sheen*† or *sheen'y*† (bright; showy), a. 90.

Sheep, shēpe, s. (pl., *sheep*.) 64. A well-known animal (ovis aries) cov. with wool; h., a silly fellow† (in contempt); fig., God's people (theol.). H., *sheep'-like*, *sheep'ish*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.—Among the comp. are—*sheep'-biter*† (a petty thief), *sheep'-cot* or *sheep'cote* (a small enclosure or pen for s.), *sheep'fōld* (v. i.), *sheep'-hook*, -hōōk (a shepherd's

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crook), *sheep'-market*, *sheep'-master* or *sheep'master* (a breeder or feeder of s.; a shepherd*), *sheep'shank* (a peo. knot made to shorten a rope—naut.), *sheep'-shearer* (one who), *sheep'-shearing* (act of s. s.; the season of s. s.; also a feast at its conclus.), *sheep'-skin* or *sheep'skin* (the s. of a s.; also leather prep. from it), *sheep'-stealer*, *sheep'-stealing*, *sheep'-walk* (pasture for s.), *sheep's-eye*†§, -I (a diffident, loving look), *sheep's-head* (also a fish), *sheep's-sorrel*, &c., s.; *sheep'-bite*† (to prac. petty thefts), &c., vi. 92-3.

Sheep'fold, -fōld, s. A place where sheep are collected or folded; a flock of sheep; fig., the church of Christ.

Sheep'ish†, -ish, a. Sheep-like; bashful or timorous to silliness; meanly diffident; pert. to sheep†. H., *sheep'ishly*†, 43, ad.; *sheep'-ishness*†, s. 91.

Sheer, shēre, a. Pure; unmingled; separated from any thing for, or extraneous; clear, thin†. [at once; absolutely.

Sheer†§, ad. = *sheer'ly*†§, -le. Clear; quite;

Sheer, s. The longitudinal curve or line of a ship's deck or sides (shipb.); the proper position of a ship at single anchor, in order to keep her clear of it (naut.):—pl. (v. i.)

Sheer, vt. To shear†:—vi. To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course (as a ship when badly steered); to slip or move aside. (naut.) H., *sheer'ing*, p.; *sheered*, pp. —To *sheer off* = to part company, to move off, to steal away. (naut. or §):—To *sheer up* = to turn and approach a place or ship (do.).

Sheer'-hulk, -hŭlk, s. An old ship perman. fitted with sheers (q. v.).

Sheers, shērz, s. pl. Two or more masts or spars, lashed tog. near the top, and raised to a vertical position, used for hoisting heavy weights (par. for 'shipping' or 'unshipping' the masts of vessels—shipb.).

Sheet, shēt, s. Any thing broad, thin, and expanded; appr., one of the pieces of linen (in bed-clothes) placed next the body; a piece of paper as it comes from the mill; a like piece of paper printed and folded (as in a book, newsp., or periodical); a sail; (from anoth. root), the rope attached to the 'after' or 'leeward' clew or lower corner of a sail (in sq. sails above the courses, to both corners), to extend it to the wind (naut.):—pl. A book or pamphlet. H., *sheet'-copper*, *sheet'-iron*, -I-ürn, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Sheet, vt. To furn. with sheets†; to fold in a s.†; to cover with or as with a sheet†. H., *sheet'ing**†, p.; *sheet'ed**†, pp.; *sheet'ing* (act of*†; appr., linen or cotton cloth for bed-sheets), s. 89.

Sheet'-anchor, -ăngk-ür, -ăngk'-kür—Wa., s. 45. The third of the 4 large anchors us. car. by a ship; fig., chief support, last refuge.

Sheik, shāke, (more us.) shēke—K., S., We., s. = *sheikh*. 99. An elder; appr., a chief or lord of a tribe or clan (Arabia); the head of a monastery, also an ecclesiastic or a mosque-preacher of the higher order (Egypt; Tur.). [Ar.] [weight = ab. ½ *oz.* avoir. (anc. Jews.)

Shekel, shĕk'l, s. 45. A coin = ab. 2*s.* 6*d.*; a

Shekinah, she-kī'-nâh, s. The 'Divine presence', wh. rested, like a cloud or visible light, over the 'propitiatory' or 'mercy-seat'. (Jud.)

Sheld, shĕld, a. Speckled. († or prov., exc. in comp.) H., *sheld'afle*, -ăfl (the chaffinch), *shel'drāke* (an eleg. spe. of wild duck), *shel'-duck* (hen of do.), &c., s. 90.

Shelf, shĕlf, s. (pl., *shelves*, shĕlvz.) A board or rest fixed horiz. ag. a wall, partition, or window, so that things may be placed on it; a sand-bank, a shoal, a rock or ledge of rocks; an irreg. stratum, a flat projec. layer of rock (mi.). H., *shelf'y* (shelvy; shelf-like*; hard, firm†), a.; &c. 90-1.

Shell, shĕl, s. The hard or stony cov. of fruits, seeds, or kernels; also pop., any hollow pericarp or seed-case (par. a pod or legume, as of the pea or bean); the hard or horny cov. of a testaceous or crustaceous animal; the calcareous habitation of a mollusk (as the snail or oyster); the hard outer coat or superficial part of any thing; the cov. of an egg; the outer part of an unfin. house; a coarser kind of coffin; the hand-shield or guard of a sword (fenc.); a bomb (gun.); a mus. instr., a lyre (poet.):—pl. The husks or envelopes of cacao or chocolate nuts (comm.). H., *shell'y* (aboun. with; cons. of), a.; &c. 90-1. Among the comp. are—*shell'-bark* (a spe. of hickory, or its b.), *shell'-fish* or *shell'fish* (an aquatic crustacean, as the lobster; or an aq. mollusk that inhab. a shell, as the oyster or periwinkle), *shell'-marl* (a deposit of clay mixed with shells more or less disintegrated—agr., geol.), *shell'-meat*† (food cons. of s.-fish), *shell'-work*, -wŭrk (w. composed of s.), &c., s. (v. i.) 92-3.

Shell, vt. To strip or break off the shell; to remove the shell from:—vi. To fall off (as a shell or crust); to cast the shell; to be freed from the shell or husk. H., *shell'ing*, p.; *shelled*, pp., a. 89. [thin irreg. plates.

Shel'lac, -lăk, s. = *shell'-lac*. Lac (resin) in

Shelter, shĕl'-tĕr, s. That wh. covers or defends from external injury, viol., or annoyance; the state of being cov. or protected; he who defends or guards (scrip.); asylum; refuge; protection; a protector. H., *shel'-tër*† (affor. s.), *shel'terless*, a.; &c. 90-1.

Shel'ter, vt. To cover from exter. viol., injury, annoyance, or attack; to defend; to protect; to afford shelter to; to harbour; to betake to cover or a place of safety; to shield from notice, to disguise for protection:—vi. To take or to give shelter*. H., *shel'tëring*, p., a. († or poet.); *shel'tëred*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Shel'tie†, -te, s. A Shetland pony. (Sco.)

Shelve, shĕlve, vt. To place on a shelf or shelves*; fig., to put aside or out of use or notice†:—vi. To incline; to be sloping. H., *shelv'ing* (sloping, declivous, *a.*), p., s.; *shelved*, pp. 89.

Shelv'y, -e, a. Shelf-like*; full of shelves or dang. shoals; shallow. H., *shelv'iness*, s. 91.

Shemite, shĕm'-īte, s. A desc. of Shem.

Shemitic, -ĭt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to Shem, or to his country or age.—*Shemit'ic* or *Semit'ic languages* = Chaldee, Syr., Ar., Heb., Sam., Eth., and Old Phœn. [of the S. languages.

Shem'itism, -ĭzm, s. 35. The sys. or peo. forms

Shend†, shĕnd, vt. To injure or spoil; to blame; to overpower or surpass. H., *shend'-ing*†, p.; *shent*†, prt. pp., a. 89.

Sheol, shē'-ōle, s. 99. Hades. (Heb.)

Shepherd, shĕp'-hërd—S., -ërd†—K., Wa.,

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We., s. (*f., shep'herdess.*) 31, 13. A sheep-herd, a man empl. in tending and guar. sheep in the pasture; fig., a swain, a rural lover († or poet.); a pastor (relig.). H., *shep'herdish*† or *shep'herdly** (res. or suit. a; pastoral; rustic), a.; *shep'herdism** (pastoral life), s. 90-1. H. also—*shep'herd's-crook'* or *s.-staff'* (a rod or staff armed with a blunt iron-hook, for catching s. by the legs; v. i.), *s.-need'le, s.-pouch', s.-purse', s.-rod', s.-staff'* (names of plants), &c., s.

Sherbet, shĕr'-bĕt—Br., K., S., We., -bĕt'—Ja., P., Wa., s. The juice of fruit diluted with water, and var. sweetened and flav.; appr., lemonade scented with rose-water. (Pers.)

Sherd†, shĕrd, s. A shard or fragment.

Sheriff, shĕr'-lf, s. = *sher'iffe* (shĕr-rĕf'—S.). Scherif (q. v.).

Sheriff, shĕr'-lf, s. 26. Orig., a 'shire-reeve' or deputy of the earl†; (now) the ch. civil officer in ea. county, to whom is specially intrus., as bailiff of the crown, the exec. of the laws, and the preser. of the peace; also a like officer in cert. cities and boroughs wh. are counties of themselves. H., *sher'iffalty**†, *sher'iffship*†, or *sher'iffwick*† (shrievalty; q. v.), s. 90.

Sherry, shĕr'-e *or* shĕr'-re, s. = *sher'ry-wine. sher'ris*†, -rĭs. 26. A rich dry white-wine from Xeres, Spain.—*Sher'ry-cŏbler* = a drink made of sherry, pounded ice, powd. sugar, and slices of lemon, and sucked through a straw or small tube as the ice melts.

Shew, shō, s.*, v. See *Show*. H., *shew'ing* (shō'-), p., s.†; *shewed*, shōde, prt.; *shewn*, shōne, *shewed*, pp.; *shew'er*, s. 89.

Shew-bread, shō'-brĕd, s. The 12 loaves wh. were appointed to be placed ev. Sabbath 'on the pure table (of the sanctuary) bef. the Lord', for the sustenance of the priests. (Jud.) [or Shilte (q. v.).

Shiah, shē'-ăh, s. Lit., heresy; h., a Schilte

Shibboleth, shĭb'-o-lĕth, s. The test-word used by the Gileadites to detect the Ephraimites, who could not utter the aspirated consonant (Judges, xii. 6); h., any test or criterion of a party, or the watchword intended to unite them (pol.; relig.). [wood; a splinter. (prov.)

Shide*, shīde, s. A piece split off; a billet of

Shie†, shī, vt. To throw (as a stone). H., *shie'ing*†, p.; *shied*†, pp. (prov.) 89. See *Shy*.

Shield, shēēld, s. A broad piece of defensive armour borne on the left arm; fig., defence, shelter, protec.; one who defends or protects; one of the little coloured cups or lines cont. the fructif. of lichens (bot.); the escutcheon or field on wh. 'coats of arms' are blazoned (her.). H., *shield'less* (defenceless), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Shield, vt. To cover with or as with a shield (lit. or fig.); to defend; to protect; to ward off; to defend against. H., *shield'ing*, p.; *shield'ed*, pp., a. 89. [*shield'lessness**, s. 91.

Shield'less, -lĕs, a. (v. v.) H., *shield'lessly**, ad.;

Shift, shĭft, s. A change; an expedient, someth. tried when another fails; (in a bad sense) mean refuge, last resource or alternative; fraud; artifice; stratagem; an evasion; a subterfuge; elusory practice; a chemise. H., *shift'y*§ (given to s.), *shift'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Shift, vt. To change, to alter; to transfer from one place or position to another; to put out of the way by some expedient; to change (as clothes):—vi. To move; to change place, position, or direc.; to remove; to give place to other things; to change clothes (par. linen); to resort to shifts of a livelihood, or to effect some purp.; to prac. indirect methods; to seek methods of safety; &c. H., *shift'ing*, p., a.; *shift'ed*, pp.; *shift'er* (appr., one who assists the cook —naut.), s.; *shift'ing* (act of), s. 89.—To *shift about* = to turn quite round (lit. or fig.); to vacillate:—to *shift off* = to defer; to put away by some expedient.

Shift'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *shift'ingly*, ad. 91.

Shift'less, -lĕs, a. (v. v.) H., *shift'lessly**, ad.; *shift'lessness**, s. 91.

Shiite, shē'-īte, s. Lit., a heretic; appr., one who, though reg. Ali as the first and only rightf. succes. of Mohammed, rejects the Sunna; a Pers. Mohammedan. See *Sunniah*.

Shilf*, shĭlf, s. Straw. (prov.)

Shillaly, shĭl-lā'-le, s. = *shilla'lah*, -lă; *shilla'lah* (-lā'); &c. An oak sapling; a cudgel. (Ir.) [= 12*d.* or 1-20*l.* sterling.

Shilling, shĭl'-ĭng, s. An Eng. silver coin

Shillishalli‡§, shĭl'-e-shăl-e, ad. = *shill'y-shally*‡§ (—We.). In silly hesitation:—s. Foolish trifling; irresolution. [A corr. reduplication of 'shall I?'—Jo.; from the Russ. 'shalyu', to play the fool, com. wr. *shill-I-shall-I*, in ignor. of its origin—We.]

Shi'ly, ad. See *Shy*.

Shim*, shĭm, s. A kind of hoe. (prov.)

Shimm'er†, -ĕr, vt. To gleam. (prov.) [man).

Shin, shĭn, s. The fore-part of the leg (par. in

Shine, shīne, s. Fair weather*; light (as in 'sunshine'); brightness, splendour, gloss†§. H., *shīn'y*, -e (bright, luminous, unclouded*†; glossy§), a.; &c. 90-1.

Shine, vt. To cause to shine§; to polish§:—vi. To emit or give light (steady radiance being us. impl.); to exh. brightness or splendour; to be bright; to give light (in any sense, real or fig., phys., mor., or intellec.); to be lively and animated; to be unclouded; to be gay, splendid, or beaut.; to be eminent, conspicuous, or disting.; to manifest glorious excellences (scrip.); to be openly displayed (do.); to be propitious (do.). H., *shīn'ing* (v. i.), p., a.; *shined**, shīnd, or *shone*, shōn (shŭn—P., shōne—K., We.), prt. and pp.; *shīn'er** (appr., a spe. of minnow†; a bright gold coin§), s.; *shīn'ing* (effusion or clearness of light; brightness), s. 89.

Shingle, shĭng'gl, s. 30, 45. A material used or occur. in div. portions; appr., the coarse round gravel, or accum. of small stones, found on the shores of rivers or the sea (= *shin''gles*); thin sawed or rived slabs of wood used instead of slates or tiles (arch.; gen. used in the pl.). H., *shin''gly*, a.; &c. 90-1.

Shin''gle, vt. To cover with shingles. H., *shin''gling*, p.; *shin'gled*, pp., a.; *shin''gling*† (act of; also a covr. of s.—tech.), s. 89.

Shingles, shĭng'glz, s. 30, 35. A spe. of herpes or tetter that often spreads round the body like a belt.

Shi''ning, -ĭng, a. Charac. by brightness or radiance (real or fig.); distinguished; conspicuous; brilliant; illustrious. H., *shīn''ingly**, ad.; *shīn'ingness*†, s. (v. v.) 91.

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-ship, afx. State, office, or cond. of. 88.

Ship, ship, s. In a gen. sense, any large vessel adapted to navigation; appr., a l. v. furn. with a bowsprit and three complete masts (i. e., a main, fore, and mizzen-m.; ea. sep. formed of a lower-mast, a top-m., and a top-gallant-m.), and square-rigged. H., *ship'like*, *ship'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—Among the comp. are—*ship'-shape*† (fig., in a seaman-like manner, properly—naut.), ad.; *ship'-boy*, *ship'-bröker* (a b. who effects insurances, sales, &c., of s.), *ship'-builder*, -bil- (a shipwright), *ship'-building* (naval arch.), *ship'-carpenter*, *ship'-chandler* (one who deals in cordage, canvas, and other s.-furniture), *ship'-hölder* or *ship'hölder*, *ship'-master*, -más- (a m. or capt. of a merchantman), *ship'man*† (a sailor), *ship'-money*, -mün-e (a cert. obs. tax), *ship'mate* (a sailor of the same s.), *ship'-örner*, *ship's-hüsband*, -hüs'- (one who attends to the repairs of a ship while in port, and does other acts to prep. her for a voyage), &c., s. 88, 92-3.—A *ship of the line* = a ves. of war of 74 guns or more (R.N.).

Ship, vt. To put on board or to transport in a ship or ves.; to engage for service in a s. or v.; to receive into a s. or v. (as a sea—naut.); to fix any thing in its place (do.):—vi. To eng. for serv. on shipboard. H., *ship'ping*, p., a.; *shipped*, shipt, pp.; *ship'er* (one who places goods on board a s. or v.), s.; *ship'ment* (act of s.; embarkation; also goods or things shipped or put on board), *ship'ing* (act*, &c.; v. i.), s. 89.

Ship'board, -börd, ad. Aboard or in a ship (us. prec. by *on* or *a*).

Ship'board'†, s. The plank of a ship.

Ship'en, -ěn, ship'n—K., s. 45. A stable; a cow-house. († or prov.)

Shipp'ing, -ing, a. Of or rel. to ships or vessels. (v. v.)—*Shipp'ing articles* = ar. of agreem. bet. a capt. and his seamen. [a ship*.

Shipp'ing, s. Ships or ves. collec.; passage in a ship.

Ship'wreck, -rěk, s. 89. The destruc. or loss of a ship or ves. by rocks or shoals, or (though less us.) by any other misadventure; the ruins of a shattered ship*; fig., destruc., miscarriage.

Ship'wreck, vt. To cause the wreck of; to suffer shipwreck. H., *ship'wrecked*, -rěkt, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Ship'wright, -rīte, s. A builder of ships or other vessels; a naval architect; also a ship-carpenter.

Shire, shīre—Bu., Ja., K., Sh., We., shēre—Bar., El., Ke., Lo., P., S., Wa. (the *first* is the most analog., and prev. amongst accur. speakers; the *second*, the more gen.), shēr (when comp. and unacc.), s. 12-4. A territorial div. under a sheriff, a county; (in prov. use, in a few cases) a district (as '*Hallamshīre*' and '*Richmondshīre*', in Yorkshire). H., *shīre'-clerk*, -klärk (a cert. off. appoin. by the sheriff), *shīre'-möte*† (the sheriff's court), &c., s. 90. [also a shark*.

Shirk†§, shĕrk, s. 15, 26. One who shirks; *Shirk*†§, vt., vi. To get off from; to seek to avoid duty; also to shark*. H., *shirk'ing*†§, p., a., s.; *shirked*†§, pp. 89. [(prov.)

Shirley, shĕr'-le, s. 26. The greater bullfinch.

Shirred, shĕrd, a. Hav. lines or cords (as of Ind. rubber) inserted in or bet. the threads (as in cert. elastic fabrics.—tech.).

Shirt, shĕrt, s. 15, 26. The under linen garment of a man. H., *shirt'less*, a.; *shirt** (to clothe or cov., as with a), vt.; &c. 89.

Shirt'ing, -ing, s. Cloth for shirts. [*Schist.*

Shist, s.; *shist'ic*, *shist'ous*, a.; &c. See

Shittah, shīt'-ä, s., s. = *shitt'im*, -im. A cert. precious wood, or an epithet of it. (scrip.)

Shittle†, shīt'l, a. Fickle; unsettled.—*Shittle-cock** = shuttlecock.

Shive, shīve, s. A slice†§ (as of bread); a shaving†; a little piece or fragm.* (as of flax); a flat wooden bung of wh. the grain runs diametrically (tech.).

Shiver, shīv'-ĕr, s. A fit of shivering; a var. of blue slate or schist (min.); a sheave (naut.); a shatter§ (us. in the pl.); a slice, a sliver§. H., *shiv'ĕry*† (affec. with a.; prone to s.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—*Shiv'er-spar* = slate-spar.

Shiver, vt. To shatter†§; to shake in the wind (as sails—naut.):—vi. To quake, tremble, shudder; to shake, as with ague, cold, fear, or horror; to fall into shivers†§. H., *shiv'ĕring*, p., a.; *shiv'ĕred*, -ĕrd, pp.; *shiv'ĕrer*†, s.; *shiv'ering* (act; state), s. 89. [91.

Shiv'ering, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *shiv'ĕringly*, ad.

Shiv'ery, -e, a. Loosely coherent, incompact, friable†§. (v. s.)

Shoad, shōde, s. A train of broken ore mixed with rubbish, serv. as a guide to lodes. (mi.)—*Shōad'-stone* = a water-worn stone or detached fragm. of ore. [water).

Shoal, shōle, a. Shallow; of little depth (as

Shoal, s. A great multitude, a crowd, a throng (now ch. app. to fishes swimming tog.; v. v.); a shallow, a sandbank. H., *shoal'y* (full of s. or shallows), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Shoal, vi. To sep., as a multitude, from the main body (now ch. app. to fishes); to swim in shoals or vast numbers (do.); to grow shallow or more shallow; to come upon shallows. H., *shoal'ing**, p.; *shoaled*†, pp.

Shoal'y, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *shoal'iness*, s. 91.

Shoar, shōre, s. A prop (us. of timber) placed as a tempor. supp. or buttress on the side of a wall or building. (arch.)

Shoar, vt., vi. To prop; to supp. with someth. tempor. or additional. (arch.) H., *shoar'ing*, p.; *shoared*, pp., a.; *shoar'ing* (act; also materials used; v. s.), s. 89.

Shoat, shōte, s. A young hog. (prov.)

Shock, shŏk, s. A viol. collision, or the concussion wh. it occasions; viol. onset; sud. conflict of enemies; fig., viol. to the feelings; offence; impres. of disgust; a pile or collec. of sheaves of corn (com. 12 to 16—agr.); the sud. effect prod. by the passage of accumulated electr. through the animal body; (from anoth. root) a kind of shaggy dog* (= *shock-dog**†). H., *shock'-headed*† (hav. a thick and bushy h. of hair), &c., s. 90.

Shock, vt. To shake by collision or sud. violence*; to encounter with concussion*; fig., to strike with horror or disgust; to cause to recoil (as from someth. odious or horrible); to offend highly; to disquiet, disturb, or dismay:—vi. To pile sheaves into shocks*. H., *shock'ing*, p., a.; *shocked*, shŏkt, pp. 89.

Shock'ing, -ing, a. Highly offensive or disgus.; appalling; frightful; terrible; lamentable†. H., *shock'ingly*, 43, ad.; *shock'ingness**, s. 90.

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Shoddy

Shod, prt., pp. See *Shoe*.

Shoe, shōō, s. 20. (pl., *shoes*, shōōz; *shoon*—† or prov.) The outer cov. of the feet; a plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to defend it from injury; any thing in form or use res. a shoe; the plate of iron nailed to the runner of a sleigh; the inclined piece at the bottom of a water-pipe; &c. H., *shoe'less*, a. 90. H. also—*shoe'-black* (one who cleans s.), *shoe'-boy** (do.), *shoe'-buckle*, *shoe'-horn* (a piece of h. [or metal] used to get on a s.; fig., any thing used as a medium, or to facil. a transac.* [in contempt]; a supernumerary beau†), *shoe'-leather*, *shoe'maker*, *shoe'-string*, *shoe'-tie* or *shoe'-tye*, &c., s.

Shoe, vt. To fit or furn. with shoes; to cover or protect at the bottom. H., *shoe'ing*, p., a. (v. i.); *shod*, shŏd, prt., pp.; *sho'er* (appr., a shoeing smith), s.; *shoe'ing* (act or art, now app. ch. to horses), s. 89.

Shoe'ing, -ing, s. That shoes (as a farrier or s.-smith; v. v.).

Shog†§, shŏg, s. A shock:—vt., vi. To shake; to move off; to jog. H., &c. 89.

Shoggle†§, shŏg'l, vt. 45. To shake; to joggle.

Shone, shŏn, prt., pp. See *Shine*.

Shoo†, shōō, vt. 20. To scare (as fowls); to be gone. (Used only in the imper.)

Shook, shōōk, prt. 21. See *Shake*.

Shook, s. A cask of hhd staves, or of boards for boxes of sugar, prep. or fitted for use. (comm.) H., *shook* (to pack staves, &c., in

Shoon†, shōōn, s. pl. See *Shoe*. [casks), vt. 89.

Shoot, shōōt, s. 20. Act of shooting†§ (v. v.); a young branch issuing from the main stock; a shoat (prov.).

Shoot, vt. To let fly or discharge [any thing] so as to cause [it] to pass through the air with speed or viol.; to send off sud. with force; to discharge from a bow or gun; to let off, to discharge (used of the instr.); to strike with someth. shot (as a 'missile'); to kill by shooting; to emit; to throw or send out; to push forth; to dart, project, or thrust forth, down, out, &c.; to emit, as new parts (used of veg.); to push sud.; to thrust forw., to drive or propel; to pass through or under with swiftness†; to plane straight, to fit by planing (tech.); to diversify, as by a colour cast or thrown by the warp (weav.):—vi. To perform the act of shooting; to germinate, to bud or sprout, to send forth branches; to form or assume a shape by emission or self-arr. of particles (as into spiculæ); to grow rapidly; to become someth. by sud. growth; to be emitted, sent forth, or driven along; to protuberate, to jut out; to pass (as an arrow); to move swiftly along; to feel a quick, darting pain†; &c. H., *shoot'ing*, p., a.; *shot*, shŏt, prt.; *shot*, *shott'en*† (as an a., v. i.), pp.; *shoot'er*†, s.; *shoot'ing* (act; sensation; appr., act, art, or prac. of killing game, &c., with fire-arms—spor.), s. 89.—To *shoot ahead'*† = to outstrip in running, flying, or sailing.—A *shooting star*† is a nocturnal fire-ball or fiery meteor. See *Do*, *Go*, *Set*, &c. [(prov.)

Shoot'y†§, -e, a. Of equal growth or size.

Shop, shŏp, s. An apartm. or part of a buil. in wh. goods are sold by retail; also a workshop. H., *shopp'y*†§ or *shop'-like* (fig., low, vulgar; savouring of petty dealing), a.; &c. 90-1. Among the comp. are—*shop'-bŏard* (a work-b.), *shop'-book*, *shop'-kēeper* or *shop'keeper* (one who k. a s.; a retail trader), *shop'-lifter* or *shop'lifter* (a shop-thief), *shop'-lifting*, *shop'man* (a chapman*; one who serves in a s.), &c., s. 92-3.

Shop†, vi. To visit shops for the purp. of making purchases. (used ch. in the *p.*) H., *shopp'ing*†, p., s.; *shopp'er**†, s.; &c. 89.

Shore, shōre, s. The coast or land adjac. to the ocean or sea, or to a large lake or river; a shoar (arch.); a sewer§. H., *shore'less* (also fig., of indef. or unlim. extent), *shōr'y*†§ (lying or being on or near the s.), a.; &c. 90-1. [H., &c. 89. See *Shear*.

Shore, vt. To shoar (arch.); to set on shore†.

Shore'ling, -ling, s. = *shorling*, shor'- (shōre'—K.). 16, 26. The skin of a liv. sheep after shearing; also the wool from it.

Shori, shŏrī, s.; *shorla'ceous*, -sh'ŭs, *shori'ous*, -ŭs, a. 26. See *Schori*, &c.

Shorl'ite, -īte, s. Schorlite.

Shorn, shōrn, shorn—Sh., Wa. (1st ed., 1791), pp., a. 16, 26. See *Shear*.

Short, short *or* shŏort, a. 26. Hav. little length, extension, or duration; not long (either in space or time); h. also, not of us. or of suffic. length; not adequate; insufficient, scanty, deficient; defective; insuffic. or scantily supplied or furn.; not far distant (in time); going and coming quickly; narrow, contracted, not large or compreh.; not going or reaching to the point desired or intended; brittle, friable†; breaking quickly with a clean fracture† (i. e., without splinters); abrupt, brief, concise, laconic; petulant, severe; compendious, summary; quick, sudden; &c. H., *short'ly* (quickly; soon; briefly), 43, ad.; *short'ness*, s. 91.

Short, ad. Not long; quickly, sharply, suddenly; insufficiently. Among the comp. of *short* (a. or ad.) are—*short'-breathed*, -brĕth't (hav. s. or hasty respiration), *short'-dāted* (hav. little time to run, as a bill), *short'-drawn* (as breath), *short'-jointed* (hav. an insuffic. pastern—far.), *short'-lived*, -līvd (not liv. or lasting long; of a continuance), *short'-sighted* or *short'sighted* (-sī'—Wa.; hav. vision limited to near objects; not able to see far, lit. or fig.), *short'-waisted* (-wāst'—Wa.; hav. a s. w.), *short'-winded* (-wīnd'—Wa.), *short'-winged*, -ed (-wīngd†; -wīng'd'—Wa.), *short'-witted* (defic. in wit or judgm.; simple), &c., s.; *short-sight'edly* (v. a.), &c., ad.; *short'-cake* (cook.; pas.), *short'-hand* or *short hand* (a sys. of wr. in wh. simple alph. charas. and contr. are used for the sake of manual rapidity), *short-oc'tave* (a defec. o.—mus.), *short'-sight* or *short-sight'edness* (vision exten. only to near objects; v. a.), &c., &c., s. 92-3.—To *cut short*† = to abridge; to stop sud.:—to *fall short*† = to fail; to be inadequate; not to do or accomplish:—to *stop short*† = to s. at once; also to stop without reaching the inten. point:—to *turn short*† = to t. sud.; to t. on the point occupied:—to be *taken short*†§ = to be seized with urgent neces.:—*in short* = in a few words; briefly; summarily. [shorten.

Short†, a. A summary account:—vt., vi. To

Short'coming, -kŭm-ing, s. A failure of the

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us. produce or supply; a f. of full performance (as of duty).

Shorten, short'n, vt. 26, 45. To make short or shorter (either in space or time); to abridge; to curtail; to contract or lessen; to confine or restrain; to lop; &c.:—vi. To become short or shorter; to contract; to lessen; to fail. H., *short'ening*, p.; *short'ened*, -nd, pp., a.; *short'ener*†, *short'ner** (he or that), s.; *short'ening* (act of; someth. used to make paste 'short', as butter or lard—cook.), s. 89.

Shorts, shorts, s. pl. 26, 35. The coarse part of meal cont. the bran.

Shot, shŏt, s. (pl., *shots*; collec. or in bulk, *shot*.) The act of shooting; the discharge of a missile weapon; any kind of missile discharged by an instr. (par. balls or bullets for fire-arms); small pellets of lead, of wh. a number form a charge, used by fowlers and sportsmen (= *small'-shot*†); the flight of a missile weapon, or the dist. passed by it; a marksman†; a reckoning, or a propor. share of it*; length (as of two cables spliced ['shot'] tog.—naut.); money§ (do.). H., *shot'-free** (clear of the reckoning†; scot-free*; unscathed by s.†; unpunished†), a.; *shot'-gage* (an instr. to meas. the diam. of s.), *shot'-hole* (made by s), *shot'-locker* (a piece of wood pierced with holes for holding s.—naut.), *shot'-mĕtal* (lead alloyed with ab. ¼ of 1 p. c. of met. arsenic), &c., s. 90.—To be *shot of*†§ = to be discharged or cleared of.

Shot, vt. To load with shot over the cartridge (as a gun). H., *shott'ing*, p., s.; *shott'ed*, pp., a. 89. See *Shoot*. [(prov.).

Shote, shōte, s. A fish res. the trout; a shoat

*Shotten**, shŏt'n, a. 45. Hav. ejected the spawn; gutted and dried for keeping (as a herring); also shooting into angles; overshot; sprained, dislocated.

Shough†, shŏŏ, int. Shoo!

*Shough**, shŏk, s. A shock-dog.

Should, shŏŏd, prt. See *Shall*.

Shoulder, shōld'-dĕr, s. The joint wh. conn. the human arm, or the fore-leg of a quadr., with the body; the upper joint of the fore-leg of an animal cut for the market; any thing res. the shoulder; a rising part, a prominence; fig., support; sustaining or elev. power; whole might or effort; the whole angle of a bastion bet. the face and flank (fort.):—pl. The upper part of the back. Among the comp. are—*shoul'der-shotten* (strained in the s.—far.), s.; *s.-belt* (b. that passes across the s.), *s.-blade* (the scapula or blade-bone), *s.-clapper*†§ (one who uses great familiarity; a sheriff's off.), *s.-knot*, -nŏt (an orn. worn on the s.; an epaulet), *s.-slip*† (disloc. of the s.), &c., s. 90-2.

Shoul'der, vt. To push with or as with the shoulder; to push viol.; to take upon the s. or shoulders. H., *shoul'dĕring*, p.; *shoul'dĕred*, -dĕrd, pp.

Shout, showt, s. 23. A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sud. outcry (as of applause, triumph, exultation, or animated courage).

Shout, vt. To treat with shouts (fol. by *at*):—vi. To utter a s. or shouts; to cry in joy, triumph, or exhortation. H., *shout'ing*, p., a.†; *shout'ed*, pp.; *shout'er*, s.; (a) *shout'ing*, s. 89.

Shove, shŭv, s. 16-7. The act of shoving; a push.

Shove, vt. To push; to propel or drive along by pressure, or the direct appl. of strength, without sud. impulse (as disting. from *drag* or *draw*); to push forw. bef. one; to press forw.; to force or drive; to push, to press ag.; to crowd:—vi. To push or press forw.; to urge a course; to push off (as in a boat with a pole). H., *shŏv'ing* (shŭv'-), p., s.†; *shoved*, shŭvd, pp. 89.

Shovel, shŭv'l, s. 17, 45. An instr. or implement, cons. of a broad blade more or less hollow, or with raised edges, and a long handle, used for throwing or lifting earth and other loose substances.

Shov'el, vt. To take up and throw or heap with a shovel; fig., to gather roughly or in great quantities:—vi. To work with or use a shovel. H., *shovelling* (shŭv'-), p.; *shov'elled*, -ld, pp.; &c. 48, 89.

Shov'el-board, s. A cert. game; also the board on wh. it is played, and one of the pieces used. [-ărd. A spe. of spoon-bill.

Shov'eller, -ĕr, s. = *shov'eler*; *shov'elard**, *Show*, shō, s. Superficial appearance (as opp. to *reality*); a sight or spectacle; someth. pub. exhib. for money; ostentatious display, parade; an object attrac. notice; pub. appearance (as opp. to *concealm.*); semblance, likeness; speciousness, plausibility; hypocrit. pretence; external appearance; exhi. to view; display; pomp, magnif. spectacle; a phantom; representative action. H., *shōw'ish*†, *show'y* (making a great s.; gorgeous, splendid; more us., ostentatiously fine, gaudy), a.; &c. (v. 1.) 90. H. also—*shōw'-bill* (a large b. or printed advertisem. exh. in a window, shop, &c.), *show'-box** (a b. cont. some curious obj. for exh.), *show'-brĕad* (shew-bread), *show'-case* (a c. of glass or with a glazed top in wh. delicate or val. articles are exh. for sale), &c., s.—*Show of hands*, is a rais. of h. as a vote at a pub. meeting.

Show, vt. To exh. to view; to afford to the eye or to notice; to make or enable to see, perceive, or know; to cause to understand; to make known to; to teach, instruct, or inform; to tell; to prove or give proof of; to point out; to direct; to lead in the way; to bestow, confer, afford; to display, to make known; to disclose, explain, expound (scrip.):—vi. To appear; to look; to have appearance*; to become or suit* (well or ill). H., *shōw'ing*, p.; *showed*, shōde, prt.; *shown*, shōne, *showed*, pp.; *shōw'er*†, s.; *show'ing* (act; presen. to view or notice), s. 89.—To *show fŏrth* = to manifest; to proclaim:—to *show ŏff*† = to set off; to display ostentatiously:—to *show up*† = to expose.

Shower, show'-ĕr, s. 23. A fall of rain or hail, of short dur.; h., a copious fall gen.; fig., a plentiful supply; liberal distribution. H., *show'ĕry* (rainy; aboun. with s.), *show'erless*, a.; &c. (v. 1.) 90.—*Show'er-bath* = water artif. s. upon a person, or the apparatus for effec. it.

Show'er, vt. 23. To water with a shower; to wet copiously with or as with rain; fig., to bestow liberally; to distrib. or scatter in abundance:—vi. To rain in showers. H., *show'ĕring*, p.; *show'ered*, -ĕrd, pp.

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Show'ery, -e, a. 23. (v. s.) H., *show'erinesst*, s. 91.

Shown, shōne, pp. See *Show*.

Showy, shō'-e, a. 16. (v. s.) H., *shōw'ily*, 43, ad.; *show'iness*, s. 91.

Shragt, shrăg, s. A twig or branch cut off:—vt. To lop. H., &c. (prov.) 89.

Shrankᵃ, shrăngk, prt. 45. See *Shrink*.

Shrapᵃ, shrăp, s. = *shrāpet*. A place baited with chaff for birds. (prov.)

Shrap'nell, -nĕl, s. The epithet of shells filled with musket-balls, wh. are scattered as they explode. (gun.)

Shred, shrĕd, s. A long nar. piece cut or torn off; a small strip or fragment. H., *shred'less*, a. 90.

Shred, vt. To reduce to shreds (ch. app. to cloth and herbs). H., *shredd'ing*, p.; *shred*, *shredd'ed*†, pp., a.; *shredd'ingt* (act of; also a s. or shreds, com. in the pl.), s. 89.

Shrew, shrōō, s. 20. A peevish, malig., clamorous woman; the 'sorex', an insectiv. kind of field-mouse (= *shrew'-mouse*). H., *shrew'ish* (res. a s.; froward, peevish, petulantly clamorous; v. i.), &c., a. 90.

Shrew†, vt. (= *beshrew*†.) To curse.

Shrewd, shrōōd, a. 34, 20. Orig., 'shrewed', or hav. the qual. of a shrew†; malic., troublesome, mischiev.†; betokening ill†; (now) acute, cunning, sagacious; of quick or nice discernm.; keen, penetrating; (in an ill sense) sly, artful, designing. H., *shrewd'ly*, 43, ad.; *shrewd'ness*, s. 91.

Shrew'ish, -ish, a. (v. s.) H., *shrew'ishly*, ad.; *shrew'ishness*, s. 91.

Shriek, shrēke, s. = *shrīght*, shrīte. The shrill, piercing outcry of sud. terror or extreme anguish; a scream.

Shriek, vi. To utter the sharp, shrill cry of extreme terror, anguish, or horror; to scream. H., *shriēk'ing*, p., a.; *shrieked*, shrēkt, *shrīght*, pp.; *shriek'er*†, s.; *shriēk'ing* (act; also cry or cries made), s. 89.

*Shrieval*ᵃ, shrēve'-ăl, a. Pert. to a sheriff.

Shriev'alty, -te (shrīv'ᵉl§—K.), s. The office of

Shrieve†, shrēve, s. A sheriff. [a sheriff.

*Shrift*ᵃ, shrĭft, shrīft—We., s. Confession made to a priest (appr., a dying one). See *Shrike*, shrīke, s. The butcher-bird. [*Shrive*.

Shrill, shrĭl, a. Sharp, acute, piercing (as sound); uttering an acute sound. H., *shrill'ly*, ad.; *shrill'ness*, s. 91. [shrill sound.

Shrill†, vt., vi. To utter or cause to utter a

Shrimp, shrĭmp, s. 45. A small sea-crustacean, allied to the lobster; a little wrinkled man, a dwarf‡ (in contempt):—vt. To contract†.

Shrine, shrīne, s. Prim., a casket or cabinet; a case or place in wh. sacred things are deposited; appr., a reliquary, tomb, or altar.

Shrine, vt. To enshrine (q. v.) [† or poet.]

Shrink, shrĭngk, s. 45. Spontaneous contraction; corrugation; fig., withdrawal or recoil (corpor. or ment.) from fear, disgust, or horror. (v. v.)

Shrink, vt. To cause to shrink or contract:—vi. To contract spontaneously; to draw or be drawn into less length, breadth, surf., or compass, by an inherent power; to become wrinkled or corrugated by contr. (as the skin); fig., to withdraw or retire (as from danger); to decline action (as from fear); to recoil (corpor. or ment.; as in fear, horror, disgust, &c.); to expr. or exh. fear, horror, or pain, by shrugging or contr. the body, or some part of it. H., *shrink'ing*, p., a.†; *shrunk*, shrŭngk, *shrunkᵃ*, prt.; *shrunk*, *shrunk'enᵃ*, pp., a.†; *shrink'er*, s.; *shrink'ing* (act of), s. 89.

Shrink'age, -āje, s. 45. A contr. into a less compass, or the degree or extent of it; loss by absorp. or grad. evap. (as of liq. in casks —comm.).

Shrink'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *shrink'ingly*, *Shrivalty*§, shrīv'-ăl-te, s. Shrievalty. [ad. 91.

Shriveᵃ, shrīve, vt., vi. To hear or receive the confession of (par. of a dying person); to adminis. conf., as a priest. H., *shrīv'ing*ᵃ, p.; *shrīveᵃ*, prt.; *shrīvedᵃ*, *shrīv'enᵃ*, *shrīvᵉn*†, pp.; *shrīv'er*† (a confessor), s.; *shrīv'ing*ᵃ (act; also confession taken), s. 89.

Shrivel, shrĭv'l, vt. 45. To cause to contract into wrinkles:—vi. To contract itself into wrinkles or corrugations; to shrink. H., *shrīv'elling*, p.; *shrīv'elled*, -ld, pp., a. 48, 89.

Shroff, shrŏf, s. A banker. (E. I.)

Shroud, shrowd, s. 28. Prim., a shelter, a cover († or poet.); appr., the dress of a corpse:—pl. The range of large ropes wh. supp. a mast laterally (naut.); the branches of a tree†; sails†. H., *shrowd'y*† (affor. shelter), a. 90.

Shroud, vt. To cover; to shelter or defend; to dress for the grave; to conceal or hide; to envelop; to overwhelm; to lop† (as a tree):—vi. To take shelter or harbourᵃ. H., *shrowd'ing*, p.; *shrowd'ed*, pp.

Shrove†, shrōve, vi. To join in the festivities of Shrove-tide.

Shrove'-tide, -tīde, s. = *Shrōve-tuesday*, -tūze'-dā. The anc. confession time; the day imm. bef. the first day of Lent, or Ash-wednesday.

Shroving, shrōve'-ĭng, s. The festivity of Shrove-tide.

Shrub, shrŭb, s. A low, dwarf tree; prop., a perennial woody plant with sev. stems proc. from the same root; (from anoth. root) a kind of concentr. punch, composed of lemon-juice, spirit, sugar, and water (us. ab. 66 u. p.); appr., rum-shrub. H., *shrub'less*, &c. a. (v. i.) 90. [*ing*ᵃ, p.; &c. 89.

*Shrub*ᵃ, vt. To clear of shrubs. H., *shrubb'-Shrubb'ery*, -ĕr-e, s. A plantation of shrubs.

Shrubb'y, -e, a. Full of shrubs; res. a shrub; cons. of shrubs or brush; perennial, with sev. woody stems (bot.). H., *shrubb'iness*,

Shruff†, shrŭf, s. Dross. [s. 91.

Shrug, shrŭg, s. A drawing up of the shoulders (as in dislike, dissatisf., or contempt).

Shrug, vt. To draw up; to contract:—vi. To draw up the shoulders (as in dissatisf., aversion, &c.). H., *shrugg'ing*, p.; *shrugged*, pp.

Shrunk, *shrunk'enᵃ*, pp. See *Shrink*.

*Shuck*ᵃ, shŭk, s. A shell or cov.; a husk or pod. (prov.) [shuddering).

Shudder, shŭd'-ĕr, s. A cold tremor (as of

Shudd'er, vi. To feel a cold tremor (as from sud. fear, horror, or aversion); to quake, shiver, tremble. H., *shudd'ering*, p., a.; *shudd'ered*, pp.; *shudd'ering* (act or state), s. 89. [ad. 91.

Shudd'ering, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *shudd'eringly*, *Shuffle*, shŭf'l, s. 45. An act of shuffling; fig., an evasion, trick, or artifice; a shuffler‡§.—A *shuff'le-board*† is a shovel-board; *shuff'le-*

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esp§, a play in wh. money is shaken in a hat or esp.

Shuff'le, vt. Prim., to 'shove' one way and the other; to mix, confuse, or disorder, by pushing or shoving, or by rapid agitation, so that one thing is thrown into the place of another (par. app. to cards whilst still in the pack); to remove or introd. by means of purposed confusion:—vi. To throw cards into a new order by little 'shoves'; fig., to play mean tricks; to change the position, to shift ground; to evade fair ques.; to evade, to prevaricate; to struggle; to move by 'shoving' the feet along (instead of lifting them); to scrape the floor in dancing§. H., *shuff'ling* (v. i.), p., a.; *shuff'led*, -ld, pp.; *shuff'ler* (one who s. or who prevaricates), s.; *shuff'ling* (act of; trick, artifice, evasion; irreg. gait), s. 89.—To *shuff'le off* = to put off trickishly; to rid one's self of; to move off shufflingly:—to *shuff'le up* = to form or throw tog. hastily, confusedly, or fraudulently. (v. i.) [ad. 91.

Shuff'ling, -lĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *shuff'lingly*, *Shumac**, shōō'-măk, s. 20. Sumach.

Shun, shŭn, vt. To avoid; to keep clear of; not to use or prac.; to endeav. to escape; to decline; to neglect. H., *shunn'ing*, p.; *shunned*, pp.

Shun'less*, -lĕs, a. Unavoidable; inevitable.

Shunt, shŭnt, s. A short side-rail to allow the 'main line' to be kept free:—vt. To drive or back into a 'shunt' or 'siding'. (railw.) H., *shunt'ing*, p., s.; &c. 89.

Shut, shŭt, s. Close†; act of shutting†; a shutter*.

Shut, vt. To close so as to hinder ingress or egress; to make fast; to prohibit; to forbid entrance into; to preclude; to exclude; to close, to contract from an expan. state (as the hand or a book); &c.:—vi. To close itself; to be closed. H., *shutt'ing*, p.; *shut*, prt., pp.; *shutt'er* (he or that; appr., a close cover for a window or aperture), s. 89.—To *shut in* = to enclose; to confine; to become intercep. from view (as a point of land):—to *shut out* = to deny admis. to; to exclude:—to *shut up* = to close, to make fast the entrances of; to make impervious; to confine; to stop†; to end or conclude.—To be *shut of*†§ = to be 'shot of' (q. v.).

Shuttle, shŭt'l, s. 45. The instr. used for passing ('shooting') the cross threads wh. form the woof of cloth. (weav.)

Shutt'le-cock, -kŏk, s. = *shutt'lecock; shutt'le-cork**. A piece of wood or cork stuck with feathers, used with a battledore; also the play with it. [of the Chinese.

Shwan-pan, shwŏn'-păn, s. The arith. abacus

Shy, shī, a. Fearful of near approach; keeping at a dist. through caution or timidity; reserved, coy; cautious, wary; suspicious. H., *shy'ly*, ad.; *shy'ness*, s. 91.

Shy†, s. An act of shying. (man.; v. v.)

Shy, vt. To shie*†:—vi. To start sud. aside (as a horse from alarm—man.). H., *shy'ing*, p., a.†, s.†; *shied*, shīde, prt., pp.; *shi'er* or

Si, sē, s. See *Ut*. [*shy'er* (a horse that), s. 89.

Sialogogue, sī-ăl'-o-gog, sī'—Br., s. 20, 45. A med. that increases the flow of saliva. H., *sialogogic*, -gŏj'- (promot. the saliv. discharge), a.; &c. 90-1.

Sib†, sĭb, a. Related by blood:—s. A blood relation. [somewhat res. the yaws. (wes. Scot.)

Sibb'ens, -ĕnz, s. A contag., endemic disease,

Siberian, sī-bēr'-e-ăn, a. 34, 45. Pert. to *Sibēr'ia*; h. fig., cold, bleak, northern.

Siberite, -bēr'-īte—Br., sĭb'-ēr-īte—K., We., s. Red tourmaline. (min.)

Sibilant, sĭb'-e-lănt, -īl-ănt—K., a. Hissing.

Sib'ilant, s. A letter that has a hissing sound.

Sibilation, -lā'-shŭn, s. A hissing sound. [(gr.)

Sibyl, sĭb'-īl, s. 42. A pagan prophetess. (anc. Gr. and Ro.)

Sib'ylline, -īne—We., -ĭn—K., S., a. 45. Of or bel. to the Sibyls; uttered or wr. by a Sibyl; prophetical.—*Sib'yllins books*, cert. proph. b. or docum. purch. by Tarquin the Proud of a Sibyl.

Siccate†, sĭk'-āte, vt. 28. To dry. H., *sicc'ated*†, pp.; *siccation**, -kā'-shŭn (act; state), s.; &c. 89.

Sicc'ative, -ā-tĭv, a. 45. Drying; caus. to dry; desiccant:—s. That wh. promotes drying; a desiccant. (med.)

Sicc'ific†, sĭk-ĭf'-ĭk, a. 28. Caus. dryness.

Siccity, sĭk'-ăl-te, s. 28. Dryness; aridity.

Sice, sīse, s. The No. 6 at dice.

Sicilian, se-sĭl'-yăn, a. 45. Of or rel. to *Sic'ily* (sĭs'-).—*Sicil'ian Vespers*, appr., the great massacre of the French, in Sicily, on the eve. of Easter-tues., A. D. 1282. (mod. hist.)

Siciliano, sĭs-īl-e-ā'-no, s. 99. A slow and graceful comp. in 6-4 to 6-8 time. (mus.)

Sick, sĭk, a. Affected with nausea, or with vomiting; h. fig., disgusted (with *of*); affec. with disease, out of health, ill (quaint or *); disordered*†; feeble, ailing†; corrupted†:—s. (the) *Sick*, he or those affec. with disease:—vt. To *sicken*†. H., *sick'ly*, ad.; *sick'ness*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 90. H. also—*sick'-brained** (disord. in mind), a.; *sick'-berth* (an apartm. for the s.—R. N.), *sick'-list* (a l. of s. persons), &c. s.

Sicken, sĭk'n, vt. 13, 45. To make sick (lit. or fig.); to make squeamish; to nauseate; to disgust; to weaken or impair*:—vi. To become sick or diseased (lit. or fig.); to be satiated or disgusted; to become disgusting or tedious; to grow weak; to languish. H., *sick'ening*, p., a.; *sick'ened*, -nd, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Sick'er†§, -ĕr, a., ad. Sure, cert., firm; surely, &c. H., *sick'erly*†§ (surely), ad.; *sick'erness*†§ (security), s. 91.

Sick'ish†, -ĭsh, a. Somewhat sick or diseased; disgus.; nauseating. H., *sick'ishly*†, ad.; *sick'ishness*, s. 91.

Sickle, sĭk'l, s. 45. A reaping-hook. H., *sick'led*, -ld (furn. with a s.), a. 90. H. also—*sick'le-like*, *sick'le-shaped*, a.; *sick'ler*† or *sick'leman*† (a reaper), *sick'lewort* (a plant), &c., s. [ease. († or post.)

Sick'ried, -rĭd, a. Tainted with the hue of dis-

Sick'ly, -le, a., ad. Somewhat affected with disease; habit. indisposed; not healthy or healthily; not sound, soundly, or well; faint, weak, languid; prod. or tend. to produce disease (as a climate or occup.); diminished in strength or brightness (as to 'grow sickly'; v. su.). H., *sick'liness*, s. 91.

Sick'ly†, vt. To make diseased. H., *sick'lied**, pp., a.; &c. (v. su.) 89.

Side, sīde, a. Being on the side, or tow. the

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aide; lateral†; oblique; indirect; long, broad, large*. (v. s.)

Side, s. A broad or long part or surf. of any thing (as disting. from the *end*, *edge*, or *point*); the part of an animal bet. the hip and shoulder; the right or left; the part bet. the top and bottom (as the slope of a hill or moun.); one part of any thing, or of its superficies, as seen by the eye, or as opp. to any other part; the margin, edge, verge, border; the exter. line of any thing consid. in length; part gen.; local direc. or bearing; quarter, region, part; fig., party, sect, faction; any person or body, or any part, opin., or argum. consid., taken, or held in opp. to another; interest; branch of a family; consanguinity. H., *sīd'ed* (hav. a side; as 'one-sided'), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90. Among the comp. of *side* (a., s.) are—*sīde'-bōard* or *sīde'board* (a cert. piece of furniture placed at the s. of a room or in a recess; a side-table*), *sīde'-box* (at a thea., &c.), *sīde'-cut* (a branch from the main canal or line—U. S.; fig., an indirect blow or attack†), *sīde'-fly* (an insect), *sīde'-saddle* (a woman's s.), *sīde'-tāble* (a t. placed ag. a wall, or aside from the prin. t.), *sīde'-tāking*† (engagem. in a faction or party), &c., s. 92-3.

Side, vt. To be or to stand at the side of*; to suit†; to pair†:—vi. To take a side; to embrace the opin. or cause of a person or party; to lean on one side*. H., *sīd'ing*, p.; *sīd'ed* (v. s.), pp.; *sīd'er* (one who sides†; one on a par. a.‡, as in 'outsider'; cider†), s.; *sīd'ing* (act of; a short side rail turn. off from the main line, either for the purp. of traffic or 'shunting'—ra. eng.; v. i.), s. 89.

Side'ling, -lĭng, ad. = *sidling**, sīd'l-ing. Sidewise; sloping. See *Sidle*.

Side'long, -lŏng, a. Lateral; oblique; not straight or direct (as a glance):—ad. Laterally; obliquely; in the direc. of the side; on the side.

Sidereal*, sīd'-ēr-ăl, sī'-dēr-ăl—S., a. Sidereal.

Sīd'erated†, -āte-ĕd, a. Planet-struck; blasted.

Sideration†, -ā'-shŭn, s. A blasting, a blight (in plants); an apoplexy.

Sīdereal, sī-dēr'-e-ăl, a. 45. Of or rel. to a star or the stars; astral; starry.—*Sīdēr'eal day* = the exact period (as meas. by a s.) in wh. the earth revolves on its axis, being ab. 4 minutes shorter than the mean 'solar day':—*sīdēr'eal year* = the time in wh. the earth performs one complete revol., relatively to the fixed stars (= 365d. 6h. 9m. 9·6s.—ast.).

Siderite, sīd'-ēr-īte—K., We., se-dēr'-īte—S., s. The loadstone*; a phosphate of iron (min.); iron-wort, also the com. ground-pine. [spar. (min.)

Sīderocalcite, -o-kăl'-sīte (v. su.), s. Brown

Sīderography, sīd-ēr-ŏg'-răf-e, s. The art or prac. of engr. on steel. H., *sīdērographic* or *sīderographical*, -grăf'- (se-de-ro—S.; pert. to or performed by), a.; *sīderog'raphist**, -fist (a steel-plate engr.), s.; &c. 90-1.

Sīderomancy, sīd'-ēr-o-măn-se, se-dēr'—S., s. Divination by burning straws, &c., on a red hot plate of iron.

Sīd'eroscope, -skōpe (se-dē'-ro—Br., S.), s. An instr. for detec. minute degrees of magnetism in subs. us. deemed non-magnetic.

Sidesman, sīdz'-măn, s. = *sides'-man*. 35, 26. A church-warden's assistant*; a party man†.

Sidewalk, sīde'-wăwk, s. The raised footway of a street. (U. S.)

Side'wise†, -wīze, ad. = *side'ways*†, -wāze. 35. Tow. or on one side; laterally; with the side foremost.

Sidle†, sīd'l *or* sī'dl, vi. 45. To go or move side foremost; to lie on the side*. H., *sidling*†, sīd'l-ing, p.; *sīd'led*‡, pp.

Siege*, sēje, s. 32. Prim., a seat†; appr., the act of 'sitting' down bef. a fortified place with an army, for the purp. of reduc. it by force; h., any continued endeav. to gain poss.; rank, place, class†. [reinstate†.

Siege*, vt. To besiege (q. v.); to reseat or

Sī'enite, s.; *sienit'ic*, a. See *Syenite*, &c.

Sierra, sē-ĕr'-rā, s. 99. Lit., a saw†; appr., a ridge of moun. and rocks. (geog.) [Sp.]

Siesta, -ĕs'-tā, 99. The mid-day or after-dinner nap. (Sp.)

Sieur, sē'-ŭr (nearly s'ir), s. 99. Sir; master; a title of resp. used by the French.

Sieve, sĭv, s. A utensil (us. cons. of a cylin. hoop, with a bottom of hair, muslin, or wire-gause) used in sifting; a bolter; a searce; also a basket of a cert. measure.

Sift, sĭft, vt. To sep. by or as by a sieve (as the pulverulent or finer part of a subs. from the coarser); to sep.; to part; fig., to exam. minutely or critically; to scrutinise:—vi. To pass through a sieve (tech.). H., *sift'ing*, p.; *sift'ed*, pp., a.; *sift'er* (he or that; a sieve†), s. 89.

Sigaultian, se-gōl'-sh'ăn, a. 38. The epithet of a cert. obs. surg. oper. (the dīv. of the 'symphisis pubis' to incr. the capac. of the pelvis). [and audible respiration.

Sigh, sī, sīth†§ (form. thea.), s. 45. A deep

Sigh, vt. To lament; to expr. by sighs:—vi. To inhale and respire deeply and audibly (as from grief); to suffer a single deep respiration. H., *sigh'ing*, p., a.‡; *sighed*, sīde, pp.; *sigh'er*, s.; *sigh'ing* (act; also the sound heard), s. 89.

Sigh'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *sigh'ingly*, ad. 91.

Sight, sīte, s. 45. The act or the faculty of seeing or beholding; percep. of objects by the eye; vision; view, or open view; a being within the limits of vision; that wh. is obt. from seeing; ocular notice or knowl.; the eye (as the instr. of vision); any thing seen, or to be seen; a view, a show, a spectacle; a small aperture pervious to the eye (as of a quadrant, &c.); a piece of metal fixed on the muzzle of a gun to guide the eye in taking aim, and h. also, the aim itself. H., *sight'ed* (hav. s., seeing in a par. man.; only used comp.), *sight'ful*† (clear of sight), *sight'less* (wanting s., blind; unsightly†; invisible†), &c., a. (v. i.) 90-1.

Sight'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *sight'lessly*, 43, ad.; *sight'lessness*, s. 91.

Sight'ly, -le, a. Pleas. to the eye; comely; handsome; open to the view*. H., *sight'liness*, s. 91. [music at first sight.

Sightsman*†, sītze'-măn, s. One who reads

Sigil†, sĭj'-il, s. 22. A seal; a signature.

Sigillaria, -lāre'-e-ă, s. pl. 45. Cert. large fossil plants found in the coal formation. (L.)

Sigillative†, se-jĭl'-ă-tĭv, sĭj'—K., S., a. 22, 45. Of or bel. to a seal; fit to seal, or to be sealed.

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Sigma, sĭg'-mȧ, s. 30. The Gr. S (Σ, σ).

Sig'moid, -moyd, a. = *sigmoid'al*, -ăl. 22. Carved like the Gr. σ.

Sign, sīne, s. 45. A token, someth. by wh. another thing is known or repr.; appr., a motion, nod, or gesture used instead of words; a remar. transac., event, or phenomenon; some visible transac., event, or appearance, intended to shew someth. else; h., proof, evidence by sight; indication; a prognostic, an omen; any significant mark, note, or char.; someth. set up ag. or near a house, or hung over a door to arrest atten., and to shew the tenant's occup. or bus.; a sign-board; a memorial or monument; a visible repr.; a mark of distinc.; a type, a symbol; a mark or char. indic. the rel. of quantities, or an oper. to be performed (alg.; &c.); one of the 12 parts (= 30 degrees ea.) into wh. the 'ecliptic' or 'zodiac' is div. (ast.); a symptom (med.); a signature († unless comp.; v. i.). Among the comp. are—*sīgn'-bōard* (v. su.), *sīgn-man'ŭal* (a signature; now app. only to the royal s.), *sign'-pōst* (a p. on wh. a s. is hung; also a direc. p.), &c., s. 90.—*Signs of the zodiac* = *A''ries* (the ram), *Tau'rus* (the bull), *Gem'inī* (the twins), *Can'cer* (the crab), *Le'o* (the lion), *Vir'go* (the virgin), *Li'bra* (the balance), *Scor'pio* (the scorpion), *Sagitta''rius* (the centaur or archer), *Căpricor'nus* (the wild goat), *Aqua''rius* (the waterbearer), and *Pis'cēs* (the fishes; v. su.). [*L.*]

Sign, vt. To ratify by one's signature or seal; to signify by the hand; to mark*; to repr. typically:—vi. To be a sign or omen†. H., *sign'ing*, p.; *signed*, sīnd, pp.; *sign'er*, s. 89.

Signal, sĭg'-năl, a. 30. Notable; remarkable; eminent. H., *sig'nally*, ad.; *signal'ĭtў*†, s. 91.

Sig'nal, s. A sign or symbol addressed to the eye of others at a distance too great for the voice; any thing that gives notice or conveys intellig. to a dist.; also the notice given. H., *sig'nal-fīre*, &c., s. 90.

Sig'nal, vt., vi. To make signals to; to convey by signals. H., *sig'nalling*, p.; *sig'nalled*, pp.

Sig'nalīse, -lze, vt. 35, 60. To make remar. or eminent; to signal. H., *sig'nălising*, p.; *sig'nălised*, -lzd, pp. [sign given.

Signation†, -nā'-shŭn, s. Act of betokening;

Signatory, sĭg'-nȧ-tŏr-e, a. 30, 25. Rel. to a seal; used in sealing.

Sig'nature, -tūre, -chūre—S., Wa., s. 36, 18. A sign or mark impressed; a mark for proof, or proof from marks; appr., the name of a person wr. or subscribed by himself; an exter. mark or char. on a plant sup. to point out its nature and use (anc. med.); the flats and sharps placed after the clef, and indic. the key (mus.); a mark or feature indic. personal characteristics (physiog.); a letter or fig. at the bottom of the first page of ea. sheet of a work to den. their number and order (typ.).

Sig'naturet, vt. To mark; to disting.; to sign.

Sig'naturist*, -lst, s. One who holds the doctr. of sig. impressed on objects. (v. su.)

Signet, sĭg'-nĕt, s. A seal; appr., the sign-manual or 'privy seal' (q. v.). H., *sig'netring*, &c., s. 90.

Significant, sĭg-nĭf'-e-kănt, -lk-ănt—K., s. Expressive of someth. bey. the external mark; bearing a meaning; betokening; standing as a sign of someth.; expr. or repr. of some fact or event; impor., momentous*. H., *signif'icantly*, ad.; *signif'icance*, -kănse, or *signif'icancy*, -kăn-se (meaning, import; force, energy; impor., moment), s. 91.

Signif'icont†, s. Someth. sig.; a token.

Signification, -ne-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. The act of signifying, or that wh. is signified; the meaning expr. by a sign or word; sense; import.

Significative, -nĭf'-e-kă-tĭv, -lk-ăt-e-lv—K., s. 9, 45. Betokening by an external sign; hav. meaning; strongly expressive of a cert. idea or thing; forcible. H., *signif'icatively*, 43, ad.; *signif'icativeness*, s. 91.

Signif'icator*, -kā-tŏr, -kā'—K., We., s. 25. That wh. signifies. [—s. A significator†*.

Signif'icatory, -kă-tŏr-e, a. 25. Significative:

Signify, sĭg'-ne-fī, -nĭf-I—K., vt. 43. To make known, either by signs or words; to expr. or declare; to have or to cont. a cert. sense; to denote, imply, mean; to import, to weigh, to have conseq.; to give information: —vi. To expr. meaning forcibly*. H., *sig'nifying*, p.; *sig'nified*, -fīde, pp.; *significa'tion*, s.; &c. (v. su.) 89.

Signor, sēne'-yŭr, s. = *sign'ior*, -yŭr. See *Seignior*, *Grand-s.*, &c. [us. dry in summer).

Siket, sĭke, s. A rill or streamlet (par. one

Sile, sīle, s. A strainer:—vt. To strain (as fresh milk):—*Sil'ing-dish* = a colander. († or prov.) [Let there be silence!

Silence, sī'-lēnse, int. or imp. 28. Be silent!

Sī'lence, s. Stillness, entire absence of sound or noise; state of being silent (in any sense); habitual taciturnity; secrecy; calmness, quiet; cessation of rage, agit., or tumult; oblivion; &c. See *Silent*.

Sī'lence, vt. To still; to put to silence; to cause to hold the peace; to restrain, appease, stop; to put an end to; to restr. from preaching by revoking one's licence (eccl.). H., *sī'lencing*, -lēns-ĭng, p.; *sī'lenced*, -lēnst, pp., a.†; *sī'lencer*†† (he or that), s. (v. i.) 89.

Sī'lent, -lĕnt, a. Calm, quiet, still; chara. by the entire absence of sound or noise; not speaking, mute; habit. taciturn; inoperative, wanting efficacy; not mentioning; not acting; not pronounced (as a letter—gr.). H., *sī'lently*, 43, ad.; *sī'lentness*†, *sī'lence*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Silentiary, -lēn'-sh'ă-r-e, s. 36, 25. One appointed to keep silence and order in court, or in a palace or household (anc. Rome); after w., one sworn not to divulge state-secrets (as a cabinet-secr. or privy-counc.—Lo. Emp., the co. of Charlem., the Plantag., &c.).

Silesia, sī-lē'-sh'ă, sīl-ē'-shă—K., s. 24, 35. A kind of thin, coarse linen, orig. from *Sile'sia*.

Sile'sian, -sh'ăn, a. 35. Of or bel. to Silesia.

Silex, sī'-lĕks, s. 40. Lit., a flint; appr., the earth of flints; silica, more or less impure, as found in nature. (*L.*)

Silhouette, sĭl'-ōō-ĕt, s. 99. A profile; a monochrome; a repr. of the outline of an obj. (as its shadow) filled in of a black colour, in wh. 'inner parts' are somet. indic. by a lighter shade or bronzing, and 'shadows' by a heightening of gum or varnish. (fine arts.)

Silica, sĭl'-ĭk-ȧ, s. Pure silex or *silicic acid*

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(se-lĭs'-ĭk-ĭs-ĭd), form. sup. to be one of the 'primitive earths', but now shewn to be a comb. of 'silicium' and 'oxygen'. (chem.)

Silicate, sĭl'-e-kāt, s. A salt of silicic acid. See *Silica*.

Sil'icated, -ĕd, a. Comb. or impreg. with silica.

Silice, sĭl'-ĭs, s. 28. A silicula. (bot.)

Siliceous, se-lĭsh'-'ŭs, a. 27-8. Pert. to, res., or cont. silex; flinty. See *Cilicious*.

Silicicalca'reous, se-lĭs-e-, a. Cons. of silica and calcareous matter. (min.)

*Sil"cicalce**, -kălse, s. A siliceous rock cont. chalk or lime. (min.)

Silicides, sĭl'-e-sĭdes, s. pl. Siliceous minerals.

Siliciferous, -sĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 28. Prod. or cont. silex. (geol. ; min.)

Silicif"iers, -e-sĕ, se-lĭs'—Br., s. pl. 99. Substances petrified or mineralised by siliceous earth. (min. ; orye.)

Silicify, se-lĭs'-e-fĭ, vt. 28, 43. To convert into or petrify by silex; to render siliceous:—vi. To become siliceous or flinty. H., *sil"cifying* (-lĭs'-), p. ; *sil"cified*, -fĭd, pp., a. ; *silicification*, sĭl-ĭs-e-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Silicimurite, sĭl-ĭs-e-mū'-rīte, s. 18. A native comp. of silex and magnesia. (min.)

Silicious, se-lĭsh'-'ŭs, a. 27-8. Siliceous.

*Silicited**, se-lĭs'-ĭt-ĕd, a. 28. Impreg. with silex.

Silicium, se-lĭsh'-'ŭm, s. 27-8. An elem. subs., the combus. or metallic base of silica. (chem.)

Silicle, sĭl'-ĭkl, s. 45. A silicula. (bot.)

Sil'icon, -e-kŏn, s. Silicium.

Silicula, se-lĭk'-ū-lă, s. = *sil'icule**, -e-kūle, E. 18, 99. A little siliqua (exc. that it is shorter, and cont. fewer seeds.—bot.). [L.]

Siliculose, -lōse', -lĭk'—S., We., a. = *silic'ulous*, -lŭs. 45. Hav. or pert. to silicles; also husky. (bot.) [Made of fine wheat.

*Siliginose**, -lĭj-e-nōse', -lĭj'—We., a. 32, 45.

Siliqua, sĭl'-e-kwă, s. (pl., *sil'iquæ*, -kwē.) = *silique*, sĭl'-lk, E., Fr. 33, 99. A pod; appr., a one or two-celled elongated seed-vessel, cons. of two valves, two sutures, and a dissepiment to ea. edge of wh. the seeds are altern. attached (bot.); a carat of wh. 6 make a scruple (gold-ref.). [L.] [siliqua.

Sil'iquiform, -kwe-form, a. 26. Shaped like a

Siliquose, -kwōse'—K., Wa., sĭl'—S., We., a. = *sil'iquous*, -kwŭs. 33, 45. Hav. or bearing siliquæ. (bot.) [*silk'ness** (silkiness), s. 90.

Silk, sĭlk, a. Pert. to or made of silk. H.,

Silk, s. The delicate and glossy filament prod. by cert. caterpillars or larvæ, also thread or cloth made of it; the filiform style of the female flower of maize. H., *silk-cott'on-tree* (sĭlk'—S. ; of the E. and W. I.), *silk'-grass*, *silk'man** or *silk'-mercer* (a dealer in silks), *silk'-mill* (for manuf. s.), *silk'-thrower* or *s.-throwster*, *silk'-weaver*, *silk'-weed*, *silk'-worm*,-wûrm, or *silk'worm* (v. su.), *silk'worm-gut* (prep. from the s.-w.—ang.), &c., s. (v. 1.) 90, 92. [sĭlk ; sĭlky ; dressed in silk.

Silken, sĭlk'n, a. 13, 45. Made of sĭlk ; res.

*Silk'en**, vt. To render silky. H., *silk'ened**, -nd, pp., a. ; &c. 89.

Silk'y, -e, a. Made of silk* ; like sĭlk ; poss. the qual. of a. ; smooth, soft, glossy ; pliant* ; effeminate† . H., *silk'iness*, s. 91.

Sill, sĭl, s. The base or foundation of a thing ; appr., the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window ; the bottom piece of a quarter-partition ; one of the timbers on wh. the posts and superstruc. of a buil. are placed (= *ground'-sill*.—arch.) ; the shaft of a carriage† (prov.).

Sillabub, sĭl'-ă-bŭb, s. A liq. made of wine or cider mixed with milk, and sweetened.

Sillock, sĭl'-ŭk, s. The fry of the coal-fish. (prov.)

Silly, sĭl'-e, a. Prim., harmless, artless, helpless† ; appr., weak in intellect ; foolish ; simple ; witless ; proc. from want of underst. or com. judgm. ; unwise ; indiscreet ; imprudent. H., *sill'ily*, 43, ad. ; *sill'iness*, s. 91.

Sill'yhow†, -how, s. 23. The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus ; the caul.

Silt, sĭlt, s. Saltness† ; mud, slime* ; appr., the sand, clay, and earth depos. by run. waters.

*Silt**, vt., vi. To choke or become choked or obstruc. with silt or mud. H., *silt'ed**, pp., a. ; &c. 89.

Silure, se-l'ōōre', s. = *sĭlūr'us*, -ŭs, L. A sheat-fish ; also a shad, a sturgeon ; a genus of fishes (ichth.).

Silurian, se-l'ōōre'-e-ăn, sĭ—S., a. 18. Pert. to *Silu"ria* or the anc. *Silures* ; an epithet of the upper subdiv. of the sedimentary or fossilliferous strata ('graywacke series') found below the old red sandstone (geol.).

Sil'va, s. ; *sil'van*, a., s. ; &c. See *Sylva*, &c.

Silver, sĭl'-vĕr, a. Made of silver ; white, like s. ; soft and clear (as sound or tones) ; gentle.

Sil'ver, s. A well-known precious metal used for coin ; money made of silver ; fig., any thing of soft splendour. H., *sil'ver-like**, *sil'verless** (moneyless), &c., a. (v. 1.) 90. H. also—*sil'ver-beater* (one whose trade is to make s.-leaf), *s.-bush*, -bōōsh, *s.-dust*, *s.-fir*, *s.-fish*, *s.-glance* (vitreous sulphuret of s. —min.), *s.-leaf* (s. beaten into thin l.), *sil'versmith* (one who works in s.), *s.-thistle*, -thĭs'l, *s.-tree*, *s.-weed*, &c., s.

Sil'ver, vt. To coat or cover superficially with silver ; to cover with tin-foil amalgamated (as glass for mirrors) ; fig., to adorn with mfld lustre ; to make hoary or silvery. H., *sil'vĕring*, p. ; *sil'vered*, -vĕrd, pp., a. ; *sil'vĕring* (act, oper., or art ; also the silver or the amalgam laid on), s. 89.

Sil'verling†, -lĭng, s. A silver coin. (scrip.)

Sil'verly†, -le, ad. With the appearance of silver.

Sil'very, -e, a. Res. silver ; hav. the appear. of s. ; of a white soft lustre ; clear, soft, mellow (as sound or the voice) ; besprinkled or cov. with silver. H., *sil'vĕriness*† , s. 91.

Sil'vic, a. See *Sylvic*.

Simagre†, sĭm'-a-gĕr, s. 30. A grimace.

Simar, se-măr', s. = *simarre'*, Fr. A woman's robe* ; a night-gown* ; the robe a bishop wears under his gown (eccl.).

Simarouba, sĭm-ă-rōō'-bă, s. = *simarū'ba*—Ph. E. & D. The tonic root-bark of a W. I. tree.

Simia, sĭm'-e-ă—We., -yă—K., sĭ'-me-ă—S., s. (pl., *sim'iæ*, -e-ē.) 99. An ape ; a generic name of the apes and monkeys (zool.).

Similar, sĭm'-e-lăr, -ĭl-ĕr† —K., a. = *sim'ilary**, -e. 25. Like ; resembling ; uniform ; homogeneous. H., *sim'ilarly* (in like man. ; with resembl.), 43, ad. ; *similarity*, -lăr'-ĭt-e (likeness ; resembl. ; uniformity), s. 91.

Simile, sĭm'-e-le, s. Similitude ; a comparison by wh. any thing is illustr. (rhet.) [L.]

Similiter, se-mĭl'-e-tĕr, s. Lit., in like manner ; appr., a form in pleading by wh. either

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party accepts the issue tend. by his opponent (leg.). [L.]

*Simil'itive**, -tĭv, a. Expr. likeness.

Similitude, se-mĭl'-e-tūde, -lt-ūde—K., s. 18. Likeness; resemblance; similarity; comparison, simile*; the rel. of like figures (geom.). [or expr. resemblance.

Similitudinary, -tū'-dĭn-ăr-e, a. 18, 25. Den.

Similor, sĭm'-e-lŏr, s. A gold-coloured var. of brass. [monkey.

Sim'ious, -e-ŭs, a. Pert. to or res. an ape or

Simmer, sĭm'-ĕr, vt. To cause to simmer*†:—vi. To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing. H., *simm'ĕring*, p.; *simm'ĕred*, pp., a. 89.

Sim'nel†, -nĕl, s. A kind of bun; a cracknel (—K.). [of simony.

Simoniac, se-mō'-ne-ăk, s. One who is guilty

Simoniacal, sĭm-o-nī'-ăk-ăl, a. = *simoniac** (v. su.). Guilty of simony, or cons. in or tainted with it. H., *simoni'acally*, ad. 91.

Simonian, sī-mōne'-yăn, s. 24, 45. One of the fol. of Simon Magus; also of Count de St. Simon. See *Saint*.

Simonious, se-mōne'-y'ŭs, a. 45. Partak. of simony; given to simony. H., *simōn'iously*, ad. 91.

Simony, sĭm'-o-ne—K., We., -ŭn-e—S., Wa., s. The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

Simoom, se-mōōm', s. = *simoon*, -mōōn'. 20. A hot, suffoc. wind wh. blows in Arabia, Syria, and the adjac. countries, from the interior deserts. [cave*.

Simous, sī'-mŭs, a. Flat or snub-nosed; con-

Simper†, sĭm'-pĕr, s. A smile; (more us.) a silly smile. (v. v.)

Sim'per†, vi. To smile affectedly or sillily. H., *sim'pĕring*†, p., a., s.; *sim'pĕred*†, pp.; (a) *sim'pĕrer*, s.; &c. 89. [ad. 91.

Sim'peringly†, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *sim'pĕringly*†,

Simple, sĭm'pl, sĭmp'l, a. 45. Single; cons. of one thing; not compounded, mingled, or comb. with any thing else; h. also, plain, homely; artless, undesigning; harmless; unaffected; unadorned; not complex or complicated; weak in intellect; silly, foolish; not wise or cunning; sincere, downright; undivided (as a root or stem), hav. only one on a petiole, peduncle, &c. (bot.); resis. decomposition, uncompounded, elementary (chem.); homogeneous (geol.; min.). H., *sim'ply*, -ple, ad.; *sim'pleness* or *sim'plesst* (simplicity), s. 91.—Among the comp. (wh. are self-expl.) are—*sim'ple-hearted*, *sim'ple-minded*, a.; *simple-mind'edness* (artlessness), &c., s. [pop., a med. herb.

Sim'ple, s. Someth. unmixed or uncomp.;

Sim'ple†, vi. To gather 'simples'. H., *sim'pler*† or *sim'plist*†, -lst (a herbalist), s.; &c. 89. [weak intellect; a trifler; a silly person.

Simpleton, sĭm'-pl-ttn, s. 45, 25. A person of

*Simplician**, -plĭsh'-'ăn, s. 27-8. An artless citizen or civilian (opp. to *politician*).

Simplicity, sĭm-plĭs'-lt-e, s. The state or qual. of being simple (q. v.); singleness; artlessness; plainness; silliness; that qual. by wh. the elem. of a work are arr. in the most nat. ord., and the details kept in due subord. to the prin. obj., and to the whole (fine arts).

Simplify, sĭm'-ple-fī, vt. 43. To make simple; to render less complex or diffic.; to make plain or easy. H., *sim'plifying*, p.; *sim'plified*, -fīde, pp., a.; *simplification*, -plĭf-e-kā'-

Sim'plist†, s. See *Simple*. [shān, s. 89.

Sim'ploce, -plo-se, s. See *Symploce*.

Sim'ular†, -ū-lăr, s. One who simulates.

Simulate, sĭm'-ū-lāte, a. = *sim'ulated*, -ĕd. 18. Feigned; pretended. (v. v.)

Sim'ulate, vt. To feign, pretend, counterfeit; to assume the appearance of, without the reality. H., *sim'ulating*, p.; *sim'ulated*, pp., a.; *sim'ulator*, 25, s.; *simula'tion*, 26, s. 89.

Simultaneous, sĭm-tŭl-tāne'-e-ŭs, -y'ŭs†, sī-mŭl-tā'-ne-ŭs—K. (tāne'-yŭs), Wa., We., s. 45. Acting, exis., or hap. at the same time. H., *simultān'eously*, 43, ad.; *simultān'eousness*, *simultaneity*†, -tā-nē'-lt-e, s. 91. [rel.

Sim'ulty†, -tŭl-te, s. Private grudge or quar-

Sin, sĭn, s. Volun. departure from the rules of rectitude or duty prescribed by God (as opp. to *righteousness*); habit. negligence of mor. and relig.; a single act of negl. or transgression; fig., a man enormously wicked††; a sin-offering† (scrip.). H., *sin'ful*, *sin'less* (free from sin; pure; innocent; perfect), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. H. also—*sin'born* (der. from s.), *sin'-oppressed* (o. with a sense of s.), *sin'-stung**, s.; *sin'-offering* (-ŏf'—S.; an o. or sacrifice for s.—Jud.), &c., s. See *Original*.

Sin, vi. To commit sin; to violate any known rule of duty (mor. or relig.). H., *sinn'ing*, p.; *sinned*, sĭnd (sĭn'-ĕd—pulpit-or., 63), pp.; *sinn'er* (an unregen. person, as opp. to *saint*—theol.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Sinaitic, sī-nā-ĭt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to *Mount Sī'nai*, or made or given there.

Sinapisine, sĭn'-ă-pĭs-ĭn, s. 35, 56. A pec. crys. subs. found in the seed of white mustard. [(med.; pharm.)

Sin'apism, -pĭzm, s. 35. A mustard poultice.

Since, sĭnse, ad. 28. Ago; past; bef. this; from the time that. [that.

Since, con. Because that; this being the fact

Since, pr. After; reckoning from; from the time that or of.

Sincere, sĭn-sēre', a. 28. Being in reality what it appears to be; not feigned, simulated, or hypocritical; unaffected, inartificial, real; undissembling; honest, uncorrupt; pure, unmingled* (scrip.); unhurt, uninjured† (do.). H., *sincere'ly*, 43, ad.; *sincere'ness* or *sincerity*, -sĕr'-lt-e, s. 91.

Sinciput, sĭn'-se-pŭt, s. The fore-part of the upper region of the head (from the vertex to the eyes in 'mammals', or to the base of the beak in 'birds'; opp. to *occiput*). [L.]

Sin'don†, -dŭn, s. A linen wrapper.

Sine, sīne, s. A straight line drawn from one end of an arc perpend. to the radius passing through the other end (= *right sine*.—trig.). See *Versed*.

Sine, sī'-ne, pr., pfx. 99. Without. H., *sine-di'e* (without naming a day), ad.; *sī'ne-quanon*, -kwā (-non'—S.; an indispensable cond. or oblig.), s. [L.]

Sine-manubrium, -mă-nū'-brc-ŭm, s. Someth. without a handle (app. to a new kind of hair-brush).

Sinecure, sī'-ne-kūre, s. 18. An office wh. has revenue without employm.; a benefice without cure of souls (eccl.). [sinecure.

Sī'necurism, -ĭzm, s. 35. The state of hav. a

Sī'necurist, -lst, s. One who holds a sinecure.

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Sinepite, sĭn'-ē-pīte, s. (prop., *sin'epite*.) Someth. (as a seed) res. mustard-seed*, or someth. obt. from it.

Sinew, sĭn'-ū, s. 18. A tendon; a ligament; fig., strength, vigour, or any thing wh. supplies it (com. in the pl.); muscle; nerve. H., *sin'ewy*, *sin'ewed** (furn. with s.; fig., strong, firm, vig.), *sin'ewless*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—*Sin'ew-shrunk*, means hav. the s. under the belly stiff and contrac. by over-riding (far.).

Sin'ew, vt. To knit, as by sinews; fig., to strengthen or invigorate; to confirm. H., *sin'ewing*, p.; *sin'ewed*, -ūde, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Sin'ewy, -ē, a. Cons. of a s. or sinews; fig., nervous, strong, vigorous. H., *sin'ewiness*, s. 91.

Sinful, sĭn'-fōōl, a. 21. Tainted with sin; wicked, iniquitous; depraved, corrupt; unholy; contrary to the laws of God; unobservant of mor. or religion. H., *sin'fully*, 43, ad.; *sin'fulness*, s. 91.

Sing, sĭng, vt. 30, 45. To utter with mus. modulation; to relate or celebr. in song or poetry:—vi. To utter words with mus. mod. and inflections, or so that the voice 'leaps', as it were, from one note to another, entirely passing over any that may intervene (opp. to *speak*, q. v.); to utter sweet or melod. sounds inarticulately (as birds); to make any small or shrill noise; to tell or relate in numbers or verse. H., *sing'ing*, p., a.; *sung*, (less us.) *sang*, prt.; *sung*, pp.; *sing'er* (appr., one whose prof. or bus. is to s.; one versed in vocal music; a chorister), s.; *sing'ing* (act or art; vocal music), s. 89. H. also—*sing'ing-book*† (a b. of tunes, &c.), *sing'ing-man*§ (a singer; a chorister), *sing'ing-master*, &c., s.

Sing'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *sing'ingly*†, ad. 91.

Singe, sĭnje, s. 32. A scorching of the surface; a slight burn.

Singe, vt. To burn slightly or superficially; to scorch the surf. of a thing (par. the nap of cloth or the hair of the skin):—vi. To suffer superfic. injury from heat†. H., *singe'ing*, p.; *singed*, sĭnjd, pp., a.; *sin'ger*, -jĕr, s. 89.

Single, sĭng'gl, a. 30, 45. Separate; one; only; cons. of one only; particular, individual; uncompounded; alone, hav. no compan. or assistant; unmarried; not double, not compound or complicated; singular, hav. one on a side, or only one opp. to one (as a 'a. combat'); fig., simple; sincere, upright, straightforward; pure, incorrupt, undepraved* (scrip.); weak, silly†. H., *sin''gly*, 43, ad.; *sin''gleness*, s. 91. H. also—*sin'gle-handed* (alone; by one's self; hav only one 'hand' or workman), *sin''gle-hedrted* (without duplicity), *sin'gle-minded* (upright; hav. a s. purpose), *sin'gle-seeded* (bot.), *sin'gle-valved* (do.), &c., a.; *sin''gle-beer*† (small b.), *sin'gle-state* (individuality; celibacy), *sin''gle-stick* (a cudgel, a backsword; a game at cudgels), *sin'gle-tree* (a swingle-tree), &c., s.

Sin''gle, vt. To select, to choose one from among others (freq. with *from* or *out*); to sequester or retire†; to take alone†; to separate*. H., *sin''gling*, p.; *sin''gled*, pp.

Singles, sing'glz, s. pl. 30, 55. The reeled filaments of silk slightly twisted. (tech.)

Sin''glin†, -glĭn, s. A single gleaning. (prov.)

Sing'song†, -sŏng, s. Bad singing; drawling; chant (in contempt); a pot-house concert†§.

Singular, sĭng'-gū-lăr, a. 30, 45, 18. Single, not complex or compound; expr. only one person or thing (gr.; opp. to *plural*); standing for or limited to one indiv. or term (log.); h. also, particular, unexampled; rare; unusual; rarely equalled; hav. someth. not com. to others; hav. someth. censurable or not approved; peculiar; strange, odd, eccentric; being alone, that of wh. there is but one. H., *sin''gularly*, 43, ad.; *singularity*, -lăr'-ĭt-e (state of &c.; peculiarity; someth. curious or remar.; a par. privilege, &c.; an unus. trait of char.; oddity; celi-

Sin''gular†, s. A particular. [bacy†), s. 91.

Sin''gularise†, -ĭze, vt. 60. To make single or singular. H., &c. 48, 89. [gularity.

Sin''gularist†, -ĭst, s. One who affects sin-

Sinical, sĭn'-ĭk-ăl, a. Pert. to a sine.

Sinister, sĭn'-ĭs-tĕr, a. Left; on the left hand or side (se-nĭs'-tĕr*—Br., S.); fig., evil, bad, corrupt; perverse; dishonest, unfair; unlucky, inauspicious (-nĭs'*—Br., S.); the epithet of a 'bend' proc. from the left-h. corner at top to the right at bottom (den. illegitimacy—her.). H., *sin'isterly*, ad. 91.—*Sin'ister-handed** = left-handed.

Sin'istral, -trăl, a. To the left; sinistrous; reversed (conch.). H., *sin'istrally*, ad. 91.

Sinistrorsal, -tror'-săl, a. Rising from left to right (as a spiral line).

Sin'istrous, -trŭs, a. Being on the left side (se-nĭs'-trŭs—S.); inclined to the left (do.); wrong; absurd; perverse. H., *sin'istrously*, ad. 91.

Sink, sĭngk, s. 45. A drain to carry off filthy water, or a receptacle of stone or wood to receive it; fig., any place or thing where corruption is gathered. H., *sink'-hole*†, s.; &c. 90.

Sink, vt. To cause to sink; to put under water; to disable from swimming or floating; to make by digging; to depress; to degrade; to plunge into destruc.; to cause to fall or decline; to bring low; to reduce in quan.; to crush; to diminish or lessen; to suppress*; to reduce, to dimin. or annihilate by paym. (as a debt or oblig.); to pay or hand over absolutely (as a capital sum of money for the sake of obt. greater profit or int., or for security); to waste, to dissipate:—vi. To fall or go downw. in or through any medium simply by the force of gravity (as opp. to *float* or *swim*); to go to the bottom; to fall grad.; to enter or penetrate into any body; to become lower, to fall or settle to a level; to lose height or promin.; to be overwhelmed or depressed (phys. or mor.); to enter deeply; to be received or impressed; to become deep or deeply seated; to go downw.; to decline, decrease, decay; to fall; to subside; to drop; to fall into rest or indolence; to be lower, to become less (as prices); to droop; &c. H., *sink'ing*, p., a.; *sunk*, sŭngk, *sank**, săngk, prt.; *sunk* (* as *a*.), *sunk'en* († or * as *pp*.), pp., a.; *sink'er* (he* or that), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Sinless, sĭn'-lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *sin'lessly*, 43, ad.; *sin'lessness*, s. 91.

Sinnamine, sĭn'-ă-mĭn, s. 56. A cert. cryst. basic substance. (chem.)

Sinner, -ĕr, s. See *Sin*.

Sinn'er†, vi. To act or play the sinner. (lud.)

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Sinoper, sĭn'-o-pĕr, s. Red ferruginous quartz.
Sin'ople, -ōpl, s. 45. Sinoper; vert (Cont. her.).
Sin'ter, -tĕr, s. Lit., a scale; a name given to sev. minerals of a loose scaly texture, or cons. of concentric layers; appr., a loose deposit of carbonate of lime (= *calcăr'eous sinter* or *calc sin'ter*).
Sinuate, sĭn'-ū-ate, a. 18. Curved; bayed, scalloped (as the margin of a leaf.—bot.).
Sin'uate, vt. To wind; to turn; to bend in and out. H., *sin'ŭăting*, p.; *sin'uated*, pp., a.; *sinŭā'tion*, 36, s. 89.
Sinuous, sĭn'-ū-ŭs, a. = *sinŭōse'*. 18, 45. Winding; bending in and out; serpentine, undulating (fine arts). H., *sin'ŭously*, 43, ad.; *sin'uousness**, *sinŭosity*, -ŏs'-ĭt-e (qual. of being s.; a bend or series of bends or turns), s. 91.
Sinus, sī'-nŭs, s. A bend or recess in the shore or coast; an opening or hollow; a fold; appr., a cavity wider at the bottom than at the entrance (par. in a bone), also one of the veins of the dura mater (anat.); a groove or cavity (conch.); a little elongated cavity in wh. pus is collected (surg.).
Sip, sĭp, s. The taking of a liquor with the lips, or a small draught so taken.
Sip, vt. To take (as a fluid) in small quantities with the lips; to drink or imbibe in small quan. (lit. or fig.); to taste; to draw into the mouth; to drink out of:—vi. To drink by the lips; to drink or taste in small quantities (lit. or fig.). H., *sipp'ing*, p., s.‡; *sipped*, sĭpt, pp.; *sipp'er*, s. 89.
*Sipe**, sīpe, vt. To ooze; to issue slowly. (prov.) H., *sīp'ing**, p., s.; &c. (prov.) 89.
*Siph'ilis**, s.; *siphilit'ic**, a. See *Syphilis*.
Siphon, sī'-fŭn, s. 25. A bent tube with arms of unequal length, used for drawing off liquids (hydr.); a siphuncle (conch.).
Siphonic, -fŏn'-ĭk, a. Pert. to a siphon.
Siphonif'erous, -ĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Hav. a siphon within a polythalamous shell (as in the *siphon'ifers* or *siphonif'era*.—conch.).
Siphonobranchiate, -o-brăngk'-e-āte, a. Hav. a tube by wh. water is conveyed to the branchiæ. (mal.)
Siphuncle, sĭ'-fŭngkl, s. 45. A little siphon; appr., the opening wh. runs through the partitions of chambered or nautiloid shells. (conch.) H., *si'phuncled*, -kld (hav. a s.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.
Siphun"cular, -kū-lăr, a. Pert. to a siphuncle.
Siphun"culated, -lā-tĕd, a. Furn. with a siphuncle.
*Sippet**, sĭp'-ĕt, s. A small sop. [siphuncle.
Siquis, sī'-kwĭs, s. = *si' quis*. Lit., 'if any one'; appr., a cert. notification by a candidate for orders. (eccl.) [L.]
Sir, sĕr, s. (f., *mad'am*, q. v.) 15. The com. word of respect used in compellation to a man; the title of a baronet or knight, to whose Chr. name it is pfxd; the title of a priest†; a man† (—Shak.); an A. M.† (Amer. univ.).—*Sir'-John*† = the nickname of a priest. [clerk or writer. (Hindostan.)
Sircar, sĕr-kär', s. = *sircah*, -kä'. A native
Sirdar, -där', s. = *sirdah*, -dä'. A native chief. (Hindostan).
Sire, sīre, s. A father (now only used in poet. or comp.); the word of respect in addres. a sov. prince; the male parent of a beast (par. used of horses). H., *sire'less*, a. 90.

Sire, vt. To beget (now used only of beasts); to affiliate (do.). H., *sired*, pp.; &c. 89.
Siren, sīre'-ĕn—S., sī'-rĕn—K., Wa., We., a. 34. Pert. to or res. a siren; h. fig., bewitching, fascinating.
Si"ren, s. One of cert. female divinities who so fascinated passing mariners by the sweetness of their song, that they forgot their homes, and remained there till they perished (myth.); h. fig., an enticing or fascin. woman; a sea-nymph; a mermaid; a genus of amphibi. or perenni-branchiate reptiles, with only one pair of feet, pec. to the so. U. S. (zool.).
Sirene, si-rēne', s. = *sirène*, Fr., 99. An instr. for ascer. the velocity of aërial vibrations, corresp. to the dif. pitches of mus. sound.
*Sirenise**, sīre'-ĕn-īze, vi. 60. To prac. the allurem. of a siren; to charm. H., *sir'ĕnising**, p.; *sir'enised**, pp., a. 89.
Siriasis, se-rī'-ă-sĭs, s. Inflam. of the brain or its membranes (par. in childhood), caused by the exces. heat of the sun. (path.)
Sirius, sĭr'-e-ŭs, sĭr'-re-ŭs—Wa., s. 15, 26. The dog-star. (ast.) [L.]
Sirloin, sĕr'-loyn, s. 26, 22. The loin of beef.
*Sir'name**, -nāme, s. Lit., a sire-name; a patronymic; the paternal or family name of an indiv.; a surname (q. v.).
*Sir'name**, vt. To have the patronymic of. H.,
*Siro**, sī'-ro, s. A mite. [&c. (v. s.) 89.
Sirocco, se-rŏk'-o, s. 99. The 'Syrian' or south-east wind, an oppres., relaxing w., ch. experienced in the so. of Italy, Malta, and Sicily. (It.)
Sirrah, sĕr'-rä—El., Ja., S., sĭr'-rä—We., sĭr'-rä—K., Ke., Na., P., Sh., Wa., s. 15, 26. Sir, in anger, contempt, reproach, or haste (as to vile charac., or occ. to chil. and ser.
Sirt†, sĕrt, s. A quicksand; a bog. [vants).
Sirup, sĭr'-ŭp—P., S. (sŭr'†), We., Wo., sĕr'-rŭp—Ja., sŭr'-rŭp—K., Wa., s. = *sir'op**, -ŭp. 15, 26. Syrup (q. v.). H., *sir'upad*, -ŭpt, *sir'ŭpy*, a.; &c. 90-1.
Sirvente, sĕr-e-vŏngt', s. 99. A pec. spe. of poem, us. satirical, used by the Troubadours. (liter.) [Fr.]
Siskin, sĭs'-kĭn, s. The greenfinch.
Sissł, sĭs, vi. To hiss. (prov.)
Sister, sĭs'-tĕr, s. 35. A female born of the same parents (correl. to *brother*); h. also fig., a woman of the same faith; a female of the same kind, or of the same cond., or of the same society or sisterhood. H., *sis'terly*, *sis'ter-like*, *sis'terless*, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.—*Sis'ter-in-law* = a husband's or wife's sister.
Sis'ter, vt. To resemble closely†*:—vi. To be akin†. H., &c. 89.
Sis'terhood, -hŏŏd, s. 21. Sisters collec.; a soc. of females united in one faith or order; the office or duty of a sister†.
Sis'terly, -le, a. 43. Rel. to sisters; like a s.; becom. a s.; kind, affectionate. H., *sis'terly*, ad.; *sis'terliness*, s. 91. [(anc. Egypt.)
Sistrum, sĭs'-trŭm, s. A kind of timbrel†.
Sit, sĭt, vt. (†) To keep the seat upon (as a horse; ellip.); to seat or be seated‡ (as 'he sat himself down'); to be settled for business*§:—vi. To rest upon the buttocks (as ordin. animals), or upon the feet with the legs contrac. (as birds); to perch; to occupy a seat (lit. or fig.; par. in an official capacity); to be in a state of rest or idleness; to

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rest (as a weight or burthen); to settle or abide; to brood, to incubate (as a fowl); to be adjusted; to be placed in order to be imit. or copied (pa.; sculp.); to be in any situation or cond.; to hold a session; to be offic. engaged in bus.; to exercise auth.; to have a seat (as in an assembly or council); to be in any local position (as the wind). H., *sitt'ing* (v. i.), p., a.; *sat*, *sătt*, *sătte*† (*sitt'en*†, pp.), prt., pp.; *sitt'er*, s.; *sitt'ing* (act, posture, state, or time of; &c.; v. i.), s. 89.—To *sit down* = to sit; to be seated; to begin a siege; to settle, to fix one's abode; to be quiet, to cease as satisfied†:—to *sit out* = to sit throughout; to be without engagem.*:—to *sit up* = to rise from lying to sitting; not to go to bed.

Site, sīte, s. Local position; situation; spot; a seat or ground-plot. H., *sīt'ed** (situate; placed), a. 90.

Sitfast, sĭt'-fāst, s. 9. A horny sore on a horse's back, under the saddle. (far.)

Sith†, sĭth, ad., con. = *sith'ence*†. Since.

Sitology, se-tŏl'-o-je, s. The science of aliments, or a treatise of it; dietetics.

Sitting, sĭt'-ing, a. Being in the posture or cond. of one seated; sessile (bot.). See *Sit*.

Sitt'ing, s. A seat or place for one (par. in the pew of a church or chapel); a session; the actual presence and meeting of any body of men (as an assembly, board, or council); an unintermitted appl. to bus. or study for a time; a time for wh. one sits at any thing, or anywhere, without rising; incubation; &c. See *Sit*.

Situate, sĭt'-ū-āte, sĭt'-chū-āte—Wa., a. 36, 18. Placed, with resp. to any other obj. or objects; placed; seated; consisting*.

Sit'uated, -āte-ĕd (v. su.), pp., a. Situate; placed or being in any state or cond. with regard to men or things.

Situation, -ā'-shŭn (v. su.), s. Location in resp. to someth. else; local position; site; state, cond.; circumstances, tempor. state; place, office, employm.; state, predicament.

Siva, sē'-vă, s. The avenger or destroyer, one of the persons of the divine Trinity. (Hindoo myth.)

Sivan, sĭv'-ăn, s. The third month of the Jewish eccl. year.

Sivatherium, sĭv-ă-thēre'-e-ŭm, sī-vă—S., s. 45. A cert. gigantic extinct ruminant. (paleon.)

Six, sĭks, a. 40. Five and one, or twice three:—s. The number six, or the n. of s.:—pfx. Hav. six. H., *six'penny* (worth 6*d.*), *six'pĕnčled* (bot.), a.; *six'score* (120), a., s.; &c. (v. i.) 90. [six times as much or often.

Six'fold, -fōld, a., ad. Six times repeated;

Six'pence, -pĕnse, s. A silver coin (= 6 pennies); the value of 6 pennies.

Six'teen, -tēne, a., s. Six and ten.

Six'teenth, -tēenth, a., s. 37. Sixth or the sixth after the tenth.

Sixth, sĭksth, a., s. Next or the next after the fifth; the ordinal of six. H., *sixth'ly*, ad. 91. [hexachord (mus.).

Sixth, s. The sixth part; a cert. interval, a

Sixtieth, sĭks'-te-ĕth, a., s. The ordinal of sixty; the sixth tenth. [of sixty.

Six'ty, -te, a., s. Six times ten; the number

Sizable†, sīz'-ăbl, s. Of large bulk; of reas. or suitable size. H., *sīz'ably*†, ad. 91.

Sizar, sī'-zdr, s. 25. A student of the lowest order. (univ. of Camb. and Dub.; v. i.) See *Servitor*.

Size, sīze, s. Extent of bulk or superficies; magnitude; dimensions; figurative bulk, cond. as to rank and char.; a settled quan. or allowance* (as of food or prov.; v. i.); food and drink from the buttery, aside from the reg. commons (Camb. = *batt'el* at Oxf.); (from anoth. root) a kind of weak or soft glue; any glutinous subs.†; an instr. used to meas. pearls (tech.). H., *sized* (hav. a par. s.; ch. used in comp.), *sīz'y*† (res. s.; glutinous, ropy), a.; *size'-stick* (a meas. s.—shoem.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Size, vt. To adjust or arr. accor. to size; to settle, to fix the standard*; to cover or prep. with size; to swell†; to increase the bulk of†; to sift, screen, or riddle (mi.):—vi. To order or go in debt for articles from the kitchen or buttery (Camb. = *batt'el* at Oxf.). H., *sīz'ing*, p.; *sized* (v. su.), pp., a.; *sīz'ing* (appr., weak glue used as varnish, &c.), s. 89. [of silver plate—coin.).

Sizel, sīz'-ĕl, sī'-zĕl—S., We., s. Scissile (par.

Sizy, sīz'-e, a. (v. s.) H., *sīz'iness*, s. 91.

Skaddons, skăd'-ŭnz, s. pl. The embryos of bees. († or prov.) [(in contempt). See *Skein*.

Skainsmate†, skānz-māte, s. A messmate

Skald, skăld, s. See *Scald* (a poet).

Skate, skāte, s. = *scate*. A kind of sandal furn. with a polished steel slider, used in skating; (from anoth. root) a flat sea-fish of the ray or thornback kind.

Skate, vi. To slide or move over ice on skates. H., *skāt'ing*, p.; *skāt'ed*, pp., a.; *skāt'er*, s.; *skāt'ing* (act or art), s. 89.

Skean†, skēne, s. A short sword.

Skeel, skēle, s. A shallow wooden bowl for milk or cream. (prov.) [H., &c. 89.

Skeer, skēre, vt. To mow lightly over. (prov.)

Skeet, skēte, s. A water-scoop with a long wooden handle, used ch. on shipboard.

Skeg, skĕg, s. A wild plum. (prov.)

*Skegg'er**, -ĕr, s. A little salmon.

Skein, skāne, s. = *skāin**. A knot of silk, thread, or yarn, wound; or a no. of k. collected.—*Skeins'mate*† = skainsmate.

Skelder†§, skĕl'-dĕr, s. A vagrant.

Skeleton, skĕl'-e-tŭn, -ĕt-tŭn—K., s. 25. The desiccated support or framework of any animal body, on or around wh. the softer parts are arranged dur. life; appr., the bones of an a. sep. from the flesh, and retained in their nat. positions or conn.; fig., the gen. structure, frame, or outline of any thing (phys. or ment.); the heads or outline of a liter. work (par. a sermon); a very thin person†. H., *skel'eton*, a.—A *skel'eton key* (-kē) is one with nearly the whole subs. of the 'bits' filed away.

Skell'um†, -ŭm, s. A scoundrel.

Skell'y†§, -e, vi. To squint. (prov.) [(prov.)

*Skelp**, skĕlp, s. A blow; a smart stroke.

Sken†§, skĕn. To squint. (prov.)

Skep, skĕp, s. A coarse, round farm-basket (prov.); a hive, a honeycomb (Scot.).

*Skep'tic**, s.; *skep'tical**, a.; *skep'ticism**, s.; &c. See *Scep'tic*, &c.

Skerry, skĕr'-re, s. A rocky isle. († or prov.)

Sketch, skĕtch, s. An outline or gen. delineation; a first or a rough draft of any plan or design; a drawing in outline, very slightly

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shaded (fine arts); the first delineated idea of an artist's concep. of a subj. (pa., &c.; v. v.).

Sketch, vt. To draw the outline or gen. figure of; to make a sketch or a rough draft of; to plan by giv. the prin. points or ideas; to delineate, to depict (lit. or fig.):—vi. To draw in outline with very little shading; to prac. sketching. H., ***sketch'ing***, p.; ***sketched***, pp., a. (only in comp.); ***sketch'er***, s.; ***sketch'ing*** (act, art, or prac. of), s. 89.

Sketch'y, -e, a. Cont. only an outline; unfinished; incomplete. H., ***sketch'ily***, ad.; ***sketch'iness***, s. 91.

Skew, skū, a. 18. Oblique; distorted; intersec. (any exis. communication) at an angle greater or less than a right angle (par. app. to bridges—civ. eng.):—ad. Awry; obliquely; askew. H., ***skew'-back*** (an abutm. wh. slopes to receive the arch—arch.), ***skew'-bridge*** (ra. eng.), &c., s.

Skew, vt. To look upon obliquely†; to notice slightly†; to form obliquely†§:—vi. To look or walk askew†§ (prov.). H., &c. 89.

Skewer, skū'-ėr, s. 18. A large pin of wood or metal used for meat, &c.

Skew'er, vt. To fasten, &c., with skewers. H., ***skew'ering***, p.; ***skew'ered***, pp.

Skid, skid, s. A defensive piece of timber placed or hung ag. a ship's side; a chain to lock the wheel of a waggon; a jib or cask-stand‡; two pieces of timber united ladder-wise for loading and unl. barrels and other heavy goods‡. [kind.

Skiff, skif, s. A small, light boat, of the yawl

Skiff', vt. To pass over in a skiff; to skim.

Skilful, skil'-fōōl, a. 21, 53. Knowing; qualified with skill; poss. or exh. s.; dextrous; masterly; skilled. H., ***skil'fully***, 48, ad.; ***skil'fulness***, s. 91.

Skill, skil, s. The familiar knowl. of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in its prac. appl.; any par. art†; reason, cause†. H., ***skil'less***†, &c., a. (v. i.) 90.

Skill†, vt. To know; to understand:—vi. To be knowing or skilful; to differ; to make a difference. H., &c. (v. i.) 89. [(v. v.)

Skilled, skild, a. Hav. skill; expert; skilful.

Skillet, skil'-ėt, s. A small shallow boiler or warmer, with a long handle.

Skill'ing, -ing, s. The bay of a barn; a small add. to a cottage or other building. (prov.)

Skilt†, skilt, s. Difference.

Skim†, skim, s. Scum.

Skim, vt. To clear of scum or floating matter, by passing along someth. shallow just beneath it; to remove by skimming; to brush the surf. slightly, or to pass near it; to cover superficially†§; to pare (as land—agr.):—vi. To pass lightly; to glide (along) smoothly, or without flapping the wings; to glide above or near; to hasten (over) superfic. or with slight attention‡. H., ***skimm'ing***, p., a.‡; ***skimmed***, pp., a.; ***skimm'er*** (one who*; a utensil for), s.; ***skimm'ing*** (appr., matter s. off†, us. in the pl.), s. 89. H. also —***skim'-cōōlter*** (agr.), ***skimmed'-milk***, or ***skim'-milk***† (-milk'—S., Wa.), &c., s.

Skimble-scamble†§, skim'bl-skămbl, a., ad. Wandering; disorderly; wildly; &c. [ad. 91.

Skimm'ing†, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., ***skimm'ingly***†, ***Skimm'ington***§, -tūn, s. = ***skim'itry***§, -it-re. A low burlesque procession, accom. by jeers, shouts, and rough music, in wh. a man repr. a cuckolded or hen-pecked husband, rides beh. another dressed as the wife, with his face to the horse's or donkey's tail. (also used as an *a.* and *ad.*, as in *a. ridings*§, to *ride s.*§, &c.) [&c. 89.

Skimp§, skimp, vt. To scant in materials. H.,

Skin, skin, s. The nat. external cov. of the body, cons. of the 'cuticle' or scarf-skin, the 'rete mucosum' or colorific net-work, and the 'derm' or true skin; a hide; a pelt; fig., the body, the person (lud.); the bark, husk, or rind of fruits, seeds, and plants. H., ***skinned***, skind (hav. s., cov. with a s.; only used in comp.), ***skinn'y*** (cons. of s., or ch. of s.; fig., emaciated, extr. thin), ***skin'less***, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—***Skin'-deep***‡ = superficial; slight.

Skin, vt. To strip the skin or hide from; to flay; to peel; also to cover with skin; fig., to cover superfic.:—vi. To be covered with skin; to acquire a skin. H., ***skinn'ing***, p.; ***skinned***, pp., a. (v. su.); ***skinn'er*** (appr., one who deals in s. or pelts), s.; &c. 89.

Skin'flint‡, -flint, s. A very niggardly person.

Skink, skingk, s. 45. Drink†; pottage†; a small spe. of lizard (Africa).

Skink†, vi. To serve drink or liquors. H., ***skink'er***†, s.; &c. 89. [&c. 91.

Skinny, skin'-e, a. (v. s.) H., ***skinn'iness***, s.

Skip, skip, s. A light leap; a spring; a bound; a passage from one sound to another by more than one degree at a time (mus.).

Skip, vt. To pass over or by†; to omit†; to miss‡:—vi. To bound or move in short quick leaps; to bound lightly (as a child or lamb in sport or joy); to omit, to pass without notice‡ (with *over*). H., ***skipp'ing***, p., a.; ***skipp'er***, s. (v. i.) 89.

Skip'-jack‡, -jăk, s. 92-3. An upstart; also a lively, thoughtless fellow.

Skip'-kennel*†, s. A lackey; a foot-boy.

Skipp'er, -ėr, s. The master of a trading vessel; also a ship-boy*†; (from anoth. root) a youngling†; a dancer*§; the hornfish‡; the cheese-maggot†. See ***Ship***.

Skipp'et, -ėt, s. A small, light boat*; a lively young girl‡§. [91.

Skipp'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., ***skipp'ingly***, ad.

Skirl†§, skėrl, vi. To scream out. H., ***skirl'ing***†, p., s.; &c. 89.

Skir-mish, skėrm'-ish—We., skėr'-mish—K., S., Sh., Wa., s. 15, 26. A slight fight in war; a slight combat, or one car. on at a dist. (par. bet. detachm. and small parties—mil.); a contest, a contention‡.

Skirm'ish, vi. To fight slightly or loosely (par. in small or detached parties.—mil.). H., ***skirm'ishing***, p., a.; ***skirm'ished***, pp.; ***skirm'isher***, s.; ***skirm'ishing*** (act of), s. 89.

Skirr†, skėr, vt., vi. To scour; to scud; to run in haste. [roots.

Skirret, skir'-rėt, s. 26. A plant with edible

Skirt, skėrt, s. 15, 26. The loose part of a garment below the waist; the edge of any part of the dress; border, margin; any extreme part; a woman's garm., or the part of one res. a petticoat; the midriff (butch.).

Skirt, vt. To border; to run or lie along the edge of:—vi. To be on the border; to live near the extremity. H., ***skirt'ing***, p.; ***skirt'ed***, pp., a.‡; &c. (v. i.) 89.

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Skirt'ing, -ing, s. Border; the nar. vertical board placed round the margin of a floor (archi. = *skirt'ing-bŏard*; v. v.).

Skit, skit, s. A light wanton girl†; a gibe, a jeer*†:—vt. To cast reflections†§; &c.

Skitt'ish†, -ish, a. Shy, unsteady, easily frightened (ch. app. to horses); wanton, volatile; changeable*. H., *skitt'ishly*†, ad.; *skitt'ishness*†, s. 91.

Skittle, skit'l, s. A ninepin:—pl., *skittles* (skit'ls), a game in wh. wooden pins set up, are knocked down with a large heavy w. ball; ninepins. [book-binding, &c.

Skivers, skī'-vĕrz, s. pl. Split sheep-skins, for

Skog†§, skŏg, vt., vi. To hide. (prov.)

Skulk, skŭlk, s. A skulker.

Skulk, vi. To lurk; to withdraw from view, to seek concealm. (as from shame, fear, or malice); to sneak. H., *skulk'ing*, p., a., s.; *skulked*, pp.; *skulk'er*, s.; &c. 89. [ed. 91.

Skulk'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *skulk'ingly*, ad.

Skull, skŭl, s. The bony case that cont. the brain, and forms ev. part of the head exc. the face; h. fig., the head; a person*; a shoal†.—*Skull'-cap* = a close c. to fit the upper part of the head; a helmet; also a cert. herb.

Skunk, skŭngk, s. = *skunk'-cat*†. 45. An Amer. animal allied to the weasel and otter, that defends itself by ejec. an intol. fœtid liquor. H., *skunk'-cabbage* or *s.-weed* (a cert. fœtid herb), s. 90. [impetuosity. (prov.)

Skurry†, skŭr'-re, s. 26. Confused haste;

Skute, skūte, s. A scow; a scuta.

Sky, sk'I, s. (pl., *skies*, sk'Iz.) 42-3, 27. The blue aërial region wh. surr. the earth; the apper. arch or vault of heaven; the heavens; the atmosphere in parts much elev. above us; the weather†; clime, climate († or poet.); a cloud, a shadow†. H., *shyed*, sk'Id (surr. by s.—poet.), *sky'ey*, -e (res. the s.; ethereal), *sky'ish*† (like the s.; appro. the s.), s.; *sky'ward* (tow. the s.), a., ad.; &c. 90. H. also—*sky'-blue* (azure), *sky'-born* (poet.), *sky'-built*, -bilt (b. in the s.—poet.), *sky'-coloured*, -kŭl-ŭrd, *sky'-dyed*, -dīde (coloured like the s.—poet.), *sky'-pointing* (poet.), *sky'-roofed* (do.), &c., s.; *sky'-high**§ (h. as the s.; very h.), ad.; *sky'-colour*, -kŭl'-ŭr (the c. of the s.; azure), *sky'-lark* or *sky'lark* (a spe. of l. that mounts high, and sings on the wing), *sky'-larking* (run. sportively about the rigging aloft—naut.; h., frolicking gen.†), *sky'-light* or *sky'light* (a window in a roof or ceiling—arch.), *sky'-rocket* (a r. that ascends high and burns as it flies—pyr.), *sky'-sail* (a small s. somet. set above the 'royal'—naut.), *sky'-scraper* (a triangular sky-sail—naut.), &c., s. 92-3. [wet.

Slab†, slăb, a. = *slabb'y*†, -e. Thick, viscous;

Slab, s. A solid plane; appr., a thin piece of marble, or other stone, hav. plane surfaces, and (us.) right angles (also somet. app. to tabular pieces of the harder woods); an outside piece sawed from a log of timber (teeh.); a large flat ingot (app. ch. to tin—teeh.); a puddle†.—*Slab'-line* = a small rope attached to the foot of a sail, and used to 'trice' it up (naut.).

Slabber, slăb'-ĕr, slŏb'-ĕr†, vt. 9, 17. To wet or foul with saliva or other liquid falling from the mouth; to sup up hastily, with noise* (as liq. food); to shed, to spill*:—vi. To slaver; to drivel. H., *slabb'ering*, p., a.; *slabb'ered*, pp.; *slabb'erer* (also an idiot), s. 89.

Slack, slăk, a. Loose; not tense; not firmly or tightly extended; not holding fast; relaxed, weak; fig., not diligent, earnest, or eager; inattentive; remiss; slow, tardy, not viol. or rapid (as a pace or action); not fully empl. by business†. H., *slack'ly*, ad.; *slack'ness*, s. 91.

Slack, ad. Partially; insuffic.; not intensely. (It is freq. comp. with *s.*)

Slack†, s. The slack part (as of a rope); small coal under the size of an egg, also 'screenings' or such as is used for kilns (teeh.); a small valley, a shallow dell (prov.).—*Slack'-water* (-wŏw'-) = interval bet. the ebb and flow of the tide.

Slack, vt. = *slacken*, slăk'n, 45. To loosen; to make less tense or tight; to render slack or slacker (in any sense); to relax, to remit; to ease or mitigate; to cause to be remitted; to withhold; to use less liberally; to deprive of cohesion; to slake*†:—vi. To become slack or slacker; to grow less tense; to be remiss; to abate; to lose rapidity; to flag or languish; to slake†; &c. H., *slack'ing*, *slack'ening*, p.; *slacked*, *slack'ened*, -nd, pp., a.; &c. (v. 1.) 89.

Slacken, slăk'n, s. 45. Spongy, slaggy matter, mixed with ores to prev. their fusion whilst roasting. (met.) [low moist land. (prov.)

Slade*, slădc, s. A little dell; also a piece of

Slag, slăg, s. The semi-vitrified matter produced dur. the reduc. of met. ores by fluxes; also semi-vitrified cinders; volcanic scoria.

Slaie, slā, s. A sley. (weav.) [H., *slagg'y*, a. 91.

Slain, slāne, pp. See *Slay*:—s. Persons slain (ellip.; prec. by *the*).

Slake, slāke, vt. To quench, to extinguish (as the thirst, &c.); to destroy the cohesion of, to render pulverulent by the add. of water (as lime):—vi. To go out; to become extinct; to slacken†. H., *slāk'ing*, p.; *slaked*, *Slakin*, slāk'-ĭn, s. Slacken. (met.) [pp., a. 89.

Slam†§, slăm, s. The act of slamming, also the sound made; the refuse of alum-works (teeh.).

Slam†§, vt. To accomplish as by one blow or push; to strike or shut with sud. viol. and noise; to beat, to cuff (prov.); to strike down, to slaughter (do.); to defeat by winning all the tricks in a hand at whist (cards). H., *slamm'ing*†§, p., s.; *slammed*†§, pp. 89.

Slam'kin†§, -kĭn, s. = *slamm'erkin**§, -ĕr-kĭn. A slattern; a trollop.

Slander, slăn'-dĕr, s. 9. A false tale or report maliciously uttered, to the prejudice of another; a malic. defamation of a man by words spoken (leg.); detraction; invective; disgrace, reproach; disrepute; ill-name.

Slan'der, vt. To injure by false statements maliciously spoken; to censure falsely; to asperse, belie, defame. H., *slan'dering*, p.; *slan'dered*, pp., a.†; *slan'derer*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Slan'derous, -ŭs, a. That utters or contains slander; calumnious; defamatory; scandalous, reproachful. H., *slan'derously*, 43, ad.; *slan'derousness*, s. 91.

Slang†, slăng, s. 45. The cant of the vulgar; low, unmeaning language. See *Sling*.—A *slang'-whanger*, is a noisy demagogue († or burl.—Amer.).

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Slank, slängk, s. 45. A spe. of alga. See *Slink*.

Slant†, slänt, slănt—We., a. 9, 7. Sloping; oblique; slanting. H., *slant'ly*†, ad. 91.

Slant, s. An oblique reflection, a sarcasm, a gibe§; a small copper coin (Sweden), a 'snatch' (of wind or fair weather), or the period of its dur. (naut.).

Slant†, vt. To bend from a perpend. or a direct line; to give an oblique or a sloping direc. to; to glance, or glance upon obliquely†:—vi. To have a sloping direction†. H., *slant'ing*† (slant, *a.*, *s.*), p., a., s.; *slant'ed*†, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [91.

Slant'ing†, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *slant'ingly*†, ad.

Slant'wise†, -wīze, ad. 35. Obliquely; aslant.

Slap, slăp, ad. With a slap†§; h. also, plumply, suddenly§.

Slap, s. A blow given with any thing broad and flat (par. with the open hand).

Slap†, vt. To give a slap or slaps to; to strike. H., *slapp'ing*† (very large, *a.*), p., a.§, s.; *slapped*†, pp. (v. i.) 89.

Slap'dash§ (—K., We., -dăsh'—S., Wa.), a., ad. Precipitate; all at once; with wild aim; precipitately.

Slape†, slāpe, a. Slippery; smooth. (prov.)

Slapjack§, slăp'-jăk, s. A coarse kind of pancake.

Slapp'er§, a. = *slapp'ing*§. Very large. [rate.

Slapp'y§, -e, a., ad. Fine, showy; smartly; first

Slash, slăsh, s. A long cut† (par. one made at random); a gash†; a large slit through the thighs and arms of costumes, exh. a brilliant colour through the openings.

Slash, vt. To cut by striking viol. and at random†; to cut, so as to make long incisions†; to make or insert 'slashes' in (cost.); to lash§:—vi. To strike viol. and at random with a sword or other edged instr.†; to lay about one with blows†. H., *slash'ing*†, p., a.; *slashed*†, pp., a.; *slash'er*† (appr., a wild 'fast' fellow†§; a slashing blow§), s.; &c. 89.

*Slat**, slăt, s. A sloat. (tech.)

Slatch, slătch, s. 29. The middle or slack part of a rope or cable; a 'slant' of wind or fair weather. (naut.)

Slate, slāte, s. A well-known, dark-gray, argillaceous stone, wh. readily splits into plates and slabs; argillaceous schist; also a piece of slate used for roofing, or prep. for wr. on, &c.; slates collec. (as a roof of slate); schist or schistose rocks gen. (geol.). H., *slate* (made or cons. of), *slāt'y* (res. s.; schistose), a.; *slate'-axe*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 91.

Slate, vt. To cover or roof with slates; to slete (prov.). H., *slāt'ing*, p.; *slāt'ed*, pp., a.; *slāt'er* (appr., one whose trade is to s. buildings), s.; *slāt'ing* (act of; also slates collec.; roofing of s.), s. 89.

Slatter†§, slăt'-ĕr, vi. To be slovenly and dirty; to be careless, neglig., and awkw.; to spill carelessly. H., &c. 89.

Slatt'ern, -ĕrn, s. A woman who is negligent and untidy in dress.

*Slatt'ern**, vt. To consume or waste as slatterns do (us. fol. by *away*). H., &c. 89.

Slatt'ernly, -le, a. Negligent and untidy in dress:—ad. Neglig.; untidily; awkwardly. H., *slatt'ernliness*, s. 91.

Sla'ty, -e, a. (v. v.) H., *slāt'iness*, s. 91.

Slaughter, slăw't'-ĕr *or* slăw'-tĕr, s. 45. Prim., a killing; appr., carnage, a great destruc. of life by the sword or other viol. means (app. to 'men'); a killing of oxen, sheep, &c., for market (app. to 'animals'); butchery; murder; havoc. H., *slaught'er-house* (where beasts are killed), *slaught'erman* (one empl. to kill for the shambles), &c., s. 90.

Slaught'er (v. s.), vt. To kill; to slay; to destroy (as numbers) by war or viol.; to massacre; to butcher, to kill for the market. H., *slaught'ĕring*, p.; *slaught'ĕred*, -ĕrd, pp., a.; *slaught'ĕrer*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Slaught'erous, -ŭs (v. s.), a. Destructive; murderous. H., *slaught'ĕrously*, ad. 91.

Slave, slāve, s. Orig., a captive empl. in servitude; afterw., any one who is held in bondage; one whose life, or whose treatm., services, and property, bel. or are wholly subj. to the will of another; a bond-man or bond-servant; one who serves not from choice, but from neces.; fig., one who has lost the power of resistance, or who surrem. himself to any power whatever; any one in the lowest state of life; a drudge; a serf, a vassal, a villein; a dependent. H., *slave*, *slave'-like*, &c., a. 90. H. also—*slave'-born*, 26, *slave'-grŏwn* (grown by slave-labour), *slave'hŏlding* (that poss. slaves, as a person; that has slavery as an instit., app. to states), &c., a.; *slave'hŏlder* (one who h. or poss. s.), *slave'-ship* (a s. or ves. empl. in the s.-trade), *slave'-trade* (traffic in slaves; appr., the degrad. and inhuman kidnapping or purchase of negroes on the western coasts of Africa, transpor. them to dist. countries, and there selling them as slaves), s.; &c. (v. i.)

Slave, vt. To enslave*:—vi. To drudge; to toil; to labour like a slave. H., *slāv'ing*, p., a.†; *slaved*, pp.; *slāv'er* (one who s.†, or who enslaves*†; a slave-ship†), s.; 89.

Slaver, slăv'-ĕr, s. 9. Saliva drivelling from the mouth; drivel.

Slav'er, vt. To smear or foul with saliva; to slabber:—vi. To suffer the saliva to issue from the mouth; to be smeared with spittle; to drivel; to slabber. H., *slăv'ĕring*, p., a.; *slav'ĕred*, pp.; *slav'er'er* (a driveller; an idiot), s. 89. [ad. 91.

Slav'ering†, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *slav'ĕringly*†,

Slavery, slāve'-ĕr-e, slă'-vĕr-e—S., Wa., s. Prim., the institution wh. gives to one man absolute power over the life, treatm., services, and prop. of another; hereditary bondage and servitude; the state or cond., or offices of a slave; servitude; servile drudgery; mean or exhaus. labour; ignoble toil; captivity; serfdom; vassalage. (v. su.)

Slavish, slāve'-ish (v. su.), a. Of or bel. to slaves; servile, mean, base; dependent; meanly laborious. H., *slāv'ishly*, 43, ad.; *slāv'ishness*, s. 91.

Slavonic, slă-vŏn'-ik, a., s. Sclavonic.

Slaw†§, slăw, s. 8. Someth. vegetable sliced or pickled.—*Cole'-slaw*†§ = sliced or pickled cabbage. (prov.)

Slay, slā, vt. To kill; to put to death by a weapon, or by direct viol.; to destroy; to slaughter. H., *slay'ing*, p., a.†; *slew*, slōō, prt.; *slain*, slāne (for *slayen*†), pp., a.†; *slay'er*, s.; &c. 89.

Sleave, slēve, s. The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted (weav.); fig., entanglement†. H., *sleaved*, slēvd (raw; unwrought), a. (v. i.) 90.

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Sleave, vt. To sep. threads; to sley. (weav.) H., *sleav'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Sleazy†, slēzē'-e, a. = *slāzy*†. Thin; flimsy; weak. (prov.) H., *slēaz'inessꝉ*, s.; &c. 91.

Sled, slĕd, s. A carriage or vehicle that moves on slides or runners, without wheels, or with only two very low wheels tow. the front, used ch. for conveying heavy goods; a sledge. (prov. or tech.)

Sled, vt. To convey on sleds. H., *sledd'ing*, p.; *sledd'ed*, pp., a.; *sledd'ing* (act or means of; also snow suffic. for), s.; &c. (v. s.) 89.

Sledge, slĕj, s. 32, 45. A sled; a sleigh; also a large, heavy hammer, used ch. by ironsmiths (= *sledge'-hammer*[*]).

Sledge, vt. To sled[*]; to beat &c. (v. s.). H., *sledg'ing*, p., s.†; &c. 89.

Sleek, slēke, a. Smooth, soft, glossy; even and smooth of surface; not rough or harsh[*]. H., *sleek'ly*, ad.; *sleek'ness*, s. 91.

Sleek‖, ad. With ease and dexterity; with exactness. [varnish.

Sleek†, s. Someth. that imparts sleekness;

Sleek[*]‖, vt. To impart sleekness to; to render smooth, soft, and glossy. H., *sleek'ing*, p.; &c. 89.—A *sleek'-stone*, is a smoothing stone† (tech.). [*sleek'iness*†§, s. 91.

Sleek'y†§, -e, a. Hav. a sleek appearance. H.,

Sleep, slēpe, s. That pec. state of the body, temporary and periodical, in wh. the functions of sensation and volition are either wholly or for the most part suspended, whilst the vital func. retain their us. activity, and the oper. of the mind, if it be not at perfect rest, are disconn. with external objects (app. to 'man'); the state or cond. of one who or that wh. sleeps (app. to both 'man' and 'animals'); a like cond. in veg., in wh. the leaflets appro. ea. other, and the flowers close; slumber, rest, repose (lit. or fig.); hibernation; &c. H., *sleep'ful*[*], *sleep'y* (drowsy; not awake; tend. to induce s.; soporific, somniferous; fig., dull, heavy, lazy, sluggish†), *sleep'less* (without s.; wakeful; fig., unsleeping, watchful; perpetually observant and active), *sleep'-charged* (heavy with s.—poet.), s.; *sleep'-walker*[*] (a clairvoyant; one in the mesmeric sleep), *sleep'-walking*[*] (clair-voyance), *sleep'-walker*†, -*wā'ker*- (a somnambulist), *sleep'-walk'ing* (somnambulism), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Sleep, vt. (?) To pass or to be in the state of sleep (lit. or fig.; *, †, poet., or scrip.); to pass through or to remove by sleep (do.; com. with *away*):—vi. To take rest by sleep; to be in the state of s.; to repose, to slumber (lit. or fig.); to rest, or have rest; to be motionless; to remain unnoticed, unattended to, or unagitated (as a subj. or ques.); to live thoughtlessly; to be dead, to rest in the grave for a time (scrip.); to be careless or inattentive[*]†; to be drowsy or not vigilant[*]†; &c. H., *sleep'ing* (v. i.), p., a.; *slept*, slĕpt, prt., pp.; *sleep'er* (v. i.), s.; *sleep'ing*† (state of s.; repose), s. 89.

Sleep'er, -ĕr, s. One who sleeps; fig., a drone, a sluggard†; any thing wh. lies dormant[*]; a hibernating animal[c]; a piece of timber on wh. are laid the ground-joists of a floor (arch.); one of the valley-rafters of a roof[*] (do.); any horiz. timber (or somet. a piece of stone) to supp. a superincumbent weight, or to steady rails or frame-work (civ. eng.); one of the 'knees' wh. conn. the 'transoms' to the after-timbers (nav. arch.); a large iron bar crossing the smaller ones of a furnace (glass-m.); a platform[*]; a cert. fish†; &c. (v. v.). [*sleep'fulness*[*], s. 91.

Sleep'ful[*], -fo͝ol, a. (v. s.) H., *sleep'fully*[*], ad.; *Sleep'ing*, -ing, a. Reposing; occupied with sleep; dormant (as a partner). H., *sleep'ingly*[*], ad. 91. [*sleep'lessness*, s. 91.

Sleep'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *sleep'lessly*, 43, ad.; ***Sleep'y***, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *sleep'ily*, 43, ad.; *sleep'iness*, s. 91. H. also—*sleep'y-looking*†, a.

Sleet, slēte, s. Rain mingled with hail or snow, us. in small particles; the strengthening parts of a mortar from the 'chamber' to the 'trunnions' (gun.; us. in the pl.). H., *sleet'y* (sons. of or bring. s.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Sleet, vi. To snow or hail with rain mingled. H., *sleet'ing*, p.; *sleet'ed*, pp.

Sleet'y, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *sleet'iness*, s. 91.

Sleeve, slēve, s. The part of a garment that covers the arm; sleave† (—Shak.). H., *sleeved* (hav. s.), *sleeve'less*, a.; *sleeve'-button*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.—To *laugh in one's sleeve*† = to l. beh. one's s. (form. worn long and pendent; i. e.), to l. privately or unperceived:—to *hang on* or *pin to the sleeve*† = to be or to make dependent on others.

Sleeve, vt. To furn. with, or to put in sleeves. H., *sleev'ing*, p.; *sleeved*, pp., a.; *sleev'ing*† (act; also materials for s.), s. 89.

Sleid, slīde, vt. To sley (q. v.). H., *sleid'ing* (-slīdē'-), p.; *sleid'ed*, pp.

Sleigh, slā, s. 45. A carriage or vehicle mov. on sliders or runners, used for transporting persons or goods (par. the former) on the snow or ice (No. Amer.); a sledge.

Sleigh, vi. To ride, travel, or transp. in or on a sleigh. H., *sleigh'ing* (act or prac. of; also state of the s. or i. with. admits of it), p., s.; &c. 89. [H., *sleight'ly*†, ad.; &c. 91.

Sleight†, slīte, a. Deceitful; artful; cunning.

Sleight, s. An artful trick; appr., a trick or feat so dexterously performed that the mode of doing it escapes observation; dexterous prac.; dexterity. H., *sleight'ful*†, -fo͝ol, or *sleight'y*[*]†, -e (sleight), a.; &c. 90-1.

Slender, slĕn'-dĕr, a. Thin; slight; small in circumf. compared to the length; wanting bulk or strength; weak, feeble (in var. appl.); remote (as probability); inconsiderable (as parts or abilities); small, inadequate (as an allowance); sparing; insuffic. or not amply supplied (as a table); spare, abstemious (as aliment). H., *slen'derly*, ad.; *slen'derness*, s. 91.

Slept, slĕpt, prt., pp. See *Sleep*.

Slete, slēte, vt. = *slāte*. To set a dog loose at any thing. (prov.)

Slew, sl'o͞o, prt. 18. See *Slay*.

Sley, slā, s. = *slaie* (q. v.). A weaver's reed.

Sley, vt. To separate; to part threads and arr. them in the reed or sley (weav.). H., *sley'ing*, p.; &c. 89. See *Sleid*.

Slice, slīse, s. 28. A thin, broad piece cut off; a peel, a fire-shovel†; a spatula (pharm.; &c.); a thin tapering piece of wood driven bet. the timbers bef. planking (nav. arch.).

Slice, vt. To cut into slices; to cut off (as a slice); to cut into parts; to divide:—vi. To bear slicing†. H., *slī'cing* (-slīsē'-), p., s.†;

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sliced, slīst, pp., a.; *sli"cer* (par., a broad flat knife), s. 89.

Slick, slitch, s. = *slick*, slīk. The ore of a metal (par. gold) crushed or pounded. (met.)

Slick†§, slīk, a. Sleek. [(tech.; prov.)

Slick'ensides, -ĕn-sīdz, s. A spe. of galena.

Slidd'er†§, a. = *slidd'ery*†§, -e. Slippery.

Slidd'er†§, vi. To slide with interruption.

Slide, slīde, s. A smooth and easy passage; flow, even course; a slider (v. v.); the descent of a detached mass of earth or rock down a declivity; a landslip; the smooth side of a hill or moun.; a grace cons. of two small notes mov. by degrees (mus.).—*Slide'-rest* = an apparatus adapted to lathes for carr. the tool (turn.):—*slide'-rule*† = sliding rule.

Slide, vt. To slip; to thrust forw. gently or by slipping; to pass or put (*in*) imperecep.:—vi. To move along a surf. by slipping, or without bounding or rolling; to move without stepping or chang. the feet; to slip; to glide; to pass along or over smoothly, silently, inadvertently, unnoticed, uninterrup., or grad.; to pass silently and grad. from one state to another; to prac. 'sliding' on the ice; to pass with a free or gentle course or flow; to slip, to fall (lit. or fig.); to lapse; to fall by error; to be not firm. H., *slid'ing*, p., a.; *slid*, slīd, prt.; *slid*, *slidd'en* (*in conversation—S.), pp.; *slīd'er* (one who; that wh., par. the part of an instr. or mach. that s.), s.; *slīd'ing* (act; lapse; fall), s. 89.

Slī'ding, -ĭng, a. Hav. a slide; that slides; mov. or progr. by degrees; &c. H., *slīd'ingly*†, ad. (v. v.) 91. H. also—*slīd'ing-keel* (used to deepen the draught and sustain a ves. ag. a side-wind), *s.-rule* (an instr. for perform. arith. oper. mechanically), *s.-scāle* (a s. of duties levied accor. to the value or market prices—corn-laws), &c., s.

Slight, slīte, a. 45. Weak, slim; thin, flimsy; wanting force, strength, or firmness (as a thing, an effort or exertion, &c.); not calculated to endure; small, inconsiderable; not deep (as an impression); not viol. (as a fever); trifling, unimpor.; not strong, cogent, or forcible; cursory, superficial (as an exam.); negligent; not positive or decided (as refusal); foolish, silly†. H., *slight'ly*, 43, ad.; *slight'ness*, s. 91.

Slight, ad. In a slight manner; slightly.

Slight, s. Neglect; disregard; an act of contempt or scorn manifested by indifference or neglect.

Slight, vt. = *slīght'en*†. To neglect; to treat with disregard as unimpor. or unworthy; to pass or perform hastily† (com. with *over*); to overthrow or demolish†. H., *slight'ing*, p.; *slight'ed*, pp., a.; *slight'er**†, s. 89.

Slight'ing, -ĭng, p. (v. v.) H., *slight'ingly*, ad. 91.

Slim†, slĭm, a. Slender; thin of shape; of small diam. or thickness compared to the height; slight. H., *slim'ly*†, ad.; *slim'ness*†, s. 91. [and glutinous†. (v. i.)

Slime, slīme, s. Viscous mire; any thing soft

Slimy, slīme'-e, a. Aboun. with or cons. of slime; overspread with s.; viscous; glutinous. H., *slīm'iness*, s. 91.

Sling, slĭng, s. 45. An instr. cons. of a strap and two strings, used for throwing stones and other missiles; a throw, a stroke; any thing res. a sling†; a kind of hanging bandage for a wounded limb (surg.); a rope by wh. a cask or bale is suspen. and swung in loading or unl.; (from anoth. root) spirit (par. rum) and water mixed in equal propor., and sweetened†:—pl. A rope or strap passing over the shoulders to the handles of a barrow or a sedan-chair, to relieve the arms of the bearers; &c.

Sling, vt. To throw with, or as with a sling; to throw, cast, hurl; to hang so as to swing; to move or swing by means of a rope wh. suspends the thing:—vi. To be suspended or slung*. H., *sling'ing*, p., s.†; *slung*, slŭng, *slang*†, slăng, prt.; *slung*, pp.; *sling'er* (appr., a soldier who was armed with a s.), s.; &c. 89.

Slink†§, slĭngk, a., s. 45. Produced prematurely, or that wh. is so. (v. v.)

Slink, vt. To cast or slip prematurely§ (as a female beast):—vi. To sneak; to creep away meanly; to steal away; to miscarry*§ (as a beast). H., *slink'ing*, p., a.†; *slunk*, slŭngk, *slank*†, prt.; *slunk*, pp.; &c. 89.

Slip, slĭp, s. Act of slipping (lit. or fig.); someth. wh. is 'slipped' off or out (in var. appl.); a twig torn from the parent stock; a leash; an escape; a strip or long nar. piece; a mass of strata sep. vertically or obliq. (geol.); a mixture of powd. clay and flint (pot.); a long column (as of a newspaper) struck off by itself (typ.); a knot or skein (prov.); matter depos. in the troughs under grindstones (do.); a sloping bank conven. for ship-buil. (tech.); a movable case† (as for a pillow, &c.); a skirt or petticoat†; an opening bet. wharfs or in a dock (N. York); a long seat or nar. pew (U. S.); a counterfeit coin†; &c. H., *slipt* (sliding, as a board or knot); *slipp'y**† (slippery), a.; &c. (v. v.) 90-1.

Slip, vt. To cause to slide; to convey secretly; to insert or introd. privately or accidentally; to omit, to lose by neglig.; to part (twigs) from the branch or stem by gentle laceration; to escape from, to quit or leave slyly or secretly; to let loose; to throw off, to disengage one's self from; to pass over or omit by neglig.; to suffer to escape, to utter or mention unintentionally; to suffer the abortion or miscarriage of† (app. to animals); to let go and abandon (as a cable—naut.); to put on hastily or loosely† (as clothes; with *on*):—vi. To slide; to move smoothly along a surf. without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide involuntarily (as in treading); to glide (lit. or fig.); to pass unexpectedly or imperecep.; to escape insensibly or unintent.; to move or fly out of place (us. with *out*); to sneak, to slink (com. with *away*); to depart, withdraw, or desert secretly or unexpec. (do.); to err, to fall into fault or error; to enter by oversight; to fade (*from* the memory); to become obscure; to be lost; &c. H., *slipp'ing*, p.; *slipped*, slĭpt, *slipt*†§, prt., pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Slipp'er, -ĕr, s. A loose, easy, undress shoe, for indoor wear (= *slip'-shoe*); a loose outside pinafore* (prov.); a kind of iron slide or lock for a waggon-wheel; a cert. plant†. H., *slipp'ered* (wearing s.), a. 90.

Slipp'ery, -e, a. = *slipp'y**†, -e; *slipp'er*†§.

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Smooth; glib; not affor. firm footing or confid.; hard to hold or keep; unstable, changeable; uncertain; wanton, unchaste. H., *slipp'erily**, ad.; *slipp'eriness*, s. 91.

Slip'shod, -shŏd, a. Wearing slip-shoes or slippers, or w. shoes 'down at heel'. H., (a) *slip'-shod*†, s. 90.

Slip'slop†, -slŏp, s. Poor weak liquor; fig., any feeble compos. affectedly fine.

*Slip'string**, -string, s. = *slip'-thrift**. One who has shaken off restraint; a prodigal.

Slit, slĭt, s. A long cut or nar. opening; a cleft or crack (far.).

Slit, slĭt, vt. To cut; appr., to cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or stripe; to cut or make a long fissure in; to split (in sea. freq. with *up* or *down* aft. the object). H., *slitt'ing* (used in s., *a.*), p., s.; *slit*, *slitt'ed**, prt., pp.; *slitt'er*, s. 89.

*Slither**, slĭth'-ĕr, vi. 37. To slide. (prov.) H., *slith'ery**, -e (slippery), a.; &c. 89, 92.

Slive, slīve, vt. To sliver†*:—vi. To sneak§ (prov.). [piece cut or rent off; a long slice.

*Sliver**§, slī'-vĕr, slīv'-ĕr—We., s. A long thin

*Sli'ver**†, vt. To cut or div. into slivers; to cut or rend lengthwise; to slit or split. H., *sli'vering**†, p.; *sli'vered**†, pp. [coal. (mi.)

Sloam, slōme, s. Layers of clay bet. those of

Sloat, slōte, s. A nar. piece of timber holding tog. larger pieces (as in a cart, &c.).

Slobber†, slŏb'-ĕr, vt., vi. To slabber (q. v.). H., *slobb'ery*§, -e (moist; slabby), a. 90.

Sloe, slō, s. A small wild plum, the fruit of the *sloe'-bush* or black-thorn.

Slogan, slō'-găn, s. A Highland war-cry. (Sco.)

*Sloom**, slōōm, s. = *sloum*†*, slōōm, 20. Slumber. (prov.) H., *sloom'y**, -e (sluggish; slow), a.; &c. 90-1.

Sloop, slōōp, s. 20. A one-masted vessel car. only a jib and main-sail, and dif. from a cutter ch. in hav. a jib-stay; a gen. name of ships of war below the rate of frigates (R. N.).

Slop, slŏp, s. Water or other liq. carelessly spilled or thrown about, also a dirty place so made; a puddle; any mean, vile liquor; poor liq. food:—pl. Any loose lower garment* (par. trousers); appr., ready-made clothing, &c.; clothes, bedding, &c., suppl. from the ship's stores to seamen, at their own expense (naut.); the waste dirty water, &c., of a house† (dom.). H., *slopp'y* (wet; muddy; plashy), a.; *slop'-seller* (a dealer in r.-made clothes, &c.), *slop'-shop* (a r.-made clo. s.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Slop, vt. To soil or wet by letting a liq. fall; to spill; to drink greedily and grossly*. H., *slopp'ing*, p.; *slopped*, slŏpt, pp.

*Slope**, slōpe, a. Oblique; sloping; inclined:—ad. Aslope; obliquely. H., *slōpe'ness**, s. (v. i.) 91.

Slope, s. An oblique direction; a line, surf., or direc., tend. gradually downw.; a declivity; declivous ground. H., *slope'wise**, -wīse (obliquely; aslope), ad. 90.

Slope, vt. To form with a slope; to form, cut, or direct obliquely; to incline:—vi. To take or have an oblique direc.; to be declivous or inclined. H., *slōp'ing*, p., a.; *sloped*, pp., a.†; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Slo'ping, -ing, a. With a slope; oblique; declivous; inclining or inclined from a horiz. or other right line. H., *slōp'ingly*, ad.; *slōp'ingness**, s. (v. su.) 91. [s. 91.

Sloppy, slŏp'-e, a. See *Slop*. H., *slopp'inest*†, *Slot*, slŏt, s. A broad, flat, wooden bar (tech.); a slit or groove († or tech.); the track of a deer (hun.; &c.).

Slot, vt. To slit or groove (par. a metal surf.); to slam†§. H., *slott'ing*, p., a.; *slott'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Sloth, slōth, slōth—We., s. 16-7, 37. Slowness, tardiness; (more us.) disinclination to action or labour; nat. or habit. indolence or laziness; sluggishness; inactivity; idleness; a cert. So. Amer. quadr. (from the slowness of its motions).

Sloth† (v. s.), vi. To be idle. H., &c. 89.

Sloth'ful, -fōōl (v. s.), a. 21. Given to sloth; charac. by s.; inactive, sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle. H., *sloth'fully*, 43, ad.; *sloth'fulness*, s. 91.

Slottery†, slŏt'-ĕr-e, a. Squalid; dirty; sluttish; foul, wet:—s. State of &c.

Slouch, slowch, s. 23, 29. A hanging down; a depression (par. of the head or some other part of the body); an ungainly, clownish gait, or one who has it.

Slouch, vt. To depress; to cause to hang down (as one's hat):—vi. To hang down; to have a downcast, heavy, clownish look, gait, or manner. H., *slouch'ing*, p., a.; *slouched*, slowcht, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Slough, slou *or* slow, slŭf—K., s. 23, 45. A deep miry place; a soft bog or marsh. H., *slough'y*, -e (miry; boggy), a.; &c. 90-1.

Slough, slŭf, slou—J. & M., s. 19, 45. The cast skin of a serpent; the separation wh. ensues bet. dead and liv. parts (as in a foul sore or in mortification), also the part sep. and thrown off (surg.). H., *sloughy*, slŭf'-e (res. or cont. s.; being in a sloughing state), a.; &c. 90-1.

Slough, vi. To sep. or to come away (as a slough); to be in the state of sloughing. (surg.) H., *slough'ing*, p., s.†; *sloughed*, slŭft, pp. 89.

Sloven, slŭv'-ĕn, slŭv'n—K., s. (*l.*, *slut*) 17, 18, 45. A man habit. negligent of cleanliness or dress, or of neatness and order.

Slov'enly, -le (v. s.), a. 43. Neglig. of dress, neatness, or cleanliness; loose, disorderly; dirty; untidy; ineleg.; done in a careless, untidy manner. H., *slov'enly*, ad.; *slov'enliness*, s. 91.

*Slov'ery**, -re (v. su.), s. Slovenliness.

Slow, slō, a. Mov. only a small dist. in a long time; not quick in motion; not swift, rapid, or speedy, or less so than what is usual or expec.; long in taking place; not ready, prompt, or quick (as speech or answer); dull, sluggish, inactive; dilatory; lingering; tardy; acting with deliberation; not hasty, vehement, or precipitate; cool, cautious in deciding; of weak perception or discernm.; taking long to comprehend or to do; dull, heavy in wit or sense; beh. in time, late (as a clock); not progressive (lit. or fig.); &c. H., *slow'ly*, ad.; *slow'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Slow, ad., pfx. (v. a. et i. It is only used comp.; and colloq., almost at will.):—s. A moth†:—vt. To delay†. Among the comp. are—*slow'-sighted*† (s. to discern), *slow'winged**†, -ĕd (-wingd†; that flies slowly),

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&c., a.; *slow'-back**† (a lubber, loiterer, or idler), *slow'-worm*, -wûrm, or *slow'worm* (a small, non-venomous reptile, somewhat res. the viper), &c., s. 92-3.

*Slubber**†, slŭb'-ĕr, vt. To do lazily, imperf., or coarsely; to cover carelessly; to daub; to slabber†. H., *slubb'ĕring**†, p., a. (h. also *slubb'eringly**§, ad.); *slubb'ĕred**†, pp. 89, 91.—A *slubberdegullion*†§, -de-gŭl'-yŭn, is a mean, dirty, paltry fellow. [a. 90-1.

Sludge†§, slŭj, s. 45. Slush; mire. H., *sludg'y**§,

Slue, sl'ōō, vt. 18. To turn (any thing cylind. or conical, as a mast or boom) ab. its axis without remov. it from its place (naut.); to turn*. H., *slue'ing*, p.; *slued* (tipsy, drunk§,

Slug†, slŭg, a. Sluggish. [*a.*), pp., a.; &c. 89.

Slug, s. A drone, an idler*; a hinderance, an obstruc.*; a naked or shell-less snail; (from anoth. root) a cylind. or oval shot (gun.):—pl. Irreg. pieces of lead used as shot for small-arms‡; half-roasted ore (mi.). H., *slugg'y*†*, a.; &c. 90-1.

Slug†, vt. To make sluggish:—vi. To move slowly; to play the sluggard. H., &c. 48, 89.

Slug'abed†, -ă-bĕd, s. A lie-a-bed.

*Sluggard**, slŭg'-ărd, a. 25. Sluggish; lazy.

Slugg'ard, s. One who indulges in sloth; a person habitually lazy, drowsy, or inactive; a drone.

Slugg'ardise†*, -īze, vt. 60. To make lazy:—vi. To play the sluggard. H., &c. 48, 89.

Slugg'ish, -lsh, a. Given to sloth; habit. or nat. indolent or lazy; not quick; hav. little motion; hav. no power or little p. to move itself; dull, slow; drowsy; slothful. H., *slugg'ishly*, 43, ad.; *slugg'ishness*, s. 91.

Sluice, sl'ōōse, s. 18, 28. A frame of timber, or other solid subs., furn. with a gate or shutters, and serv. to regul. the level of the water of a river or canal, a flood-gate (hydr.); the stream issuing through a flood-gate; fig., any opening or source of supply; that through wh. any thing flows. H., *slu*"cy**†, -e (falling in streams, as from a s.), a. 90-1.

Sluice, vt. To furn. with sluices*; to emit by flood-gates*; to rinse with copious effusion of water† (as the face—prov.). H., *slu*"cing*, p.; *sluiced*, sl'ōōst, pp.

Slumber, slŭm'-bĕr, s. Light sleep (par. of a short or fitful char.); sleep, repose (poet.).

Slum'ber, vt. To lay to sleep*; to stupefy†:—vi. To sleep lightly; to doze or drowse; to sleep, to repose (poet.); fig., to be in a state of neglig., sloth, supineness, or inactivity. H., *slum'bĕring*, p., a.; *slum'bĕred*, pp.; *slum'bĕrer*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [ad. 91.

Slum'bering, -lng, a. (v. v.) H., *slum'bĕringly*, *Slum'berous*, -ŭs, a. = *slum'bĕry*†, -e. Inviting or caus. sleep; soporific; sleepy. H., *slum'bĕrously*, ad. 91.

Slump†, slŭmp, vi. To fall or sink sud. into water or mud (as when walking on ice or slightly frozen ground.—prov.).

Slung; slunk; prt., pp. See *Sling, Slink.*

Slur, slûr, s. 34. Prim., a black mark; h. fig., slight reproach or disgrace; a mark [⁀] conn. notes of diff. pitch, and showing that they are to be sung to the same syl., or played 'legato' (mus.).

Slur, vt. Prim., to soil, to sully; fig., to contaminate, to disgrace; to pass lightly or inatten., so as to leave some obscurity or indistinctness; to conceal; to sing or play 'legato', or without distinctness (mus.). H., *slurr'ing*, p.; *slurred*, pp., a. 89. [ad. 91.

Slurred, slûrd, a. (v. v.) H., *slurr'edly*, -ĕd-le-,

Slush†, slŭsh, s. Liquid mud; snow-broth; a semi-fluid greasy lubricating mixture (tech.). H., *slush'y*, a.; &c. 90-1.

Slut, slŭt, s. (m., *slov'en*, q. v.) A dirty, untidy female; a girl, a woman (in slight anger or contempt). H., *slutt'ery*, -ĕr-e (qual.* or prac. of a s.; sluttishness), s. 91.

Slutt'ish, -lsh, a. Res. a slut; dirty, untidy; disorderly; meretricious*. H., *slutt'ishly*, ad.; *slutt'ishness* (qual. or prac. of a slut; dirtiness, untidiness, &c.), s. 91.

Sly, slī, a. 43. Artfully dexterous so as to escape observation or detec. (more or less meanness being us. impl.); done or marked with artful dexterity or secrecy (do.); cunning, crafty; insidious; wily; secret, concealed; slight, thin, fine†. H., *slī'ly*, or *sly'ly**, ad.; *sly'ness*, or *sī'ness**, s. 91.—*Sly'-boots*† = a cunning, waggish person (in jest):—*on the sly*§ = slily; secretly.

Smack, smăk, s. 28. Taste, flavour, tincture (par. from someth. uninten. or improp. infused or imbibed); a pleas. taste; a small quan., a taste; a loud kiss†; any quick, sharp noise‡ (as of the lips or a whip); a slap†; a small vessel, com. rigged as a sloop, used ch. in the coasting and fish. trade, or as a 'tender' to a man-of-war.

Smack, vt. To make a sharp noise with† (as the lips by separation); to kiss audibly†; to cause to give out a smack‡ (as a whip); to crack† (do.); to slap† (as the face):—vi. To have a taste, or some par. t. or qual. (freq. with *of*); to make a noise by the sep. of the lips, strongly compressed (as after tasting); to kiss audibly, or with roughness or viol.†; to give out a smack‡ (as a whip). H., *smack'ing*, p.; *smacked*, smăkt, pp., a.†; &c. (v. s.) 89.

Small, smâwl, a. 8. Little; of limited dimensions, extent, or magn. (lit. or fig.; opp. to *large* or *great*); little in bulk or quan., or in degree, impor., value, or amount; diminutive; slender; petty; unimpor., trifling; compris. or cont. little; occup. little space; short (as a work or prod.); hav. little strength, or little of the leading qual. (as 'a. beer'); weak (as opp. to *strong*); gentle, soft, subdued* (opp. to *loud*; as a 'a. voice'); feeble, piping* (do.); mean, base, contemptible†. H., *smal'ly**†, ad.; *small'ness*, s.; *smal'ish**† (rather s.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 91. Among the other comp. are—*small'-grained*, *s.-sized*†, a.; *small'-beer* (beer'—S.; table b.), *s.-coal* (also charcoal for kindle*), *s.-craft* (a ves., or v. in gen., below the size of brigs—naut.), *s.-hand* (s.-h. writing, such as is ordin. used in corresp. and comm.), *s.-talk*, -tâwk (prattle; gossip), s.; *small'-arms*, -ărmz (carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, &c., as disting. from *great guns*), *s.-clothes* (breeches), *s.-wares* (tapes, bindings, braid, fringe, and other like small textile articles—comm.), s. pl.; &c. (v. i.) 92-3.

Small†, s. The small or slender part (of any thing). [lessen.

Small†, vt. To make small or smaller; to

Small-pox, smâwl'—K., S., -pŏks'—Ws., We.,

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s. = *small'pox*. 8; 91-2. An exanthematous disease, highly contag. or infec., and often malig., in wh. constitutional febrile symptoms are comb. with a pustular eruption, by wh. the skin is freq. perman. pitted. (path.)

Small'age, -āje, s. 45. A cert. pot-herb.

Smalt, smôlt, s. = *smalts*†, smôlts. 8. A blue pigment, cons. essen. of glass tinged by fusion with a little protoxide of cobalt or zaffre, and then finely pulverised. [(min.)

Smalt'ine, -īn, s. 45. Native gray cobalt.

Smaragd†, smăr'-āgd, s. 26, 30. The emerald.

*Smaragdine**, smă-rāg'-dīn, a. 45. Pert. to, cons. of, or res. the emerald. [(min.)

Smarag'dite, -dīte, s. A green var. of diallage.

Smart, smärt, s. 7. Pungent; pricking; caus. smart; fig. (and more us.), sharp, quick, vigorous, active; keen, poignant, severe; acute and pertinent; witty; brisk, lively, vivacious; spruce or showy in dress†. H., *smart'ly*, 43, ad.; *smart'ness*, s. 91.

Smart, s. Quick, pungent, lively pain; a pricking, local pain (as from nettles, a burn, &c.); severe, pungent pain (corpor. or intellec.); pungent grief; a fellow affec. briskness or vivacity†§.—*Smart'-money* (-mŭn-e) = m. paid to extricate one's self from some unpleas. engagem. or predicam. (par. mil. service); also money allowed soldiers and sailors for wounds, &c., received (Eng.):—*smart'-ticket* = a t. or certif. entitling to s.-money (do.):—*smart'-weed* (from its acrimony); &c. s. 90.

Smart, vi. To feel a smart (corpor. or ment.); fig., to be punished; to bear the penalties or evil conseq. of any thing (com. with *for*). H., *smart'ing*, p., a.; *smart'ed*, pp.; (a) *smart'ing*, s. 89. [H., &c. 89.

Smarten†§, smärt'n, vt. 45. To make smart.

Smartle†§, smärt'l, vi. 45. To waste or melt away. (prov.) H., &c. 89.

Smash†, smăsh, s. The act of smashing; a sud., unexpec., and complete disruption or breaking up of any concern, estab., scheme, or undertaking§.

Smash†, vt. To break in pieces by sud. viol.; to dash to pieces; to crush. H., *smash'ing*†, p.; *smashed*†, pp., a.; *smash'er*† (appr., one who passes bad money§), s.; *smash'ing*† (act; state; appr., the passing of bad money§), s. 89. [cert. bird†.

Smatch, smătch, s. 29. A smack or taste†§; a

Smatch†§, vi. To have a smack. H., &c. 89.

Smatter†, smät'-ĕr, s. Slight or superficial knowledge.

Smatt'er†, vi. To have a slight taste or superfic. knowl.; to talk superfic. or ignorantly. H., *smatt'ering*†, p.; *smatt'ered*†, pp.; *smatt'erer*†, s.; (a) *smatt'ering*†, s. 89.

Smear, smēre, s. Act of smearing†; state of being smeared†; an unguent or ointment†. H., *smear'y**†(dauby; smeared; adhesive), a. 90-1.

Smear, vt. To overspread (with any thing unctuous, viscous, or adhesive); to daub; fig., to soil, to contaminate, pollute*†. H., *smear'ing*, p.; *smeared*, pp., a.†; *smear'er*, *Smeath*, smēth, s. 37. A cert. sea-fowl. [s. 89.

Smectite, smĕk'-tīte, s. = *smegtite*, smĕg'-. A kind of fuller's-earth. (min.)

Smeath, smēth, vt. To smooth† (prov.); to smoke†. H., &c. 89. [detersive.

Smegmatic, smĕg-măt'-ĭk, a. Soapy; also

Smell, smĕl, s. The power of smelling; the sense or faculty of perceiv. by means of the olfactory nerves situated in the mucous or pituitary membrane wh. lines the nose; one of the five senses; the power of affec. by the nose; the qual. of bodies wh. affects the nose; scent; odour; perfume; fragrance.

Smell, vt. To perceive by the nose, or the olfactory nerves; fig., to find out by mental sagacity or shrewdness†§ (freq. with *out* after the obj.):—vi. To affect the nose or organ of smell; to have some par. odour or scent (fol. by *of*); to prac. smelling; fig., to exercise sagacity†§. H., *smell'ing*, p., a.; *smelled*, smĕld, or *smelt*†, smĕlt, prt., pp.; *smell'er* (one who:—pl., the whiskers of a feline animal†; palpi, feelers†), s.; *smell'ing* (act or sense of), s. 89.—To *smell a rat*§ = to suspect strongly.—A *smell'ing-bottle*, is a b. cont. someth. to stimulate the nose or refresh the spirits; *smell'ing-salt*, or *s.-salts*†, carbonate or sesquicarb. of ammonia.

*Smell'-feast**†, -fēst, s. = *smell'feast**†. An epicure; a parasite. [fish.

Smelt, smĕlt, s. A highly esteemed small sea-

Smelt, vt. To melt or fuse (ore, &c.) for the purp. of extrac. the metal or of refining it. (met.) H., *smelt'ing*, p., a.; *smelt'ed*, pp., a.; *smelt'er* (one who), s.; *smelt'ing* (act or oper. of), s. 89. See *Smelt*. [works.

Smelt'ery, -ĕr-e, s. A smelting-place; smelting

Smerk†, a., s., v.; &c. See *Smirk*.

Smerlin, smĕr'-lĭn, s. A cert. fish.

Smew, smū, s. 18. A migratory sea-fowl, called also the diver or white nun.

Smicker†§, smĭk'-ĕr, vi. To smirk. H., *smick'ering*†§, p., s.; &c. 89.

Smick'et†§, -ĕt, s. (dim. of *smock*.) A chemise.

Smiddy†§, smĭd'-e, s. A smithery.

Smilacine, smĭl'-ă-sĭn—We., smī-lă'-sĭn—Br., s. 88. A white, crys. subs. found in sarsaparilla (= *sarsaparill'ine*, *parill'ine*).

Smile, smīle, s. The act of smiling, or the pec. expr. of the features wh. accom. it; a look of pleasure, joy, or kindness; favour, countenance; propitiousness; also somet., an expr. of countenance res. a smile, but indicative of scorn, contempt, &c. H., *smile'less*, a. (v. i.) 90.

Smile, vt. To remove by smiling† (freq. with *away* or *off*); to awe with a contemp. smile* :—vi. To expr. pleasure or moderate joy, or love, hope, kindness, or approval, by the features of the face (the opp. of *frown*); to look gay and joyous; to be favourable or propitious; to look or (fig.) to act approvingly; somet., to expr. slight contempt, pity, sarcasm, or scorn, by a smiling look; to smile ironically, to sneer. H., *smil'ing*, p., a., s.†; *smiled*, pp.; *smil'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [ad.; *smil'ingness**, s. 91.

Smi''ling, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *smil'ingly*, 43, *Smirch*§, smĕrch, vt. To cloud, smear, soil. (prov.) H., *smirch'ing*§, p.; &c. 89.

Smirk†*, smĕrk, a. = *smirk'y*†, -e. Nice, smart, janty; brisk.

Smirk, s. An affected smile; a simper*.

Smirk, vi. To look affectedly soft or kind (—Jo.); to assume a pleasant vivacity of countenance (—Wa.); to smile wantonly* (—A.); to seem highly pleased; to fawn. H., *smirk'ing*, p., a.; *smirked*, pp. 89.

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Smite, smīt, s. A blow. (prov.)

Smite, vt. To strike; to kill or destroy; fig., to blast; to afflict, to chasten (scrip.); to strike, affect, or excite snd. or strongly with some passion, obj., or impression:—vi. To strike; to collide. H., *smīt'ing*, p.; *smote*, smōt, prt.; *smitten*, smit'n, *smit*†, pp.; *smīt'er*, s. 89.

Smith, smith, s. 37. Lit., the smiter or beater; appr., one who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; fig., he who makes or effects any thing; a workman generally.—*Smith'-craft*ˣ = the art or occup. of a smith.

Smith†, vt. To beat into shape; to forge.

Smith'ery, -ĕr-e, s. The workshop of a smith (= *smith'yt*); work done by a smith.

Smith'ing†, -ing, s. Act or art of forging; smith-work. [or derived from *Smith'son*.

Smithsonian, -sōne'-yăn, a. Pert. to, founded, *Smith'y*†, -e, s. A smithery.

Smitt, smit, s. Fine clayey ore made into balls for marking sheep. (agr.)

Smitten, smit'n, pp., a. 13, 45. See *Smite*.

Smittle§, smit'l, s. 45. = *smitt'lish*§. Infectious:—vi. To infect. (prov.)

Smock†§, smŏk, a., pĉx. Womanly; womanish; pale, effeminate; res. or put on like a smock. H., *smock'-faced*†§ (pale-f.; beardless; effem.), a.; *s.-frock* (a round f. or shirt of coarse linen worn over the other clothes by men; a gabardine), *s.-ioy'alty*† (v. su.), *smock'-mill* (a windmill of wh. the top only turns with the w.—tech.), *s.-race*‡ (a r. for s. by women), *s.-treason*†, -trē'zn, &c., s. 92-3.

Smock, s. A shift or chemise†§; a smock-frock†§ (prov.). H., *smock'less*†§, a. 90.

Smoke, smōke, s. Pop., the visible fumes or sooty exhalations from any burning subs. (par. pit-coal); stric., the collective products (visible and invis.) wh. escape or ascend dur. combustion; vapour*. H., *smoke*, *smōk'y*, *smoke'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. H. also—*smoke'-burning* (a.-consuming), *smoke'-cloud* (a c. of s.), *smoke'-consuming* (app. to furnaces, &c., that c. the s. bef. escap. into the chimney or shaft), *smoke'-dried* (d. in or by s.), a.; *smoke'-jack* (a dom. contrivance for turn. a spit), *smoke'-sail* (a small s. set forw. of the funnel of a ship's 'galley' to protect it from the wind), s.; (to) *smoke'-dry*, vt.; &c. 92-3.

Smoke, vt. To apply smoke to; to hang in or expose to s.; to cure or dry, or scent or medicate by s.; to fumigate with s.; to expel by smoking; to burn and inhale the s. of (as tobacco); to use in smoking (as a pipe—ellip.); to smell or find out§; to sneer at*§; to ridicule rudely to the face, to banter§; to punish†§:—vi. To emit smoke; to emit visible fumes or vapour‡; to be kindled; to burn, to rage* (scrip.); to exhale smoke or vapour from rapid motion or friction; to use tobacco, or other subs., by inhaling its smoke; to smell or hunt (out), to suspect†§; to suffer, to be punished†§. H., *smōk'ing*, p., a.; *smoked*, pp., a.; *smōk'er* (appr., one whose trade is to s.; one who s. tobacco), s.; *smōk'ing* (act or prac.), s. 89.

Smoky, smōk'-e, a. Emit. smoke; fumid; hav. the appearance or nature of s.; filled with s., or subj. to be so (as an apartm.); throwing out smoke instead of allow. it to pass away in the us. manner (as a fireplace or chimney); tarnished or noisome with s.; &c. H., *smōk'ily*, ad.; *smōk'iness*, s. 91.

Smooth, smōōth, a. 20, 38. Hav. an even surface; flat; level; not rough or rugged; evenly spread or laid; sleek, glossy; gently flowing (lit. or fig.); equable in pace or motion; not ruffled or undulating; flowing, soft, sweet, unobstruc. (as poetry or mus. sounds); bland, mild, insinuating, adulatory (as speech or lang.); soothing; easy, ready, regular, without obstruc. or difficulty (as a course or progr.); soft, uniform (as a mass or mixt.); hav. a slippery or glossy surf., glabrous (bot.). H., *smooth'ly*, ad.; *smooth'ness*, s. 91. H. also—*smooth'-chinned*‡ (beardless), *smooth'-faced*‡ (flatt.; fig., hav. a soft, mild look), *smooth'-paced* (mov. or that moves with even p.), *smooth'-tongued* (-tŭngd; fig., plausible; flattering), a.; &c. 92-3.

Smooth, s. That wh. is smooth†; the s. part of any thing† (scrip.); an act of smoothing§.

Smooth, vt. = *smooth'en*†§. To make smooth (in any sense, lit. or fig.); to palliate, to soften; to calm, soothe, ease, allay; to mollify; to flatter; to soften with blandishments. H., *smooth'ing*, p., a.†; *smoothed*, pp., a.†; *smooth'er* (he† or that§), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. H. also—*smooth'ing-iron* (-I-ĭrn; used by laundresses), *s.-plane* (carp.), &c., s.

Smorzato, *-zā'*-to, It. 99. Lit., extinguished; den. that the violin bow must be drawn its full length, but grad. lightened till the sound is nearly lost. (mus.)

Smother, smŭth'-ĕr, s. 25, 38. Smoke; thick floating dust; confusion† (as from dust); a state of suppression†. H., *smoth'ery* (tend. to s.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Smoth'er, vt. To suffocate or exting. life by smoke or dust, or by the exclus. of air; to exting. or put out by closely cov. or exclud. the air; to stifle; to quench; to suppress or conceal:—vi. To be suffocated; to be suppressed; to smoke or burn without vent. H., *smoth'ering*, p., a.‡, s.; *smoth'ered*, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [*ly*†, ad. 91.

Smoth'ering†, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *smoth'ering-Smoth'ery*, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *smoth'riness*†, s. 91.

Smouch, smowch, s. 23, 29. A low, cringing, fawning fellow§; a Jew§:—vi. To salute†; to cringe or fawn§. H., *smouch'y*§, -e, a.; &c. 89, 90.

Smoulder, smōld'-dĕr, vi. 16. To burn and smoke slowly, or without draught or vent; to burn in a smothered manner. H., *smoul'dering*, p., a.; *smoul'dered*, pp.; &c. 89.

*Smoul'dry*ˣ, -dre, a. Smouldering. [(prov.)

Smudge†§, smŭj, s. A suffocating smoke.

Smug†§, smŭg, a. Neat, prim, spruce (as dress); affec. smart (as a saying). H., *smug'ly*†§, ad.; *smug'ness*†§, s. (prov.) 91.

Smug†§, vt. To make spruce; to adorn. H., *smugged*†§, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Smuggle, smŭg'gl, vt. 30, 45. To secretly import or export contraband goods, or (more us.) to s. i. or e. dutiable goods without paying the legal duties; fig., to manage or convey clandestinely. H., *smug'gling*, p.; *smug'gled*, -gld, pp., a.; *smug'gler* (one who; also a vessel empl. in), s.; *smug'gling* (act or offence of), s. 89.

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Smut**, smŭt, s. A spot or soil made with soot, smoke, or coal, or the foul matter itself; a particle of soot†; a smutty fellow† (lit. or fig.); a disease incidental to corn crops, in wh. the farina of the grain is wholly or in part converted into a soot-like powder (agr.); fig., obscene language†. H., ***smut'y** (soiled or tainted with, or full of s.; foul; dirty; obscene), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.—Smut'-mill** = a mach. for cleansing grain (agr.).

***Smut**, vt. To stain, foul, or taint with smut; to tarnish or blacken:—vi. To gather smut; to be attacked with or converted into smut. H., ***smutt'ing**, p.; ***smutt'ed**, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Smutch**§, smŭtch, vt. To smut. H., ***smutched**§, pp., a.; &c. 89. [smutt'iness**, s. 91.

***Smutt'y**, -e, a. See ***Smut**. H., ***smutt'ily**, ad.;

***Snack**†§, snăk, s. A share; also a slight, hasty repast. [or fastening of a casement. (prov.)

Snack'et**†, -ĕt, s. = ***snacket†, snăk'-. The hasp

***Snaffle**, snăf'l, s. 45. A bridle wh. crosses the nose, and wh. has a slender mouth-bit without branches:—vt. To bridle*. H., &c. 89.

***Snag**, snăg, s. A short, or a sharp or rough branch; a jag or sharp protuberance; a knot; a tooth (in contempt; par. one left by itself, or wh. projects bey. the rest); the trunk of a tree of wh. one end is sunken, and the other floating at or near the surf. of a river (wes. U.S.). H., ***snagg'ed**, -ĕd (snăgd†—K., We., 65), or ***snagg'y**, -e (full of, aboun. with, or res.; knotty; cross-grained), a.; &c. 90-1.

***Snag**, vt. To hew roughly (as with an axe—prov.); to pierce, disable, or sink by means of a snag (U.S.). H., ***snagg'ing**, p.; ***snagged**, snăgd, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Snail**, snāle, s. A slimy, slow creeping mollusk, of wh. some spec. hav. shells, whilst others are naked; appr., a shell-snail; fig., a drone, a slow-mov. person. H., ***snail'y, a.; ***snail'-like** (res. a s.; slow-mov.; slowly), a., ad.; ***snail'-oliver** (—K., -klā—We.; s.-trefoil), *s.-flower*, *s.-shell*, *s.-trefoil*, s.; &c. 90.

Snake**, snāke, s. A serpent; pop., a s. of the oviparous and harmless kind. H., ***snāk'ish**† (hav. the qual. of), ***snāk'y**† (pert. to or res.; serpent-like; hav. s.; fig., sly, insinuating, deceitful), a. 90-1. H. also—snake'-root** or ***snake'root** (the pop. name of sev. plants; see *serpentary*, *senega*, &c.), ***snake'-stones** (serpent-s.), ***snake'-weed** or ***snake'weed** (bistort), ***snake'-wood** (the w. of a spe. of strychnos, used as an antidote), ***snake's'-head** (a loose rail or r.-bar, of wh. one end rises or curls up so as to endanger the traffic—U.S.), &c., s. 92-3.

***Snake**, vt. To wind a small rope spirally round a larger one, in the spaces bet. the strands. (naut.) H., ***snāk'ing**, p., s.; &c. 89.

***Snap**, snăp, s. The act of snapping, or the noise occ. by it; a snd. eager bite; a crack† (par. of a whip); a greedy fellow†; a catch, a theft†; a small spring-catch or lock. H., ***snapp'ish** (eager or apt to snap; fig., peevish, sharp in speech or reply), a.; &c. (v. i.), 90-1.

***Snap**, vt. To break short or at once (somet. with *off*); to strike or cause to give out a snd. sharp noise†; to bite, catch, or catch at snd. or unexpec. with or as with the teeth (somet. with *up*); to break or retort upon with sharp, angry words†; to crack:—vi. To break short or snd.; to make an eager effort to bite; to speak or retort sharply or angrily†. H., ***snapp'ing**, p., a.‡, s.†; ***snapped**, snăpt, pp.; ***snapp'er**†, s.; &c. 89.

***Snap'-dragon**, -drăg-ŭn, s. A plant of sev. spe.; a Christmas game, in wh. raisins are 'snatched' from burning brandy, and eaten; also the raisins so empl. or taken.

Snape, snāpe, vt. To sneap. (prov.)

Snaphance**†, snăp'-hănse, s. 28. An obs. kind of firelock. [snapp'ishness**, s. 91.

***Snapp'ish**, -ish, a. (v. s.) H., ***snapp'ishly**, ad.;

***Snap'sack**§, -săk, s. A knapsack.

***Snare**, snāre, s. Any thing set to catch an animal (par., a string or wire with a run. noose, to c. birds or hares); a gin; a net; a trap (lit. or fig.); any thing by wh. one is entrapped or entangled (scrip.). H., ***snār'y**† -e (entangling; insidious), a.; &c. 90-1.

***Snare**, vt. To catch with a snare; to entrap (lit. or fig.); to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil. H., ***snār'ing**, p., s.†; ***snared**, pp., a.†; ***snār'er**, s. 89.

***Snarl**, snārl, s. 7. The grumbling, guttural noise made by an angry or surly dog; a low or subdued growl; a snare†; entanglement, or someth. knotted or entangled († or prov.); a contention or quarrel (do.).

***Snarl**, vt. To expr. by snarling; to entangle, to complicate († or prov.); to embarrass (do.):—vi. To utter a low or half-suppressed growl; to murmur as or like an angry or surly dog; fig., to speak roughly or sharply; to grumble or murmur surlily or angrily; to be cynical, snappish, or peevish. H., ***snarl'ing**, p., s.; ***snarled**, pp.; ***snarl'er** (appr., a surly grumbler), s.; ***snarl'ing** (act; noise), s. 89.

Snatch**, snătch, s. 29. Act of snatching; a hasty catch or seizing; a short fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrup. action; a short fit or turn; someth. caught up; a quip*; an evasion†.—Snatch'-block** = a b. or pulley hav. an opening in one side to receive the 'bight' of a rope (naut.).

***Snatch**, vt. To seize hastily or abruptly, or without permis. or ceremony; to seize and bear away; to steal§:—vi. To catch at someth.; to seize or attempt to s. hastily or snd.; to steal§. H., ***snatch'ing**, p., s.‡, s.‡; ***snatched**, snătcht, pp.; ***snatch'er** (a thief§), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [ad. 91.

***Snatch'ing**†, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., ***snatch'ingly**†, ***Snath**, snăth, s. = ***snathe**, snāthe. 27-8. The handle of a scythe. (prov.)

***Snathe**†, snāthe, vt. To lop or prune. (prov.)

Snattock§, snăt'-tŭk, s. A chip; a slice. (prov.)

Snead, snēds, s. The handle of a scythe. (prov.)

Sneak**, snēke, s. A sneaking, mean fellow†§; a door-latch†§.—Sneak'-cup**† = sneakup.

Sneak**, vt. To hide†:—vi. To creep, to steal away or withdraw privately or meanly; to go or come as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle. H., ***snēak'ing**, p., a.; ***sneaked**, snēkt, pp.; ***sneak'er (appr., a small drinking vess., in contempt—prov.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Sneak'ing**, -ing, a. Mean, servile, crouching; covetous, niggardly†. H., ***snēak'ingly**, ad.; ***sneak'ingness†, s. 91.

***Sneaks'by**†, -be, s. A sneaking, paltry fellow.

***Sneak'up**†§, -ŭp, s. A cowardly, insidious sneak.

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Sneap†, snēpe, s. A reprimand; a check:—vt. To check; to reprimand; to nip. (= *snob*†.)

Sneer, snēre, s. An expression of contemp. ridicule, disdain, derision, or scorn, either by words or looks, or both. H., *sneer'ful*†, -fōōl, a.; &c. 90-1.

Sneer, vt. To treat with contempt or sneers:—vi. To show contempt, disdain, or ridicule, by the features or outw. manner; to insinuate contempt, dislike, &c., by covert expr.; to speak or utter with grimace; to show mirth awkwardly*. H., *sneer'ing*, p., a., s.; *sneered*, snēerd, pp.; *sneer'er*, s.; &c. 89.

Sneer'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *sneer'ingly*, ad. 91.

Sneeze, snēze, s. 44. The act of sneezing.

Sneeze, vi. To emit air viol. and audibly, ch. through the nose, as in the act of sneezing. H., *sneez'ing*, p.; *sneezed*, snēzd, pp.; *sneez'ing* (a convuls. action of the respir. organs, occ. by irrit. of the nostrils, by wh. the breath is expelled, audibly and viol., ch. through the nose—phys.; sternutation), s. 89.—*Sneeze'wort*, -wūrt, is a plant.

Snell†, snĕl, a. Nimble; active; lively. (prov.)

Snet, snĕt, s. The fat of a deer. (hun.; prov.)

Snib†, snĭb, vt. To sneap.

Snick†§, snĭk, s. A nick; also a latch.—*Snick-and-snee*† = a combat with knives.

Snick'er§, -ĕr, vi. To snigger. [sniffing.

Sniff†, snĭf, s. Perception by the nose; act of

Sniff†, vt. To draw in with the breath through the nose; to scent or smell:—vi. To draw air audibly up the nose. H., *sniff'ing*†, p., a.; *sniffed*†, snĭft, pp. 89.

Snift, snĭft, s. A moment*§:—vi. To snort†.—*Snift'ing-valve* = the escape v. of the cylin. of a steam-engine (tech.).

Snig, snĭg, s. A small, lively kind of eel. (prov.)

Snigg'er†§, -ĕr, vi. To laugh slily or secretly; to giggle or titter. H., *snig'gering*†§, p., a., s.; &c. 89.

Sniggle, snĭg'gl, vt. 30, 45. To snare or catch (appr. by 'sniggling'):—vi. To fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their holes. (prov.) H., *snig'gling*, p., s.; &c. 89.

Snip, snĭp, s. A single cut with shears or scissors; a clip; a paring; a small shred; a share or snack§; a tailor§.

Snip, vt. To cut off at once with or as with shears or scissors; to cut off the nib or neb; to clip. H., *snipp'ing*, p.; *snipped*, snĭpt, pp.; *snipp'er* (a tailor§), s. 89.

Snip'-snap†§, -snăp, ad., s. = *snip'snap*†§. A tart dialogue with quick replies, or done or said in the manner of one.

Snipe, snīpe, s. A cert. highly esteemed, small marsh-bird, with a long, slender bill; h. fig., a fool, a blockhead†§.

Snippet†§, snĭp'-ĕt, s. A small part or share.

Snite, snīte, s. A snipe†:—vt. To snuff*† (a candle—Sco.):—vi. To blow the nose†.

*Snithe**, snīth, a. = *snīth'y**, -e. Keen, piercing (app. to the wind.—prov.).

Snivel†§, snĭv'l, s. 13, 45. Mucus running from the nose. H., *sniv'elly*§ (dirty at the n.; pitiful, whining), a. 90.

Sniv'el†, vi. To run at the nose; to cry (as a child) with snuffing, whining, or snivelling. H., *sniv'elling*†, p., a.; *sniv'elled*†, -ld, pp.; *sniv'eller*† (par. one prone to s., or who cries at slight causes), s.; *sniv'elling*† (act; noise; &c.), s. 48, 89.

Snob†, snŏb, s. A vulgar person (par. one who apes gentility; in contempt or deris.); a townsman (as opp. to a *gownsman*—Eng. univ.); a shoemaker or cobbler§. H., *snobb'ish*†, a.; &c. 90-1.

Snod†§, snŏd, a. Trimmed, smooth (app. to persons and grass.—prov.):—s. A snood†.

*Snood**, snōōd, s. 20. A fillet or ribbon (par. one that binds the hair of a young unmarried female). (Sco.)

Snooze†§, snōōze, s. A nap:—vi. To slumber. H., *snooz'ing*†§, p.; &c. 89. [snores.

Snore, snōre, s. 34. The noise of one who

Snore, vi. To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep. H., *snōr'ing*, p.; *snored*, pp.; *snōr'er*, s.; *snōr'ing* (act of s.; the noisy respiration of a sleeper), s. 89.

Snort†, snort or snăwrt, s. 17, 26. A snorting.

Snort, vt. To turn up in anger, scorn, or derision*:—vi. To force the breath through the nose with viol. and noise (as a high-mettled horse, in prancing or play); to snore†*. H., *snort'ing*, p., a.†; *snort'ed*, pp.; *snort'er*, s.; *snort'ing* (act or noise of), s. 89.

Snot§, snŏt, s. The mucus of the nose:—vt. To blow the nose. H., *snott'y*§, -e (foul with; also mean, dirty), a.; &c. 90-1.

Snot'er§, -ĕr, vi. To snivel. (prov.)

Snout, snowt, s. 23. The long projec. nose of a beast (as of swine); the human nose† (in contempt); the nozle of a pipe§. H., *snout'y**† (res. a), *snout'ed* (hav. a s.), a. 90.

Snout, vt. To furn. with a nosle or point§; to ring† (as a pig—prov.). H., &c. 89.

Snow, snō, s. Congealed water or vapour falling, or wh. has fallen, in the shape of light, white flakes from the atmosphere; a vessel with a fore and main mast like a ship, and a smaller one just abaft the m.-m. car. a try-sail (naut.). H., *snōw'y*, *snow'-like*, *snow'less*, a.; &c. (v. 1) 90-1. Among the comp. are—*snōw'-edipped*, *snow'-cept*, or *snow'-crowned* (c., c., or cov. with s.), *snow'-fed* (* or poet.), *snow'-white* (w. as s.; very w.), *snow'-wreathed* (poet.), &c., s.; *snōw'-ball* or *snow'ball*, -bāwl (a b. made of compressed s.; the *snow'ball-tree*), *snow'-bank*, *snow'-bird* (app. to sev.), *snow'-brŏth*† (snow and water mixed; snow-slush; fig., any very cold liq.), *snow'-deep* (a plant), *snow'-drift* (a s.-bank formed by or driven along by the wind), *snow'-drop* or *snow'drop* (a bulbous-rooted plant, with a beaut. white fl.), *snow'-flood*, -flūd (a f. caused by), *snow'-plough*, -plow, 23, *snow'-shoe*, -shōō (to prevent sinking in the s.), *snow'-storm*, 26, *snow'-wrēath* (a w. of), &c., s. 92-3.

Snow, vt. To scatter like snow:—vi. To throw down snow; to have snow falling (gen. used impers., with *it* for its subj.). H., *snōw'ing*, p.; *snowed*, snōde, pp.

Snow'y, -e, a. White like snow; abound. with s.; covered with s.; fig., pure as s.; spotless, unblemished, innocent. H., *snōw'iness*†, s. 91. [knot in wood; a check or rebuke.

*Snub**, snŭb, s. A jag; a protuberance; a

Snub§, vt. To nip; to check or rebuke (par. with a sneer or sarcasm); to treat with cold neglect; to check sud. (as a running cable—naut.):—vi. To sob with convulsions†. H., *snubb'ing*§, p.; *snubbed*§, pp., a. 89. [H., *snub'-nosed*†, a. 90.

Snub'-nose†, -nōze, s. A short or thick flat nose.

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***Snudge*†§**, snŭj, s. 32. A miser; a sneak:—vi. To lie close; to snug.

Snuff, snŭf, s. Prim., percep. by the nose, smell; h., any thing smelled or 'snuffed' up; appr., pulverised tobacco (or other powder) taken or prep. to be t. by the nose; the upper charred part of the wick of a candle; a candle almost burned out; resentm., anger†; huff, expr. by sniffing†. H., ***snuff'y***, -e (soiled with or smelling of s.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. H. also—***snuff'-box***, ***snuff'-taker***, &c., s.

Snuff, vt. To draw in with the breath through the nose; to sniff; to inhale; to scent, to perceive by the nose; to crop or take off the snuff (of a candle):—vi. To snort, to sniff; to inhale the breath viol. and audibly; to take 'snuff' habitually†; to sniff in contempt*; to take offence†. H., ***snuff'ing***, p.; ***snuffed***, pp., a.†; ***snuff'er*** (appr., one who takes s.†:—pl., an instr. for s. candles), s.; ***snuff'ing*** (act, prac., or habit of), s. 89.

Snuffle*†**, snŭf'l, vi. 45. To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the n. (par. when it is obstruc.). H., ***snuff'ling†, p., a.; ***snuff'led***†, pp.; ***snuff'ler***†, s.; ***snuff'ling***† (act; noise; tone), s. 89.

Snuff'les†§, -lz, s. pl. Obstruction of the nose.

Snug†, snŭg, a. Lying close and warm; close, concealed; not exposed to view or notice; being in good order; neat, comfortable, and conven.; slily or insid. close. H., ***snug'ly***†, 43, ad.; ***snug'ness***, s. 91.

Snug†§, vi. To lie close and warm. H., ***snugg'ing***†§, p.; ***snugged***†§, pp.

Snugg'ery†, -ĕr-e, s. A snug, comfor. place.

Snuggle§, snŭg'gl, vi. 45. To move one way and the other to get a snug place; to lie close for conven. or warmth. H., ***snuggling***§, p.; &c. 89.

So, sō, ad., con. (an *ad.*—Jo., Wa., We.) In like manner (answering to *as*, and com. den. compar. or resemb.); in such a degree; to that degree; in such a manner (fol. by *that*); on these terms, in this way (fol. by *as*, and com. den. a cond.); therefore; for this reason; provided that; &c.: also—thus; if thus; the same; thus it is; this is the state; at this point; in the same manner or degree; well, the fact being such (oft forming a kind of abrupt beg.); thus bo it (a word of assumption); &c. (In some cases it expr. a wish, desire, or petition; and in others, the sense of the prec. word or sentence. It is often used ellip.)—*So forth* = more of the like kind:—*so much as* = however much:—*so so*† = well, well; also indifferently; and as an exclam., impl. discovery or observation:—*so then* = thus then it is; therefore.—***So-called***† means, hav. this or that name.

So†, imp. Stand still (used ch. by milkmaids).

Soak, sōke, vt. To steep; to subj. to maceration in water or other liq.; to wet thoroughly; to drench; to imbue; to imbibe, or draw in by the pores; to drain*:—vi. To lie steeped in any liq.; to enter by degrees into pores or interstices; to drink intemperately*§. H., ***soak'ing*** (that wets thoroughly, *a.*), p., a.†, s.†; ***soaked***, sōkt, pp.; ***soak'er*** (appr., a hard drinker*†), s. 89.

Soal*, sōle, s. See ***Sole*** (a fish).

Soap, sōpe, s. A well-known subs., of num. var., obtained by the action of caustic alkalies upon the oils and fats. H., ***soap'y*** (res. s.; smeared with or cont. s.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. H. also—***soap'-boiler*** (one whose trade is to make s.), ***soap'-boiling*** (trade of mak. s.), ***soap'-stone*** (steatite), ***soap'wort*** (a plant), s.; ***soap'-suds***, s. pl.; &c.

Soap, vt. To rub, smear, or wash with soap. H., ***soap'ing***, p.; ***soaped***, sōpt, pp.; ***soap'er*** (a s.-boiler or s.-dealer*†), s. 89.

Soap'y, -e, a. (v. v.) H., ***soap'iness***, s. 91.

Soar*†, sōre, s. A lofty flight (lit. or fig.; v. v.).

Soar, vt. To cause to soar†:—vi. To fly aloft; to mount upon the wing; to rise high (lit. or fig.); to tower, to be lofty; to rise high in thought or imag., or in ambit. or heroism; to be sublime; to be eminent. H., ***sōar'ing***, p., a., s.; ***soared***, pp.; &c. 89.

Soar'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., ***soar'ingly***, ad. 91.

Soave, s'ä'-vä, a., ad. = ***soavemente***, -tā. 99. Sweet; with sweetness. (mus.) [It.]

Sob, sŏb, s. A short convulsive sigh.

Sob, vi. To sigh quickly and convulsively (as with sorrow or tears); to soak† (vt., vi.). H., ***sobb'ing***, p., a., s.; ***sobbed***, sŏbd, pp. 89.

Sober, sō'-bĕr, a. Temperate (par. in the use of liquors); not affec. or overpowered by drink; not intoxicated or drunk; fig., right in mind, sane; not wild, visionary, or heated with passion; cool, dispassionate; calm; regular; steady; serious, grave; sedate. H., ***so'berly***, 43, ad.; ***so'berness***, ***sobri'ety***, s.; &c. (v. i.) 91. H. also—***so'ber-minded*** (hab. calm and temperate), a.; ***so'ber-mindedly***, ad.; ***so'ber-mindedness*** (-mĭnd'—S.), s. 92-3.

So'ber, vt. To make sober; to free from intoxication. H., ***so'bĕring***, p.; ***so'bĕred***, -bĕrd, pp. &c. 89.

Sobriety, so-brī'-e-te, s. Qual. or state of being sober; soberness (par. habit. s. in liquors); freedom from intoxication, or from passion; calmness; seriousness; gravity.

Sobriquet, sōb'-re-kā, -kā'—We., s. 99. A burlesque appellation; a nickname. (Fr.)

Soc, sŏk, s. Orig., the suit, or the body of suitors†; h., jurisdiction of causes, or the district or limits of it†; some par. liberty or privil. of tenants*; also a monopoly form. claimed by millers*; a leather recep. near the stirrup to receive the standard staff (mil.). See ***Soke***.

Soc'age†*, -āj, s. = ***socc'age***†; ***soc'manry***†, -re. Tenure of land by any cert. and determ. service distinct from chivalry or knight's service (feu. l.). H., ***soc'ager***, or ***soc'man***† (a tenant by socage), &c., s. 90.

Sociable, sō'-shə'-bl, -shā-bl—K., We., -she-ă—P., S., Wa., a. 27-8, 45. Fit to be conjoined; disposed or ready to unite in a gen. interest; companionable, conversable; social; friendly, familiar; inclined to company. H., ***so'ciably***, 45, ad.; ***so'ciableness*** or ***sociability***, -shā-bĭl'-ĭt-e (prac. of), s. 91.

So'ciable, s. A kind of phaeton, with two seats facing ea. other, and a box for the driver.

Social, sō'-shə'-ăl, a. 27-8. Pert. to society; rel. to men as liv. in s.; ready or disposed to friendly converse; familiar, companionable; sociable; cons. in union or mut. converse; convivial; festive. H., ***so'cially***, 43, ad.; ***so'cialness*** or ***sociality***, -shə'-ăl'-ĭt-e (-she-ăl'—K., S.; qual.; state), s. 91.

So'cialise, -īze, vt. 60. To reduce to a social

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state:—vi. To be social†. H., *so'ciălising*, p., a.†; *so'cialised*, -izd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

So'cialism, -izm, s. 35. The science wh. has for its obj. the proper construction or reconstruc. of society; appr., the substitution of the prin. of 'association' for that of 'competition' in ev. branch of human industry; a state in wh. there is a community of property among all the citizens; agrarianism; communism; the prin. or scheme on wh. s. is founded. H., *So'cialist* (an advoc. of), s. 90.

So'ciate†, -sh'ăte, vt. To associate (q. v.).

Society, so-sī'-e-te, s. 28. The union of many in one gen. interest; a number of persons assoc. for a particular or a com. purpose; a community; a fraternity; company; fellowship; partnership; the civilised body of mankind; the public as an aggregate body; persons liv. in the same neighbourhood, who freq. meet in company or assoc. tog.; a coterie; emphat., polite society; a relig. or eccl. body.

Socinian, so-sin'-yăn, s. 45. A follower of Socinus (uncle and nephew) who held a modif. form of Unitarianism. H., *Socin'ism* (pert. to), s.; *Socin'ianism*, -izm (doctr. of), s. 90.

Sock, sŏk, s. Someth. put bet. the foot and shoe; also a kind of half-stocking; the shoe of the anc. comic actors; h. fig., comedy. H., *sock'less*, a. 90.

Sock'et, -ĕt, s. Any hollow place or thing wh. receives and holds someth. inserted (par. the tube of a candlestick, the receptacle of the eye, &c.).—A *sock'et-chisel*, is one used for mortising (tech.); a *s.-pole*, an armed p. used to propel boats (do.).

Socle, sŏk'l, s. 45. A plain, sq., flat member used, instead of a pedestal, to supp. a column, statue, &c.; a plain face or plinth at the foot of a wall. (arch.)

Sod'man†, *soc'manry*†, s. See *Socage*.

Sod'ome†*, -ōme, -ūm—K., s. A custom of tenants to grind corn at their lord's mill.

Socotorine, sŏk'-o-to-rin, a. = *Soc'otrine*, -trin. 25, 45. Den. aloes from *Soco'tra*.

Socratic, so-krăt'-ĭk, a. = *Socrat'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to *Soc'rates*, or to his phil., or his method of reas. and teaching (wh. was by a series of ques. leading to the desired result). H., *Socrat'ically*, ad. 91.

Socratism°, sŏk'-rā-tizm, s. 35. The phil. or method of S.:—*Soc'ratist*°, -tist, s., a disciple of Socrates. (v. su.)

Sod, sŏd, s. Turf; sward; a clod. H., *sod* (made or cons. of), *sodd'y* (turfy; cov. with s.), a.; *sod* (to cover with), vt.; &c. 48, 89. See *Seethe*.

Soda, sō'-dă, s. The alkali obt. from the ashes of marine vegetables, or by decomposing sea-salt; oxide of sodium, or its hydrate (chem.); pop., comm. carbonate of soda†; mineral alkali. H., *so'da-ash* (crude carb. of soda), *so'da-salt* (any s. hav. s. for its base—chem.), *so'da-water* (w. cont. a little s., and highly charged with carbonic acid; that of the shops us. cont. no s.), &c., s. 90.

So'dalite, -līte, s. A cert. mineral. [ternity.

Sodality†, so-dăl'-ĭt-e, s. Fellowship; a fra-

Sod'er†, s., v. See *Solder*. [of soda.

Sodium, sō'-de-ŭm, s. 45. The metallic base

Sodomite, sŏd'-ŭm-īte, -o-mīte—K., S., s. 25. An inhab. of *Sod'om*; a sodomist.

Sod'omy, -e (v. su.), s. Sexual commerce bet. males (a crime imputed to the inhab. of Sodom). H., *sodomitical*, -o-mĭt'-ĭk-ăl (pert. to or tainted with), a.; *sod'omist* (one guilty of), s. 90-1. [a cowl†.

Soe, sō, s. A kind of water-bucket († or prov.);

Soever, so-ĕv'-ĕr, ad. A word only used in comp. to extend the sense of who, what, how, &c. (q. v.).

Sofa, sō'-fă, s. A long, wide seat, with stuffed bottom, back, and arms; an alcove raised above the floor, and cushioned (the East).

So'fett, -fĕt, s. A small sofa.

Soffit, sŏf'-ĭt, s. A ceiling (now gen. restric. to the orn. under sides of staircases, entablatures, archways, &c.); also the larmier or drip. (arch.)

Sofi, sō'-fe, s. = *so'phi* (q. v.). A relig. person; a priest or monk; a dervise. (Persia.)

So'fism, -fizm, s. 35. The mystical doctrines of the *so'fis* (-fis).

Soft, sŏft, *slang*°—K., S., a. 17. Easily yielding to pressure (the reverse of *hard*); easily cut, worked, or acted on; malleable; ductile; flexible; smooth and yielding to the touch; tender, delicate (lit. or fig.); feminine (as the 'softer sex'); impressible, susceptible; compliant; tender, timorous (as conscience); mild, gentle, kind; civil, complaisant; placid, easy; effeminate; delicate, eleg. tender, sylph-like; pleasing or soothing to the senses; smooth, flowing (as notes or sound); easy, quiet, undisturbed (as slumbers); mild, soothing, agreeable (as light or colour); warm, gentle (as the air or breeze); pleas. to any sense; kind, not rough or irritating (as an answer); free from lime or saline matter (as water); weak, unduly impressible†; silly, foolish, idiotic† (prov.); &c. H., *soft'ly*, 48, ad.; *soft'ness*, *Soft*, ad. Softly. [s. 88.

Soft†, int., imp. Be soft (ellip.); hold! stop! not so fast!

Soften, sŏf'n, vt. 13, 45. To make soft or softer (lit. or fig.); to palliate†:—vi. To grow soft or softer. H., *softening*, sŏf'n-ĭng, p., a.; *softened*, sŏf'nd, pp., a.; *softener*, sŏf'n-ĕr, or *softner*†, sŏf'-nĕr, s.; *soft'ening* (act; the blending of tints or col. into on. other—pa.).

Softling°, sŏft'-lĭng, s. An effem. person. [s. 89.

Soggy°, sŏg'-e, a. Wet; soft with moisture; damp. (prov.)

Soho, so-hō', int. 21. A word of calling from a dist. place; a sportsman's halloo.

Soi-disant, swă-de-zŏng', swă—We., a. 90. Self-styled; would-be; pretended. (Fr.)

Soil, soyl, s. 22. Foulness, dirt, pollution; a spot, a stain; tarnish; the soft upper stratum of the earth in wh. vegetables grow, and from wh. their roots absorb nourishm.; mould; land, country; dung; compost; cut grass for cattle (prov.). H., *soil'y*††, *soil'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Soil, vt. To make dirty on the surface; to dirty; to foul; to stain, sully, pollute (lit. or fig.); to dung or manure (agr.); to feed on fresh-cut grass or other green food (as cattle—agr.):—vi. To take s.†, to become soiled†. H., *soil'ing*, p.; *soiled*, pp., a.; *soil'ing* (act or prac.), s. 89.—To *take soil* = to run into the water (as a pursued deer—hum.).

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Soil'iness†*, -ē-nĕs, s. State of being soiled; stain; foulness; pollution.

***Soil'ure**†*, -ūr*c*, s. 18. Soilliness.

***Soirée**, swŏ-rā', swä—We., swor'-ā‡§, s. 99. An evening-party of ladies and gent. (orig., for conversation only; and still us. so, unless qualif. by some other word, as 'soirée musicale'); a pub. meeting of a society at wh. tea and other refreshm. are introd. dur. the intervals of bus. (England). [Fr.]

***Sojourn**, sŏ'-jŭrn, s. A temporary residence (as that of a traveller in a for. land; v. v.). [quaint or *]

***So'journ** (-jŭrn'*—E., K., P.), vi. To dwell tempor., or as a stranger, for a time; to tarry; to abide. H., *so'journing*, p.; *so'journed*, -jŭrnd, pp.; *so'journer*, s.; *so'journing* (act of; time of), *so'journment* (tempor. residence), s. 89. [quaint or *]

***Soke**, sōk, s. Prim., a plough†; a territorial div. now subsis. only in Lincolnshire. See *Soc.*

***Sol**, sŏl, s. A sou†; the sun (= *sōl*, L.). See *Ut.*

***Solace**, sŏl'-ăsc, -ĕs—K., -ăs—Wa., s. 28. That wh. solaces; comfort; alleviation; relief.

***Sol'ace**, vt. To cheer in grief or anxiety, or under calamity; to relieve in afflic.; to comfort; to console; to alleviate; to cheer or amuse†; to allay or assuage:—vi. To take comfort†; to be cheered in grief†. H., *sol'acing*, p.; *sol'aced*, -ăste, pp.; *sol'acement** (act; state), s. 89. [fort or amusement.

***Solacious**†, so-lā'-shŭs, a. 27-8. Affor. com-

***Solander**, -lăn'-dĕr, s. A disease in horses. (far.)

***Solan-goose**, sŏ'-lăn-, s. = *sol'land-goose* (-gōōs' —K., S.). An aquatic fowl, the gannet.

***Solanine**, sŏl'-ă-nĭn, s. = *solania*, so-lā'-nē-ă; *solanina*, -lăn'-ē-nă. 58. A pois. alkaloid obt. from sev. spe. of solanum.

***Solano**, so-lā'-no, s. 99. A hot, oppres. south-east wind, that somet. blows on the coast of Spain and Portugal.

***Solanum**, -lā'-nŭm, s. Nightshade; a compreh. genus of plants, of wh. some are edible (as the potato), and others pois. (bot.). [L.]

***Solar**, sō'-lăr, a. = *so'lary*†, -e. 25. Of or rel. to the sun, or proc. from it, or dep. on it, or meas. by its apparent revolution; born under the predom. infl. of the sun† (astr.). H., *so'lar-ofjcle* (see *cycle*), *s.-day* (the time that elapses bet. two consecutive returns of the same terres. meridian to the sun's centre), *s.-flowers* (l. that open and close at par. hours of ea. day), *s.-light*, *s.-mi'croscope*, *s.-phos'phorī* (s. pl.; subs. wh. aft. exposure to the sun's light are luminous in the dark), *so'lar-spot* (on the sun's disc), *s.-sÿs'tem* (the sun, planets, and comets), &c., s. 90.

So'lar, s. A garret, loft, or upper chamber; also a platform exposed to the sun. (arch.)

***Sold**†, sōld, s. Mil. pay. See *Sell.*

***Soldan**†, sŏl'-dăn, s. Sultan. (poet.)

***Soldanel**, sŏl'-dă-nĕl, s. A plant.

***Solder**, sŏ*l*'-dĕr—K., Na., S., sŏd'-ĕr†—Sh., sŏl'-dĕr—Ja., P., Wa., We., s. 45. A metal or alloy used in soldering; a metallic cement.

***Solder**, sŏ*l*'- (v. s.), vt. To unite (metallic surfaces) by the intervention of a more fusible metal or alloy, wh. is fluxed bet. them; to cement; to unite indissolubly. H., *sol'dĕring* (sŏ*l*'-), p., a.; *sol'dered*, -dĕrd, pp., a.; *sol'derer*, s.; *sol'dering* (act or oper.), s.; &c. 89.

***Soldier**, sōld'-jūr, -dēcr*§—K., s. (*l.*, *sōl'-dierest*.) 45. Lit., one who serves for pay; in a gen. sense, a man eng. in mil. service; a warrior; appr., one of a body of men equipped and maintained by the state for mil. service, and acting accor. to instruc. issued by the civil governm.; pop., a private† (as disting. from an *officer*); emphat., a man of mil. experience or skill, or of disting. valour. H., *sōl'dieriy*, -le, or *sōl'dier-like*, a.; *sōl'-diership* (mil. qualities or char.; martial skill; behaviour becom. a s.), s. 90-1.

***Soldiery**, sōld'-jūr-e (v. su.), s. Soldiers collec.; the body of mil. men; soldiership†.

***Sole**, sōle, a. Being or acting without another; single; individual; only; alone; unmarried (leg.). H., *sole'ly*, 43, ad.; *sole'ness*, s. 91.

***Sole**, s. The bottom of the foot, and fig., the foot itself; the bottom of a boot or shoe, or the piece of leather wh. forms it; the part of any thing that forms the bottom, or on wh. it rests; a cert. flat sea-fish; a sort of defensive lining (ship-b.); a sort of horn under a horse's hoof (far.).—*Sole'-leather* = thick l. for soles.

***Sole**, vt. To furn. with a sole; somet. to re-sole. H., *sōl'ing*, p.; *soled*, pp., a.†. 89.

***Solecism**, sŏl'-ē-sĭzm, -ĕs-ĭzm*—K., s. 35. A violation of the idiomatic rules of gr. or construc. in wr. or speaking a lang.; incongruity of words; barbarism exten. to phrases and sentences, or bey. single words; fig., any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety. H., *sol'ecist*, -sĭst (one guilty of), s.; *sŏl-ecist'ic*, -ĭk, or *sŏlecist'ical*, -ăl (incorrect; incongruous), a.; *sŏlecist'ically*, ad.; *sol'ecise*, -sīze, 60 (to commit s.), vi.; &c. 89, 90-1.

***Solemn**, sŏl'-ĕm, a. 45. Anniversary†; marked with relig. gravity, pomp, or sanctity; attended with relig. rites or ceremonies; devout, reverential; affecting with seriousness, or adapted to impress it; awful; relig. grave; hav. the appearance of gravity; enjoined by relig.; devotional; atten. with a serious appeal to God (as an oath); formal; ceremonial; grave, sober, serious; affectedly serious†. H., *sol'emnly*, -ĕm-le, ad.; *sol'emness* (*sol'emnest*†), *solem'nity*, s. (v. i.) 89.—*Sol'emn-brēathing* = diffus. solemnity (poet.).

***Sol'emnize**, -nīze, vt. 35, 60. To dignify, honour, or perform with solemn ceremonies; to celebrate; to perform relig. or solemnly once a year, or periodically; to render grave, serious, or reverential† (as the mind). H., *sol'-emnizing*, p.; *sol'emnized*, -nīzd, pp.; *sol'emnizer*, s.; *sŏlemnisation*, -ne-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

***Solemnity**, so-lĕm'-nĭt-e, s. Solemness; a relig. ceremony; a ritual performance; a ceremony or ceremonial adapted to impress awe, reverence, or high respect; manner of acting awfully or highly serious; gravity; steady seriousness; affected gravity†.

***Solen**, sō'-lĕn, s. A fish, the razor shell; a 'cradle' for a limb† (surg.). H., *so'lenite* (a petrified r.-shell), s.

***Sol-fa**, sōle-fä'—We., sŏl'-fä—J. & M., S., vt. To exerc. the voice on the notes and syl. of the gamut. (mus.) H., *sōl-fa'ing* (-fä'-), p., s.; &c. 89. See *Ut.* [mine.

***Solfanaria**, sŏl-fă-nā'-re-ă, s. 99. A sulphur

***Solfatara**, -tä'-rä, s. 99. A vole. vent from

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wh. sulphur and sulphurous matter are emitted. (It.)

Solfaggiare, -fāj-'ār'-ā, vi. 99. To sol-fa.

Solfeggio, -fĕj'-'o, s. 99. The sys. of arr. the mus. scale by the syl. *ut* (or *do*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, &c., (instead of the com. signs or char.) on the us. lines and spaces of the gamut. (It.)

Solicit, so-lĭs'-ĭt, vt. 28. To ask, or ask for, with some degree of earnestness or formality; to make petition to; to seek by reques.; to awake or excite to action; to invite (as the 'attention'); to try to obt. (as 'pleasures'); to entreat*; to importune*; to disturb, to disquiet† (—M.; a Latinism). H., *soli"citing* (-lĭs'-ĭt-), p.; *soli"cited*, pp.; *soli"citant*, -ănt, *soli"citor* (* exc. in a legal sense; f., *soli"citress*; v. i.), s.; *solicitation*, -ā'-shŭn (-e-tā'—S., Wa.; act of &c.), s. 89.

Solicitor, -lĭs'-ĭt-ŭr, -e-tŭr—S., s. 25, 28. Appr., one who is leg. qualif. to act for another in the courts of Chancery; an attorney (Scotland); a counsel who acts as 'attorney-general' for a 'state' (Amer.).—*Soli"citor-gĕneral* = the sec. law off. of the crown, on whom devolves, besides other duties conn. with the pub. offices, the mainten. of its rights in revenue cases, patent causes, &c. (Eng.).

Solicitous, -lĭs'-ĭt-ŭs, -e-tŭs—S., a. 25, 28. Careful; anxious; very desirous (as to obt. someth.); concerned. H., *soli"citously*, 43, ad.; *soli"citousness** (solicitude), s. 91.

Solicitude, -lĭs'-e-tūde, -ĭt-ūde—K., s. 28, 18. Uneasiness of mind; anxiety; carefulness; concern. (v. su.)

Solid, sŏl'-ĭd, a. Being so close or dense as to resist the impres. or penetration of other bodies; hard, firm, fixed (opp. to *liq.*, *fluid*, or *mobile*); full of matter, not hollow or superficial; hav. length, breadth, and thickness, cubic (geom.); hav. that cond. in wh. the attrac. forces of the molecules are greater than the repulsive, and in wh. the m. conseq. cohere with greater or less force (physics); (h., solid in fig. senses:—) strong, firm, compact; stable, substantial; sound, not weakly; real, valid; not empty, superficial, or fallacious; morally firm; true, just, weighty; grave, serious, profound; not light or trifling; of a fleshy, uniform, undiv. subs. (bot.). H., *sol'idly*, ad.; *sol'idness*†, *solidity*, so-lĭd'-ĭt-e (fig., moral firmness; the*s. contents of a body—geom.; v. i.), s. 91.—*sŏlid-an"gle* = an a. made by more than two plane a., not in the same plane, meeting in a point (geom.):—*sŏlid-prob'lem* = a p. wh. can be constructed geom. only by the descrip. of one or more conic sections (do.).

Sol'id, s. A solid subs. or body; a magnitude wh. has length, breadth, and thickness (geom.):—pl. (the) *sol'ids*, the bones, flesh, &c. (in distinc. from 'the fluids' of the body).

Solidarity, -e-dăr'-ĭt-e, s. = *solidarité*, -tā, 99, Fr. A binding or being bound; mut. or international stability and strength. (pol.; recent.)

Solidify, so-lĭd'-e-fī, vt. 43, = *sol'idate*†, -dāte. To make solid or compact:—vi. To grow solid! H., *solid'ifying*, p.; *solid'ified*, pp., a.†; *solidification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Solid'ity, s. See *Solid*.

Solidun"gulate, sŏl-ĭd-, s. A soliped. (zool.)

Solidun"gulous, a. Solipedous. (zool.)

Solifidian, sŏl-e-fĭd'-yăn, a. 45. One who holds that faith *alone* is neces. to justification. H., *Solifid'ian* (pert. to or hold. the tenets of), a.; *Solifid'ianism* (the tenets of), s. 90.

Soliloquise, so-lĭl'-o-kwīze, vi. 33, 60. To utter a soliloquy. H., *soli'loquising*, p.; *soli'loquist*, -kwĭst, s.; &c. 89.

Soli'loquy, -kwe, s. A talking to one's self; the uttered thoughts or discourse of a person alone, or not addressed to any one, if others are present; also a wr. comp. cont. it; a monologue.

Soliped, sŏl'-e-pĕd, s. One of a tribe of mammals hav. only a single, uncleven hoof on ea. foot (as the horse, ass, &c.—zool.). See *Quadruped*. [whole, or uncloven hoofs.

Solipedous, so-lĭp'-ĕd-ŭs, a. Hav. single,

Solitaire, sŏl-e-tār', sŏl'—S., s. 99. A recluse, a hermit; also a cert. orn. for the neck; a game wh. one can play alone. (Fr.)

*Solitarian**, -tār'-e-ăn, a. 45. Solitary:—s. A solitaire or solitary.

Solitary, sŏl'-e-tăr-e, -ĭt-ĕr-e—K., a. 25. Liv. or being alone; not hav. company; retired; removed from society; single; lonely; gloomy, desolate; growing or occur. singly or sep. (nat. hist.). H., *sol'itarily*, -le, ad.; *sol'itariness*, s. 91. [a recluse; a hermit.

Sol'itary, s. One who lives alone or in solitude;

Solitude, sŏl'-e-tūde, -ĭt-ūde—K., s. 18. The state of being solitary; a lonely life; a lonely place; destitution of company; loneliness; retirement. [alone.

*Solivagant**, so-lĭv'-ă-gănt, a. Wandering

Sollar, sŏl'-ăr, s. A solar† (arch.); also the entrance of a mine*.

Sollecito, -ă-chē'-to, -le'—Br., a., ad. 99. Lit., afflicted; mournfully; carefully. (mus.)

Solmisation, -me-zā'-shŭn, s. 60. A sol-faing.

Solo, sō'-lo, s. (pl., *sō'li*, -lē.) 99. A movem., part, or piece in wh. only one voice or instr. is employed. (It.) H., *so'loist*, -ĭst (a solo-singer or performer), s. 90.

Solstice, sŏl'-stĭs, s. 28. The time at wh. the sun ceases to recede north or south from the equator (i. e., ab. June 22 = *summer solstice*; and Dec. 22 = *winter s.*—ast.).

Solstitial, -stĭsh'-'ĭl, a. 36, 27. Pert. to or hap. at a solstice (par. at midsummer†).—*Solsti"tial points* = those p. of the ecliptic at wh. the sun arrives at the solstices (i. e., the first points of Cancer and Capricorn; v. s.).

Soluble, sŏl'-ū-bl, -ŭbl—K., a. 18, 45. That may be dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; solvable*†. H., *sol'ubleness*†, *solubility*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [The solan-goose (q. v.).

Solund-goose, so'-lŭnd-, -gōōse'—K., Wa., s.

Solus, sō'-lŭs, a. Alone. (L.)

Solute, so-l'ōōte', a. 18. Loose, free†; loose, not adhering (bot.):—vt. To dissolve†.

Solution, so-l'ōō'-shŭn, s. 18. The act of dissolving (par. by means of a fluid); the separation of connection, or of conn. subs. or parts; breech; disruption; a liquid cont. one or more solid subs. equally diffused through it, in a state of feeble combin., without chem. change; resolution, explan.; the removal of a doubt or diffic.; the 'construction' of a problem, or the expr. of its 'conditions' by an equation wh. gives the value of the 'unknown' quan. (math.).

Solutive, sŏl'-ū-tĭv, a. 18, 45. Tend. to dissolve; laxative.

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***Solvable**, sŏlv'-ăbl, a. 45. That may be solved or explained; that can be paid*. H., *solv'-ăbleness, solvability*, -ă-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

***Solve**, sŏlve, vt. Lit., to loosen or sep. the parts of (now, as a v., restric. to mental obj.); h., to explain; to untie an intellec. knot or diffic.; to resolve; to unfold; to clear up; to remove, to dissipate (as doubt). H., *solv'ing*, p.; *solved*, pp.; *solv'er*, s.; *solv'ăble, solv'ible*, a.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Solvend, sŏl'-vĕnd—K., S., sŏlv-ĕnd'—We., s. A subs. to be dissolved. (chem.)

***Solvent**, sŏlv'-ĕnt—We., sŏl'-vĕnt—K., S., Wa., a. Hav. power to cause solution (as a subs.); able or sufficient to pay all just debts (as a person or estate). H., *solv'ency*, -ĕn-se (ability to pay all j. d.), s. 91.

***Solv'ent**, s. Any thing that dissolves another; appr., a fluid in wh. a solid is or may be dissolved; a menstruum. [Corporeal.

***Somatic**†, so-măt'-ĭk, a. = *somat'ical*†, -ăl.

***So'matist**, -mā-tĭst, s. One who admits the exis. of corpor. beings only. (phil.)

***Somatology**, -tŏl'-o-je, s. 43. The doctr. or science of 'bodies' or material substances.

***Sombre**, sŏme'-bĕr—Ja., K., S., Wo., sŏm'—J. & M., We., a. 99, 57. (Prim., Fr.) Sombrous. H., *sŏm'breness*†, s.; &c. 91.

***Sombrous**, sŏme'-brŭs, sŏm'—K., We., a. Dark, dull, cloudy; gloomy; melancholy. H., *sŏm'brously*, 43, ad.; *sŏm'brousness*, s. 91.

***Some**, sŭm, a. 17. More or less, or fewer (noting a cert., but indeterminate quan. or no.); one (pers. or thing) without determining wh.; about, not far from† (impl. conjecture; as 'some two thousand'); a cert. number (as opp. to *others*); moderate, being in a cert. degree (as 'to some extent'; in wh. sense it is also a com. afx. to cert. *a.*).

***Some** (v. a.), pro. Some persons. (ellip.)

***Somebody**, sŭm'-bŏd-e, s. 17. A person unknown or uncert., or indeterm.; a person of impor. or consideration†.

***Some'deal**†, -dēle, ad. In some measure.

***Somehow**†, sŭm'-how, ad. 23. In some way or other; in some way not yet known.

***Somersault**, sŭm'-ĕr-sâwlt, s. = *som'erset*†, -sĕt. 17, 8. A leap or spring in wh. the heels are thrown over the head, and complete a vertical circuit bef. again reach. the ground. (gym.) [degree.

***Something**†, sŭm'-thĭng, a. 17, 37. In some

***Some'thing**, s. An event or thing, unknown, indeterm., or unspecified; a part, a portion more or less†; a little†; a small sum or quan.†; a thing meriting consid.†; distance not great†. [at a time indef., hereafter.

***Sometime**†, sŭm'-tīme, ad. Once; formerly; *Some'times*, -tīmez, ad. 35. At intervals; now and then; at one time or other. [degree.

***Somewhat**†, sŭm'-hwŏt, ad. 17, 31. In some

***Some'what**†, s. Something; a cert. quan. or degree indeterm.; a part, more or less.

***Somewhere**, sŭm'-hwâre, ad. 17, 31. In some place; in one place or other.

***Some'while**†§, -hwīle, s. Once; for a time.

Some'whither, -hwĭth-ĕr, ad. 38. To some place indeterminate.

Somnambulate, sŏm-năm'-bū-lāte, vi. 18. To walk in one's sleep. H., *somnam'bulăting*, p.; *somnambula'tion* (somnambulism), s.; &c. 89.

***Somnam'bulic**, -lĭk, a. That walks in sleep; pert. to somnambulism.

***Somnam'bulism**, -lĭzm, s. 35. The act or prac. of walking in one's sleep. H., *somnam'bulist* (a sleep-walker), s. 90.

***Somniferous**, -nĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. = *somnific*, -nĭf'-ĭk. Caus. or induc. sleep; soporific.

***Somniloquism**, -nĭl'-o-kwĭzm, s. = *somnil'oquy*, -kwe. 33-5. A talking in one's sleep. H., *somnil'oquist*, -kwĭst (a sleep-talker), s. 90.

***Somniloquous**, -nĭl'-o-kwŭs, a. 33. Apt to talk in sleep.

***Somnipathy**, -nĭp'-ă-the, s. 37. Sleep from sympathy, external infl., or mesmerism. H., *somnip'athist*, -thĭst (a person in a state of), s. 90.

***Som'nolent**, -no-lĕnt, a. Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep. H., *som'nolently*, 43, ad.; *som'nolence*, -lĕnse, *som'nolency*, -lĕn-se, s.

***Som'nus**, -nŭs, s. Sleep. (L.) [91.

***Son**, sŭn, s. 17. A male child; a male descendant (however dist.); the compellation of an 'old' man to a 'young' one, or of a confessor to his penitent; a term of affec. gen.; fig., any thing in wh. the relation of son is perceived or imag.; a disciple; a native or inhab.; one who poss. some qual. or charac., as if by inheritance (as 'sons of light', 'son of Belial'; a Hebraism); the sec. person of the Trinity (theol.). H., *son'less*, a.; *son'ship*, s. 90.—*Son-in-law* = the husb. of a daughter.

***Sonata**, so-nä'-tă, -nä'—P., Wa., s. A tune or short piece inten. for instr. only (as a *cantata* is for the voice). [It.]

***Song**, sŏng, s. 45. The 'singing voice'; utterance in wh. the voice leaps, as it were, from one note to another, entirely passing over any that may intervene; someth. sung or uttered with mus. modulation; a little poem inten. or fit to be sung; a ballad; a lay, a strain; a hymn, a carol (us. prec. by some *a.*); fig., a poet. compos.; poetry; poesy; the notes of birds; a trifle, or mere trifle†. H., *song* (cont. s.; singing), *song'ish*†§ (cons. of), a. 90.

***Song'ster**, -stĕr, s. A singer (in slight contempt); a bird that sings (poet.).

***Song'stress**, -strĕs, s. A female singer.

***Soniferon**, so-nĭf'-ĕr-ŏn, s. 25. A sound-bearer; an instr. to collect or magnify sound (acous.).

***Soniferous**, -ŭs, a. That gives or conveys sound; sounding.

***Sonnet**, sŏn'-ĕt, s. A little song or poem (appr., of 14 decasyll. lines, us. arr. and rhym. thus—'*abba,abba,cde,dcd*', '*abab, bcbc,dbd,bcc*', or '*abab,bcbc,cbc,bdd*'): —vi. To sonnetise†.

***Sonn'etise**†, -ĭze, vi. 60. To compose sonnets.

***Sonnetteer**, -tēre', s. = *sonnĕt'er*; *sonn'iteer*†; *sonn'ĕtist*†, -ĭst. 48. A composer of sonnets; a petty poet† (in contempt).

***Sonometer**, so-nŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for meas. sounds, or their intervals. (acous.)

***Sonorific**, sŏn-o-rĭf'-ĭk, a. Prod. s. or sounds.

***Sonorous**, so-nōr'-ŭs, -nŏ'-rŭs—K., S., Wa., We., a. 34, 26. Giv. forth sound when struck; yielding s.; being of a clear, rich, or loud sound; high-sounding. H., *sonŏr'ously*, 43, ad.; *sonŏr'ousness*, s. 91. [ad. 91.

***Soon**†, sōōn, a. 20. Speedy; quick. H., *soon'ly*†,

***Soon**, ad. In a short time; shortly after any

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time specified or supposed; without delay, or the us. d.; bef. any time supposed; early; quickly; readily, willingly; promptly.—*As soon as* or *so soon as* = imm. that or after.

Soo'soo, sōō'-sōō, s. A cetaceous mammal allied to the dolphin. (the Ganges.)

Soot, sōōt—Wa., sūt‡—P., s. 20-1, 19. The black, pulverulent portion of smoke. H., *soot'ish** (partak. of or res. s.), *soot'y* (prod., cons. of, cont., or res. s.; fuliginous; foul with s.; dusky, dark), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. [*soot'ed*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Soot†, vt. To cover or foul with soot. H.,

*Soot'erkin**, -ĕr-kĭn, s. The fabled false birth of Dutch women, from sit. over their stoves.

Sooth†, sōōth, a. 20, 37. True; faithful; real:—s. Truth, faith; reality; prognostication. H., *sooth'ly*†, ad. 91.

Sooth, sōōthe, sōōth—Wa., We., a. 20, 37-8. Pleasing, delightful†:—s. Sweetness, kindness†*.

Soothe, sōōthe, vt. 20, 38. To please with blandishm. or soft words; to allay, mitigate, or remove (as pain); to soften, calm, tranquillise (as the feelings); to please or gratify (as one's vanity). H., *sooth'ing*, p., a.; *soothed*, sōōthd, pp.; *sooth'er* (a flatterer), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [91.

Sooth'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *sooth'ingly*, ad.

Soothsay†, sōōth'-sā, s. 37. A prediction.

*Sooth'say**, vi. To utter predictions (the absence of divine aid or auth. being understood or impl.); to prophesy. H., *sooth'saying**, p., s.; *sooth'sayer**, s.; &c. 89.

Soot'y, -e, *soot'ish**, -ĭsh, a. See *Soot*. H., *soot'ily*, ad.; *soot'iness*, *soot'ishness**, s. 91.

Soot'y†, vt. To soot.

Sop†, sŏp, s. Any thing steeped or dipped and softened in liquor (us. restric. to someth. inten. to be eaten); fig., any thing offered to pacify.—*Sop'-in-wine*† = a kind of pink.

Sop†, vt. To steep or dip (as bread, &c.) in liquor. H., *sopp'ing*†, p., a.‡; *sopped*†, pp., a.; *sopp'er*†, s. 89.

Soph†, sŏf, s. A sophist; appr., a sophister (Eng. univ.); a sophomore (U. S. univ.).

Sophi, sō'-fē, s. = *so'fi* (q. v.). 14-5. A title of the king of Persia; a sofi or sufi.

Sophic†, sŏf'-ĭk, a. = *soph'ical*†, -ăl. 45. Teaching wisdom.

Soph'ism, -ĭzm, s. 35. Apparent wisdom; appr., a specious but fallacious argum.; a subtlety or fallacy in reasoning.

Soph'ist, -ĭst, s. = *sophista*, so-fĭst'-ă, L. Prim., a person of talent and accomplishments†; afterw., one of a class of men who arose in Greece, in the 5th cent. B.C., and taught eloquence, phil., and pol., and who, by their vain subtleties and false axioms, incurred gen. contempt; h., any one who cult. science or phil. with a view to mere outw. advantages, regardless of the truth of what he advances, exc. in cases fav. to his own views or purp.; one who uses sophisms or sophistry; a disputant fallaciously subtle.

Soph'ister, -ĕr, s. A sophist†; a student dur. the second (= *junior soph'ister*) and third year (= *senior s.*) of his univ. course (Camb.; Oxf.; Dub.). [sophistry.

Soph'istert, vt., vi. To maintain or prac.

Sophistic, so-fĭst'-ĭk, sŏf-ĭs'-tĭk*—S., a. = *sophist'ical*, -ăl. 45. Fallaciously subtle; deceitful or unsound in argument. H., *sophist'ically*, ad. (v. i.) 91. [Sophisticated.

Sophist'icate, -e-kāte, -ĭk-āte—K., We., a.

Sophist'icate, vt. To corrupt or debase by someth. spurious or foreign; to adulterate; to pervert. H., *sophist'icating*, p.; *sophist'icated* (adulterated, impure, not genuine, *a.*), pp., a.; *sophist'icator*, 25, s.; *sophistication*, -kā'-shŭn (admixture; adulteration; also matter, thing, or qual. added), s. 89.

Sophistry, sŏf'-ĭst-re—We., -ĭs-tre—K., S., Wa., s. 45, 43. Prim., exercise in logic†; appr., specious but fallacious reasoning; subtlety or fallacy in argument.

Soph'omore, -o-mōre, s. A student bel. to the second of the four classes of an Amer. university.

Sophomorical, -mōr'-ĭk-ăl, a. 26. Res. a sophomore; inflated in style or manner. (U. S.)

Sopition†, so-plsh'-ŭn, s. Sleep.

Soporiferous, sŏp-o-rĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, so-po—K., a. That causes sleep, or disposes to it; somniferous; sleepy. H., *soporif'erously*, ad.; *soporif'erousness*, s. 91. [*rif'ic*, s. (med.) 91.

Soporif'ic, -ĭk, a. Soporiferous. H., (s) *sopo-*

*Soporous**, so-pōr'-ŭs, so'-po-rŭs—K., sŏp'-ŏr-ŭs—S., a. Soporific; sleepy.

Sopra, sō'-prȧ, It. Above. (mus.)

Sopranist, -prȧ'-nĭst, s. 7. A treble singer.

Soprano, -prȧ'-no, s. (pl., *sopra'ni*, -ne.) 99. The treble; the highest female voice; also a sopranist. (It.) [worn by monks.

Sogue, sŏk, s. A sandal or wooden shoe form.

Sorb, sorb, s. 26. The service-tree, or its fruit:—pl. Sorb-berries.

*Sorbate**, sor'-bāte, s. 26. A salt of sorbic acid.

Sorbefacient, -be-fā'-sh'ĕnt, a. 27-8. Prod. absorption. H., (a) *sorbefa'cient*, s. (med.) 90.

Sorbent†, sorb'-ĕnt, a. 26. Absorbent.

Sorb'ic, -ĭk, a. Of or from the 'sorbus' or service-tree.—*Sorb'ic acid** is malic acid.

Sorbile†, sor'-bĭl, a. 26, 45. That may be drunk or sipped.

Sorbition†, -bĭsh'-ŭn, s. A drinking or sipping.

Sor'bonist, -bŏn-ĭst, s. A doctor of the 'Sorbonne' (a theo. college in the univ. of Paris). H., *sorbon'ical*, -ĭk-ăl (pert. to), a.; &c. 90-1.

Sorcerer, sor'-sĕr-ĕr, s. (*f.*, *sor'ceress*.) One who prac. sorcery; a magician; an enchanter.

*Sor'cerous**, -ŭs, a. Cont. enchantments.

Sor'cery, -e, s. Prim., sortilege; pop., magic (par. by the aid of evil spirits); enchantm.; witchcraft. [Sordes.

Sordȧ, sord, sōrd—We., s. 26, 16. Sward:—pl.

Sordes, sor'-dēz, s. (sing. and pl.) 26, 99. Foul or effete matter; excretions; dregs. (L.)

Sor'det, -dĕt, s. A sordine.

Sordid, sor'-dĭd, a. 26. Foul, dirty, filthy†*; gross*; charac. by meanness, baseness, or vulgarity; vulgar; (more us.) meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly. H., *sor'didly*, 43, ad.; *sor'didness*, s. 91.

Sor'dine, -dĭn, s. 45. A small instr. or 'damper' put into the mouth of a horn, or on the bridge of a violin, to soften or deaden the sound. (mus.)

Sore, sōre, a. Tender to the touch; suscep. of pain from pressure; affected with inflam. or pain; fig., tender (as the mind); easily pained, grieved, vexed, or irritated; severe, afflictively vehement, distressing*; criminal, evil†. H., *sore'ly*, 43 (with painf. or

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dang. viol. or vehemence; intensely; severely; deeply), ad.; *sore'ness*, s. 91.

Sore†*, ad. Sorely.

Sore, s. A sore place or part; appr., an ulcer; a boil; an excoriation; a wound*; fig., grief, afflic.† (scrip.); (from other roots) a hawk of the first year*; a buck of the fourth year*. [H., &c. 89.

Sore†, vt. To make sore; to wound; to sear.

Soredia, so-rē'-de-ă, s. pl. Heaps of powdery bodies found in lichens on the surf. of the thallus. (bot.)

Sorehon, sōre'-hŭn, sōern†, s. A tenure wh. subj. the tenant to supply his chieftain with bed, board, &c., whenever he wished to indulge himself in a debauch†. (Ir.; Scot.) See *Sorn*. [the third year.

Sorel, sōr'-ĕl, a. 26. Sorrel*:—s. A buck of

Sori, sō'-rī, s. pl. (sing., *so'rus*.) 99. Small clusters of minute reproductive granules or capsules on the fronds of ferns. (bot.)

Sorites, -rī'-tēz, s. 99. An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, of wh. the conclus. of each becomes the premiss of the succ. one; a form of argum. in wh. one inference is accum. on another. (log.)

Sorn‡*, sōern, sorn—K., We., vi. 16, 26. To obtrude on another for bed and board. H., (a) *sōrn'er*‡, s.; &c. 89. See *Sorehon*.

Sororicide‡*, so-rōre'-e-sīde, -rōr'—Wa., We., a. 16-7, 28. The murder or the murderer of a sister. [wheat or barley. (prov.)

Sorrage, sōr'-rāje, s. 26. The blades of green

Sor'rance, -rānse, s. Any disease or sore in horses. (far.)

Sorrel, sōr'-rĕl, a. 26. Of an obscure or faint reddish colour (prop., yellowish-brown).

Sor'rel, s. A sorrel colour; (from anoth. root) an acidulous herb of sev. species.

Sorrow, sōr'-ro, s. 26, 34. Mental uneasiness or pain caused by the loss of any good (real or imag.), or by disappointm.; grief; regret; afflic., sadness, mourning. H., *sor'rowful*, *sor'rowed*† (accom. with or feeling s.), *sor'rowless*, a.; &c. 90-1. H. also—*sor'row-blighted* (poet.), *s.-stricken*, &c., a.

Sor'row, vi. To feel sorrow; to grieve; to be sad. H., *sor'rowing* (feeling s., *a.*), p., a.; *sor'rowed*, -rōde, pp.; *sor'rowing* (the feeling or expr. of s.), s. 89.

Sor'rowful, -fōōl, a. 21. Affected with sorrow; exciting, prod., or expr. s.; sad; mournful, disconsolate; grieving; doleful; deeply serious, depressed (scrip.). H., *sor'rowfully*, 43, ad.; *sor'rowfulness*, s. 91.

Sorry, sŏr'-re, a. 26, 34. Feeling sorrow; grieved for someth. past; attended with misfortune*; also poor; mean; vile, worthless, pitiful, despicable; melancholy, dismal†. H., *sor'rily*, -re-le, ad.; *sor'riness* (sorrow†; meanness, despicableness, &c.‡), s. 91.

Sort, sort or sŏrt, s. 26, 8. Any number or collec. of individ. persons or things more or less res. each other in appearance or qual.; kind, species (loosely app.); manner; form of being or acting; class, order; rank, cond. above the vulgar*; a degree of any qual.*; a pair†; a set, a suit†; a company†; a lot†. —*Out of sorts*‡§ = out of order; unwell.

Sort, vt. To sep. into sorts, classes, or div.; to reduce to order; to put tog. in distribution; to call, choose, select (oft. with *out*): —vi. To be joined with others of the same sort or spe.; to consort; to admit of sorting†; to suit*; to terminate, to come to an issue†; to fall out†. H., *sort'ing*, p.; *sort'ed*, pp., a. (‡ or comm.); *sort'er* (he who; oft. comp.), s.; *sort'ible*‡ (suitable†), a.; *sort'ment*†§ (assortment), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Sort'able‡, -ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *sort'ably*‡*, *Sort'al*†, -ĕl, a. Pert. to or desig. a sort. [ad. 91.

Sort'ance†, -ănse, s. Suitableness; agreement.

Sortie, sor'-tē, sōre-tē'—K., s. 99. A sally; a sud. attack made by troops from a besieged place upon the besiegers. (mil.) [Fr.]

Sortilege, sor'-te-lĕj, sort'-e—K., We., s. = *sor'tilegy*†, -lĕj-e. The act or prac. of drawing lots; appr., divination by d. lots.

Sortilegious, -lē'-j'ŭs, a. 45. Pert. to or cons. in sortilege. [by lot.

Sortition‡*, -tĭsh'-ŭn, s. Selection or appointm.

So'rus, -rŭs, s. See *Sori*.

Sory†, sōre'-e, s. Green copperas.

Sospiro, sŏs-pē'-ro, s. 99. Lit., a sigh; appr., a rest (mus.). [It.]

Sossh‡§, sŏs, vi. To sit or fall at once into a chair or soft seat; to sit lazily; also to swill. H., *sossh*‡§ (a lazy fellow), s. 89, 90.

Sostenuto, -tă-nōō'-to, -tĕn'—Br., a., ad. 99. Lit., sustained; den. that a note is to be held out equably and steadily. (mus.) [It.]

Sot, sŏt, s. A stupid fellow, a fool, a dolt†; appr., a person stupified by drinking; an habitual drunkard. H., *sott'ish* (dull, stupid, senseless*; dull with intemperance or drink; besotted), *sot'-like*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Sot, vt. To stupify, to infatuate†; to besot†: —vi. To tipple to stupidity*†. H., *sott'ing*‡, p., s.; *sott'ed*‡, pp.; &c. 89.

Soteriology, so-tēre-e-ŏl'-o-je, s. 43. The science of health, or a discourse on it.

Sothic, sōth'-ĭk, a. 37. Canicular; den. the Egyp. year of 365 days (chron.).

Sott'ish, -ĭsh, a. See *Sot*. H., *sott'ishly*, ad.; *sott'ishness*, s. 91.

Sotto, sŏt'-o, It. 99. Below.—*Sotto voce*, -vō'-chā = with a restrained or mod. voice.(mus.)

Sou, sōō, s. (pl., *sous*, sōō.) 99. A Fr. halfpenny (stric., the 1-20th of a franc).

Souchong, sōō-shŏng', sow-shŏng'—Ja., Wa., s. 99. A finer sort of black tea.

Sough, sŭf, sow—We., s. 45. A hollow murmur or roaring (as of dist. waves); a buzzing; a whistling (as of the wind). [adit.

Sough†, sŭf, s. A small underground drain; an

Sough‡*, sŭf, vi. To murmur, roar, or whistle (as the wind or dist. waves). H., *sough'ing*‡*, p., s.; *soughed*‡*, sŭft, pp. 89.

Sought, sĕwt, prt., pp. See *Seek*.

Soujee, sōō-jē', s. = *soojee*. A kind of small-grained semolina; also a mixt. of wheat-flour and sugar (= *Baster's Soojes*).

Soul, sōle, s. The immaterial, rational, and immortal spirit or prin. in man, wh. disting. him from brutes, and wh. renders him a subj. of moral governm.; the underst., the mind; restric., innate power or capacity of sensibility or passion; heart, feeling, affec.; vital principle; (h. its other appl.:—) essence, chief part (as of eloquence); animating prin. or part (as of enterprise); internal power; a liv., intellec. creature; a human being, a person; animal life; active power; spirit, fire, life, ardour; energy or grandeur

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of mind; generosity, nobleness of mind†; appetite, dispos. (scrip.); a fam. word of address† (com. prec. by an *a.* expr. some qual. of the mind; as 'he is a good soul'); &c. H., *souled*, sōld (hav. a s.; instinct with life and feeling: us. comp.), *sōul'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 91.—Among the comp. are—*soul'-betraying* (poet.), *s.-calming**, *s.-destroying*, *s.-diseased**, -dīz-ēzd (-ēzd'-ēd—S.), *s.-dissolving*, dīz-zōlv- (melting or sof. the s.; affecting—poet.), *s.-enthrancing* (poet.), *s.-felt* (deeply f.), *s.-hardened**, *s.-searching* (heart-s.), *s.-selling*† (slave-dealing), *s.-sick*† (heart-s.; also mor. diseased), *s.-stirring* (ment. exciting), *s.-subduing*, &c., a.; *soul'-bell** (the passing b.), *s.-scot*† or *s.-shot*† (funeral-money for a requiem), &c., s.

Soul†, vt. To endue with a soul:—vi. (from anoth. r.) To afford sustenance (= *sōwl*†).

Sound, sownd, a. 23. Whole, entire, unbroken; not injured or defective (in var. appl.); undecayed; perfect; not bruised, split, or lacerated; not carious; not decaying; unhurt; unmutilated; healthy; hearty; not diseased or failing; founded in truth; right, correct; orthodox; firm, steadfast; heavy, severe†; founded in right or law; equitable, legal, valid; fast, profound, undisturbed (as sleep); perfect, not enfeebled, wild, or deranged (as intellect); hav. its market and nominal value the same, convertible (as currency—comm., mon.). H., *sound'ly*, ad.; *sound'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91. H. also—*sound'-hēaded*†, *s.-hearted*, &c., a.

*Sound**, ad. Soundly.

Sound, s. Any thing audible or percep. to the ear; the pec. sensation prod. by the rapid vibrations of the air or other medium with wh. the organ of hearing is in contact, also fig., the motions or v. wh. occ. it (nat. phil.); noise; report; that wh. strikes the ear; empty noise, sound without distinctive signification; (from other roots) the 'swimmer' or air-bladder of a fish; a strait, a nar. shallow sea (appr., that conn. the Baltic with the Ger. Ocean); a probe or other instr. used to exam. the bladder or a wound (surg.); the cuttle-fish†. H., *sound'less* (without sound*; also unfathomable), a. (v. i.) 90.—A *sound'-bōard* is the thin plate of wood or metal wh. incr. and propag. the s. of a mus. instr.; also the horiz. board or structure over a pulpit, reading-desk, &c.

Sound, vt. To cause to give forth sound; to utter audibly; to play on; to order or direct by a sound or aud. signal; to celebr. by sound; (from anoth. r.) to try the depth of (as water, with a plummet); to probe, to explore (as a surgeon); to search; fig., to discover or endeav. to d. the secrets or feelings of another†:—vi. To emit or give forth sound; to utter a voice or vocally; to exh. by s.; to be conveyed by s.; to spread or publish; to use a line and plummet in ascer. the depth of water; to swim†. H., *sound'ing*, p., a. (v. i.); *sound'ed*, pp.; *sound'ing* (act of:—pl., a part or place where the bottom may be reached; also the depth of water, or the qual. or nature of the ground brought up—naut., tech.), s. 89.

Sound'ing, -ing, a. Sonorous; hav. a magnif. or other sound (oft. comp.); used to convey s.; used in sounding (naut.). H., *sound'ing-bōard* (a sound-b.), *s.-rod* (naut.), *s.-pōst* (a support set under the bridge of a violin, &c.), s. 92-3. [seasoned for the table. (cook.)

Soup, sōōp, s. 20. Strong, rich broth, prop.

Soup†, vt. To sup, to swallow; to breathe out; also to sweep or swoop.

Sour, sow*er or* sowr, sow'-ūr—K.,s.23. Hav.the sharp or pungent taste imparted by acids; acid and austere or astring. (as fruit); cont. acid; tart; acetous, acidulous (as liq.); fig., harsh of temper or dispos.; austere; crabbed; morose; expr. discontent or sourness; rancid, musty*; turned (as milk). H., *sour'ly*, ad.; *sour'ness*, s.; *sour'ish* (somewhat s.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 91. H. also—*sour'-dock* (sorrel), *sour'-gōurd* (a cert. evergreen tree), *sour'-sop* (do.), &c., s.

Sour, s. An acid subs.; anything sour.

Sour, vt. To make sour or acid (lit. or fig.); to macerate (as lime for use—agr., rur. econ.):—vi. To grow or become sour. H., *sour'ing*, p.; *sourcd*, sowrd, pp., a.; *sour'ing* (act; &c.), s. 89. [krant (q. v.).

Sour-krout, -krowt', sowr'—We., s. Sauer-

Source, sōrse *or* sōōrse, sō'-ūrse—S., sōōrse*—Ke., s. 16, 20. Prim., a spring or fountain from wh. a stream of water flows, or any collec. of w. in wh. a s. originates; h. fig., first cause; original; first producer.

Sourdet, sōōr'-dēt, s. = *sour'dine*, -dēne, Fr. 99. A sordine. [pl. of sou and sol.

Sous, sōō, sowse§—Wa., s. A sou*; also the

Souse§, sowse, a. 23, 35. Sudden; violent:—ad. With sud. violence.

Souse, s. Pickle made with salt; someth. kept or cooked in salt pickle, or with vinegar; the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled; the act of sousing†§ (v. v.).

Souse, vt. To steep or keep in pickle; to boil or dress in p.; h., to plunge into water or other liq.†§; (from anoth. r.) to strike with sud. viol.* (as a bird of prey):—vi. To fall on sud.; to rush with speed (as a hawk on its p.). H., *sous'ing*, p.; *soused*, pp., a. 89.

Souter†, sōōt'-ēr, sow'-tēr—K., s. A cobbler. H., *sou''terly*†, a., ad. 90-1.

Sout'errain†, -rāne, a. Subterraneous:—s. A cavern; a grotto; a tunnel. (Fr.)

South, sowth, a. 23, 27. Being in the south; of or from the s.; southern; meridional.

South, ad. Tow. the south; southerly.

South, s. The point wh. the sun reaches, or the direc. in wh. it always appears at noon, to the inhab. of Europe and other parts on this side of the tropic; one of the four 'cardinal points' of the horizon or compass (geog.; navig.); less stric., any point or place on the earth or in the heavens tow. or near the south; a country or regions lying south; the south wind († or poet.).

Southcottian, -kŏt'-e-ăn, s. One of the fol. of Joanna Southcott, a relig. fanatic, who flourished at the close of the last and beg. of the pres. century. (eccl. hist.)

Southeast, sowth-ēst', süth-†§, s. 23, 27-8. The point of the compass bet. the south and east, and equi-distant from ea. of them; regions lying in or tow. the southeast. H., *southēast'*, a.; *southēast'erly*, a., ad.; *southēast'ern*, a., s. 90-1. See *East*, &c. (and below).

Southerly, sowth'-ēr-le, süth'-†, a. 23, 19; 33.

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Lying or being at the south, or in a direc. nearly s.; looking tow. the s.; coming from the s., or some point near it. H., *south'erly* (tow. the s.; from the s.; southward), ad. 91.

Southern, sowth'-ĕrn, sŭth'-‡, a. 23, 19; 38. Of or bel. to the south; meridional; being, lying, or dwelling in the s., or in a direc. tow. it; coming from the south. H., *south'ernly** (southerly), ad. 91.—*South'ern-wood* (sŭth'-), a plant closely allied to wormwood.

South'erner‡, s. A native or an inhab. of the south or the Southern States. (U. S.)

South'ernmost, -mōst, a. Farthest tow. the south. [the south.

*Southing**, sowth'-ĭng, a. 23, 38. Going tow.

South'ing, s. Tendency or motion to the south; time of passing or being on the meridian (par. app. to the moon—ast.); course or distance s.; diff. of latitude made by a ves. sailing southw. (navig.).

Southmost‡, sowth'-mōst, a. 37. Southernmost.

Southron, sŭth'-rŭn, s. 38. An inhab. of a more southern part. (Sco.)

Southward, sowth'-wărd, sŭth'-ărd‡, a. 37-8, 25. Being tow. the south. [south.

South'ward, ad. = *south'wards*, 35. Tow. the

South'wardly, -le, a. Hav. a southern direc.‡: —ad. In a s. direction.

Southwest, sowth-wĕst', sowth — We., sow-wĕst'‡§, s. The point of the compass bet. the south and west; regions lying in or tow. the southwest. H., *southwest'*, a.; *southwest'erly*, a., ad.; *southwest'ern*, a., s. 90-1. See *Southeast*, *West*, &c.

Southwest'er‡, sow-, s. A southwesterly gale; a cert. form of hat worn by seamen. (nant.)

Souvenance†, sōōv'-nănse, s. 99. Remembrance. (Fr.)

Souvenir, sōōv'-nēre, sōōv'-e-nēre—We., s. 99. Remembrance; recollection; appr., a remembrancer; a gift of affection to preserve the memory of the donor; a memento; a keepsake. (Fr.)

Sovereign, sŏv'-ĕr-ĭn—S., (more gen., but less cor.) sŭv'—K., Wa., We., a. = *sov'eraïn*† (—Chaucer, &c.); *sov'ran*† (—M.). 17, 45. Supreme in power; hav. no superior; chief; supreme in efficacy, effectual (as a remedy); supreme; pert. to a sov. or first magistr. of a nation. H., *sov'ereignly**, ad.; *sov'ereignty*, -te (supreme power), s. 91.—*Sov'ereign state* = a s. in wh. the juris. of its sov. or govrnmn. is absol. and uncontrolled by for. auth. within its own limits (pol.).

Sov'ereign, s. A supreme lord, ruler, or magistr.; a sov. prince; a monarch; a king, potentate, or emperor; a person, or a body of persons, in whom the legisl. auth. of a state rests (pol.); a cert. Eng. gold coin (= 20s. or 1l. sterling, and w. 123‡ *gr.* troy).

Sov'ereignise†, -ĭze, vt. 60. To hold or exercise supreme power; to play the sovereign.

Sow, sow, s. 23. A female pig or swine (m., *bōar*); an oblong mass of crude lead (or iron*) larger than a 'pig' (q. v.); a woodlouse*.—*Sow'-brĕad* and *sow'-thistle* (-thĭs'l) are plants; *sow'-bug*†, the wood-louse.

Sow, sō, vt. 16. To scatter or deposit (seed) on or in the soil for the purp. of growth; to s. or d. seed over or in (as a field or gard.) for g.; fig., to spread, to originate, to scatter the seeds or elem. of (as dissension)§; to propagate; to supply or stock with s.; to besprinkle; to sew†:—vi. To scat. or depos. s. for growth; to perform the act of sowing; to sew†. H., *sŏw'ing* (used for s., a.), p., s.; *sowed*, sōde, prt.; *sowed*, or *sown*, sōne, pp.; *sŏw'er*, s.; *sŏw'ing* (act, &c.), s. 89.

Sowans, sow'-ănz, s. pl. = *sow'ins*, -ĭns. 23, 35. A kind of flummery made from the refuse husks (*seeds*‡§—†) of the oatmeal manuf., somewhat soured. (Scotland.)

Sowl†§, sowl, vt. 23. To pull the ears of.

Soy, soy, s. 22. A thick, black fish-sauce brought ch. from China and Japan, and prep. from the seeds of 'dolichos soja'.

Soszle‡§, sŏz'l, s. 45. A slut; one who spills or slops water, &c., carelessly. (prov.)

Spa, spăw, spä, s. 8, 7. A place in Germ. celebr. for its min. waters; h., any place at wh. there are min. w.; a min. spring. See *Spaad*†, *spädе*, s. 7. Spar. [Appendix.

Space, spāse, s. 28. Local extension as distinct from material subsetances, and wh. either is or may be occupied by them; room, place; largeness; length, breadth, depth, extent; any quan. of place or extension; distance, interval, or part bet. one point or obj. and another; quan. of time, period; interval bet. two points of time; infinite space, the heavens; an area (Euclid); one of the voids bet. the lines of the gamut (mus.); the interval bet. words or lines, or a piece of metal used to form it (typ.); a short time, a while†. H., *space'ful*† (spacious), *space'less*, a.; &c. (v. l.) 90-1.

Space, vt. To make spaces or wider s. in (somet. fol. by *out*—typ.):—vi. To rove († or poet.). H., *spā'cing*, p.; *spaced*, spāst, pp., a.‡; *spā'cing* (act of; also spaces collec., or the style of them—tech.), s. 89.

Spacious, spā'-shŭs, a. 27-8. Hav. ample space or room; large or vast in extent; wide; extensive; roomy. H., *spa'ciously*, 43, ad.; *spa'ciousness*, s. 91.

Spaddle, spăd'l, s. 45. A little spade.

Spade, spādе, a. Done with a spade. (husb.)

Spade, s. The com. implement of digging; also a suit of cards; a deer 3 years old (= *spād*); a gelding (= *spa'do*, L.). H., (a) *spadе'ful*, -fōōl, *spadе'-bone*‡§ (the shoulder-blade), &c., s. 90.

Spade, vt., vi. To dig or dress with a spade; to work with a spade; (from anoth. r.) to geld. H., *spād'ing*, p.; *spād'ed*, pp., a. 89.

Spadiceous, spā-dĭsh'-ŭs, a. 27-8 = *spādicose*, -de-kōse' (spā'—S.), 45. Of a bay colour†; res. a spadix, or bearing that kind of, inflorescence (bot.).

Spadille, spā-dĭl', s. 99. The ace of spades at 'ombre' and 'quadrille'. (Fr.)

Spadix, spā'-dĭks, s. (pl., *spadices*, -sēz.) 99. A form of inflorescence arr. around a fleshy rachis, and proc. from a spatha. (bot.) [L.]

Spadroon, spā-drōōn', s. A light kind of broadsword. [chemist.

Spagyrist†, -jĭr'-ĭst, s. 26. Chemical:—s. A *Spagyrist*†, spăj'-ĕr-ĭst, s. A chemist.

Spahi, spā'-he, -hē'—Br., spā'-e—S., s. = *spā-hēe*; (*sipahi*—Tur.; *sipahee*—Pers.). 99. A horse-soldier; appr., one of a branch of the Tur. cavalry (disban. 1826).

*Spake**, prt. See *Speak*.

Spall†, spăwl, s. 8. The shoulder; also a chip.

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Spalt, spâlt, a. 8. Brittle (prov.):—s. A white scaly min. used ch. as a flux (met.).

Span, spăn, s. 9. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; appr., 9 inches; h., any short space either of distance or time†; the chord or spread of an arch (arch.; civ. eng.); a pair, a yoke (as of horses or oxen—prov.); a rope fastened at ea. end to an obj., the purchase being hooked to the bight (naut.). H., ***span'-long*** (of the length of a s.), s.; ***span'-counter***§ or ***span'farthing***§ (a low game), ***span'-roof*** (a com. r. with eaves on two sides—arch.), ***span'-worm***†, würm (the cankerw.), &c., s. 90.—***Span'-new***† = quite new.

Span, vt. To meas. or embrace with the fingers extended or encompassing; fig., to meas., to embrace (phys. or intellec.):—vi. To match† (as horses, &c.—prov.). H., ***spann'ing***, p.; ***spanned***, pp.; ***spann'er*** (v. i.), s. 89. See *Spin*.

Span'cel, -sĕl, vt. To tie the hind-legs of (a horse or cow) with a rope. H., ***span'celled***, pp., s.; ***span'cel*** (a rope used for), s.; &c. (prov.) 89.

Spandrel, spăn'-drĕl, s. The triangular space about the flanks of an arch or vault, above the 'intrados', and not higher than its

Spane†§, spān, vt. To wean. ['crown'. (arch.)

Spangle, spăng'gl, s. = ***spang***†. 30, 45. A small plate, scale, or boss of shining metal; h., any little thing sparkling and brilliant, like a spangle.

Span"gle, vt. To set, sprinkle, or adorn with spangles:—vi. To glitter, to sparkle†§. H., ***span"gling***, p.; ***span"gled***, pp., s.; ***span"gler****, s. 89.

Spaniard, spăn'-yărd, s. 14, 45. An inhab. or native of Spain:—pl. The Spanish people (prec. by *the*).

Spaniel, spăn'-yĕl, spăn'-ĕl†§—P., s. 14, 45. A cert. sporting dog, remar. for its sagacity, obed., and fawning; fig., a mean, cringing, obsequious person. H., ***span'iel***†* (res. a s.; mean, fawning), s.; ***span'iel***†* (to follow like a s.; to fawn, to cringe), vt., vi. 89, 90.

Spanish, spăn'-ĭsh, a. Of or bel. to, or from Spain:—s. The lang. of Spain; also its people†. H., ***Span'ish-broom*** (a shrub), ***S.-brown*** (or, -brown'—K.; an ochreous pigment), ***S.-chalk***, -chăwk' (Fr.-chalk), ***S.-fly*** (a spe. of winged beetle, used to raise blisters), ***S.-nut*** (a bulbous plant), ***S.-white*** (or, -hwīte'—K.; a superior kind of 'whiting' made up in balls or lumps), &c., s. 90-3.

Spank§, spăngk, vt. 45. To hit stoutly with the open hand (par. on the breech); to slap; to move with quick, lively, long steps (as horses). H., ***spank'ing***§, p., a.; ***spank'er***§, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Spank'er, -ĕr, s. The gaff-sail set on the mizzen-mast of a ship (naut.); a stout and tall person§ (also v. v.); a small coin†.

Spank'ing§, -ĭng, a. Large; stout. (v. v.)

Spanner, spăn'-ĕr, s. The lock of a fuall or carabine, also the piece itself*†; an iron tool or lever used to tighten the nuts of screws, &c. (tech.). See *Span*.

Spar, spâr, s. 7. Any earthy mineral that breaks into cubical, prismatic, or other regul. fragments, with a glossy surf. (min.); any long round piece of timber (as masts, yards, booms, &c.—naut.); a com. rafter (as disting. from the prin. ones—arch.; * or prov.); the bar of a gate†. H., ***spar'y*** or ***spar'-like***, ***spar'-hung*** (as a cavern), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—***Spar'-hawk**** = sparrow-hawk.

Spar, vt. To bar†; to close or fasten with a spar†:—vi. To fight (as boxers) with showy preliusive action†; also to dispute, to wrangle†. H., ***spar'ring***, p.; ***sparred***, pp.; ***spar'ring*** (act, &c.; preliusive strokes in boxing, &c.), s. 89. [by shoemakers.

Sparable, spâr'-ăbl, s. 2, 45. A small nail used ***Spar'adrap***, -ă-drăp, s. A cere-cloth†; a spread plaster* (pharm.).

Spare, spâre, a. Scanty; frugal; not abundant; that can be dispensed with; held in reserve; not wanted for present use; wanting flesh; lean; meagre; slow†. H., ***spare'ly*** (sparingly), ad.; ***spare'ness*** (leanness), s. 91. [spareds.

Spare†, s. Parsimony; frugal use; portion

Spare, vt. To use frugally; to save or withhold from any par. use or occup.; to do without; to lose or part with willingly; to omit, to forbear; to use tenderly; to treat with pity and forbearance; to abstain from taking, affile., pun., impos., or destroying; to grant, to allow:—vi. To live frugally; to be parsimonious or frugal; to be scrupulous; to forbear; to exere. mercy or forbearance; to forgive; to be tender. H., ***spar'ing***, p., a.; ***spared***, pp.; ***spar'er****, s. (v. i.) 89.

Spare'rib, -rĭb, spâr'-ĭb†§, s. A piece (of pork) cons. of a part of the ribs with little fat or flesh. [the liq. or wort so obtained†.

Sparge, spârje, s. 32. Act of sparging†; also

Sparge, vt. To sprinkle*; to throw water upon, in a shower of small drops, so that it may percolate equally through the mass (as in the Sco. sys. of mashing—brew., pharm.). H., ***sparg'ing***, p.; ***sparged***, pp.; ***sparg'er*** (appr., a ves. with a perfor. bottom—brew., pharm.), s.; ***sparg'ing*** (act; also liq. so obt†), ***spargefaction***†, spâr-je-făk'-shŭn (act), s. 89.

Sparing, spâre'-ĭng, a. Scarce, little; scanty; frugal; parsimonious; &c. (v. v.). H., ***spar'ingly***, 43, ad.; ***spar'ingness***, s. 91.

Spark, spârk, s. 7. A small particle of fire or ignited matter emitted from a body dur. combustion; any small shining body or transient light; fig., a small portion of anything active or vivid (corpor., phys., or intellec.); a lively, showy, gay fellow†; a lover†§. H., ***spark'ful***† or ***spark'ish***† (airy; gay; showy; well-dressed), a.; &c. 90-2.

Sparkle, spârk'l, s. 45. A spark; a luminous particle.

Spark'le, vt. = ***spark***†. To throw about, to scatter† (as sparks):—vi. To emit sparks; to issue in s.; to scintillate; to glitter; to twinkle; to exh. an appearance of animation (as the eyes); to emit or contain little bright bubbles (as liquors). H., ***spark'ling***, p., a.; ***spark'led***, -ld, pp.; ***spark'ler*** (he or that wh.; one whose eyes sp.*†), s. 89.

Spark'let*, -lĕt, s. A little spark.

Spark'lingness†§, -le-nĕs, s. Vivacity.

Sparling, -lĭng, a. (v. v.) H., ***spark'lingly***†, ad.; ***spark'lingness***†, s. 91.

Sparling, spâr'-lĭng, s. A smelt. (prov.)

Sparoid, spâ'-royd, s. 22. Res. the gilt-head or sea-bream; part. to the ***spa'roids*** (= spa-

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roidæ, L.), a tribe of spiny-finned fishes hav. teeth adapted for killing and lacerating. (ichth.)

Sparrow, spăr'-ro, s. 26. A small and well-known bird of sev. species.—*Spar'row-grass*§ is asparagus; *s.-hawk*, a small spe. of short-winged h. (the 'falco nisus'—Linn.); *s.-bill*§, a sparable.

Sparse, spărse, a. 7, 35. Thinly scattered; not opposite, alternate, or reg. (bot.). H., *sparse'ly*, ad.; *sparse'ness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Sparse†, vt. To scatter; to disperse; to sprinkle. H., *sparsed*, pp.†, a.*; &c. 89.

*Sparʼsedly**, -sĕd-le, ad. In a scattered manner.

Spartan, spărʼ-tăn, a. Pert. to anc. *Sparʼta*; h., hardy, brave, enduring.

Sparʼteine, -te-în, s. 58. A pec. alkaloid, oily, vol., and pois., obt. from broom.

Spasm, spăzm, s. 35. Convulsion; a sud., involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles, of short dur., and gen. atten. with pain (path.).

Spasmodic, spăz-mŏdʼ-ĭk, a. 35. Rel. to or cons. in spasm; convulsive:—s. An antispasmodic (med.). H., *spasmodʼically*, ad. 91. [spasms.

Spasmology, -mŏlʼ-o-je, s. A treatise on

Spastic, spăsʼ-tĭk, a. 35. Rel. to spasm; spasmodic. H., *spasʼtically*, ad.; *spasticity*, -tĭsʼ-ĭt-e (state of spasm; tendency to or capacity of suff. a.), s. 91.

Spat, spăt, s. The spawn or young of shell-fish (par. oysters); a petty combat or quarrel§ (prov.). See *Spit*.

Spatchcock†, spătchʼ-kŏk, s. A fowl killed and imm. broiled or roasted for some sud. occasion. (cook.)

Spatha, spāʼ-thă, s. = *spathe*, spāthe, Eng. 37-8. A large, coloured, sheath-like bract, situate at the base of a 'spadix', and forming its calyx. (bot.) [L.] [spatha. (bot.)

Spathaceous, spă-thāʼ-shʼŭs, a. 37-8. Hav. a

Spathic, spăthʼ-ĭk, a. 37. Foliated; lamellar. (min.) [(min.)

Spathʼiform, -e-fôrm, a. 26. Spathose; sparry.

Spathose, -ōsʼ, spāthʼ'—We., a. = *spathʼous*, -tŭs (spāʼ-thŭs—S.). Spathaceous (bot.); res. spar, sparry (min.).

Spathʼulate, -ū-lāte, a. Spatulate.

Spatiate†, spāʼ-shʼāte, -she-āte—K., Wa., We., vi. To rove; to ramble. See *Expatiate*.

Spatter, spătʼ-ĕr, vt. To scatter a liq. or semi-liq. subs. on; to scatter about; to sprinkle with dirt or any thing moist or offensive; fig., to asperse, to defame; to throw out offensively:—vi. To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner*; to sputter*. H., *spatʼtering*, p.; *spatʼtered*, pp. 89.

Spatʼterdashes, -dăsh-ĕz, s. pl. 35. A kind of large gaiters, com. of leather or other waterproof material, to keep off mud and wet.

Spattle, spătʼ-l, s. 45. Spittle†; a spatula§.—*Spatʼtling-poppy* = white behen.

Spatula, spătʼ-ū-lă, s. 18. A spreading or stirring slice; an instr. used to spread plasters, or to stir extracts, plasters, &c., dur. their prep. (pharm.).

Spatʼulate, -lāte, a. Shaped like a spatula or a battledore. (bot.; zool.)

Spavin, spăvʼ-ĭn, s. A hard tumour or swelling in or near a joint (par. the hough) caus. lameness. (far.) H., *spavʼined*, -ĭnd (affec.

Spaw†, spâw, s. A spa (q. v.). [with), a. 90.

Spawl, spâwl, s. Saliva thrown out carelessly††§; also a small fragm. of stone§ (prov.).

Spawl†§, vi. To eject or scatter the saliva in a careless, dirty manner. H., *spawlʼing*†§ (act; also spawlt†; *s.*), p., s.; &c. 89.

Spawn, spâwn, s. 8. The eggs of fish and frogs, when ejected; fig., any product or offspring (in contempt); the buds or branches prod. from underground stems, also the white fibrous reproduc. matter or spores of fungi (gard.).

Spawn, vt. To prod. or deposit (as fishes and frogs do their eggs); fig., to bring forth, to generate (in contempt):—vi. To deposit eggs (as fishes); fig., to issue, as offspring (in c.); to perform the act of parturition (do.). H., *spawnʼing*, p., s.; *spawned*, pp., a.; *spawnʼer*† (a female fish), s. 89.

Spay, spā, vt. To extirpate the ovaries of (an animal) by manual oper., in order to prod. barrenness or promote fattening. H., *spayʼing*, p., s.; *spayed*, spāde, pp., a. 89. [(vea.)

Spayʼad, -ăd, s. A red-deer in its third year.

Speak, spēke, vt. To utter with the mouth (as words or articulate sounds); to pronounce; to declare, to proclaim, to celebrate; to talk or converse in; to accost or address; to make known; to expr. silently or by signs; to communicate, or c. with:—vi. To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to expr. thoughts by words; to utter a speech or discourse; to articulate; to utter or expr. one's thoughts, opin., &c., openly; to talk, to converse; to dispute; to discourse, to make mention (*of*); to give forth sound (par. as an organ-pipe or other wind-instr. —tech.). H., *speakʼing* (v. i.), p., a.; *spoke*, spōke, *spakeʼ*, spāke, prt.; *spoken*, spōkʼn, *spokeʼ*, pp., a.†; *speakʼer* (also v. i.), s.; *speakʼable** (v. i.), a.; *speakʼing* (act of utter. words; discourse; declamation), s. 89. See *Speech*.

Speakʼable, -ăbl, a. 45. That can be spoken* (ch. used with *un-*); hav. the power of speech†. H., *speakʼablyʼ*†; (v. a.), ad. 91.

Speakʼer, -ĕr, s. One who speaks (esp. one who s. in any par. manner; com. prec. by some *a.*); the chairman or presiding officer of a legisl. assembly (par. of the Ho. of Commons). H., *speakʼership* (his office), s. 90.

Speakʼing, -ĭng, s. Talking; that seems to speak, truthful, natural† (as a picture); used to assist, concentrate, or convey the voice (as a *s.-trumpet*). H., *speakʼingly* († or poet.), ad. 91.

Spear, spēre, s. A long pointed weapon, used by thrusting or throwing; also a lance with barbed prongs used to take fish; a shoot of grass§. See *Spire*.

Spear, vt. To wound or kill with a spear:—vi. To spire† (as grass). H., *spĕarʼing*, p.; *speared*, pp.; &c. 89. H. also—*spear'-foot*† (the far-foot beh., of a horse—prov.), *spear'-grass* (a cert. long stiff g.), *spear'man* (a m. armed with), *spear'mint* (green-mint; 'mentha viridis'—Linn.), *spear'-thistle*, -thĭsʼ-l, *spear'wort*, &c., s. 90.

Special, spĕshʼ-ʼăl, a. 27-8. Pert. to or desig. a species or sort; particular, pec.; appropriate; designed for a par. purp.; confined to some par. class of subjects, or to some par. departm. (as a dictionary, or a pleader

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-or practitioner); extraordinary, uncom.; ch. in excellence. H., *spē"cially* (spēsh'-), ad.; *spē"cialty*, -te (par. or pec. case*; particularity*; a sp. contract, a bond or oblig.—leg.), *speciality*, -e-ăl'-ĭt-e (specialty*; a par. class of subj., a par. departm., freq. in the pl.), s. 91.—*Spē"cial grăce* = the renewing and sanctif. infl. of the Holy Sp. (theol.):—*s. plēading* = the allegation of sp. or new matter, as disting. from a direct denial of the m. alleged (leg.):—*s. ver'dict* = a v. in wh. the facts of the case are found, and the law subm. to the judges (do.):—*spē"cialty crēditor* = a c. who has his debt secur. by deed, and who thus has priority of a c. on simple contract (do.). [stable§.

Spe"cial (v. a.), s. A particular†; a special con-

Spe"cialise†*, -ĭsz (v. su.), vt. 60. To mention specially; to particularise. H., *spē"cialising**, p.; *specialisation**, -e-zā'-shŭn, s.; &c. 89.

Specie, spē'-shē, -she-e*—S., -shăē—K., s. 28. Gold and silver coin (as disting. from *paper money*).

Species, spē'-sh'ēz, -shĭz†—J. & M., -shăz§—K., s. A group of individuals or objects, subord. to 'genus', hav. an essential identity in all qualities proc. from their ultimate constit. or nature (sci. classif.; it may incl. many 'varieties', and in zool. and bot. is capab. of uniform, invariable, and perman. continuance by nat. propag.); a special idea, a predicable wh. expr. the whole essence of the idea of wh. it is affirmed (i. e., the material part or 'genus', and the formal or distinc. part or 'difference'—log.); pop., sort, kind; appearance to the senses*†; repr. to the mind*†; a simple† (old pharm.); a comp. powder† (do.); the dry ingred. of pills, conserves, elect., mixtures, &c., in a div. or pulverulent state, kept ready mixed for use (mod. pharm.); specie†.

Specific, spe-sĭf'-ĭk, a. = *specif'ical*, -ăl. 28. That makes a thing of the species of wh. it is; that designates or constit. the s.; that specifies or particularises; definite, par.; little liable to failure or uncertainty, infallible (as a remedy). H., *specif'ically*, 43, ad.; *specif'icalness*†, s. 91.—*Specif'ic grăvĭty*, is the ratio wh. the weight of the matter of any body or subs. bears to the w. of an eq. bulk of pure water, assumed as the standard, or 1·000 (chem.; physics); *specif'ic hēat*, the ratio of the quan. of h. entering into or pass. out of a given w. of any subs., to the change of temperature thereby produced (physics); *specif'ic name*, the n. placed after that of the genus, and den. the spe. (nat. hist.). [remedy.

Specif'ic, s. A specific med.; an infallible

*Specif'icate**, -ātе, -e-kātе—S., Wa., vt. To specify. H., *specif'icating**, p.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Specification, spēs-e-fe-kā'-shŭn, spe-sĭf-e—K., S., s. 28, 36. Act of specifying; determination by a mark or limit; designation of particulars; par. mention; a wr. statement, cont. a minute descr. or enumeration of particulars; a wr. instr. deposited by an inten. patentee, par. describ. the nature of his invention, and the extent of his claims (p. l.); an article or thing specified. (v. v.)

Specify, spēs'-e-fī, -lf-ĭ—K., vt. 28, 43. To mention or name (as a par. thing); to designate in words (so as to disting. a thing from ev. other); to fix or determ. by some par. mark or limit. H., *spē"cifying* (spēs'-), p.; *spē"cified*, -fīde, pp., a. (v. su.) 89.

Specimen, spēs'-e-mĕn, -ĭm-ĕn*—K., s. 28. A sample; a part or small portion exhibited in order that the nature or qual. of the rest may be known; an instance, an example†.

Specious, spē'-shŭs, spēsh'-ŭs*†, a. 27, 8. Showy; pleasing or striking at first view; apparently or superfic. (but not actually) fair, just, right, or true; plausible; ostensible. H., *spē'ciously*, 43, ad.; *spē'ciousness*, s. 91.

Speck, spĕk, s. A small discoloration; a spot; a stain; any thing or place very small.

*Speck**, vt. To spot; to stain or mark with specks; to speckle. H., *speck'ing**, p.; *specked**, pp., a. 89.

Speckle, spĕk'l, s. 45. A little spot or stain of a subs. or colour diff. from the thing itself.

Speck'le, vt. To mark with speckles. H., *speck'ling*, p.; *speck'led*, pp., a. 89.

Speck'led, -ld, a. (v. v.) H., *speck'ledness*, s. 91.

Spectacle, spĕk'-tăkl, -tĭkl*†—K., s. Someth. exh. to view (us., someth. emin. remarkable or extraor.); a thea. exh.; a pageant; any thing seen (as 'a dreadful s.'); a show, a gazing-stock:—pl. An opt. instr. (us., 2 lenses mounted in a light frame) to assist or correct vision; fig., someth. to aid the mind's eye†. H., *spec'taclеd*†, -tăkld (furn. with or wearing s.), a. 90.

Spectacular, -tăk'-ū-lăr, a. 13, 25. Of or rel. to shows or spectacles. H., *spectac'ularly*, -le, ad. 91.

Spectation†, -tā'-shŭn, s. Respect; regard.

Spectator, spĕk-tā'-tŭr, s. 25. (f., *spect'atress* or *spectā'trix*.) One who sees or beholds; a looker-on; a beholder, observer, or witness. H., *spect'atorship* (act of beholding; also office or qual. of a s.), s. 90.

Spectatorial, -tă-tōr'-e-ăl, -y'ăl—K., a. 45. Pert. to a spectator, or (less us.) to the act of beholding. [spectre; ghostly.

Spectral, spĕk'-trăl, a. Pert. to or res. a

Spec'tre, -tĕr, s. 57. An apparition; a ghost; a phantom; someth. made preternat. visible; an order of linear, attenuated, orthopterous insects (entom.).

Spectrum, spĕk'-trŭm, s. (pl., *spec'tra*, -tră.) Lit., a visible form; an idea†; a ghost†; appr., the image of someth. seen contin. after the eyes are closed; any optical image (appr., the elongated fig. of the 7 'prismatic colours', formed in a dark chamber, when a beam of sunlight is refr. by a prism—opt.). [L.]

Specular, spĕk'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Res. a speculum; hav. a smooth reflec. surface; affording view*; assis. sight†.

Speculate, spĕk'-ū-lāte, vt. 18. To consider attentively†; to meditate on†:—vi. To meditate; to contemplate; to consider a subj. by survey. It in its diff. aspects and relations; pop. and comm., to purchase or invest with a view to fut. profit or advantage. H., *spec'ulating*, p., a.; *spec'ulated*, pp.; *spec'ulatist**, *spec'ulator*, 25, s.; *spĕcŭla'tion*, -shŭn (act or prac., par. comm.; mental view or exam.; train of thoughts formed by medit.; mental scheme, theory; power of sight†; &c.), s. 89.

Spec'ulative, -lāte-ĭv, -lă-tĭv—Wa., We., a. 6, 9; 45. Given to speculation; contemplat-

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ive; formed by s.; ideal, theoretical; pert. to comm. s.; pert. to vision†; prying†*. H., *spec'ulatively*, 43, ad.; *spec'ulativeness*, s. 91.

Spec'ulatory, -ŭr-e (-lă-tŭr-e—Wa., We.), a. 25. Exercising speculation; intended or adapted for viewing or espying†.

Spec'ulum, -ŭ-lŭm, s. (pl., *spec'ŭla*, *-lă.*) 18. Lit., a mirror; appr., a 'reflector' of polished metal (par. for a telescope—opt.); an instr. for dilating and expos. to view parts otherw. hidden (surg.). [L.]—*Spec'ŭlum mĕtal* = an alloy of copper and tin, with (us.) a little arsenic, used for specula.

Sped, prt., pp. See *Speed*.

Speech, spēch, s. 29. The expr. of thoughts or ideas by articulate sounds or words; stric., utterance in wh. the voice 'slides', as it were, from note to note, slightly touching all the intervals; language, words as expr. ideas; a par. lang. (as disting. from others); that wh. is spoken; a series of connected words expr. thoughts; talk; mention; com. saying; a formal discourse; an oration, address, or harangue; any declar. of thoughts. H., *speech'less* (without s.; dumb; silent), a.; &c. (v. l.) 90-1. See *Song*.

Speech'if'y†§, -ē-fī, vi. 43. = *spēech*†. To make a speech, to harangue (ch. used in contempt). H., *speech'if'ying*†§, p., a.; *speech'if'ier*§†, pp.; *speechification*†§, -fe-kā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Speech'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *speech'lessly**, 43, ad.; *speech'lessness*, s. 91.

Speed, spēde, s. Rapidity of motion (app. to animals); r. of execution or performance; quickness; haste; despatch; rapid race or action; swiftness; h. also, success, favourable issue; the course or pace of a horse, &c. H., *speed'ful*†, -fōōl (speedy; useful), a., &c. (v. l.) 90.

Speed, vt. To send away in haste; to despatch; to put in quick motion; to hasten, to accelerate; to assist, to help forw. (lit. or fig.); to prosper; to furnish in haste*; to kill, ruin, destroy†:—vi. To make haste; to move with celerity or rap.; to have success; to prosper; to have any cond. (good or ill); to fare. H., *speed'ing*, p.; *sped*, spĕd, or *speed'ed**, prt. and pp. 89.

Speed'well, -wĕl, s. A cert. herb.

Speed'y, -ē, a. Quick; swift; hasty; rapid in motion or progress; prompt; not dilatory, slow, or delayed. H., *speed'ily*, 43, ad.; *speed'iness*, s. 91.

Speiss, spīse, s. 99, 35. The crude arseniuret of nickel, of the smalt-works. (Ger.)

Spelding, spĕld'-ĭng, s. A salted and dried whiting. (Sco.) [der' used in thatching (prov.).

Spelk, spĕlk, s. A splinter†; a small stick or 'bin-

Spell, spĕl, s. Prim., a story or tale†; any form of words, wr. or spoken, sillily sup. to poss. magical power; a charm; a turn of work or duty† (naut.); a short time† (do.); the continuance of any kind of weather (do.); a turn of gratuitous labour, somet. accom. with presents (U. S.). H., *spell'-bound* (affected or restrained by a s.), a.; *spell'-land* (the l. of a. or charms—* or poet.), s. 90.

Spell, vt. To read by naming the letters of singly; to write or print with the proper l.; to read†; to tell or relate†; to charm†; to take another's place, to relieve (as in labour or duty—naut.; Amer.):—vi. To form words with the proper letters; to read unskilfully†; to read*†. H., *spell'ing*, p., s.; *spelled*, spĕld, or *spelt*†, spĕlt, prt., and pp.; *spell'er*, s.; *spell'ing* (act of &c.; orthography), s. 89.—*Spell'ing-book* (-bōōk) = a b. for teaching chil. to s. and read.

Spelt, spĕlt, s. Germ. wheat ('triticum spelta'); spalt (met.):—vt. To split†. See

Spelter, spĕl'-tĕr, s. Zinc. (comm.) [*Spell*.

Spence, spĕnse, s. 28. A larder, a pantry*; a closet or other like place where provisions are kept (prov.). H., *spen'ser*† (a butler; v. l.), s. 90.

Spencer, spĕnse'-ĕr, s. A short over-jacket form. much worn by both men and women; a try-sail (naut.).

Spend, spĕnd, vt. To lay out, to dispose of (par. money); to consume; to waste, laviah, squander; to bestow (for any purp.); to pass (as time); to exert (as strength); to exhaust of force, or of strength; to harass; to waste or fatigue; to effuse*:—vi. To make expense or disposition of money; to be lost or wasted; to be consumed; to prove in the use; to be employed in any use†. H., *spend'ing*, p., a.†, s.†; *spĕnt*, prt., pp., a.; *spend'er* (emphat., a spendthrift†), s.; &c. (v. l.) 89.

Spend'thrift, -thrift, s. 87. One who is improvident or reckless in expenditure; a prodigal.

Spent, spĕnt, a. Exhausted; deprived of its orig. force or qualities. See *Spend*. [port.

Sper†, spĕr, vt. = *sperr*†. To enclose; to sup-

Sperable†, spĕre'-ăbl, a. That may be hoped.

Spe"rate†, -āte, a. Hoped for.

Spere‡, spēre, vt. To ask; to enquire. (prov.) H., *spēr'ing*†, p.; &c. 89.

Sperm, spĕrm, s. 26. Seed†; semen; also spermaceti†; the spawn of fishes.—*Sperm'-cell* = one of the c. of the 'liquor seminis' cont. spermatoa (anat.):—*sperm'-oil* = the o. obt. from the spermaceti whale:—*sperm'-whale* (-hwāle) or *spermaceti w.* = the cachalot, a spe. of 'physeter' from wh. s.-oil and spermaceti are obtained.

Spermaceti, -sĕt'-e, -slt'-e—K., pĕr-mă-slt'-e†§, s. A white, brittle subs., semi-transp. and semi-crys., obt. from sperm-oil.

Sperm'aphore, -ă-fōre, s. 45. (class. pl., *spermatoph'ora*.) The placenta (bot.); one of the albuminous cases in wh. the bundles of 'spermatozoa' are packed (anat.).

Spermatic, spĕr-măt'-ĭk, a. = *spermat'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to or cons. of seed or semen; seminal.

Spermatise†, spĕrm'-ă-tīze, vi. 60. To yield seed. H., &c. 48, 89.

Spermatoa, -tō'-ă, s. pl. (sing., *spermato'on.*) 99. Cells forming the nuclei of the sperm-cells, and developmental cells to the 'spermatozoa'. (anat.) [Gr.]

Spermatocele, spĕr-măt'-o-sēle, s. 28. A swelling or rupture of the spermatic vessels of the testæ. (surg.)

Spermatozoa, spĕrm-ă-to-zō'-ă, s. pl. (sing., *spermatozo'on.*) 99. Microscopic filamentary animalcula, always present in healthy semen. (anat.) [Gr.]

Spermidium, spĕr-mĭd'-e-ŭm, s. A kind of small seed-vessel, res. a seed. (bot.)

Spermoderm, spĕrm'-o-dĕrm, s. = *spermoder'ma*, -mă, Gr. The collective integuments of a seed. (bot.)

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Spermology, spĕr-mŏl'-o-je, s. 43. A treatise on seeds. H., *spermological*, -mo-lŏj'- (pert. to), a.; *spermol'ogist* (one who treats of; also a seed-collector[2]), s. 90-1. [hav. seed.

Spermous, spĕrm'-ŭs, a. Seeded; bearing or *Sperset*†, spĕrse, vt. To disperse (q. v.).

Spew†, spū, vt., vi. To vomit. H., *spew'ing*†, p., s.; *spewed*†, pp.; *spew'er*†, s. 89.

Spew'y†, -e, a. Wet; damp; foggy. H., *spew'iness*†, s. (prov.) 90.

Sphacelate, sfăs'-e-lāte, -ēl-āte—K., vt. 45, 28. To affect with gangrene or with caries:—vi. To mortify; to become gangrenous or carious. H., *sphā''celated*, pp., a.; *sphacela'tion*, -ā-shŭn (mortification), s. 89.

Sphacelus, sfās'-e-lŭs, s. Gangrene; mortification; (less us.) caries. (path.; surg.)

Sphagnous, sfăg'-nŭs, a. 45. Pert. to *sphag'num* or bog-moss; mossy.

Sphene, sfēne, s. 45. Lit., a wedge; a native comp. of silica, titanic acid, and lime (min.).

Sphenoid, sfē''-noyd, a. = *sphenoid'al*, -ăl. 22. Wedge-shaped; inserted like a wedge (as the *s.-bone* at the base of the skull.—anat.).

Sphere, sfēre, s. 45, 34. A solid body formed by the revolution of a semidirole about its diameter, or (what is the same thing) a s. b. cont. under a single surf., wh. is in ev. part eq. dist. from a point called its centre (geom.); any round solid body; an orb; a globe; the earth; a star*, a planet; a repr. of the earth or the apparent heavens on the surf. of a globe (geog.; ast.); the concave expanse of the heavens (ast.); a celes. orbit† (anc. ast.); fig., circuit of action, knowl., or infl.; compass, province, employm.; rank, order of soc.; &c. H., *sphēr'y*† (spherical), a. &c. 90-1. H. also—*sphere'-born* (poet.), *s.-descended* (do.), a.; *sphere'-melody* (* or poet.), *s.-music* (do.), &c., s.

Sphere', vt. To place in a sphere†; to give roundness to; to enesphere. H., *sphered* (inhab. a s., *a.*), pp., a.; &c. 89.

Spherical, sfĕr'-ik-ăl, a. = *spher'ic*. 45, 26. Being a sphere, globular; round; orbicular; of or rel. to a sphere; planetary*. H., *spher'ically*, 43, ad.; *spher'icalness*, or *sphericity*, sfe-rĭs'-ĭt-e (state or qual. of being a.; roundness), s. 91.—*Spher'ical angle* = an a. formed on the surf. of a sphere or spheroid by the intersec. of two great circles whose planes pass through the centre (trig.):—*s. excess* = the sum by wh. the 3 angles of a sph. triangle exceed two right a. (do.):—*s. geom'etry* = spherics:—*s. triangle* = a fig. with three spherical angles (q. v.—trig.):—*s. trigonom'etry* = that branch of trig. wh. embr. sph. angles and triangles.

Spher'icle, -ĭkl, s. 45. A little sphere.

Spher'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The doctr. of the sphere consid. as a geom. body (par. with rel. to the diff. circles, lines, angles, &c., formed on its surf.); sph. trigonometry.

Spheroid, sfē''-royd, s. 45, 22. A body or figure appro. to a sphere, but not perf. spherical; the ellipsoid of revolution (i. e.—); a solid generated by the revol. of an ellipse ab. its shorter axis (= *oblate spheroid*; as the earth), or ab. its longer a. (= *prolate s.*—geom.).

Spheroid'al, -ăl, a. = *spheroid'ic*, -ĭk; *spheroid'ical*, -ăl. Hav. the form of a spheroid (geom.); bounded by sev. convex faces (orys.). H., *spheroid'ally*, 43, ad.; *spheroid'ity*, -ĭt-e, *spheroidicity*, -ĭs'-ĭt-e, s.; &c. 91.

Spheromachy, -rŏm'-a-ke, s. 29. The anc. prac. of boxing with round stones in the hands.

Spheromancy, sfĕr'-o-măn-se, s. 26, 43-5. Divination by means of little spheres or balls.

Spherometer, sfe-rŏm'-e-tĕr, s. 45. An instr. for meas. the thickness of small bodies, the curvature of lenses, &c. (opt.; physics.)

Spheroid'erite, sphēr'-o-, s. 45, 26. Spheroidal carbonate of iron. (min.) [sphere.

Spher'ule, -rūle, -rūl—K., s. 18-20. A little

Spher'ulite, -rū-lite, s. A cert. mineral.

Sphigmometer, sphig-mŏm'-e-tĕr, s. = *sphygmom'eter*. 45. An instr. for read. visible or counting arterial pulsations. (med.)

Sphincter, sfingk'-tĕr, s. 45. A muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or opening wh. it surrounds. (anat.)

Sphinx, sfingks, s. A fabled monster, us. repr. with the face of a virgin and the body of a lion, who proposed riddles, and killed all who could not solve them. (myth.)

Sphragide, sfrăg'-ĭd, s. 45. An ochreous clay. (min.) [science of seals. (dipl.)

Sphragistics, sfrā-jĭs'-tĭks, s. pl. 45, 64. The

Sphygmics, sfĭg'-mĭks, s. pl. 64. The departm. of med. wh. relates to pulses. See *Sphigmometer*. [(bot.)

Spicate, spĭ'-kāte, a. Hav. a spike or ear.

Spicato, spĭk-kā'-to, ad. 99. Den. that ev. note is to have its distinct sound. (mus.)

Spice, spīse, s. 28. Any veg. aromatic, pungent to the taste, and used as a condiment or seasoning; any thing, or things, that enriches or imparts flavour or pungency (lit. or fig.); a small quan.†; a sample*. H., *spī''cy* (prod. a.; flav. with a.; fragrant, arom.; fig., racy, piquant†; smart, showy‖), a.; *spī''cer*, -ĕr (a dealer in), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—*Spice'-wood* = wild allspice.

Spice, vt. To season with spice; to season (either to the palate or the mind); to tincture. H., *spī''cing*, -ĭng, p.; *spiced*, spīst, pp., a.; *spī''cer* (also v. su.), s. 89.

Spi'cery, -ĕr-e, s. Spices in gen.; a repository of spices.

Spick'-and-span‖, a., ad. Bright, shining; quite new; with bright and glossy freshness.

Spicknel, spĭk'-nĕl, s. The herb bearwort.

Spicose, spĭ-kōse', a. = *spī'cous**, -kŭs. 45. Aboun. with ears or spikes; spicate. (bot.)

*Spicosity**, -kŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Spicula, spĭk'-ū-lă, spĭ'-kū—S., s. (pl., *spic'ulæ*, -lē.) 99. A little spike (bot.); a minute, slender granule or point (chem.; min.). [L.]

Spic'ular, -lăr (v. su.), a. 18, 25. Res. a dart or spike; in the shape of or hav. spicules or sharp points. (chem.; nat. hist.)

Spic'ulate, -lāte (spĭ'—S.), vt. To make spiked or pointed. H., *spic'ulated*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Spic'ule, -ūle (v. su.), s. 18. A spicula.

Spic'uliform, -ū-le-form, a. 18, 26. Hav. the form of a spicule.

Spiculigenous, -lĭj'-en-tŭs, a. 32. Coat. spicules.

Spicy, spīse'-e, a. See *Spice*. H., *spī''cily*†, ad.; *spī''ciness*, s. 91.

Spider, spī'-dĕr, s. A well-known little animal, of wh. sev. species spin webs to catch flies; pop., any of the '*arane'idans*' (*arane'ida*, L.) or spider-tribe; a cert. kitchen

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utensil, also a trevet (dom. ec.). H., *spi'der-like*, a.; *spi'der-catcher* (a cert. bird), *spi'der-wort*, &c., s. 90.

Spignel, spig'-nĕl, s. Spicknel.

Spig'ot, -ŭt, s. 25. The wooden peg or plug used to stop a 'faucet'.

Spike, spīke, s. A large, coarse nail; a small rod or bar of iron (less us., of wood) pointed; an ear of corn or grain†; a shoot; a form of inflorescence in wh. all the flowers are sessile along a comm. axis (as in the 'comm. plantain'—bot.); spike-lavender†. H., *spik'ed*, -ĕd (spīkt†—K., S.; hav. spikes, or formed as one; termin. in a s. or point), *spik'y* (sharp-pointed, as a s.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—*Spike-lav'ender* = comm. or Fr. l. ('lavan'dula spica'—D. C.).

Spike, vt. To fasten, set, stop, or arm with a s. or spikes; to choke the vent (touch-hole) of with a spike (artil.). H., *spik'ing*, p.; *spiked* (also v. su.), pp., a. 89.

Spike'let, -lĕt, s. A small spike (us. part of a larger one.—bot.).

Spikenard, spīk'-nārd, spīk'—El., We., s. The pop. name of sev. arom. plants; appr., 'andropogon nardus', an E. Ind. plant, or its oil (Eng. perfum.). [s. 91.

Spiky, spīk'-e, a. See *Spike*. H., *spik'iness*, *Spile*, spīle, s. A small peg or wooden pin, used to stop holes in casks; a pile†.

Spill, spil, s. A spile; also a little pointed bar or pin of iron; a shiver of wood†† (prov.); a slip of paper†† (do.); a small sum of money†; an upset of a carriage, or a being thrown out of one§.

Spill, vt. To suffer to fall or run out of any vessel or receptacle (as a fluid; accident or carelessness being impl.); to suffer to be shed; to shed, or to lose by shedding (as blood, &c.); to waste; to throw away; to dislodge the wind from (as a sail—naut.); to overturn, to throw out§ (v. s.); to destroy†:—vi. To be shed, or lost by being shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost, or wasted; to waste, to lavish†. H., *spill'ing*, p.; *spilled*, or *spilt*†, prt., pp.; *spill'er* (also a kind of fishing-line), s. 89.—*Spill'ing-lines* are cert. ropes used to furl sq. sails. (naut.)

Spilth†, spilth, s. Any thing spilt.

Spin††§, spin, s. An act or turn at spinning.

Spin, vt. To draw out and twist into threads; fig., to draw out tediously or by degrees (fol. by *out*); to extend to a great length; to protract; to spend by delays; to form, as by spinning; to draw out from the body in a filament (as spiders, &c., do); to whirl by means of a thread (as a top); to cause to whirl or turn rapidly:—vi. To prac. or exerc. the art or trade, or to perform the act of spinning; to stream, gush, or issue in a small or thread-like current; to whirl. H., *spin'ing* (v. i.), p., a.; *span*, spŭn, *spin*†, prt.; *spun*, pp., a.; *spinn'er* (one whose trade is s.; a spinneret†; the long-legged garden spider†), s.; *spinn'ing* (act, art, or trade of), s. 89.

Spinaceous, spe-nā'-shŭs, a. 28. Spinach-like.

Spinach, spin'-ăje, -ĭtch—K., s. = *spin'age*, -ăje (-ĕj—K., -ij—Wa.). 29, 45. A cert. esculent vegetable.

Spinal, spī'-năl, a. Of or rel. to the spine or back-bone.—*Spi'nal col'umn* = the spine (anat.):—*s. cord*, *s. chord*, or *s. marrow* = the nervous matter or myelon lodged in the bony canal of the spine (do.).

Spindle, spin'dl, s. 45. The pin used in 'spinning-wheels' for twisting the thread, and on wh., when twisted, it is wound; h., any slender pointed rod or pin on wh. someth. turns; the axis of a wheel or roller (mech.); a solid generated by the revol. of a curved line about its base or double ordinate (geom.); a fasce (hor.); the iron centre-pin or pivot of a capstan (naut.); any thing long and slender†; &c. H., *spin'dle-like*, *s.-legged*†, or *s.-shanked*†§ (v. i.), *s.-shaped*, a.; *spin'dle-legs*†§, or *s.-shanks*§, shăngks (a tall, slim person; in contempt), *s.-tree* (a cert. woody shrub), *s.-worm* (the caterpillar on maize —New Eng.), s.; &c. 90.

Spin'dle, vt. To wind round or form like a spindle*:—vi. To shoot or grow like a s.† (l. s., long and slender). H., *spin'dling*†*, p., a.; &c. 89.

Spine, spīne, s. The back-bone, the vertebral column; a branch arrested at an early period of its developm., hardened and pointed, a thorn (bot.); a thin, pointed spike (par., in fishes—zool.); a ridge*. H., *spin'y* (full of s.; thorny, lit. or fig.), a. (v. i.) 90-1.

Spinel, spe-nĕl'—Br., spin'-ĕl—K., S., spī'-nĕl—Wa., We., s. = *spinelle*, Fr. 90. A hard aluminous mineral.—*Spinel'-ru'by* = red spinelle or comm. ruby (lap.).

Spinell'ane, -ăne, s. Hauyne. (min.) [thorny.

Spinescent, spī-nĕs'-ĕnt, a. Becom. hard and

Spinet, spin-ĕt', spin'—We., We., s. An obs. mus. instr. res. the harpsichord, but smaller.

Spinet†, spī'-nĕt, s. A small wood.

Spinif'erous, spī-nif'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. or bearing spines or thorns. (bot.; zool.)

Spink, spingk, s. 45. A finch. (prov.)

Spinneret, spin'-ĕr-ĕt, s. An organ, or one of the organs, with wh. insects form their silk or webs. (entom.)

Spinn'ing, -ing, s. Used in spinning. H., *spinn'ing-jenny*, *s.-wheel*, &c., s. 90. See *Spinn'y*†, -e, s. Small; slender. [*Spin.*

Spinose, spī-nōse', a. = *spi'nous*, -nŭs. 45. Full of spines; thorny. H., *spinos'ity**, -nŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Spinosism, spī'-no-zĭzm, s. = *Spi'nozism** (-nō'—Br.). The doctr. of Benedict Spinoza (A. D. 1638), who taught that God is not only the creator, but also the orig. matter of the universe, wh. consists of and is merely a developm. of himself. (phil.) H., *Spi'nozist* or *Spi'nosist* (a fol. of), s. 90.

Spinster, spin'-stĕr, s. Lit., a female who spins†; a maiden or unmarried female (leg.).

Spin'stry†, -stre, s. The work or bus. of spinning.

Spinule, spin'-ūle, s. 18. A minute spine.

Spinulose, -ū-lōse', a. = *spin'ulous*, -lŭs. 18, 45. Cov. with or bear. spinules. [91.

Spiny, spīne'-e, a. 42. (v. s.) H., *spin'iness*, s.

Spiracle, spī'-ăkl—Ja., Wa., We., spī'-rā-kl—K., P., S., Sh., s. 26, 45. A breathing pore (bot.; entom.); a pore; a vent; any minute passage or aperture.

Spiral, spīr'-ăl, a. 34. Circularly involved like a spiral or a screw; winding. H., *spi'rally*, 43, ad.; *spiral'ity**, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Spi'ral, s. A spiral line; a curve or curved

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line wh. continually recedes from a centre or pole, about wh. it revolves (geom.); a helix; any screw-like line†.

Spiration†, spī-rā'-shŭn, s. A breathing.

Spire, spīre, s. 34. A spiral; any thing wreathed, twisted, or contorted; (more us.) a body that tapers upw. to a point; an erection above a tower or steeple, wh. diminishes grad. as it rises until its sides meet or nearly so (arch.); the base of a column, or the astragal or torus of the b. (anc. arch.); all the 'whorls' of a univalve shell exc. the lowest one, wh. is termed the 'body' (conch.); a stalk or blade of grass; the pointed top of any thing. H., ***spired*** (hav. a s.), ***spir'ỹ*** (taperingly pyramidal or conical; wreathed, curled, spiral; v. i.), a. 90-1.

Spire, vt. To aspire†§ (prov.):—vi. To shoot up pyramidally or conically; to shoot; to sprout (as grain in malting); to breathe†. H., ***spir'ing***, p., a.‡; ***spired***, pp.; &c. (v. su.) 89. [luse. (tos.)

Spirifer, spī'-re-fĕr, s. A cert. extinct mol-

Spirit, spĭr'-ĭt, spĕr'-ĭt†§—Sh., Sm., s. 15, 26. Prim., wind, air in motion†; breath†; fig., an immaterial, intelligent subs., or an im., intel. being, believed to exist, but impercep. to the senses; the soul of man; h. also, a disembodied soul; an apparition, a ghost; an aërial being gen.; mind or powers of m., distinct from the body; intellectuality; vigour of intellect, genius; temper, turn or dispos. of mind (hab. or tempor.); sentiment, mental percep.; (in other deriv. senses) life; animation; animal exis. or excitem., or its effect; elev. or vehemence of mind; eager desire; ardour, fire, courage; cheerfulness, vivacity; enterprise; a person active, vigorous, lively, enterprising, or determ.; life or strength of resembl.; essential qual.; someth. emin. pure or refined, or emin. lively, active, powerful, or energetic; any vol., inflam. liquid, obt. by distilling fermen. liquors (as brandy, gin, rum, &c.); the renewed nature of man (theol.; scrip.); the infl. of the Holy Spirit (do.); a mark den. aspiration* (gr.); &c.:—pl. Intellec. activity or buoyancy; persons disting. by par. qualities of mind; excitem. of mind; spirituous liquors. H., ***spir'it-ful***†, ***spir'itless*** (destitute of vigour, or of life, courage, &c.; wanting cheerfulness; dull; dejec., low, depressed; vapid, insipid; extinct, dead†), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. Among the comp. are —***spir'it-piercing*** (p. the a.), a.-***starching***, a.-***stirring***, a.; ***spir'it-lĕvel*** (a l. cons. of s. in a sealed glass tube—surv.), &c., s.—***Spir'it of hartshorn*** = weak liq. of ammonia:—***spir'it of wine*** = pure rectified s. (43 per cent. o.p., *os* upw.—Excise; 54 to 56 p. c., o.p.—comm.; sp. gr. 0·838 or 56 p. c., o.p.—Ph. L. and E.).

Spir'it (v. s.), vt. To inspirit†; to convey away rapidly and secretly† (as if by the agency of a s.); to entice, to kidnap*; (oft. with *away*). H., ***spir'iting****†, p.; ***spir'ited*** (v. i.), pp., a.; ***spir'iting*** (act†; the work of a s.*†), s. 89. [the breath.

Spir'itally†, -ăl-e (v. su.), ad. By means of

Spir'ited, -ĕd (v. su.), a. = ***spir'ity***§, -e. Animated; full of life, spirit, or fire; lively, vivacious; ardent; bold, courageous; energetic; hav. a cert. dispos. or turn of mind (as 'high-spirited'). H., ***spir'itedly***, 42, ad.; ***spir'itedness***, s. 91. [ad.; ***spir'itfulness***†, s. 91.

Spir'itful†, -fŏol, a. 21. (v. s.) H., ***spir'itfully***†, ad.; ***spir'itlessness***, s. 91.

Spir'itless, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., ***spir'itlessly***, 42, ad.; ***spir'itlessness***, s. 91.

Spiritoso, -e-tō'-so, ad. 99. With spirit. (mus.)

Spiritous*, spĭr'-ĭt-ŭs, s. 15, 26. Partak. of the qual. of a spiritual being; pure, refined; ardent; active. H., ***spir'itousness****, s.; &c. 91.

Spir'itual, -ŭ-ăl, -chŭ-ăl—S., Wa., a. 36, 18. Cons. of s. or spirits; poss. the nature or qualities of a sp. being; not percep. to human sense; sep. or distinct from matter or the things of sense; immaterial, incorporeal; mental, intellec.; rel. to mind only, not sensual; ingenious, witty, refined (a com. Fr. sense); gay, airy, vivid (do.); not lay or temporal; rel. to sacred or divine things; ecclesiastical; pert. to spirit, or to the affections; pure, holy; not fleshly or material; pert. to the soul, or to the renewed nature of man (theol.). H., ***spir'itually***, 42, ad.; ***spir'itual'ity***, -ĭt-e (state of &c.; essence distinct from matter; immateriality; intellec. or sp. nature; wit, refinem.; &c.), ***spir'itualty***† (the clergy), s. 91.

Spir'itualise, -ĭze, vt. 35, 60. To render spiritual; to refine the intellect of; to purify; to free from fleshliness or sensuality; to imbue with spirituality or life; to convert to a sp. meaning or appl.; to extract or sep. by distil.†* (chem.). H., ***spir'itualising***, p., a., s.; ***spir'itualiser****, s.; ***spir'itualisation***, -e-zā'-shŭn, s.; &c. 89.

Spir'itualism, -ĭzm, s. 35. State of being spiritual; anti-materialism; the doctr. that all wh. is real is spirit, soul, or self—that the apparently external world is either a succes. of notions impressed by the Deity (= ***Berkeleyism***), or the mere educt of the mind itself (as taught by ***Fichte***—phil.). H., ***spir'itualist*** (one who prof. a regard for or a belief in sp. things only; one whose employm. is sp.*; an anti-materialist—phil.), s. 90.

Spirituous, spĭr'-ĭt-ū-ŭs, -chū-ŭs—S., Wa., a. 15, 26; 36, 18. Cont. spirit or poss. its qual.; light, tenuious, active; ardent, volatile, inflam.; lively, gay, airy, vivid†. H., ***spir'ituousness***, or ***spirituosity****, -ŭ-ŏs'-ĭt-e (-chŭ—S., Wa.), s. 91.

Spirt, spĕrt, s., vt., vi. See ***Spurt***.

Spirtle*, spĕrt'l, vt. 45. See ***Spurtle***.

Spiry, spīr'-e, a. See ***Spire***. H., &c. 91.

Spiss†§, spĭs, a. Thick; close; dense.

Spiss'ated*, -āte-ĕd, a. Thickened; inspissated.

Spiss'itude, -e-tĭde, s. 18. The thickness on compactness of soft or semi-fluid substances.

Spit, spĭt, s. A long prong or pointed bar on wh. meat, &c., is roasted; also such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of a spade (prov.); a spadeful (do.); a spade* (do.); a small point of land, or a nar. shoal, exten. into the sea*; (from anoth. r.) saliva, spittle†. H., ***spitt'ed*** (res. a s.; shot out in length, as a deer's horn; v. i.), a. 90. H., also—***spit'-box***§ (a spittoon), ***spit'-ful*** or ***spit'ful***† (a spadeful—prov.), ***spit'-vĕnom***† (poison ejec. from the mouth), &c., s. 92-3.

Spit, vt. To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit, to pierce; to spade or dig (prov.). H., ***spitt'ing***, p.; ***spitt'ed*** (v. s.), prt., pp.; ***spitt'er*** (also a brocket or pricket—hun.), s. 89.

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Spit, vt. To eject from the mouth; to eject or throw out with viol.:—vi. To eject saliva or moisture from the mouth. H., *spitt'ing*, p.; *spit*, *spat**, prt.; *spit*, *spitt'en*†, pp.; *spitt'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Spital†, spīt'-ăl, s. 25. = *spitt'le*†, 45. A charit. foundation, a hospital (of wh. it is a corr.). H., *spital ser'mon* (a s. annually deliv. bef. the gov. or committee of a h.), s. 90.

Spitchcock, spitch'-kŏk, s. 28-9. An eel split and broiled. H., (to) *spitch'cock*, vt. (cook.) 89.

Spite, spīte, s. Ill-will (often sud., fitful, or tempor.) accom. with a desire of revenge, or to vex, annoy, or injure its obj.; hatred; malice; malignity; pique, grudge. H., *spite'ful* (filled with s.; hav. a desire to vex, annoy, or inj.), *spite'less** (amiable), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.—*In spite of*† = notwithstanding; in defiance of.

Spite, vt. To meditate or do mischief to; to treat maliciously; to annoy, vex, thwart; to fill with spite†; to offend†. H., *spit'ing*, p.; *spit'ed*, pp.; *spit'er**, s. 89.

Spite'ful, -fōōl, a. (v. s.) H., *spite'fully*, 43, ad.; *spite'fulness*, s. 91. [person.

Spitfire†§, spit'-fīre, s. A viol., passionate

Spittle, spit'l, s. 45. The natural secretion wh. moistens and lubricates the mouth; saliva; a spaddle (prov.); a spital†:—vt. To dig or stir with a small spade (prov.).

Spittoon, spit-tōōn', s. 20. A small tray or shallow box to receive the saliva ejected by smokers. [the bowels or the viscera.

Splanchnic, splăngk'-nĭk, a. 29, 45. Pert. to

Splanch'nics, -nĭks, s. pl. 64. Medicines for diseases of the viscera (par. of the bowels).

Splanchnology, -nŏl'-o-je, s. 43. The doctr. of the viscera, or a treatise or descr. of them, or of the diseases to wh. they are subject.

Splash, splăsh, s. Water or slush thrown on any thing. H., *splash'y* (wet, or wet and muddy; slushy; covered with splashes; v. i.), a.; &c. 90-1.

Splash, vt. To strike or dash any thing liq. on or over; to spatter with water, mud, or slush:—vi. To strike or dash ab. water or slush. H., *splash'ing*, p.; *splashed*, pp.; &c. 89.—*Splash'-bōard* = the 'dash-board' or guard to keep off the mud thrown up by the horse's heels.

Splay†§, a. Broad; displayed; spread; turned outward. H., *splay'-foot*§ or *s.-footed*§, *s.-mouthed*§, &c., a.; (a) *splay'-foot*§, *s.-mouth*§ (also a m. stretched by design), &c., s.

Splay, s. A slanted or sloped surf. (par. the slanting expansion of the sides of doors, windows, &c.—arch.).

Splay, vt. To display†; to spread, or spread out († exc. in arch.); to dislocate the shoulder-bone (far.). H., *splāy'ing*, p.; *splayed*, splādd (spread out; cut off or oblique, as an angle—arch.; *a.*), pp., a. 89.

Spleen, splēne, s. A spongy viscus situate, in man, under the false ribs, near the large extrem. of the stomach; the milt of brutes (anc. sup. to be the seat of anger, melanch., and vexation); h. fig., latent spite, ill-humour; anger; melancholy, hypochondriasis; a fit of sud. passion or emotion†*; immod. merriment†. H., *spleened* (deprived of s. or the s.), *spleen'ful*†, *-fōōl*, *spleen'less** (kind; gentle; mild), *spleen'ish**† (spleeny), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Spleen'ish*†, -ĭsh, a. (v. s.) H., *spleen'ishly**†, ad.; *spleen'ishness**†, s. 91.

Spleen'y*†, -e, a. Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy, hypochondriacal; humorous†. H., *spleen'iness*†, s. 91.

Splendent, splēn'-dĕnt, a. Bright; shining; beaming with light; very conspicuous; resplendent.

Splen'did, -dĭd, a. Prim., very bright, shining; fig. and appr., showy, magnificent; brilliant; illustrious; heroic, famous. H., *splen'didly*, ad. 91.

Splen'dour, -dŭr, s. = *splen'dor*, -dŭr. 25, 56. The state or qual. of being splendid; great brightness (lit. or fig.); power of shining; brilliance; lustre, brightness; magnificence; display; pomp.

Splen'drous†, -drŭs, a. Hav. splendour.

Splenetic, splĕn'-e-tĭk—S., Wa., We., spleně'-ĭk—K., Sh., a. = *splenet'ical*, -ĭk-ăl. Affected with spleen; morose; peevish; gloomy. H., *splenet'ically*, ad. 91.

Splen'etic (v. a.), s. A splenetic person; a med. affec. or good for the spleen.

Splen'ic, -ĭk, a. Of or bel. to the spleen. (anat.)

Splen'ish†, -ĭsh, splēn'—K., Sh., a. Spleenish; splenetic. [spleen. (path.)

Splenitis, sple-nī'-tĭs, s. 35. Inflam. of the

Splenitive†, splĕn'-ĭt-ĭv, a. 45. Hot, fiery; passionate; irritable.

Splent, splĕnt, s. A splint. (far.)—*Splent'-cōal* = inferior cannel-coal from the Sco. collieries. [made by splicing. (naut.)

Splice, splīse, s. 28. A splicing, or a joint

Splice, vt. To join two ends of rope by untwisting the 'strands', and then laying them up again mut. involved or interwoven, without a knot. (naut.) H., *spli'cing*, -ĭng, p.; *spliced*, splīst, pp.; *spli'cing* (act, process), s. 89.—To *splice the main-brace*† = to have an extra allow. of spirit in cases of cold or wet. (naut.)

Splint, splĭnt, s. A splinter (v. i.); a piece of thin wood, pasteboard, or other like subs., adjus. to confine or supp. a broken or debil. limb (surg.); a hard excrescence on the shank-bone of a horse (far.).

Splint, vt., vi. To splinter* (v. i.); to confine or supp. with splints. H., &c. 89.

Splint'er, -ĕr, s. A small piece of wood split off; a thin irreg. fragm. of any solid subs. rent from the main body.—*Splint'er-bar* = the cross-b. of a coach wh. supp. the springs.

Splint'er, vt. To split or rend into splinters; to shiver:—vi. To be split or rent into thin fragm.; to break into splinters. H., *splint'ering*, p.; *splint'ered*, -ĕrd, pp., a.

Splint'ery, -e, a. Cons. of splinters†; apt to splinter†; nearly even, but with small s. or scales adher. by their thicker ends (as a fracture—min.).

Split, splĭt, s. A longitudinal fissure caus. by viol.; a crack, rent, or cleft; a breach or separation† (as in a pol. party).

Split, vt. To forcibly divide lengthwise; to cleave; to rive; to tear asunder by viol.; to burst; to rend; to divide, to part; to dash and break on a rock (as a ship); to break or throw into discord (as a pol. party); to strain or pain with laughter†:—vi. To burst or

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part asunder; to suffer disrup.; to crack; to burst with laughter†; to be broken, to be dashed to pieces. H., *splitt'ing*, p., s.†; *split*, prt., pp.; *splitt'er*, s.; &c. 89.—To *split on a rock*† = fig., to fail; to err fatally.

Splutter†§, splŭt'-ĕr, s. A spluttering; a bustle or stir.

Splutt'er†§, vi. To speak hastily, and thickly and confusedly. H., *splutt'ring*†§, p., s.; *splutt'rer*†§, s.; &c. 89. [by ashes.

Spodomancy, spŏd'-o-măn-se, s. 43. Divination

Spod'umene, -ū-mēne, s. 18. A cert. mineral.

Spoil, spoyl, s. 22. That wh. is taken from others by viol., or without license (par. in war); plunder; pillage; booty; that wh. is gained by strength or effort; the act or prac. of plundering; robbery; waste; also corruption, or its cause; the cast skin of a snake, &c. H., *spoil'ful*†, *spoil'less**, a. (v. v.) 90.

Spoil, vt. To strip or seize by viol. (with *of* aft. the obj.); to plunder, rob, spoliate (do.); (from anoth. r.) to cause to decay or perish; to corrupt or vitiate; to mar; to taint; to ruin or destroy; to render useless; to injure seriously or fatally:—vi. To prac. plunder or robbery; to lose its valuable or charac. qualities; to decay; to grow useless; to be corrupted. H., *spoil'ing*, p.; *spoiled*, spoyld, *spoilt*†§ (marred, corrupted, injured fatally, &c.; not in the first senses), prt., pp., a.; *spoil'er* (appr., a plunderer, a ravager), s.; *spoil'ing* (act &c.; plunder; waste; decay; &c.), s. 89.

Spoke, spōkz, s. One of the bars wh., passing from the 'nave' or centre of a wheel, supp. the 'felly' or rim; the step of a ladder*†. H., *spoke'shāve* (a kind of 'plane' used for a. and other like curved work), s. 90.

Spoke, prt.; *spōk'en*, pp. See *Speak*.

Spokesman†, spōkz'-măn, s. 25. One who speaks for anoth. or others.

Spoliate, spō'-le-āte, spōl'-e-āte†§, vt. To plunder, pillage, rob; to spoil:—vi. To prac. plunder; to commit robbery. H., *spo'liāt'ing*, p.; *spo'liāted*, pp.; *spōl'iātor** (f., *spoliātrix**), s.; *spoliation*, spōl-e-ā'-shŭn (spōle—K., S., Wa., We.; act or prac. of; spoil; misappro. or waste of the fruits of a benefice by an incumbent—eccl.), s. 89.

Spondaic, spŏn-dā'-ĭk, a. = *sponda'ical**, -ăl. Pert. to or den. a spondee. [syl. (--).

Spon'dee, -dē, s. A poet. foot cont. two long

Spon'dyle, -dĭl, s. = *spon'dĭl*. 42, 45. A joint of the spine; a vertebra.

Sponge, spŭnj, s. 25, 32. A well-known porous subs., prod. by marine polypi, remar. for sucking up water; an instr. for cleaning cannon after discharge (gun.); one of the extrem. or heels of a horse-shoe (man.). H., *spon'gy* (res. a s.; soft, open, loose; full of small cavities; highly absorbent; wet, soaked, drenched*†), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. H. also—*sponge'-cāke*, *sponge'-tent* (surg.), s.

Sponge, vt. To wipe, cleanse, or wet with a sponge; to remove, to wipe out with or as with a s.; h., to wipe out completely, to exting. or destroy; to drain or squeeze† (like a sponge); to get by mean tricks†§:—vi. To imbibe or suck in, as a s.; to gain by mean tricks; to hang on others for benefits or maintenance†. H., *spon'ging* (spŭnj'-), p., a.†§, s.†; *sponged*, spŭnjd, pp.; *spon'ger* (a hanger-on§), s. 89.—A *spon''ging-house*§ = a bailiff's lodging-h. for debtors in his custody.

Spon''giform, -e-form, a. 26. Hav. a structure res. a s.; porous.

Spon''giole, -e-ō-le, s. The highly absorbent, lax cellular-tissue and mucus forming the extrem. of radicles or root-fibres. (bot.)

*Spon''gious**, -e-ŭs, a. Sponge-like; porous.

Spon''gy, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *spon''giness*, s. 91.

Sponsal, spŏn'-săl, a. Of or rel. to marriage, or to a spouse.

Spon'sion, -shŭn, s. 35. The act of becom. surety for another; an offic. act or engagem. on behalf of a state, by an agent or officer not spec. auth. for the purp., or one wh. req. ratification to become permanently valid (internat. l.).

Spon'sor, -ŭr, s. 28. A surety; a god-father or god-mother. H., *spon'sorship* (state or duty of), s. 90. [sor, or to sponsorship.

Sponsorial, -sōr'-e-ăl, a. 45. Pert. to a spon-

Spontaneous, spon-tāne'-e-ŭs, -y'-ŭs†, -tā'-ne-ŭs—S., Wa., We., a. 45. Voluntary; proc. from or prompted by present will or internal native feeling (as a gift or propos.); acting by its own impulse, energy, or nat. law (as motion); aris., hap., or produced of itself, or without external interference or human labour (as combus., growth, &c.). H., *spontān'eously*, 43, ad.; *spontān'eousness*, *spontaneity*, -tă-nē'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [pike. (mil.)

Spontoon, spŏn-tōōn', s. 20. A kind of half

*Spook**, spōōk, s. = *spuke**. A spirit; a ghost. (prov.)

Spŏbl, spōōl, s. 20. A cane, reed, or small reel, on wh. thread or yarn is wound. (weav.)

Spool, vt. To wind on a s. or spools. (weav.) H., *spool'ing*, p.; *spooled*, pp.

*Spoom**, spōōm, vi. To be driven forw. steadily and swiftly (as a ship—naut.). H., *spoom'ing**, p.; &c. 89.

Spoon, spōōn, s. 20. A well-known small utensil, used at table, for taking up liquids; also an implem. cons. of a bowl and long handle, used for remov. earth, &c., from deep holes (tech.). H., *spoon'bill* (a wading bird, of sev. spe.), *spoon'drift* (light spray borne on a gale—naut.), *spoon'-mēat* (liq. or semi-liq. food), *spoon'wort*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Spoon, vt., vi. To take (up) with a spoon†; to put or fall right bef. the wind in a gale* (naut.). H., &c. 89.

Spoon'ful, -fōōl, s. 21. As much as a spoon will hold; any small quan. of liquid. See *Table*, *Tea*, &c. [isles, stars, &c.

Sporades, spōr'-ă-dēz, s. pl. 26, 99. Scattered

Sporadic, spo-răd'-ĭk, a. = *sporad'ical*, -ăl. Single, scattered*; attacking a few persons only at a time (as diseases; opp. to *epidemic* and *endemic*, q. v.).

Spore, spōrc, s. One of the reprodus. bodies or parts of asexual or flowerless plants wh. perform the function of seeds. (bot.)

Sporid, spōr'-ĭd, s. A naked coreule, destitute of radicle, cotyledon, and hilum. (bot.)

Sport, spōrt, spō'ŭrt—S., s. 16. Any thing wh. diverts or makes merry, also the mirth or pleas. thus produced; play, game, diversion; mirth; jest; frolic; contemp. mirth, mockery; that with wh. or at wh. one plays; idle jingle; appr., diversion of the

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field, sporting. H., *spôrt'ful*†* (sportive), *spôrt'less* (fig., joyless), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Sport, vt. To divert, to make merry (fol. by a reaip. pro.); to repr. sportively; to exh. or bring out in public†:—vi. To indulge in sport; to play, frolic, wanton; to game; to trifle. H., *spôrt'ing* (v. i.), p., a.; *spôrt'ed*, pp.; *sport'er*, s.; *spôrt'ing* (act &c. ; appr., field-sports [i. e., fishing, hun., shooting, &c.] or their prac. or pursuit), s. 89.

Sport'ful*†, -fŏôl, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *spôrt'fully*†*, 43, ad.; *sport'fulness*†*, s. 91. [91.

Sport'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *spôrt'ingly†*, ad.

Sport'ive, -iv, a. 45. Full of sport; indulg. in s. or play; inclined to mirth; gay, merry, sprightly; frolicsome; jocund; wanton; indiscreet. H., *spôrt'ively*, 43, ad.; *spôrt'iveness*, s. 91.

Sportsman, spôrts'-măn, s. 16, 25. One who pursues field-sports, or is skilled in them. H., *spôrts'manship* (act, art, or skill of a), s. 90. [ing on alms.

Sportulary*, spor'-tū-lăr-e, a. 25-6. ✓ Subsist-

Spor'tule†, -tūle, s. 18. An alms; a dole.

Sporule, spôr'-rôôle, s. 26, 18. A spore (prop., a little s.—bot.).

Spot, spŏt, s. A mark on any subs. made by for. matter; a discoloured place; h. fig., any thing that soils purity; a blot or stain on char. or reputation; a disgrace, a reproach; a small extent of space; any par. place or region; a dark place (as on the sun's disc); a light or bright place (as in the heavens); &c. H., *spott'y†* (full of s.; spotted), *spot'less* (unspotted; . fig., blameless, irreproachable; pure; immaculate), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Spot, vt. To make a s. or spots on; to mark with discolorations; to stain; to taint; to disgrace, to tarnish (as reputation); to cut or chip (as timber, in hewing—tech.):—vi. To receive spots†; to become stained or discoloured†. H., *spott'ing*, p.; *spott'ed* (marked with s., *a.*), pp., a.; *spott'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Spot'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *spot'lessly**, ad.; *spot'lessness*, s. 91.

Spott'ed, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *spott'edness*, s. 91.

Spott'y†, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *spott'iness†*, s. 91.

Spoul, spōōl, s. 20. A spool.

Spousage†, spows'-āje, s. 23, 43. Espousal.

Spous'al, -ăl, a. Nuptial; matrimonial; bridal.

Spous'al, s. Marriage, nuptials (us. in the pl.).

Spouse†, spowze, s. 23, 35. A husband or a wife. H., *spouse'less*†*, a. 90.

Spouse†*, vt. To wed; to espouse (q. v.).

Spout, spowt, s. 23. A pipe; (more com.) the projec. mouth of a vessel from wh. liq. is poured; a torrent of water*; a water-spout at sea*.

Spout, vt. To pour or throw out with viol. (as liq. from a pipe or s.); to throw out words with affected gravity†; to mouth†:—vi. To issue with viol. (as liquids); to speechify†. H., *spout'ing*, p., a.; *spout'ed*, pp.; *spout'er†* (a low orator, in contempt), s.; *spout'ing* (act of &c.; a speechifying†; a low affec. speech or haranguet), s. 89.

Sprack†, spräk, a. = *sprug†*, sprĭg (pron. spri, in Amer.). Spry. (prov.)

Sprag (v. su.), s. A young salmon. (prov.)

Sprain, sprāne, s. A bad strain of a joint, without actual dislocation. (surg.)

Sprain, vt. To overstrain the muscles or ligaments of (a joint) without actual dislocation. H., *sprain'ing*, p.; *sprained*, pp., a. 89.

Sprainte*, sprānts, s. pl. The dung of an otter. (prov.) [to the herring.

Sprat, sprăt, s. A very small sea-fish, allied

Sprawl†, sprâwl, s. 8. The act of one who sprawls.

Sprawl, vi. To spread or stretch the body and limbs widely and carelessly, in a horiz. position; to lie or move with the limbs stretched out or struggling; to widen or open irreg.* (as a body of horse). H., *sprawl'ing*, p., a.; *sprawled*, pp.; *sprawl'er*†*, s. 89.

Spray, sprā, s. A small shoot or branch of a tree, or a collec. body of them; a twig; water driven, in a collection of small particles, from the top of waves by the wind (naut.).

Spread, sprĕd, s. Extent; compass; expansion of parts; fig., a table, or the food, &c., set or placed on it†.

Spread, vt. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a broader surf.; to extend; to set, to place; to cover, or cause to c., by extension; to divulge, to circulate (as news or fame); to cause to be more extensively known; to disseminate; to send forth (as branches); to cause to affect numbers (as disease); to emit; to scatter over a large or a larger surf.; to overlay, to smear; to diffuse; to propagate; to open, to unfold; to prepare, to set and furn. with provisions (as a table):—vi. To extend or expand itself in length and breadth, or in all direc., or in breadth only; to be exten. or stretched; to be exten. by drawing, beating, smearing, &c.; to be propagated by circulation, contact, or commun. (as news, disease, &c.). H., *spr'eading* (sprĕd'-), p., a.; *spread*, sprĕd, prt., pp.; *spread'er* (be or that), s.; *spread'ing* (act &c.), s. 89.—*Spread'-eagle* (-ĕgl) = the fig. of an e. with the wings elev. and legs extended. (her.) [ing).

Spree§, sprē, s. A merry frolic (us. with drink-

Sprent†, pp. See *Sprinkle*. [sprue. (prov.)

Sprew§, sprōō, s. The thrush (disease); also

Sprey, sprā, a. Spruce. (prov.)

Sprig, sprig, s. A small shoot or branch, also its repr. in embroidery, &c.; a twig; a spray; a brad or small nail without a head (shoem.); a small eye-bolt (naut.). H., *sprigg'y†* (full of), a.; &c. 90-1.

Sprig†, vt. To mark, adorn, strengthen, or work with sprigs. H., *sprigg'ing†*, p.; *sprigged†*, pp., a. 89.

Spright, sprīte, s. Power wh. gives cheerfulness and courage*; an arrow fired from a musket†; a sprite†. H., *spright'ful†* (sprightly), *spright'less†*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 91.

Spright'ful†, -fŏôl, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *spright'fully†*, ad.; *spright'fulness*, s. 91.

Spright'ly, -le, a. Full of life and activity; gay, airy; brisk; lively. H., *spright'lily†*, ad.; *spright'liness*, s. 91.

Spring, spring, s. 45. The act of springing; a leap, a bound; a sud. effort; elastic power or force; resilience; an elastic body (us. of tempered steel); any body wh., when bent or forced from its nat. state or form, has the power of recov. it; h., any active power; any thing by wh. action or motion is produced or propag.; a source; a fountain of

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water; a place where w. issues, or us. i., from the earth; a source, that by wh. any thing is supplied; rise, beg.; cause; origin; original; the 'vernal season', or the time when plants begin to veg. and rise (pop., March, April, and May; the period exten. from ab. Mar. 21 to June 22—ast.); the lower part of an arch, or that part from wh. it rises (arch.); a starting of a plank or seam, a leak (naut.); a crack or fissure in a mast or yard, run. obliq. or transversely (do.); an add. rope or hawser by wh. a ship is held or steadied (do.); a shoot†; a young plant or tree†; a youth†; a hand of pork†; &c. H., *spring'ỹ*† (elastic or very e., resilient; able or prone to leap; full of springs or foun.; wet; spongy), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. H. also—*spring'-backed* (book-b.), a.; *spring'-back* or *spring'back* (book-b.), *spring'-bŏk* (a spe. of antelope—So. Afr.), *spring'-halt*, -hâwlt (a halting or 'jerking' lameness of the legs—far.), *spring'-hâad* (fountain; source), *spring'-tide* (the t. wh. hap. at or soon after the new and full moon), *spring'-time* (the season of s.), *spring'-whêat* (a spe. of w. sown in s.), &c., s. See *Springe*.

Spring, vt. To start or rouse (as game from the earth or a covert); to produce quickly or unexpec.; to start; to contrive, or to prod. or propose on a sud.; to put in sud. motion or action; to cause to explode (as a mine); to crack; to cause to rise from a par. spot (as an arch); to cause to close sud. (as a trap); to commence sud., to cause by starting (as a leak—naut.); to leap or to pass sud. over† (ellip.); &c.:—vi. To vegetate and rise out of the ground; to begin to appear, or to grow; to proceed from or as from the seed (lit. or fig.); h., to rise, to appear; to come into exis.; to break forth, to issue into sight or notice; to issue or proc. (as from ancestors or a country, or from a fountain or source); to proceed (as from a cause, reason, prin., or other original); to grow, to thrive; to bound, to leap; to rush hastily; to fly or move sud. by elastic force; to start or rise sud. from a covert; to shoot; to issue or move with speed and viol.; to bend or recoil from a straight direc. or plane surf. (as a door or rail—tech.); &c. H., *spring'ing*, p., a.; *sprung*, sprŭng, *sprang**, *sprŏng*†, prt.; *sprung*, pp.; *spring'er* (v. i.), s.; *spring'ing* (act or process; growth; increase; any thing that s.; appr., the 'spring' of an arch, or the part imm. above the 'impost'—arch.), s. 89. [The comb. of this *v.* with *at*, *in*, *forth*, *on*, *upon*, &c., as given in dictionaries, are self-expl.]

Springald†, spring'-ăl *or* -găl, -gâwl—K., s. 30, 45. A youth; a nimble fellow; an anc. mil. engine for casting stones, arrows, &c.

Springe, sprinje, s. 32. An elastic or running noose for catching birds and other small animals; a gin; a snare. H., *springy*†, sprinj'-e (elastic), a. 90.

Springe, vt. To catch in a s.; to ensnare. H., *springe'ing* (sprinj'-), p., s.; &c. 89.

Springer, spring'-ĕr, s. 45. Appr., one who rouses game; the spring-bok†; the grampus†; also a cert. plant†; the 'impost' of an arch, also the bottom stone of an a. lying imm. on the i. (arch.); the rib of a groined roof (do.). See (to) *Spring*.

Springle, spring'gl, s. 30, 45. An elastic noose; a springe. (prov.) [*spring'iness*, s. 91.

Spring'y, -e, a. See *Spring* and *Springe*. H., *Sprinkle*, springk'l, s. 45. A sprinkling; a small quan. scattered or sprinkled; a utensil for sprinkling†.

Sprink'le, vt. To scatter, to disperse (as a liq., or a dry subs.) in small drops or sep. particles; to scatter on (with *on* or *over*); to besprinkle; to bedew; to cleanse or purify by sprinkling:—vi. To perform the act of scat. in small drops or sep. particles; to rain mod. or slightly†. H., *sprink'ling*, p.; *sprink'led*, -ld (*sprĭnkt*†), prt., pp.; *sprink'ler* (he or that), s.; *sprink'ling* (act of; also that wh. is s.), s. 89.

Sprit, sprit, s. A shoot, a sprout†; (from anoth. r.) a boom or spar set diagonally to extend or supp. a fore-and-aft sail (naut.). —*Sprit'-sail* = a s. extended by a s. (naut.).

Sprit†, vt., vi. To spirt or sprout.

Sprite, sprīte, s. A spirit; a shade; a ghost:—vt. To haunt†. See *Spright*. [year. (prov.)

Sprod, sprŏd, s. A salmon in his second

Sprout, sprowt, s. 23. The shoot of a plant:—pl. Young cabbages, or (more com.) the shoots from old c.-stumps; greens†.

Sprout, vi. To shoot (as seed, tubers, &c.); to bud or germinate; to push out new shoots; to ramify; to grow (as or like veg.). H., *sprout'ing*, p., a.; *sprout'ed*, pp., a.†; &c. 89.

Spruce†, sprōōse, a. 18. Neat without eleg.; nice, smart, trim; (comet.) finical, foppish. H., *spruce'ly*†, ad.; *spruce'ness*†, s. 91.

Spruce, s. The fir-tree (of many spe.); appr., the Norway spruce ('pinus abies').—*Spruce'-beer*, is b. flav. with s.; *spruce'-leather*†, Russia leather.

Sprue, sprōō, s. 18. Dross, scoria; matter formed in the mouth dur. thrush; slough. (Soo.) See *Sprew*.

Sprung, prt., pp. See *Spring*.

Sprunt†, sprŭnt, a. Active, vigorous; youthful, growing; spruce. H., *sprunt'ly*†, ad. 91.

Sprunt, s. Anything young, but vigorous†; someth. short and stiff†; a leap, a spring†; a steep ascent in a road† (prov.).

Sprunt†, vi. To spring up; to germinate; to grow strong.

Spryt‖, spri, a. Lively, active, nimble; vigorous. (prov.) H., *spri'ly**‖, ad. 91.

Spud, spŭd, s. An implement for weeding (agr.); a short knife† (prov.); a person or thing* short or dumpy‖ (in contempt).

Spuller, spŭl'-ĕr, s. One empl. to inspect yarn for the loom. (prov.; tech.)

Spume, spūme, s. 18. Froth; foam; scum. H., *spūm'y**, -e (spumous), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

*Spume**, vi. To froth; to foam; to throw up scum. H., *spūm'ing**, p.; &c. 89.

Spumescence, spū-mĕs'-ĕnse, s. 15, 28. A spumous state; frothiness. [foam.

Spumif'erous, -mĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. or bearing

Spumous, spūme'-ŭs, a. 18. Cons. of froth or spume; foamy; frothy.

Spun, prt., pp. See *Spin*.—*Spun'-hăy*, is h. twisted into ropes for more conven. carriage (mil.); *spun'-yarn*, rope-yarn twisted into a cord or line (naut.).

Spunge†, s. See *Sponge*.

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Spunk, spŭngk, s. 45. A spe. of fungus ('boletus igniarius'); amadou; touchwood; a match (Sco.); fig., inflammability of temper, animation, mettle, spirit‡. H., *spunk'y*‡, -e (full of s.; spirited), a. 90.

Spur, spûr, s. An instr. armed with a rowel or small revolv. goad, worn on the heels by horsemen; h. pop. and fig., any thing res. or acting like a spur; incitem., stimulus; any thing that galls, teases, or excites; any thing that projects or supp.; the prin. root of a tree; the hard, pointed projec. on a cock's leg; a snag†; a mountain shooting from a range of m. (Amer.); the hinder part of the nectary in cert. flowers (bot.); a cert. spur-shaped fungus found on rye, &c.; the spurre* (prov.); a wall that crosses a rampart and rests upon the town-wall† (fort.); &c. H., *spurred* (wearing or hav. s.), a. H. also—*spur'-clad* (wearing s.), *spur'galled* (v. i.), a.; *spur'gall*, -gâwl (a place g. or excoriated by the s.), *spur'-royal*† (an anc. Eng. gold coin), *spur'-way* or *spur'way* (a horse-way), *spur'-wheel* (a w. with the cogs pointing tow. its centre), s.; (to) *spur'gall*, vt.; &c. 89, 90-3.

Spur, vt. To prick or urge forw. with the spur; fig., to incite; to urge or encourage to action or more vigorous a. or pursuit; to impel; to drive; to put spurs on:—vi. To press forw.; to travel with great expedition*. H., *spurr'ing*, p.; *spurred*, pp., a.; *spurr'er**, s.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Spurge, spûrj, s. 32. The name of sev. acrid plants; appr., the *spurge'-ŏîve*. H., *spurge'-flax*, *s.-laurel*, *spurge'wort*, &c., a. 90-3.

Spurg'ing†§, -ing, a., s. Purging.

Spurious, spûr'-e-ŭs, spû'-re-ŭs—Wa., s. 18, 45. Not genuine; false, counterfeit; supposititious; not legitimate; adulterine; bastard. H., *spûr'iously*, 43, ad.; *spûr'iousness*, s. 91.

Spurling, spûrl'-ing, s. A cert. small sea-fish. —*Spurl'ing-line* = the l. bet. the 'wheel' and the 'tell-tale' (naut.).

Spurn, spûrn, s. 34. A kick; (more us.) disdainful rejec.; insolent and contemp. treatment. (v. v.)—*Spurn'-water* = a channel at the end of a deck to keep back the sea(naut.).

Spurn, vt. To kick, to repel with or as with the foot; (more us.) to reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept; to treat with contempt:—vi. To manifest disdain (as in rejec. or resistance); to make contemp. opposition; to kick up the heels*. H., *spurn'ing*, p.; *spurned*, pp.; *spurn'er*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Spurn'ey, -e, s. A plant. [(prov.)

Spurre, spûr, s. The sea-swallow or com. tern.

Spurrier, spûr'-re-ûr, s. 26. A spur-maker.

Spur'ry, -re, s. A cert. plant.

Spurt, spûrt, s. (more us., but less cor., sp. *spirt*.) A sud. or viol. ejection of a liquid; a jet; h., a sud. or short occasion or exigency, a sud. effort, a fit§.

Spurt, vt. To drive or throw out (as a liq.) in a jet or small stream:—vi. To gush or issue out sud. in a jet or s. s.; to spring or stream out sud. and forcibly, or at intervals. H., *spurt'ing*, p.; *spurt'ed*, pp. (v. s.) 89.

Spurtle†§, spûrt'l, vt., vi. To spurt in a scattering manner. H., &c. 89. [ting.

Sputation†, spû-tā'-shŭn, s. 18. The act of spit-

Spu'tative†, -tă-tĭv, a. 45. Spitting much; prone to spit. [matter sputtered out.

Sputter†, spŭt'-ĕr, s. A sputtering; moist

Sputt'er†, vt. To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with hasty indistinctness:—vi. To spit in small or scattered drops (as in rapid speaking); to throw out moisture in small detached parts; to speak hastily and indistinctly; to spintter. H., *sputt'ering*†, p., a., s.; *sputt'ered*†, pp.; *sputt'erer*†, s. 89.

Sputum, spû'-tŭm, s. 18. Saliva; matter expectorated from the lungs (med.). [L.]

Spy, spĭ, s. 43. One who clandestinely watches and reports the conduct, cond., motions, or expr. of others (par. in an enemy's camp or country); one who eland. conveys intellig. of private or party transactions; a scout; an emissary; a secret agent. H., *spy'-bŏat* (a b. sent to make discov. or to collect intellig.), *spy'-glass*†§ (a small telescope; a race or opera-glass), &c., s. 90.

Spy, vt. To see; to gain sight of; to discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealm.; to espy; to discov. by close search or exam.; to explore; to inspect and exam. secretly; to find out by artifice:—vi. To play the spy; to search narrowly; to scrutinise. H., *spy'ing*, p., a.†; *spied*, spīde, pp. (v. s.) 89. [a spy.

Spy'ism*, -izm, s. 35. The act, prac., or bus. of

Squab*†, skwŏb, a. 33. Thick and stout; plump; awkw. bulky; also unfledged:—ad. With a heavy fall or blow†; plump†. H., *squabb'y*†§ or *squabb'ish*†§ (thick, fat, heavy), a. 90-1.

Squab, s. A young pigeon†; a small dumpy sofa*†; a thick stuffed cushion*†. (prov.) H., *squab'-pie*† (a p. made of many ingred.; prop., a p. of young pigeons), &c., s. 90.

Squab†§, vi. To fall plump; to strike at one dash. H., &c. 48, 89.

Squabble†, skwŏb'l, s. 33, 45. A low, petty quarrel; a scuffle; a brawl. (v. v.)

Squabb'le†, vi. To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to stand awry or irreg. (as letters—typ.). H., *squabb'ling*†, p., a., s.; *squabb'led*†, pp., a.; *squabb'ler*†, s. 89.

Squad, skwŏd, s. 33. A small party of men assembled for drill or inspec. (mil.); any small party§ (par. in contempt).

Squadron, skwŏd'-rŭn, skwâw'-drŭn—Wa., s. 33; 17, 8. Prim., a square, or someth. sq.†; h., a body of troops drawn up in a sq.*; appr., a body of cavalry (the prin. div. of a regim.), us. cons. of 100 to 200 men (mil.); a part of a fleet, or a detachm. of ships empl. on some par. expedition (R. N.). H., *squad'roned*, -rŭnd (formed into s.), a. 90.

Squalid, skwŏl'-ĭd, skwâw'-lĭd (v. su.), a. Foul; filthy; h. also, starveling and dirty; resul. from or atten. want or helplessness. H., *squal'idly* (skŏl'-), 43, ad.; *squal'idness*, *squalidity**, skwâw-lĭd'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Squall, skwâwl, s. 33, 8. A loud cry, a scream† (v. v.); (from anoth. r.) a sud. and viol. gust of wind, or a short tempor. incr. in the force of the wind (when with dark, heavy clouds = *black'-squall*; when unexpec. or without them = *white'-squall*—naut.). H., *squall'y* (gusty; broken in surf., interrup. by unproduc. spots—agr., prcv.), a.; &c. 90-1.

Squall‡, vi. To cry out; to scream or cry viol.

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(as a child, or a woman frightened). H., *squall'ing*†, p.,'a.; *squalled*‡, pp.; *squall'er*† (appr., a crying child, in contempt), s.; *squall'ing*† (act; also noise made), s. 89.

Squall'y, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *squall'iness*, s. 91.

Squaloid, skwŏ'-loyd, a. 6, 22. Res. a *squal'lus* or shark; shark-like.

Squa'lor, -lôr, s. Foulness; filthiness; negligence or slovenliness of person (as from distress or misery). [L.]

Squama, skwā'-mă, s. (pl., *squa'mæ*, -mē.) 33, 6. A scale; the bractea of a deciduous spike, or (occ.) any scaly, bracted leaf (bot.) [L.] H., *squa'miform*, *squamigerous*, -mij'-ĕr-ŭs (bearing s.), a. 90.

Squame†, skwāme, s. A scale. (v. su.) [fins.

Squamipen, skăm'-e-pĕn, s. A fish with scaly

Squamose, skwā-mōse', a. = *squa'mous*, -mŭs. 33, 45. Scaly; cov. with small scales (zool.).

Squander†, skwŏn'-dĕr, s. 33. The act of squandering.

Squan'der, vt. To spend lavishly, profusely, or wastefully; to throw away in idle prodigality; to scatter, to disperse†. H., *squan'dĕring*, p., a.†; *squan'dered*, pp., a.; *squan'dĕrer*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. (*englg*†, ad. 91.

Squan'dering†, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *squan'dĕr-*

Square, skwāre, s. 33, 6. Hav. 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; forming a right angle; cornered; hav. a straight front, or a frame or outline formed of str. lines (opp. to *curved*); parallel; fig., exac. suitable, fitting, true†; that does eq. justice†; exact, fair, honest†; even, leav. no balance† (as an account); well-set, strong†; hav. both length and breadth (as *sq. mĕasŭre*); being an exact square (as a *sq. number*), or capable of prod. any given one by mult. into itself (as a *sq. root*); being extended by 'yards' suspended horiz., or slung by the middle (as *sq. sails*—naut.); &c. H., *squāre'ly* (in a sq. form; suitably†), ad.; *square'ness*, s.; *squār'ish*†§ (nearly sq.), a. (v. s.) 91.—*Square'-rigged*, a., means carrying sq. sails. (naut.)

Square, s. A square figure; a 4-sided rectilineal fig., of wh. all the angles are right a., and all the sides eq. (geom.); an area of 4 sides with houses on ea. side; the contents of the side of any fig. squared; an instr. or rule, of sev. forms, for determ. right angles; a 'sq. number', or one of wh. the 'sq. root' can be exac. found (arith.); a quartile (astr.); a sq. body of troops (mil.); fig., level, equality†; conformity, accord†; rule, regularity, exact propor.†; justness of workmanship and conduct†; capacity to measure*; a quaternary†; &c.:—pl. The square spaces on a draught-board or chess-board. (v. su. et i.)

Square, vt. To form as a square; to reduce to a square; to form to right angles; fig., to red. to any given meas. or standard†; to adjust, to regulate†; to accommodate†; to make even, to balance† (as an account); to multiply into itself (arith.); to respect in quartile (astr.); to quadrate, to determ. the exact contents of in sq. measure (as the area of a curve or circle—geom.); to place at right angles with the mast or keel (as 'yards'—naut.); &c.:—vi. To suit, to fit†; to accord or agree†; to take an attitude of offence and defence (as a boxer); to quarrel†. H., *squār'ing*, p.; *squared*, skwārd, pp.; *squār'er** (appr., a hot-headed, contentious fellow—Shak.; v. su.), s. 89.

Squarrose, skwăr-rōse', a. = *squar'rous*, -rŭs. 33, 45. Scurfy, or full of loose scales; also rough, jagged. (nat. hist.)

Squash, skwŏsh, s. A cert. soft sort of gourd, or its fruit† (veg. marrow); any thing soft and easily crushed†§; any thing unripe and soft†§; a sud. fall or shock of soft bodies§. H., *squash'y*§, -e, a. 90.

Squash§, vt. To crush (as a soft body); to beat or press to pulp, or to a flat pulpous mass. H., *squash'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Squat†§, skwŏt, a. Sitting on the hams or heels, or close to the ground; cowering; short and thick (like an animal squatting).

Squat, s. The posture of one who squats†§; a sud. or crushing fall†; a small sep. vein of ore (mi.; prov.); also a min. cons. of tin-ore and spar (do.).

Squat†§, vt. To bruise or flatten†§ (as by a fall):—vi. To sit upon the hams or heels (as a human b.); to sit close to the ground, to cower (as an animal); to stoop or lie close for concealm. (as a hare or partridge); to settle on new land without pretence of title (U. S.). H., *squatt'ing*†§, p., a., s.; *squatt'ed*§, pp.; *squatt'er*† (appr., one who settles on &c.—U. S.), s. 89.

Squaw, skwâw, s. 33, 6. A woman; appr., a wife. (No. Amer. Indians.) ((v. v.)

Squeak, skwēke, s. 33. A shrill quick cry.

Squeak, vi. To utter a sud., sharp, shrill cry (us. dolorous and of short dur.); to make a sud. sharp noise (as a pipe, a wheel, a door, &c.); to break silence or secrecy through fear or pain† (com. with *out*). H., *squēak'ing*, p., a.†; *squēaked*, pp.; *squēak'er*†, s. 89.

Squeal†, skwēle, vi. To squall, to squeak freq. or continuously (used only of animals, par. pigs). H., *squeal'ing*†, p., a.; &c. 89.

Squeamish, skwēme'-lsh, a. 33. Hav. a stomach easily turned; fig., apt to be offended at trifling improprieties; easily disgusted; fastidious; overnice; scrupulous. H., *squēam'ishly*, 42, ad.; *squeam'ishness*, s. 91.

Squeasy†§, skwēze'-e, a. Queasy. H., &c. 91.

Squeeze, skwēze, s. 33. Pressure; compression bet. bodies; a close hug or embrace.

Squeeze, vt. To press or crush bet. two bodies; to press closely; fig., to oppress by extortion, to harass; to embrace closely; to hug; to force bet. close bodies; to compel or cause to pass:—vi. To press; to urge one's way bet. close bodies; to crowd. H., *squeez'ing*, p.; *squeezed*, pp., a.; *squeez'ing* (act of; also that wh. is obt. by pressure†; &c.), s. 89.

Squelch†§, skwĕlch, s. A flat, heavy fall:—vt. To crush.

Squib, skwĭb, s. 33. A fire-work, cons. of a small charged tube of paper, that fixes, and then bursts; h., a petty lampoon†; a petty fellow†.

Squib†, vt. To lampoon:—vi. To burn, throw, or write squibs; to utter or publish sarcasms or personal reflections. H., *squibb'ing*†, p., s.; &c. 89.

Squiggle§, skwĭg'gl, vi. 45. To wash the mouth with a contained liq., with the lips closed. (prov.)

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Squill, skwil, s. 33. A cert. plant of wh. the bulbous root is used in med.; also a cert. crustacean, and an insect.

Squinancy†, skwin'-ăn-se, s. Quinsy.

Squint, skwint, a. 33. Looking obliquely; squinting; l. suspiciously*. H., *squint'-eyed*‡§ (hav. s. eyes; fig., oblique; indirect; malig.), a.; (a) *squint'-eye*‡§, s.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Squint, s. An oblique look; the act or habit of squinting.

Squint, vt. To cause to squint; to look at with a s.:—vi. To look or see obliquely; to have the axes of the eyes diff. directed; to slope, to run obliquely*. H., *squint'ing*, p., a.‡; *squint'ed*, pp.; *squint'er*‡, s.; *squint'ing* (act or habit of), s. 89.

Squintifago†, -te-fā'-go, s., s. Squinting. (Ind.)

Squint'ingly‡, -ling, a. (v. v.) H., *squint'ingly*‡, *Squinny*†, skwin'-e, vi. To squint. (Ind.) [ad. 91.

Squir†§, skwŭr, vt. = *squirr*†. To throw with a jerk.

Squire†§, s. An esquire (q. v.):—vt. To esquire. H., *squire'ly**‡ (becom. a s.), a.; *squire'-archy**‡, -ăr-ke (esquires collec.), *squire'hood*‡§ or *squire'ship*†§ (rank; state; office), s.; &c. 89, 90.

*Squirm**, skwĕrm, vt., vi. 15. To move like a worm or eel, with writhing or contortions; to climb by embr. and clinging to. H., *squirm'ing**, p.; &c. 89.

Squirrel, skwĕr'-rĕl, (more cor.) skir'-rĕl—Wa., s. 33, 15, 26. A small, nimble rodent, with a long furry tail.

Squirt, skwĕrt, s. 33, 15. A small syringe or other like instr.; a small, quick stream of short duration.

Squirt, vt. To eject in a sud., quick stream, from a nar. orifice:—vi. To let fly‡; to throw out words*‡. H., *squirt'ing*, p., s.; *squirt'ed*, pp.; *squirt'er**§, s. 89.

Stab, stăb, s. A thrust or wound given with a pointed weapon; fig., an injury given secretly or in the dark; a sly blow or mischief. (v. v.)

Stab, vt. To pierce, wound, or kill with a pointed weapon; fig., to injure secretly, or by malicious falsehood or slander:—vi. To give a stab; to give a mortal wound; to offer a stab (fol. by *at*). H., *stabb'ing*, p., a.; *stabbed*, pp.; *stabb'er* (appr., a kind of pointed awl or bodkin, a 'pricker'—sailm., shoem., &c.), s.; *stabb'ing* (act of), s. 89.

Stabiliment, stă-bil'-e-mĕnt, s. The act of making firm; firm support. [make stable.

Stabil'itate†, -e-tāte, vt. To establish; to *Stabil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. Stableness.

Stable, stā'bl, a. 45. Able to stand; firmly estab.; fixed; durable; strong; firm in purp., resolution, or affec.; steady, constant; immutable; unchangeable. H., *sta'bly*, -ble, ad.; *sta'bleness*, *stabil'ity*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Sta'ble, s. A stand, house, or apartm. for beasts (par. horses). H., *sta'ble-boy*, *s.-man*, *s.-stand*† (the offence of being found in a position shew. intent to kill the king's deer —for. l.), &c., s. 90.

Sta'ble, vt. To put or keep in a stable; (from anoth. r.) to fix or est.†:—vi. To dwell or lodge in a stable. H., *sta'bling*, p.; *sta'bled*, -bld, pp., a.; *sta'bling* (act &c.; appr., stable-room, stables collec.), s. 89.

Stablish†, stăb'-lish, vt. To establish. (scrip.)

Stabulation†, -ū-lā'-shŭn, s. 18. The act of housing beasts.

Staccato, stăk-kā'-to, ad. 99. With the notes played distinctly and sep. (opp. to *legato*.—mus.) [It.]

Stack, stăk, s. A large conical or rectang. pile of corn (us. in the sheaf) resting on a raised platform, and thatched; a large rectang. pile of wood, &c., rest. on the ground; a rick*. (agr.) H., *stack'-yard*, &c. s. 90. —A *stack of arms* = a no. of muskets set up tog., with the bayonets crossing, so as to form a conical pile. (mil.)

Stack, vt. To pile or form into a s. or stacks. H., *stack'ing*, p.; *stacked*, pp.

Stacte, stăk'-te, s. Liq. myrrh.

Staddle, stad'l, s. 45. = *stad'le*. A support; a crutch, a staff; the supp. or platform of a stack (agr.); a small tree (par. a forest t., or one left when others are cut down—do.). [prov.]—*Stadd'le-roof* = the r. or cov. of a stack (do.).

Stadd'le, vt. = *stad'le*. To leave 'staddles' in, when a wood is cut. H., *stadd'ling*, p.; *stadd'led*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

*Stade**, stād, s. A stadium.

Stadium, stā'-de-ŭm, stād'-e-ŭm—S., s. 45, 99. A meas. of 125 anc. paces (= 1 furlong, nearly); an oblong area or course for footraces, &c., us. a s. long. (anc. Gr. and Ro.)

Staddle, stād'l, vt. See *Staddle*.

Stadtholder, stăt'-hōld-ĕr—Wa., We., stād'— J. & M., K., S., s. 99. Lit., city-holder; the title of the president or commander-in-chief of the old United Provinces of Holland; also the governor or lieut.-gov. of a province. (D.) H., *stadt'holderate* or *stadt'holdership* (his office, &c.), s. 90.

Staff, stăf, stăf—We., s. 9, 7. (pl., *staves*, stāvz, 6.) A stick car. in the hand for supp. or defence; h., a supp., a prop, any thing wh. upholds (lit. or fig.); a stick or club used as a weapon; any long piece of wood; the long handle of an instr.; a pole, a stick; the 5 lines and spaces on wh. music is wr. (= *stave*); an ensign or badge of auth. or office; the step of a ladder‡; a flag-staff; the rope-like orn. with wh. the lower parts of the flutings of columns are somet. filled (arch.); (from anoth. r.) a stanza. H., *staff'ish*† (stiff; hard); a. (v. i.) 90.—*Staff'-angle* = a sq. rod of wood standing at the corner of a plastered wall, and flush with its sides, to strengthen the angles (arch.):—*staff'-tree* = an evergreen spe. of 'celastrus' (U. S.).

Staff, s. (pl., *staffs*.) An establishm. of officers acting tog. in any departm. attached to an army, or (par.) to the comman. of an a., to assist him in car. his plans into exec. (mil.); a like est. of persons a. or working tog. in any departm. or undert. (as of clerks, surveyors, &c.). [staff.

Staff'ier†, -ēr, s. An attendant bearing a

Stag, stăg, s. The male red deer (f., *hind*); tech., a r. d. in his 5th year (ven.); a colt or filly (prov.); a romping girl‡ (do.); the taurine male gelded bef. maturity* (agr.); an outsider on 'change, an unlicensed or unrecog. stock-broker or share-dealer‡ (tech.) H., *stag'-beetle*, *stag'-evil*, -vl (palsy of the jaw—far.), *stag'-worm*, -wŭrm (a w. that troubles deer), &c., s. 90.

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Stage, stāje, s. 32. Prim., one degree of elevation; a step, a floor, a story; appr., a floor or platform raised to view, on wh. any thing is exh., acted, or done (par. of a thea.); h. fig., the theatre; thea. representations; any place of action, exh., or performance (lit. or fig.); a place of rest on a journey, or the dist. bet. two such places; a single step; a degree of any gradual advance or progression; a stage-coach or stage-waggon† (ellip.). H., *stage'ly**, -le (pert. to or becom. the a.), a.; *stāge'-cōach* (a c. that runs reg., by stages, bet. cert. places), *stage'-plāy* (thea. entertainm., or someth. rea. lt), *stage'-plāyer*, *stage'-waggon*, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Stage, vt. To exh. or act pub.† :—vi. To travel by a s. or stages*†. H., *stā"ging*†*, p.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

*Stager**†, stāje'-ėr, s. A player†; one who has long acted on the stage of life; an old resident; an old practitioner (somet. in an ill sense); an adept in cunning.

Sta"gery†, -ėr-e, s. Thea. exhibition.

Staggard, stăg'-ārd, s. 30, 25. A stag four years old. (ven.)

Stagger, stăg'-ėr, vt. To cause to reel or stagger; fig., to cause to doubt and waver; to cause to hesitate; to shock; to alarm:—vi. To reel; to totter; to vacillate or be unsteady in standing or walking; to fall (lit. or fig.); to begin to give way; to hesitate; to fall into doubt or a state of indecision. H., *stagg'ėring*, p., a.; *stagg'ered*, -ėrd, pp.; *stagg'ėring* (act; cause*), s. 89.

Stagg'ering, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *stagg'ėringly*, ad. 91. [ness, wild irregularity of conduct†.

Stagg'ers, -ėrz, s. pl. Apoplexy (far.); mad-

Sta'ging, -ing, s. 32. A tempor. stage or platform of posts and boards (arch.); scaffolding.

Stagirite, stăj'-ėr-īte—K., We., -e-rīte—S., Wa., s. 32. A native of *Stagi'ra*; appr., Aristotle.

Stagnant, stăg'-nānt, a. 30. Not flowing, hav. no current or stream; motionless; still; unagitated; dull, inactive. H., *stag'nantly*, 43, ad.; *stag'nancy*, -se, s. 91.

Stag'nate, -nāte, vt. To render stagnant*:—vi. To cease to flow; to be or to become motionless, unagitated, or inactive (lit. or fig.); to cease to be brisk; to grow dull; to stand, stop, rest. H., *stag'nāting*, p.; *stag'nated*, pp.; *stagnation*, -nā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Staid, stād, prt., pp. Stayed:—a. Sober; steady; sedate; not vol., flighty, or fanciful. H., *staid'ly*, ad.; *staid'ness*, s. 91. See *Stay*.

Stain, stān, s. A discoloration (either nat. or from for. matter, par. a liq.); a spot; that wh. stains; dye; any liquid strongly coloured, empl. to dye or stain (par. wood); fig., taint of guilt; cause of reproach; blot; shame. H., *stain'less*, a. (v. v.) 90.

Stain, vt. To discolour (appr., by the appl. of some colorific liq.); to tinge of a diff. colour; to dye; h. also, to make foul (lit. or fig.); to blot; to sully; fig., to mark with guilt or infamy; to bring reproach on; to tarnish; to disgrace:—vi. To receive or take a stain†. H., *stāin'ing*, p.; *stained*, stānd, pp., a.; *stain'er*, s.; &c. 89.—*Stained'-glass*, is g. coloured by fusion with colorific subs., par. met. oxides.

Stair, stāre, s. Orig., stairs†; a flight of stairs†; at pres., one only of the steps of a 'flight' of stairs:—pl. The perman. steps for ascen. from the lower to the upper p. or parts of a buil. (arch.). H., *stair'edūe* or *stair'-case* (the stairs, landings, &c., of a buil., with their neces. enclos. walls or balustrades—arch.), *stair'-rod* (one of the met. r. for hold. a s.-carpet in its place), s.; &c. 90-3.

Staith, stāth, s. The extrem. of a line of rails laid on a stage or platform, for discharg. coals, &c., into vessels or lighters (collieries); a repository or mart for coals (prov.).

Stake, stāke, s. A post or strong stick pointed at one end, fixed or inten. to be f. in the ground; a piece of long rough wood; one of the upright pieces of a palisade or fence; the post to wh. a beast is tied to be baited, or a heretic to be burned; h. fig., martyrdom; also any thing pledged or wagered (par. money, us. in the pl.); the state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered; a small anvil for cold work (tech.). H., *stake'-hēad* (rope-m.), *stake'hōlder*,†&c., s. 90.

Stake, vt. To fasten, supp., defend, or pierce with a s. or stakes; to mark the limits of by stakes; to pledge or wager; to hazard, or put to hazard; to point or sharpen for stakes*. H., *stāk'ing*, p.; *staked*, pp. (v. a.) 89.

Stalactite, stă-lăk'-tīte, s. (pl., *stalac'tītes*; *stalacti'tes**, -tēz; *stalacti'tæ*, -tē.) One of the pendent crys. of carbonate of lime, res. icicles, formed on the 'roofs' of caverns, &c., by percolation; any min. res. a stalactite. H., *stalac'tic*, -tīk, *stalac'tical*, -ăl, or *stalactitic*, -tīt'-ĭk (pert. to or res. a s.), *stalac'tiform*, -te-form, or *stalactiti'form*, -e-form, 26 (res. or shaped like), a.; &c. 90-1.

Stalagmite, -lăg'-mīte, s. Stalactical formations upon floors of caverns, prod. by drops of calcareous water. H., *stalagmitic*, -mīt'-ĭk, a.; &c. (v. su.) 90-1.

Stalder, stāwl'-dėr, s. 8. A oak-stand.

Stale, stāle, a. Prim., set or placed†; stagnant*; fig. and appr., hav. lost its freshness; altered by time; vapid or tasteless from age; worn out by age or by use; decayed; turned; tainted; no longer novel or pleas.; trite, common; old, long kept (as beer); stalled or fixed (chess). H., *stale'ly*† (of old; of a long time), ad.; *stale'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Stale, s. Someth. set or offered as a lure†; a decoy†; a prostitute†; old beer*; (from other r.) a long handle (prov.); the urine of horses and cattle; a fixed state (chess; v. i.).

Stale, vt. To make old, vapid, or useless†; to wear out†:—vi. To urinate (as beasts). H., *stāl'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Stale'mate, -māte, s. A fixed state; the position of the king from wh. he cannot move but into check (chess).

Stalk, stăwk, stăwlk—K., s. 8. The stem or main axis of a plant (par. of herbs and endogens); the 'peduncle' or stem on wh. a flower or fruit grows; the stem of a quill; the s.-like orn., somet. fluted, in the Corinthian capital from wh. the volutes and helices spring (arch.); any thing res. a stalk†; (from anoth. r.) a high, proud, stately step or walk (v. v.). H., *stalk'ed*, -ăkt (stăwkt†—K., S., We.; hav. a s.), *stalk'y* (hard as a s.; res. a s.; full of stalks), *stalk'less*, a. &c. (v. v.) 90-1.

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Stalk, vi. To walk with high and proud steps (us. impl. affec. of dignity; but somet., contempt or abhor.); to walk beh. a 'stalking-horse', or beh. a cover; to approach slowly and secretly†. H., *stalk'ing*, p., a.; *stalked*, stâwkt, pp.; *stalk'er* (also a fishing-net), s. 89.—*Stalk'ing-horse* = a h., real or factitious, beh. wh. the fowler hides whilst pursuing game (par. deer—sport.); h. fig., any mask or pretence†.

Stall, stâwl, s. 8. A stand or place where an ox or horse is kept and fed; a stable; (more us.) the div. of a stable (or of any other apartm.) allotted to a single horse or ox, or the crib or manger in it; (other senses are—) a bench, table, or frame of shelves in the open air, or in some extensive covered area, on wh. any thing is exposed for sale; a small house or shed used by an artisan; the raised seat of a dignitary of a cathed. or colleg. church, in its choir or chancel (eccl. arch.); a protec. case for a thumb or finger† (= *t.-stall*†, or *f.-s.*†); &c.

Stall, vt. To place or keep in a stall; to install*; to set or fix* (as by plung. into mire—prov.):—vi. To dwell†; to kennel; to be set (as in mire—prov.); to be tired of eating (do.). H., *stall'ing* (stâwl'-), p.; *stalled*, stâwld, pp.; *stallation*†, -lâ'-shŭn (stâwl-â'—K., S.; installation), s. 89.

Stall'-feed, -fēde, vt. To feed or fatten in a stable, par. on dry fodder. (agr.) H., *stall'-feeding*, p., a.; *stall'-fed*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Stall'age, -âj'e, s. 45. Liberty of erec. movable stalls in a fair or market, also the toll or tolls paid or demanded; a laystall†; dung, compost†. [horse.

Stallion, stăl'-yŭn, s. 45. An entire male

Stalwort, stâwl'-wŭrt, a. = *stal'worth**, -wŭrth; *stal'wŏrn*†; *stall'wŏrn*†. S, 25. Large of frame; strong; brave, bold, redoubted.

Stamens, stā'-mĕnz, s. pl. (sing., *sta'men*.) 35. The male apparatus of a flower, situate imm. within the petals, and cons. each of a 'filament', the 'anther', and the 'pollen' (bot.):—sing. Texture, foundation*; the warp of linen, &c.* (v. i.) H., *sta'mined* (furn. with a.), a.; &c. 90. See *Pistil*. [woollen cloth.

Stamin†, stă'-mĭn, stăm'-ĭn—S., s. A slight

Stamina, stăm'-ĭn-dă, s. pl. (sing., *sta'men**.) 99. The first principles of any thing, or that wh. constit. its prin. strength and support; restrie., the solids of the human body. (L.)

Stam'inal, -ăl, a. Pert. to stamens or to stamina, or cons. in them.

Stam'inate, -āte, a. Hav. stamens. [&c. 48, 89.

*Stam'inate**, vt. To endue with stamina. H.,

Stamineous, stă-mĭn'-ē-ŭs, -yŭs—K., a. Cons. of or poss. stamens; apetalous (as cert. flowers—bot.); pert. to the stamen, or attached to it (do.); cons. of threads†.

Staminiferous, stăm-ĭn-if'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Hav. stamens; appr., hav. s. without pistils. (bot.)

Stammel†, stăm'-ĕl, s. Of a reddish colour:—s. A kind of red colour; also a var. of woollen cloth.

Stammer†, stăm'-ĕr, s. Hesitation in speech; the act or habit of stammering.

Stamm'er, vt. To utter or pron. with hesitation or imperfectly:—vi. To speak with hesitation or difficulty, or with irreg. involuntary intermissions; to have a spasmodic impediment in speech; to stutter. H., *stamm'ĕring* (v. i.), p., a.; *stamm'ĕred*, pp.; *stamm'ĕrer*, s.; *stamm'ĕring* (act or habit of; spasmod. imped. in speech), s. 89.

Stamm'ering, -ing, a. That stammers; apt to stammer. H., *stamm'ĕringly*, ad. 91.

Stamp, stămp, s. Any instr. for making impressions on other bodies, also an impr. so made; a mark imprinted; a thing marked or stamped; a picture cut in wood, metal, &c., or made by impres.; a disting. mark; an offic. mark, or a small piece of paper bear. an o. m., set or stuck upon things liable to duty or toll (as goods, paper and parchm. docum., newspapers, letters, &c.), to shew that such d. is paid; an instr. for cutting out materials into any req. form by a blow or downw. pressure; fig., a charac. of reputation (good or bad); authority, currency; make, cast, form; kind; a spe. of heavy pestle, raised by water or steam-power, for crushing and pulverising ores (met.). H., *stamp'-act* (a statute impos. or regul. s.-duties), *stamp'-dŭty* (a d. or tax imposed on paper or parchm. used for cert. purp., as agreem., receipts, newspapers, &c.), *stamp'-ŏffice*, -ĭs, &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Stamp, vt. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot, thrust downw.; to impress with some mark or figure; to imprint; to fix deeply (lit. or fig.); to fix or make by impression; to coin, to mint; to form, cut out, crush, &c., with, or as with a stamp:—vi. To strike the foot forcibly downward. H., *stamp'ing*, p., a.; *stamped*, stămpt, pp., a.; *stamp'er* (he or that wh.), s.; &c. (v. su.) 89.

Stampede, stăm-pēd', s. A sud. fright seiz. on cattle or horses in droves or encampm. on the prairies, caus. them to run wildly away, until they often sink down or die. (wes. U. S.)

Stanch, stânch—S., We., stânsh—Wa., stănch—J. & M., K., a. 7, 9. Staunch (q. v.). H., *stanch'ly*, ad.; *stanch'ness*, s. 91.

Stanch, vt. To set or fix†; to stop the flowing of (app. only to the blood):—vi. To cease to flow (as blood). H., *stanch'ing*, p.; *stanched*, pp.; *stanch'er* (he or that), s. 89. H., also—*stanch'less* (that cannot be s.), a.

Stanchion, stăn'-shŭn, -chŭn—S., s. 29. A prop; an upright support. (naut.)

Stand, stând, s. A point bey. wh. one does not or cannot proceed; a station; a place or post where one stands, or wh. is conven. to remain in for any purp.; an erection for spectators (par. at races); the place of a witness in court; the act of opposing; rank, post, standing†; highest mark, stationary point; the ultimate point, or that where progression ceases and retrogr. commences; a stop, a halt; a difficulty (as caus. a s. or stop); someth. on wh. a thing rests or is laid, or on or in wh. it is placed for supp.; a small table; a frame for glasses or other vessels; a young tree reserved when others are cut down (arbor.); a cert. weight of pitch, &c. (2½ to 3 cwt.—comm.); obstruction; rest, quiescence; a state of cessation from action, motion, or bus.; a state of perplexity, embarrassm., or hesitation; &c.

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(v. v.)—*A stand of arms* = a musket with its us. appendages. (mil.)

Stand, vt. To endure; to sustain, to bear; to resist without yielding or receding; to await; to suffer; to abide by; to maintain (as one's ground):—vi. To be on the feet (as opp. to *sit*, *lie*, or *kneel*); to be erect, supp. by the roots (as plants); to be or to remain erect (lit. or fig., in a var. of appl. —); to be on its f. or foundations (as a buil. or city); to be placed or situate, to have a cert. position or location; to remain upright (in a mor. sense), not to fall; to become erect; to stop; to halt; to cease going forw.; to be stationary, or at a s. point (v. s.); to be in a state of fixedness; to remain, continue, endure; to be fixed, steady, or unvacillating; to be in or to maintain a posture of resistance or defence; to be placed with regard to order or rank; to be in any par. state or position, or in any par. resp. or relation; to be (emphat. expressed; i. e. —); to be fixed or set; to continue unchanged or valid; to be to one with resp. to expense or cost†; to consist, to have its being and essence; to depend, to rest, to be supp.; to hav. exis. or dependence as to someth. else; to have place; to be, with regard to state of mind; to succeed, to maintain one's ground; to sail or bear, to hold a course at sea (naut.); to hang, to be fixed or placed (as a sail—do.); to have a cert. direction; to offer one's self as a candidate†; to be representative (fol. by *for*); to place one's self; to be placed; to stagnate or be stagnant; to be without flow, action, or motion; to be satisfied or convinced; to make delay; to insist, to dwell with many words; to persist, to persevere; to adhere, to abide; to be perman., to endure; not to vanish or fade; to be consistent; &c. H., *stand'ing*, p., a.; *stood*, stŏŏd, prt., pp.; *stand'er* (us. comp.; a standel†), s.; *stand'ing* (act; state), s. (v. ss. et i.) 89.—To *stand against* = to oppose; to resist:—to *stand by* = to be near or present; to be aside or placed aside; to support or defend, not to desert; to rest on for supp.; to be ready (naut.):—to *stand fast* = to be fixed; to be unshaken or immovable (phys. or mor.):—to *stand for* = to offer one's self as a candidate for†; to side with†; to be in the place of; to direct the course tow. (naut.):—to *stand off* = to keep at a dist.; to forbear compliance or intimacy; to appear prom., to have relief:—to *stand off* or *off from* = to direct the course from (naut.):—to *stand on* = to continue on the same tack or course (naut.):—to *stand out* = to project, to be prom.; to persist in opp. or resistance; to hold a post or point; not to yield, comply, or recede; to direct the course from land or a harbour (naut.):—to *stand to*† = to ply; to persevere; to persist; to remain fixed to a purp., opin., or assertion:—to *stand under* = to undergo; to sustain:—to *stand up* = to erect one's self; to rise from sitting; to be on the feet; to arise in order to obt. notice; to make a party (as at dancing):—to *stand up against* = to oppose; to resist:—to *stand up for*† = to defend, justify, supp.:—to *stand upon* = to concern, to interest; to value, to pride; to insist:—to *stand with* = to be consistent; to agree.—To *stand one in*†, is to cost; to *stand in hand*†, to be impor. to one's interest. [Other like comb. and appl. us. given in dictionaries are, for the most part, † and

Stand'-crop, -krŏp, s. A cert. plant. [self-expl.]

Stand'-point, -poynt, s. A standing*; a fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; a position from wh. things are viewed (Germ. use).

Stand'-still†, s. A standing without mov. forw.; fig., absence of any us. motion, bus., or activity; state of rest.

Standard, stănd'-ărd, stăn'-dărd—Wa., s. 25. Being accor. to some standard; legal, usual; of or rel. to a standard.

Stand'ard, s. That wh. is est. by sov. power as a rule or meas. by wh. other things of the same kind are to be adjusted; that wh. is est. as a rule or model, by the auth. of public opin., or by custom; criterion; test; h. also, that wh. has been tested; that wh. is of undoubted auth. or excellence; a settled rate; appr., the upper and erect petal of a papilionaceous flower (bot.); an upright supp., a prop (carp.); the propor. of fine metal and alloy est. by auth. (coin.); a standing tree or stem (as disting. from a wall-tree or an espalier—gard.); an ensign of war, par. the staff and flag or colours of a cav. regim. (mil.); an inverted knee placed on deck, instead of beneath it (nav. arch.); a salting-tub (dom. econ.).—*Stand'ard-bearer* = a cornet or ensign.

Stand'el†, -ĕl, s. An old tree. (prov.)

Stand'er, -ĕr, s. (v. v.) H., *stand'er-by** (a by-stander), *stand'er-up*† (one who takes a side), *stand'er-grass* (a herb), &c., s. 90.

Stand'ing, -Ing, a. Settled; established; permanent, not temporary; lasting, not transitory; stagnant†; fixed, immovable; being or rem. erect; not cut down (as grass or corn); &c. (v. v.)—*Stand'ing-rigging* = shrouds, stays, &c. (naut.).

Stand'ing, s. Continuance; duration, exis.; position, rank; cond. in soc.; poss. or long p. of an office, charac., or place; station; place to stand in; a stall; power to stand; &c. (v. v.) [and ink; an inkstand.

Stand'ish, -Ish, s. A case or stand for pens

Stane†, stān, s. A stone. (prov.)

Stang, stăng, s. 45. A wooden bar or pole†; a pole or perch measure†. (prov.)—To *ride the stang*†, is to be car. on a pole or the shoulders, in derision (Sco.).

Stang†§, vi. To shoot with pain. (prov.)

Stanhope, stăn'-hōpe, s. A light, two-wheeled, open carriage (after Lord S., its contriver).

Stank, stĭngk, s. 45. Weak, worn out†:—s. A water-dam (prov.):—vi. To sigh†. See *Stink*. [works or tin-mines.

Stannary, stăn'-ăr-e, s. 25. Of or rel. to tin-

Stann'ary, s. A tin-mine.

Stann'ate, -āte, s. A salt of 'stannic acid'.

Stann'el, -ĕl, s. The stanyel. (prov.)

Stannic, stăn'-Ik, a. Pert. to or procured from tin.—*Stann'ic acid*, ĭs-Id = peroxide of tin.

Stanniferous, -nĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Cont. or yielding tin. (min.)

Stan'yel, -yĕl, s. = *stann'yel*, 45. The stone-hawk or wind-hover; the kestrel. (prov.)

Stansa, stăn'-zȧ, s. Lit., a station or resting-

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place†; appr., a series of metrical lines or verses (us. 4, or more), regularly conn. and adjus. to each other, and (us.) ending in a full stop or pause (pros.; l. a.—); a minor subdiv. of a poem cont. ev. variation of its measure or rhyme (do.); an apartm. or div. in any reg. building (arch.).

Stanzaic, -zā'-ĭk, a. Cons. in stanzas.

Staphyline, stăf'-e-līne, a. 45. Clustered; hav. the form of a bunch of grapes. (min.)

Staphyloma, -lō'-md, s. 99. Enlargem. of the eyeball, with opacity and protub. of the cornea. (path.)

Staple, stā'pl, s. 46. Chief, prin.; reg. made or produced for market; settled, estab. in comm.*; accor. to the laws of comm.†; marketable*.

Sta'ple, s. Orig., a settled mart or pub. market†; an emporium†; at pres. appr., a ch. commodity or produc. of a country or district (wheth. grown or manuf.); also, the thread or pile of textile fabrics; h. also fig., the material or subs. of any thing (as of a 'liter. work'); par. nature and qual. (as of 'land'); a loop or U-shaped piece of iron, with pointed ends, to be driven into wood.

Stapler, stāpe'-lĕr, s. A dealer. (v. su.)

Star, stăr, s. 7. Pop., any luminous body, exc. the moon, seen in the nocturnal sky; stric., one of those self-shining bodies or suns, wh. are situate bey. the infl. of solar attrac., and wh., from their almost immeas. dist., appear as mere fixed lum. points in the heavens (ast. = pop., *fixed stars*); appr., the polar star†; a configuration of the planets form. sup. to infl. fortune (astr.); an orn. figure of a star worn as a badge of knightly rank; a radiated mark (*) in printing or wr., an asterisk; any thing star-like or star-shaped†; any thing or person of unus. bril. or attrac. qualities (par. an emin. thea. performer); &c. H., *starred* (decorated or studded with a s. or stars; infl. by s.*), *starr'y* (adorned with, cons. of, res., or proc. from s.; stellar), *star'-like*, *star'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. Among the comp. are—*star'-crowned*, *s.-encircled*, *s.-gāzing*†, *s.-lĭke* (guided by—poet.), *star'light* (lighted by the s.), *s.-pāved* (studded with s.—poet.), *s.-proof*† (imperv. to the light or infl. of the s.), *s.-read**, -rĕd (learned in the s.), *s.-roofed**, *s.-spangled* (s. or studded with stars), &c., a.; *star'-anise*, -ăn-ĭs (an evergreen, also its fruit or seeds—Japan, &c.), *s.-apple* (a cert. trop. evergr.), *s.-chamber* (orig., the privy-council; afterw., a cert. crim. court abol. dur. the r. of Chas. I.), *s.-fish* (a s.-shaped echinoderm or zoophyte of many spe.), *s.-flower*, *s.-fŏrt* (from its form), *s.-gāzer*† (also an astrologer, in contempt), *s.-grass*, *s.-hawk*, *s.-hyacinth*, *s.-jelly*† (a cert. fungus plant; star-shoot), *star'light* (the l. of s.), *s.-read**, -rēd (ast.; also astr.), *star'-shoot* or *star'shoot* ('tremella', a gelat. fungus oft. found in wet meadows, and sup. by the ignor. to be the exting. residuum of a shooting-star), *s.-stone* or *star'stones* (a pec. var. of sapphire, from its action on light), *s.-thistle*, -thĭs'l (a cert. annual), *star'wort*, -wŭrt (a herb and shrub of sev. spe.), &c., s. (v. i.) 92-3.—*Star of Beth'lehem* (-le-), a cert. flowering and bulbous-plant.

Star, vt. To set, adorn, or stud with stars or star-like bodies or orn.; to bespangle; to decorate with a s., to knight†:—vi. To shine†; to sparkle†; to play or appear in the 'provinces', or among actors, &c., of obscurer rank† (thea.; tech.). H., *starr'ing*, p., a.†; *starred* (v. su.), pp., a.; *starr'er*§, s.; *starr'ing*† (ch. app. to the prac. of an actor of emin.; v. su.), s. 89.

Starboard, stăr'-bōrd, s. Pert. to, being, or lying on the 'starboard'. (naut.)

Star'board, s. The right hand side of a ship, looking forwards.

Starch, stărch, a. 7, 29. Starched†. H., *starch'ly*†, ad.; *starch'ness*†, s. (v. v.) 91.

Starch, s. The pure fecula or white farinaceous matter of vegetables (appr. of grain); one of the proximate prin. of veg. (chem.); also the jelly wh. it forms with boil. water, used to stiffen linen; fig., stiffness, formality†. H., *starch'y* (cons. of or res.; stiff, formal), *starch'like*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Starch, vt. To stiffen with starch. H., *starch'ing*, p., a.; *starched*, pp., a.; *starch'er*, s. 89.

Starched, stărcht, a. Stiffened with s.; fig., stiff, precise, formal†. H., *starch'edly*†, -ĕd-le, ad.; *starch'edness*†, s. 91.

Starch'y, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *starch'iness**, s. 91.

Stare, stâre, s. Act of staring; a fixed look with the eyes wide open; the starling (prov.).

Stare, vt. To infl. by staring†:—vi. To gaze; to look with fixed eyes wide open (as in wonder, stupidity, horror, impud., &c.); to fasten an earnest look on some obj.; to stand out, to be prom.†§; to bristle†§. H., *stâr'ing*, p., a.†; *stâred*, pp.; *stâr'er*§, s.; *stâr'ing*† (act), s. 89.

Stâr'ring†, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *stâr'ingly*†, ad. 91.

Stark, stărk, a. 7. Stiff, strong, rugged†; deep, full, profound†; mere, simple*; gross*; absolute*. H., *stark'ly*†, ad. 91.

Stark†, ad. Wholly, entirely; absolutely; completely; in the highest degree.

Starling, stär'-lĭng, s. 7. A bird of the genus 'sturnus' (Eng.); the meadow-lark (Amer.); one of the piles driven round the piers of a bridge for defence or supp. (= orig., *steer'ling*†—civ. eng.). [possessed a starosty.

Starost, stăr'-ŏst, s. 26. A nobleman who

Star'osty, -ŏs-te, s. A castle and domain conferred, by the crown, on a nobleman for life, but gen. renewed to his heirs†. (Repub. of Poland.)

Start, stărt, s. 7. Act of starting (lit. or fig.); a sud. twitch or spastic motion of the whole body (v. v.); a sud. rousing to action; excitem.; sally; sud. motion or effusion; a bursting forth; a sud. fit; intermitted action or motion; a sud., quick spring or motion; first motion from a point or place (par. in a race); act of setting out; a push†; outset, commencem.†; advantage in the outset, or in progress† (as to 'get the start†'); a projection, a horn, a tail† (prov.); a long handle† (do.). H., *start'ish*†, or *start'ful*† (apt to start, skittish—prov.; Amer.), a.; &c. 90-1.

Start, vt. To alarm; to disturb sud.; to rouse sud. from concealm.; to cause to flee or fly (as game, &c.); to bring into motion; to

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rouse sud. to action; to produce sud. or unexpec. to view or notice; to invent or discover; to bring within pursuit (lit. or fig.); to set in motion; to place, to set up† (as in bus.); to put sud. out of place; to dislocate; to loosen; to cause to fly out of its place† (as a bung or shive, &c.—tech.); to empty, to pour out (as liq. from a cask—naut.); to cause to wince, move on, or get up, with a rope's end† (naut.):—vi. To move or be moved sud., to feel a sud. and invol. twitch or spastic motion of the whole body (as from surprise, sud. fear or alarm, &c.); to move with sud. quickness; to shrink; to wince; to move sud. aside, to shy (as a horse); to deviate, to go out of a course; to set out; to commence a race, or a journ. or enterprise; to rise sud. (as from a seat or couch; com. with *up*); to rise sud. into notice (do.); &c. H., *start'ing*, p., a.; *start'ed*, pp.; *start'er* (appr., a dog that s. game; also a horse that actually runs at a race—tech.), s.; *start'ing* (act of mov. sud.; act of setting out; start; commencem.; &c.), s. 89.—*Start'-up*† (s., s.) = upstart; also a kind of high shoe:—*start'ing-hole*† = a loophole; an evasion:—*start'ing-post* = a p. or point from wh. racers start. [s. 91.

Start'ful†, -fŏŏl, a. 21. (v. v.) H., *start'fulness*†, *Start'ing*, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *start'ingly*†*, ad. 91.

Startle†, stärt'l, s. 45. Sud. alarm or surprise. (v. v.) H., *start'lish*† (apt to start), a. 90-1.

Start'le, vt. To impress with fear; to excite with sud. alarm or appreh., or with extr. surprise; to shock; to frighten; to deter*:—vi. To shrink; to move sud.; to feel sud. alarm. H., *start'ling*, p., a.; *start'led*, -ld, pp., a.†; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Start'ling, -'ling, a. (v. v.) H., *start'lingly*†, ad.; *start'lingness*†§, s. 91.

Starvation, stär-vā'-shŭn, 'stärv-ā'—We., s. 36. The act of starving; the state of being starved. (v. v.)

Starve, stärve, vt. To kill with hunger or (less us.) with cold; to distress or subdue by famine; to destroy by want of any thing vital; to deprive of force or vigour*:—vi. To perish†; appr., to perish or die with hunger or (less us.) with cold; to suffer extreme hunger or want; fig., to be very indigent; to be deprived of any thing vitally neces. (corpor., ment., or relig.). H., *starv'ing*, p., a.; *starved*, pp., a.; *starva'tion* (v. su.), s. 89.

Starve'ling, -ling, a. Hungry; lean; pining with want:—s. A starveling animal or plant.

*Statary**, stā'-tăr-e, stāt'-ĕr-e—K., a. 25. Stated; fixed; settled.

State, stāte, a. Public; of or bel. to the state or body politic; civil (as opp. to *ecel.*); political; ceremonial; &c. (v. s.).

State, s. Condition; the circumstances of a being or thing at any given time; modification of any thing; crisis, height, stationary point*; estate, seigniory, poss.†; the body politic, the community, the public; the whole body of people united under one governm. (par. when hav. a repr. legislature); mode of gov.; the prin. persons in a gov.*; estate, one of the orders or classes of men forming the body politic (as nobles, clergy, commonalty); a body of men united by prof., or constit. a par. community (as 'states eccl. and civil'); civil power (as disting. from eccl. p.); a republic (as d. from a monarchy); rank, cond., quality; solemn pomp, appearance of greatness; dignity, grandeur; a seat of dignity; a canopy†; a person of high rank†:—pl. The bodies that constit. the legisl. of a country (as the '*states gen'ŭral*'); the nobility†. H., *state'ly*, *state'less** (without pomp), a.; &c. (v. i.) 91. Among the comp. are—*state'-monger*†, -ming- (a busy politician), *state'-paper* (an offic. docum., or a p. rel. to the interests or affairs of a s.), *state'-prison*, priz'n (a pub. p.), *state'-prisoner* (one charged with pol. offences), *state'-room* (a magnif. r. in a palace or mansion; the prin. cabin, also one of the prin. sleeping apartm. in a ship—naut.), *state'-trial* (a t. for pol. offences), &c., a. (v. i.) 92-3.

State, vt. To settle, to regulate; to set forth; to expr. the particulars of (either verbally or in wr.); to repr. with all the circumstances of modification; to set down fully and formally; to narrate, to recite. H., *stāt'ing*, p.; *stāt'ed* (v. i.), pp., a.; *stāt'er* (v. i.), s.; *stāt'ing* (act &c.; a statem.*†), *state'ment* (act; also that wh. is stated; a comn. series of facts or par., either verbal or wr.; a recital), s. 89.

Stated, stāt'-ĕd, a. Settled; estab.; regular; occur. regularly, not occ.; fixed. H., *stāt'edly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

State'ly, -le, a. Lofty, dignified; majestic; grand, magnif.; elev. in sales or in sentiment. H., *state'ly*, ad.; *state'liness*, s. 91.

Stater, stā'-tĕr, s. A gold coin (= ab. £1, 3s.); in later times, also a silver tetradrachma (= ab. 3s. 3d.). [anc. Gr.] See *State*.

Statesman, stāts'-măn, s. (f., *states'woman**.) 25. One who is versed in the arts of governm., or who is empl. in pub. affairs; a politician; a small landholder† (prov.). H., *states'man-like*, a.; *states'manship* (qualif., skill, or employm. of a), s. 90.

Static, stāt'-ĭk, a. = *stat'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; resting, acting by mere weight. H., *stat'ically*, ad. 91.

Stat'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The science of 'equilibrating forces', or of bodies at rest (as disting. from *dynamics*); a kind of epilepsy, also those seized with it* (med.). See *Mechanics*.

Station, stā'-shŭn, s. 36. The act of standing†; a state of rest†; the spot or place where one 'stands' (lit. or fig.; par., where one habitually s., or is appoin. to remain for a time); post assigned; place; office; appointed part or departm. of pub. duty; position, situation; employm., occup., business; character, state; rank, cond. of life; one of the halting places bet. the termini of a railw.; a district police-office or 'lock-up'; the point or time at wh. a planet appears stationary in the ecliptic (ast.); a church where 'indulgences' are to be had on cert. days (Ro. Cath.); the place where the instr. with wh. an angle is to be meas. is planted (surv.):—pl. The weekly fasts of Wed. and Fridays (eccl. hist.). H., *sta'tion-house* (a buil. used as a railw. or a police s.), *sta'tion-bill* (a list cont. the appoin. posts or s. of a ship's co.—R. N.), *sta'tion-pointer* (an

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instr. for 'laying down s. on a chart—mar. surv.), &c., s. 92-3.

Sta'tion, vt. To place; to set; to appoint to the occup. of a cert. post, place, or office. H., *sta'tioning*, p.; *sta'tioned*, -shūnd, pp. (v. i.)

Sta'tional, -ăl, a. Pert. to a station.

Sta'tionary, -ĕr-e, a. 25. Fixed; not progressive or regressive; not advancing (in a mor. sense); not improving; settled, perman.; resp. place*; acting from or in a fixed position (as an engine).

Sta'tioner, -ĕr, s. Orig., a bookseller†; at pres., a dealer in pens, ink, paper, and other materials empl. in the art of writing.

Sta'tionery, -ĕr-e, a. Of or bel. to a stationer: —s. Articles sold by stationers.

*Statism**, stă'-tizm, stāt'-izm—K., s. 35. Policy.

*Sta'tist**, -tist (v. su.), s. A statesman.

Statistic, stă-tist'-ik, a. = *statist'ical*, -ăl. 9. Political; appr., of or rel. to the state of society, or to the cond. of a people or nation (par. with ref. to its extent, pop., industry, arts, wealth, power, social cond., and hygiene). H., *statist'ically*, ad. 91.

Statist'ics, -iks, s. pl. 64. Statistical facts systematically arr. or tabulated; also the science wh. embr. s. subjects; pol. arithmetic. H., *statist'ist*, -ist, or *statistician*, stăt-is-tish'-'ăn (one who is versed in or who treats of s.), s. 90.

Stative, stā'-tiv, s. 45. Pert. to a fixed camp.

Statuary, stăt'-ū-dr-e (yū), -ĕr-e—K., -chū-ă-re—Wa., s. 36, 18; 25. The art of carving or otherw. forming statues; (from anoth. r.) one who prof. or prac. the art of s.; (now more us.) one who makes statues as a mere copyist, or who deals in them.

Statue, stăt'-ū (yū), -chū—Wa., s. = *stat'ua*†, -ū-ă. 18. An image; a repr. of a living being formed in some solid sube. (as marble or bronze). See *Sculpture*.

Stat'ue†, vt. To place or erect (as a statue); to form a s. of. H., *stat'uing*†, p.; *stat'ued*†, pp.

Statuminate†, *stă-tū'-min-āte*, vt. 18. To support; to underprop.

Stature, stāt'-ūre (-yūre), stāt'-chūre—S., Wa., -yūr—K., s. 36, 18. The nat. height of an animal (par. man). H., *stat'ured** (arrived at full s.), s. 90.

Stat'utable, -ăbl (v. s.), a. 45. Made or introd. by statute; accor. to statute. H., *stat'utably*, -le, ad. 91.

Statute, stăt'-ūte (-yūte), stāt'-chūte—Wa., s. An edict of the legislature or the supreme power of a state; a positive or wr. law; also the act of a corporation, or of its founder, intan. as a perman. rule or law:—s. Written or legislative (app. to *law*, q. v.).

Stat'utory, -ū-tŏr-e, a. 18, 25. Enacted by statute; dep. on s. for its authority.

Staunch, stănch, stänch—K., a. 7, 9. Sound; firm in prin., pursuit, or supp.; trusty, hearty, constant; zealous. H., *staunch'ly*, 43, ad.; *staunch'ness*, s. 91. See *Stanch*.

Staurotypous, stăw-rŏt'-e-pŭs, stăw'-ro-tī-pŭs—We., a. 8, 42. Hav. macles or spots in the form of a cross. (min.)

Stave, stāv, s. (pl., *staves*, stāvz.) One of the sep. pieces of timber of wh. a cask is made; a stanza, a metrical portion*; the staff (mus.).

Stave, vt. To break or sep. (a barrel) into staves*; to break or rupture the staves of (as a cask, so that it will no longer hold liq.); h., to break or break in pieces gen., to burst; to push away, as with a staff (com. fol. by *off*); to defer, to delay; to turn. with s. or stops† (as a ladder):—vi. To fight with staves*; to part fighting dogs by interposing a staff. H., *stāv'ing*, p.; *stāve* or *stāved*, prt., pp. 89.

Stavel, stăv'-ĕl, s. 13. The frame of wood supp. by stones, on wh. a stack is set. (agr.)

Stavesacre, stāvz'-ā-kĕr, s. 57. Larkspur.

Stay, stā, s. Continuance in a place; abode, indefinitely; stand, stop*; obstruc., hinderance from progress*; restraint of passion*; prudence, caution*; a fixed state; a prop, a supp. (lit. or fig.); steadiness of conduct; a large, strong rope from the head of a mast, leading forw. to prev. it falling aft (naut.):—pl. A kind of bodice or stout inner waistcoat, us. stiffened with whalebone, worn by females; the act or oper. of 'tacking' (naut.); station, fixed anchorage†; any thing that supp. or extends†. H., *stay'less** (without stop or delay), a.; *stay'-lāce* (a l. for), *stay'-măker*, *stay'-sāil* (a s. extended on a s.—naut.), *stay'-tackle* (a large hois. t. fixed by a pendant to the main-stay—naut.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90, 92-3.—To *miss stays*, is to fail in tacking. (naut.)

Stay, vt. To stop; to hold from proc.; to delay; to obstruct; to cause to continue stationary; to keep from departure; to hinder from progression; to prop, hold up, supp.:—vi. To remain; to continue in a place; to forbear departure; to abide indef.; to continue in a state; to wait; to forbear to act; to stop, to stand still; to dwell, to rest confidently; to rely, to confide in; to rest on in discourse; to tack (naut.). H., *stay'ing*, p.; *staid*, *stād*, or *stayed* († as an a.), prt., pp., a.; *stay'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Stayed†, *stād*, a. Staid (q. v.). H., *stayed'ly*†, ad.; *stayed'ness*†, s. 91.

Stead, stĕd, s. Place in gen.†; place or room wh. another had or might have (us. prec. by *in*); use, help*; a bedstead†.

Stead†, vt. To help, supp., assist. H., *stĕad'ing*†, p., s.; *stĕad*† or *sted*†, prt., pp. 89.

Stead'fast, -făst, a. 9. Firm; firmly fixed or est.; constant; resolute; steady. H., *stĕad'fastly*, 43, ad.; *stĕad'fastness*, s. 91.

Steady, stĕd'-e, a. Fixed (lit. or fig.); firm in standing or position; not tottering or shaking; constant in mind, atten., purp., or pursuit, or in direction or progress; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not fluctuating (as the wind); regular, unremitting, uniform; stable. H., *stĕad'ily*, 43, ad.; *stead'iness*, s. 91.

Stead'y†, vt. To keep from shaking or tottering; to support; to make or keep firm or steady. H., *stĕad'ying*†, p.; *stĕad'ied*†, -id, pp.; &c. 89. [broiled, or cut for broiling.

Steak, stāke, s. A slice of flesh (par. beef)

Steal†, stēle, s. A stele (q. v.).

Steal, vt. To take and carry away feloniously, to take by theft (leg.); to withdraw or convey without notice, or clandestinely; to filch, pilfer, purloin; fig., to gain or effect by address or grad. and impercep. means:—vi. To prac. theft; to take feloniously; to withdraw or pass privily; to abscond; to come

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or go without notice, or clandestinely. H., *stēal'ing*, p., a.‡; *stole*, stōle, prt.; *stole*ⁿ, *stolen*, stōl'n, pp., a.; *steal'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. See *Rob*, *Theft*, &c. [ad. 91.

*Steal'ing*ⁿ, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *steal'ingly*ⁿ, *Stealth*, stělth, s. 37. The act of stealing, theft; the thing stolen†; secret act or prac., means or way unperceived (freq. in a good sense; v. i.).

Stealth'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Given to stealth. H., *stēalth'fully*, 43, ad.; *stēalth'fulness*, s. 91.

Stealth'y, -e, a. 43. Done by stealth; clandestine; unperceived. H., *stealth'ily*, -e-le, ad.; &c. 91.

Steam, stēme, s. The visible vapour *of* water; the elastic, aëriform fluid into wh. water is converted by the continued appl. of heat (mech.; physics); pop., the mist formed by semi-condensed vapour†. H., *steam'-bōat*, *s.-carriage*, *s.-engine*, *s.-gun*, *s.-packet*, *s.-ship*, *s.-tug*, *s.-vessel*, *s.-whistle*, -hwis'l, &c. (are a b., c., &c., propelled or worked by s.), *s.-boiler* (a b. for generating s.), *s.-pipe* (for convey. s.), &c., s. (v. i.) 90-3.

Steam, vt. To expose to steam; to apply s. to; to cook, prep., or act on by s.; to exhale[a]:—vi. To fume or vapour with moist heat; to send or give off visible vapour; to pass off in steam. H., *stēam'ing*, p., a.‡; *steamed*, stēmd, pp., a.‡; *steam'er* (appr., a s.-boat or s.-ship†; a ves. in wh. articles are s.—bleach., dye., cook., &c.), s. 89.

Steam†, stēme, s. Stone. See *Steen*, *Steyne*.

Stearescence, stē-ăr-ĕs'-ĕnse, s. Stearoptene.

Stearic, ste-ăr'-ĭk, a. 26. Pert. to stearine, or obt. from it. H., *stear'ic acid*, -ăs-id (stearine altered by saponification and subseq. decomp. of the newly formed soap), s. 90.

Stearine, stē'-ăr-in, s. 56. That part of animal fat wh. is solid at com. temperatures, and insol. in cold alcohol.

Stearoptene, -ŏp'-tēne, *stē'-ăr-ŏp-tēn*—S., s. = *stearoptine*, Fr. 99, 56. The concrete or crys. portion, or camphor, of the vol. oils. See *Elaoptene*.

Steatite, stē'-ă-tīte, s. A var. of talc hav. an unctuous or soapy feel; soapstone. (min.) H., *steatitic*, -tĭt'-ĭk (pert. or res.), a. 90.

Steatocele, stē'-ă-to-sēle, -tĭt'-o-sēle—K., We., s. 99. A tumour of the scrotum cont. fat. (surg.) [comt. matter res. suet. (surg.)

Steatoma, -tō'-mă, s. An encysted tumour

Steatomatous, -tŏm'-ă-tŭs, a. Pert. to or res. a steatoma.

Steed, stēde, s. A horse for state or war.

Steel, stēle, s. Made of steel; steely.

Steel, s. Iron comb. with a small but definite portion of carbon, so as to adapt it for edge-tools, springs, &c.; fig., any thing made of steel; weapons (par., offensive w., as swords, spears, &c.); the instr. on wh. butchers and others sharpen their knives; extreme hardness (as 'hearts of s.'); iron in its med. forms, a chalybeate[a]†. H., *steel'y*[a]† (made of; hard; firm; unfeeling), a. (v. i.) 90-1. H. also—*steel'-clad* (c. or armed with s.), *s.-girt*, *s.-hearted*‡ (hav. the h. hard as), *s.-plāted* (also case-hardened), &c., a.

Steel, vt. To point, edge, or overlay with steel; to case-harden; fig., to make hard or extr. hard; to make insensible or obdurate. H., *steel'ing*, p.; *steeled*, pp.

Steel'y[a]†, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *steel'iness*†, s. 91.

Steel'yard, -yārd, stĭl'-yĕrd‡, s. The Roman balance; a weighing instr. cons. of a lever with unequ. arms, in using wh. only a single 'weight' or 'counterpoise' is employed.

Steen†, stēne, s. Stean; a vessel of clay or stone; a steyne.

Steen'ing, -ing, s. = *stēan'ing*. The brick or stone wall or lining of a well. (arch.)

Steen'kirk†‖, -kĕrk, s. A neckcloth.

Steep, stēpe, a. Making a large angle with the horizon; rising or descen. with great inclination; precipitous. H., *steep'ly*, -le, ad.; *steep'ness*, s. 91.

Steep, s. A steep place; an abrupt hill or moun.; a precipice; (from anoth. r.) the act of steeping, also someth. that is steeped or used in steeping (v. v.); appr., a fertilising liquid used for seed; a rennet-bag (prov.). H., *steep'y*[a]‡ (steep, precipitous), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Steep, vt. To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to imbue. H., *steep'ing*, p., a.‡; *steeped*, pp.; *steep'er* (a vessel or vat in wh. things are s.), s. 89.

Steeple, stē'pl *or* stēep'l, s. 45. A tower (par. of a church or other pub. buil., in wh. bells are freq. hung.—arch.). H., *steep'led*, -ld (furn. or adorned with), a. 90.

Steep'le-chase, s. = *steep'lechāse*. 92-3. A race in a straight line tow. some dist. obj. (orig. a church-s.), over all obstacles.

Steep'le-house†, s. 92-3. A church (in contampt).

Steep'y[a]‡, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *steep'iness*[a]‡, s. 91.

Steer, stēre, s. A young or immature ox; a rudder, a helm†. H., *steer'less*† (rudderless; unguidable), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Steer, vt. To direct, to guide; appr., to d. or govern the course of (a ship) by the helm; to pilot; to shew the way or course to:—vi. To perform the act of steering (neut.); to be directed or gov.; to conduct one's self†; to take or pursue a course or way†. H., *steer'ing*, p.; *steered*, pp.; *steer'er*[a] (a pilot), s.; *steer'ing* (act or art of), s. 89.

Steer'age, -āje, s. 45. The steering of a ship; the effort of a rudder, or its effect on the ship, also the pec. manner in wh. an indiv. ship 'answers' to the helm (naut.); appr., a large apartm. in the fore-part of a ship, distinct from the cabins, for an inferior class of passengers; the part traversed or occup. by the tiller or wheel[a]; direction or governm. of any course†; regulation, guidance, management.†[a]; that by wh. a course is directed†[a]. H., *steer'age-way* (movem. [of a ship] under the action of the helm), &c., s. 90.

Steerman, steers'-măn, s. = *steers'mātet*†. One who steers; a helmsman.

Stems, stĕve, vt., vi. To set (a bowsprit) so as to form an angle with the horizon or with the line of a vessel's keel, or to have or make such an angle. (naut.) H., *stem'ing* (the act of elev. a b., s.), p., s.; &c. 89.

Steng†, stĭng, s. A gander. (prov.)

Steganography, -ă-nŏg'-ră-fe, s. 42-3. The art of wr. in ciphers or secret characters. H., *stĭganog'raphist*, -ist (one who prac.), s. 90.

Stegnotic, -nŏt'-ĭk, a. Binding; constipating; tend. to dimin. excretions or discharges. H., (a) *stĭgnot'ic*, s. (med.) 91.

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Steine, stēne, stāne, s. A paved place or way, or one formed of or surr. by stone. (prov.)

Stela, stē'-lă, s. A small column without either base or capital. (arch.)

Stele†, stēle, s. A long handle; a stalk.

Stelene, stēl'-ēne, a. Columnar. [astral.

Stellar, stēl'-ăr, a. = *stell'ary*, -e. Starry;

Stell'ate, -ātc, a. = *stell'ated*, -ĕd. Res. a star; radiated; arranged like a star (bot.).

Stellation, -lā'-shŭn, s. Radiation of light.

Stelled†, stēl'-ĕd, stēld—K., We., a. Starry.

Stelleridans, -lĕr'-e-dănz, s. pl. = *steller'idæ*, -dē, L. 26, 99. Star-fishes; also the genus of wh. they are the type. (zool.)

Stelliferous, -lif'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Hav. or aboun. with stars. [radiated.

Stell'iform, -e-form, a. 26. Star-shaped;

Stell'ify†, -e-fī, vt. 43. To turn into a star.

Stell'ion, -yŭn, s. 45. A newt.

Stell'ionate†, -āte, s. Fraudulent dealing, cozenage (par. selling a thing for what it is not, or as one's own that bel. to another.—Ro. l.). [(min.); a fossil star-fish (oryc.).

Stell'ite, -īte, s. A cert. radiated zeolitic mineral

Stel'lular, -l'ŭ-lăr, -ū-lăr, a. 18. Shaped like little stars.

Stel'ochite, -o-kīte, s. 29. The osteocolla. (min.)

Stelography, ste-lŏg'-răf-e, s. 43-5. The art of wr. or inscrib. characters on pillars.

Stem, stĕm, s. The principal body of a tree, shrub, or other plant, from wh. the branches or off-shoots grow; the stalk; also a pedunele, pedicle, or petiole; fig., the stock of a family; race, generation; branch of a family; progeny; the upright line that is joined to the head or body of a note (mus.); the piece of timber to wh. the two sides of a ship are united at the fore-end, the prow (naut.). H., *stem'less*, *stem'-clasping** (as a leaf or petiole), a.; *stem'-lēaf* (a l. growing from the s.), s.; &c. 90.

Stem, vt. To oppose, resist, or make progr. ag. (as a current); to stop; to check (phys. or mor.; as a stream or mov. force). H., *stemm'ing*, p.; *stemmed*, pp. [in a shaft. (mi.)

Stemple, stĕmp'l, s. 45. A cross-bar of wood

Stench§ stĕnch, s. 29. A strong, ill smell; a stink. H., *stench'y*† (stinking), a. 90.

Stench, vt. To cause to emit a stench†; to affect with a s.§ (oft. with *out*); to stanch§. H., *stanch'ing*†*, p.; &c. 89.

Stencil, stĕn'-ĕll, s. A piece of leather, oil-cloth, or paper, in wh. a pattern is cut out for stencilling; also stencilled work.

Sten'cil, vt. To paint or orn. (a wall or surf.) by means of a 'stencil', by wh. the effect of the brush is restrio. to the interstices or pattern:—vi. To prac. stencilling. H., *sten'cilling*, p.; *sten'ciled*, pp., a.; *sten'ciller*, s.; *sten'cilling* (act or art of; also work so done), s. 48, 89.

Stenecosaurus, stĕn-e-o-sāw'-rŭs, ste-ne—We., s. 3. The narrow-lizard, an extinct genus of saurians. (oryc.)

Stenography, ste-nŏg'-răf-e, stĕn-ŏg'—S., s. 43-5. The art of abbreviated wr., more par. with simple signs or charac., for the sake of brevity and expedition; short-hand. H., *stēnographic*, -graf'-, or *stēnograph'ical* (of or rel. to, or performed in), a.; *stēnograph'ically*, ad.; *stenog'rapher* or *stenog'raphist* (one skilled in), s.; &c. 90-1.

*Stent**, stĕnt, s. An allotted portion. (prov.) See *Stint*.

Stentor, stĕn'-tŏr, s. A herald in Homer who had a very loud voice; h., any one hav. a powerful voice.

Stentorian, -tōre'-e-ăn, a. 45. Res. Stentor; extr. loud or powerful (app. to the voice or lungs). [Speaking or sounding very loud.

Stentorophonic, -to-ro-fŏn'-ĭk, -tŏr-o—S., a. 45.

Step, stĕp, s., pfx. Den. relationship aris. out of the marriage of a surviving parent. H., *step'-brother*, -brŭth- (the son of a *step'-parent* by a former marriage), *step'-child* (a c. related only by the mar. of its surv. parent), *step'-dāme*† (step-mother), *step'-daughter*, -dâw- (see *step'-child*), *step'-father*, -fâ-thĕr (a f. related only by the remarriage of one's mother), *step'-mother*, -mŭth- (v. su.), *step'-sister* (do.), *step'-son*, -sŭn (do.), &c., s. 92-3.

Step, s. A pace; an advance or movem. made by one removal of the foot, also the space so passed over or measured; one remove in ascending or desc.; a stair, a round of a ladder, &c.; h., any small space or dist.; the dist. bet. the feet in walking or running; degree, gradation; progression; footstep, track; gait, manner of walking; proceeding, action; act in any business; the support on wh. the lower end of a mast, or staff, or a wheel rests (tech.):—pl. Walk, passage; a small portable flight of stairs, or a kind of self-supp. ladder with flat steps. H., *step'less**, a. 90.—*Step'-stone*‡ = a door-step.

Step, vt. To set (as the foot); to erect in or on its step (as a mast—naut.):—vi. To make one pace (as in walking); to advance or recede by a single movem. of the foot or feet; to walk; to w. a short dist.; to w. gravely or slowly; to advance by sud. progression; to come, as by chance; to move mentally. H., *stepp'ing*, p., a.‡; *stepped*, pp., a. (tech.); *stepp'ing* (act of w., running, or mov. by steps), s. 89.—*Stepp'ing-stone* = a s. to raise and save the feet in walking; h. fig., any means of progress; further advancement.

Steppe, stĕp, stēp'-e—S., s. One of the vast uncult. plains of Asia, corresp. to the prairies and savannahs of No. America. (Russ.)

Stercoraceous, stĕr-ko-rā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Pert. to dung, or res. it. [hill. (L.)

Stercorarium, -rāre'-e-ŭm, s. A privy; a dung-

*Ster'corary**, -răr-e, s. 25. A place prop. secured from the weather, for keeping dung. (agr.) [dung.

Stercoration†, -rā'-shŭn, s. A manuring with

Stercorianism, -kōre'-e-ăn-ĭzm, s. 45, 28. The doctr. that the 'host' is digested like other substances. (eccl. hist.) H., (a) *stercorār'ian* or *ster'corānist*, s. 90.

Stere, stēre, s. = *stère*, stâre, Fr. 99. A cubic mètre (= 35·317 Eng. cub.-feet).

Stereo-elec'tric, stēr-e-o-, a. 26. The epithet of an electr. current (par. a thermo-electr. c.) produced in 'solid' bodies (as opp. to *hydro-elec'tric* or voltaic).

Stereographic, stēr-e-o-graf'-ĭk—S., ste-re—K., We., We., a. = *stēreograph'ical*, -āl. 26, 45. Made accor. to stereography; delineated on a plane. H., *stēreograph'ically*, ad. 91.

Stereography, -ŏg'-răf-e (ste-re—K., We.), s.

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42-5. The act or art of delineating or repr. solids on a plane.

Stereometer, -ŏm'-e-tĕr (ste-re—K., We.), s. A pec. instr. for determ. sp. gravities, inven. by M. Say.

Stereometry, -ŏm'-e-tre (ste-re—K., We.), s. 43. The art of meas. solid bodies. H., *stĕr-eomet'rical* (pert. to or performed by), a.; *stĕreomet'rically*, ad. 91.

Stereorama, -rā'-mă *or* -rŏ'-mă, s. 7, 6. A model or repr. in relief. See *Panorama*, &c.

Stereoscope, stĕr'-e-o-skōpe *or* stēr'-e-, s. 12-3, 26. An opt. instr. for simultan. presen. to each eye the projection of a solid body on a plane surf. as it appears to that eye, by wh. an appearance of solidity or relief is given to the picture. See *Stereotype*.

Stereotomy, stĕr-e-ŏt'-o-me (ste-re—K., We.), s. 26. The art of cutting solids into cert. figures or sections (as arches, &c.), or of repr. such sections. H., *stĕreotom'ical* (pert. to or performed by), a.; &c. 90-1.

Stereotype, stĕr'-e-o-tīpe, (*or*) stēr'-e—S. (both in ab. eq. use), *stē'*-re—Wa., We., s. 12-3, 26. Lit., solid or fixed type; appr., a met. plate, adapted for printing, cast from a mould taken from 'composed' or 'set up' movable types; also the art of making such plates, or of prin. with them. H., *stĕr'eotȳpe* or *stĕreotīp'ic* (pert. to or done with a.; stereotyped), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Ste''reotype, vt. To make a s. or stereotypes of, or to print (as a book) with them. H., *stĕr'eotȳping*, p.; *stĕr'eotyped* (fig., fixed, unchangeable, as opinions; *a.*), pp., a.; *stĕr'eotyper* (one who casts s.), s.; *stĕr'eotyping* (act or art), s. 89.

Stereotypog'raphy, stĕr-e-o-, s. The art, prac., or bus. of stereotype printing. H., (a) *stĕreotypog'răpher*, s. 90.

Sterile, stĕr'-il, stēr'-rĭl—Wa., -īle*—K., s. 26, 45. Barren, unfruitful; infertile; unproductive; fig., destitute of ideas or sentiment. H., *sterility*, ste-rĭl'-it-e, s. 91.

Ster'ilise, -ĭze, vt. 60. To make barren, to impoverish* (as land); to deprive of fecundity† (as animals). H., *ster'ilising**, p.; &c. 89.

Sterlet, stĕr'-lĕt, s. A cert. fish. (the Caspian and its rivers.)

Sterling, stēr'-lĭng, s. Of the legal standard or value (app. to Eng. money; orig., *Easterling*); h. fig., pure, genuine, of excellent qual. (as wit):—s. Eng. money; standard weight or rate*; a 'starling' (div. eng.).

Stern, stĕrn, a. 26. Fixed with an aspect of severity and auth.; severe of countenance or of manners or feelings; rigidly steadfast, immovable; harsh, unrelenting; hard, afflictive. H., *stern'ly*, 43, ad.; *stern'ness*, s. 91.

Stern, s. The after extremity of a vessel; the hinder part gen.†§; post of managem., direction†. H., *sterned* (hav. a s.; only used comp.), a. 90. H. also—*stern'-bŏard* (backw. motion, loss of way in tacking—naut.), *stern'-chăse* or *s.-chăser* (a cannon in the stern), *stern'-fast* (a rope used to hold the s.—naut.), *stern'-frame* (f. form. the s.—nav. arch.), *stern'-pŏrt* (a p. or opening in the s.—do.), *stern'-pŏst* (the aftermost timber of a ship that supp. the rudder—do.), *stern'-shĕets* (s. pl.; the part of a boat bet. the s. and the rowers, where the passengers sit—naut.), *stern'-way* (movem. backw., or with the s. foremost—do.), &c., s. (v. i.) 92-3.—*By the stern* = more deeply laden aft than forward (naut.).

*Stern'age**, -āje, s. 45. The steerage or stern.

Sternal, stĕr'-năl, a. Of the sternum.

Stern'most, -mōst, a. Furthest astern. (naut.)

Sternocos'tal, stĕr-no-, a. Den. cert. muscles attached to the sternum. (anat.) [So of other like comp.]

Sternum, stĕr'-nŭm, s. = *ster'non**, -nŏn, Gr. The breast-bone. (L.) [of sneezing.

Sternutation, stĕr-nū-tā'-shŭn, s. 18. The act

Sternu'tative, -tă-tĭv, a. 18, 45. Sternutatory.

Sternu'tatory, -tŏr-e, a. 25. That excites sneezing. H., (a) *sternu'tatory*, s. (med.) 91.

Stercquilinous†, -kwĭl'-in-ŭs, a. Pert. to a dunghill; h., mean, dirty, paltry.

Stertorous, stĕr'-to-rŭs, a. = *stertorious**, -tōr'-e-ŭs. Snoring. H., *ster'torously*, ad. 91.

Stethoscope, stĕth'-ŏs-kōpe, -o-skōpe—We., s. 37. Lit., a 'chest-explorer'; appr., an instr. cons. of a small straight tube with funnel-shaped or flattened extremities, used in auscultation. (surg.) H., *stĕthoscŏp'ic* (pert. to or performed by), a.; &c. 90-1.

Steve, stēve, vt. To stow (as goods in a ship's hold.—prov.). H., &c. 48, 89.

Stevedore, stē'-ve-dōre, s. One whose occup. is to load or unl. vessels. (N. York.)

Steven†, stēv'n, stē'-vĕn—S., s. 18, 45. An outcry; a clamour.

Stew, stū, s. 18. A hot-house*; a vapour-bath, a bagnio*; a brothel*; a prostitute†; a store-pond for fish†; meat stewed (cook.); fig., confusion†§; also a state of anxiety or uneasiness†§. H., *stew'ish** (suiting a brothel), a.; *stew'-pan* (cook.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Stew, vt. To seethe or slowly boil with little water:—vi. To be seethed or boiled in a slow, gentle manner, or with little heat or moisture. H., *stew'ing*, p., s.; *stewed*, pp., a. 89.

Steward, stū'-ărd, s. 18, 25. One who superintends another's affairs (par. of a 'landed estate'); one who manages the dom. concerns of a great family (= *house'hŏld* a.); the fiscal agent of cert. bodies; a cert. officer of state and of the ro. household; an off. who provides the food and superin. the concerns of the kitchen, in colleges and cert. other institutions; the manager of the table, &c., at sea (*t., stew'ardess*); one of the managers or trustees at races and regattas; a minister of Christ (scrip.); &c. H., *stew'ard-like*†, or *stew'ardly*†, a.; *stew'ardly** (with the care of a s.), ad.; *stew'ardship* (office of a s.; fig., managem., superintendence), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Stew'ard†, vt., vi. To manage, as a steward.

Stew'ardess, -ĕs, s. A female who waits on ladies in steam-boats, packets, &c. See *Steward*.

*Stew'artry**, -ărt-re, s. A steward, an overseer; also superintendence. [See *Stew*.

Stewst, stūze, s. (sing. & pl.) A b. or brothels.

Steyne, stēne, stāne, s. Steant†; a steen†; steine* (prov.).

Sthenic, sthĕn'-ĭk, a. 37. Resul. from inflam. action, or a preternat. increase of vital energy (app. to diseases); entonic; phlogistic*. (path.)

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Stian, stĭ'-ăn, s. A sty (of the eyelid).

Stibial, stĭb'-y'ăl, a. 45. Antimonial. [(lud.)

Stibialan†, -e-ăr'-e-ăn, s. 45. A viol. man.

Stib'iated, -e-ā-tĕd, a. Antimoniated.

Stib'ic, -ĭk, a. Antimonic:—*stib'ious*, -e-ŭs (-yŭs†), antimonious. [mony. (L.)

Stib'ium, -e-ŭm, -yŭm†—K., s. 45. Anti-

Sticados, stĭk'-d-dōs, s. 35. A cert. herb.

Stich, stĭk, s. 29. A verse or line (poet.; now only used comp.); a row of trees (agr.); a stitch of land (N. Eng.). [prim. Gr.]

Stich'omancy, -o-măn-se, s. 43. Divination by the assumed meaning of a line or verse (or a liter. passage, or a text of scrip.) taken at hazard.

Stichometry, -ŏm'-e-tre, s. 43. An account or estimate of the lines or verses in a book or its divisions (par. scripture).

Stick, stĭk, s. A small shoot or branch, cut off; any piece of wood small and long; a rod; a staff, a walking-stick; the stem of a tree (irresp. of size) cut for fuel or timber; an instr. or a fragm. long and slender† (in var. appl.); a thrust, a stab†; the no. of 25 (app. to eels—prov.). H., *stick'y* (full of or res. s.†; also v. i.), s.; &c. 90-1.—*Stick'-lac* = l. in its nat. state adher. to the twigs.

Stick, vt. To pierce; to stab; to thrust in; to fix upon a pointed body or instr.; to fasten by transfixing; to attach by caus. it to adhere to the surf.; to set, to fix in; to set with someth. pointed; to supp. with sticks (gard.; prt., pp., *sticked*):—vi. To adhere; to hold or cleave to (as by tenacity or attrac.); to be united or insep.; to abide, to rest in† (as the memory); to stop; to be impeded by adhesion or obstruc.; to hesitate; to remain; to resist efforts to remove; to be hindered from proc.; to be embarrassed or perplexed; to adhere closely; to be constant or firm (often with *to* or *by*). H., *stick'ing*, p., s.† (butch., cook.); *stick*, prt., pp. 89.—To *stick out*† = to project or be prom., or to cause to be so; to hold out.

Stickle, stĭk'l, vt. 45. To arbitrate†:—vi. To interpose with a stick bet. combatants†; to take an occ. part with one side or the other*; to take a part*; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence*†; to wrangle, to altercate*†; to trim or rebuke*; to pass from one side to the other*. H., *stick'ling*, p.; *stick'led*, pp.; *stick'ler* (appr., an obstinate contender†; a sidesman, a second—fenc., duel.), s. 89. [small, spiny-backed fish.

Stick'le-back, -băk, s. = *stick'le-back*. A cert.

Stick'y, -e, a. Adhesive; glutinous, tenacious; viscous; &c. (v. s.) H., *stick'iness*, s. 91.

Stiddy, stĭd'-e, s. An anvil; a smithy. (prov.)

Stiff, stĭf, a. Not easily bent; not pliant or flaccid; rigid; inflexible; torpid, inapt to move (as a joint); not giv. way; rather hard than soft (as paste or dough); fig., not easily subdued; hardy, stubborn; firm in perseverance or resistance (as 'in opin.'); strongly maintained or asserted† (as 'news'); impetuous† (as a 'breeze'); not nat. and easy (as 'lang.' or 'manners'); harsh; constrained, affected; starched, formal; able to bear steadily a press of canvas (naut.). H., *stiff'ly*, ad.; *stiff'ness*, s. 91. H. also—*stiff'-hearted* (obstinate, stubborn—scrip.), *stiff'-nĕcked* (-nĕkt†; inflexibly obstin., haughty, contumacious—do.), &c., s. 92-3.

Stiffen, stĭf'n, vt. 13, 45. To make stiff (in any sense):—vi. To become stiff. H., *stiff'ening*, -ing, p., s.; *stiff'ened*, -nd, pp., s.; *stiff'ener*†, -ĕr (appr., the pad of a cravat), s.; *stiff'ening* (act of; also that wh. makes s.†), s. 89.

Stifle, stĭ'-fl, s. 45. The hind knee-joint of a horse; also a disease in the knee-pan. (far.)

Sti'fle, vt. To oppress or kill by closeness or foulness of air, or by impeding or stop. respiration; to choke; to suffocate; to extinguish (lit. or fig.); to suppress; to hinder from emission, or from transpiring or spreading; to conceal; to smother. H., *sti'fling*, -ing (-fling†), p., s.; *sti'fled*, -fld, pp., s.; *sti'fling*† (act), *sti'flement*† (act; also someth. that might or should be s.), s. 89.

Stigh, stī, s. A sty.

Stigma, stĭg'-mă, s. Prim., a puncture, a brand, a mark made with a hot iron; fig., any mark of infamy; any thing wh. tarnishes char. or reputation; the nude, upper extrem. of the 'style', us. humid and papillose, on wh. the 'pollen' falls (bot.; pl., *stig'mas*, E.; *stig'mata*, L.; v. i.). [plant. (geol.)

Stigmaria, -mâr'-e-d, s. A cert. fossil coal-

Stig'mata, -md-tă, s. pl. 99. The spiracles or breathing pores of insects (entom.); the marks of the wounds on the body of Christ, or ones res. them, said to have been miracu. impressed on favoured saints (Ro. Cath. theol.).

Stigmatic, -măt'-ĭk, a. = *stigmat'ical*, -ăl. Branded or marked with a stigma; impressing with infamy or reproach. H., *stigmat'ically*, ad. 91.

*Stigmat'ist** (stĭg'-md-tĭk—S.), s. A profligate or criminal who has been branded, or who bears ab. him the marks of infamy or punishm.; also a deformed person.

Stigmatise, stĭg'-mă-tīze, vt. 35, 60. To brand; to set a mark of infamy or disgrace on; to notice or denounce as reproachful or infamous. H., *stig'matising*, p.; *stig'matised*, -tīzd, pp.; &c. 89.

Stig'onomancy, -o-no-măn-se, s. 43. Divination by wr. on the bark of a tree.

Stilar, stĭ'-lăr, a. Stylar.

Stilbene, stĭl'-bēne, s. A pec. hydrocarbon occur. in pearly scales. (chem.) [(min.)

Stil'bite, -bīte, s. A pearly var. of zeolite.

Stile, stīle, s. A step or a set of steps for ascen. and desc., in passing a fence, hedge, or wall; the upright piece in framing or panelling (arch.). See *Style*.

Stiletto, ste-lĕt'-o, stĭl-lĕt'-o—Wa., s. 99. A small dagger with a round, pointed blade; a small s.-shaped instr. for making holes (needle-w.). [*let'oed*, -ōde, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Stilett'o, vt. To stab or kill with a s. H., *sti-*

Still, stĭl, a. Silent, noiseless; quiet, calm, serene; motionless, unagitated; soft, gentle (as sound); inert, inactive; taciturn; stagnant; dead, inanimate; den. objects destit. of animal life (pa.); continual, constant†. H., *stil'ly*, -le (S., Wa.; —e—K., We.), ad.; *still'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91. H. also—*still'-born*, -bĕwrn (dead at birth; abortive), a.; *still'-life* (things without life, as dead game, vegetables, &c., or a picture of them—pa.), *still'-stand**† (absence of motion), s.; &c. 92-3.

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Still, ad. To this time, till now; at the present time, now; nevertheless, notwithstanding; in an increas. degree (as 'a still further advance'); always, continually; after that; in continuation.

Still, s. Calm, quietude, silence († or poet.; from anoth. r.—) a vessel or appar. for distil. liquids on the large scale. H., ***still'-birnt*** (v. v.), s.; ***still'-room*** (apartm. for distilling), s.; ***still'-burn*** (to scorch or render empyreumatic in the process of d.—tech.), vt.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Still, vt. To silence; to quiet; to put a stop to; to make motionless; to appease; to calm, to allay; to suppress; (from anoth. r.) to distil† :—vi. To become still*†; to fall in drops†. H., ***still'ing***, p.; ***stilled***, pp., a.*; ***still'er***, s.; ***still'ing*** (act of; also a stand for casks†), s. 89.

Stillatitious, stil-lă-tĭsh'-'tĭs, a. 36. Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

Still'atory†, -ă-tŏr-e, s. 25. A still; an alembic; also a laboratory.

Still'icide†*, -e-sīde, s. 28. A falling in drops.

Stillicidious*, -sĭd'-y'tĭs, a. 46. Falling in drops; distilling. [rest. (brew.)

Still'ion, -yŭn, s. 45. A kind of cask-stand or

Still'y, -e, a. Still; quiet, calm, serene. († or poet.) H., ***still'ness*** (do.), s. 91. [(min.)

Stil'pnosid'erite, stĭlp-no-, s. A cert. ore of iron.

Stilt, stĭlt, s. A prop of wood with a foot-rest, used in pairs for walking in a raised position.—***Stilt'-bird***†, a long-legged b. (par. the l.-l. plover).

Stilt, vt. To raise on or as on stilts; to elev. by unnat. means. H., ***stilt'ing***, p.; ***stilt'ed***, ***Stime***, stīme, s. A glimpse. (prov.) [pp., a. 89.

Stimulant, stĭm'-ū-lănt, s. 18. Stimulating; hav. the qual. of increas. or exciting vital action (med.).

Stim'ulant, s. Any thing that stimulates or excites (phys. or ment.); a subs. or agent wh. prod. a quickly-diffused and transient incr. of vital energy or arterial action (med.): —pl. Intox. liquors†. See ***Stimulus***.

Stim'ulate, -lāte, vt. Lit., to goad, to prick†; to excite to action or to more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive, or by persuasion; to excite by a phys. or intellec. stimulus; to animate; to encourage, incite, instigate; to affect by or as by stimulants (med.). H., ***stim'ūlating***, p., a.; ***stim'ūlated***, pp.; ***stim'ulator*** (one who), s.; ***stimūla'tion***, 36 (act; also excitem. or effect produced—med.), s. 89.

Stim'ulative, -lā-tĭv, -lāte-Iv—K., a. Stimulating; tend. to stimulate:—s. That wh. s. or excites (par. in a mor. sense).

Stim'ulus, -lŭs, s. (pl., ***stim'uli***.) 99. Lit., a goad; h., any thing that rouses the mind or spirits, or that excites to action; a stimulant (med.). [L.]

Sting, sting, s. 45. The sharp-pointed weapon, as darted out at will, with wh. cert. animals (esp. insects) are armed by nature; the —naut.), *as* sting into the flesh, or the resul. arch.), ***ster'ig.***, any thing sting-like, or that —do.), ***stern*** pain (phys. or ment.); the point a ship that verse of an epigram; that wh. ***shi'cts*** (s. pl. in. pain, or consist. the ch. terand the row ***ting'-like***, ***sting'less*** (fig., harm-

Sting, vt. To pierce or wound with or as with a sting; fig., to pain or vex acutely. H., ***sting'ing***, p., a.†; ***stung***, stŭng (***stangt***†), prt., pp.; ***sting'er***, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Sting'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., ***sting'ingly***, ad. 91.

Stingo*†, stĭng'-go, s. 30, 45. Strong old beer.

Stingy†, stĭn'-je, stinj'-e—K., a. 32. Niggardly; penurious; covetous*. H., ***stin'gily***†, 43, ad.; ***stin'giness***†, s. 91.

Stink†, stĭngk, s. 45. A strong, offensive smell (scrip.). H., ***stink'-pot*** (a jar charged with a combustible, offens., suffoc. mixt., used in 'boarding', 'assaults', &c.—mil., nav.), ***stink'stone***‡ (a cert. min., fetid when struck or rubbed), s.; &c. 92-3.

Stink†§, vi. To emit a strong, offensive smell (scrip.). H., ***stink'ing***†§, p., a.; ***stunkt***†§, stĭngk, or ***stunk***†§, stăngk, prt.; ***stunk***†§, pp.; ***stink'er***†§ (he or that), s.; &c. 89.

Stink'ard, -ărd, s. 25. A low, stinking, paltry fellow†§; a cert. fetid, burrowing quadr. (Java, Sumatra). [ad. 91.

Stink'ing†§, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., ***stink'ingly***†§, ad. 91.

Stint, stĭnt, s. Limit, bound, restraint†; quan. or propor. assigned; a cert. meas. of work underground (us. = 2 yds. × 1—coal-mi.); (from anoth. r.) a cert. small coast-bird. H., ***stint'less***‡ (unlimited), a. 90.

Stint, vt. To restrain within cert. limits, or to a cert. quan.; to bound, limit, confine; to assign a cert. task in labour to (as for a day or period—No. Amer.); to stop* :—vi. To leave off†. H., ***stint'ing***, p.; ***stint'ed***, pp., a.; ***stint'er***, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Stint'ancet, -ănse, s. 28. Restraint; stoppage.

Stint'ed, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., ***stint'edness***, s.; &c. 91.

Stipe, stīpe, s. The base of a frond; the stalk of an agaric or mushroom, or of the leaf of

Stipel*, stĭp'-ĕl, s. 12. A stipula. [a fern. (bot.)

Stipend, stī'-pĕnd, s. Settled pay for services; allowance; salary; wages.

Stī'pend*, vt. To pay by settled wages or salary. H., &c. 46, 89.

Stipendiary, stī-pĕnd'-e-ăr-e, -yār-e†—K., -pĕn'-de-ă-re—Ja., P., S. (-ār-e), Wa., a. 45, 25. Receiv. wages or salary; perform. services for a stated compensation :—s. One who &c. (appr., a s. magistr. or clergy.).

Stipitate, stĭp'-e-tāte, a. Supported by or elev. on a stipe. (bot.)

Stipple, stĭp'l, vt. 46. To form or execute by means of dots or small points :—vi. To prac. stippling†. (engr.; min. pa.) H., ***stipp'ling***, p.; ***stipp'led***, pp., a.; ***stipp'ling*** (act, art, or mode of), s. 89.

Stipulaceous, stĭp-ū-lā'-shŭs, a. 18, 27-8. Cons. of or res. stipules; growing on a., or close to them. (bot.)

Stip'ular, -lăr, a. Stipulaceous. (bot.)

Stipulate, stĭp'-ū-lāte, a. 18. Hav. stipules. (bot.)

Stip'ulate, vi. To agree or covenant to do or to forbear to do any thing; to contract; to bargain; to settle terms. H., ***stip'ūlating***, p.; ***stip'ulated***, pp., a.; ***stip'ulator***, 36, s.; ***stipūla'tion***, 36 (act of; also contract or bargain made; par. situation and structure of the stipules—bot.), s. 89.

Stipule, stĭp'-ūle, s. = ***stip'ūla***, -lă, L. (pl., ***stip'ūlæ***, L.; ***stip'ūla***, -lă, L.) A small appendage at the base of petioles, us. softer than the latter, and hav. a subulate termin.; also a leafy appen. or lobe at the base of

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cert. leaves. (bot.) H., *stip'uled*, -ūld (furn. with), a. 90.

Stir, stĕr, s. 15, 26. Agitation, tumult, bustle; pub. disturbance or commotion; tumultuous disorder; agitation of thought, conflic. passions. H., *stir'less*†, a. 90.

Stir, vt. To move or remove; to change the place of in any manner; to agitate; to bring into debate; to incite to action; to instigate; to put into motion; to excite; to rouse or animate:—vi. To move one's self (lit. or fig.); to change place; to be in motion; to become the obj. of notice or conversation; to rise in the morning†. H., *stirr'ing*, p., a.; *stirred*, pp.; *stirr'er* (one who; that wh.), s.; *stirr'ing*† (act of), s. 26, 89. —To *stir up* = to instig. or inflame the passions of; to put into motion or action; to quicken, to enliven†; to disturb†.

Stir about, -ă-bowt, s. 23. A dish formed of oatmeal boiled with water; oatmeal porridge. [Hav. icicle-like pendants.

Stiriated, stĭr'-e-ā-tĕd, -ȳāts-ĕd—K., a. 26, 45.

*Stir'ious**, -ŭs, a. Res. icicles.

Stirk†, stĕrk, s. 26. A steer or heifer. (prov.)

Stirp†, stĕrp, s. A stock; a root; race, family, generation. [tumult.

Stirr'age†§, -āje, s. Act of stirring; fuss,

Stirrup, stĭr'-rŭp—Ja., S., stŭr'—P., Wa., We., -ŭp—K., Wo., s. 15, 26. The foot-iron suspen. from a saddle (man.); a rope secured to a yard, hav. a 'thimble' in its lower end for reeving a foot-rope (naut.). H., *stir'rup-cup*† (a parting c. on horseback), *s.-leather*, -lĕth- (the strap that supp. a s.; a flogging§), *s.-oil*§ (a flogging), s.; &c. 90.

Stitch, stĭtch, s. 29. A single pass of a needle in sewing, or the thread so left in the work; a single loop or link (crochet; knit.); a sud., sharp, shooting, local pain†; the space bet. two double furrows† (agr.). H., *stitch'-fallen* (fig., chap-fallen†), s.; *stitch'wort**§ (chamomile), s.; &c. 90.

Stitch, vt. To sew with alternate back and front punctures of the needle; to sew or unite by sewing gen.; to form land into ridges (agr.—New Eng.):—vi. To prac. stitching or sewing. H., *stitch'ing*, p.; *stitched*, pp., a.; *stitch'er*, s.; *stitch'ing* (act; also work so done), s.; *stitch'ery**, -ĕr-e (needle-w., in contempt; botchery), s. 89.

Stitch'el, -ĕl, s. Hairy wool. (prov.)

Stith†, stĭth, a. Stout; strong; rigid:—s. An anvil. (prov.)

Stith'y, -e, s. An anvil; a smith's shop; also a disease of oxen:—vt. To forge on an anvil. (prov.) H., &c. 48, 89.

Stive, stīve, vt. To stuff up close*§; to make hot and close†§:—vi. To be stored*§. H., *stiv'ing**§, p.; *stived**§, pp., a. 89.

Stiver, stĭ'-vĕr, s. A Dutch penny-piece.

Stoak, stōke, vt. To stop; to choke. (naut.) H., &c. 89. [kind.

Stoat, stōte, s. A small animal of the weasel

Stocah†, stŏ'-kâh, s. An attendant; a wallet-boy. (Ir.)

Stoccade, stŏk-kād', s. = *stoccado*, -kā'-do. A thrust (fenc.); a stockade* (fort.).

Stochastic†, sto-kăs'-tĭk, a. 29. Conjectural; able to conjecture. H., &c. 91.

Stochiometry, stōk-e-ŏm'-e-tre, stō-ke—S., s. 42. The geom. of chem. elements.

Stock, stŏk, s. Someth. fixed or set; the stem or trunk of a tree or plant; the trunk wh. receives a graft (gard.; &c.); a post, a log; any thing fixed, solid, and senseless; h. fig., a dull, stupid, senseless person, a blockhead; the crank-shaped handle of a centre-bit; the wood in wh. the barrel of a fire-arm is fixed; the cross-piece of timber into wh. the shank of an anchor is inserted; a kind of cravat that is fastened with a buckle, button, or string; (other fig. senses are—) the orig. progenitor; race, lineage, family; money or goods empl. in trade, manuf., banking, &c.; principal, capital, fixed fund; money lent by indiv. to a governm., property in a pub. debt (us. in the pl.; v. i.); supply provided; quan., store; accumulation, provis.; the dom. animals and beasts (= *live'-stock*), and other prop. (= *dead'-stock*) bel. to a farm (agr.); liv. beasts exported or for expor. (No. Amer.); the slaves of a plantation (W. I.; &c.); the owner or owners of the books (book-k.); condensed soup or jelly, used to make extempor. soups, broths, &c. (cook.); a thrust†; a stocking†; &c.:—pl. An instr. in wh. the legs of criminals are confined by way of punishm.; the pub. funds (mon.; v. su.). H., *stock'ish** (bard; stupid; blockish), *stock'y* (stout, also well-stocked, rather wealthy—* or prov.), s.; &c. 90-1. Among the other comp. are—*stock'-still*† or *stock'still*† (motionless), a.; *stock'-broker* (one duly licensed to buy and sell s. for others), *stock'-dove*, -dŭv (the wood-pigeon), *stock'-fish* (cod dried hard, without salt), *stock'holder* (a proprietor of s. in the pub. funds; also [somet.] a shareholder in a joint-stock co.), *stock'-jobber* (a sort of 'dealer' or 'middle man' in the 'Clearing-house', whose bus. is to be always ready to make a price to the 'brokers' either for purch. or sale; a gambler in stocks or on 'change), *stock'-jobbing* (act, art, or bus. of dealing in the pub. funds), *stock'-lock* (a l. in a wooden case or frame—teach.), &c., s. 92-3.

Stock, vt. To store; to supply; to fill or fill sufficiently; to supply with dom. animals or stock (agr.); to s. with seed (Amer. agr.); to pack or put into a pack (prov.); to refrain from milking cows for 24 hours or more, prev. to sale (do.); to put into the stocks†. H., *stock'ing*, p.; *stocked*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Stockade, -kād', s. A sharpened post or stake set in the earth, or (more us.) a breastwork or tempor. fortification formed with them.

Stockade', vt. To surr. or defend with s. H., *stockād'ed*, pp., a.; *stockād'ing* (appr., a line of s.), s.; &c. 89.

Stock'ing, -ĭng, s. A well-known close covering for the foot and leg. H., *stock'ing**, vt. 89.

Stoic, stō'-ĭk, s. A disciple of *Ze'no*, who taught in the 'stoa' or 'porch' in Athens; a stoical person.

Sto'ical, -ăl, a. = *Sto'ic*. Pert. to the Stoics or to Stoicism (q. v.); unaffected by passion; indiff. to pleas. or pain; stern; immovable. H., *sto'ically*, 42, ad.; *sto'icalness*, s. 91.

Stoicism, stō'-e-sĭzm, -ĭk-ĭzm—K., s. 35. Zenoism; the doctr. that wisdom cons. in freedom from passion, in being unmoved by joy or grief, and in absolute submission to the

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irresistible necessity that gov. all things; h., a real or preten. indiff. to pleasure or pain gen.; insensibility.

Stoker, stōk'-ĕr, stō'-kĕr—S., We., s. One who looks after the fire in a brewery, distillery, steam-engine, &c.—*Stōk'ing* = the proper managem. of a fire; the work of a stoker. (tech.)

Stola, stō'-lă, s. The long dress, reach. to the ankles, worn indoors by women. (anc. Rome.)

Stole, stōle, s. A stola (v. su.); a long, nar. scarf, with fringed ends, worn by a priest (Ro. Cath.); a stolon (bot.); the roy. bedchamber (as in 'Groom of the stole'). H., *stōled* (wearing a s.), a. 90. See *Steal*.

Stolid, stŏl'-ĭd, stō'-lĭd—K., Sh., a. Dull, heavy; foolish, stupid; insensible. H., *stolidity*, sto-lĭd'-ĭt-e, s.; &c. 91. (Marked † by Wa. and We., evid. in error.)

Stolon, stō'-lŏn, s. A sucker; a runner or shoot proc. horiz. from the root or lower part of the stem (as in the strawberry—bot.).

Stoloniferous, stŏl-o-nĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, sto-lo—K., -lūn—S., a. Prod. suckers. (v. su.)

Stoma, stō'-mă, s. (pl., *stom'ata*, *-ă-tă*.) The mouth; appr., one of the spiracles or breathing-pores of a leaf (bot.). [Gr.]

Stomacace, -măk'-ă-se, s. 28, 99. Fœtor of breath, aris. from ulcerated gums. (L.)

Stomach, stŭm'-ăk, -ĭk†—K., S., We., s. 17, 29. The membranous receptacle or prin. organ of digestion, in wh. the available portion of the food received by the mouth is 'melted down' into nutriment and materials for sustain. the heat of the body; fig., appetite†; inclination, liking†; anger†; sullenness, resentm.†; pride, haughtiness†*. H., *stom'achful*†, -fōōl (stŭm'-; stubborn, perverse, sullen), *stom'achy*† (do.; also proud, haughty), *stom'achless** (fig., without appetite), a.; &c. 90-1. H. also—*stom'ach-pump* (for injec. or withdr. liq. from—surg.), s.

Stom'ach, vt. To bear on the stomach†§; fig., to brook†§; to resent*:—vi. To be angry†. H., *stomached**, stŭm'-ăkt (filled with resentm.†, a.), pp., a.; *stom'achable*†§ (inviting to the palate or other sense; clean; cleanly), a.; *stom'aching*†§ (resentm.†), s.; *Stom'achal*†, -ăl, a. Stomachic. [&c. 89.

Stomacher, stŭm'-ă-chĕr, -jĕr†—K., s. 17, 29. An orn. covering worn on the breast by women.

Stomachic, sto-măk'-ĭk, -măt'-ĭkŞ, a. = *stomach'ical*, -ăl. Of or rel. to the stomach; that strengthens the s., or that assists or excites its action. H., (a) *stomach'ic*, s. (med.) 90-1. (sullen, obstinate. (v. s.)

Stomachous†, stŭm'-ăk-ŭs, a. Stout; angry,

Stomapod, stō'-mă-pŏd, s. One of an order of crustaceans (= *stomap'oda*, s. pl.) in wh. sev. organs of the mouth have the form of feet. (zool.) [*sto'mat*.* (stomatous), a. 90.

Sto'mate, -māte, s. A stoma. (bot.) H., *Sto'matous*, -mă-tŭs, a. Hav. stomata. (bot.)

Stone, stōne, s. 16. Made of stone; res. s.; hard, stony; perfec., absolutely†§. (v. i.)

Stone, s. Concreted earthy or min. matter poss. some consid. degree of hardness; pop., a concretion of this kind, such as is found in numbers on the surf. of the earth of any size larger than gravel, yet too small to deserve the name of a 'rock'; any thing made of stone or res. it; a piece of s. cut for bull.; a gem, a precious s.†; a tomb-stone†; a monument†; a morbid concretion formed in the bladder or kidneys (appr., the first), or the disease comn. with it; the nut or hard cov. of the kernel of a drupe or stone-fruit; a testicle§; the weight of 14 *lb.* (of butcher's meat, us. 8 *lb.*; of glass, 5 *lb.* = stūn§); fig., torpor, insensibility. H., *stone'-like*, *stōn'y*, *stone'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. Among the comp. of the *a.* and *s.* are—*stone'-blind*† (-blīnd'—S.; b. as a s., perf. b.), *s.-dead*†§, -dĕd (do.), *s.-hearted*† (stony-hearted), *s.-still*§ (motionless), s.; *stone'-blue* (used by laundresses), *s.-bōrer* (a Hithodome—mal.), *s.-bōw* (a cross-b. for throw. s.), *s.-bredk*† (a cert. herb), *s.-chat* or *s.-chatter* (a cert. small bird), *s.-cŏal* (anthracite), *s.-crāy* (a disease in hawks), *s.-crop* (a tree; also a herb), *s.-curlew* (the thick-kneed plover or bustard), *s.-cutter* (one whose occup. is to hew or cut s.), *s.-cutting* (v. su.), *s.-eater* (see *lithophagi*), *s.-fern*, *s.-fly*, *s.-fruit*, -frōōt (f. of wh. the seed or kernel is enclosed in a hard shell enveloped in the flesh or pulp), *s.-gall*, -gāwl (a nodule of hardened clay occur. in sandstone—tech.), *s.-hawk*, *s.-horse*§ (a stallion), *s.-house* (a h. built of), *s.-parsley*, *s.-pit* (a quarry), *s.-pitch* (hard p.), *s.-plover*, -plŭv-, *s.-squarer*, -skwār- (a s.-cutter scrip.), *s.-wall*, -wāwl, *stone'-ware* or *stone'ware* (a hard var. of potter's w.), *s.-weed*, *s.-work*, -wŭrk (w. or wall of s.; masonry), s.; *stone's'-cast** (a stone's throw), *stone's'-mickle* (a bird); *stone's'-throw* (dist. a s. may be thr. by the hand), s.; &c. 92-3.

Stone, vt. To pelt or kill with stones; to free from s.; to wall or face, or line or fortify with s. or stones; to render stony*. (H., *stōn'ing*, p.; *stoned*, pp.; *stōn'er*, s.; &c. 89.

Sto'ny, -e, a. Made or cons. of stone, or res. it; aboun. with stones; petrified; hard, solid; fig., hard, cruel, unrelenting, pitiless; insensible; obdurate; perverse. H., *stōn'iness*, s. 91. H. also—*stōn'y-hearted*†, *Stood*, stōōd, prt. 21. See *Stand*. [&c., s.

Stook, stōōk, s. 21. A small no. of sheaves (us. 12) set up in a field. (prov.) H. (to) *stook**, vt.; &c. 89.

Stool, stōōl, s. 20. A seat without a back (ns. for only one person); the seat used in evacuating the bowels†; also fig. (and more us.) the act of evac. the b., or the evacuation itself†; (from anoth. r.) the root of a timber tree wh. throws up shoots (agr.).—*Stool'-ball* (-blawl) = a cert. rustic play.—*Stool of repent'ance* = an elev. seat or stand in the kirk, on wh. a fornicator or adult. was exposed by way of punishm. (Scotland).

Stool, vi. To evac. the bowels*†; to ramify, to tiller (as grain), to send out suckers (agr.). H., &c. 48, 89.

Stoom, stōōm, vt. 20. To put bags of herbs or other ingred. into (wine) to prevent or arrest fermentation. (prov.) H., &c. 48, 89.

Stoop, stōōp, s. 20. The act of stooping (in any sense); inclination forw.; descent; condescension; a swoop; (from other r.) the steps of a door (prov.); a post fixed in the earth (do.); a ves. of liquor, a flagon*. See *Stoup*.

Stoop, vt. To cause to incline downw.; to cause to submit*:—vi. To bend the body

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downw. and forw.; to lean or incline forw. in standing or walking; to bend or bew by compulsion; fig., to yield, to submit; to descend from rank or dignity; to condescend; to be inferior, to acknowl. inferiority; to swoop (as a bird of prey); to alight from the wing; to sink to a lower place*. H., *stoop'ing*, p., a., s.†; *stooped*, stōōpt, pp.; *stoop'er**†, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Stoop'ingly, a. (v. v.) H., *stoop'ingly*, ad. 91.

Stoor, stōōr, vi. To rise in clouds (as dust or smoke.—prov.). H., &c. 89.

Stop, stŏp, s. Cessation of progressive motion, progress, oper., action, or effect; hinderance; obstruc.; act of stopping (in any sense); repression; interrup.; prohib. (as of sale); that wh. obstructs; obstacle; impediment; one of the vent-holes on a 'wind-instr.', or the place on the wire of a 'stringed instr.', by the stopping or pressing of wh. cert. notes are prod. (mus.); one of the registers of an organ; the act or art of app. mus. stops, or of modulating mus. sounds with the fingers; a point or mark used in punctuation (wr.; typ.); &c. H., *stop'less**, a. (v. v.) 90. H. also—*stop'-cock* (a short pipe or tap for liq., &c., opened and closed by turning a 'cock' or key), *stop'-gap*† (a tempor. expedient), &c. s.

Stop, vt. To put an end to or hinder from further motion, progress, oper., action, effect, or prac., or from change of any state; to intercept; to repress or suppress; to cause to cease; to suspend; to close (as an aperture); to obstruct; to render impassable (as a road); to meet or check with an effectual obstruc. or resistance; to apply mus. stops to; to regul. the sounds of (mus. strings or pipes) with the fingers; to make fast (naut.); to punctuate†:—vi. To cease going forw.; to cease from any motion or course of action; to leave off; to be at an end. H., *stopp'ing*, p.; *stopped*, pp.; *stopp'er* (he† or that wh.; also v. i.), s.; *stopp'ing* (act, &c.; matter used to s.—tech.), s. 89.

Stopp'age, -ĕj*e*, -ĕj—K., -ĭj—Wa., s. 45. Act of stopping; an obstruction; state of being stopped. (v. v.)

Stopp'er, -ĕr, s. A stopple (appr., the glass-s. of a bottle); a short piece of rope for making someth. fast (as the anchor or cables—naut.). See *Stop*.

Stopp'er, vt. To furn. with stoppers; to close or secure with a stopper. H., *stopp'ering*, p.; *stopp'ered*, pp., a.; *stopp'ering* (act; stoppers collec., or their style or qual. of fit, &c.—tech.), s. 89.

Stopple, stŏp'l, s. 45. Any thing inserted in the mouth of a bottle or other vessel to 'stop' or close it; a stopper, cork, plug.

Storage, stōr*e*'-ĕj*e*, s. 45. The act of depos. in a store or warehouse; the safe-keeping of goods in a s. or w.; also the price charged or paid therefor.

Storax, stōr*e*'-ăks, stŏ'-răks—K., Wa., We., s. 26. A fragr., balsamic drug, imported from the East. See *Styrax*.

Store, stōr*e*, s. Hoarded, laid up†; for store, or that have been long in store (as goods—tech.).

Store, s. A large number*; a large quan.; abundance, plenty; a large stock provided; a large quan. for supply; quan. accumulated; a hoard; provision; a store-house; a warehouse; any shop where goods are sold (U. S.):—pl. Neces. supplies provided (as—arms, ammun., clothing, provis., &c. = *mil. and nav. s.*; articles for subsis., accommod., &c. = *sea* or *ship s.*). H., *store'house* or *store'-house* (a buil. for safely keeping grain or goods; a magazine, a warehouse; a repository; a treasury; a great mass reposited†), *store'keeper* or *store'-keeper* (one who owns a s.; also one who has the care of a s.), *store'-room* (a r. in a s.; or a r. in wh. things are stored), &c., s. 92-3.—*In store* = in hoard for fut. use; ready for supply, or in a state of prep. for it.

Store, vt. To furnish, supply, replenish; to lay up in store; to hoard; to warehouse. H., *stŏr'ing*, p., s.; *stored*, pp., a. (in comp.); *stŏr'er*, s.; *stŏr'age* (v. su.), s. 89.

*Storge**, stor'-je—We., -ge—S., storj*e*—K., J. & M., s. 26, 99. The instinctive affection of animals for their young. (Gr.)

Storial†, stōr*e*'-*e*-ăl (v. i.), a. Historical.

Storied, stōr*e*'-ĭd, stŏ'-rĭd—Wa., We., -rēd*e**—K., s. 16, 34. Furn. with stories; told or celebr. in story; related in history; adorned with histor. paintings*. See *Story*.

Sto"rify†, -*e*-fī, vt. To story.

Stork, stork *or* stăwrk, s. 8, 26. A large bird with a long, conical bill, allied to the heron. —*Stork's'-bill* or *storks'bill*, is a plant. See *Pelargonium*.

Storm, storm *or* stăwrm, s. 8, 26. A viol. commotion of the atmosphere, or a v. action or excess. fall of one or more of the meteorological elem. (wind, rain, snow, hail, or thun. and lightning); a tempest; fig., the assault on a fortified place (mil.); viol. div. or pol. commotion; sedition, insurrection; clamour, tumult; affilc., calamity; viol., vehemence, tumultuous force. H., *storm'ful**, *storm'ĭ* (tempestuous; boisterous; charac. by viol. agitation or fury; viol., passionate*), *storm'-like*, *storm'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.), 90-1. Among the comp. are—*storm'-bēat* (b. or impaired by s.), *storm'-mēnacing** (threatening a s.—poet.), *storm-presdy'ing* (poet.), *storm'-tĭssed* (do.), *storm'-vēxed* (harassed by s.—poet.), &c., s.; *storm'-pētrel* (a small bird often seen flying swiftly in the 'wake' of a vessel prec. or dur. a storm), *storm'-sāil* (a coarse, strong s., set in gales—naut.), &c., s. 92-3.

Storm, vt. To assault; to attack and take or attempt to take by open force:—vi. To raise a tempest; to blow with viol. (used impers.); to rage, to fume, to be loudly angry. H., *storm'ing*, p., s.; *stormed*, pp. 89.

*Storm'ful**, -fōōl, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *storm'fulness**, s. (poet.) 91. [*storm'iness*, s. 91.

Storm'y, -*e*, a. (v. s.) H., *storm'ily*, ad.; *Storthing*, stort'-ĭng, s. 26, 99. The parliament of Norway.

Story, stōr*e*'-*e*, stŏ'-re—K., Wa., We., s. 43. A narration or recital (verbal or wr.) of a series of facts or incidents; history*; (more us.) a little tale; a petty fiction; a fable; a falsehood†; a floor, a subdiv. of the height of a buil. ascended by one flight of stairs (arch.); also a set of rooms on the same

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floor or level. H., *stŏr'y-pōst* (a vertical p. or supp. of a floor or superincumb. wall—arch.), *stŏr'y-teller* (a relater of s.; an historian*, in contempt; a liar†), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Sto"ry†, vt. To relate historically; to narrate; to arrange in stories. H., *stŏr'jing†*, p.; *stŏr'ied* (v. su.), pp.†, a.; *stŏr'ier†*, -e-ĕr, s.; &c. (v. su.) 89.

Stot, stŏt, s. A horse†; a steer (prov.; Sco.).

Stound, stownd, s. 23. Sorrow, grief†; a shooting pain†; astonishm., amazem.†; (from anoth. r.) hour, time, season†; a vessel to hold beer (prov.).

Stound†, vt. To astound:—vi. To be in pain or sorrow; to be stunned or astounded. H., &c. 48, 89. [or for liquids. (Sco.)

Stoup, stōōp, s. A flagon; a vess. or meas. of

Stour, stowr, stōōr—K., s. 23, 20. Assault, battle, tumult†; a river (pron., stŭr; used only in comp.).

Stout, stowt, a. 23. Strong, lusty, robust; large; bulky; corpulent; strong, firm; fig., strong of heart, bold, intrepid, valiant; resolute; proud; pertinacious. H., *stout'ly*, 43, ad.; *stout'ness*, s. 91. H. also—*stout'-built*, -bĭlt, *stout'-made*, *stout'-hearted*, &c., a.

Stout, s. Strong porter, XX. († or tech.)

Stove, stōv, s. A hot-house; a buil., room, or closet artif. warmed, either for the sake of an incr. temperature or to promote the desiccation of obj. exposed in it; a fire-grate for coals, or (more us.) an enclosed fire-box or fire-place used to warm apartm., &c.; the fixed cooking-apparatus surr. the fire-grate of a kitchen (= *kitch'en-stove*).

Stove, vt. To heat, dry, or keep warm in or as in a stove, or by artif. heat; to stive†§. H., *stōv'ing*, s., s.; *stoved*, pp., a. 89. See *Stave*. [f. from threshed grain).

*Stover**, stōv'-ĕr, s. Fodder for cattle (prim.,

Stow, stō, vt. To place; to lay by orderly and compactly; to lay up, to repoait. H., *stōw'ing*, p.; *stōwed*, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Stow'age, -ĭje, s. 45. Act or oper. of stowing; room for being laid up; state of being l. up; also money paid or charged for it*.

Strabismus, strā-bĭz'-mŭs, s. = *strā'bism*, -bĭsm, Eng. 35. Squinting. (L.)

Straddle†§, strĭd'l, s. 45. Act of straddling.

Straddle†, vt. To place one's self astride across†§ (ellip.):—vi. To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart. H., *straddl'ing†*, p., s.; *straddled†*, pp.; &c. 89.

Straggle, strĭg'l, vt. 45. To wander from the direct course or way; to w. without any cert. course or direc.; to rove; to ramble; to exuberate; to shoot or extend too far in growth or in outline; to be dispersed; to stand single. H., *strag'gling*, p., s.; *strag'gled*, pp.; *strag'gler* (par. one who sep. from or forsakes his company), s.; &c. 89.

Straight, strāte, a. 45. Prim., stretched, tense†; h., right, direct; being in a right line; not deviating or crooked; nearest; fmm.; direct, in a moral sense; upright; strait* (q. v.). H., *strāight'ly*, ad.; *straight'ness*, s. 91. H. also—*straight'-lined* (hav. or cons. of a l.), *a.-pight†* (fixed a.; erect), a.; &c. (v. i.) [shortest time.

Straight, ad. Immediately; directly; in the

Straighten, strāt'n, strā'tn—K., vt. 13, 45. To make straight; to straiten*. H., *strāight'ening*, -ĭng, p.; *strāight'ened*, -nd, pp., a.†; *straight'ener*, -ĕr, s. 89. [diately.

*Straight'forth**†, -fōrth, ad. Directly; imme-

Straight'forward†, -fōr-, -fŏr'—We., a. 26. Proc. in a s. course; not deviating (lit. or mor.). H., *strāight'forwardness†*, s.; &c. 91.

Straight'way, -wā, ad. = *straight'ways†§*, -wāza. Immediately; without delay.

Straiks, strākes, s. pl. Plates of iron over the joints of the felly of a cannon-wheel. (artil.)

Strain, strāne, s. A viol. effort; the act of straining, also an injury thereby inflic.; a sprain; (other senses are—) style; continued man. of speaking or wr., or (somet.) of action; a song, note, sound; a par. part of a tune; turn, tendency; inborn disposition; race, generation, descent†; heredit. dispos.†; rank, charac.†; &c.

Strain, vt. To stretch; to draw or extend by force or viol.; to injure or weaken by drawing, stretch., or over-tasking, or with excess of effort or exertion; to sprain; to put to the utmost strength; to press in an embrace; to cause to pass through some porous subs. or medium; to purify or sep. from extran. matter by means of a strainer or filter; to make tight or tighter; to force, to constrain:—vi. To make viol. efforts; to pass through a strainer; to filter. H., *strāin'ing*, p.; *strained*, pp., a.; *strain'er* (appr., someth. for s. liquids; a filter of a larger or coarser kind, as a sieve, colander, canvas-bag, &c.—tech.), s.; *strain'ĭble**†, a.; *strain'ing* (act or oper. of), s. 89.—*Strain'ing-piĕce* = a p. of timber used to prev. the nearer approach of two p. of t. in an assemblage of framing (arch.). [sion.

Straint†, strānt, s. A straining; viol. ten-

Strait, strāte, a. Confined or restrained, as by a line (lit. or fig.); narrow, close, not broad or wide; close, intimate*; strict, rigorous; difficult, distressful; avaricious; straight, not crooked†. H., *strāit'ly*, ad.; *strait'ness*, s. H. also—*strāit'-handed**†; (parsimonious), *strait'-laced* or *strait'-laced*, -lāst (pinched with stays*); fig., stiff, constrained; rigid in opin.; strict), a.; *strāit-hand'edness**†; (strait'—K.; v. a.), *strait'-jacket* (-jăk'—S.), or *strait'-waistcoat* (-waist'—S.; an apparatus to confine the arms of a lunatic), s.; &c. 92-3.

*Strait**, ad. Straitly; strictly.

Strait, s. A narrow pass or passage in a mountain; a nar. part of a sea conn. two adjac. seas or oceans, or sep. one continent or country from another (geog.—gen. used in the pl.); distress; difficulty.

Strait†, vt. To straiten.

Straiten, strāt'n, strā'tn—K., We., vt. 13, 45. To make narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tense or tight (irresp. of straightness); to distress, to perplex; to put into difficulties; to deprive of neces. room; to straighten†. H., *strait'ening*, -ĭng, p.; *strait'ened*, -nd, pp., a. 89.

Strake, strāke, s. A streak († exs. in the naut. sense); the tire of a wheel (prov.); a narr. board†. See *Strike*.

Stram§, străm, vi. To sprawl; to strike or knock viol., to bang (prov.). H., &c. 43, 89.

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Stram'ash‖, -ăsh, vt. To beat; to bang; also to break or destroy. (prov.) [Strawy; chaffy.

Straminous, stră-mĭn'-ē-ŭs, -yŭs†.—K., a. 45.

Stramonium, -mōn'-ē-dim, -yŭm†, s. = *stramony*, străm'-o-ne, Eng. 45. Thorn-apple, a med. narcotic plant. (L.)

Strand, strănd, s. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake, and somet. of a navig. river; (from anoth. r.) one of the twists or distinct parts that compose a rope.

Strand, vt. To drive or force on a shore or on shallows; to break one of the strands of (naut.):—vi. To drift or be driven ashore; to run aground. H., *strand'ing*, p.; *strand'ed*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Strange, strānje, a. 32, 45. Foreign*; bel. to anoth. country, or to some dist. place or part*; not domestic, bel. to others†; not before known, heard, or seen; new, wonderful; caus. surprise or curiosity; unusual; odd; irreg.; queer, eccentric; unacquainted; being dist. in behaviour†; remote*; unknown (as 'a s. sail'; i. e., a s. ves.—naut.). H., *strange'ly*, ad.; *strange'ness*, s. 91.—*Strange'-looking*† = hav. an odd or unus.

Strange, int. It is strange! [look.

Stranger†, vt. To estrange (q. v.):—vi. To wonder; to be estranged.

Stranger, strānj'-ĕr, s. 32. A foreigner; one of another town, city, or part in the same country; (more us.) one who is unknown; one unacquainted; one known but not recently seen†; a guest, a visitor; one not admitted to communion or fellowship; one not privy or party to an act (leg.).

Stra'nger†, vt. To estrange (q. v.).

Strangle, străng'-gl, vt. 30, 45. To choke, to suffocate; *agger.*, to destroy the life of by compression of the neck suffic. to stop respiration; fig., to hinder from birth or appearance; to suppress. H., *stran'gling*, p., s.; *stran'gled*, pp., a.; *stran'gler*, s.; *stran'gleable*, a.; *stran'glament*‖, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Stra'ngles, -gĭz, s. pl. A disease of horses, in wh. a t. or tumours form in the throat under the jaw. (far.)

Strangulated, străng'-gū-lāt-ĕd, a. 30, 45; 18. Strangled*; hav. the circulation in stopped by compression (as 'a s. hernia'—surg.).

Strangulation, -lā'-shŭn, s. Act of strangling; state of being strangulated (surg.); also the tempor. partial suffocation com. in hysterics (med.; v. su.). [with or res. strangury.

Strangurious, străn-gūr'-ē-ŭs, a. Affected

Strangury, string'-gū-re, s. 30, 45; 18. Difficult and painf. urination. (path.)

Strap, străp, s. A slip or piece of leather (somet. of cloth) narrow and long; a strip; a razor-strop; an iron plate secured by screw-bolts, for conn. two or more timbers (arch.); the flat part of the corollet in ligulate florets, also the leaf, excl. of its sheath, in cert. grasses (bot.); a strop (naut.). H., *strap'-like*, *strap'-shaped* (ligulate—bot.), a. 90.

Strap, vt. To beat or chastise, or fasten or bind with a strap; to strop (q. v.). H., *strapp'ing*, p.; *strapped*, pp.; *strapp'er*, s.; *strapp'ing* (strape collec.; materials for s.; spread adhes. plaster†—surg.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Strappado, -pā'-do, s. An old punishm. by letting the victim fall from his own height, with a jerk, to the 'breaking of his bones'. (mil.) H., (to) *strappa'do*, vt.; *strappa'doed*, pp.; &c. 48, 89.

Strapper‖, străp'-ĕr, s. A tall, lusty person.

Strapp'ing‖, -ing, a. Bulky; tall; lusty.

Strass, străs, s. 35. A pure, colourless glass, used as the base of artif. gems and enamels.

Stra'ta, s. pl. See *Stratum*.

Stratagem, străt'-ă-jĕm, s. 32. An artifice (par. in war); any plan, scheme, or trick, by wh. some advan. is intended to be obtained. H., *stratagem'ical** (cont. or marked by s.), a.; &c. 90-1.

Strategarithmetry, -rĭth'-me-tre, s. 37, 43. The art of calcul. the no. of men drawn up in any geom. figure. (mil. sci.)

Strategic, -tē'-jĭk—K., J. & M., -tē'-jĭk—We., a. = *strati'gical*, -al. 32. Pert. to or done by strategy. H., *strati'gically*, ad. 91.

Strategist, străt'-e-jĭst, s. One skilled in strategy.

Strategus, strā-tē'-gŭs—S., străt'-e—K., We., s. 30, 99. An Athenian general officer. (L.; prim. Gr.)

Strat'egy, -e-je, -ĕj-e—K., s. 32, 43. Generalship; the science of war or mil. command.

Strath, străth, s. 37. An extensive valley through wh. a river runs. (Sco.)

Strath'spey, -spā, -spe—S., s. A cert. lively Sco. dance. [layers.

Stratiform, străt'-e-form, a. 26. In strata or

Stratify, străt'-e-fī, -ĭf-ĭ—K., vt. 43. To form into a l. or layers (as min. subs. in the earth); to range in beds or strata (q. v.). H., *strati'fying*, p.; *strati'fied*, -fīd (appr., composed of layers of the same kind, *a.*—geol.), pp., a.; *stratification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn (act, process, or state; arrangem. in beds or strata), s. 89.

Stratigraphical, -grăf'-ĭk-ăl, a. 45. Of or bel. to stratography. H., &c. 91. [verament.

Stratocracy, strā-tŏk'-rā-se, s. 43. A mil. go-

Stratography, -tŏg'-rā-fe, s. 43-5.: 'A descr. of armies, or of what bel. to an army.

Stratonic, -tŏn'-ĭk, a. Of or rel. to an army.

Strattotic, -tŏt'-ĭk, a. Warlike; military.

Stratum, strā'-tŭm, s. (pl., *stra'tums**, E.; *stra'ta*, -tă, L.) A bed, a layer; any spc. of min. or roek arr. by nature in a flat form, distinct from adjac. matter. (geol.) [L.]

Stra'tus, -tŭs, s. A cloud occur. in extensive horiz. layers, us. resting on the earth or water (as fog or mist.—meteor.). [L.]

Straught†, pp. See *Stretch*.

Straw, strâw, s. 8. The stalk or stem of corn, pulse, &c., or a quan. or mass of such stalks after thrashing (with a pl.); a single stalk or straw (with a pl.); fig., any thing prover. worthless. H., *straw* (of or for s.; made of s. or s.-plait; res. s.), *straw'y* (made or coms. of, or res. s.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90. H. also—*straw'-built*, -bĭlt (constrac. of), *straw'-coloured*, -kŭl-ŭrd (v. i.), *straw'-crowned* (cov. with—post.), *straw'-roofed* (thatched), *straw'-stuffed*, &c., a.; *straw'-colour* or *straw'colour*, -kŭl-ŭr (a light yellow colour; the c. of dry ripe s.), *straw'-cutter* (an instr. for c. s.; also a chaff-cutter), *straw'-drāin* (a d. filled with s.—agr.), *straw'-hat*, *straw'-plait*, *straw'-worm* (that breeds in), &c., s. 92-3. [(q. v.).

Straw, vt. To cover with straw*; to strew†

Straw'berry, -bĕr-e, s. A well-known plant ('fragaria vesca'—Linn.), or its fruit.—

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Straw'berry-tree = an evergreen shrub of the genus 'arbutus'.

Straw'y, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *straw'iness*†, s. 91.

Stray, strā, s. A dom. animal that has strayed, or is lost; a wandering*; a stroll*.

Stray, vt. To mislead†:—vi. To wander (as from the direct course, or from company, or from the proper limits, lit. or fig.); to wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to rove, to ramble; to err; to go at large; to wander from its home, or its proper enclosure (as a child or a dom. animal); to meander. H., *stray'ing*, p., a.†; *strayed*, strād, pp., a.; *stray'er*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Streak, strēk, s. A line or long mark of a diff. colour to the ground; a nar., irreg. stripe or long coloured tract; the appearance wh. the surf. of a mineral presents when scratched (min.); a uniform range of planks on a ship's side or bottom, extending from stem to stern (naut.). H., *streak'y* (hav. s.; variog. with s. or diff. hues), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90. See *Strake*.

Streak, vt. To form streaks in; to mark or variog. with s.; to stripe*; to stretch§. H., *streak'ing*, p.; *streaked*, strēkt, pp., a. 89.—To *streak it§* = to run swiftly.

Streak'y, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *streak'iness*†, s. 91.

Stream, strēm, s. A current of water or other liquid, or of air, gas, or vapour, or of light; appr., running water, or the course of it; a river, rivulet, or brook; any thing issuing from a source, and mov. onw. with a continued succes. of parts (as 'the s. of time'); any thing forcible, flowing, and continuous; a continued course* (as of weather—naut.); current, drift (as of opin., manners, or taste); water. H., *strēam'y*, -e, (aboun. with r. water; flowing with a current), a.; &c. 90-1.—*Stream'-tin* = tinstone found in alluvial ground:—*stream'-works* (-wŭrks) = alluv. deposits of tin-ore, us. worked in the open air (mi.; met.).

Stream, vt. To pour†; to rinse*; to mark or work with (embroid.; &c.):—vi. To flow; to move or run in a continuous current (as a liq.); to pour out water in a stream; to emit; to pour out in abun.; to issue with continuance; to issue or shoot in streaks; to extend (as in a long line). H., *stream'ing*, p., a.; *streamed*, pp.; *stream'er* (appr., an ensign, flag, or pennon, par. when floating in the wind—poet.; a lumin. beam, tract, or column, one of the forms of the aurora borealis), s.; *stream'ing* (a rinsing†), s. 89.

Stream'let, -lĕt, s. A little stream. [prov.).

Streak†, strēke, vt. To lay out (a dead body.—

Street, strēte, s. Prim., a paved way or road; appr., any way or road lined with houses, in a town or city (us. disting. from a 'lane' or 'alley' by its greater width); any pub. highway (New Eng.).—*Street'-walker* (-wâwk-) = appr., a prostitute; *street'-ward** (-wârd) = a s. constable.

Streight†, strāte, ad. Strictly:—s. A strait.

Strelitz, strēl'-ĭtz, s. (pl., *strēlitz'y*, -e.) 99. A soldier of the anc. Muscovite militia (disban., A. D. 1699). [Russ.]

Strene†, strēne, s. Race; offspring.

Strength, strēngth, strēngkth†§—K., s. 45, 37. The muscular power, force, or energy, wh. animals are cap. of exerting at will (mech.); solidity or toughness, passive power or qual. of resis. or of sustaining the appl. of external force or viol. (app. to materials—mech.); gen., power or vigour of any kind (active or passive); power of resis. attacks; firmness (phys., mor., or intellec.); that wh. supports, or wh. supplies strength; support; security; power of mind, intellec. force; spirit, animation; vigour of diction; soundness, argum. force; vividness (lit. or fig.); potency; qual. of affec. the palate, or of prod. sensible effects on other bodies; richness or per-centage riohness in alcohol (app. to liquors), or in any charac. or val. ingred.; virtue, activity, med. action, &c. (as of a plant); leg. or mor. force, validity; vigour, nat. force; vigour of health or body; amount of force (mil. or nav.); armament; vehemence; reliance, confid., support (scrip.); authority; emphat., great strength; lustiness, muscularity; maintenance of power†; a fortress, fortification†. H., *strength'less*, *strength'ful*†, a. (v. i.) 90.

Strengthen, strength'n, strēng'thn—Wa., strēngkth-ĕn†§—K., vt. 13, 45. = *strength*†. To make strong or stronger; to add strength to (phys., leg., or mor.); to fix in resolution; to cause to increase in power or security; to animate, to invigorate; to confirm; to fortify:—vi. To grow strong or stronger. H., *strength'ening*, -ing, p., a.; *strength'ened*, -nd, pp., a.†; *strength'ener*†, -ĕr (appr., a tonic med.§), s.; &c. (v. su.) 89.

Strenuous, strēn'-ū-ŭs, a. 18. Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; bold, active, vigorous; valiant; vehement. H., *stren'uously*, 43, ad.; *stren'uousness*, s. 91.

*Strepent**, strēp'-ĕnt, a. = *strep'erous*†*, -ĕr-ŭs. Loud; noisy; boisterous.

Stress, strēs, s. Force, urgency, pressure; importance; force or viol. (either acting or suffered); oft app. to the weather); strain; disting. syllabic force, accent.

Stress†*, vt. To distress (q. v.); to straiten; to strain.—H., *stress'ing**, p.; &c. 89.

Stretch, strĕtch, s. 29. Extension in length or in breadth, or in both; reach; effort, struggle, strain; utmost extent or reach (as of meaning or power); force or state of any thing extended; course, direc.; exaggeration†; a long walk, a run†§; a tack, or the progress made on it (naut.; v. v.).

Stretch, vt. To draw or force out to a greater length; to extend in a line or in breadth, or both; to spread; to expand; to reach, to extend; to display; to strain; to make tense; to extend ment.; to exaggerate; to carry by viol. (lit. or fig.) further† than is right:—vi. To be drawn out in length or breadth, or both; to extend or be extended (linearly, locally, intellec., or consequen.); to spread; to reach (fol. by *to*); to bear extension without breaking; to sally bey. the truth; to exaggerate; to sail, to direct a course (naut.); to make viol. efforts in running or walk.† (us. with *out*). H., *stretch'ing*, p., s.†; *stretched*, strĕcht (*stranght*†, *strĕwt*, *pp.*), pp., a.; *stretch'er* (he or that; appr., a brick or stone laid horiz. with its longer face in the surf. of a wall, also a piece of timber used to keep others extended—arch.; a rower's foot-board; a sort of frame

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or hand-barrow on wh. a wounded pers., a corpse, or a viol. prisoner is car.), s.; &c. 89.—*Stretch'ing-course* = a c. of bricks or s. hav. all the faces outw. (arch.; v. su.).

Stretto, strĕt'-o, ad. 99. In a short and concise manner; quick. (mus.)

Strew, strōō—Ja., K., P., S., We., Wo., strō—J. & M., Jo., Wa., vt. 20, 16. To scatter; to spread ab. scatteringly and loosely; to spread by being scattered. [Its use is restric. to dry subs. in parts or particles.] H., *strew'ing*, p.; *strewed*, strōōd, *strewn**, pp.; *strew'er**, s.; *strew'ing* (act of; also any thing fit to be s.*), *strew'ment*† (appr., any thing scattered in decoration), s. 89. See *Strow*.

Striæ, strī'-ē, s. pl. (sing., *strī'a*, -*d*.) 99. Small channels or thread-like lines or streaks, often transverse (nat. hist.); the fillets bet. the flutes of columns, &c. (arch.). [L.]

Strī'ate, -āte, a. = *strī'ated*, -ĕd. Hav. striæ; marked or impressed with striæ; channeled; streaked. (conch.; &c.).

Striation, -ā'-shŭn, s. = *strī'ature*, -ā-tūre. 14, 18. State of being striated; disposition or char. of striæ. (nat. hist.)

Strich†, strītch—S., strik—K., We., s. A bird of ill omen; an owl. See *Strix*.

Stricken, strik'n, a. 45. Afflicted; advanced, far gone. (scrip.) See *Strike*.

Strickle, strik'l, s. 45. A strike (for levelling corn); an instr. for whetting scythes.

Strict, strikt, a. Prim., strained, drawn close, tight; tense; (more us.) exact, rigorously nice; governed or governing by, or observ. exact rules; severe, rigorous; not mild or indulg.; confined, limited; close; accurate; not free, loose, or lax. H., *strict'ly*, 43, ad.; *strict'ness*, s. 91.

Stricture, strikt'-ūre, strik'-tūre—K., -chūre—S., Wa., s. 18, 36. Lit., a binding; contraction; appr., a stroke, a touch (par. of liter. criticism); a critical remark; animadversion; censure; a morbid contraction or closure of any passage or canal of the body

Stride, strīde, s. A long step. [(surg.).

Stride, vt. To pass over by a step (ellip.); to place one's self astride across]§ (do.):—vi. To walk with long steps; to straddle. H., *strid'ing*, p.; *strīd*†, *strode*, strōde (strōd—S.), prt.; *strid**†, *stridden*, strid'n, 45, pp.; &c. 89. [(L.)

Stridor, strī'-dōr, s. A harsh, creaking noise.

Stridulous, strid'-ū-lŭs, a. 18. Making a small, harsh noise; creaking.

Strife, strīfe, s. Discord; exertion or contention for superiority (us. in anger or enmity; but somet., in emulation, either by intellec. or phys. efforts); contest; struggle for victory; quarrel; war; oppos., contrariety (as of opin., &c.); agitation prod. by diff. qualities*. H., *strife'ful**, a.; &c. 90-1.

Striges, strī'-jēz, s. pl. (sing., *strī'ga*, -gă.) 30-2. The flutings of a column. (arch.) [L.]

Strigil, strij'-il, s. 32. A skin-scraper used at the bath. (antiq.) [also matter scraped off.

Strigment†, strig'-mĕnt, s. 30. A scraping; *Strigose*, stre-gōse', a. = *strigous*, strī'-gŭs. 30, 45. Set with stiff, lanceolate bristles (as a leaf.—bot.).

Strike, strīke, s. A flat piece of wood with a straight edge, for scraping off (grain, &c.) exten. above the top of a measure; a bushel (prov.; also in some places, 4 bush.*); a handful of flax (prov.); a ceasing from work and deman. higher wages, also the period of such cessation (mod.); the direc. in wh. the edge of strata appear at the surf. (geol.; mi.); a blow§; &c. (v. v.).—A *strike'-block* is a short kind of plane (join.).

Strike, vt. To hit with some force; to give a blow to; h. also fig., to act upon in any way by a blow, or by any thing res. it in sud. of action; to dash; to stamp, impress, coin; to thrust in; to punish, to afflict; to cause to sound (as a bell); to notify by sound (as the hour); to lower, to let or take down (as a tent, flag, or sail); to impress or affect strongly or sensibly (as with some emotion or conviction); to alarm; to make and ratify‡ (as a bargain); to produce or affect sud. in any par. manner; to level the top of a piled meas. of grain, &c.; to be advanced or worn with age (used in the *pp.* or *a.*); to ground, to run on (as a ship—naut.); to pump or lade into coolers (tech.; sugar-m.); &c.:—vi. To make a quick blow or thrust, or an attack; to hit; to collide; to dash ag.; to clash; to act by repeated percussion; to act on by appulse or by external influx; to sound by blows; to run or be dashed upon shallows, to be stranded; to pass with a quick or strong effect; to dart; to penetrate; to be put by some sud. act or motion into any state; to lower the flag or colours in token of resp. or surrender (naut.); to refrain from work in a body, in order to obt. higher wages or the removal of some grievance (mod.); to break forth*. H., *strik'ing*, p., a.; *struck*, strŭk, *strāke*†, prt.; *struck*, *strick'en** (ch. used as an *a.*; v. su.), *struck'en*†, *strook*†, strōōk, pp., a.; *strik'er* (he or that; a quarrelsome person—scrip.), s.; &c. (v. su. et l.) 89.—To *strike in* = to join or enter sud.; to recede from the surf.; to disappear:—to *strike in with*‡ = to conform to; to join with at once:—to *strike off* = to erase, to deduct; to sep. by a blow; to impress, to print; to prod. or form by a sud. effort‡:—to *strike out* = to prod. by collision; to blot out, to efface; to form (someth. new) by a sud. effort; to devise, invent, contrive‡; also to wander; to make a sud. excursion; to stride‡:—to *strike up*‡ = to cause to sound; to begin to sing or play.

Strik'ing, -ing, a. Affecting; surprising, forcible, impressive; strong; exact. H., *strik'ingly*, 43, ad.; *strik'ingness**, s. 91.

String, string, s. 45. A small line or cord, or a slip of any thing slender and flexible (as tape or ribbon) used in fastening or tying; small cord (larger than thread), twine; a ribbon; the chord (slender piece of wire or catgut stretched) of a mus. instr.; the line or cord of a bow or other instr.; a fibre‡; a nerve or tendon‡; a small cord on wh. things are 'filed', or (fig.) the things themselves; a set or line of things; a series; an expedient, obj. in view or of pursuit‡ (as 'to have two s. to one's bow'!); the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling (nav. arch.); small filamentous ramifications of a met. vein (mi.). H., *string'ed* (string'd‡—K., Wa., We.; hav. strings; produced or

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acting by s.), *string'y* (consa. of s. or small threads; fibrous, filamentous; ropy, viscid), *string'less*, a.; -ness. (v. i.) 90-1.—*String'-board* = a b. wh. faces the well-hole of a staircase, and receives the ends of the steps (arch.); the b. on wh. the s. are stretched (mus.):—*string'-course* = a projec. horiz. course or line of mouldings ran. quite along the face of a buil. (arch.):—*string'-halt* or *string'halt* (-hâwit; *a.*, *s.*) = lameness aris. from defect or convulsive action of the muscles of the hough (far.):—*string'-piece* = a cert. timber in bridges (civ. eng.).

String, vt. To furn. with strings; to put in tune (as a stringed instr.); to make tense or firm; to deprive of s. (us. *prt.* & *pp.* in these senses, *stringed*); to file, to put or hang upon a string or line (prt., pp., *strung*). H., *stringing*, p.; *strinjed*, *string*, *strung*† (v. su.), prt.; *stringed*, *strung* (v. su.), pp., a.; *string'er*, s.; *string'ing* (act of; strings collec., or style or dispos. of—tech.), s. 89.

Stringent, strin'-jënt, a. 32. Binding strongly; urgent. H., *strin'gently*, ad.; *strin'gency*, -se, s. 91. [ness, s. 91.

Stringy, string'-e, a. 45. (v. s.) H., *string'i-*

Strip, strip, s. A long, narrow piece; a n. shred; waste, dilapidation (leg.).

Strip, vt. To pull or tear off (as a cov., lit. or fig.; somet. emph. with *from*† or *off*); to deprive of a covering; to make bare or naked; to skin, to peel; to undress†; to deprive, to divest; to bereave; to impoverish or make destitute; to rob, plunder, pillage; to husk (prov.); to pare (as land—do.); to press out the last milk at a milking (dairy-f.); to unrig (naut.); &c.:—vi. To undress one's self† (ellip.). H., *strip'ping*, p.; *stripped*, *stript**†, prt., pp.; *strip'per*, s.; *strip'ping* (act &c.;—pl., last milk drawn from a cow at ea. m.; v. su.), a. 89.—*Stripping-liquor*, is a l. used to 'dissolve off', and thus recov. the silver on old plated goods (tech.).

Stripe, stripe, s. A line, or a long nar. div. of any thing, of a diff. colour to the ground; a wale or discoloration made by a lash, whip, or rod; h. fig., a stroke made with any thing tough and flexible; a blow†; afflic., punishm. (com. in the pl.—scrip.).

Stripe, vt. To make stripes in; to form or variег. with stripes; to beat, strike, lash*. H., *strip'ing*, p.; *striped*, stript (hav. s., *a.*), pp., a.; *strip'ing* (stripes collec.—tech.), s. 89.

Stripling, strip'-ling, s. Prim., one liable to stripes†; appr., a youth, a lad; one yet growing.

Strive, strîve, vi. To make efforts; to endeav. earnestly; to labour hard; to contend; to struggle in opp. to another; to oppose by contrariety of qualities; to contend in emulation or excellence; to aim; to vie. H., *striv'ing*, p., a.†, s.; *strived*†, *strove*, strôve, prt.; *striven*, striv'n, pp.; *striv'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [ad. 91.

Striv'ingly†, -ling, a. (v. v.) H., *striv'ingly*†,

*Strix**, strîks, s. A channel in a fluted column. (arch.) [L.]. See *Strick*. [(prov.)

*Stroam**, strôme, vi. To rove idly and vacantly.

Strobile, strôb'-il, strô'-bil, s. 45. = *strob'ilus*, -lus, L. A kind of pericarp with naked seeds, formed of woody bracts overlying ea. other, and in many cases consolidated (as the fruit [cones] of the pine and fir.—bot.). H., *strobiliform*, stro-bil'-e-form, 26 (strobile-shaped), a. 90. [or instr. (glass-m.)

Strocal, strô'-kil, s. = *stro'kal*. A cert. tool

Strode†, strôde, s. A strade.

Stroke, strôke, s. 16. A blow; the act of striking; a hostile blow or attack; fig., any sud. or fatal attack or effect (as of disease, affl.n., or death); the sound of a clock; the touch of a pencil; a touch, a masterly effort; any effort or effect sud. or unexpec. produced or made; power, efficacy*; series of operations† (as in business); a line, a touch of the pen or pencil; a dash (wr.; typ.); the sweep of an oar (naut.). H., *stroke'man* (the aftermost rower whose s. leads the rest—naut.), s. 90.

Stroke, vt. To rub gently in one direc. (par. with the hand in kindness or endearm.); to make smooth; to soothe. H., *strôk'ing*, p.; *stroked*, pp.; *strôk'er* (appr., one who pretends to cure by s., a Mesmerist‡), s.; *strôk'ing* (—pl., the 'strippings'—dairy-f.), s. 89. See *Strike*. [an idle and leisurely walk.

Stroll, strôle, s. 16, 45. A wandering on foot;

Stroll, vt. To wander on foot; to ramble idly and leisurely. H., *strôll'ing*, p., a., s.†; *strôlled*, pp.; *strôll'er* (appr., an itin. player*), s.; &c. 89.

Stromatic, stro-mât'-îk, a. Miscellaneous.

*Strombite**, strôm'-bîte, s. A petrified strombus-shell. [like a top. (geol.)

Strombuliform, -bû'-le-form, a. 18, 26. Formed

Strom'bus, -bûs, s. 29. A genus of marine shell-fish. (L.)

Strong, strông, a. 45. Hav. strength or great strength (phys. and active, or passive); vigorous; powerful; hale, sound, healthy; hardy, muscular, robust; well fortified; hav. great wealth, means, or resources; mov. rapidly (as a 'a. wind'); forceful; vehement; hav. ment., mor., or legal strength; active, effective; able of mind; eager, zealous; earnest; earnestly engaged; determined, positive; well estab., solid, firm; potent; valid; forcible; forcibly expressed; ardent, fervent; hav. any par. virtue or qual. in a great degree; rich in spirit, intoxicating; affec. the senses forcibly or powerfully; bright, deep, vivid; pungent; fetid, rank; loud, stentorian; hard, indigestible; powerf. to the extent of forces named (as '10,000 strong'); &c. H., *strong'ly*, ad. 91. H. also—*strong'-coloured*, -kûl-ûrd† (lit. or fig.), *a.-fisted*† (-fist'—Wa.; also muscular), *a.-handed* (hav. a. hands; also hav. workmen in ample no.), *a.-minded* (hav. a vigorous or determ. m.), *a.-set* (firmly a. or compacted), *a.-voiced*, -voyst, &c., a.; (a) *strong'-hand* (fig., rigour; force, viol.; power), *strong'-hold* or *strong'hold* (a fastness; a fortress; any place of secur.), *strong'-water*† or *strong'water*†, -wâw- (any spirituous liq.), &c., s. 92-3.

Strontia, strôn'-sh'â, s. = *stron'tian*, -sh'în. 26, 27. A white caustic subs., classed with the earths; protoxide of strontia (chem.). H., *stron'tia*, *strontit'ic*, &c. (of or bel. to), a. 90. [strontia. (min.)

Stron'tianite, -îte, s. Native carbonate of

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Stron'tium, -sh'ŭm, s. 36. The met. base of strontia.

Strop, strŏp, s. A strap†; a razor-strop; (from anoth. r.) a piece of rope spliced into a circ. wreath, used to hold and suspend a block (naut.). [*stropp'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Strop, vt. To sharpen with or on a strop. H.,

Strophe, strō'-fe—K., Wa., We., strŏf'-e—S., s. 43. Lit., a 'turning' or address to the audience; appr., that part of a song or dance around the altar, performed by t. from the right to the l. (that wh. fol. in a contrary direc. being the '*antistrophe*', -fe—anc. thea.); a stanza; appr., the first of two stanzas in a reg. ode (the other being the *antistrophe*), the order being somet. repeated, and an 'epode' added (lyr. poet.). H., *strŏph'ic*, a. 90.

Strophiolate, strō'-fe-o-lāte—We., -fī'—S., a. 45. Furn. with a garland, or its resembl.; hav. little fungous excrescences around the hilum (bot.). [(path.) [L.]

Strophulus, -fū'-lŭs, s. 18. The 'red-gum'.

Strout†, strowt, vi. 23. To strut; to swell out.

Strove, prt. See *Strive*.

Strow, strō, vt. 16. To strew (q. v.). H., *strŏw'ing*, p.; *strŏwn*, pp. 89.

Struck, strŭk, prt., pp. See *Strike*. [ure.

Struct'ural, -ăl (v. s.), a. Of or rel. to struct-

Structure, strŭkt'-tŭre or strŭk'-tŭre, -chŭre—Wa., -ch'ōor—S., s. 36, 18. Act*, manner, or prac.† of building; form, make, construction; charac. or man. of organisation; a building (appr., one of some size or magnif.); an edifice; a fabric; the par. arrangem. of the molecules of a mineral (min.). H., *struct'ūreless*, a.; &c. 90. [mares; a stnd.

Strude, strōōde, s. 20. A stock of breeding

Struggle, strŭg'l, s. 45. The act of struggling; great labour; forcible effort; contest, strife; agony.

Strugg'le, vi. Prim., to make viol. efforts with contortions of the body; h. also, to use great efforts or exertions; to labour; to strive, to contend; to put forth efforts in any kind of diffic.; to be in agony or distress; to endeav. vehem. or laboriously. H., *strugg'ling*, -lng, p., a.; *strugg'led*, pp.; *strugg'ler*, s.; *strugg'ling* (act; efforts made), s. 89.

Struma, strōō'-md, s. 18. An enlarged gland (anat.); a scrofulous tumour (path.); a swelling in a leaf at the extrem. of the petiole, also a s. somet. found on the base of the 'theca' of mosses (bot.). [L.]

Stru'mous, -mŭs, a. = *strumat'ic*, -lk. Hav. struma; scrofulous.

Strumpet, strŭm'-pĕt, -pĭt—K., Sh., Wa., s. A prostitute:—a. Like a s.; false; libidinous; inconstant:—vt. To debauch†.

Strung, prt., pp. See *String*.

Strut, strŭt, s. The act of strutting; affected statelliness in walking; a piece of timber running from a 'king' or 'queen post' to supp. a rafter (arch.).

Strut, vi. To walk with a lofty, proud gait, and erect head; to w. with affected dignity; to swell, to protuberate*. H., *strutt'ing*, p., a.†; *strutt'ed*, pp.; *strutt'er*, s.; *strutt'ing* (act of), s. 89.

Struthein, strōō'-the-In, s. 18, 58. A subs. res. 'saponine', obt. from the root of 'gypsophila struthium'.

Stru'thious, -ŭs, a. Pert. to or res. the ostrich; bel. to or den. the *struthion'idæ* (-e-dē) or birds of the ostrich tribe (orn.). [ad. 91.

Strutt'ing, -lng, s. (v. v.) H., *strutt'ingly*†,

Strychnia, strĭk'-ne-ă, s. = *strŷch'nine*, -nin; *strŷch'nina*, -ne-nă. 22, 58. An alkaloid ch. obt. from nux vomica and St Ignatius' bean. It is intensely bitter and pois.; but in extremely minute doses, a most val. medicine.

Stub, stŭb, s. The stump of a tree; any thing short and thick†; a log, a block†. H., *stubb'ed*† (short and thick; truncated; hardy: h. also *stubb'edness*†, s.), *stubb'y*† (aboun. with a.; stubbed: h. also *stubb'iness*†, s.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.—A *stub'-nail* (is a n. broken off; also a short, thick n.), s.

Stub†, vt. To grub up by the roots; to extirpate; to strike the toes ag. a stump or other fixed object‡ (prov.). H., *stubb'ing*†, p., s.; &c. (v. su.) 89.

Stubble, stŭb'l, s. 45. The stumps or root-ends of the stalks of corn left in the ground by the reaper or mower. H., *stubb'le-goose* (a g. fed among s.), *s.-rake*, &c., s. 90.

Stubborn, stŭb'-bŭrn, a. 25. Inflexibly headstrong; not to be moved by persuas., reason, or auth.; obstinate; contumacious; persisting, persevering, steady; stiff, inflexible; not easily melted, wrought, or otherw. acted on; hardy*; harsh, rough, rugged*. H., *stubb'ornly*, 43, ad.; *stubb'ornness*, s. 91.

Stucco, stŭk'-o, s. The outer coat of plaster for walls, us. cons. of fine lime and white granular sand, hand-floated twice, and well-trowelled (arch.); work done in stucco.

Stuc'co, vt. To face or overlay with s.; to form in stucco. H., *stuc'coing*, p.; *stuc'coed*, -ōde, pp., s.; *stuc'coer*, s. 89.

Stuck, prt., pp. See *Stick*:—s. A thrust†§.

Stuckle, stŭk'l, s. 45. A stook. (Sco.).

Stud, stŭd, s. A short nail with a large ornamental head; an orn. knob; a kind of orn. double-headed button removable at will; a small piece of timber inser. in 'sills', &c., to supp. beams (arch.); (from anoth. r.) a collec. of breeding horses and mares, or the place where they are kept. H., *stud'-horse*, &c., s. 90.

Stud, vt. To adorn with studs; to set with any detached orn. or prom. objects. H., *stud'ding*, p.; *stud'ded*, pp.—*Stud'ding sails* = nar. s., set temporarily at the outer edges of the sq. s., when the wind is light (naut.).

Student, stū'-dĕnt, s. 18. A scholar; also a man given to books; any one who studies or examines. H., *stu'dentship* (state or time of being s.), s. 90.

Studied, stŭd'-id, a. Learned; qualif. by study; premeditated; planned or executed with study or deliberation; hav. a par. inclination†. H., *stud'iedly*, ad. (v. i.) 91.

Studio, stōō'-de-o, s. 99. The workshop of a sculptor or (somet., colloq.) of a painter or artist. (It.)

Studious, stū'-de-ŭs, stūds'-yŭs†—K., stū'-jeŭs—Wa., s. 45. Given to books or to learning; contemplative, thoughtful; diligent; attentive to, careful (fol. by *of*); planned with study, deliberate; favourable or suit. to study or meditation*. H., *stu'diously*, 43, ad.; *stu'diousness* (habit or prac. of s.; addictedness to books), s. 91.

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***Study**, stŭd'-e, s. Lit., a setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject; h. appr., appl. of the mind to books, or to any subj., for the purp. of learning what is not bef. known to it; attention, meditation, contrivance; deep cogitation, perplexity*†; subj. of atten.; any par. branch of learning; a place or apartm. devoted to study or to liter. employm.; a work undertaken simply for improvem., rough or sketched ideas not wrought into a whole (pa.; sculp.).

***Stud'y**, vt. To apply the mind to; to read and exam. in order to learn or underst.; to consider attentively; to form and arr. by prev. thought; to learn by application:—vi. To think with close atten.; to muse; to dwell upon in thought; to apply the mind to books or learning; to endeav. diligently. H., *stud'ying*, p., s.†; *stud'ied* (v. su.), pp., a.; *stud'ier** (a student), s.; &c. 89.

***Stufa**, stōō'-fä, s. 99. Lit., a stove; appr., a jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth. (It.)

***Stuff**, stŭf, s. Any matter, or a collec. of substances, indef.; the m. or materials of wh. any thing is made; that wh. fills any thing; essence, elemental part; cloth, textile fabrics (par., slight or rough ones of woollen); someth. trifling, worthless, or contemptible; nonsense†; furniture, dom. goods and utensils†; a melted mass of turpentine, tallow, &c., used for 'paying' masts, planks, &c. (naut.).

***Stuff**, vt. To fill; to fill very full; to f. to uneasiness or obstruc.; to thrust into; to crowd; to press; to fill by being put into any thing; to cause to swell or bulge out by putting someth. in; to fill with someth. improper; to fill meat, &c., with seasoning (I. e., 'stuffing'—cook.); to fill the skin of a dead animal for the purp. of reprod. its nat. form (taxid.); to form by filling; to obstruct† (as the organs of smell or respir.); to cram with food†; to cram†§ (as with nonsense or falsehood):—vi. To feed gluttonously; to prac. taxidermy† (tech.). H., *stuff'ing*, p.; *stuffed*, stŭft, pp., a.; *stuff'ing* (act of; that wh. is used to s. any thing; relishing ingred. put into meat, poultry, &c.—cook.), s.; &c.

***Stuke**†§, stūk, s. Stucco. [89.

***Stulm**, stŭlm, s. A small shaft used to drain a mine. (prov.)

***Stulp**†§, stŭlp, s. A post. (prov.)

***Stultify**, stŭl'-te-fī, vt. 43. To make foolish; to cause to appear f. or unmeaning; to neutralise or destroy the cogency of; to allege or prove to be insane or void of underst. (leg.). H., *stul'tifying*, p.; *stul'tified*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Stultiloquence, -tĭl'-o-kwĕnse, s. = *stultil'ogny**, -kwe. 33, 43. Foolish talk or discourse; babbling.

***Stum**, stŭm, s. Must, grape-juice unfermen.; new wine used to revive dead or vapid w.; a mixture used to impart artif. strength, &c., to weak beer or wine (tech.); wine revived by add. 'stum', or by a second fermentation (do.). H., *stum* (to renew or doctor with stum; to fume [as a cask of liq.] with burning sulphur—tech., prov.), vt.; &c. 43, 89. [running; a blunder; failure.

***Stumble**, stŭm'bl, s. 45. A trip in walking or

***Stum'ble**, vt. To obstruct in progress, to cause to trip or stop*; to confound*; to puzzle or perplex*:—vi. To trip in walking or mov. in any manner on the legs; fig., to err, to slide into crime or error; to strike ag. or light on by chance (fol. by *upon*). H., *stum'bling*, p., a., s.; *stum'bled*, pp.; *stum'bler*, s. (v. i.) 89.—*Stum'bling-block* or *s.-stone* = someth. that causes one to s. or to err. [ad. 91.

***Stum'bling**, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *stum'blingly*.

***Stump**, stŭmp, s. The part of any solid body (par. of the trunk or stem of a tree or plant, or a limb) rem. after the rest is cut off or taken away; one of the sticks used to form a wicket (cricket); the rostrum of a rustic orator (U. S.):—pl. Legs§. H., *stump'y*† (full of or res. s.; short and thick; stubby), a.; &c. 90-1. H., also—*stump'-ôrator* (U. S.), *s.-ôratory* (U. S.), &c., s.

***Stump**, vt. To lop; to strike any thing fixed and solid with the toe§; to challenge§:—vi. To walk heavily; to deliv. electioneering speeches†§ (fol. by *it*—U. S.). H., *stump'ing*, p., a.†; *stumped*, pp. 89.

***Stun**, stŭn, vt. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow; to confound or make dizzy with noise. H., *stunn'ing* (astonishing, extraor.§; unus. fine or good§; *a.*), p., a.; *stunned*, stŭnd, pp. 89.

***Stung**, *stunk*, prt., pp. See *Sting*, *Stink*.

***Stunt**, stŭnt, vt. To hinder from growth or increase. H., *stunt'ing*, p.; *stunt'ed*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89. [&c. 91.

***Stunt'ed**, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *stunt'edness*, s.

***Stupe**, stūpe, s. 18. A fomentation, or rather the tow or cloth dipped in it, and used in its appl. (surg.); a sweating-bath; a stupid person†§. [H., &c. 48, 89.

***Stupe**, vt. To foment or dress with stupes.

***Stupefaction**, stū-pe-făk'-shŭn, s. 18, 36. The act of stupefying; a stupid or senseless state; insensibility; torpor; stupidity.

***Stupefactive**, -făkt'-ĭv, a. 45. Caus. or tend. to cause insensibility (phys. or intellec.).

***Stupefy**, stū'-pe-fī, vt. = *stu'pify**, -pe-fī (K., Jo., S., Sh., Wa.). 18, 43. To make stupid; to blunt or deaden the faculty of percep. or underst.; to deprive of sensibility (phys. or intellec.); to d. of material motion†. H., *stu'pefying*, or *stu'pifying**, p., a.; *stu'pefied*, *stu'pified**, -fīde, pp., a.; *stu'pefier* (that wh.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

***Stupendous**, stū-pĕn'-dŭs, a. 18. Lit., overcoming the senses by its magnitude; h., amazing, aston., wonderful (par. from magn. or elevation). H., *stupen'dously*, 43, ad.; *stupen'dousness*, s. 91.

***Stupid**, stū'-pĭd, a. 18. Dull; heavy; senseless; deficient in understanding; dull or sluggish of percep. or apprehension; doltish; formed or done without the exercise of reason or judgm.; unskilful; foolish; absurd. H., *stu'pidly*, 43, ad.; *stu'pidness*, *Stu'pify*, vt. See *Stupefy*. [*stupid'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

***Stu'por**, -pôr, s. Suspension of sense (either partial or complete); intellec. torpor or insensibility; moral stupidity; amazem. or astonishm. in an exalted degree; numbness*. (L.)

***Stupose**, -pōse', a. 45. Tufted. (nat. hist.)

Stuprate, stū'-prāte, vt. 18. To ravish; to debauch. H., *stupra'tion*, -shŭn, s.; &c. 89.

***Sturdy**, stŭr'-de, a. 43. Hardy, stout; hav.

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great strength; violent; laid on with strength; forcible; resolute; bluntly obstinate; rude, brutal. H., *stur'dily*, -de-le, ad.; *stur'diness*, s. 91.

Stur'dy, s. A disease in sheep. (far.)

Sturgeon, stŭrj'-ŭn, stûr'-jŭn—K., Wa., We., s. 32, 45. A large cartilaginous sea-fish of sev. spe., yielding caviare and isinglass.

Sturionian, stu-re-ōne'-yăn, a. 18, 45. Of the sturgeon; den. the family of cartil. fishes (*sturiōn'ians* or *sturio'nĭi*—ichth.) of wh. the s. is the type.

Sturk, stûrk, s. A steer or heifer. (Sco.)

Stutter, stŭt'-ĕr, s. A stuttering.

Stutt'er, vi. = *stut*†. To stammer. H., *stutt'ĕring*, p., a.; *stutt'ĕred*, pp.; *stutt'ĕrer*, s.; *stutt'ering* (act or habit of), s. 89. [ad. 91.

Stutt'ering, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *stutt'ĕringly*, *Sty*, stī, s. 43. A pen or enclosure for swine; h. fig., any place extremely filthy (lit. or mor.); a small inflamed tumour at the edge of the eyelid.

Sty, vt. To shut up in or as in a sty:—vi. (from anoth. r.) to soar, to ascend†. H., *sty'ing*, p.; *stied*, pp.

Stygian, stĭj'-e-ăn, -yăn†—K., stĭd'-j'ăn—S., -je-ăn—Wa., s. 32, 45. Pert. to *Styx* (one of the fabled rivers of hell); h., hellish, infernal; deadly; impenetrable.

Stylagalmaic, stī-lă-găl-mā'-ĭk—We., -găl'—Br., a., s. 42. Figures empl. as columns, or an epithet of them. (arch.)

Sty'lar, -lăr, a. Pert. to the gnomon of a dial.

Sty'late, -lāte, a. Styloid; stylliform.

Style, stīle, s. 42. Manner of writing with regard to lang. and the use of words; diction; phraseology; man. of thinking and of speaking; the distinctive man. or char. of wr. wh. bel. to ea. author or person, and also to ea. body of writers of the same school, country, or age (liter.); characteristic or pec. mode of expression and exec. (fine arts); title, appellation; par. char. of music; prac. observed in proceedings (as 's. of court'); pop., manner, form; mode, fashion; any thing elongated and pointed; a pencil of brass or iron anc. used for wr. on tables of wax; a graver*; the gnomon or pin of a dial wh. projects the shadow; one of the vertical pieces bet. wh. a panel is inserted, or in any framing (arch.; join.); the 'shaft,' or elongation of the ovarium wh. supp. the stigma (bot.); the mode of reckoning calendrical time (chron.); course of writing†; &c. (v. i.) See *New-style*, *Old-s.*, *Pistil*, &c.

Style, vt. To entitle in addressing or allud. to; to call, term, name, designate. H., *sty'ling*, p.; *styled*, pp. [or dagger.

Stylet, stĭ'-lĕt, stīl-ĕt'—K., s. A small poniard

Sty'liform, -le-form, a. 26. Style-shaped.

Stylish†, stīle'-ĭsh, a. Being in high style; showy; modish; fashionable. H., *stŷl'ishly*†, ad.; &c. 91.

Stylite, stī'-līte, stīle'-īte—K., s. One of a pec. class of anchorites who took up their solitary abodes on the tops of columns or pillars. (eccl. hist.) [(L.)

Stylobata, stē-lŏb'-ă-tă, s. 42, 99. A pedestal.

Stylobate, stī'-lo-bāte, s. 42. The uninterrupted or continuous base below a range of columns. (arch.) [column.

*Stylobation**, -bā'-shŭn, s. The pedestal of a

Stylography, -lŏg'-rĭf-e, s. 43-5. The art or mode of wr. or tracing lines with a 'style' on prep. paper, cards, or tablets. H., *stylographic*, -lo-grĭf'-ĭk (pert. to, used in, or done by s.), a.; &c. 90-1.

Sty'loid, -loyd, a. 22. Res. a style or pencil.

Styptic, stĭp'-tĭk, a. 42. Astringent; restraining; appr., that stops bleeding. H., *stŷpticity*, -tĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Styp'tic, s. A subs. that checks local bleeding. (med., surg.; v. a.) [obt. from storax.

Styracine, stĭr'-ă-sĭn, s. 42, 58. A crys. subs.

Styrax, stī'-răks, s. = *stŷrax*, L. Storax; also the genus of trees that prod. it (bot.).

Sty'role, -rōle, stē-rōle'—Br., s. A pec. oily hydrocarbon obt. from liq. storax. (chem.)

Suable, sū'-abl, a. 18, 45. See *Sue*. H., *suability*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Suage†, swāje, vt., vi. To assuage (q. v.).

Suant‡§, sū'-ănt, a. 18. Even; uniform; smooth. (prov.)

*Suasible**, swā'-zĭbl, swāze'-ĭbl—K., swā'-se-bl—S., Wa., a. 18, 45. Persuasible.

*Sua'sion**, -zhŭn, s. 35. Persuasion.

*Sua'sive**, -sĭv, a. 45. Persuasive. H., *sua'sively**, ad.; *sua'siveness**, s. 91.

*Sua'sory**, -sōr-e, s. 35. Persuasive.

*Suavify**, swāv'-e-fī, vt. 18, 43. To make affable. H., *suāv'ĭfying**, p.; *suāv'ĭfied**, pp.

Suaviloquy, swā-vĭl'-o-kwe, s. = *suavi'oquence**, -kwĕnse. Sweetness of speech.

Suavity, swāv'-ĭt-e, -e-te—S., Wa., We., s. 18, 43. Sweetness (lit.† or fig.); appr., sweetness to the mind or feelings (as 's. of manners'); pleasantness; softness; urbanity.

Sub-, sŭb, pfx. Under, below; us. expr. a subordinate degree or imperf. state of some qual., cond., or rank, mentioned in the simple word, or den. he who or that wh. possesses it (in a var. of appl.: e. g.—); under, subord. (as in 'sub-committee', 'subcontract', 'subdean'); imperfectly, partially, somewhat (as in 'subacid', 'subsesquiburetted', 'subconical'); under, lying or being beneath (as in 'subaqueous', 'subcostal', 'subcuticular'), or den. that wh. is so (as in 'subdeposit'); after (as in 'succeed'); again, further (as in 'subdivide'); &c. For the sake of euphony, its *b* is often changed into *c*, *f*, *g*, *m*, or *p*, bef. those letters, or into *s*: as in succeed, suffer, suggest, summon, suppose, suspend, &c. Many words beg. with *sub-* and its var., are not, however, related to this pfx; whilst others have deviated from their orig. meaning, or have lost their char. as compounds. Somet. it stands for *supra* (as in 'sublime'). In L. phrases it exists as a sep. preposition (as in 'sub ro'sa' [-zā], under the rose; i. e., secretly, privately; 'sub silentio' [-se-lĕn'-she-o], in silence or secrecy). [L.] 69, 89. See *Ad-*, *Con-*, *Dis-*, *In-*, *Re-*, *Un-*, &c. [For 'formatives' in *sub-* and its var. not found below after their v., a., &c., and for the fig. pron. in full, refer to the prin. words.]

Subacid, -ăs'-ĭd:—*Subac'rid*; a., s.[1]

Subact', vt. To bring under†; to red. to any state†; to subdue†:—vi. To act a subord. part*†. H., *subac'tion** (par., reduc. by admixture or pulverisation), s.; &c. 89.[2]

Subacute':[1]—*Subaërial*, -ā-ēr'-e- (b. the sky; in the open air);[2] a. H., &c. 91.

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***Subagita'tion**†, -āj-, s. Carnal knowledge.

***Subah**, sōō'-bâh, sū'—K., s. 18, 7. A province or viceroyship. (E. I.) H., *su'bahship* (juris. of a subahdar), s. 90.

***Su'bahdar**, -dâr, s. 7. A viceroy or gov. of a s. or province; also a native officer who ranks as captain in a Eur. company (mil.; v. su.).

***Subaltern**, sūb'-ăl-tĕrn—Br., Ja., J. & M., P., S., Wa., Wo., *-âwl*'—We., *-ăl' or -âwl*'—K., a. 9, 25; s. Lit., under another; inferior; subordinate.[3]

***Sub'altern**, s. Lit., a subordinate; appr., an officer under the rank of captain (mil.).[3]

***Subaltern'ate**, -ăl-, a. 9. Successive; succeeding by turns; subordinate:—s. A 'par. proposition' with relation to the 'univ.' one wh. has the same matter (log.).[3]

***Subalterna'tion**, s. Succession by course; subordination; relationship of subalterns. (v. s.)

***Subam'gular**:[1]—*Subag'emine* (under [1. e., at the foot of] the A. mountains; den. a series of tertiary strata—geol.):—*Subăquaneous*[*], -kwāne'-ē-tŭs, *subă'queous*, -kwē-, or *subaquatic*, -ă-kwăt'-, 32, 45 (being or lying under water); a.[3] H., &c. 91.

***Subarration**†, -ăr-rā'-shŭn, s. The anc. custom of betrothal. [*trin'gent*; 1 a.

***Subas'tral** (b. the stars; terrestrial):[1]—*Subas-*

***Subaudition**, -dish'-tĭn, s. The underst. of someth. not expressed.[3]

***Subax'illary** (b. the armpit—anat.; u. the 'axil' or angle formed by a branch or a leaf—bot.), a.[3]

***Sub'-base**, -bāse (the deepest pedal stop, or the lowest notes of an organ—mus.):[2]—*Subbeadle*, -bē'dl:—*Sub-brigadier*, -dēr' (an off. in the horse-guards who ranks as 'cornet');[3] s. 92-3.

***Sub-bra'chial** or *subbra'chial*, -ke-ăl (u. the arm):—*Sub-bra'chian*, -ke-ăn (hav. the ventral fins imm. b. or near the pectoral f.—ichth.); a.[2] 92-3.

***Subcar'buret** (v. a.), s.:—*Subcar'buretted* (imperf. e.; cons. of a greater no. of equiv. of base than of carbon—chem.):[1]—*Subcartilagi'nous*, -lăj'- (partially c.l; also being u. the cartilages of the chest[2]—anat.):—*Subcav'ăal* (b. the tail):—*Sub-celest'ial*, -y'ăl (u. the heavens):—*Sub-cen'tral* (u. the centre); a.:[2] —*Sub-chant'er* (appr., a precentor's deputy); s.:[2]—*Subclăv'ian*, -yăn, 45 (u. the 'clavicle' or shoulder—anat.), a.[3] H., &c. 91-3.

***Sub-commit'ee**, -ē, s.[3] 92-3.

***Subcompressed**, -prĕst':—*Subconform'ăble*:—*Subcon'tinal*; a.[1] [92-3.

***Sub-constella'tion**, -shŭn:—*Sub-con'tract*; s.[3]

***Sub-contract'ed** (c. after a former c.; c. subseq.):—*Sub-con'trary* (c. in an inferior degree; the epithet of a section of an oblique cone on a circ. base, wh. s. is itself a circle—geom.):[2]—*Subcord'ate*:[1]—*Subcost'al* (b. the ribs; den. the inner intercostal muscles, &c.—anat.):[2]—*Subcŭ'tis-tăl'ine*:[1]—*Subcutăn'eous* (lying u. the skin):—*Subcŭtic'ŭlar* (being u. the cuticle):[2]—*Subcylin'drical*;[1] a. H., &c. 91-3.

***Subdeacon**, -dē'kn:—*Subdea'conry*, -re, or *subdea'conship*:—*Subdean*, -dēn':—*Subdean'ery*; s.:[2]—*Subdec'uple*, -tūpl (cont. 1 part of 10):[2]—*Subdent'ed* (indented b.);[2] a.:—*Subdeposit*, -pŏz'- (a d. b. someth. else—geol., mil.), s.:[2]—*Subdes'tive*[*] (slightly or delicately d. = *subdĕlrioious*†, -ōŭs-e-tŭs, 45):—*Subdĭăl'ed*; a.[1]

***Subdĭtitious**†[*], -de-tish'-ŭs, a. 36, 45. Put secretly in the place of someth. else.

***Subdivers'ify**[*] (to d. what is already d.), vt.:—*Subdivide'* (to d. a part into parts, to part into smaller div.; to be subdivided), vt., vi.[2] H., &c. 89. [sly, crafty, cunning; subtle.[3]

***Sub'dolous**†, -do-lŭs, a. Hidden under deceit;

***Subdom'inant**, s. The note below the 'dominant', or the fifth below the key-note. (mus.)[2]

***Subduce**, -dūs', vt. 35. = *subduct*, -dŭkt'. To take away from under; to withdraw; to subtract.[2] H., *subde'cing*, p.; *subduced'*, -dūst, pp.; *subduction*, -dŭk'-shŭn, s.; &c. 89.

***Subdue**, sŭb-dū', vt. 18. To bring under; to reduce; to conquer by force or superior power; to bring u. dominion or (more par.) u. perman. subjec.; to overpower, to render mild or submissive (wheth. by force, persuas., or charms); to captivate; to overcome, subjugate, vanquish; to crush; to tame; to make mellow, to break (as land); to soften, melt, mollify. H., *subdu'ing*, p.; *subdued'*, pp., a.; *subdu'er*, s.; *subdu'ăble*†, a.; *subdu'al* (act of; conquest), *subdu'ment*† (do.), s. 89. [Cont. one part of two.[3]

***Subduple**, sūb'-du-pl, -dŭ'pl—K., a. 18, 45.

***Subdu'plicate**, a. 18. Subduple; hav. the ratio of the sq. roots (arith.; alg.). [91.

***Subelon'gate**:—*Sube'qual*, -kwăl; a.[1] H., &c.

***Suberate**, sū'-bĕr-āte, s. 18. A salt of suberic acid. [or obt. from cork.

***Suberic**, su-bĕr'-ĭk, sū'—Br., We., a. Pert. to

***Su'berine**, -in, s. 58. The pure cellular tissue of cork. (chem.)

***Suberose**, sūb-ĕr-ōse', sūb'—S., We., su'—K., a. 19, 45. Appearing as if somewhat gnawed. (bot.) [like.

***Suberous**, sū'-bĕr-ŭs, a. 18, 45. Corky; cork-

***Subfuse**[*], sūb-fūsk', a. = *subfusk*[*]. Somewhat

***Subgelat'inous**, a.[1] [dark; dusky; tawny.[1]

***Subgener'ic** (pert. to a subgenus), a.[3]

***Subge'nus** (a subdiv. of a g., emhr. one or more spe.—nat. hist.), s.[3]

***Subglobose**, -bōse':—*Subglob'ŭlar*:—*Subglumma'ceous*:—*Subgran'ŭlar*; a.[1]

***Subhastation**†, -hăs-tā'-shŭn, s. Lit., a sale u. the lance (i. e., an auction, after the Roman prac.).[2] [blende—geol.), a.[1]

***Subhornblend'ic** (cont. disseminated horn-

***Subindica'tion** (i. by subord. means, par. by signs), s.[3]

***Subinduce**†, -dūs' (to offer underhand or indirectly; to insinuate), vt. H., &c. 89.

***Subinfeuda'tion** (under-tenancy; appr., an enfeoffing by a crown tenant or feoffee—leg.):—*Subingression*†, -grĕsh'-ŭn (secret entrance); s.[2, 3]

Subitaneous, -e-tānē'-y'ŭs, a. = *subi'tany*†, -tăn-e. 45, 48. Sudden; hasty. [(mus.) [it.

***Subito**, sōō'-be-to, ad. 99. Suddenly; quickly.

***Subjacent**, sŭb-jā'-sĕnt, a. Lying under or below; being in a lower situation, though not direc. beneath.[2] H., *subja'cently*, ad. 91.

***Subject**, sŭb'-jĕkt, a. Placed or situate 'under' (lit. or fig.); being or liv. u. the power or domin. of another; exposed, liable; prone, disposed (as to disease); being that on wh. any action operates; tributary; subord.; subservient.[2, 3]

***Sub'ject**, s. One who lives und. the dominion

*** Sub- = (1) *imperf., somewhat*; (2) *under, below, lying or being beneath*; (3) *under, subord., or an u. or a.*; &c. See p. 721.

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of another; that on wh. any oper. (intellec. or phys.) is performed; that wh. is treated, handled, or acted on; that in wh. any thing inheres or exists; the person treated or spoken of; matter; materials; theme, topic; appr., a dead body for dissection (anat.); that wh. is the obj. and aim of the artist to expr. (fine arts); the nominative case, or the *s.* or *pro.* wh. governs a vt. (gr.); that (part of a proposition) concerning wh. any thing is affirmed or denied (log.); the prin. melody or theme of a movem. (mus.); &c.—*Sub'ject-matter*† = subj., theme, topic (rant.).

Subject, -jĕkt', vt. 67. To put or bring 'under'; to subjugate; to subdue; to make subord., or submissive, or subservient; to expose, to make liable; to submit, to make accountable; to enslave; to cause to undergo. H., *subject'ing*, p.; *subject'ed* (sub'-tĕd), pp., a.; *subjection*, -jĕk'-shŭn (act; state of), s. 89. [tion.

*Subject'ible**, -ĭl, a. 45. Rel. or tend. to subjec-

Subject'ive, -ĭv, stŭb'—K., Sh., a. 45. Rel. to the subject; impl. or testifying subjection; den. those internal states of thought or feeling of wh. the mind is the 'conscious subject' (as opp. to *objective*—ment. phil.). H., *subject'ively*, 42, ad.; *subject'iveness*, *subjectivity*, -tĭv'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Subjoin, -joyn', vt. To add afterw., or at the end; to affix, annex, attach.[2] H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Subjugate, stŭb'-j'50-gāte, vt. 18. Lit., to bring under the yoke; to subdue; to bring under dominion and submis.; to conquer by force.[2] H., *sub'jugating*, p.; *sub'jugated*, pp., a.; *sub'jugator*, s.; *subjugation*, -gā'-shŭn (act of), s. 89. [joining; state of being subjoined.

Subjunction, -jŭngk'-shŭn, s. 45, 86. Act of sub-

Subjunc'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Subjoined or added to someth. bef. said, wr., or impl.; the epithet of a form of verbs wh., in full construction, fol. other verbs, and expr. a cond., hypothesis, or contingency, and h. also futurity:—*s.* The subj. mood.[2]

Sublding'dom, -dŭm (nat. hist.; &c.), s.[2]

Subla'nate (stŭb'—S., We.), a.[2]

Sublapsarian, -lăp-sā'r-e-ăn, a. = *Sublapsary*, -sār-e. 45, 25. After the 'fall'; part. to or den. the sublapsarians or their doctrines:—*s.* One of that great class of moderate Calvinists who hold that God merely 'permitted' the fall of Adam without 'predestining' it, that the decree of election contemplates the apostacy as 'past', and the elect themselves in a fallen and guilty state, the 'elec. of grace' being a remedy for an 'exis. evil', and predestination rel. only to men 'since' the fall. (eccl. hist.) [moval.[2]

*Sublation**, -lā'-shŭn, s. A carrying away; re-

Sublet', s. To under-let (as a tenant).[2] [on high.

Sublevation, -le-vā'-shŭn, s. The act of rais.

Sublibrarian, -lī-brā'r-e-: — *Sublieuten'ant*, -lĕv—; s.:[2]—*Sublig'ation* (act of binding underneath), s.[2] [*sublim'ablement*, s. 91.

Sublim'able†, -ăbl, a. 45. See *Sublime*. H.,

Sub'limate, stŭb'-le-māte, -lĭm-āte—K., s. Sublimed. [appr., bichloride of mercury†.

Sub'limate, s. The product of a sublimation;

Sub'limate, vt. To sublime (* in chem.); to refine and exalt; to heighten; to elevate. H., *sub'limating*, p.; *sub'limated* (sublimed, &c.), pp., a.; *sublimation*, -mā'-shŭn (exaltation, elev.; also the act or oper. of subliming—chem.), s. 89.

Sublime, stŭb-līme', a. High in place, elevated aloft; high in excellence; exalted by nature; high in style or sentiment; raised above the higher standard of nature or its prototypes (fine arts); lofty, grand; majestic; elevated by joy; elev. in manner, or in feeling; haughty, proud*. H., *sublime'ly*, 42, ad.; *sublime'ness*†, *sublimity*, -lĭm'-ĭt-e (elevation of place, lofty height; height in excellence; moral grandeur; exalted feeling; astonishm. and awe in contemplation; loftiness or grandeur of concep., sentim., style, or lang.—litter., &c.), s. 91. See *Sub-*.

Sublime', s. The grand or lofty, whether in thought, style, expression, or lang. (as disting. from the '*beautiful*', or that wh. merely poss. its attributes); that wh. is sublime or wh. poss. sublimity; that wh. in art is raised above the higher standard of nature or its prototypes; the emotion prod. by sublime objects, grandeur in style, or sublimity.

Sublime', vt. To reduce (a solid subs.) into the state of vapour by heat, wh. v., on cooling, returns again to the solid state unchanged exc. in external form or purity (chem.); to exalt, to sublimate*:—vi. To be sublimed; to suffer sublimation. H., *sublim'ing*, p., a.†; *sublimed*, -lĭmd', pp., a.; *sublima'tion* (act of; v. su.), s. 89.

*Sublimification**, -lĭm-e-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. The act of making sublime.

Sublinea'tion†, s. An under-lining (as of a w. or words), or the l. or lines so used.[2]

Sublingual, -lĭng'-gwăl (situate u. the tongue): —*Sublitt'oral* (being u. the shore):—*Sublunar*, l'50'-, or *subla'nārў* (lit., b. the moon; appr., terrestrial, earthly); a.[2]

Subla'nary† (any thing earthly; v. a.):[2]—*Sublima'tion* (an incomplete l.);[2] s.

Submarine, -mă-rēne' (being, acting, liv., or growing u. water in the sea; submerged):—*Submax'illary* (u. the jaw):—*Submed'iant* or *submed'iant* (lying u. or below the middle); a.[2] H., &c. 91.

Submed'iant, s. The 'sixth' or middle note bet. the 'tonic' and 'subdominant' descending. (mus.)[2]

Submerge, -mĕrje', vt. 32. = *submerse**, -mĕrse'. To put under water; to cover or overflow with water; to drown:—vi. To plunge or sink under water.[2] H., *submerg'ing*, p., a.†; *submerged*, -mĕrjd', *submersed*, pp., a.; *submer'sion* (act; state), s. &c. (v. i.) 89.

Submergence, -mĕrj'-ĕnse, s. 32, 28. The act of submerging; grave and under water (bot.).

Submerse, -mĕrse', a. = *submersed*, -mĕrst'. Submerged; growing under water (bot.).

Submin'istert, or *submin'istratet* (to supply; to subserve or be subservient), vt., vi.:—*Submin'istrant** (subservient), a.:—*Submin'istra'tion**, s.[2] H., &c. 89.

Submiss†, -mĭs', a. Submissive. H., &c. 91.

Submission, stŭb-mĭsh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of submitting or yielding; acknowledgm. of inferiority or dependence, or of a fault or error; humble or suppliant behav.; obedience; resignation; obsequiousness. See *Submit*.

Submissive, -mĭs'-ĭv, a. 45. Disposed to submit; compliant, obed., yielding; acknowl.

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or testifying one's inferiority or submission; obsequious. H., *submiss'ively*, 43, ad.; *submiss'iveness*, s. 91.

Submit, sŭb-mĭt', vt. Lit., to put or send under†; to sink or let down†; appr., to yield, resign, or surren. to the power, will, or auth. of another (us. with a recipr. pro.); to refer; to leave or commit to the discretion or judgm. of another:—vi. To yield, to give up resistance; to be subject; to be submissive; to surrender; to acquiesce. H., *submitt'ing*, p.; *submitt'ed*, pp.; *submitt'er*, s.; &c. (v. su.) 89. See *Sub-*.

Submonish†, -mŏn'-ĭsh, vt. To prompt; to suggest.[2] H., *submoni''tion*† (suggestion), s.; &c. 89.

Submul'tiple, -ŭl'tĭpl, s. Such a part of a quan. or number as is cont. in it an exact no. of times, or that can be expr. by a whole n.; an aliquot part. (arith.; alg.; geom.)[3]

Subnaroot'ic:[1]—*Subnas'cent*, -ĕnt (growing underneath);[2] a.:—*Subnect*†, -nĕkt' (to fasten b.), vt.[3] H., &c. 91, 89.

Subnorm'al, s. 26. Placed under a rule, regulation, or standard.[2]

Subnorm'al, s. A line 'under' a perpendicular; that part of the axis of a curve wh. is intercep. bet. the 'ordinate' and the 'normal'. (geom.)[3]

Subnude, -nūdē' (par. of leaves—bot.):—*Subobscure'*:[1]—*Subocci'pital*, -ŏk-sĭp'- (being u. the occiput);[2] a.:—*Subocta'vate*, *subocta'tuple* (being 1 part of 8, or that wh. is so), a., s.:[3] —*Subocu'lar* (being u. the eye), a.:[2]—*Suborbic'ular* or *suborbic'ulate*, a.[1] H., &c. 91.

Subordinate, sŭb-or'-dĭn-āte, a. 26, 45. Inferior or lower in order, or in rank, nature, dign., power, impor., &c.; descen. in a reg. series; orderly; subj. to control. H., *subor'dinately*, 43, ad.; *subor'dinateness*†[2], *subor'dinacy*, -ās-e, or *subor'dinancy*[2], -ăn-se (state of being a.; series of subordination[2]), s. 91.

Subor'dinate, s. An inferior; one who stands in order or rank below another.

Subor'dinate, vt. To range or place below another or someth. else; to make or consid. as subordinate; to make subject. H., *subor'dinating*, p.; *subor'dinated*, pp., a.†; *subordination*, -ā'-shŭn (state of being s.; a series reg. desc.; place of rank among inferiors; orderly subjection), s. 89.

Suborn, sŭb-orn' (-*ẽurn*), vt. 26. To procure privately or by collusion, or by indirect means; to procure a person to take such a false oath as constit. perjury (leg.). H., *suborn'ing*, p., s.†; *suborned'*, pp., a.†; *suborn'er*, s.; *subornation*, -nā'-shŭn (act or crime of), s. 89.

Subo'val:—*Subo'vate*:—*Subpentan''gular*; a.[1]: —*Subperpendic'ular* (a submormal, s.), s., a.[1]:—*Subpet'iolate* (hav. a very short petiole —bot.):—*Subpolygo'nal*:—*Subporphyrit'ic* (geol., min.); a.[1]

Subpœna, sŭb-pē'-nă, sŭp-pē'-nă†, sū-, s. 99. = *subpa'na*[2]. Lit., 'under a penalty'; appr., a writ comman. the attendance in court of a witness (leg.; eq.). [L.]

Subpœ'na, vt. To serve with a subpœna. H., *subpœ'nding*, p.; *subpœ'naed*, -nād (-nēd†), pp., a.; &c. 89.

Subpri'or (eccl.):—*Subpur'chaser*; s.[3]

Subquadrate, -kwŏd'-, a.:[1]—*Subquad'ruple*, -rŭd-pl (cont. 1 part of 4), s., a.[2]:—*Subquin'quefid* (bot.), a.:[1]—*Subquin'tuple* (cont. 1 part of 5), a.:[2]—*Subramose'* or *subra'mous*

Subrect'or, s.[3] [(hav. few branches—bot.), a.[1]

Subreption, sŭb-rĕp'-shŭn, s. Lit., 'a creeping under'; appr., the act of obt. a favour or advan. by surprise, falsehood, or other unfair means. [Surreptitious (q. v.). H., &c. 91.

Subreptitious[2], -ĭsh-'-ŭs, a. = *subrep'titious*†.

Subrogate†, sŭb'-ro-gāte, vt. To surrogate (q. v.). H., *subroga'tion*, 36 (civ. l.), s.; &c.

Subrotund':—*Subsaline'*; a.[1] [89.

Sub'salt, -ŏlt, s. 8, 17. A salt hav. a greater no. of equiv. of base than of acid. (chem.)[2] H., *subcar'bonate*, *subsul'phate*, &c. [scorn.

Subsannation†, -săn-nā'-shŭn, s. Derision; *Subscap'ular*, -lăr, or *subscap'ulary*, -e (b. the scapula—anat.), a.[2]

Subscribe, sŭb-skrībe', vt. 28. To sign with one's own hand; to give consent or to agree to (someth. written) by wr. one's name underneath; to attest (as a wr. docum.), or to promise to give or to pay, or to take (as a c. or copies of a book), by attach. one's signature; to collect the names of those traders who will take any cert. no. of copies (as of a book or engr.) on publication (tech.); to submit[2]; to limit†:—vi. To promise, with others, to give a cert. sum by setting one's name to a paper; also someth. ('though not cor.'—S.) to pay such sum; to assent.[2] H., *subscrib'ing*, p.; *subscribed*, -skrībd', pp.; *subscrib'er* (par. one who contrib. pecun. aid to a new undertak. or institution by subscribing; one who enters his name for a book, newspaper, periodical, &c.), s.; *subscrib'dble*†, a.; &c. (v. l.) 89.

Subscript[2], sŭb'-skrĭpt, s. Any thing written under someth. else.[3]

Subscription, -skrĭp'-shŭn, s. 36. Any thing (par. a wr. or printed paper) with names subscribed; act of subscribing; name subscribed, signature; consent or attestation by signature; act or state of contrib. to any undertaking, also (†) the sum subscr. or paid; submission, obedience†.

Subsec'tion (the section of a s.; subdivision), s.:—*Subsec'tive*[2] (consecutive, q. v.), a.:— *Subsem'itone* (the subtonic or sharp seventh —Germ. mus.), s.:—*Subsep'tuple* (cont. or that wh. contains 1 part of 7), a., s.[2]

Subsequent, sŭb'-se-kwĕnt, a. 33. Following in time or succession; coming or being after; later; succeeding. H., *sub'sequently*, 43, ad.; *sub'sequence*, -kwĕnse, *sub'sequency*†, -se, s. 91. [strumentally.[3] H., &c. (v. l.) 89.

Subserve, -sĕrvē', vt. To serve subord. or in-

Subservient, sŭb-sĕrv'-e-ĕnt, -yĕnt†—K., a. 45. Instrumentally useful; serv. to promote some purp. or end; subordinate; subject; submissive.[2] H., *subserv'iently*, 43, ad.; *subserv'ience*, -e-ĕnse, or *subserv'iency*, -ĭn-se (instr. fitness or use; use or oper. to pr. some purp.), s. 91. [1 part of 6), a., s.[2]

Subsess'ile, -il (bot.), a.:—*Subsex'tuple* (cont.

Subside, sŭb-slīde', vi. To sink, to tend downw.; to settle, to sink or fall to the bottom (as lees); to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate; to be reduced; to retire; to ebb. H., *subsid'ing*, p.; *subsid'ed*, pp.; *subsid'ence*, -ĕnse, or *subsid'ency*[2], -se (act &c.), s. 89. See *Sub-*.

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Subsidiary, sŭb-sĭd'-y*ĕr*-e—S., K., -*e*-*d*-re—Ja., P., Wa., a. 45, 25. Aiding; assisting; furn. help or additional supplies.

Subsid'iary, s. An assistant; an auxiliary.

Subsidise, sŭb'-se-dīze, vt. '60, 35. To furn. with a subsidy; to purchase the aid of (another) by a subsidy. H., ***sub'sidising***, p.; ***sub'sidised***, -dīzd, pp., a.†; &c. 89.

Subsidy, sŭb'-se-de, s. 43. Lit., assistance; aid in money; appr., pecuniary aid granted by one state to another in pursuance of a treaty, and for services performed or promised in war (pol.); a tax paid to the king†.

Subsign*, -sīne', vt. To undersign.[2] H., ***subsigna'tion****, -sĭg-, s.; &c. 89.

Subsist, sŭb-sĭst', vt. To feed, to maintain*: —vi. To be, to have existence; to continue, to retain the present state or cond.; to live, or hav. the means of liv.; to be maintained; to inhere. H., ***subsist'ing***, p.; ***subsist'ed***, pp.

Subsist'ence, -ĕnse, s. = ***subsist'ency****, -en-se. 28, 43. Real being; means of living or supp. life, or that wh. supplies it (as money, income, or wages); livelihood; inherence. (v. s.) [H., ***subsist'ence***, s.; &c. (v. su.) 91.

Subsist'ent, -ĕnt, a. Hav. real being; inherent.

Sub'soil, -soyl (the earth or soil betw. the surface-s. and the rocks or stratum on wh. they rest—agr.)[2]—***Subspe'cies***, -sh'ēz (a div. of a s.—nat. hist.);[2] s.

Substance, sŭb'-stănse, s. 28. In a ***gen. sense***, being; someth. exis. by itself; that wh. has 'real' being (as distinct from that wh. has only metaph. or ment. existence); that wh. supports accidents; the essen. part; someth. real, not imag.; someth. solid, not empty; pop., body, corporeality; that wh. is palpable or tangible; goods, estate, wealth; means of living.

Substantial, sŭb-stăn'-sh'ăl, a. 36, 27. Of or bel. to substance; real, actually exis.; not seeming or imag.; corporeal, material; hav. subs. or strength; strong, stout, bulky; solid; true; responsible, moderately wealthy. H., ***substan'tially***, 43, ad.; ***substan'tialness***, ***substantiality***, -sh'ăl'-ĭt-e (-she-ăl'-e-te—S., Wa.), s. 91.

Substan'tialise*, -ĭze, vt. 60, 35. To realise; to make substantial. H., ***substan'tialising****, p.; ***substan'tialised****, pp., a.†; &c. 89.

Substan'tials, -sh'ălz, s. pl. Essential parts.

Substantiate, sŭb-stăn'-sh'ăte, -she-ăte—S., Wa., -se-ăte—K., vt. 36, 27. To make to exist; (more us.) to estab. by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to make good. H., ***substan'tiating*** (-sh'ăte-), p.; ***substan'tiated***, pp., a. (used ch. with ***us***—); &c. 89.

Sub'stantise*, -tīze, vt. 60. To make substantive. H., ***sub'stantised***, -tīzd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Substantive, sŭb'-stăn-tĭv, a. 45. Betokening existence; being of the nature of a s. (gr.); dep. on or acting by itself; that imparts its hue, and remains fixed or perman. without the interven. of a mordant (opp. to ***adjective***, as a 's.-colour'—dye.); solid†. H., ***sub'stantively***, ad. 91.

Sub'stantive, s. A noun or name; a word or 'part of speech' wh. denotes someth. that exists (either real or imag.), and is thus fitted to stand by itself as the 'subject' of a verb (gr.).

Substitute, sŭb'-ste-tūte, s. 18. A person or thing put or used in the place of another, and intended to answer the same purp.; one who stands or acts for anoth.; a deputy.

Sub'stitute, vt. To put in the place of another, or of someth. else. H., ***sub'stituting***, p.; ***sub'stituted***, pp.; ***substitution***, -tū'-shūn (act of; the replacing one quan. by anoth. wh. is equal to it, but diff. expressed—alg.; the replacem. of one or more equiv. of a body by a like no. of eq. of anoth.—chem.; syllepsis—gr.), s. (v. s.) 89. [(v. v.)

Substitu'tional, -ăl, a. Pert. to substitution.

Substract†§, -străkt', vt.; ***substrac'tion***†§, s.; &c. See ***Subtract***, &c.

Sub'strate, -strāte (hav. slight furrows—nat. hist.; a substratum*), s., a.—***Sub'strated*** (spread u.), a.[1, 2]

Substra'tum, s. (pl., ***substra'ta***.) That wh. is laid or spread under; a layer or stratum lying u. another s. (geol.); the matter or subs. sup. to furn. the basis in wh. percep. qualities adhere (metaph.).[2]

Substruction, -strŭk'-shŭn (under-building): —***Substruct'ure*** (an under s.; a foundation): —***Sub'style*** (the right line on wh. the gnomon is erected—dial. = ***substy'lar line***); s.[2]—***Subsul'phate*** (see ***subsalt***), s.[1]

Subsultory*, sŭb'-sŭl-tŭr-e—Sh., Wa., Wo., -sŭl'—A., K., Jo., K., Ke., P., S., We., a. = ***subsul'tive***†. 25, 45. Bounding; mov. by sud. leaps or starts, or by twitches. H., ***sub'sultorily****, ad.; &c. 91.

Subsul'tus, -tŭs, s. A starting, twitching, or convulsive motion. (med.) [L.]

Subsume†, -sūme', vt. To assume as following by consequence.[2] H., &c. 89.

Subtan'gent, -jĕnt, s. The part of the axis of a curve cont. bet. the tangent and the ordi-***Subtarta'rean***, a.[2] [nate. (geom.)

Subtend, -tĕnd', vt. To extend or stretch under, or be opposite to. (geom.)[2] H., ***subtend'ing***, p.; ***subtend'ed***, pp.; ***subten'sion***, -shŭn, s. 89.

Subtense*, -tĕnse', s. Someth. stretched under; appr., the chord of an arc (trig.).[2]

Subtep'id, a.[1] [***Sub-***, q. v.) [L.]

Subter-, sŭb'-tĕr, pfx. Under (anoth. form of ***Subterele***, -te-rēle', a.[1]

Subterfluent, -tĕr'-fl'ōō-ĕnt, -flu'*—K., a. = ***subter'fluous***, -ŭs (-flu'*—K.). Flowing under or beneath. See ***Subter-***.

Subterfuge, sŭb'-tĕr-fūje, s. 32. Lit., that to wh. one flees (resorts) for escape or concealm.; h. fig., any artifice empl. to escape censure or the force of an argum., or to justify opin. or conduct; a shift; an evasion; elusion. See ***Subter-***. [under ground.[2]

Subterrane, sŭb'-tĕr-rāne, s. A cave or apartm.

Subterranean, -rāne'-e-ăn, -yăn[1]—K., a. = ***subterra'neous***, -e-ŭs (-y'ŭs†—K.); ***sub'terrane***; ***subterra'neal***†; ***sub'terrāne***†. Being or situate below the surf. of the earth; underground.[2] H., ***subterran'ity***† (state; also a place u. ground), ***sub'terrany***† (someth. u. g.), s.; &c. 91.

Subtile, sŭb'-tĭl, a. 45. Thin, rare; not dense or gross; fine, nice, delicate; piercing, penetrating, acute; subtle* (in wh. sense it is us. pron. sŭt'l). H., ***sub'tilely***, 43, ad.; ***sub'tileness***, ***subtility***, -tĭl'-ĭt-e, ***sub'tilty***, -te, s. (v. i.) 91. [***subtilia'tion***†, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Subtil'iate†, -y'ăte, vt. 45. To subtilise. H.,

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***Sub'tilise**, -lze, vt. 60. To make thin, fine, or rare; to refine; to spin into useless nicetie:—vi. To refine in argum.; to make nice distinctions. H., *sub'tilising*, p.; *sub'tilised*, pp., a.†; *subtilisation*, -e-zē'-shŭn, s. 89.

***Subtle**, sŭt'l, a. 45. Sly, artful, cunning; cunningly devised; insinuating; subtile*. H., *subtly*, sŭt'l-e (sŭt'-le†), ad.; *subtleness*, sŭt'l-nĕs, *subtlety*, sŭt'l-te, s. 91.

***Subton'ic**, sŭb- (the leading note or semitone [sharp seventh] next below the tonic—mus.), a.²

***Subtract**, sŭb-trăkt', vt. Lit., to take from under; appr., to withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct; to take (as one numb. or quan.) from (another) in order to find their 'difference' (arith.; alg.); to withhold (as some right—leg.). H., *subtract'ing*, p.; *subtract'ed*, pp.; *subtract'er* (the subtrahend†), s.; *subtraction*, -trăk'-shŭn (act or oper. of; rule of arith. rel. to; &c.), s. 89.

***Subtract'ive**, -lv, a. 45. Tend. or able to subtract, or to lessen.

***Subtrahend**, sŭb'-trē-hĕnd—K., S., -hĕnd'—Wa., We., s. The sum or number to be subtracted. (arith.)

***Subtransluscent**:—*Subtranspar'ent*:—*Subtri'fid* (sŭb'—S.; bot.):¹—*Subtrip'le* (sŭb'—S.; cont. a third part):—*Subtrip'licate* (den. the ratio of cube roots); a.:—*Sub'tutor* (-tū'—We.), s.²

***Subulate**, sūb'-ū-lāte—K., We., sū'-bu—S., a. = *sub'ulated* (sū'—S.). 18. Awl-shaped. (nat. hist.) [H., *subunda'tion*†, s.; &c. 89.

***Subundate**†, -ŭn'-dāte, vt. To inundate (q. v.).

***Subungual**, -ŭng'-gwăl (u. the nail or the claw), a.²

***Suburb**, sŭb'-ŭrb, s. A building wh. is 'under' but 'beyond' the walls of a city; (now more us.) the parts of a city wh. lie without the walls, but near them (us. in the pl., *sub'urbs*, -ŭrbz); the confines, the out-part (do.).² H., *sub'urbed*², -ŭrbd (bordering on or hav. s.), a. 90.

***Suburb'an**, -ăn, a. = *suburb'ial*†, -y'ăl; *suburb'ian*†, -yăn. 45. Inhab. or being in the suburbs.

***Suburbicarian**, -e-kăr'-e-ăn, a. = *suburb'ioary*, -kăr-e. 45, 25. Suburban*; appr., den. those provinces of Italy wh. were comprised in the anc. diocese of Rome (eccl.

Subvari'ety (nat. hist.), s.² [hist.).

***Subventaneous**†, -vĕn-tāne'-y'ŭs, a. 45. Produced by wind; addle; windy.

***Subvention**, sŭb-vĕn'-shŭn, s. Lit., a coming under†; appr., support, aid.

***Subverse**†, sŭb-vĕrs', vt. 35. To subvert (q. v.). H., *subversion*, -vĕr'-shŭn, s.; &c. 89. [destroy.

***Subvers'ive**, -lv, a. 45. Tend. to subvert or

***Subvert**, sŭb-vĕrt', vt. To overthrow (as from the foundation); to overturn; to ruin utterly; to destroy; to pervert (scrip.). H., *subvert'ing*, p.; *subvert'ed*, pp., a.; *subvert'er*, s.; *subvert'ible*†, a.; *subver'sion* (act &c.; entire overthrow; destruc.; ruin; v.

***Sub'worker** (-wŭrk'—K., We.), s.² [su.), s. 89.

***Suc-**, sŭk, pfx. See *Sub-* (also below).

***Succedaneous**, sŭk-se-dā'ne'-ŭs, -yŭs†—K., a. 25, 45. Supplying the place of someth. else; being a substitute, or empl. as one.

***Succedaneum**, -dā'ne'-ŭm, -yŭm†—K., s. (pl., *succedā'nea*, -e-ă, -y'ă†. A substitute. (v. s.)

***Succeed**, sŭk-sēd', vt. 25, 45. To follow in order; to take the place wh. another has left; to follow, to come after; to be subsequent or conseq.; to make prosperous† :—vi. To follow next in order; to ensue; to come into the place of another who has died or left, or of that wh. has preceded; h. also, to obtain one's wish, to accompl. what is attempted or intend.; to have the desired effect; to terminate with advantage; to go under cover†. H., *succeed'ing*, p., a.; *succeed'ed*, pp.; *success'er*, s.; *succeed'ing* (act or state), s. 89. See *Sub-*.

***Succentor**, sŭk-sĕn'-tŭr, s. An under-leader of a choir or concert; also one who sings the bass in concerted music.

***Success**, sŭk-sĕs', s. 28, 35. The fav. or prosperous termination of any thing attempted; issue, termin.† (as in 'ill success'); succession†. H., *success'less*, a.; &c. (v. 1.) 90-1.

***Success'ful**, -fŏol, a. 21. Hav. the desired effect; happy; prosperous; fortunate. H., *success'fully*, ad., *success'fulness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

***Succession**, sŭk-sĕsh'-ŭn, s. 28, 35. A fol. of things in order; consecution; series of things or persons fol. one another (either in time or place); the act of succeeding or coming in the place of another or others; lineage, race; an order of descendants; the power or right of inheritance or succes. by ancestry; rotation (as of crops—agr.); the successive notes in melody (mus.).

***Succes'sional**, -ăl, a. Den. a reg. order or succession. H., *succes'sionally*, ad. 91.

***Successive**, sŭk-sĕs'-lv, a. 28, 45. Fol. in order or uninterrupted course (as a series of pers. or things, either in time or place); consecutive; inherited by succession†. H., *succes'sively*, 45, ad.; *succes'siveness*, s. 91.

***Successor**, sŭk-sĕs'-ŭr—A., Ba., Bu., Ja., K., Ka., P., S., We., Wo., sŭk'—Bar., E., El., F., Jo., Sh., Wa., s. 28, 35. One who succeeds to or follows in the place or char. of another (correlative to *predecessor*).

Succidaneous², -sĭd'-ā-ne-ŭs, a. 28, 18. Ready to fall; falling†. [vaying sup. (bot.)

***Succif'erous**, -sĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 28. Prod. or con-

***Succinate**, sŭk'-sĭn-āte, s. 28. A salt of succinic acid. [with amber.

***Suc'cinated**, -āte-ĕd, a. Comb. with a. acid or

***Succinct**, sŭk-singkt', a. 28, 45. Lit., tucked or girded up† (so as to leave the legs free); fig., compressed into a nar. compass; short, brief, concise; laconic. H., *succinct'ly*, 43, ad.; *succinct'ness*, s. 91.

***Succinic**, sŭk-sĭn'-ĭk, sŭk'—Br., a. 28. Pert. to or obt. from amber. [garnet. (min.)

***Succ'inite**, -īte, s. An amber-coloured var. of

***Succ'inous**, -ŭs, a. Pert. to or res. amber.

***Succ'ory**, -ŭr-e, s. 25. Chicory or wild endive.

***Succotash**, sŭk'-o-tăsh, s. Green maize and beans boiled tog. (No. Amer.)

***Succour**, sŭk'-ŭr, s. 28, 25; 56. Aid, help, assistance (pr., ass. that relieves or deliv. from diffic., want, or distress); also the person or things that bring relief. H., *succ'ourless*, a.; &c. (v. 1.) 90.

***Succ'our**, vt. Lit., to run to, or to run to supp.†; h. fig., to help when in diffic., want, or distress; to aid or assist; to relieve; to deliver. H., *succ'ouring* (-ŭr-), p., a.†; s.†; *succ'oured*, -ŭrd, pp.; *succ'ourer*, s. 89. See *Sub-*.

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Succ'ubus, -ū-bŭs, s. (*f.*, *succ'ŭba**, -bă.) 18. A pretended demon.

***Succulent**, sŭk'-ū-lĕnt, a. 18. Juicy; very cellular, soft, and juicy (as the stems of plants). H., *succ'ulently*, 43, ad.; *succ'ulence*, -lĕnse, or *succ'ulency*, -se (juiciness), s. 91.

***Succumb**, sŭk-kŭmb', -kŭm'‡, vi. 45. To sink under; to yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly. H., *succumb'ing*, -bing, p.; *succumbed*, -kŭmbd, pp. See *Sub-*.

Succussation, sŭk-ŭs-să'-shŭn, s. 86. Succussion; appr., a trot, or trotting motion.

***Succussion**, sŭk-kŭsh'-ŭn, s. 35. The act of shaking (par. of the nervous parts by stimuli); a shake; an ague (med.).

***Such**, sŭtch, a. 29. Of that kind, of the like kind; the same that; the same as that prev. mentioned or specif.; den. or ref. to a par. person, place, or thing (somet. repeated, as in 'such and such'‡):—pro. indecl. The *a.* used without its *s.* (by the mouth§; juice†.

***Suck**, sŭk, s. The act of sucking‡; milk drawn

***Suck**, vt. To draw with the mouth; to draw out (par. milk from the breast); to d. into the mouth; to d. milk from with the m.; to empty by sucking; h. gen., to imbibe; to draw or drain; to draw in (as a whirlpool does); to absorb; to inhale:—vi. To draw by exhaus. the air, with or as with the mouth; to draw the breast (as an infant); to draw in; to act by imbibition. H., *suck'ing*, p., a., s.‡; *sucked*, sŭkt, pp., a.‡; *suck'er* (he or that wh.; appr., the piston of a pump‡; a pipe used in s.‡; a piece of wet leather with wh. boys lift stones‡; a syringe‡§; the shoot of a plant from or f. near the root‡—gard.; the pop. name of sev. fishes‡; an inhab. of Illinois‡§—U. S.; &c.), s. H. also—*suck'ing-bottle* (a b. used as a substit. for the breast), *suck'ing-pump* (suction-p.), &c., s.

Suck'er†, -ĕr, vt. To strip off or deprive of suckers. (gard.) H., &c. 89.

Suck'et, -ĕt, s. A sweetmeat for the mouth.

***Suckle**†, sŭk'l, s. 45. A teat.

***Suck'le**, vt. To give suck to; to nurse at the breast:—vi. To give breast-milk†. H., *suck'ling*, -l-ĭng, p., s.†; *suck'led*, -ĕld, pp.; *suck'ling* (act of; appr., a young creature nursed at the breast; an infant—scrip.; a sort of white clover—prov.), s. 89.

***Suction**, sŭk'-shŭn, s. The act or power of sucking; the act of drawing (fluids or gases) into a tube, pores, or other receptacle, by the exhaustion or removal of the air.—*Suction-pump* = the com. household p. in wh. the two valves open upwards.

***Suctorial**, sŭk-tōr'-e-ăl, a. = *suctōr'ious*†, -ŭs. 45. Formed for sucking; that live by s.; that adhere by suction. (zool.)

***Suctor'rian**, -ăn, s. 45. One of a cert. tribe of suctorial fishes (= *suctōr'ii*, s. pl.) incl. the lamprey. (ichth.) [handkerchief.

***Sudary**†, sū'-dăr-e, s. 18, 25. A napkin or

Sudation, -dā'-shŭn, s. A sweating.

***Sud'datory**, -dă-tŏr-e, -tŭr—K., Sh., Wa., a. 25. Sweating:—s. A sweating-bath.

***Sudden**, sŭd'-ĕn, -ln—Wa., sŭd'n‡—K., a. 13, 45. Happening without notice; coming unexpectedly, or without the us. preparatives; unanticipated, unlooked for; unpremeditated; abrupt, precipitate†; hasty, rash, violl., passionate†. H., *sudd'enly*, 43, ad.; *sudd'enness*, s. 91.

***Sudd'ent**†, s. An unexpec. event; surprise.—*On a sudden*‡ = suddenly; unexpectedly.

***Sudoriferous**, sū-do-rĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. 18. Prod. or conveying perspiration. (anat.)

***Sudorific**, -do-rĭf'-ĭk—Wa., -dŏr-ĭf'—S., We., a. 24-5. That causes sweat or perspiration; diaphoretic. H., (a) *sudorif'ic*, s. (med.) 91.

***Sudoriparous**, -rĭp'-ă-rŭs, a. Secreting perspiration. (anat.) [25. Cons. of sweat.

Su'dorous, -dŭr-ŭs—K., S., -do-rŭs—Wa., a.

***Sudra**, sōō'-drȧ, s. = *Soo'drah*. The lowest of the four great castes among the Hindoos.

***Suds**, sŭdz, s. (s. pl.—S.) Soapy water; fig., turmoil, difficulty‡§ (as to be 'in the s.').

***Sue**, sū, vt. 18. Lit., to follow†*; appr., to seek jus. or right from (another) by legal process; to prosecute in a civil action; to gain by leg. process; to clear the beak (as a hawk—falc.):—vi. To make a legal claim; to seek (*for*) in law; to seek by request; to petition, to entreat; to make interest (*for*). H., *sū'ing*, p., a.‡; *sued*, pp.; *su'er*†, s.; *su'ăble*†, a.; *su'ingt* (act of; from anoth. r., a soaking or sweating through†), s.; &c. 89.

***Suet**, sŭ'-ĕt, -ĭt—Wa., s. 18. Hard fat (appr., that ab. the kidneys and loins). H., *su'et-like*, *su'ĕty*, -e (cons. of or res.), a.; &c. 90-1.

***Suf-**, stŭf, pfx. See *Sub-* (et l.).

***Suffer**, sŭf'-ĕr, vt. To undergo; to feel or bear with a sense of pain (phys. or ment.); to endure, supp., sustain; fig., to allow, permit, tolerate; to be affected by:—vi. To feel or undergo pain, inconvenience, or punishm.; to be injured; to bear patiently; to sustain hurt, loss, or damage. H., *suff'ering*, p., a.; *suff'ered*, -ĕrd, pp.; *suff'erer*, s.; *suff'ĕrable* (v. i.), a.; *suff'ering* (act; also pain, loss, injury, &c., incurred), s. 89. See *Sub-*.

***Suff'erable**, -ăbl, a. 45. Tolerable; supportable; allowable; endurable. H., *suff'ĕrably*, 43, ad.; *suff'ĕrableness*†, s. 91.

***Suff'erance**, -ănse, s. 26. Suffering; a bearing with patience; endurance; allowance, permission; negative consent by not forbidding or hind.; moderation; toleration.

***Suffice**, sŭf-fīse'—K., Sh., -fīs'—S., Wa., We., vt. 28. To satisfy; to be equal to the wants or demands of; to supply*:—vi. To be enough or suffic.; to be equal to the end or purp. in view. H., *sufficing*, -fīse'-ĭng (-fīs'—S., Wa., We.), p.; *sufficed*, -fīst' (-fīsd'—S., Wa., We.), pp. 89.

***Sufficient**, sŭf-fish'-'ĕnt, s. 27-8. Equal to the end proposed, or the obj. in view; enough, adequate, ample; qualified, competent; fit, able; poss. the neces. power or ability. H., *suff'ciently* (-fish'-), ad.; *suff'cience**, -'ĕnse, or *suff'ciency*, -'ĕn-ese (adequacy; neces. qualification; competence; adeq. subs. or means; ability, adeq. power; conceit, self-confid.; &c.), s. 91.

***Sufficiant**†, sŭf'-e-shănt, -ſ'—We., a. 35. Sufficient. H., *suff'iciance*†, -shănse, s. 91.

***Suffix**, sŭf'-fĭks, s. 40. A letter, syl., or particle added to the end of a word to modif. its signif. (gr.); an affix.

***Suffix'**, vt. 67. To add (as a suffix) to a word. H., *suffix'ing*, p.; *suffixed*, -fĭkst', pp.

Sufflate, stŭf-flāte', vt. To blow up (as from

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'under'; i. e.—); to inflate. H., *suffla'tion**, -shŭn, s.; &c. 89.

Suffocate, sŭf'-o-kāt*e*, vt. To choke or kill by stopping respiration (appr., either by the exclus. or intercep. of air, or by the introduc. or presence of someth. irrespir.); to stifle, smother, destroy; to extinguish. H., *suff'ocating*, p., a.; *suff'ocated* (*suff'ocate*†, a.), pp., a.; *suffoca'tion*, -shŭn (act; state), s. 89. [ad. 91.

Suff'ocating, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *suff'ocatingly*, *Suff'ocative*, -iv, a. 45. Choking; stifling; prod. suffocation.

*Suffossion**, -fŏsh'-ŭn, s. 35. An undermining.

Suffragan, stĭf'-rā-găn, s. 9. Assisting. (eccl.)

Suff'ragan, a. A bishop consid. relatively to his 'metropolitan'; also (though 'rather improp.'—Br.) a titular or assistant bishop.

*Suff'ragant**, -gănt, a. Assisting:—s. An assistant†; one who favours or concurs with†.

Suff'ragate†, -gāt*e*, vt. To vote with; to agree in voice with. H., *suff'ragator*, 25 († exc. in eccl. use), s.; &c. 89.

Suffrage, sŭf'-rāj*e*, -rĭj†—Wa., -rĕj—K., s. 32, 45. A vote or voice (as in decid. a controverted ques., or the elec. of a candidate); united voice (as of a nation, or of a congreg. in prayer); aid, support (a Latinism); the sunfrago†. [knee-joint of a beast.

*Suffraginous**, -frăj'-in-ŭs, a. 32. Bel. to the

Suffrago, -frā'-go, s. = *suffrage*†, E. Lit., the pastern; the joint of the tibia with the tarsus (mam.; orn.); the knee-joint†.

Suffrutes'cent (somewhat †.—bot.), a. See *Sub-*.

Suffruticose, -kōs*e'*, *suffru'ticous*, -kŭs (imperf. †.; shrubby underneath.—bot.), a. See *Sub-*.

Suffu'migate (to f. underneath; to f. the lower or internal parts—med.), vt. H., &c. 89. See *Sub-*. [fume or fumigation.

Suffumigate†, -fū'-mĭ], sŭf'—S., s. 32. A med.

Suffuse, sŭf-fūz*e'*, vt. 18, 35. To overspread with someth. expansible (as a fluid or tincture); to pour or spread over. H., *suffu'sing* (-fūz*e'*-), p.; *suffused*, -fūzd', pp.; *suffu'sible*†, a.; *suffusion*, -fū'-zhŭn (act or oper., or state; also that wh. is a.), s. 89.

Sufism, sōō'-fĭzm, s. Sofism (q. v.).

Sug, sŭg, s. A small kind of worm. (ang.)

Sugar, shōōg'-dr, -ŭr—K., Wa., s. 35, 18. A well-known sweet subs. (obt. ch. by evap. the expressed juice of the *su'gar-cane*); any thing proverb. sweet†; any salt fancifully sup. to res. s. in appearance or taste (as 's. of lead'—old chem.). H., *su'gar* (shōōg'-; formed of, or used in the manuf. of), *su'gary*, -e (sweetened with, tasting like, res., or cont. s.; fond of s. or of sweets), *su'gariess**, a.; &c. 91. H. also—*su'gar-bāker* (shōōg'-; one who makes loaf-s.; a s.-refiner; a confectioner), *s.-boiling* (art or bus. of the s.-baker or confec.; the oper. of 'candying' s.), *s.-candy* (s. in large crystals; also candied s. —tech.), *s.-cane* (the '*arun'do saccharif'ĕra*—bot.), *s.-house* (where s. is prep. or [more us.] refined), *s.-lōaf*, *s.-măple* (the '*acer saccharī'num*'—bot.), *s.-mill* (a mach. for expres. the juice of the s.-cane, &c.), *s.-mite* (a minute insect [acarus] com. in moist s.; also a cert. nimble, wingless insect, of a silv. hue, found in old closets, &c.), *s.-plum* (a spe. of sweetmeat, in almost endless var., moulded or 'made up' in small orn. balls or lumps; a bonbon), *s.-refiner*, *s.-refinery*, &c., s. 92-3.

Su'gar† (v. s.), vt. To impreg., season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar; to sweeten. H., *su'garing*† (shōōg'-), p.; *su'gared*†, pp., a. 89.

Sugescent, su-jĕs'-ĕnt, a. 18, 28. Rel. to suckling; enabling to give suck.

Suggest, sŭd-jĕst'—Ja., K., Na., S., Sh., stĭg-jĕst'—Ke., P., Wa., We., vt. 30-2. Lit., to place or carry under†; to raise†; appr., to intimate, propose, or mention in the first instance; to offer to the mind or thoughts; to hint; to insinuate* (good or ill); to inform or incite privately†; to seduce or draw by insinuation†. H., *suggest'ing* (sŭd-jĕst'-), p.; *suggest'ed*, pp.; *suggest'er*, s.; *suggestion*, -yŭn (-shŭn—Wa.; act of; a hint, a first intimation or proposal; information without oath—leg.; &c.), s. 89. See *Sub-*.

Suggest'ive, -iv (v. v.), a. 45. Cont. a hint or

Suggil†, sŭj'-ĭl, vt. To defame. [suggestion.

Suggilate†, sŭj'-ĭl-āt*e*, vt. To beat livid. H., *suggila'tion*†, 36 (also a livid mark; a bruise), s. 89.

Suicide, sū'-o-sīd*e*, -ĭs-īd*e*—K., s. 18, 28. Self-murder; also a person guilty of it. H., *su'icidal* (-sī'—We.; pert. to, tainted with, or committing s.), a.; *su'icidally*, 43, ad.; *su'icidism**, -ĭzm (state of self-murdering), s.; *Su'icism*†, -sĭzm, s. Suicide. [&c. 90-1.

*Suillage**, sū'-ĭl-lăj*e*, s. 45. Sewage; filth; *Su'ing*, -ing, p., s. See *Sue*. [ordure.

Suit, sūt*e*, s. 18. Consecution, success., series, reg. order*; a set, a no. of things used tog., and correspondent, or of the same kind or stamp (par. app. to armour and clothes); a retinue or train* (= *suite*, q. v.); a following; a suing; a petition, prayer, request; courtship; an action, a prosecution for the recov. of some right or claim bef. a competent court or tribunal (leg.); pursuit†.

Suit, vt. To fit, adapt, make proper; to become, to be fitted to; to follow as a part of, to belong to; to dress, to clothe*; to please, to make content; to meet with what is sought, desired, or wanted† (com. with a recip. pro.):—vi. To be suitable; to agree, to accord; to match or tally†; to answer†. H., *sūit'ing*, p.; *suit'ed*, pp., a.†; *suit'able*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Suit'able, -ăbl, a. 45. Fitting; according with; agreeable to; adequate; proper; becoming. H., *sūit'ably*, 43, ad.; *suit'ableness*, *suitabil'ity**, -ĭt-e, s. (v. v.) 91.

Suite, swēt*e*, soo-ēt*e'*—S., s. 99. Consecution*; a reg. set (par. of rooms); retinue, train; a body of attendants or followers. (Fr.)

Suitor, sūt'-ŭr, s. = *suit'er*†§. 18, 25. (*f.*, *sūit'ress*.) One who sues (par. in law or courtship); one who attends a court (whether as plaintiff, defen., appellant, or petitioner); a petitioner; a supplicant; a wooer, a lover.

Sulcate, sŭl'-kāt*e*, a. = *sul'cated*, -ĕd. Channeled or furrowed longitudinally. (zool.)

Sul'famide, -fă-mīd, *sul'fāmīde*, -fe-, s. Two pec. crys. compounds obt. from anhydrous ammonia. (chem.)

Sulk†, sŭlk, vi. To be sulky. H., *sulk'ing*†, p., a.; *sulked*†, pp. (v. i.) 89.

Sulks†, sŭlks, s. pl. A fit of sullkiness (as to 'have' or 'be in the sulks'†).

Sulk'y, -e, a. Silently or fitfully sullen; slug-

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gishly discontented; morose; sour; obstinate. H., *sulk'ily*, ad.; *sulk'iness*, s. 91.

Sulk'y, s. A light two-wheeled carriage hav. a seat for only one person.

Sullage, stŭl'-ĕj*c*, s. 45. Sewage; sullage.

Sullen, stŭl'-ĕn, -ln—Wa., a. 13. Gloomily angry and silent; cross, sour, morose; gloomy, dismal (somet. app. to places and inanim. obj.); obstinate, intractable (do.); heavy, dull, sorrowful; mischievous, malignant*. H., *sull'enly*, 43, ad.; *sull'enness*,

Sull'en†, vt. To make sullen. [s. 91.

*Sull'ens**†, -ĕnz, s. pl. A fit of sullenness; moroseness; gloominess.

Sull'age†*, -ĕ-ĕj*c*, s. Sullage.

*Sully**, stŭl'-e, s. Soil; tarnish; spot.

Sull'y, vt. To soil; to spot; to tarnish or darken (lit. or fig.):—vi. To be soiled or tarnished*. H., *sull'ying*, p.; *sull'ied*, -ld, pp.; a. 89.

Sulph-, stŭlf, pfx = *sul'pho-*, -fo. 45. Den. compounds (par. acids and their salts) cont. sulphur or sulphuric acid, and us. formed by the action of the latter (as *sulphamŷl'ic acid, sulpho-hy'dric acid* [sulphuretted hydrogen], *sulphovin'ic acid, sulphocyan'ogen, sulphovi'nate, sulphocy'anide*, &c.—chem.).

Sulphate, stŭl'-fāt*c*, -fŏt†§—K., s. 45. A salt formed by sulphuric acid. [sulphuric acid.

Sul'phated, -ĕd, a. Comb. or saturated with

Sulphatic, -fāt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to or res. a sulphate; cont. sulphuric acid. [a sulphate.

Sulphato-, -fā'-to, pfx. Den. a double salt cont.

Sul'phite, -fīt*c*, s. A salt formed by sulphurous acid. [liquid.

Sul'phoform, -fo-form, s. 26. A pec. oily chem.

Sul'phosalt, -sŏlt, s. = *sul'phosel*, -sĕl; *sul'phur-salt*. A double sulphuret; a salt in wh. sulphur replaces oxygen both in the acid and the base. (chem.)

Sulphur, stŭl'-fŭr, s. 45. A well-known min. substance, yellow, brittle, very fusible and inflamm., acidifiable, and undecompoundable; brimstone. H., *sul'phury*, -e (partak. of s.; hav. the qual. of s.), a.; &c. 90-1.—*Sul'phur-wort*† (-wŭrt) = hog's-fennel:—*sul'phur vīvum*, L. = crude native s.; or (more us.) the residuum of the sublim. pots.

Sul'phur, vt. To fumigate with s.; to expose to the fumes of s.; to sprinkle with sulphur*. H., *sul'phŭring*, p., s.; *sul'phured*, pp., a. 89.

Sul'phur-acid, -ăs-ĭd, s. A sulphuret wh. exhib. acid qual., and forms salt-like comp. ('sulphur-salts') with other sulphurets. (chem.) [Of sulphur; sulphur-coloured.

*Sul'phurate**, -ăt*c*—K., S., -fū-rāt*c*—We., a.

Sul'phurate, vt. To combine with s.*; to subject to the action of s. (par. to the fumes of s. or sulphurous acid, as in bleaching, &c.). H., *sul'phŭrāting*, p.; *sul'phŭrāted*, pp., a.; *sul'phurātor* (appr., a vessel or appar. for fumig. or bleaching), s.; *sulphura'tion*, -ā-shŭn (act or oper. of), s. 89.

Sulphureous, -fūrz'-e-ŭs, a. 18, 34. Cons. of, impreg. with, or res. sulphur (par. its fumes). H., *sulphūr'eously*, ad.; *sulphūr'eousness*, s. 91.

Sulphuret, stŭl'-fū-rĕt, -fūr-ĕt†§, s. 45, 18-9. A comp. of sulphur with an electro-positive or inflammable body (par. the metals.—chem.).

Sul'phuretted, -fū-rĕt-ĕd, a. 48. Hav. sulphur in combination. (chem.)

Sulphuric, stŭl-fūr'-ĭk, -fŭ'-rĭk—We., -fūr'*—S., a. 18, 34. Pert. to or obt. from sulphur; also den. a cert. acid (v. i.), or someth. (as vapours) cons. of or cont. it. H., *sulphūr'ic acid*, -ăs-ĭd (SO$_3$), a powerf. liq. a., pop. called 'oil of vitriol'; *s. ether*, ordin. e. obt. by the action of s. acid on alcohol.

Sul'phurous, -fūr-ŭs, a. 19. Cont. or res. sulphur; sulphureous; obt. from sulphur; desig. a cert. acid (v. i.). H., *sul'phūrous acid*, -ăs-ĭd (SO$_2$), the a. formed and evolved in well-known charac. fumes when sulphur is burned in the air.

Sultan, stŭl'-tăn, -tŭn—K., s. (f., *sultana*, -tă'-nă [-tă'—K.]; *sul'tāness*.) 9, 25. Lit., the 'mighty'; a Mohammedan sovereign; appr., the emperor of Turkey. H., *sul'tanry**, -re (an eastern empire; the dominions of a s.), *sul'tanship* (office, dign., or state), s.; &c. 90.

Sultana, -tă'-nă, s. 7. A small and delicate var. of raisin.

Sultry, stŭl'-tre, a. 43. Very hot and oppressive; hot and moist or close; hot and cloudy. H., *sul'trily*, ad.; *sul'triness*, s. 91.

Sum, sŭm, s. That wh. two or more numbers, magn., quan., or particulars, form when added or placed tog.; the whole of any thing; the aggregate; the total; the answ. or result obt. by 'addition' (arith.); a quan. of money; any amount, indef.; the whole abstracted, the substance; compendium, abridgm., summary; height, completion. H., *sum'less** (not computable), a. 90.

Sum, vt. To add particulars tog. so as to form a whole; to collect into a total (somet. with *up*); to compute, to cast up (do.); to bring into a small compass or few words (par. the subs. of a discourse or argum., or of evidence; do.); to recapitulate (do.); to form an abridgm. of*; to have all the feathers full grown (falc.). H., *summ'ing*, p.; *summed*, sŭmd, pp., a. (falc.); *summ'er** (v. i.), *summ'ist** (one who makes an abridgm.), s.; &c. 89.

Sumach, sū'-măk, shōō'-măk†, s. = *su'mac*. 35, 18, 20. A plant or shrub of sev. spe.; also its powdered leaves, twigs, &c., used as a substitute for galls and bark (dye.; tan.).

Sumbul, sŭm'-bōōl, s. 21. Musk-root, a powerf. nervous stimulant imported from the East.

Summary, sŭm'-ăr-e, -mā-re—Wa., We., -ĭr-e—K., Sh., a. 25. Reduced into a nar. compass or a few words; compendious; short, brief, concise; being by a short way or method, imm. (as a judgm. or punishm.). H., *summ'arily*, -e-le, ad.; *summ'ariness**†, s. 91. [pendium. (v. a.)

Summ'ary, s. An abstract, abridgm., or com-

Summation, sŭm-mā'-shŭn, s. 36. The act of forming a sum or total amount, or of determ. it; an aggregate.

Summer, sŭm'-ĕr, s. The warmest season of the year; pop., the s. wh. embraces June, July, Aug.; ast., the period exten. from June 21 to Sep. 23; a period of warm weather late in Autumn (= *In'dian summer*—U. S.); (from anoth. r.) the first stone laid over columns or pilasters to form a cross vault (arch.); the central beam of a floor wh. receives the joists (do.); any large piece of timber supp. on two strong piers or posts, and serv. as a 'lintel' to a door, window, &c. (do.). H., *summ'er* (of or bel. or suited to s.; res. s.; ripening dur. s.; &c.), *summ'er-*

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like†, *summ'erly*†, a. 90-1. H. also—*summ'er-cōlt*† (the undulating state of the air near the ground when heated), *s.-cypress* (an annual), *s.-fallōw* (a f. made dur. s.—agr.), *summ'er-house* (a shed or apartm. in a garden, &c., for occ. use dur. s.; v. i.), *s.-house* (a h. suited for a summer's resid.; v. sa.), *s.-whēat* (spring-w.†), &c., s. 92-3.

Summ'er, vt. To keep or carry through the summer†; to keep warm*§:—vi. To pass the s. or warm season. H., *summ'ering*, p.; *summ'ēred*, pp. See *Sum*. [*result*, &c.

Summ'eresault†§, *summ'erset*†§, s. See *Somer-*

*Summ'ist**, -ist, s. See *Sum*.

Summit, sŭm'-it, s. = *summ'ity*†, -e. The top; the highest point or degree; height; utmost elevation (lit. or fig.); the most elev. part of a shell wh. bears the hinge (conch.). H., *summ'itless*, a. 90.

Summon, sŭm'-ŭn, vt. = *summ'ons*†§. 17, 25. To call with auth.; to give formal wr. notice to a person to appear in court and answer or defend (leg.); to cite; to call or command; to excite (as into action or exertion; freq. with up). H., *summ'oning*, p.; *summ'ōned*, -ŭnd, pp., a.†; *summ'oner*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. See *Sub-*.

Summ'ons, -ŭnz, s. 35. A call of auth.; a citation; a writ to notify a party to appear in court (leg.; v. v.).

Sump, sŭmp, s. 45. A marsh, swamp, or bog†; appr., a round pit of stone lined with clay, for receiv. metal on its first fusion or redue. (met.); a pit sunk below the 'levels' to circulate air (mi.); a reservoir of water for salt-works (techn.).

Sumph†, sŭmf, s. 45. A dunce. (Sco.)

Sumpter, sŭm'-tĕr, sŭmp'—H., s. 45. An animal that carries clothes or furniture (as of pilgrims or soldiers); a baggage-horse or b.-mule. H., *sumpter*, a. 90.

Sumption†, sŭmp'-shŭn, sŭm'—S., Wa., s. 45. A taking or spending.

Sumptuary, sŭmpt'-ū-ĕr-e, sŭmp'-tū-ĕr-ĕt—K., sŭm'-chū-ĕ-re—S., Wa., s. 45, 18, 25. Rel. to expense; regulating the cost of living.—*Sumpt'uary laws* are such as are intended to restrain the expenditure of citizens.

Sumpt'uous, -ŭs (v. su.), a. Charac. by expense or magnificence; costly; expensive; splendid; magnificent. H., *sumpt'uously*, 23, ad.; *sumpt'uousness*, *sumptŭosity**, -ŏs-It-e, s. 91.

Sun, sŭn, s. The luminary that produces day; the vast central orb of our sys., ab. wh. the planets and comets revolve, and from wh. they derive both light and heat (ast.; physics); pop., a sunny place, sunshine; fig., any thing emin. splendid or luminous; that wh. is the ch. source of light or honour. H., *sunn'y*, -e (res. or proc. from the s., or exposed to, or warmed or coloured by its rays; bright; warm; mellow), *sun'-like*, *sun'less* (dark; cold; shaded), a. (v. i.) 90. Among the comp. are—*sun'-bēat*, *sun'bēat*, or *sun'bēaten* (struck by or much exposed to the sun's rays), *sun'-bright* (t. as the s.), *sun'-burned* or *sun'burnt* (discoloured, scorched, or darkened by; tanned, as the complexion), *sun'-clad* (a. in radiance—poet.), *sun'-dried*, *sun'-gilt* (poet.), *sun'lit*†, *sun'-proof* (impervious to), *sun'-scorched*, *sun'shine* or *sun'shiny*, -e (bright with sunshine; clear, warm, pleasant; b. like the sun), &c., a.; *sun'beam*, -bēm (a ray of the s.), *sun'-dart* (do.—poet.), *sun'-dew*, -dū (a plant), *sun'-dial*, *sun'-dog* (a lumin. spot occ. seen near the s., prob. aris. from the intersec. of haloes—meteor.), *sun'down*†, 23 (sunset), *sun'fish* (pop. app. to sev. sea-f.; the 'pond-perch'—U. S.), *sun'flower* (the name of sev. spe. of 'heliauthus'), *sun'light*, *sun'-pointing*† (heliography; photography), *sun'-plant* (of Java, &c.), *sun'rise* or *sun'rising* (first appearance of the s. in the morning, or the time of it; fig., the east), *sun'set* or *sun'setting* (desc. of the sun below the horizon, or the time of it; fig., the west; evening), *sun'shine* (the direct rays or light of the sun, or the place where it falls; fig., warmth, illum., splendour), *sun'stone* or *sun'stone* (a resplendent var. of felspar—min.), *sun'-stroke* or *sun'stroke* (a s. of the s. or his heat; a kind of apoplexy aris. from exposure to the s. in extr. hot weather), &c., s.; *sun'-burn* (to discolour or scorch by the s.), vt.; &c. 92-3.—*Under the sun*† = in this world; on earth.

Sun, vt. To expose to the sun's rays; to insolate. H., *sunn'ing*, p.; *sunned*, sŭnd, pp., a.†; &c. 89.

Sun'day, -dā, s. The first day of the week (anc. dedic. to the sun or to his worship); the Chr. sabbath, the Lord's day. H., *Sun'day* (bel. to), a. 90. H. also—*Sun'day-school*, -skōōl (a s. ch. for relig. instruc. held ev. S.), *Sun'day-letter* (= *dominical letter*; the l. that corresp. to S. throughout the year, the days of the week, commens. with 1 Jan., being repr. by A, B, C, &c.—eccl. cal.), &c., s.

*Sunder**†, sŭn'-dĕr, s. Two, two parts (as 'in sunder').

Sun'der, vt. To part, sep., divide*†; to expose to the sun (prov.). H., *sun'dering*, p.; *sun'dered*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Sun'dry, -dre, a. 42. More than one or two; several; divers; different. [*Sing*, *Sink*.

Sung, *sunk*, prt., pp.; *sunk'en*, pp., a. See *Sunniah*, sŭn-nē'-ăh, s. 99. Lit., a troop or band; appr., the sect of Mohammedans who receive the 'Sunna' (a coll. of traditions) as of equal impor. with the 'Koran', and who are consid. as orthodox in Turkey, and in most other M. countries exc. Persia (Arab.)

Sunni'ahism, -ĭzm, s. pl. = *Sun'nites*. The orthodox Mohammedans of Turkey, &c. (v. su.)

Sup, sŭp, s. A small draught or mouthful (as of liq.); a sip.

Sup, vt. To sip; to drink by mouthfuls, or by a little at a time; (from smoth. r.) to treat with supper*†:—vi. To sip; to eat the evening meal; to take supper. H., *supp'ing*, p., s.†; *supped*, sŭpt, pp.; *supp'er* (one who s.*; also v. i.), s. 89.

Super-, sū'-pĕr, shū'†—Sh., pfx. 25, 18. Den. above, over, beyond; excess, or to or in excess; cont. more equiv. of acid, or of sulphur, oxygen, &c., than of base* (as *supercarbonate*, *supersulphate*, *superoxidphuret*, &c.—chem.). Many words in *super-* are not direct comp. of this pfx, though related to it, and fol. it in pron. [L.] 69. See *Hyper-* (its Gr. equiv.; and for 'formatives' omitted below, refer to the simple words).

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Superable, sū'-pĕr-ăbl, shu'†—Sh., a. 35, 18; 45. That may be overcome or conquered‖. H., *su'perably*, -le, ad.; *su'perableness*, *superabil'ity*, -it-e, s. 91.

Superabound, -bownd' (to be very exuberant or abun.; to be more than enough), vi.‖ H., &c. 89. [in excess), a.‖ H., &c. 91.

Superabund'ant (more than enough; copious

Superaciculated, -sĭd'-ū-, a.‖

Superadd' (to add over and above; to a. or annex someth. extrinsic), vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Superadvenient, -vēn'-yĕnt (coming upon; com. to the increase or assis. of someth.; com. unexpectedly*) :—*Superangelic*, -jĕl'-; a.‖ H., &c. 91.

Superannuate, -ăn'-ū-āte, vt. 18. To impair or disqualify by age and infirmity :—vi. To last bey. the year†. H., *superannu'ating*, p.; *superannu'ated*, pp., a.; *superannua'tion*, -shŭn (state of), a.‖ 89.

Superb, sū-pĕrb', a. 18, 26. Charac. by grandeur, manif., pomp, splendour, or richness; showy; elegant; august, stately. H., *superb'ly*, -le, ad.; *superb'ness*†, s. 91.

Superbipartient, -bī-pār'-sh'ĕnt, a., s. 7, 26, 27. Div. or that wh. divides a number into two nearly, but not actually, equal parts.‖

Supercargo, -kär'-go, s. 7, 26. An officer or person in a merchant-ship who superint. all the comm. transactions of the voyage.‖

Supercelest'ial, -y'ăl (situate above the firmament or vault of heaven), a.‖

Surcharge' (to overcharge*; to place one bearing on anoth.—her.), vt.‖ H., *supercharged'* (her.), pp., a.; &c. 89.

Surcharg'y, -pĕrch'-ăr-e—K., -chär'-e—J. & M., We., s. 39. = *supercheria*, -pĕrsh'-re, Fr. 99. Deceit; cheating. [brew), s.‖

Supercil'iary, -yăr-e (situate above the eye-

Supercilious, sū-pĕr-sĭl'-y'ŭs, a. 27-8, 45. Lit., hav. a lofty brow; appr., lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial; arrogant; overbearing.‖ H., *supercil'iously*, 42, ad.; *supercil'iousness*, *supercilio'sity*†, -o-lo'-lt-e, s. 91.

Supercolumn'ar (v.1.), a.:—*Supercolumniation*, -no-ā'-shŭn (the putting of one 'order' above another; also the sys. or style so formed—arch.):—*Supercons'tion* (second c., or one formed after anoth.):—*Supercon'sequent*† (remote conseq.); s.‖

Supercrescent, -lĕnt (growing 'over' or on someth. else), a.; *supercres'cence*, -ĕnse (someth. growing &c.; v. a.), s.:—*Supercreta'ceous*, -sh'ŭs (supracretaceous—geol.), a.‖ [desc. scale—mus.), s.‖

Superdon'inant (the sixth of the key in the

Superem'inent (e. in a high degree), a.‖

Supererogant†, -ĕr'-o-gănt, a. 26. Supererogatory.‖

Supererogate, -gāte, vt. To do more than duty requires.‖ H., *supererog'ating*, p.; *supererog'ated*, pp.; *supererog'ation*, 36 (performance of more than duty requires, or than is neces. to salvation—theol.), s. 89.

Supererogatory, sū-pĕr-e-rŏg'-ă-tŏr-e—We., -ĕr'-o-gă-tŏr-e (*or* -tĭr-e)—Ja., P., S., Wa., Wo., -gāte'-tĭr-e—K., a. = *supererog'ative*, -ă-tĭv. 25-6, 45. Performed to an extent bey. the strict demands of duty.‖

Superessen'tial, -sh'ăl (e. above others, or a. the constitution of a thing), a., s.‖

Superexalt, -ĕgz-ălt' (to e. to a superior degree; to e. above the ordin. rate), vt.‖ H.,

Superex'cellent, a.‖ H., &c. 91. [&c. 89.

Superexcres'cence, -ĕnse (a superfluous growth): —*Superfecund'ity* (superabun. f.); s.‖

Superfetate, -fē'-tāte, or *superfe'tate* (to conceive, or cause to e., after a prior concep.; h., *superfeta'tion* or *superfeta'tion* [a second concep.], s.):—*Su'perfete*, -fēte (do.); vt., vi.‖ H., &c. 42, 89. [ficies.

Su'perfice†, -fis, s. 35, 18, 26. Surface; super-

Superficial, sū-pĕr-fish'-'ăl, a. 18, 27-8. Being on the surface; not reaching below the s.; exterior; composing the s.; pert. to surfaces or areas, square (as 'a. measure'); fig., showy, without subs.; shallow, flimsy, contrived or adapted merely to cover someth. (as a 'a. disguise', a 'a. tale', &c.); shallow, slight, not deep or learned, comprehen. only what is obv. or apparent (as acquirements or knowl.). H., *superfi'cially* (-fish'-), 42, ad.; *superfi'cialness*, *superficiality*, -o-ăl'-lt-e (-y'ăl;—K.), s. 90.‖

Superfices, -fish'-e-ēz, -fish'-ēz†—Wa., -fĭ'-se-ēz"—K., s. (sing. and pl.) 26, 99. The surface; the exterior face or part of any thing; that wh. has 'length and breadth only. (L.)‖

Superfine, sū'-pĕr-fīne—J. & M., K., Sh., We., -fīne'—Ja., P., S., Wa., s. 35, 18. Very fine; comin. fine; (somet.) finest.‖

Superfluent, -fl'ōō-ĕnt, 18 (superfluous), a.; *superfluence*, -ĕnse (superfluity), s.:—*Superfluita'ant*, -e-tant (floating above or on the surf.), a.; *superfluita'tion*, -shŭn (state of &c.; v. a.), s.‖

Superfluous, sū-pĕr-fl'ōō-ŭs, a. 35, 18. Being more than enough or sufficient; being bey. what is wanted or agreeable; unnecessary, redundant; useless; exuberant.‖ H., *superfluously*, 42, ad.; *superfluousness* (state of being a.), *superfluity*, -fl'ōō'-lt-e (state, &c.; more than is wanted; superabun.; excess; redundancy), s. 91.

Su'perfluxt (someth. in excess; superfluity):—*Superfolia'tion* (excess of f.); s.‖

Superhu'man (being above h.; divine):—*Superimpend'ing* (impending; threat. from above); a.‖ [else), vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Superimpose, -pōze' (to lay on or over someth.

Superimpregna'tion (superfetation), s.‖:—*Superincumb'ent* (lying on someth. else), a.‖

Superinduce, -dūce' (to bring as an add. to someth. else; com. with *on* or *upon*), vt.‖ H., *superinduced'*, pp., a.; *superinduc'tion*, s.; &c. 89.

Superinfuse, -fūze' (to pour over; to infuse, as someth. addit.) :—*Superinject*' (to i. after or over anoth. injection) :—*Superinspect'* (to oversee; to superintend); vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Superinstitu'tion (one inst. upon anoth.; par. of a person to a benefice already occup. by the i. of anoth. by some other party—eccl.), s.‖

Superintellect'ual (being above human i.), a.‖

Superintend, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd', vt. 35, 18. To have or exercise the charge or oversight of; to have the care and direc. of; to oversee; to control.‖ H., *superintend'ing*, p., a.; *superintend'ed*, pp.; *superintend'er*, *superintend'ent*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.‖

Superintend'ent, -ĕnt, a. That overlooks others with authority. H., *superintend'ence*, -ĕnse, or *superintend'ency*, -ĕn-se (act of superint.;

‖ *Super*, equiv. to *above*, *over*, *beyond*; *over*, *to excess*; &c. See p. 782.

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oversight with auth.; direction, managem., control), s. 91.‖

Superintend'ent, s. One who superint.; an overseer; a manager; a superior in cert. churches (eccl.).‖

Superior, sū-pēr'-e-ŭr, -pē'-rē—S., Wa., We., a. 18, 34-5; 25. Higher, upper (lit. or fig.); more elev. or exalted in place, rank, office, dign., excellence, goodness, &c.; surpassing others; preferable; being bey. the power or infl. of; above emotion or concern; unaffected; unconquered; hav. the receptacle above the germ (as a flower—bot.). H., *supēriority*, -e-ŏr'-It-e, 26 (qual. or state of; pre-eminence; ascendency; prevalence; odds, advantage; &c.), s. 91.‖

Supe'rior, s. One more excellent, dignif., or advanced than another; appr., the chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey, and of cert. churches and colleges; the 'grantor' of heritable property who has reserved to himself rent and service (Sco. l.).

*Superlation**, sū-pēr-lā'-shŭn, s. The exaltation of any thing bey. truth or propriety.‖

Superlative, sū-pēr'-lā-tĭv, a. 35, 18; 45. Highest in degree; most eminent; surpass. all others; impl. or expr. the highest or utmost degree (gr.). H., *super'latively*, 43, ad.; *super'lativeness*, s. 91.‖

Super'lative, s. The s. degree, or a word expr. it (as an *a.* in *-est*, or preceded by *most*—gr.).

Superlu'nar or *superlu'nary* (being above the moon; not sublunary or earthly):—*Supermŏd'ial*, -ē-ăl (situate above the middle); a.‖

*Supermol'ecule**, -kūle (a compound m.), s.:—*Supermun'dane* (being above the world); a.‖

*Supernaculum**, -năk'-ū-lŭm, s. Good liquor, of wh. not enough is left to wet the nail.‖

Supernal, sū-pēr'-năl *or* sū-pērn'-ăl, a. 35, 18; 26. Bel. to a higher place or region; placed above; rel. to things above; celestial. H., *supern'ally*, ad. 91.‖

Supernate'nt (swimming above; floating on the surface), a.; *supernata'tion* (act of do.), s.‖

Supernat'ural, -ū (that is bey. n.; exceeding the powers, est. course, or laws of nature; miraculous; spiritual), a.‖ H., &c. 91.

Supernat'uralism; *supernat'uralist*; s. See *Supranaturalism*, &c.

Supernumerary, sū-pēr-nū'-mĕr-ăr-e, a. 35, 18; 25. Exceeding the number stated or prescribed; exceed. a neces., us., or round number.‖ [us., neces., or stated number.

Supernu'merary, s. A person or thing above the

*Superox'ide**, -īd, s.:—*Superox'idized*, -dīzd, a.‖

Superpartic'ular (p. to excess*; den. a ratio when the excess of the greater term is only a unit†—arith., alg.):—*Superpar'tient*†, -ah'-ĕnt (den. a r. when the excess is 'more' than a unit); s.:—*Su'perplant*† (a parasitic or epiphytic p.):—*Su'perplus*† (surplus):—*Su'perplusage*†, -plŭs-ăj*e* (excess; surplus-

*Superpon'derate**, vt.‖ [age); s.‖

Superpose, sū-pēr-pōz', vt. 18, 35. To lay or be placed upon. (geol.; &c.)‖ H., *superpōs'ing*, p.; *superposed*, -pōzd', pp., a.; *superposition*, -zish'-ŭn (act, state; also that wh. is s.), s. 89. [excess*), s., vt.‖

Su'perpraise, -prāze (excessive p.†; to p. to

Superpropōr'tion (overplus of p.):—*Superpurga'tion* (over-p.), s.‖

*Superreflec'tion** (the r. of a reflected image), s.:—*Superreward**, -wĭ*z*ord' (someth. bey. r.; to r. to excess), s., vt.:—*Superroy'al* (bey. or larger than r.; den. a large kind of paper; also the paper itself), a., s.‖ 92-3.

Supersa'lient (-sāl'-yĕnt†; leaping upon), a.‖ H., *supersāl'iency**, -se (act), s.; &c. 91.

*Su'persalt**, -sŏlt (a s. cont. a greater no. of equiv. of the 'acid' than of the 'base'—chem.), s.‖ [vt.‖ H., &c. 89.

Supersat'urate (to add bey. saturation—chem.),

Superscribe, sū-pēr-skrībe', vt. 35, 18. To write, engr., or (somet.) impress on the top or over, or on the outside or surf.; to write the name or address on the outside or cover (as of a letter).‖ H., *superscrīb'ing*, p.; *superscribed'*, pp.; *superscrīb'er**, s.; *superscription*, -skrip'-shŭn (act of; also that wh. is s.; the inscription on a monum., coin, &c.—arch., numis.; address of a letter, &c.), s. 89. [things), a.‖

Supersec'ular, -ū-lăr (above the world or s.

Supersede, sū-pēr-sēde', vt. 35, 18. Lit., to sit above or over (and thus render someth. inferior or previous, unneces.); appr., to make void, inefficacious, or useless, by superior power; to come or be placed in the room of; to displace, to render unneces.; to set aside; to overrule. H., *supersēd'ing*, p.; *superse'ded*, pp., a.†; *supersēd'ure* (act of s.—recent use), s. 89. See *Supersession*.

Supersedeas, -de-ăs, s. A writ to stay proceedings, or to suspend the powers of an officer in cert. cases. (leg.) [L.]

Supersen'sual, -sh'ōō-ăl (above the senses):—*Superserv'iceable* (-ĭs-; superannuated†; over-officious*); a.:—*Supersession*, -sĕsh'-ŭn (act of superseding, or of sitting or delib. on any thing), s.‖

Superstition, sū-pēr-stish'-ŭn, s. 35-6, 18. The rigour, excess, or extravag. in religion (whether of persuasion, doctr., or observance), wh. results from ignor., bigotry, timidity, or narrow-mindedness; also the pec. state or habit of mind wh. produces and accom. it; false relig., false worship; in a *gen. sense*, ev. belief in what is absurd or irrational, belief without evidence (but almost always restric. to matters relig. or supernat.); pop., belief in the agency of supernat. beings, or in omens, prognostics, ghosts, spells, and like fancif. inven. and matters of opin.; rites or practices proc. from† superstition; (more widely) overnicety, exactness too scrupulous or morbid. H., *superstī'tionist** (one addicted to s.), s. 90.

Superstitious, -stĭsh'-ŭs, a. Addicted to, proc. from, or manifes. superstition; over-scrupulous and rigid in relig. observances; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to relig.; over-exact; scrupulous bey. need or reason. H., *superstī'tiously* (-stish'-), 43, ad.; *superstī'tiousness** (superstition), s. 91.

Superstrain'† (to overstrain), vt.:—*Superstra'tum* (a s. or layer above another, or overlying someth. else), s.‖

*Superstruct**, -strŭkt', vt. To build upon; to erect (as above or over). H., *superstruct'ing**, p.; *superstruct'ed**, pp.; *superstruc'tion**, 36, or *superstruct'ure*, -ūre, 18 (act of*; also that wh. is raised or built upon

‖ *Super-*, equiv. to *above, over, beyond; over, to excess; &c.* See p. 738.

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someth. else [lit. or fig.], par., a buil. raised on a foundation), s. 89. [s.‖

*Supersubstan'tial**, -sh'ăl :—*Supersu'btle*, -stl'; *Supersul'phate* :—*Supersul'phuret*; s. :—*Supersul'phuretted*, a. (chem.)‖ See *Super-*, *Supersail*, &c.

Superterrene, -rēn' (being above ground) :—*Superterres'trial*, -tre-ăl (being above the earth, or above what bel. to it); a. :—*Superton'ic* (the note next above the key-note—mus.), s. :—*Supertragical*, -trăj'- (t. to excess; absurdly t.), a.‖

Supervacaneous, -vă-kā'-ne-ŭs, -kān'-yŭs†—K., a. 45. Superfluous; needless. H., *supervaca'neously*, 43, ad.; *supervaca'neousness*, s. 91.‖

Supervene, sū-pĕr-vēn', vi. To come (*upon*) as someth. extraneous; to happen to. H., *supervēn'ing*, p.; *supervened'*, pp.; *supervен'tion*, -shŭn (act of; that wh.), s. 89.‖

Supervenient, -vēn'-e-ĕnt, -yĕnt†—K., a. 45. Added; additional. (v. v.)‖ [vision.

Supervise†, sū-pĕr-vīz', s. 18, 35. Super-

Supervise', vt. To oversee; to superintend; to inspect. H., *supervīs'ing* (-vīz'-), p.; *supervised*, -vīzd', pp.; *supervīs'or*, -ŭr (-vī'-zŭr—S., Wa.; appr., the superior excise-officer of a 'district'), s.; *supervisal*, -vīz'-ăl, or *supervision*, -vish'-ŭn (act of s.; inspection; superint.), s. 89.‖ [hav. supervision.

Supervisory, -vīz'-ŏr-e, a. 35, 25. Pert. to or

Supervive†, -vīv' (to survive), vt.‖

Supinate, sū'-pe-nāt', -pīn—K., a. 18. Supine; laid or lying upright; leaning or inclin. with exposure to the sun (bot.).

Supination, -nā'-shŭn, s. The act of lying or the state of being laid with the face upw.; the act of turning the palm of the hand upw., by rotating the radius upon the ulna (v. i.).

Su'pinator, -nā-tŏr, -nā'—We., -pīn-āt'-ŭr—K., s. 25. A muscle that turns the palm upward. (anat.)

Supine, sū-pīn', a. 45. Lying on the back, or with the face upw. (opp. to *prone*); h. also, leaning backw.; inclin. with exposure to the sun (bot.); fig., negligent (as one asleep); careless, heedless, thoughtless; indolent; indifferent; drowsy. H., *supine'ly*, 43, ad.; *supine'ness*, *supinity*†, -pīn'-ĭt-e (-pī'-ne—S.), s. 90.

Su'pine, s. The name of cert. verbal nouns ending in *-um* and *-u*. (L. gr.)

Suppage†, sŭp'-ăj, s. 45. Pottage.

Suppalpa'tion†, s. Lit., a stroking gently; appr., enticem. by soft words; cajolery.¶

*Suppar'asite**, -sītz, vt. 26. To flatter; to cajole. H., *supparasitation*†, sŭp-ă-răs-e-tā'-shŭn (—K., Sh.; -păr-ă-se—S., We.), s.; &c.¶ 89. [feet), s.¶

*Suppeda'neous** (placed or being under the

Suppeditate†, sŭp-pĕd'-e-tāt, vt. To aid or supply.¶ H., &c. 89.

Supper, sŭp'-ĕr, s. The evening meal. H., *supp'erless*, a. 90. See *Sup*.

Supplant, sŭp-plānt', vt. Lit., to trip up the heels of†; h. fig., to take the place of (us. by stratagem); to turn out, to displace; to force away; to undermine; to supersede.¶ H., *supplant'ing*, p.; *supplant'ed*, pp.; *supplant'er*, s.; *supplanta'tion*, -plān-, s. 89.

Supple, sŭp'l, a. 45. Easily bent; pliant, flexible; compliant, yielding; not obstinate; fawning, flattering; that makes supple*. H., *supp'lely*, sŭp'l-e, or *supp'ly**, -le, ad.; *supp'leness*, s. 91.

Supp'le, vt. To make pliant or flexible; to make compliant:—vi. To grow soft or pliant. H., *suppling*, sup'l-ing (sŭp'-ling†), p.; *supp'led*, -ld, pp. 89.

Supplement, sŭp'-lē-mĕnt, s. Lit., a filling up, supply†; any addition by wh. defects are supplied; appr., an add. made to any publ., work, or treatise, to render it more complete, or to supply more recent information or views (liter.); that wh. an arc or an angle wants to make it a semicircle, or 1808 (trig.).

Supp'lement, vt. To add someth. to (a book or wr.) by way of supplement. H., *supp'lementing*, p.; *supp'lemented*, pp.; *supplementa'tion**, 36, s. 89.

Supplement'al, -ăl, a. = *supplēment'ary*, -ĕr-e. Additional; added to supply deficiencies or someth. wanted. H., *supplement'ally*, ad. 91.

Supp'letive, -lē-tĭv, a. = *supp'letory*, -tŏr-e. 45, 25. Supplying deficiencies; supplemental.

Supp'letory, a. Someth. added to supply defi-

Suppli'al; *suppli'ance*, s. See *Supply*. [ciencies.

Suppliant, sŭp'-le-ănt, a. 15, 25. Asking earnestly and submissively; expr. humble supplication; entreating; beseeching; supplicating. H., *supp'liantly*, ad. 91.

Supp'liant, s. A suppliecant. [cating.

Supp'licant, -le-kănt, a. Suppliant; supplí-

Supp'licant, s. A humble petitioner; one who asks earnestly and submissively.

Supp'licat, -kăt, s. A petition; appr., a wr. appl. for a degree with the us. certificate (Eng. univ.).

Supplicate, sŭp'-le-kāte, vt. To seek by earnest prayer; to address in prayer; to beseech, entreat, implore:—vi. To ask with earnestness and submission; to entreat; to implore.¶ H., *supp'licating*, p., s.; *supp'licated*, pp.; *supp'licant* (v. su.), s.; *supplication*, -kā'-shŭn (act of s.; the request or petition of a suppliant; petitionary prayer or worship; entreaty; humble and earnest solicitation; a relig. ceremony either in gratitude for mil. success, or to avert impen. danger—anc. Rome.), s. 89. [*odtingly*, ad. 91.

Supp'licating, -kāte-lng, a. (v. v.) H., *supp'li-*

Supp'licatory, -le-kă-tŏr-e, -kāte-tŭr-e—K., a. = *supp'licative**. 25, 45. Cont. supplication; petitionary; humble; submissive.

Supply, sŭp-plī', s. 43. Act of supplying; sufficiency of things for use or want; the neces. stores and provisions; quantity supplied:—pl., *supplies* (-plīze', 35), things suppl. in sufficiency; moneys granted by parliament for the pub. expenditure (prec. by *the*—Eng. pol. and legis.).

Supply', vt. To fill or fill up when deficient or vacant; to add, give, or afford what is wanted or sufficient; to serve instead of; to give; to bring or furnish; to provide; to yield or afford; to contribute; to accommodate; to fill vacant room; &c.¶ :—vi. To furn. supplies*†. H., *supply'ing*, p.; *supplied*, -plīd', pp.; *supplī'er* (he who), s.; *supplī'able*†, a.; (a) *supply'ing*†, *suppli'al**, or *supply'ment*† (act of), *suppli'ance*†, -ănse (act; also that wh. is s.; continuance—Shak.), s. 89.

Support, sŭp-pōrt', -pōsrt'—S., s. 16. The act,

‖ *Super-*, equiv. to *above*, *over*, *beyond*; *over*, *in excess*; &c. See p. 722. ¶ *Sup-*, one of the forms of *Sub-*. See p. 722. 725

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oper., or power of supporting; state of being supported; the thing or things that support; prop, sustaining power; necessaries of life; income; maintenance; subsistence; food; that wh. sustains or upholds any thing or person without suffering it or him to fall, decline, languish, or sink; assistance; countenance, encouragem., patronage; aid, help; supply. H., *supp'rt'ful*†, -fŏl, *supp'rt'less*, a.; &c. (v. v.) 90.

Support', vt. To bear; to sustain; to prop; to bear or hold up (as weight, &c.); to bear without being overcome (as misfor. or calam.), without shrinking (as sufferings), or without exhaustion (as continued expenses, effort, labour, &c.); to endure; to bear or sustain (as a part or charac.; also in the senses of—) to act or repr. well; to carry on; to supply funds or means for; to maintain; to supply with provisions or the necess. means of liv.; to supply with nourishm.; to keep from falling, or from sinking; to make good, to substantiate (as charges); to uphold by aid or countenance; to assist, encourage, patronise; to defend successf.; to uphold; to vindicate; to protect; to follow on the same side (as a speaker—legis., &c.); to act as one's aid or attendant on some pub. occ. (as by sitting or walking at the side of); to feed‡; to comfort; to nurture, nourish, cherish; &c.¶ H., *supp'rt'ing*, p., a.‡; *supp'rt'ed*, pp.; *supp'rt'er* (one who; an advocate, a defender, a vindicator; a maintainer; an adherent; &c.; one of the fig. of beasts on ea. side of an escutcheon—her.; a knee placed under the 'cat-head'—ship-b.), s.; *supp'rt'ible* (that may be upheld, sustained, or endured; bearable, sufferable, tolerable; maintainable), a.; *supp'rt'ment*†, *supp'rt'ance*†*, -ans, or *supp'rta'tion*†, 36 (maintenance; support), s. 89.

Support'able, -ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *supp'rt'ably*, 43, ad.; *supp'rt'ableness*, s. 91.

Supposal†*, sŭp-pōz'-ăl, -pō'-zăl—Wa., s. = *supposé*†. Supposition; position without proof. (v. v.)

Suppose, sŭp-pōz', vt. 35. Lit., to place under (as a basis for someth. else); appr., to lay down, assume, or admit (as a proposition or fact) without proof, for the sake of argum. or illustr.; to receive as true; to think, to imag., to believe without exam.; to require as previous to itself; to conclude, to conjecture†; to substitute fraudulently†.¶ H., *supp'sing* (-pōz'-), p.; *supposed*, -pōzd', pp., a.; *supp'ser*, s.; *supp'sable*‡, a.; *supp'sal*†*, *suppos'tion*, s.; &c. (v. su. et l.) 89.

Supposition, sŭp-po-zish'-ŭn, s. 35-6. The act of laying down or assum. as true or exis., for the sake of argum., illustr., or the erection of consequences; a position either untrue or unproved; hypothesis; imagination, conjecture, belief without evidence; the use of two succes. notes of eq. length, one of wh. being a discord, sup. the other to be a concord (mus.).¶ [*post'tionally*, ad. 91.

Suppos'tional, -ăl, a. Hypothetical. H., *supp'sitiously*, 43, ad.; *supp'sitiousness*, s. 91.

Suppositious, sŭp-pō-zi-shŭ'-ŭs, a. 35-6, 27. Put by trick in the place or char. of another; not genuine; spurious, counterfeit; supposed†. H., *supposit'tiously*, 43, ad.; *supposit'tiousness*, s. 91.

Suppositive, -pŏz'-it-iv, a. 35, 45. Supposed; includ. or impl. supposition. H., *suppos'titively*, ad. 91. [sition. (gr.)

Suppos'itive, s. A word den. or impl. suppo-

Suppository, sŭp-pŏz'-it-ŏr-e, s. 36, 95. A kind of 'bolus' introd. into the rectum. (med.)

Suppress, sŭp-prĕs', vt. To overpower and crush; to subdue (as opp. or rebellion); to reduce from any state of activity, exciteм., or commotion; to retain without disclosure; to conceal; to restrain from disclosure or from circulation; to obstruct or hinder from discharge; to repress (as emotion or feeling); to stifle or smother; to stop; to omit (gr.).¶ H., *suppress'ing*, p.; *suppressed*, -prĕst', pp., a.; *suppress'er*, 25, s.; *suppression*, -prĕsh'-ŭn (act; omission—gr.; stoppage, obstruc., morbid retention—med.), s. 89. (press.

Suppress'ive, -iv, a. 45. That tends to sup-

Suppurate, sŭp'-ū-rāte, vt. 18. To cause suppuration in* :—vi. To generate pus or matter (as an inflam. tumour.—surg.).¶ H., *supp'urating*, p., a.; *supp'urated*, pp.; *suppura'tion* (process of; also the 'matter' formed), s. 89.

Supp'urative, -rā-tiv—Wa., We., (*or*) -rŭ—K., S., a. 45. Tend. to suppurate; generating pus; promoting suppuration. H., *supp'urative* (a med. that promotes s.), s. 90.

Supputé†, sŭp-pūt', vt. 18. To compute; to reckon.¶ H., *supputa'tion**, 36 (computation), s.; &c. 89.

Supra-, sū'-prā, pfx. Above, before, over, beyond (= *super-*, q. v. et l.). [L.] 69, 86.

Supraax'illary (above the arm-pit—anat.; growing or inserted above the axil [see *subaxillary*]—bot.) :—*Supraoil'iary*, -ŏl-e (superciliary) :—*Supracrota'ceous*, -sh'-ŭs (app. to cert. rocks or strata wh. lie above the chalk, tertiary—geol.) :—*Supradecompound** (beyond d.; thrice compounded) :—*Supraflobia'ceous*, -sh'-ŭs (inserted into the stem above the leaf or peticle, or the angle formed by them—bot.); a. See *Supra-*.

Supralapsarian, -lăp-sâre'-e-ăn, a. = *Supralaps'arry*, -ăr-e. 45, 25. Above or bef. the 'fall'; appr., part. to the Supralapsarians or their doctrines.

Supralapsa'rian, s. A supral. Calvinist; one who holds that the 'fall' of Adam, with all its consequences, was a part of the orig. plan of God, predestined from all eternity, as well as 'the decree of election by wh. he would save a part of the 'fallen' by a Redeemer. See *Sublapsarian*, *Supra-*, &c. [*Supra-*.

Supramun'dane (supermundane), a. See

Supranat'uralism, -ĭzm, s. State of being supernat.; the doctr. of a divine and supernat. agency in the produc. of the miracles and revelations of the Bible, and in sanctifying grace (Germ. theol.). H., *supernat'uralist* (one who holds &c.; appr., one of the 'middle party' of divines, bet. the 'Rationalists' and 'Evangelicals'—Germ.), s. 90.

Supraor'bital (being above the orbit of the eye) :—*Supraor'nal* (situate ab. or upon the kidneys—anat.) :—*Supraoxy'clary* (ab. the scapula—anat.)—*Supraur'ger* (being ab. the v. or com. people); a. See *Supra-*, *Sub-*, &c.

Supremacy, sū-prĕm'-ă-se, s. 16, 28. State of being supreme; highest auth. or power;

¶ *Sup-*, one of the forms of *Sub-*. See p. 732.

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maintenance of 'the royal prerogative' in matters eccl. and temporal, and denial of that of the pope (as in '*oath of supremacy*' —Eng.).

Supreme, sū-prēm', a. 18. Highest in authority or power, or in dign., excellence, greatness, or intellect; highest; greatest; (somet.) intense, extreme (in a bad sense; as 'supreme contempt'). H., *supreme'ly*, 43, ad.; *supreme'acy* (v. su.), s. 90. [appr., God.

Supreme' (the), s. The highest and mightiest;

Sur-, sŭr, pfx. 26. Over, above, beyond, upon (= the L. *super-* or *supra-* (of wh. it is a contr.). Somet., like *de-*, *en-*, *in-*, &c., it is merely intensive. In compounds formed direc. from the L. it stands for *sub-*. (v. i.) [Fr.] 69, 88. [to a name), a.[1]

Suraddition†, -dĭăb'-tĭn (someth. added, par.

Sural, sūr'-ăl—S., sū'-răl—K., Wa., We., a. 18, 34. Of or bel. to the calf of the leg. (anat.)

Surance†, sh'ōōr'-ănse, s. 35, 18. Assurance.

Surbase, sŭr'-bāse, s. 35. The upper base of a room or pedestal (i. e., the cornice or mouldings above the b. or dado.—arch.).[2] H., *sur'based*, -bāste (hav.), a. 90.

Surbase'ment (the 'trait' of an arch or vault describ. some part of an ellipse—arch.), s.[2]

Surbate†, -bāte', vt. = *surbeat*†, -bēte'. To bruise the sole of the feet by travel; to render foot-sore; to harass or fatigue.[2] H., *surbāt'ed*†, *surbeat'en*†, or *surbet'*†, pp.; &c. 89. [ref. to the grain—arch.), vt.[2]

Surbed, -bĕd' (to set edgewise, as a stone with

Surcease†, -sēse', s. Cessation; stop.[1]

Surcease'[1], vt. To stop entirely; to put an end to:—vi. To be at an end; to leave off; to cease entirely; to refrain finally; to be no longer in use, action, or being.[1] H., &c. 89.

Surcharge, sŭr'-chărje—S., -chărje'—K., Wa., We., s. 32, 64. An excessive charge, load, or burden; an overcharge.[2]

Surcharge', vt. 67. To overload or overburthen; to overcharge; to overstock (as a 'common' with cattle, in ref. to the herbage—leg.).[2] H., &c. 89.

Surcingle, sŭr'-sĭng-gl, s. 30, 45. An upper girdle; appr., a belt or girth passing over a saddle or burthen to bind it on a horse's back; the girdle of a cassock.[2] H., *sur'cingled* (girt or secured with), a. 90.

Surcle[2], sŭrk'l, s. 45. A shoot or twig; a sucker.

Sur'coat[2] (a short over-coat):—*Sur'aroot*†, -krōō (an additional c. or number); s.[2]

Sur'culate†, -kū-lāte, vt. To prune. H., &c. 89.

Surd, sŭrd, a. Prim., deaf, unheard, admit. no sound or echo†; irrational, inexpressible by rational numbers (v. s.). H., *surd'ity*† (deafness), s. 91.—*Surd'-number* = s n. that is incommensurable with unity.

Surd, s. A magnitude or quan. wh. is inexpressible by rational numbers, or wh. has no definite root (as the square root of 2 [= $\sqrt{2}$], the cube r. of 3 [= $\sqrt[3]{3}$], &c.—arith.; alg.).

Sure, sh'ōōr *or* shōōr, shūre—Wa., We., a. 18, 20. Not liable to be broken, disturbed, or taken away; not liable to failure, loss, or change; certain; strong, firm, stable; assured; secure; unfailing; infallible; hav. full confidence or conviction; confident; undoubting; being free from doubt or danger, or past it; &c. H., *sure'ly*, ad.; *sure'ness*[2]† (qual. or state of; certainty), *sure'ty* (v. i.), s. 91. [less.

Sure, ad. Certainly; without doubt; doubt-

Sure'-footed, -fōōt-ĕd (-fōōt'—S., Wa.), a. Treading firmly; not liable to stumble or fall.

Sure'ty, -te, s. Sureness; certainty; security, safety; support; evidence; security ag. loss or damage, or for paym.; a bondsman, one who is bound with and for another (leg.); a hostage. H., *sure'tiship*, -te- (state or oblig. of being legal s.), s. 90. See *Sure*.

Surf, sŭrf, s. The swell of the sea wh. breaks upon the shore, or upon shallows or rocks; the bottom of a drain (agr.; prov.).

Surface, sŭr'-fĭse, -fĭs†—K., -fĭs[2]—Wa., -fĭse'† —M., s. 45. Superficies; outside; the exterior part of any thing (lit. or fig.); that wh. has only length and breadth (geom.—Euel.).[2]

Surfacial, -fĭ'-ah'-ăl, a. 27-8. Pert. to the s., or a surface. H., *surfa'cially*, ad. 91.

Surfeit, sŭr'-fĭt, s. 12-3. Sickness or satiety caused by excess or overfulness; excess in eating or drinking[2].

Sur'feit, vt. To supply with food or drink to satiety or sickness; to cloy; to cause satiety or surfeit in:—vi. To be fed or filled to satiety, sickness, or uneasiness.[2] H., *sur'feiting* (-fĭt-), p., a.†; *sur'feited*, pp.; *sur'feiter*[2], s.; *sur'feiting*† (act of &c.; gluttony), s. 89. —*Sur'feit-water*†[2] = w. (or someth. liq.) to cure surfeits.

Surge, sŭrje, s. 32. A large wave or billow, or a collec. of them; a great rolling swell of water; a cert. part of a capstan (naut.). H., *sur'gy*, -e (ris. in or fall of), *surge'less*, *surge'-beaten* (poet.), a.; &c., 90-1.

Surge, vt. To let go [a portion of a rope] suddenly (naut.):—vi. To swell, to rise high and roll (as waves); to slip back (as a cable —naut.). H., *sur'ging*, -ĭng, p., a.; *surged*, sŭrjd, pp. (v. s.) 89.

Surgeon, sŭrje'-tĭn—S., sŭr'-jŭn—K., Wa., We., s. 32, 45. A chirurgeon (of wh. it is a contr.; i. e.—) one whose profes. or occup. is surgery; pop., any legally qualif. 'practitioner' in surgery and medicine combined as a single art; restric., a memb. or fellow of the 'Roy. Coll. of Surgeons' (Eng.). H., *surge'oncy*, -se (office or employm. of a s.—nav., mil.), *surge'onry*†, -re (surgery), s. 90.

Sur"gery, -ĕr-e, s. 43. The act and art of treating diseases, injuries, deformities, &c., by manual operation (= *pure sur"gery*), aided, when neces., by medicines; the prof. of a surgeon; also a room or place for surgical operations.

Sur"gical, -lk-ăl, a. Pert. to surgeons or surgery; done by surgery. H., *sur"gically*, ad. 91. [allied to the lebusemun. (Africa.)

Surricate, -re-kāte, s. A small carniv. quadr.

Surinamine, sōō'-rĭn-ă-mĭn, s. 22, 38. A cryst. prin. obt. from Surinam-bark.

Surling†, sŭr'-lĭng, s. A surly fellow.

Surly, sŭr'-le, a. 43. Gloomily morose; sour, uncivil; cross and rude; silently angry; rough, dark, tempestuous († or poet.). H., *sur'lily*, -le-le, ad.; *sur'liness*, s. 91.

Surmise, sŭr-mīze', s. 35. An imperf. or uncertain notion; conjecture; suspicion; supposition; doubt.

Surmise', vt. To suspect; to imag. without cert. knowledge; to form a notion or opin.

[1] *Sur-*, intensive or expletive. See above. [2] *Sur-*, equiv. to *over*, *above*, *beyond*, *upon*. See above.

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that someth. does or will exist, but upon slight evidence only, or even without it; to conjecture.[2] H., *surmis'ing* (-mĭz-), p.; *surmised*, -mĭzd, pp.; *surmis'er*, s.; *surmis'ing* (act of); a surmise[a]), *surmisal*†[a], -mĭz-ăl (do.), s. 89.

Surmount, sŭr-mownt', vt. 23. To rise above; to be superior to (as difficulties); to conquer, to overcome; to go bey., to surpass[a]. H., *surmount'ing*, p.; *surmount'ed*, pp., a.; *surmount'er*, s.; *surmount'able*, a.; &c. (v. i.)[2] 89.

Surmount'able, -ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *surmount'ably*, 43, ad.; *surmount'ableness*, s. 91.

Surmount'ed, -ĕd, a. Den. an arch or dome wh. rises higher than a semicircle (arch.); hav. one figure appar. laid over another (her.).

Surmullet, -mŭl'-ĕt, s. A cert. fish (gray mullet). [brown or Norway rat.

Sur'mulot, -mu-lŏt, -lo—Fr., s. 99. The

Surname, sŭr'-nāmc, s. Prop., an additional name, or one deserib. some qual. or peculiarity of the indiv.; (in mod. use) the family name.[2] See *Christian name*, *Prænomen*, *Sirname*, &c.

Sur'name (S.; -nāmc'—K., Wa., We.), vt. 67. To call by a surname; to give a s. to. H., *sur'nāming*, p.; *sur'nāmed*, pp.

Surox'ide†, -ĭd, s. A superoxide.[2] H., *surox'idāte*†, *surox'idize*†, -dīze, vt.; &c. 89.

Surpass, sŭr-pās', -păs'—We., vt. 9, 7. To go bey. in any thing; to exceed; to excel.[2] H., *surpass'ing*, p., a.; *surpassed*, -pāst', pp.; *surpass'ible*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [ably, ad. 91.

Surpass'able, -ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *surpass'-*

Surpass'ing, -ĭng, a. Excellent in an emin. degree; exceeding others. H., *surpass'ingly*, 43, ad.; *surpass'ingness*†, s. (v. v.) 91.

Surplice, sŭr'-plĭs, s. 23. The white outer robe worn by a clergyman in some of his ministrations.[2] H., *sur'pliced*, -plĭst (wear. a s.), a. 90.—*Sur'plice-fees* = clerical f. for occasional duties.

Surplus, sŭr'-plŭs, s. 28. Overplus; that wh. remains when use is satisfied; excess; the residuum of an estate, after the debts and legacies are paid (leg.).[2]

Sur'plusage, -ăj, s. 45. Surplus*; someth. in pleadings or proc. not neces. or relevant to the case (leg.).[2]

Surprise, sŭr-prīze', s. = *surprisal*†, -prīz'-ăl. 35. The act of coming upon or taking unawares or unexpectedly; the state of being surprised; also the emotion excited; wonder; astonishment. (v. v.)

Surprise', vt. To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpec.; to take unawares; to strike with wonder or astonishm.; to confuse or perplex by someth. sud. presented to the view or to the mind.[2] H., *surpris'ing* (-prīze'-), p., a.; *surprised*, -prīzd', pp., a.†; *surpris'al*†, s.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Surpri"sing, -ĭng, a. Exciting surprise; of a nature to raise sud. wonder and astonishm.; wonderful; extraordinary; astonishing. H., *surpris'ingly* (-prīze'-), 43, ad.; *surpris'ingness*†, s. (v. v.) 91. See *Sur-*. [arrogance.

Sur'quedry†, -kwĕd-re, s. Overweening pride;

Surrebut, sŭr-re-bŭt', vt. To reply to a 'rebutter'. (leg.)[2] H., *surrebutt'er* (plaintiff's reply to defen. 'rebutter'—leg.), s.; &c. 89.

Surrejoin, -joyn', vt. To reply to a 'rejoinder'. (leg.)[2] H., *surrejoin'der* (plaintiff's answ. to def. 'rejoinder'—leg.), s.; &c. 89.

Surrender, sŭr-rĕn'-dĕr, s. The act of yielding, or of resigning or giv. up to another; a 'deed' by wh. a 'tenant' for 'life or years' conveys his estate in reversion or remainder to anoth., or to the 'lord' thereof on his behalf (leg.).

Surren'der, vt. To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up poss. upon compulsion or demand; to yield; to give up; to resign in favour of anoth.; to yield and convey (as an estate—leg.; v. s.); to yield to any influence, passion, or power:—vi. To yield; to give up one's self to another. H., *surren'dering*, p.; *surren'dered*, -dĕrd, pp.; *surren'derer*, *surren'deror* (leg.; -or' when opp. to *surrendcree*), s. 89.

Surrendcree, -ē', s. One to whom an estate is 'surrendered'. (leg.)

Surren'dry†, -dre, s. A surrender.

Surreption[a], sŭr-rĕp'-shŭn, s. Surprise; subreption (q. v.).

Surreptitious, sŭr-rĕp-tĭsh'-'tĭs, a. 36, 27. Done by stealth, or without proper auth.; got, made, or introd. fraudulently. H., *surreptĭ"tiously*, -le, ad. 91. See *Sub-*.

Surrogate, sŭr'-ro-gāte, s. 26. A deputy, a delegate; one substit. for or appointed in the room of anoth. (leg.); appr., an officer who acts as the deputy of the bishop's chancellor; an officer who presides over the probate of wills and the settlem. of estates (U. S.). See *Sub-*.

Sur'rogate†, vt. To put in the place of another. H., *surroga'tion*[a], 36 (subrogation), s.; &c. 89.

Surround, sŭr-rownd', vt. 23. To enclose on all sides; to encompass completely; to lie or be on all the sides of; to encircle; to environ.[2] H., *surround'ing*, p., a.; *surround'ed*, pp.; (a) *surround'ing*†, s. 89.

Sursol'id, a., s. The 5th power of a number, or den. it. (arith.)[2]—*Sursol'id problem* = a p. that can only be solved by curves higher than the conic sections (geom.).

Surtout, sŭr-tōōt', s. An over-coat; (now more us.) a close-bodied frock-coat.[2]

Surturbrand, sŭr'-tŭr-brănd, s. A kind of semi-formed coal, res. Bovey-coal. (Iceland.)

Surveillance, sŭr-vĕl'-yănce, -vāl'—We., s. 99. Superintendence; watch, guard, inspection (often in an ill sense). [Fr.]

Survene'†, vt. To supervene.[2]

Survey, sŭr'-vā, -vā'†—Ba., Jo., K., Wa., s. 64. Sight, view, prospect; (more esp.) an attentive view, or a par. view or exam.; superintendence; appr., a mensuration as app. to land or to the surf. of a country, also a paper cont. a statem. of the 'courses', 'distances', and other 'results' thereby obt.; review, retrospect; a district or div. for the collec. of the customs (U. S.); &c. (v. v.).

Survey, sŭr-vā', sŭr'-vā†—F., vt. 67. To overlook, to inspect or take a view of; to view with attention, as from an eminence; to scrutinise with the eye; to examine; to oversee, as one in auth.; to superintend; appr., to exam. with reference to cond., sit., and value; to measure and estimate (as land); to determ. the relative dist. and bearings of the most prom. objects of a country, the depth of water on coasts with other cond.

[2] *Sur-*, equiv. to *over*, *above*, *beyond*, *upon*. See p. 737.

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conn. with navig., or the form and dimen. of a portion of the earth's surf. for the purp. of deduc. the magn. and fig. of the whole; to exam. and ascertain generally :—vi. To prac. surveying.[2] H., *survey'ing* (-vā'-), p., a.†; *surveyed*, -vād', pp., a.†; *survey'or* (one who s.; an overseer; a superint.; appr., a *land-survey'or*; a cert. customs off.; &c.), s.; *survey'ing* (act or art; appr., *land-survey'ing*), *survey'al** (a survey or surveying), s.; &c. 89.

Survey'or, -ûr, s. 25. (v. v.) H., *survey'orship*, s.—*Survey'or-gĕnĕr'ăl* = a ch. or prin. surveyor. [vt. To survey.[2]

Sur'view†, -vū, s. A survey.—*Surview*†, -vū', *Survise*†, -vīz', vt. To survey; to look over.[2]

Survival, sûr-vīv'-ăl, s. An outliving. (v. v.)

Surviv'ance†, -ăns, s. 28. Survivorship.

Survive, sûr-vīv', vt. To outlive; to live bey. (as the life of anoth., or an event):—vi. To remain alive; to live after another.[2] H., *surviv'ing*, p., a.; *survived*, -vīvd', pp.; *surviv'er**, *survivor*, s.; *surviv'al*, s.; &c. (v. su. et l.) 89.

Survi'vor, -ûr, s. 25. One who outlives anoth., or who o. some par. event; the longer liver of two joint tenants, or of any two persons mut. interested (leg.). H., *surviv'orship* (state of s.; a reversionary estate, interest, or benefit contingent upon some l. or lives surv. some other l. or lives—inher., life-ann., &c.), s. (v. v.) 90.

Susceptible, sŭs-sĕp'-tĭbl, sŭs'†—E., Ma., Pr., a. 28, 45. Capable of admitting or receiv. any thing additional (par. any change, affec., infl., emotion, or passion); tender; impressible; hav. nice sensibility. H., *susceptibly*, 42, ad.; *susceptibleness*, *susceptibility*, -te-bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91. See *Sub-*. [ing.

Suscep'tion†, -shŭn, s. A taking or undertak-

Suscep'tive, -tĭv, a. 45. Readily admitting; susceptible. H., *susceptiv'ity**, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

*Suscep'tor**, -tôr, s. One who undertakes; appr., a godfather.

Suscipient, sŭs-sĭp'-e-ĕnt, -yĕnt†—K., s. 45. Receiving; admitting. H., *suscip'iency*, -ĕn-se, s. 91. [receives.

Suscip'ient, s. One that takes, admits, or

Sus'citable†*, -tăbl, a. (v. v.) H., *sus'citably*†*, ad.; &c. 91.

*Suscitate**, sŭs'-e-tāt, -ĭt-ātt†—K., a. 28. To rouse; to excite; to call into life and action; to resuscitate. H., *sus'citating**, p.; *sus'citated**, pp., a.; *sus'citable**, a.; *suscita'tion**, s. 89. See *Sub-*.

*Sus'citative**, -tā-tĭv, s. 45. Resuscitative.

Sus'lik, -lĭk, s. The variegated or earless marmot.

Suspect, sŭs-pĕkt', a. 35. Suspected†:—s. A suspected p. or persons*; suspicion†. H., *suspect'less*† (not suspecting or suspected), *suspect'ful**† (suspicious; mistrustful; excit. suspicion), a., &c. 90-1.

Suspect', vt. To imag. or have a slight opin. that someth. exists, but without proof or on insuffic. evidence; to mistrust; to imag. to be guilty; to regard with suspicion; to doubt; to hold to be uncertain; to conjecture:—vi. To imagine guilt; to be suspicious. H., *suspect'ing*, p.; *suspect'ed*, pp., a.; *suspect'or*†, s.; &c. (v. l.) 89. See *Sub-*.

Suspect'ed, -ĕd, a. (v. v.) H., *suspect'edly*, ad.; *suspect'edness*, s. 91.

Suspend, sŭs-pĕnd', vt. 35. To hang; to attach to someth. above so as to be pendent; to cause to depend on (lit. or fig.); to cause to cease, or to hinder from proc. or from oper., or effect, for a time; to interrupt; to delay; to keep undetermined; to debar from any privilege, or from the exec. of an office, or from the enjoym. of an income, right, &c., for a time; to stay. H., *suspend'ing*, p.; *suspend'ed*, pp., a.; *suspend'er* (—pl., braces for trousers‡), s.; *suspend'ible*†§ (suspensible), a.; *suspen'sion* (act; state; &c.; v. l.), s. 89. See *Sub-*. [or in doubt or expectation.

Suspense, sŭs-pĕnse', a. 35. Held from proc.,

Suspense', s. A state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision; doubt; cessation or privation for a time; stop; delay; act of withholding the judgm.; stop in the midst of two opposites; suspension (leg.).

Suspens'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. That may be suspended or held from sinking. H., *suspensibility*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Suspension, sŭs-pĕn'-shŭn, s. 35. The act of suspending; state of being suspended; temporary cessation; tempor. privation of powers, office, auth., or right; suspense, doubt (rhet.); postponem. of exec. by means of 'letters' granted by the 'lord ordinary' (Sco. l.); &c.—A *suspen'sion-bridge*, is a b. in wh. the roadway is supp. by chains wh. pass over elev. piers, and are secured below at ea. end (civ. eng.). See *Suspend*.

*Suspensive**, -pĕns'-ĭv, a. 45. Doubtful.

Suspens'or, -ôr, s. 25. A suspensory bandage (par. for the scrotum.—surg.).

Suspens'ory, -ôr-e, s. 25. That suspends; doubtful; suspending:—s. That wh. suspends; a truss; a s. bandage. (surg.)

Sus'picable†, -pe-kăbl, a. Liable to suspicion.

Suspicion, sŭs-plsh'-ŭn, s. 28. The act of suspecting; the imag. of someth. without evidence, or on insuffic. e.; mistrust; doubt; the sentim. or mental feeling excited by distrust or want of confidence. See *Sub-*.

Suspicious, -plsh'-ŭs, a. 27-8. Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof or reason; mistrustful; indicating suspicion or fear; liable or open to s., or adapted to raise it; entertaining s.; doubtful; questionable. H., *suspi'ciously* (-plsh'-), ad.; *suspi'ciousness* (tendency to suspicion), s. 91.

Suspiral, sŭs-pīr'-ăl, s. A breathing-hole*; a ventiduct* (arch.); an underground spring passing tow. a cistern or conduit (prov.).

Suspire†, sŭs-pīr', vi. To sigh; to breathe. H., *suspired*†, -pīrd' (wished for, desired, *a.*), pp., a.; *suspiration**, -pe-rā'-shŭn (act of; a sigh; a breathing), s.; &c. 89.

Sustain†, sŭs-tān', s. A sustainer.

Sustain', vt. To bear or hold up; to hold; to keep from falling or from sinking (phys. or mor.); to maintain, to support, to keep alive; to help, relieve, or assist effectually; to bear, to endure (as loss, disgrace, &c.); to bear without yielding; to maintain, as a suffic. ground; to keep up; to continue (as the sound of notes—mus.); &c. H., *sustain'ing*, p., a.; *sustained*, -tānd', pp., a. (ch. in comp.); *sustain'er* (he or that), s.; *sustain'ible*, a.; *sustain'ment**†, s. 89. See *Sub-*.

Sustaltic, sŭs-tăl'-tĭk, a. Mournful; affecting. (anc. mus.)

[2] *Sur-*, equiv. to *over*, *above*, *beyond*, *upon*. See p. 737.

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Sustenance, sŭs'-tē-nănse, (*or*) -tĕn-ănse—K., s. 28. Support; maintenance; food, victuals.
Sustentation, -tĕn-tā'-shŭn, s. 36. Support, preservation from falling; use of food; maintenance, supp. of life.
*Susurration**, su-sŭr-rā'-shŭn, s. A whisper or whispering; a soft murmur. [sewed.
*Sutile**, sū'-tĭl, a. 18, 45. Done by stitching;
Sutler, sŭt'-lĕr, s. One who follows an army as a vender of provis. and liquors.
Sut'ling†, -lĭng, s. Bel. to sutlers; engaged as a s.:—s. The occup. of a sutler.
Suttee, sŭt-tē'—K., S., We., sŭt'—Br., s. Lit., *sati* or *satee* (Sans.), pure; a rite of relig. purification; appr., a female deity; a widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husb., also the act or sacrifice of wh. she is the victim. (Hindostan.) H., *suttee'ism*, -ĭzm (prac. of), s. 90.
Suttle, sŭt'l, s. 45. Neat; den. the weight of goods (= *sutt'le weight* or *tare sutt'le*) when the 'tare' only has been deduc. (comm.).
Sut'tural, -ăl (v. s.), a. 18. Of or rel. to a *suture*; hav. the dehiscence at a suture (as a pericarp—bot.). [or knit together.
*Sut'turated**, -ăts-ĕd (v. s.), a. Sewed, stitched,
Suture, sūt'-ūre, sū'-chūre—Wa., s. 18, 36. Lit., a sewing; appr., the uniting of parts (par. wounds) by s. or stitching (surg.); the seam or joint of bones (par. of the skull) formed by their serrated or toothed margins (anat.); the line or seam formed by the union of two margins (bot.); the line at wh. the elytra meet, and are somet. confluent (entom.); the line formed by incumbent series of converg. series of hairs of the integument (mam.); &c. H., *sūt'ured* (hav. s.; united by s.), a. 90.
*Suzerainty**, sūz'-rĕn-te, sū'-ze—We., s. = *suzerainté*, -tā, 99, Fr. Paramount auth. or command.
Swab, swŏb, s. 11. A coarse mop†§; a large bundle of old yarn, held by a short rope, and swung right and left to clean and dry the decks, &c. (naut.).
Swab, vt. To clean or dry with a mop or swab. (§ or naut.) H., *swabbed*, swŏbd, pp., a.; *swabb'er* (appr., an infer. officer whose bus. is to see that the ship is kept clean—R. N.), s.; &c. 89.
Swad, swŏd, s. A pod† (prov.)† a short, fat person†§; a lump, a round mass or bunch§ (N. Eng.); a crowd§ (do.). [around the body.
*Swaddle**†, swŏd'l, s. 45. Clothes bound tight
*Swadd'le**†, vt. To swathe; to bind tight with clothes (as an infant); to beat, to cudgel†§. H., *swadd'ling**†, p., a.; *swadd'led**†, pp.; &c. 89.—*Swadd'ling-band* or *s.-cloth**† = the long b. or c. form. wrapped round an infant (scrip.). [plunder§.
Swag, swăg, s. Act of swagging**§; money,
Swag, vt. To cause to swag†§:—vi. To sink down by its own weight†§; to move as someth. heavy and pendent†§; to lean heavily or loosely†§. H., *swagg'ing**§, p., a.; &c. 89. H. also—*swag'-bellied*§, *swagg'y*§, a.
Swage, swāje, s. 32. A tool used for mak. mouldings on sheet iron.
Swage, vt., vi. To use or fashion with a swage (tech.); to assuage†. H., *swag'ing*, *Swagger*†, swăg'-ĕr, s. Bluster. [p.; &c. 89.
Swagg'er†, vt. To overbear with bluster**§:—vi. To bluster; to bully; to boast or brag noisily; to be tumul. proud. H., *swagg'ĕring*†, p., a.; *swagg'ĕred*†, pp.; *swagg'ĕrer*† (a boast'. noisy fellow, a bully), s.; &c. 89.
Swain, swāne, s. A young man (par. a peasant or †rustic); a country servant empl. in agr.; a pastoral youth, a lover (‡ or poet.). H., *swain'ish** (rustic; ignor.), a. 90-1.—*Swain'mōte* or *swan'mote* = a cert. old forest-court.
Swaip, swāpe, vi. To walk proudly†§; to sweep§ (prov.). [a shade**; a flame**. (prov.)
Swale, swāle, s. A vale, a tract of low land;
Swale, vt. To dress [a hog] for bacon by singeing off the hair; to waste* (as a burning candle):—vi. To sweal**§. (prov.) H., *swall'ing**, p.; &c. 89.
*Swallet**, swŏl'-ĕt, s. A breaking in of water upon miners whilst at work. (prov.)
Swallow, swŏl'-o, s. 11, 39. The gullet or œsophagus†; the throat†; h. fig., voracity†; a gulp†; (from anoth. r.) a well-known bird of many species. H., *swall'ow-tailed* (shaped like; also dovetailed), a.; *swall'ow-fish* (a cert. sea-fish), a.-*fly*, s.-*tail* (a plant), a.-*wort*, -wŭrt, &c., s.; *swall'ow-tail** (to dovetail), vt.; &c. 92-3.
Swall'ow, vt. To take down the throat; to cause to pass from the mouth through the gullet into the stomach; to absorb, to draw and sink into, to ingulf (freq. with up); fig., to engross, to engage completely; to occupy, to employ; to exhaust; to consume; to engross or appropriate; to seize and waste; to receive or embrace without exam. or scruple† (as opinion, belief, or infor.):—vi. To perform the act of swallowing†. H., *swall'owing*, p., a.; *swall'owed*, -ōd, pp.; *swall'ower*†, [a. 89.
Swam, swăm, prt. See *Swim*.
Swamp, swŏmp, s. 11. Spongy, wet land; ground, or a piece of g., habit. too moist and soft to tread on, but allowing the growth of cert. kinds of trees, bushes, and plants. H., *swamp'y*, -e, a.; &c. 90-1.—*Swamp'-ōre* = bog iron-ore (min.).
Swamp, vt. To plunge, whelm, or sink in or as in a swamp (lit. or fig.); to be overwhelmed and filled with water (as a boat—naut.); to plunge into inextricable difficulties†. H., *swamp'ing* (swŏmp'-), p.; *swamped*, swŏmpt, pp. 89.
Swan, swŏn, s. 11. A cert. large water-fowl. H., *swann'ish*†§, a.; *swan'-skin* (a kind of soft, warm flannel), *swan's'-down*, 23 (also a kind of fine, soft woollen cloth), s.; &c. 90-3.
Swang, swăng, s. A piece of low land or sward, liable to be cov. with water. (prov.)
Swann'ĕt†, -ĕt, s. A cygnet.
Swap§, swŏp, ad. 11. Hastily; with hasty violence:—s. A blow; a stroke; a swop:—vt. To strike with a hasty sweeping stroke; to swop:—vi. To fall completely down with sud. viol.; to ply the wings with a sweeping motion and noise†. H., *swapp'ing*§, p. s; *swapped*§, swŏpt, pp.; &c. 89.
Swape, swāpe, s. A rude lever, formed of a long pole turning on an upright post, used for rais. water, &c. (prov.) See *Sweep*.
Sward, *swārd or sword*, s. 8, 26. Prim., skin, surface†; appr., the grassy surface of land; green turf; the rind of bacon (prov.). H., *sward'ed* or *sword'y*, -e (cov. with s.), a. 90.

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Sward, vt. To prod. or to cov. with sward.
Sware†, prt. See *Swore*. [H., &c. 89.
Swarm, *swȧrm or* sworm, s. 8, 26. A cluster or body of small animals or insects, par. when in motion (appr., of emigrating honey-bees seeking new quarters); fig., a great number† (par. of people in motion); a crowd, a multitude, a throng†.
Swarm, vt. To crowd or throng†§:—vi. To collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body (as bees do); h., to appear or collect in a crowd or numbers gen.; to throng tog.; to congregate; to be crowded, thronged, or over-run (par. with small animals, or by people in contempt); to breed multitudes; to climb by embrac. and scrambling†. H., *swarm'ing*, p., a.; *swarmed*, swormd, pp. 89.
Swarth†, *swȧwrth*, a. = *swarth*† (v. i.); *swarth'y*†, -e. Swarthy:—vt. To make swarthy. H., *swarth'ish*†, a.; &c. 89, 90-1.
Swarth (v. i.), s. A swath*; a wraith (prov.).
Swarthy, *swȧwrth'-e*, a. 8, 37. Of a dusky complexion; dark-skinned; tawny; black*. H., *swarth'ily*, 42, ad.; *swarth'iness*, s. 91. H. also—(to) *swarth'y*†, vt.; &c. 89.
Swash, swŏsh, s. 11, 17. A blustering noise†§; impulse of water or other liq. flowing with viol.§; an oval fig. with mouldings oblique to the axis of the work (tech.). H., *swash*† or *swash'y*†§ (swaggering†; soft and moist, like over-ripe fruit), a.; &c. 90-1.—*Swash'-buckler*† = a bully.
Swash†§, vi. To bluster; to make a great clatter or noise. H., *swash'ing*†§, p., a., s.; *swash'er*†§ (a blusterer), s.; &c. 89.
Swath, *swȧwth or* swŏth, s. 11, 27. A line of grass or corn as left by the mower (prov.); the sweep of the scythe in mowing or cradling (do.); a swathe*§. [or fillet. (v. v.)
Swathe, swȧthe, s. 6, 38. A bandage, roller,
Swathe, vt. To bind with a s. or swathes; to bind or wrap with bands or rollers (as infants are by the vulgar); to confine. H., *swath'ing*, p., a.; *swathed*, swȧthd, pp. 89.
Sway, swȧ, s. 43. The swing or sweep of a weapon; any thing mov. with bulk and power, or its motion or effect; fig. (and more us.), preponderance, influence, direc.; power exerted in governing; rule, ascendency, dominion; any weight or auth. that inclines to one side; a binding switch used by thatchers (tech.; prov.). H., *sway'less** (without power or infl.), a. 90.
Sway, vt. To move or wave; to wield or swing with the hand (as a weapon or someth. massy); to cause to lean or incline to one side (lit. or fig.); to influence or direct by power and auth., or by moral force; to bias; to rule, to govern:—vi. To hang heavy and unsteady; to be drawn to one side, or to lean, by weight; to have weight or influ.; to bear rule, to govern; to hoist (naut.). H., *sway'ing*, p., s.†; *swayed*, swȧde, pp. 89.—*Sway'ing* (of the back) = a kind of lumbago prod. by a fall or strain (far.).
Sweal†§, swēle, vi. To gutter (as a burning candle); to blaze away; to consume. (prov.) H., *sweal'ing*†§, p.; &c. 89. See *Swale*.
Swear, swȧre, vt. To affirm or utter on oath, or with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of what is stated; to put upon oath; to adminis. an oath to; to declare or charge upon oath; to obtest by an oath:—vi. To utter an oath; to affirm or utter solemnly with an oath; to declare or promise, or give evidence upon oath; to be profane, to obtest the name of God irreverently. H., *swear'ing*, p., a.; *swore*, *swōre*†, prt.; *sworn*, pp., a.; *swear'er* (appr., a profane wretch), s.; *swear'ing* (act or prac. of declar. on oath; the use of profane oaths; profaneness), s. 89.
Sweat, swēt, s. Perspiration† (par. that prod. by heat and labour, or that of animals); fig., labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation of moisture; moisture evacuated from any body or substance†. H., *sweat'y*† (moist with s.; cons. of s.; fig., laborious, toilsome), a. &c. (v. i.) 91.
Sweat, vt. To emit†, as sweat; to perspire†; to exude; to cause to s.; to shake (gold coin) so as to abrade it, and then to appr. the weight lost by the oper. (cant or tech.):—vi. To excrete and emit s.†; to perspire†; fig., to toil, drudge, labour; to emit moisture on the surf. (as green plants in heaps, &c.). H., *sweat'ing* (swēt'-), p., a.; *sweat'ed*, *sweat*†, *swēt**, *swēte*† (*swat*† and *swet* also occur in old authors), prt.; *sweat'ed*, *sweat*†, *swēt**, *sweat'en*†, pp., a.; *sweat'er* (he who†; that wh.§), s. 89. H. also—*sweat'ing-bath* (a sudatory), *s.-house**; *s.-iron*, -I-tirn (for scraping sweaty horses), *s.-room* (a r. for s. and maturing cheese—rur. ec.), *s.-sickness* (a cert. febrile epidemic that prevailed dur. the 15 and 16th centuries), &c., s.
Sweaty†, swēt'-e, a. (v. s.) H., *sweat'ily*†, ad.; *sweat'iness*†, s. 91. [Swedish turnip†.
Swede, swēde, a. A native of Sweden; a
Swedenborgian, swe-dĕn-bor'-je-ăn, s. 26, 45. A member of the soc. of the 'New Jerusalem' founded by Emanuel Swedenborg, a sect that assume pec. insight into spir. things, incl. the belief that Christ alone is God, and that the true interpret. of the Scrip. is by a sys. of 'correspondences', wh. sup. them to have a spir. meaning lying beh. the lit. one. H., *Swedenborgianism* (the doctr. of), s. 90.
Swedish, swēdĭ-lsh, a. Of or from Sweden.
Sweep, swēpe, s. The act of sweeping; the compass of a stroke; the c. of any thing turning or mov., or flowing or brushing; the direction of any motion not rectilinear; a part of any thing (par. a ship or ves.) forming the segment of a circle; the 'almond-furnace' (met.); one of the large oars used to impel small vessels in a calm (naut.); a cross-pole set on a post over a well, and from wh. the bucket is suspen., also a scraper (prov.); a chimney-sweeper†. H., *sweep'y*†§ (sweeping; wavy; drawn out; strutting), a. 90-1.—A *sweep'-net*, is a n. that embr. a large compass; a *sweep'-washer* (-wŏsh-), one who extracts gold and silv. from the sweepings, potsherds, &c., of refineries.
Sweep, vt. To brush or rub over, off, or away, with a brush, broom, or besom (or any thing of a like kind used with a sweeping motion); to clean or remove by brushing or brooming; to move, clear, drive off, or carry along, by acting on with a swinging or dragging motion, or by flowing on the earth; to drive, destroy, or carry off (as numbers) at a stroke; to pass over with celerity and viol.; to strike or move with a long stroke;

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to carry with pomp; to draw or drag over (as the bottom of a river with a rope or chain); &c. :—vi. To pass with swiftness, viol., or tumult; to pass over or brush along with celerity and force; to pass with pomp; to move with a long reach; to embrace much‡§ (as an assertion or falsehood). H., *sweep'ing*, p., a.; *swept*, prt., pp.; *sweep'er*, s.; *sweep'ing* (act of :—pl., things collec. by s.; refuse; waste), s. 89. [ad. 91.

Sweep'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *sweep'ingly*, *Sweep'stakes*, -stāks, s. (s. sing.—S.; s. pl.—We.) A lucky gambler or adventurer who sweeps off (i. e., wins) all the stakes (= *sweep'stāke*†); a prize for competition (par. at a horse-race) made up of the stakes of the sev. competitors.

Sweet, swēt, a. Pleasing or grateful to the taste or smell, and h. also, to any of the senses; appr., tasting like sugar, luscious, saccharine; fragrant; soft, dulcet, melodious; gratef. to the eye; beautiful; fresh, unsalted; fresh (as opp. to salt or brackish, or to sour, stale, turned, or putrid); pure; recent; sweet, in a moral sense (us. ‡); mild, soft, gentle; kind, oblig.; gratef., pleasing; charming; making soft or gratef. music; &c. H., *sweet'ly*, 43, ad.; *sweet'ness*, s.; *sweet'ish*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 91.

Sweet, s. Sweetness*; appr., a sweet subs.; a confection‡; a perfume*; a word of petty endearm.:—pl. Home-made wines, British wines, incl. mead, metheglin, &c. (Excise); cane-juice, molasses, &c. (prov. or tech.); confectionery articles, sweetmeats†. Among the comp. of *sweet* (a., somet. used adverb.) are—*sweet'-scented* (fragrant), *s.-smelling*† (do.), *s.-tempered*‡ (gentle; amiable), *s.-toned*, &c., a.; *sweet'-apple* (the sweet-eop), *s.-balls* (scent-balls), *s.-bāy* (the laurel; laurus nobilis—Linn.), *s.-brīar* or *s.-brīer* (a thorny shrub of the rose kind), *s.-broom*, *s.-cicely*, sis'-e-le (*sweet'*—S.), *s.-oisʹtus* (an evergreen), *sweet'-corn* (a var. of maize), *s.-flag* (an arom. plant of the genus 'ac'orus'; *cal'amus aromat'icus*, L.), *s.-gum* (a tree), *s.-jōhns* (a plant), *s.-mar'joram*, *s.-maud'lin*, *sweet'-pea*, -pē, *s.-pota'to*, *sweet'-root* (liquorice), *s.-rush* (the s.-flag), *s.-sop* (an evergreen shrub or tree, and its fruit—W. I.), *s.-sulʹtan* (*sweet'*—S.; an annual flow. plant), *sweet'-weed*, *s.-will'iam*, -yăm (a flow. plant of sev. spe.), *s.-will'ow*, *sweet'-wood* (a spe. of laurus), *s.-wort*, -würt, &c. s. (v. i.) 92-3.

Sweetbread, swēt'-brĕd, s. = *sweet'-brēad*. The 'thymus gland' of the calf and lamb (par. the first); also the 'pancreas' of any edible animal (appr., of the calf, somet. of the pig). 92-3.

Sweeten, swēt'n, vt. 45. To make sweet (in any sense, lit. or fig.); to sugar; to make mild, kind, or grateful; to increase agreeable qualities, or to lessen disagr. ones; to soften; to palliate; to render pure and salubrious; to restore to freshness or purity:—vi. To become sweet. H., *sweet'ening*, -ing, p.; *Sweeper*, -nd, pp., a.; *sweet'ener* (he or mouldinal *-t'ening* (act of; also that wh.

Swage, vt., swage (tool

Swagger†, s. A lover or mistress

Swagger†, v. (trains and sailors).

Swagg'er‡, 740

Sweet'ing, -ing, s. A sweet, luscious apple; a word of endearment*‡.

Sweet'ish, -ish, a. Somewhat sweet. H., *sweet'ishness*, s.; &c. 91.

Sweet'meats, -mētes, s. pl. Solid articles of confectionery prep. wholly or ch. of sugar (as preserved fruits and peels, candies, bonbons, comfits, lozenges, jams, &c.).

Swell, swĕl, s. Extension of bulk; act or state of swelling; increase (as of sound), or the incr. and diminution of one continued note (mus.); a grad. ascent or elev. (as of land); a wave or billow, or (more par.) a succes. of them in one direc. (as after a storm); a distinct set of pipes in an organ, enclosed in a case furn. with mov. shutters, wh. being more or less opened by means of a pedal, prod. a 'swell' of sound (= *swell-organ*—tech.); a strutting, foppish fellow, a gent, a dandy‡§; a great show, or one who makes it‡§. H., *swell'ish*‡§, a. 90.

Swell, vt. To increase the size or dimensions of; to cause to rise, expand, or increase; fig., to heighten, to aggravate; to make tumid; to raise to arrogance; to enlarge; to augment the sound of (as a note—mus.):—vi. To grow larger; to dilate or extend in dimensions by matter added to the interior, or by expansion of the enclosed subs.; to increase by any addition; to rise or be driven into waves or billows; to heave; to grow turgid; to tumefy (as by obstruc.); to be inflated; to be turgid or bombastic (as words or style); to bulge out, to protuberate; to rise in altitude; to be elated; to rise into arrogance, exasperation, or anger; to grow more viol.; to grow upon the view, to become ocularly larger; to become larger in amount; to grow louder (as a note); to strut, to look big‡§; &c. (v. s.). H., *swell'ing*, p., a.; *swelled*, swĕld, *swelt*†, prt.; *swelled*, *swollen*, swōl'n (* as *pp.*), *swōlt*†, pp., a.; *swell'ing* (act of &c.; appr., a tumour or morbid enlargem.; a protuberance, a prom., an elev.; effort for vent; a rising, as by passion), s. 89.

Swelter, swĕlt'-ĕr, *swel'-tĕr*—S., Wa., vt. = *swelt*†. To oppress or overpower (as with heat); to cause to faint:—vi. To be overcome and faint, or oppressed with heat; to be ready to perish with heat. H., *swelt'ering*, p., a.‡; *swelt'ered*, pp. 89.

Swelt'ry, -re (v. v.), a. Suffocating or oppressive with heat; sultry.

Swept, prt., pp. See *Sweep*.

Swerve, swĕrve, vi. To rove, to wander*; appr., to depart from any line prescribed, or from a rule, law, custom, or duty; to deviate; to bend, to incline; to climb or move forw. by winding or turning*. H., *swerv'ing*, p., a.; *swerved*, pp.; *swerv'er*‡, s. 89.

Sweven†, swē'-vĕn, s. A dream.

Swift, swift, a. Mov. far or a great dist. in a short time; mov. with celerity or velocity; quick, fleet, nimble; speedy; ready, prompt‡; rapid; expeditious. H., *swift'ly*, 43, ad.; *swift'ness*, s. 91. H. also—*swift'-foot* or *s.-footed* (nimble, fleet), *s.-heeled*‡, -hēld (do.), a.

Swift, s. Someth. swift; appr., the martin (bec. of its rapid flight); the com. newt or eft (prov.); a reel for winding yarn (dom. ec.); the current of a stream†.

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Swift'er, -ĕr, s. Any rope tempor. used to tighten or keep a thing in its place; it is also app. to the foremost and aftermost shrouds wh. are not 'rattled' or confined with the others. (naut.)

Swig, swĭg, s. A large draught‡; a pulley with ropes not parallel (naut.).

Swig, vt., vi. To drink by large draughts§; to gulp§; (from anoth. r.) to geld [a ram] by means of a ligature that causes the parts to mortify and slough off (prov. agr.). H., *swigg'ing*§, p., a.; *swigged*§, pp., a. 89.

Swill‡, swĭl, s. Large draughts of liq.; drink taken in excess; also pigs' wash.

Swill‡, vt. To drink grossly or greedily; to drench; to inebriate; to wash or rinse:—vi. To drink habitually; to be intoxicated†. H., *swill'ing*‡, p.; *swilled*‡, pp., a.; *swill'er*‡§ (a gross or hard drinker), s.; *swill'ing*‡ (act of:—pl., swill, pigs' wash), s. 89.

Swim‡, swĭm, s. The act of swimming, or (fig.) any smooth motion res. it; the air-bladder of a fish (v. i.).

Swim, vt. (†) To pass by swimming; to move on or in (as water or other liq.); to immerse in water in order to sep. the lighter portion (tech.):—vi. To float (as opp. to *sink*); to move on or in water by the action of the limbs, or of the fins, &c.; to be borne along by a stream or current; h., to move or glide along gen., with any smooth or waving motion; fig., to be dizzy or vertiginous; to be overflowed or drenched; to abound; to have abundance; to flow in any thing. [It appears transitive by the ellip. of the pr. *across*, *on*, or *in*.] H., *swimm'ing*, p., a.‡; *swam*, *swĭm*, *swŏm*†, prt.; *swum*, pp.; *swimm'er* (one who s.; appr., the sound or air-bladder of fishes‡; a protub. on a horse's leg—far.; a web-footed or aquatic bird—orn.), s.; *swimm'ing* (act or art; floating; dizziness), s. 89.

Swimm‡, s. The sound or 'swimmer' of fishes.

Swimm'ing‡, -ĭng, s. (v. v.) H., *swimm'ingly*‡§ (smoothly; without obstruc.; with great success), ad. 91. [act of swindling; a fraud.

Swindle, swĭn'dl, (*or*) swĭnd'l—K., s. 45. An

Swin'dle, vt. To cheat or defraud grossly under the pretence of fair trading or honesty, or with delib. or systematic artifice. H., *swin'dling*, -dl-ĭng, p., a.‡; *swin'dled*, -dld, pp., a.‡; *swin'dler*, -ĕr, s.; *swin'dling* (act of), s. 89.

Swine, swīne, s. sing. and pl. A hog, a pig, a sow; pigs collectively. H., *swīn'ish* (res. or befitting a.; fig., gross, hoggish, brutal), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90. H. also—*swine'-brĕad** or *swine'brĕad** (truffles), *swine'-case*, *swine'-cōte*, or *s.-crue* (a pigsty—prov.), *s.-grass*‡ (knot-grass), *swine'herd* or *s.-herd* (swĭn'-ĕrd‡—prov.), *s.-oat* or *s.-oats* (a coarse var. of o.), *s.-pīpe* (the redwing), *s.-pox* (chicken-p., water-p.), *s.-stōne* (fetid or bitum. lime-stone), *s.-thistle*, -thĭs'l (sow-thistle), *swine's'-cress*, &c., s. 92-3.

Swing, swĭng, s. 45. The act or state of swinging; the vibratory motion of any thing pendent; oscillation; appr., a line or apparatus suspended for persons to swing in; infl. or power of any thing put in motion‡ (lit. or fig.); free course, unrestr. liberty or license‡; unrestr. tendency*‡; the sweep or compass of a mov. body‡. H., *swing'-bridge* (used on canals, &c.), *s.-plough*, -plow (a p. without a fore-wheel und. the beam—agr.), *s.-tree* (the cross-bar to wh. the 'traces' are fastened), *s.-wheel* (that drives the pendulum—hor.), &c., s. 90-3.

Swing, vt. To cause to s., wave, or vibrate; to whirl round in the air; to wave loosely; to brandish, to flourish‡; to hurl‡:—vi. To move to and fro (as a body hanging loosely); to wave; to vibrate; to move backw. and forw. on a s. or rope; to prac. swinging; to move or float; to change position at anchor (as a ship does at ea. turn of the tide—naut.); to be hanged§. H., *swing'ing*, p., a.‡; *swŭng*†, swung, prt.; *swung*, pp.; *swing'er*‡, s.; *swing'ing* (act; prac.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Swinge†, swĭnje, s. 32. A sway, a swing; the sweep of any thing in motion; a twinge§.—*Swinge'-buckler*† = a bully.

Swinge, vt. To beat soundly†§; to whip or lash†§; to move† (as a lash); to wave†. H., *swin''ging*†§ (swĭnj'-), p., a., s.; *swinged*†§, swĭnjd, pp.; *swin''ger*†§, -ĕr (someth. huge; par. a bold lie), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Swingel, swĭng'gl, s. 45. That part of a flail wh. falls on the grain in threshing. (prov.)

Swing'ing, -ĭng, a. That swings‡ (v. v.); sweeping, swing[e]ing§. H., *swing'ingly*‡§, ad. 91.

Swinging§, swĭnj'-ĭng, a. = *swinge'ing*§. 32. Huge, vast (lit. or fig.). H., *swin''gingly*§, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Swingle, swĭng'gl, s. 45. A swingling knife (flax-m.); a wooden spoke or crank fixed to the 'drawing barrel' (wire-w.).

Swin''gle, vt. To beat†; to clean or dress by beating (as flax—prov.):—vi. To swing, to dangle*§; to swing for pleasure†; to dress flax (prov.). H., *swin''gling*, p., a.; &c. 89. —*Swin''gle-tree* = a swing-tree or single-tree:—*swin''gling-tŏw* = the coarser part of flax. [ad. 91.

Swi''nish, -ĭsh, a. See *Swine*. H., *swin'ishly*, *Swink*†, swĭngkt, s. 45. Labour; drudgery:—vt. To overlabour:—vi. To labour; to drudge. H., *swink'er*† (a labourer; a ploughman), s.; &c. 89.

Swipe§, swīpe, s. A swape or sweep; a blow†.

Swipes§, swīpes, s. Bad or spoiled beer; also small beer.

Swiss, swĭs, a. 35. Of or from Switzerland:—s. A native of S., also its lang. (= *Switzer*, q. v.).

Switch, swĭtch, s. 29. A small, flexible twig or rod; a movable part of a rail, for transf. a car from one line to anoth. (r.-eng.).

Switch, vt. To strike or beat with a switch:—vi. To walk with a jerk († or prov.). H., *switch'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Switch'el, -ĕl, s. Treacle-beer. (N. Eng.)

Switzer, swĭt'-zĕr *or* swĭz'-ĕr, s. See *Swiss*.

Swivel, swĭv'l, s. 13, 45. Someth. fixed in anoth. body so as to turn round in it (as a ring upon a staple); a small cannon wh. turns on a s. (gun.). H., *swiv'el-hook*, &c., s. 90.

Swiv'el, vi. To turn on a staple, pin, or pivot. (tech.) H., *swiv'eling*, p., &c. 48, 89.

Swob, swŏb, s., v. See *Swab*.

Swobb'ers, -ĕrz, s. pl. Four privileged cards used incidentally at whist. (gam.)

Swoll'en, *swōln*†, pp.*, a. See *Swell*. [syncope.

Swoon, swōōn, sōōn†§, s. 39, 20. A fainting-fit;

Swoon, vt. To faint; to sink into a fainting-fit.

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H., *swoon'ing*, p.; *swooned*, pp.; *swoon'ing* (act of; swoon; syncope), s. 89.

Swoop, swōōp, s. 20. Act of swooping; a falling on and seizing (as a bird on its prey; v. v.).

Swoop, vt. To fall or pounce on and seize (as a bird of prey does); to catch whilst on the wing; to seize, to catch up, to take with a sweep (lit. or fig.); to move tow. and pass with speed or violence* :—vi. To pass with pomp, or with a swoop*. H., *swoop'ing*, p., a., s.†; *swooped*, swōōpt, pp. 89.

Swop§, swŏp, s. An exchange.

Swop§, vt. To exchange; to barter. H., *swopp'ing*§, p., s.; *swopped*§, pp. 89. See *Swap*.

Sword, sōord *or* sord, swōrd—We., s. 39, 16. A well-known weapon with a long blade, used for either cutting or thrus. in hand-to-hand fights; fig., destrue. by war; vengeance, justice; war; dissension; the emblem of auth. and power, and of triumph and protection. H., *swōrd'ed* (girded with a), *swōrd'-like*, *swōrd'less*, a.; *swōrd'er*† (a soldier; a cut-throat), s.; &c. 90. Among the other comp. are—*swōrd'-shāped* (snail-form), a.; *swōrd'-bearer* (appr., a subord. city-officer who car. the 'a of jus.' bef. the mayor), *s.-belt* (for hold. a s. by the side), *s.-blade*, *s.-fight*, *s.-fish* or *sword'fish* (a large sea-fish that has the upper jaw elongated so as to res. a s.), *s.-grass* (a kind of sedge; also the sweet-rush), *s.-knot* (an orn. ribbon tied to the hilt of a s.), *s.-law* (violence; mil. governm.), *swōrd'man** (a soldier; a fighting m.; v. i.), *s.-player* (a fencer), *swōrds'man* (a m. who can use a s. expertly; v. su.), &c., s. 92-3.

Swore, prt.; *swōrn*, pp., a. See *Swear*.

Swound†, swownd—We., swōōnd—K., vi. 23, 20. To swoon. [—*Sŷb*†, s., s. See *Sb.*

Swum; swung; prt., pp. See *Swim, Swing:*

Sybarite, sĭb'-ă-rīte, s. 42. Prim., an inhab. of *Sybaris*, in anc. Italy; h., any effeminate voluptuary. [rious; effeminate; wanton.

Sybaritic, -rĭt'-ĭk, a. = *sybarit'ical*, -ăl. Luxu-

Sycamore, sĭk'-ă-mōre, s. = *syc'amine*. 42, 45. A spe. of fig-tree; the name is also, incor., given to a spe. of maple (the plane-tree or cotton-tree).

Sycee, se-sē', s., a. Silver in small hemispherical lumps, forming the only s. currency of the Chinese; or an epithet of it. [(min.)

*Syelite**, sīk'-ĭte, *sis'-ĭte*, s. 28, 42. Fig-stone.

Sycoma, se-kō'-mă, s. 99. A fig-shaped tumour. (surg.)

Sycophancy, sĭk'-o-făn-se, s. 42-3, 45. The lang. and behav. of a sycophant (q. v.); obseq. flattery; servility; mean adulation.

Syc'ophant, -fănt, s. Orig., an informer ag. others who exported figs contrary to law† (anc. Athens); subseq., an informer or false accuser gen.†; (in mod. use) a parasite, a mean or servile flatterer. H., *syc'ophantry**, -re (sycophancy), s. 90.

Syc'ophant†, vt. = *sŷc'ophantĭse*†, -ĭze, 60. To play the sycophant. H., &c. 45, 89.

Sycophant'ic, -ĭk (-făn'-tĭk—S., Wa.), a. = *sycophant'ical*†, -ăl. Tale-bearing*; obseq. flattering; parasitic. H., *sycophant'icly*, 42, ad.; *syc'ophancy* (v. su.), s.; &c. 91.

Sycosis, se-kō'-sĭs, s. 35. An obstin. tubercular eruption of the scalp, or of the bearded part of the face. (path.)

Sydneam, sĭd-ne'-ăm, a. = *Sydnei'an*, -yăn. 42, 45. Of or from *Syd'ney*, Australia.

Syenite, sī'-ĕn-īte, s. 42. A granitic rock in wh. hornblende replaces feldspar. (min.)

Syllabic, sĭl-lăb'-ĭk, a. = *syllab'ical*, -ăl. 42. Pert. to or cons. of a s. or syllables. H., *syllab'ically*, ad. 91.

Syllabication, -lăb-ĭk-ā'-shŭn, -lă-be-kā'—S., s. 36. The act of forming syl.; or the act or sys. of div. words into syllables.

Syllable, sĭl'-ăbl, s. 42, 45. Lit., a taking tog., or things (as letters) taken (or sounded) tog.; appr., a simple or comp. sound cons. of a letter, or a combin. of letters, uttered with all its articulations by a single impulsion of the voice (gr.); fig., a small part of a sentence or discourse; a word (as 'he did not utter a single s.'); any thing proverb. concise.‖ [post.)

Syll'able, vt. To utter; to articulate. († or

Syll'abled, a. See *Sillabed*.

Syllabus, sĭl'-ă-bŭs, s. 42. That wh. takes (or shews) the whole; appr., an abstract, compendium, or table of contents (par. of the 'heads' of a lecture or discourse).‖

Syllepsis, -lĕp'-sĭs, s. 35. Substitution; a figure by wh. we take the sense of words rather by the intention of the author, than by the strictness of gr. (as 'I and he *are* friends'); the agreem. of a v. or a., not with the word next it, but with some other w. in the sentence to wh. a preference is given.‖

Syllogise, sĭl'-o-jīze, vi. 42, 35, 60. To reason by syllogisms. H., *syll'ogising*, p., a.†; *syll'ogiser*, s.; *syllogisation**, -je-zā'-shŭn (act of), s.; &c. 89.

Syllogism, -jĭzm, s. 32-5. A form of reasoning or argum. cons. of three propositions, of wh. the first two are called the 'premisses', and the last, wh. neces. fol. from them, the 'conclusion' (so that if the *p.* be true, the *concl.* must be true also; e. g., All excess is sinful; all gluttony is a.; therefore all g. is sinful.—log.).‖ See *Major, Minor, Consequence*, &c.

Syllogistic, -jĭs'-tĭk, (*or*) -jĭst'-ĭk—K., a. = *sŷllogis'tical*, -ăl. 32. Pert. to, cons. of, or in the form of a s. or syllogisms. H., *sŷllogis'ticallŷ*, ad. 91.

Sylph, sĭlf, s. 42, 45. Lit., a moth; appr., an imag. spir. being inhab. the air (Rosier.; Cab.). H., *sylph'-like* (res. a s.; delicate, *Sylph'id*, -ĭd, s. A little sylph. [aërial), a. 90.

Sylva, sĭl'-vă, s. 42. The forest-trees of any region or country, or a work cont. a bot. descr. of them; a rhapsodical composition, also a coll. of pieces gen. (par. lyrics or pastorals—post.).

Syl'van, -văn, a. Of or rel. to a wood or grove; inhab. woods; full of w.; woody, shady. [tellurium†.

Syl'van, s. A wood-god, a satyr; a rustic*; *Syl'vanite*, -ĭte, s. Native tellurium. (min.)

Syl'vate, -vāte, s. A salt of sylvic acid.

Syl'vic, -vĭk, a. Den. that portion of comm. resin (= *sŷl'vic acid*) wh. is the most easily soluble in cold alcohol. (chem.)

Symbol, sĭm'-bŭl, s. 42, 25. Prim., the act of several in constit. or throwing tog. portions to form a whole†; h. anc., a treaty or agreem.†; a creed† (early Chr. wr.); outw. appearance, that wh. repr. or wh. suggests

‖ See *Syn.*, p. 746.

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to the mind someth. else (as disting. from the ment. act called '*conjecture*', wh. conn. them, and coll. from them the notion of the thing signified; h. in mod. and com. use—); the sign or repr. of any thing moral or intellec. by someth. (as the images or prop. of nat. things) addressed to or placed bef. the senses; a sign, an emblem; a type; a badge, an ensign; a letter or charac. wh. is significant; the initial let. of the L. name of an elemen. or pseudo-elem. subs. used to repr. one of its atoms or equiv. (as C[arbon], O[xygen]; 2 or more being expr. by a fig. affxd or pfxd, as C_2 or $2\,C$, O_3, &c.—chem.); a mark or fig. repr. a being or thing (numis.); a relig. rite, cerem., sacrament, or outw. form (par. the '*eucharist*', or its elem.), the Cross, (and in later times) any sacred image, pict., or relic†* (as d. from '*types*' [i. e., phenomena, or manifestations recorded], and from mere appended symbolical attributes—early Chr. ch.); lot, sentence of adjudication†. (v. i.)‖

Symbolic, -bŏl'-ĭk, a. = *symbol'ical*, -ăl. 17. Exhibiting or expr. by resembl. or signs; representative; figurative; typical. H., *symbol'ically*, ad. 91.

Symbol'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. 64. The study or the science of symbols or creeds.

Sym'bolise, -ĭze, vt. 35, 60. To cause to agree in properties†*; to make representative of someth. else*; to expr. by symbols:—vi. To have a resemb. of qual. or properties; to be typical; to agree* (par. in relig. faith). H., *sym'bolising*, p.; *sym'bolised*, -ĭzd, pp., a.†; *sym'bolising* (act), *sym'bolisation*, -e-zā'-shŭn (set of; also resembl. in prop. or qual.), s. 89.

Sym'bolism, -bŭl-ĭzm, s. 25, 35. Prim., union in things thrown tog.*; use of or repr. by symbols; consent of parts† (chem.).

Symbology, -bŏl'-o-je, s. 17, 43. The art of expr. by symbols. [able.

*Symmetral**, sĭm'-e-trăl, a. 42. Commensur-

Symmetrian†, -mē-tr'-re-ăn, -mē'-tre—We., s. 45. A symmetrist.

Symmetrical, -mē-tr'-rĭk-ăl, a. Proportional in all its parts; hav. the dimen. of its parts in due propor. to ea. other; hav. the segments of the calyx, petals, and stamens reg., equal, and alike (as flowers—bot.); equal and similar, though not coincident, or cap. of occup. the same portion of space (app. to 'solids'—geom.; e. g., the two hands).‖ H., *symmet'rically*, 42, ad.; *symmet'ricalness**† (symmetry), s. 91.

Symmetrise, sĭm'-e-trĭze, -ēt-rĭze—K., S., vt. 42; 35, 60. To make proportionate or symmetrical. H., *symm'etrising*, p.; *symm'etrised*, -trĭzd, pp.; *symm'etrist*, -trĭst (appr., one emin. studious or observant of s.), s. 89.

Symmetry, sĭm'-e-tre, -ēt-re—K., s. 42-3. Due proportion and adap. of the sev. parts of a body to each other; the union and conformity of the members or parts of a work to the whole (fine arts); proportion; harmony.‖

Sympathetic, sĭm-pă-thĕt'-ĭk, a. = *sympathet'ical*, -ăl. 42, 37. Pert. to, or caused or acting by sympathy; hav. a. or susceptible of it; changing or aris., as if by s. (app. to symptoms and affec. wh. occur in parts remote from the prim. seat of the disease, occ. by some nervous conn. of the parts—med.); den. that sys. of nerves wh. orig. from the semilunar ganglion of the epigastrium, explore the whole nutritive sys., and also the organs of reproduction (anat.).‖ H., *sympathet'ically*, -le, ad. (v. i.) 91.—*Sympathet'ic ink*, is any liq. wh. when wr. with remains invisible until heated.

Sympathise, sĭm'-pă-thĭze, vi. 42; 35, 60. To have a com. feeling; to feel with or for another, or in conseq. of what anoth. feels; to feel mut.; to be tender or compassionate; to agree, to fit*. H., *sym'pathising*, p., a.‡; *sym'pathised*, pp.; *sym'pathiser*, s. 89.

Sym'pathy, -thē, s. 43. Fellow-feeling; mut. sensibility; the qual. of being affected by feelings com. to our fellow-men (i. e.,† corresp. in kind, if not in degree); commiseration, compassion; pity; condolence; tenderness; also an agreem. of affections or inclin., or a conformity of nat. temperament; mut. conformity of parts (fine arts); corresp. of parts in sim. sensations or affec., or the affec. of the whole body or sys., or some part of it, in conseq. of local injury or disease (med.); propensity of inanimate bodies to union or mut. action (nat. hist.); the effective union of colours (pa.).‖

Symphonious, sĭm-fō'-ne-ŭs, -fōn'-yŭs†—K., a. 42, 45. Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.‖ H., *sympho'niously*, ad. 91.

Sym'phonise, -nīze, vt. 35, 60. To render symphonious*:—vi. To agree with; to be in unison. H., *sym'phonising*, p.; *sym'phonised*, pp., a.†; *sym'phonist*, -nĭst (appr., a composer of symphonies), s.; &c. 89.

Symphony, sĭm'-fo-ne, s. 42-3, 45. A consonance or harmony of mingled sounds (anc. and etym., of wh. the voice formed an essen. part†); appr., an elab. compos. for a full band of instr.; also an instrumental introd. or termin. of vocal compositions; an overture*; a mus. instrument†.‖

Symphysis, sĭm'-fe-sĭs, -sĭs—S., -fĭs-ĭs—K., s. 42, 35. A growing tog. (app. to the junction of cert. bones, and to joints not admit. of motion—anat.); a coalescence of a nat. passage, also a healing by the '*first intention*' (surg.).‖ H., *symphysical*, -fĭz'-e-ăl, a. 90-1.

Sympiesometer, -pe-e-zŏm'-e-tĕr, s. 35. A barometer in wh. oil and hydrogen gas replace mercury and the Torricellian vacuum.‖

Symploce, sĭm'-plo-se, s. 42, 99. The repetition of a word at the beg. and another at the end of successive clauses. (gr.)‖

*Symposiac**, -pō'-ze-ăk, a. 35. Convivial; festive; hap. or done at a banquet or carousal:—s. A symposium† (q. v.).‖

Sympo'siarch, -ărk, s. The master (i. e., the chairman) of a feast. (anc. Gr.)

Sympo'sium, -tĭm, s. A drinking tog.; a merry feast; somet. anc., a banquet (with conversation) among philosophers; now appr., a proprietary estab. for conviv. enjoyment.‖

Symptom, sĭmp'-tŭm, sĭm'-tŭm—S., Wa., a. 43-5, 25. Prim., that wh. happens concurrently with someth. else (not as a cause, but as a neces. or constant effect); someth. that attends and indicates the exis. of someth. else; appr., that wh. indic. disease (med.); a sign, a token; an indication.‖

Symptomatic, -to-măt'-ĭk, a. = *symptomat'-*

‖ See *Sym.*, p. 744.

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ical, -kl. Pert. to symptoms; hap. concurrently with or indic. the exis. of someth. else; proc. from some prior disorder (as a disease—med.); accor. to symptoms. H., *symptomat'icallÿ*, ad. 91.

Symptomatology, -mă-tŏl'-o-je, s. 43. The doctrine of symptoms, or the part of med. science wh. relates to them.

Syn-, sĭn, pfx. 42. With, together; h. also union, junction, agreement. Its prin. euphonic var. are *syl-*, *sym-*, *sys-*. (Gr.) 69, 88. See *Con-*, *In-*, *Un-*, &c. (also below).

Synæresis, -ĕr'-e-sĭs, s. 12-3, 35. The contr. of two syl. into one by the formation of a diphthong, or by rend. one of two vowels silent (the opp. of *diæresis*; as *Is'rāel* for *Is'raël*).‖

Synagogical, -ă-gŏj'-ĭk-ăl, -gŏg'*—K., a. 32, 30. Pert. to or res. a synagogue; Judaic.‖ H., *sÿnagŏ"gically*, ad. 91.

Synagogue, sĭn'-ă-gŏg, s. 42, 30. A Jewish relig. congregation; also a Jewish place of worship; the sanhedrim* (= *great synagogue*).‖

Synalœpha, -ă-lē'-fă, s. = *sÿnale'pha*. 45. A contr. by suppressing a final vowel or diphth. (also *m*, L. = *elision*) bef. another v. or d., so that the final syl. of one word 'melts' into the first of the other. (pros.)‖

Synallagmatic, -ăl-lăg-măt'-ĭk, a. Den. a contract wh. recipr. binds both parties. (civ. l.)‖

*Synanche**, se-năng'-ke, s. 42, 99. Cynanche; quinsy. (L.)

Syn'æpiase, -ăp-tīăe, -tă'-se—Br., s. 35. The '*emul'sine*' or veg. caseine of the almond.

Synarchy, sĭn'-ărk-e, -ĕr-ke—K., S., We., s. 42-3, 29. Joint rule or sovereignty.‖

Synarthrosis, -ăr-thrŏ'-sĭs, s. 37, 35. The immovable conn. of one bone with another; symphysis. (anat.)‖

Synaxis, se-năks'-ĭs, (*or*) sĭn-ăks'-ĭs—K., S., s. 42, 40. A congregation; a synagogue; the Lord's Supper†.‖

Syncarpous, sĭn-kăr'-pŭs, a. 42. Consolidated; hav. the carpels (of a comp. fruit) completely united (as in the apple and orange. —bot.).‖

Syncategorematic, -kăt-e-gŏr-e-măt'-ĭk, a., s. A word wh. expr. nothing by itself (as an *ad.* or *pr.*—log.).‖

Synchondrosis, -kŏn-drŏ'-sĭs, s. 29, 35. The conn. or junction of bones by intervening cartilage. (anat.)‖

Synchronal, sĭng'-kro-năl—S., Wa., sĭn'—K., We., a. 29, 45. Hap. or being at the same time; simultaneous.‖ H., *sÿn"chronallÿ*, ad. (*v.* i.) 91.

Syn"chronal, s. That wh. happens at the same time with someth. else, or wh. pertains to the same time.‖

Synchron'ic, sĭn-, a. = *sÿnchron'ical*. 42, 15. Synchronal.‖ H., *sÿnchron'ically*, ad. 91.

Synchronise, sĭng'-kro-nīze, sĭn'—K., We., vi. 45, 29; 60. To agree in time; to be synchronal or simultaneous. H., *sÿn"chronising*, p.; *sÿnchronisation*, -ne-zā'-shŭn (synchronism), s.; &c. 89.

Syn"chronism, -nĭzm, s. 35. Concurrence of events in time; a hap. at the same time; the tabular arrangem. tog. of contemporary persons, things, and events, accor. to dates (hist.); the maximum of proximity bet. two notions (mnem.).‖

Syn"chronous, -nŭs, a. Synchronal.‖ H., *syn"chronously*, ad. 91.

Syn'chysis, -ke-sĭs, sĭn'-kĭs-ĭs—K., s. 35. Confusion; verbal confus. (gr.); derangem. of humours in the eye (surg.).‖

Synclinal, sĭn-klī'-năl, a. 42. Inclining downw. in opp. direc., so as to meet in a com. point or line (opp. to *anticlĭ'nal*.—geol., &c.).‖

Syncopate, sĭng'-ko-pāte—S., Wa.; sĭn'—K., We., vt. 42, 45. To contract by syncope (gr.); to divide notes and unite them diversely, so as to interrupt the reg. meas. (par. when the last note of a bar is conn. with the first n. of the fol. one, wh. is then fol. by two or more larger n. bef. anoth. occurs of eq. length to make the no. even—mus.).‖ H., *syn"copăting*, p.; *syn'copăted*, pp., a.; *syn"copist*, s.; *syncopa'tion*, 36 (act, &c.), s. 89.

Syn"cope, -ko-pe (*v.* su.), s. 99. Lit., a cutting and rejoining, or caus. to corresp.; appr., a figure by wh. one or more let. are omitted in the middle of a word (as *e'en* [even], *bus'ness* [business], &c.—gr.); a fainting or swooning, an attack in wh. the circul. and respir. tempor. cease, or become extr. feeble (med.; path.); syncopation, (more par.) the div. of a note when two or more n. of one part answ. to a single n. of another, also the conn. of notes 'legato' (mus.).‖ [&c. 89.

*Syn"copise**, -pīze, vt. 60. To syncopate. H.,

Synoratism, sĭng'-krā-tĭzm (*v.* su.), s. = *Syn"cretism*. 43-5, 35. The attempted union of powers, parties, or prin., irreconcilably at variance with ea. other.‖ H., *Syn"crtists*, -tists (appr., the fol. of Calixtus, a Lutheran divine of the 16th cent.—eccl. hist.; a cert. party among the Platonists at the revival of letters—phil.), s.; *synoretist'ic*, -ĭk (pert. to or res. S. or the S.), *synoretic*, sĭn-krĕt'-ĭk (blending parties, schools, or tenets), a.; &c. 90-1.

Syndactylous, sĭn-dăk'-tĭl-ŭs, a. = *syndaotÿl'ic*; &c. 42. Hav. the external and mid. toe united as far as the sec. joint, as in the *syndac'tÿls* (or *syndac'tÿles*; *sÿndac'tÿli*, L.), a tribe of perchers. (orn.)‖

Syndesmosis, -dĕs-mŏ'-sĭs, s. 35. The union of bones by ligament. (anat.)‖

Syndic, sĭn'-dĭk, s. 42. One whose duties assoc. him with the admin. of jus. (a title given at diff. times to var. munic. and other officers); a magistr.; a curator; one chosen to transact bus. for others (par., a sort of 'trade assignee' chosen by creditors in bankruptcy from among themselves—Fr.); one of sev. members of the 'Senate' chosen to transact spe. bus. (as the reg. of fees, fram. laws, &c.—Camb. univ.; v. i.).‖

Syn'dicate, -ăte (-de-kăte—S.), s. The office or juris. of a syndic; a council or body of syndics; a branch of government. [89.

Syn'dicate, vt. To judge or censure. H., &c.

Syndrome, sĭn'-dro-me, s. 42, 99. Concurrence; concurrent action; concourse or combin. of symptoms (med.).‖

Synecdoche, sĭn-ĕk'-do-ke, se-nĕk'—Wa., s. 42, 29; 99. Comprehension; a fig. or trope by wh. the 'whole' is put for a 'part', or a 'part' for the 'whole'—the 'genus' for the 'species', or the 'species' for the 'genus'—an 'attribute' for a 'subj.', or a 'subj.' for an 'a.', or

† See *Syn-*, above.

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(gen.)—any thing 'less' or a. t. 'more' for the precise obj. meant. (rhet.)‖

Synecdochical, -dŏk'-lk-ăl, a. 29. Expressed by a.; impl. or cont. a synecdoche. H., *synecdoch'ically*, ad. 91.

Synechia, sĭn-ē'-ke-d, s. 42, 29. Adherence of the iris to the cornea or to the capsule of the crys. lens. (path.)‖

Synecphonesis, -ĕk-fo-nē'-sĭs, s. 45, 35. The sounding of two sep. vowels as one; synæresis. (gr.)‖ [in utterance. (orat.)‖

Synepy, sĭn'-e-pe, s. 42-3. The union of words

Synergetic, -ĕr-jĕt'-lk, a. = *sŷnergist'ic*, -jlst'-lk (-jls'—S.). 32. Co-operating.‖

Syn'ergist, -jlst, s. One of a sect of Lutherans who held that divine grace req. a corresp. action of the human will to make it effectual. (eccl. hist.)‖

Syngenesian, sĭn-je-nē'-sh'ăn, (*or*) -nēzc'-yăn —K., a. = *sŷngenes'ious*, -sh'ŭs (*or* -nēzc'-y'ŭs). 42, 35, 45. Hav. the stamens united in a cylindr. form by the anthers, as in the class '*syngenes'ia*' (-sh'ă, s. pl., L.; sing., *syn'genēse*, E.—bot.).‖

Syn'graph, -grăf, s. 45. A contract or other wr. signed by both the parties thereto, and of wh. a duplicate orig. was kept by each. (dipl.)‖

Synizesis, -e-zē'-sĭs, s. 42, 35. An obliteration or closing of the pupil of the eye. (path.)‖

Synneurosis, -nū-rō'-sĭs, s. 18, 35. The union of bones by interven. ligament or membrane (as in the movable joints.—anat.).‖

Synocha, sĭn'-o-kd, s. 42, 29. A simple, continued inflam. fever, not becom. atonic or asthenic in its progress. (path.)‖

Syn'ochus, -kŭs, s. 29. A simple contin. fever, inflam. in its early stages, and atonic or asthenic in its progress (i. e., intermed. bet. 'synocha' and 'typhus'.—path.).

Synod, sĭn'-ŏd, -ŭd—K., S., Wa., s. 42, 25. A council or assembly (appr., of ecclesiastics, to consult on relig. matters); an assembly cons. of sev. adj. presbyteries (Sco. kirk); an apparent ocular conjunc. of two or more planets or stars† (ast.).‖

Syn'odal, -ăl, a. Pert. to a synod; made in or transac. at a synod. H., *sŷn'odallў*, ad. 91.

Syn'odal, s. Easter procuration fee† (eccl.); a constitution made at a synod (do.).

Synodic, -ŏd'-lk, a. = *sŷnod'ical*, -ăl. 17. Synodal; pert. to the time betw. two consecutive 'conjunctions' or 'oppositions' of a celes. body (ast.).‖ H., *sŷnod'icallў*, ad. 91. —*Synod'ic month* (-mŭnth) = lunation.

Synomosy†, sĭn-ŏm'-o-se, s. 42. Sworn brotherhood (app. to pol. clubs [?] in anc. Gr.).‖

Synonym, sĭn'-o-nĭm, s. = *sŷn'onyme*, -nĭm, -nēme—K. (pl., *sŷn'onyms*, -nĭmz, *or sŷn'onymes*, E.; *sŷnonyma*, -ŏn'-e-mă [-ĭm-ă—K.; se-nŏn'-e—Wa.], Gr.), 42, 99; 64. A word that, with rel. to some other word in the same lang., has the same meaning.‖

Synonymise, -nŏn'-e-mīze, -ĭm-ĭze—K., vt. 35, 60. To express the same meaning in diff. words. H., *sŷnŏn'ymising*, p.; *sŷnŏn'ymised*, -mĭzd, pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Synon'ymist, -mĭst (v. su.), s. One who collects and explains synonymes, or who places them in orderly juxtaposition for reference (par. those of plants; v. v.).

Synonymous, sĭn-ŏn'-e-mŭs, -ĭm-ŭs—K., se-nŏn'-e—Wa. (v. su.), a. = *sŷnon'ymal*†, -măl. 42. Expr. the same thing (app. to words); hav. the same meaning; convey. the same idea.‖ H., *sŷnon'ymously*, *sŷnon'ymallyt*, 43, ad.; *sŷnon'ymў* (v. i.), s. 91.

Synonymy, sĭn-ŏn'-e-me, sĭn'-o-nĭm-e (v. su.), s. 42-3. The qual. of being synonymous; also a figure by wh. syn. words are used to amplify a discourse (rhet.; v. su.).‖ See *Metonymy*.

Synopsis, sĭn-ŏp'-sĭs, se-nŏp'—Wa., s. 42, 35. Lit., a view (of the whole) tog.; appr., a gen. view; a collective view of any subj. (us. in a condensed form; as a 's. of astronomy' &c.).‖

Synop'tic, -tĭk, a. = *sŷnop'tical*, -ăl. Affor. a gen. view; exh. the principal or essen. parts of a thing at one v., or in a condensed form.‖ H., *synop'tically*, ad. 91.

Synovia, -ō'-ve-d, -ōve'-y'ă‡—K., s. 45. The fluid wh. lubricates the cartilaginous surfaces of the joints. (anat.)‖ H., *synō'vial*, -ve-ăl (v. s.; pert. to or secreting s.), a. 91.

Syntactical, sĭn-tăk'-tĭk-ăl, a. = *sŷntac'tic*. 42. Conjoined, fitted to ea. other; pert. to syntax, or accor. to its rules.‖ H., *sŷntac'tically*, -le, ad. (v. s.) 91.

Syntax, sĭn'-tăks, s. = *syntax'is*, -ĭs, L., Gr. 42, 40. Lit., an arranging tog., construction (as app. to sentences); appr., the due arrangem. and use of words in sentences accor. to est. usage (gr.).‖

Synteresis, sĭn-te-rē'-sĭs, -tĕr-ē'—K., s. 42, 35. Preservation; remorse of conscience†.‖

Synteretic, -rĕt'-lk (v. su.), s. Preservative; tend. to preserve health.‖

Synteret'ics, -lks, s. pl. 64. That departm. of med. wh. rel. to the preservation of health.

Syntetic, -tĕt'-lk, a. = *sŷntet'ical*, -ăl. Wasting with syntexis (q. v.). H., *sŷntet'ically*, ad. 91.

Syntexis, -tĕks'-ĭs, s. 40, 35. A rapid wasting or pining away; deep consumption (med.).‖

Synthermal, -thĕrm'-ăl, a. Hav. a like degree of heat.‖

Synthesis, sĭn'-the-sĭs, s. (pl., *sŷn'theses*, -sēz.) 42, 37. Lit., a placing tog., composition (as opp. to *analysis* or *resolution*); appr., the uniting of elem. into a comp. (chem.); the process or method of reas. or demonstration wh. sets out from some prin. bef. est. or assumed, or from some proposition already demonstrated, and advances by a reg. chain until we arrive at (build up) the conclus. (geom.; log.); the oper. by wh. div. parts are reunited (surg.).‖

Synthetic, -thĕt'-lk, a. = *sŷnthet'ical*, -ăl. Conjoining; compounding; pert. to, done by, or cons. in syntheses or composition.‖ H., *sŷnthet'ically*, ad. 91.

*Syn'thetise**, -the-tīze, vt. 60. To unite in reg. structure or composition. H., *sŷn'thetised**, -tīzd, pp.; &c. 89. [disenese.‖

Syntomy, sĭn'-to-me, s. 42-3. Brevity; con-

Syntonic, -tŏn'-lk, a. Sharp; intense. (mus.)‖

Syphilis, sĭf'-e-lĭs, s. 42, 45, 35. The venereal disease. (path.) H., *sŷphilit'ic*, -lk (pert. to, caused by, or affec. with s.), a.; &c. 91.

Syphon, sĭ'-fŏn, -fŭn†, s. A siphon (q. v.).

Syren, -rĕn, a. See *Siren*.

Syriac, sĭr'-e-ăk, a. 42, 26, 45. Of or rel. to *Sŷr'ia* (-e-d), or to its lang.:—s. The lang. of Syria (appr., of anc. S.).

[See *Syn*-, p. 746.

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Syr'iacism, -sizm (se-rī'-ă—S.), s. = *Syr'iasm*, -zm. 35. A Syriac idiom or peculiarity.

Syr'ian, -e-in, a. 45. Syriac:—s. A native of Syria.

Syringa, se-ring'-gă, s. 42, 45. The lilac, or the genus of plants of wh. it is the type. (bot.)

Syringe, sĭr'-inj, s. 42, 26; 32. Lit., a pipe; appr., a small pipe (on the prin. of a pump) with wh. liquids or gases are sucked up and ejected (hydr.; pneu.); any instr., acting on a like prin., used for injec. liquids (surg.).

Syr'inge, vt. To inject, wash, or clean with a syringe. H., *syr'inging*, p., a.‡; *syr'inged*, -injd, pp., a. 89.

Syringine, se-rin'-in, sĭr-in-jin'—Br., s. 32, 58. A cryst., bitter prin. obt. from the leaves of the lilac (= *li'lacine*, -sin). See *Syringa*.

Syringotomy, sĭr-ing-gŏt'-o-me, -in-gŏt'—K., We., s. 42-3, 45. The art or oper. of cutting fistulas or fistulous sores. (surg.)

Syrma, sĕr'-mă, s. 42, 34. The long trailing garment worn by the actors in classic tragedy. [quicksand.

Syrt†, sĕrt, s. = *syr'tis*†, -tis, L. A bog; a

Syrup, sĭr'-ŭp, sĕr'-ŭp†, s. 42, 26. Orig., a veg. juice or infus. saturated with sugar; (at pres.) any saturated, or nearly s. sol. of sugar in water or other aqueous liquid, whether simple, flav., or medicated (pharm.; &c.). H., *syr'uped*, -ŭpt (moistened or tinged with), *syr'upy*, -e (res. s.; sweet), s.; &c. 90-1. See *Sirup*.

Synarcosis, sin-ăr-kō'-sis, s. 42, 35. The junction of bones by interven. muscles. (anat.)‖

*Systasis**, sĭs'-tă-sis, s. 42, 35. The consistence of a thing; constitution.‖

System, sĭs'-tĕm, s. 42. Lit., a standing, or things a. tog.; appr., an assemblage of things, beings, or bodies, adjusted into a reg. and conn. whole; a plan or scheme in wh. many things, parts, or prin., are reduced to reg. dependence, co-oper., or mut. action; an orderly arrangem. founded, through all its parts, on some single prin. (as disting. from *method*, wh. is less fixed and determinate, and based on more gen. relations); reg. method or order; a collec. of the rules and prin. of an art, or of any thing operative or progressive; an explanatory hypothesis or theory (nat. phil.; sci.); an interval compounded, or sup. to be c. of sev. lesser i. (as an octave; opp. to *diastem*—mus.)‖ H., *syr'temless*‡ (confused; disorderly), a.; *sjs'tem-maker*, *s.-monger*‡, -māng-gĕr (one given to form systems, in an ill sense), s.; &c. 90.

Systematic, sis-tĕm-ăt'-ik, (or) -te-măt'—Wa. (v. su.), a. Bel. to or conn. in system; proc., formed, or done accor. to s.; methodical. H., *sjstēmat'ically*, -e, ad. 91.

Systematize, sĭs'-tĕm-ă-tīz, (anal., but less us.) -tēm'—Ma., Wa., vt. 42, 60. To reduce to a system:—vi. To form systems‡. H., *sjs'tēmatising*, p., s.‡; *sjs'tēmatised*, -tīzd, pp., a.‡; *sjs'tēmatist*, -tist, *sjs'tēmatiser*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

System'ic, -ik, a. Pert. to or conn. with a system or whole s.; appr., desig. the circulation of the gen. sys. (as disting. from the *pulmonic c.*, or that through the lungs, and the parts imm. concerned in it—phys.).

Sys'temize, -īze, vt., vi. 60. To systematize. H., *sys'tēmizing*, p., s.‡; *sys'tēmized*, -īzd, pp., a.‡; *sys'temist**, *sys'temizer*, s.; *sjstēmization*, -e-zā'-shŭn, s. (v. su.) 89.

Systole, sis'-to-le, s. 42, 99. Lit., a contracting (opp. to *diastole*); appr., the shortening of a long syl. (gr.; pros.); the contraction of the heart (anat.; phys.). [Gr.]‖ H., *systol'ic* (pert. to s. or contr.), a.; &c. 90-1.

Sys'tyle, -tīle, s. 42. The arrangem. of columns so that they are only two diam. apart; also a front or portico hav. c. so arranged. (arch.)‖

Sythe†, sīthe, s., v. See *Scythe*.

Syzygy, sĭz'-e-je, s. (pl., *syz'ygies*, -jīz.) 42-4. Lit., union, conjunction†; appr.,; the place of a planet (par. the moon) when either in conjunc. or in opp. with the sun; the period of new or full moon. (ast.)‖

T

T, te. The twentieth letter of the Eng. alph.; an articulation in wh. the voice is completely intercep. or occluded by the appl. of the end of the tongue to the root of the upper teeth, in the same manner as for *d*, from wh. it differs merely in its greater closeness, and in the entire absence of guttural murmur. With *i*, bef. anoth. vowel, and unacc. and not proc. by *s*, it us. passes into the sound of *sh* (as in *nation*, *partial*, &c.); and when placed bef. *h*, in the same syl., it is used as a digraph to repr. the two distinct elem. sounds heard in *think* and *wreathe*. 1, 26-8.

T-band'age, s. A b. (so called from its shape) used to supp. parts or dressings. (surg.)

*Tab**, tăb, s. The latchet of a shoe; the tag of a lace; also a cap. (prov.)

Tab'ard, -ărd, s. 25. An obs. sort of tunic or mantle reach. below the loins, and open at the sides; a herald's coat. H., *tab'arder*, -ăr (one who wears a t.), s. 90.

Tab'aret, -ă-rĕt, s. A stout, satin-striped silk, used for furniture.

Tabasheer, tăb-ă-shēēr', s. The light, siliceous secretion found in the joints of the bamboo. (Pers.)

Tabbinet, tăb'-e-nĕt, s. = *tab'inet*. A figured texture of silk and worsted, coarser than taffeta. [or black (par. app. to cats).

Tabby, tăb'-e, a. 43. Brindled with dark gray

Tabb'y, s. A coarser kind of tabbinet*; a mixt. of shell-lime, gravel, &c., and water (civ. eng.); a tabby colour or pattern; a t. cat†; a woman‡ (par. an old w.; in contempt).

Tabb'y, vt. To water or cause to look wavy (as textile fabrics); to brindle. H., *tabb'ying*, p., s.; *tabb'ied*, -id, pp., a. 89.

*Tabefaction**, tăb-e-făk'-shŭn, s. 36. A wasting away; the grad. loss of flesh by disease.

Tabefy†*, tăb'-e-fī, vi. 42. To consume; to waste away grad.; to lose flesh. H., *tab'efying*†*, p.; *tab'efied*†*, pp., a.; &c. (v. su.) 89.

Tabellion, tă-bĕl'-yŭn, s. 45. An archivist, also a pub. registrar or scr., or notary† (Fr.).

Tabernacle, tăb'-ĕr-năkl, -nă-kl—Wa., We., s. 46. Orig., a tent; a temper. habitation; a movable bail. formed of mill-cloth, skins, and poles, esp. by the Israelites dur. their wanderings in the wilderness (Jud. hist.); afterw., a place of worship, a sacred place (do.); fig., our nat. body (N. Test.); God's

‖ See *Syn.*, p. 708.

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presence, or the tokens of it (do.); an orn. erection on the altar serv. as a receptacle for the consecr. vessels (Ro. Cath.; v. i.).

Tab'ernacle, vt., vi. To dwell; to abide for a time; to be housed; to lodge; to enshrine. H., *tab'ernacled* (* or poet.), *pp.*; &c. 89.

Tabernacular, -nāk'-ū-lăr, tab'—S., a. Pert. to a tabernacle; also latticed. H., *tabernac'ularly*, ad. 91.

Tabes, tā'-bēz, s. 99. A grad. wasting away of the body, without any appar. local affec. of the viscera (path.); emaciation; atrophy; consumption without cough†; decline†. (L.)

Tabetic, tă-bĕt'-ĭk, a. = *tabet'icsl*, -ăl. Affected with tabes; wasted or wasting by slow disease; consuming.

Tabid, tăb'-ĭd, tā'-bĭd—Bu., a. Tabetic; consumptive. H., *tab'idness* or *tab'itude*, -ē-tūde, 18, s.; &c. 91.

Tablature, tăb'-lă-tūre, s. 86, 18. Someth. orn. and tabular; appr., a painting or a basso relievo on a wall or ceiling, comprehended in one view, and formed accor. to one design (fine arts); a div. or parting of the skull into two tables (anat.); entablature† (arch.); the wr. of notes on parallel lines (ea. of wh. corresp. to a par. string) by means of cert. letters of the alph., also the expr. of notes gen. by cert. let. or characters† (mus.).

Table, tā'bl, s. 6, 45. A flat surface of some extent, or that wh. has it; appr., a well-known article of dom. furniture, hav. a horiz. flat surf. supp. on legs or a central pillar; h. fig., that wh. is us. placed on it; supply of food, fare, entertainm.; also the persons sitting at t., or partak. of entertainm.; any thing solid and expanded in surf. hav. its opp. faces parallel; a large plate, a slab, a disc; a surf. on wh. any thing is wr., traced, or engr.; a tablet; that wh. exh. a view of any thing on a flat surf.; a synopsis; an index; a syllabus; a collec. of facts, numbers, par., prop., values, results, &c., orderly arr. and brought into one view; a list, a catalogue†; a picture, a tablature*; a div. of the cranium or skull (anat.); a smooth, simple member or orn., *at* var. forms, but us. that of a long sq. (arch.); the communion table (prec. by *the*—Chr.); draughts†; the palm of the hand†: —pl. Draughts*; also an old game res. backgammon†; &c. (see *Tbs*, *Tbsbs*). Among the comp. are—*tā'ble-bed* (from its form), *t.-bear* (b. for comm. use; small b.), *t.-book*, -bŏŏk (tablets), *tā'blecloth* or *t.-cloth* (for cov. a t., par. at meals), *t.-land* (elev., flat land—phys. geog.), *t.-man*† (a draughts-man), *t.-spar* (tabular s.), *t.-talk*, -tâwk (conversation at t. or at meals), &c., s. 90, 92.—To *turn the tables*† = fig., to change the cond. or fortune of contend. parties.—*Table d'hôte* (tă'bl-dōte, 99) = a dinner for guests at wh. the landlord presides; an ordinary. (Fr.)

Tā'ble, vt. To tabulate*; to board or supply with food*; to repr.† (as in a pa.); to dovetail rudely (as timber—tech.); to enter upon the docket (as charges—Presb. Ch.): —vi. To board or live at the table of another†*. H., *tā'bling* (tā'bl-), p.; *tā'bled*, -bld, pp., a.; *tā'bler** (a boarder), s.; *tā'bling* (act of; also joint made; a broad hem on the skirts of sails—naut.), s. 89.

Tableau, tăb'-lō, s. 99. A picture; a striking and vivid repr.—*Tab'leaux vivants* (-lō-vē-vŏng) = liv. pictures; appr., an exh. in wh. a group of persons repr. some interes. scene (us. one describ. by authors), or some celebr. piece of pa. or statuary, on an illum. stage in an otherw. semi-darkened apartm. or building. (Fr.)

Tablet, tăb'-lĕt, s. A small table or flat surface; someth. flat used for wr., pa., draw., or engr. on; a square lozenge (confec.; pharm.); a flattish cake of a conven. size for use (as of soap—perf., &c.):—pl. Small pieces of ivory, &c., hinged tog., and used for memoranda.

Taboo, tă-bōō', s. 90. Prohibition; relig. interdict; also someth. held sacred. (Pacific Islas.)

Taboo', vt. To forbid, or to f. the use of; to prohibit approach or use. (do.) H., *tabooed*, -bōōd', pp., a.; &c. 89.

Taborite, tă'-bŭr-ĭte, s. 25. One of a party of Bohemian reformers of the 15th century. (eccl. hist.)

Tabour, tā'-bŭr, s. = *tā'ber*. 56. A small shallow drum, used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.

Tā'bour, vi. To play the tabour; to strike lightly and freq. H., *tā'bouring*, p., s.; *tā'bourer* (one who beats the), s.; &c. 89.

Tabouret, tăb'-ŭr-ĕt, s. 56. A small tabour.

Tabouret, tăb'-ōō-rĕt, -rā, s. 99. A convex-seated, cushioned stool, cov. with silk, and otherw. highly ornamented. (Fr.)

Tab'ourine, -ēne or -rēne, -ēnē'—K., S., Wa., a. A tabour; (more us.) a tambourine.

Tabrere†, tăb'-rēre, tă-brēr'—S., s. A ta-

Tab'ret, -rĕt, s. A tabour. (scrip.) [bourer.

Tabular, tăb'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 2ā. In the form of a table; hav. a flat or sq. surf.; hav. the form of laminæ or plates; set down in the form of tables or synopses; set in squares*. —*Tab'ular spar*, is a grayish-white native silicate of lime. (min.)

Tab'ulate, -lāte, vt. To reduce to tables or synopses; to shape with a flat, or a sq. flat surface*. H., *tab'ulating*, p.; *tab'ulated*, pp., a.; *tab'ulator*, s. 89.

Tacamahaca, tăk-ă-mă-hā'-kă—Wa., -hāk'-ă—S., s. = *tacamahac*, -hāk. The Ind. name of 2 or 3 diff. tropical trees, also of the resin from one or more of them.

Taco, tā'-co, *ta'cot*, -ĕt (from *tâcon*, L.). Terms direc. silence, or a vocal or instr. part to be silent dur. a whole movement. (mus.)

Tache†, tătche, s. 29. A catch, a loop, a button; a spot or stain (= *teche*, 99, Fr.).

Tachometer, tă-kŏm'-e-tĕr, s. 29. An instr. for meas. minute variations in the velocity of machines.

Tachydromous, -kĭd'-ro-mŭs, a. = *tachydromian*, tăk-e-drō'-me-ăn. 29, 45. Swift-coursed; fleet. (zool.; poison.)

*Tachygraphy**, tă-kĭg'-ră-fe, s. 29, 42-5. The art or prac. of rapid writing; short-hand. H., *tachygraphic**, tăk-e-grăf'-ĭk (stenographic), a.; &c. 90-1.

Tacit, tăs'-ĭt, a. 28. Silent; implied, but not expr. by words. H., *tā"citly*, ad. 91.

Taciturn, tăs'-e-tûrn, -ĭt-ûrn—K., a. 28. Habitually silent; not free to converse; close

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or reserved in speech. H., *tăc'citurnlў* (tăs'-), 43, ad.; *tacciturn'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Tack, tăk, s. A small nail with a flat head; the weather 'clew' or foremost lower corner of any of the 'courses', or of any sail set with a boom or gaff, or of a flag (naut.); also (and more com.) the rope by wh. such c. or tack is confined or fastened (do.); the course of a ship or ves. with ref. to the position of her sails (navig.); a shelf for drying cheese (prov.); term of a lease (do.); a spot, a stain† (= *tache*†, v. su.).—*Tacks'man* = a lessee of land (prov.):—To *hold tack**§ = to last or hold out.

Tack, vt. To fasten slightly (as by tacks); to attach; to sew tog. loosely or carelessely:—vi. To change the course of a ship from one 'tack' to the other, by turning her round with her head to the wind, at the same time shifting the tacks and position of her sails (navig.). H., *tack'ing*, p.; *tacked*, tăkt, pp.; *tack'er*, s.; *tack'ing* (act; the union of securities hav. diff. dates, all of wh. must be redeemed bef. an intermed. purchaser can interpose his claim—leg.), s. 89.

*Tack'et**, -ĕt, s. A small nail.

Tackle, tăk'l, s. 45. A pulley for rais. and low. heavy weights, composed of two or more sep. blocks (naut.); the ropes, rigging, and (loosely) the sailing appar. of a ship (do.); instruments of action gen.*§; harness, gear (prov.); weapons†*; an arrow†. See *Fall*.

Tack'le, vt. To harness‡ (prov.); to supply with tackle*; to seize, to lay hold of‡§ (prov.); to match or overpower‡§ (do.). H., *tack'l-ing*, p.; *tack'led*, pp., a.; *tack'ling* (act; also tackle, &c.—naut., prov., or §), s. 89.

Tact, tăkt, s. Touch, feeling*; the stroke in beating time† (mus.); (from anoth. r.—?) pec. skill or faculty; nicety of discernm. with corresp. executive or diplomatic skill. H., *tact'less*, a. 90.

Tactic, tăk'-tĭk, a. = *tac'tical*, -ăl. Of or rel. to tactics. H., *tac'tically*, ad. 91.

Tactician, -tĭsh'-'ăn, s. = *tactĭ''tian**. 27-8, 36. One who is skilled in tactics (mil., nav., or pol.); an adroit manager or contriver.

Tac'tics, -tĭks, s. pl. 64. The evolutions, manœuvres, positions, and arrangem. wh. constit. the main springs of mil. and naval finesse; also the science and art wh. relates to them; the judicious disposition and employm. of mil. and naval forces in offensive and defen. operations gen.; the art of inven. and making warlike machines*; way or method of proc. or acting† (as to effect an obj., to overreach a pol. adversary, &c.); finesse, generalship†.

Tactile, tăk'-tĭl, a. 45. That may be touched or felt; tangible. H., *tac'tĭlely*, 43, ad.; *tactil'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Tac'tion, -shŭn, s. 36. The act of touching; touch; tangency (geom.).

Tactual, tăkt'-ū-ăl, a. 36, 18. Pert. to touch; cons. in or der. from touch. H., *tact'ually*, ad. 91.

Tadpole, tăd'-pōle, s. A frog in its first state from the spawn, or bef. the tail is absorbed, and the limbs pushed forth.

Tædium, tē'-de-ŭm, s. Tedium. (L.)—*Tædium vitæ* (-tē) = weariness of life (ment. path.).

Tael, tāle, s. A denomination of money (= ab. 7*s*.); also a weight of 1½ oz. (China.)

Ta'en, tāne, pp. Taken. († or poet.)

Tænia, tē'-ne-ă, tēn*e*'-y'ă†, s. 99. The tapeworm (path.); the listel above the architrave of the Doric order (arch.). [L.]

Tafelspath, tăf'-ĕl-spăth, s. 9, 37. Tabular spar. (min.) [Ger.]

Taffarel, tăf'-ĕr-ĕl, s. = *taff'rail*, -rāle. The uppermost 'rail' or part of a ship's stern, wh. is flat on the top.

Taff'eta, -e-tă, s. = *taff'aty*†§, -te; *taffe'tas*, -tă, 99, Fr. A thin, glossy silken fabric, gen. watered, much used for curtains and hangings; a plaster spread on thin silk (pharm.).

Taf'o, -o, s. Manure cons. of night-soil made into balls with clay, and dried. (China.)

Taff'rail, s. See *Taffarel*.

Tafia, tăf'-y'ă, s. 45. A var. of rum. (Fr.)

Tag, tăg, s. The metallic point at the end of a string or lace; the tail; the end or extrem. (par. of a piece of beef—butch.; cook.); any thing 'tacked' to another†; someth. mean and paltry§; the rabble†§; a teg (prov.); a game in wh. one tries to 'tag' (i. e., touch) another† (do.).—*Tag'-sore* is a disease in sheep; *tag'-tail*, a worm with a tail of anoth. colour (ang.); &c. s. 92-3.

Tag, vt. To fit a tag or point to; to fit one thing to anoth.†§; to tack†§; to append†§; to touch† (prov.). H., *tagg'ing*, p.; *tagged*, tăgd, pp., a.†; *togg'ing* (act; also materials or mode of t., tags collec.—tech.), s. 89.—To *tag after*§ = to follow closely. [them.

Tag'-rag§, -răg, s., a. The rabble, or den.

Taglia, tăl'-y'ă, s. 99. A par. combin. of palleys. (mech.) [It.]

Tagliacotian, -kō'-sh'ăn, a. 36. Rhinoplastic (after *Tagliacozzi* or *Taglicotius*.—surg.).

Tail, tāle, s. The extremity of an animal beh., ns. hanging loose from the vertebræ, of wh. its bony part is a continuation; the hind feathers of a bird that serve to direct its flight; any thing res. a t. (either in reality or imag.); the hinder or lower part of any thing (oft. impl. inferiority); any thing long and pendent (in var. appl.); a catkin; the bottom or lower end of any member or thing (arch.); the lumin. train of a comet (ast.); a hart's tail (her.); the part of a note run. upw. or downw. (mus.); a horse's tail, used as an ensign or flag (Tartary, Chi.), or a standard (Turkey); fig., the extrem. or last of any thing; (from anoth. r.) entailed poss., tenure, or descent (leg.). H., *tailed* (hav. a t.; entailed*), *tail'less*, a. 90.—*Tail'-piece* (-pēse) = a p. at the end (par. of a series); the end-piece of a violin to wh. the strings are fastened:—*tail'-race* = the stream of water from a mill-wheel:—*tail'-whĭat*, &c. = tailings (prov.).—To *turn tail*†§, is to fly.

Tail, vt. To pull by the t.†§; to lop off the tail of†. H., &c. 69.—To *tail in* = to fit in§ (vi.); to fasten by one of its ends into a wall (vt.—arch.).

Tail'age†, -āje, s. Lit., a part cut out or off; a share; appr., a tax or toll; excise.

Tail'ings, -ĭngz, s. pl. The lighter parts of grain (incl. the damaged portion) blown to the end of the heap in winnowing. (prov.)

Taille, tāle, tāl'-ye, s. 99. Entail or an entail;

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any impost levied by the king or other lord on his subjects (anc. Fr. jurispr.); talliage.

Tailor, tā'-lŭr, tāl'-ŭr—K., S., s. (f., *tai'loress*†.) 25. One whose bus. is to cut out and make men's outer garments.—*Tai'lor's muscle* (-mŭs'l) = the sartorius m. (q. v.).

Tai'lor†, vi. To work as a tailor. H., *tai'lŏring*† (the bus. of a t.), s.; &c. 89.

Tailzie, tāl'-ze, s. Entail; any deed whereby the legal course of inheritance is cut off, and an arbitrary one substit. (Sco. l.).

Taint, tānt, s. 6. A tincture, a stain (now used only in an ill sense); infection, corrup., depravation; contamination; a spot, soil, blemish (lit. or mor.); a kind of spider (prov.). H., *tānt'less* (pure; incorrupt), *tānt'-free*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Taint, vt. To imbue or impreg., as with any thing extraneous wh. alters the sensible qual. of (par. with someth. odious, noxious, or pois.); to fill with infection, or with disease; to corrupt (as by incip. putrefaction); to contaminate; to defile; to stain, to sully (as honour or reput.); to attaint† :—vi. To be infected or corr.; to be semi-putrescent; to become tainted. H., *tānt'ing*, p.; *tānt'ed*, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [&c. 91.

Taint'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *taint'lessly*, ad.; *Taint'ure*ᵒ, -ūre (-chūre—Wa.), s. 36, 18. Taint; defilement.

Take, tāke, vt. In a gen. sense, to get hold of, or to receive or to obtain (in almost any manner), so as to have corpor. or mental poss. of (diff. from *seize*, in not always impl. haste, force, or viol.; h. all its num. deriv. and fig. appl. :—); to receive (as someth. offered); to accept; to lay hold of; to seize what is not given; to get into one's power for keeping or use; to lay hold of and move or remove (com. with *away*, *down*, *from*, *off*, or other like particle); to catch (as by surprise or artifice); to circumvent; to seize, to make prisoner; to conquer and cause to surren.; to gain poss. of by force, stratagem, or capitulation; to capture; to entrap or ensnare; to captivate, to delight; to take mental poss. of; to underst. in any par. sense or man., to receive as meaning; to exact and receive; to employ, to occupy; to agree to, to close in with, to comply with; to catch, to embrace, to seize; to admit or receive from without (par. someth. bad, as disease); to become affected with (corpor. or ment.); to suffer; to procure; to obt. by active exer., labour, or enterprise; to turn to, to prac.; to swallow; to choose, to select; to copy; to fasten on, to seize; to make, to perform; to use, to employ; to accept (as opp. to *refuse*); to receive into the mind; to adopt; to admit; to receive (as any temper or dispos.); to bear, to endure; to draw, to deduce; to assume; to undertake (com. with *on* or *upon*); to allow, to admit, to rec. as true or undisputed; to suppose, to entertain in opin.; to draw, copy, paint (as one's portrait); to engage in, to be active in; to engage (as a servant); to hire, rent, &c. (as a house or land); to purchase and carry on (as a bus.); to convey, carry, transport; to enter upon (as 'a *course*' or 'the *field*'); to have (as '*effect*', '*heed*', &c.); to form, to fix (as '*root*'); to join (as '*side*'); to leap, to clear by jumping (as a horse—man.); to have recourse to; to make or use (as an oath or expr.); to seize (as a disease does); to be discov. or detected; to require or be neces.; to admit sexually§; to blast†; &c., &c. :—vi. To move or direct the course; to resort (*to*); to attach or betake one's self; to have a tendency (*to*); to follow; to please, to gain reception; to have the intended or nat. effect; to catch; to fix or be fixed; &c. H., *tāk'ing*, p., a.; *took*, tŏŏk, prt.; *taken*, tāk'n, *took*§, pp.; *tāk'er*, s.; *tāk'ing* (act of rec. or gaining poss.; seizure, capture, appreh.; agitation, distress of mind†§), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.—To *take after* = to follow in resemblance; to imitate :—to *take away* = to deprive of; to bereave; to set aside :—to *take care* = to be careful; to be solicitous for; to be cautious or vigilant :—to *take care of* = to superintend; to have the charge of :—to *take down* = to remove to a lower place; to reduce; to pull down; to swallow†; to write†; &c. :—to *take effect* = to have the inten. e.; to be efficacious; to come into oper. :—to *take for* = to mistake; to suppose to be someth. else :—to *take from* = to derogate, to detract; to deprive of; to deduct; to abstract :—to *take heed* = to be caref. or cautious :—to *take hold* = to seize; to fix on :—to *take in* = to enclose; to encompass; to embrace, to compreh.; to admit; to lessen, to contract†; to brail or furl (naut.); to receive locally or ment.; to cheat, circumvent, deceive†; to win by conquest† :—to *take in hand* = to undertake; to attempt to do :—to *take notice* = to observe; to o. with par. attention; to make remark upon :—to *take off* = to remove; to r. from the top of any thing; to cut off; to destroy; to invalidate; to withdraw; to withhold; to swallow†; to purchase; to find place for; to copy†; to mimic or imitate†; &c. :—to *take on* = to take upon (v. i.); to claim a charac.; to be viol. affected, to grieve or pine†§; &c. :—to *take out* = to remove from within; to sep., deduct, extract; to remove; to cancel, to erase :—to *take part* = to share :—to *take place* = to happen; to have effect; to prevail :—to *take root* = to strike out roots, to live and grow (as a plant); fig., to be estab. (as principles) :—to *take to* = to apply to; to resort to; to betake; to be fond of† :—to *take up* = to lift, to raise; to buy or borrow; to receive or purch. upon credit or interest; to commence; to raise, fasten with a ligature, and replace (surg.); to engross, employ, or engage the atten.; to have final recourse to; to seize, to arrest; to admit; to answer or notice by reproof, to reprimand; to begin where anoth. left off; to occupy, to fill; to assume; to carry on, to manage in place of anoth.; to comprise; to adopt; to collect (as a tax); to pay and receive (as a note or bill—mon.); to stop†; to reform†; &c., &c. :—to *take up with* = to be pleased or contented with; to lodge, to dwell† :—to *take upon* = to assume, to undertake; to appropriate to; to admit to be imputed to :—to *take with* = to please.—A *take in*† = a fraud, a deception. [Other

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like comb. are, for the most part, colloq. and self-expl.] See *Come, Do, Go*, &c.

Ta'king, -ing, s. Allaring; engaging; attractive. H., *talk'ingly**, 43, ad.; *talk'ingness**, s. (v. v.) 91.

Talapoin, tăl'-ă-poyn, s. = *tal'apoin*. A priest (Burmah; Siam); also a spe. of monkey.

Talbot, tâwl'-bŭt, tôl'-ŭt, s. 3, 25. A hun. dog, bet. the hound and beagle.

Tal'botype, -tīpe, s. A cert. method of photography inven. by Mr W. A. F. Talbot, or a picture exec. in it.

Talc, tălk, s. 9. A foliated magnesian min., more or less soft and translucent, and of an unctuous feel. H., *talc'y*, -e (—Hr.), *talck'y* (—We.; talcose), s.; &c. 90. [of talc. (min.)

Talc'ite, -ĭte, s. = *talcit'ite* (—We.). A loose var.

Talcose, -kōse', tălk'—We., a. = *talc'ous*, -ŭs. 9, 45. Of or res., or compos'd of, or cont. talc.

Tale, tāle, s. That wh. is told; appr., a story, a short or slight narrative; a fable; an anecdote; oral relation; reckoning, account set down (scrip.); number told or reckoned; information; disclosure of any thing secret (as in petty officiousness or malice), or the secret itself; account or declar.† (leg.); a weight for gold and silv., also a money of account (China, E. I., &c.). H., *tale'ful**, -fŏl, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. See *Tael*.

Tale†, vi. To relate tales or stories. H., &c. 89.

Tale'-bearer, -bāre-ĕr, s. = *tale'bearer*. 92-3. One who officiously tells tales; one who intrusively communicates intellig. or anecdotes of others (wheth. in thoughtlessness, mischief, or petty malice).

Tale'-bearing, -ing (v. sn.), s. Officiously common. information; given to tell tales:—s. Act of &c. [tales, or relates stories.

Tale'-teller†, -tĕl-ĕr (v. sn.), s. One who tells

Taled, tā'-lĕd, s. A habit worn dur. prayer in the synagogue. (anc. Jews.)

Talent, tăl'-ĕnt, s. A weight and a sum of money† (= ab. 57 *lb.* avoir., and in silv. m. ab. £342, sterl.—anc. Gr.; 3000 shekels, or ab. 94 *lb.* avoir., and £340 to £396, sterl.—anc. Heb.); now fig., faculty, nat. gift or endowment, emin. abilities, superior powers of attainm. or execution (in ea. diff. from *genius* in being less creative, orig., and exalted); par. faculty, skill; fort†; qual., disposition*†.

Tal'ented, -ĕd, a. Poss. talents; mentally gifted. H., *tal'entedly*†, ad. 91.

Tales, tā'-lēz, s. pl. 99. Prim., like persons; appr., a selec. from 'spectators in court' (*tales de circumstantibus*), by the sheriff or judge at a trial, to supply any defect in a jury or pannel (leg.). [L.]—A *tales'man*, is a by-stander so chosen.

Talion†*, tă'-lē-on, -yŭn†—K., s. 45. = *lex tălio'nis*, L. The law of retaliation.

Taliped, tăl'-e-pĕd, a. Club-foot; also one who is affec. with it.

Talisman, tăl'-ĭz-măn—J. & M., K., Wa., We., -ĭs—S., s. 35. Among the Eas. nations, a figure cut or engr. under cert. superstit. ceremonies and astr. configurations, and fanaif. sup. to preserve the wearer of it from evil (par. from disease and viol. death); h., any portable obj. endowed with imag. influence, controlling power, &c.; an amulet*† (but stria., the latter is believed to poss. powers less absol. and extensive); someth. that prod. extraord. effects.

Talismanic, -măn'-ĭk, a. Hav. the powers or prop. of a talisman; magical. H., *talismanic'ally*, ad. 91.

Talk, tâwk, s. 3. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech; that wh. is uttered in social converse; report, rumour; subj. of discourse, topic; a pub. conference (No. Amer. Ind.).

Talk, vi. To converse familiarly; to speak, as in fam. discourse (not formally or in set speeches); in an ill sense, to prate, to prattle, to speak impertinently; to speak; to reason, to confer; to relate, to give account of (fol. by *of*); to advise or exhort, to reprove gently (with *to*). H., *talking* (tâwk'-; loquacious†; speaking†; *a.*), p. a.; *talked*, tâwkt, pp.; *talk'er* (in an ill sense, a loquacious person, also a boaster), s.; *talk'ing* (act &c.; talk, oral converse), s. 89.

Talk'ative, -ă-tĭv, a. 45. Fond of talking; (more us.) given to much t.; loquacious; garrulous; prating. H., *talk'atively**, 43, ad.; *talk'ativeness**, s. 91.

Tall, tâwl, a. 3. High in stature; high, lofty† (as a tree, mast, or pole); sturdy, lusty, bold†. H., *tall'y*†, ad.; *tall'ness*, s. 46, 91.

Tallage†*, tăl'-ăj-e, s. = *tal'liage*†*, -e-ăj-e. 9, 45. Taxes or tolls gen.; tallage. (leg.)

Tall'age†*, vt. = *tal'liage*. To lay an impost on. (leg.) H., &c. 89.

Tallow, tăl'-o, s. 9. The hard fat of animals, melted, and strained from the membranes; loosely, any coarse, hard fat; candle-grease. H., *tal'lowish*† or *tal'lowy*, -e (like t.; greasy), a.; &c. 90-1. H. also—*tal'low-faced*†, -fāste (pale or sickly and greasy in look), a.; *t.-candle*, *t.-chandler* or *tal'low-chandler* (one who makes, or who makes and sells t.-candles), *t.-tree* (the 'piney', q. v.; also a t. of China), &c., s. 92-3.

Tal'low, vt. To grease or smear with tallow; to fatten (agr.):—vi. To fatten, to form or gather tallow internally (agr.). H., *tal'lowing*, p.; *tal'lowed*, -ŏde, pp., a.; *tal'lower* (a tallow-factor*; a t.-chandler*; an animal that fattens readily—agr.), s.; *tal'lowing* (act, art, prac., or prop. of—ch. in agr.), s.; &c. 89.

Tally, tăl'-e, s. 9, 43. A stick or piece of wood in wh. notches or scores are cut, as a mark of number (prim., in conformity with anoth. s.); any thing made to suit anoth.; an account by tally or by scoring; a wooden label or ticket tied to hampers, &c. (comm.). H., *tal'ly-man* or *tal'lyman* (one who keeps a t.; appr., one who sells for weekly or monthly payments), *tal'ly-shop* (the s. of a t.-man), s.; &c. 90.

Tal'ly, vt. To score with corresp. notches*†; to fit, to suit, to make to correspond*†; to haul aft the main and fore sheets (naut.):—vi. To be fitted; to suit; to correspond; to keep tally. H., *tal'lying*, p.; *tal'lied*, -ĭd, pp.; *tal'lier** (one who keeps t.), s.; &c. 89.

Tally-ho, tăl'-e-hō, int. 31. The huntsman's cry to his hounds.

Talmud, tăl'-mŭd, s. The 'traditionary' or 'unwr. l.' of the Jews, being the rabbinical expositions and amplif. of the 'wr. l.' (i. e., the 'l. of Moses'), blended with much extran. matter; also the b. or books

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cont. it. H., *'Talmūd'ic* or *Talmūd'ical* (pert. to or cont. in the T.), *Talmūdist'ic* (pert. to the T., or a Talmudist), s.; *Tal'mūdist* (one versed in), s.; &c. 90-1. See *Mishna, Gemara*, &c.

Talon, tăl'-tin, s. 25. The claw of a bird of prey, or of a feline animal; an ogee or cyma (arch.).

Talooksier, tăl'-ōōk-dēr, *-dăr*'—S., *s.* 21, 7. The head of a departm., acting under a superior. (E. I.) [(surg.; zool.) [L.]

Talpa, tăl'-pă, *s.* (pl., *tal'pæ*, -pē.) A mole.

Talus, tā'-lŭs, s. The 'astragalus' or ankle-bone (anat.); a slope, or slop. part of a work (= *ta'lut*—arch.; fort.); a sloping heap of fragm. at the foot of a steep rock (do.—geol.). [L.]

Tal'mable, -ăbl, a. = *tamd'ible* (Jo., K., Sh., Wa.) 45, 49. See *Tame*. H., *tām'ably*, 42, ad.; *tām'ibleness*, s. 91. [(Ital. cook.)

Tamara, tă-mā'-ră, s. A cert. mixed spice.

Tamarack, tăm'-ă-răk, s. The Amer. larch.

Tam'arin, -rin, s. A monkey with a long, squirrel-like tail. (So. Amer.)

Tamarind, tăm'-ă-rind, s. The Ind. date, a large leguminous forest-tree (E. and W. I.): —pl. The subacid seed-pods of the t. preserved in sugar. [green of so. latitudes.

Tam'arisk, -risk, s. An orn. flowering ever-

Tambour, tăm'-bōōr, -bŭr—S., s. 99. A tabour; a tambourine; a member res. a drum or t. (in var. appl.), also the wall of a circ. temple surr. with columns, or the circ. vertical part above or below a cupola (arch.); a round course of stones in a pillar, not so high as a diam. (do.); a drum-like frame used by embroiderers, also a rich kind of gold and silv. embroidery worked on it (= *tam'bour work*). H., (to) *tam'bour* (needle-w.), vt., vi. 89.

Tambourine, -ēn', -rēn'—K., S., Wa., tăm'— J. & M., s. A tabour*; (at present) a shallow hoop or drum with only one skin, played on with the hand, and hav. bells at the side; a lively Fr. opera-dance*.

Tame, tām, a. That has lost its native wildness and shyness; mild, gentle, domestic; crushed, subdued; unresis., meanly submissive, servile; spiritless; unanimated (lit. or fig.); wanting vigour or expr., dull, insipid (as a pa. or liter. prod., style, &c.). H., *tame'ly*, 42, ad.; *tame'ness*, s. 91.

Tame, vt. To reduce from a wild to a dom. state; to reclaim; to make gentle and fam.; to civilise; to subdue, to conquer, to depress; to subdue, to repress; to crush. H., *tām'ing*, p.; *tamed*, pp., a.; *tām'er*, s.; *tām'ible*, a.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 89. [able†. H., &c. 91.

Tame'less, -lĕs, a. Wild, untamed*; untame-

Tamine, tăm'-in, s. 45. = *tam'iny*†, -e; *tam'is*, -is (—e, Fr., 99); *tamm'y*†, -e. A strainer or bolter of hair or worsted cloth; also cloth of the kind so used.

Tam'kin, -kin, s. A stopper; a tampion (gun.).

Tamp, tămp, vt. 45. To fill up a hole bored in a rock for blasting. H., *tamp'ing*, p., s.; *tamped*, tămpt, pp.; *tamp'ing* (act of; also the matter or subs. used), s. 89.

Tamper, tăm'-pĕr, vi. To meddle; to try little experiments; to have to do (*with*) without fitness or neces.; to deal, to act or prac. secretly (par. so as to affect or infl. unfairly). H., *tam'pering*, p., s.; *tam'pered*, pp. 89.

Tampion, tăm'-pe-ŭn, tămp'-yŭn†—K., s. 45. = *tam'pon*, Fr. 99. The stopper used to close the mouth of a cannon or mortar. (artil.)

Tam'tam, -tăm, s. A large flat drum used by the Hindoos, and us. beaten with the fingers.

Tan, tăn, s. Bark crushed and broken in a mill, as for tanning; also the waste or exhaus. b. of a tanyard; tannin†. H., *tan'bed* (a b. of waste t., a 'bark-bed'—gard.), *tan'-house* (for storing bark), *tan'-pit* or *tān'pit* (a p. or spec. vat in wh. hides are tanned), *tan'-spūd* (a barking tool.—prov.), *tan'-stove* (gard.), *tan'-vat*, *tan'-yard* or *tan'yard* (a tannery), s.; &c. (v. i.) 92-3.

Tan, vt. To convert skins and hides into leather by steeping them in veg. solutions cont. tannin; also to make tawny; to imbrown by exposure to the sun; to beat or flog. H., *tann'ing*, p., s.; *tanned*, pp., a.; *tann'er* (one whose trade is), s.; *tan'ible* or *tan'ible* (§ or tech.), s.; *tann'ing* (process, prac., art, or trade of; a beating§), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [species.

Tan'ager, -ā-jĕr, s. 32. An Amer. bird of sev.

Tandem, tăn'-dăm, ad. (Harnessed) singly, one bef. the other; or with horses so harnessed:—s. A team of h. (us. 2) harn. tandem in a gig or other light two-wheeled vehicle. ('Horseman's L.'—We.)

Tang†, tăng, s. A strong taste (par. of someth. extraneous or disagr.); relish, taste; someth. that leaves a taste, or (fig.) a sting or pain beh.; a twang†; the tapering part of a knife or tool wh. goes into the handle; a sea-weed (prov. = *tangle*):—vi. To twang† (q. v.).

Tangency, tăn'-jĕn-se, s. 32, 42. A contact or touching.

Tan'gent, -jĕnt, s. A right line wh. touches a curve or circle, but wh., when 'produced', does not cut it (geom.); a r. line drawn from one extremity of an 'arc', and limited by the 'secant' or exten. of the radius passing through the other (trig.).

Tangential, -jĕn'-eh'ăl, s. 36, 27. Of or rel. to a t. or tangents; hav. a tendency to fly off in a tangent. H., *tangen'tially*, ad. (v. su.) 91.

Tanghinine, tăng'-he-nin, s. 45, 58. A pois. crys. subs., obt. from the seeds of a Madagascar plant.—*Tang'hinine*, -nin, is the ethereal extr. of the above seeds.

Tangible, tăn'-jibl, a. 32, 45. Perceptible by the touch; that may be felt; tactile; fig., that may be poss. or realised; feasible†. H., *tan'gibly*, -le, ad.; *tan'gibleness*, *tangibility*, -bil'-it-e, s. 91.

Tangle, tăng'-gl, s. 30, 45. A knot of threads or other things confusedly mingled; fig., perplexity†; a kind of sea-weed (prov.).

Tan''gle, vt. To implicate; to cause to unite or knit tog. confusedly (as threads); to ensnare; to entangle:—vi. To be entangled. H., *tan''gling* (h. also, *tan''glingly*†, ad.), p.; *tan''gled*, pp., s. 89.

Tanist, tăn'-ĭst, s. A manorial lord*; a gov. or captain†. (Ireland.)

Tan'istry†*, -re, s. Life-tenure of lands by a 'succession' made up of inher. and election; descent from the oldest and worthiest of the blood. (Ir.) [a reservoir of water.

Tank, tăngk, s. 45. A large basin or cistern;

Tank'ard, -ărd, -ŭrd†—K., S., Wa., s. 25. A large vessel of metal for liquors; (more us.) a drinking cup of m., with a lid.

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Tanking, tăn'-lĭng, s. 45. [One tanned or imbrowned by the sun.

Tann'ate, -āte, s. A salt of tannic acid.

Tann'er, -ĕr, s. See *Tan*, *Bark*, &c.

Tann'ery, -e, s. An establishm. for tanning hides; a tan-yard.

Tannic, tăn'-lĭk, a. Of or from tan (i. e., bark). —*Tann'ic acid* (-ăs-ĭd) = a pec. prin. in veg. (found abun. in gall-nuts, oak-bark, &c.), remar. for its astringency, and its power of conver. the skins of animals into leather. (chem.) [eccul. root.

Tann'ier, -yĕr, s. = *tann'iers*†, -yĕrz. A cert.

Tann'in, -ĭn, s. 58. Tannic acid.

Tann'ing, -ĭng, s. See *Tan*.

Tansy, tăn'-ze, s. 35. A cert. bitter, arom. herb; also a cake flav. with it†.

Tant, tănt, s. A kind of small field-spider, red, and long-legged.

Tantalate, tăn'-tă-lāte, s. A columbate.

Tantalic, -tăl'-ĭk, a. Of or from tantalum. H., *tantal'ic acid*, -ăs- (columbic a.), s. 90-1.

Tantalise, tăn'-tă-līze, vt. 35, 60. To torment (as *Tan'talus* was t.) by the show of pleasures wh. can never be enjoyed, or by excit. desires or expec., or fears, wh. will n. be realised or assuaged; to tease; to torment. H., *tan'talising*, p., a.; *tan'talised*, -lĭzd, pp., a.†; *tan'taliser*, s.; *tantalisation*, -le-zā'-shŭn (act; state), s.; &c. (v. t.) 89. [ad. 91.

Tan'talising, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *tan'talisingly*, *Tan'talism*, -tă-lĭzm, s. 35. The punishm. of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting. (v. v.)

Tan'talite, -lĭte, s. An ore of tantalum; 'columbite'. (min.) [umbium.

Tan'talum, -lŭm, s. = *tanta'lium*†, 45. Col-

Tan'talus, -lŭs, s. See *Tantalise*.—*Tan'talus's cup*, is a phil. toy that illustr. the power of the siphon, and the fable of Tantalus.

Tantamount, tăn'-tă-mownt, -mownt'*—Wa., tănt'-ă—K., a. 23. Equal; equiv. in value or signification.

Tantivy, tăn-tĭv'-e, tăn'—We., -te-ve—Ja., J. & M., ad. 43. With great haste or speed (as to 'ride t.').

Tantling, tănt'-lĭng, s. One seized with the hope or deluded with the show of that wh. is unattainable. See *Tantalise*.

Tantrum†, tăn'-trum, s. A whim, a freak; a fit of childish ill humour with bursts of passion (freq. used in the pl.).

Tap, tăp, s. A gentle blow (par. with someth. small or light); a cock, a short pipe (us. bent) with a mov. centre-piece, by wh. it may be opened or closed at will, used for drawing liq., &c.; h. also, a place or room in a tavern where beer, &c., is drawn; the 'bar' of an ale-house. Among the comp. are—*tap'-house* or *tap'house* (a tavern; a public house), *tap'-room* (the 'tap'; more us., the com. drinking-room of a pub. house), *tap'-root*† (the r. of a plant wh. penetr. deep and perpend. downw.), s. &c. (v. t.) 92-3.

Tap, vt. To strike or s. gently (par. with someth. light or small); to touch g.; (from anoth. r.) to pierce or broach (a cask) and insert a tap for draw. off the contents; to pierce for letting out a liq.; to bore into; to sole† (as a shoe—prov.):—vi. To strike a gentle blow, or a succession of g. blows. H., *tapp'ing*, p.; *tapped*, tăpt, pp.; &c. (v. t.) 89.

Tape, tāpe, s. A nar. fillet or band; a nar. fabric of cotton or linen, used for strings, &c. H., *tape'-line* (a t. measure mounted in a case into wh. it can be wound, &c.), *tape'-worm* (a flat, jointed, riband-like w., often of great length, infes. the small intestines, tænia—path.), &c., s. 92-3.

Taper, tā'-pĕr, a. Reg. narrowed tow. the point; long and slender; acutely conical or pyramidal.

Ta'per, s. A small wax-candle; also a long wick coated with wax, and folded tog., used for tempor. purp.; any small light†. H., *ta'perness*† (state of), s. 91.

Ta'per, vt. To make taper:—vi. To dimin. or become grad. smaller tow. the end. H., *ta'pĕring*, p., a.; *ta'pĕred*, pp. (v. t.) 89.

Ta'pering, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *ta'pĕringly*, ad. 91.

Tapestry, tăp'-ĕs-tre, tāpe'-tre—Sh., Wa., s. 43. A fabric or hangings of wool and silk, enriched with worked figures and pictorial representations; also the art or employm. by wh. it is produced.

Tap'estry, vt. To adorn with t.:—vi. To work at or prac. the art of tapestry. H., *tap'estrying*†, p.; *tap'estried*, -trĭd, pp.*, a. 69.

Tapet†*, tăp'-ĕt, s. Worked or fig. stuff. [kind.

Tap'eti, -e, s. A So. Amer. animal of the hare

Tapioca, tăp-e-ō'-kă, s. The prep. fecula of the roots of the cassada plant ('jatropa manihot'—bot.). See *Cassava*.

Tapir, tā'-pĕr, tăp'-ĕre, s. A quadr., of sev. spe., bet. the rhinoceros and hog. (So. Amer.; Sumat.)

Tapis, tăp'-ĕ, tā'-pis (as Eng.)—J. & M., We., s. 99. Carpet; tapestry (form. the cover of council-tables; h. fig., from either—*On* or *upon the tapis*, under consideration). [Fr.]

*Tap'lash**, -lăsh, s. Poor flat beer; bottoms; dregs. [draw liquor; a publican; a barman.

*Tapster**, tăp'-stăr, s. One whose bus. is to

Tar, tăr, s. A well-known liquid or semi-liq. resinous subs., of a dark-brown or black colour, viscid, empyreumatic, and highly inflamm., obt. from the recent wood of pines and firs by means of heat; liq. pitch; also semi-liq., native bitumen* (= *min'eral tar*); a sailor‡. H., *tarr'y*, -e (cons. of or res. t.; smeared with t.), a.; &c. 90.

Tar, vt. To smear with tar; (from anoth. r.) to stim. or provoke†; to sharpen or make tart†. H., *tarr'ing*, p., s.†; *tarred*, pp., a.

Taran'tula, s. Tarentula (q. v.). [89.

Taraxacum, tă-răks'-ă-kŭm, s. 40. Dandelion.—*Taraxacine* (-ăn), is a crys., bitter prin., obt. from its juice. [ophthalmia*.

Tarax'y, -e, s. A disorder†; appr., slight

Tardation†, s. Retardation (q. v.).

Tardigrade, tăr'-de-grāde, a. = *tar'digradous**, -grā-dŭs. 7. Slow-paced; char. by the slowness of their motions on the ground (zool.).

Tar'digrade, s. One of a family of t. mammals (= *tar'digrades*, E.; *tardigra'da*, L.; s. pl.), incl. the sloths. (zool.)

Tardo, tăr'-do, ad. 99. Slowly. (mus.) [It.]

Tardy, tăr'-de, tărd'-e—K., a. 7, 43. Slow; sluggish; dilatory; backward, not being in season; reluctant; tedious; late in attendance (colleg.); unwary†; criminal†. H., *tar'dily*, 43, ad.; *tar'diness*, *tar'dĭty*†, s. 91. H. also—*tar'dy-gaited*† (slow-paced), *t.-paced* (do.), s.; &c. 92-3.

Tar'dy†, vt. To delay; to hinder. H., &c. 89.

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Tare, târe, s. A weed that grows among corn (us. in the pl.); the vetch (do.—agr.); (from anoth. r.) the weight of any vessel or package distinct from its contents, or an allowance or deduc., either in weight or value, on account of it (*real*, *customary*, or *average* —comm.). See *Net*, *Suttle*, *Tret*, &c.

Tare, vt. To ascer. the tare of, or to mark it on (a vessel or package.—comm.). H., *târ'ing*, p.; *tared*, pp., a.†. 89. See *Tear*.

Tarentism, tâ-rĕn'-tĭzm, s. 35. = *taran'tism*. 35. A fab. disease said to arise from the bite of the 'tarentula', and to be cured only by long dancing to appr. music.

Taren'tula, -tû-lâ, -chû-lâ—Wa., s. = *taran'tula*. An arachnidan of the torrid zone; also a spe. of spider found at *Taren'tum* or *Taran'to*, the bite of wh. res. that of a wasp.

Target, târ'-gĕt, -jĕt†—Bar., P., s. = *targe*†, *târje*. 30, 32. A small kind of shield or buckler*; a circular shield-like obj. set up, as a mark, to be shot at. H., *tar'gĕtĕd* (furn. or armed with a t.*; that has struck or pierced the t.†), a.; *targetier**, *-ēre'* (one who carries a), s. 90.

Targum, târ'-gŭm, s. An anc. transl. or paraphrase of Scripture in the Chaldee lang. or dialect. H., *Tar'gumist* (the writer of), s. 90.

Tariff, târ'-lf, s. 26. The scale or rate of duties, drawbacks, bounties, &c., charged and allowed on the importation and expor. of goods and produce, as fixed by law—or an alph. list or table specif. them (comm.; pol.); a list or table of charges, fees, or prices†.

Tar'iff, vt. To fix or settle the duties on; to incl. in the tariff. H., &c. 89. [or fen†.

Tarn, târn, s. A lake (prov.); a bog, marsh.

Tarnish†, târ'-nĭsh, s. A soil, a stain; dimness. (v. v.).

Tar'nish, vt. To sully (lit. or fig.); to dimin. or destroy the lustre or the purity of; to soil; to stain; to dim:—vi. To lose lustre or bril. (as by expos. to the air, or by dust, dirt, &c.); to become dull or dim. H., *tar'nishing*, p.; *tar'nished*, -nĭsht, pp., a. 89.

Tarpaulin, târ'-pâ̆wl-ĭn, -pâ̆wl'—Wa., -pâ̆w'-lĭn—S., We., -pŏ'—K., s. = *tar'pawling*, -ĭng (v. su.). Canvas rend. waterproof by means of tar or paint, or a piece of c. so prep.; a hat cov. with painted or tarred cloth (naut.); a sailor†§ (in contempt).

Tar'quinish*, -kwĭn-ĭsh, a. 33. Res. *Tar'quin* (a king of Rome); h., proud, haughty.

Tarragon, târ'-rĕ-gŏn, s. 25-6. An arom. plant, herb-dragon.

Tarras, târ'-rĭs, s. = *tar'race**, -rĭs. 9, 26. A vole. product res. 'puszuolana', used to give mortar the prop. of hardening under water.

Tarrience†, târ'-re-ĕnse, s. 26, 28. A tarrying; delay; lateness; sojourn.

Tar'rock, -rŭk, s. 25. A kind of gull.

Tarry†, târ'-re, s. 9, 26. Stay; stop; delay.

Tar'ry, vt. To wait for†:—vi. To stay, to continue in a place; to abide; to stay beh.; to wait or await; to delay; to remain, to stay. (in all its senses quaint, *, or scrip.) H., *tar'rying*, p.; *tar'ried*, -rĭd, pp.; *tar'rier*, s.; (a) *tar'rying*, *tar'riance*† (v. su.), s. 89. See *Tar*. [(anat.)

Tarsal, târ'-sâl, a. 7. Of or bel. to the tarsus.

Tarse*, târse, s. The tarsus.

Tarsel, târ'-sĕl, s. A tiercel.

Tar'sus, -sŭs, s. (pl., *tar'si*.) 99. The coll. of small bones forming the part of the foot to wh. the tibia is articulated, the front of wh. is called the 'instep' (anat.); the aggregate of minute joints constit. the fifth prin. segment of the leg or foot, or a l. or f. so articulated (entom.); the third segm. of the leg, us. bare and unfleshy (orn.).

Tart, târt, a. Sour; acid; acidulous; fig., sharp, keen, severe (as a remark or reply). H., *tart'ly*, 43, ad.; *tart'ness*, s.; *tart'ish* (somewh. t.), a.; &c. 91.

Tart, s. A small kind of pie, either for the hand or table, cons. of fruit or jam baked or spread on baked paste. (cook.; pastr.)

Tartan, târ'-tăn, s., a. Checkered or plaid woollen cloth or stuff of wh. the pattern is formed in the weaving, or den. it or res. it; a small, one-masted coasting vessel (Medit.).

Tartar, târ'-târ, s. 7, 11; 25. The subs. (crude bitartrate of potash; argol) wh. concretes upon the sides of casks and vats cont. wine; a concretion wh. occ. incrusts the teeth; a person of a keen, irritable temper†, also one who proves too strong for his assailant† (as to 'catch a Tartar'†); a native of Tartary; Tartarust.—*Tartar emet'ic*† = potassio-tartrate of antimony. See *Salt*, &c.

Tartarean, -târ'-e-ăn, -tâ'-re-ăn—S., Wa., a. 26, 45. Of or res. *Tar'tărus*; hellish (= *tartăr'eous**, -e-ŭs); of or rel. to *Tar'tary* (= *Tartar'ic**).

Tarta'reous (v. su.), a. Tartarous.

Tartaric, târ-târ'-ĭk, a. 7-8, 26. Of or from tartar. H., *tartar'ic acid*, -ăs-ĭd, s.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 90.

Tar'tarinated†, -ĭn-āte-ĕd, a. Tartarised.

Tar'tarine†, -ĭn, s. 58. Potassa.

Tar'tarise, -ĭze, vt. 35, 60. To impreg. or comb. with tartar; to refine by means of salt of tartar (tech.):—vi. To form and deposit tartar (as wines—tech.). H., *tar'tarising*, p.; *tar'tarised*, -ĭzd, pp., a.; *tar'tarisation*, -e-zā'-shŭn (act &c.), s. 89.

Tar'tarous, -tŭs, a. Cons. of, cont., or res. tartar; tartaric*. [regions; Hell.

Tartarus, târ'-tâ-rŭs, s. 7, 9. The infernal

Tart'let, -lĕt, s. A little tart.

Tartralic, -trăl'-ĭk, a. Den. a pec. subs. (*tartral'ic acid*) into wh. 'tartaric acid' is conver. by heat. (chem.) [(*Tar'trile* is obs.)

Tartrate, târ'-trāte, s. A salt of tartaric acid.

Tartrelic, -trĕl'-ĭk, a. Den. the subs. (*tartrel'ic acid*) into wh. 'tartralic acid' is conver. by heat. (chem.)

Tartuffe, târ'-tŏ̂f—S., -tûf—Br., We., s. = *tar'tûffe**; *tartufe*, Fr. 99. A relig. hypocrite (aft. the hero in Molière's comedy). H., *Tartûff'ish** (precise; prim; hypocr.), a.; &c. 90-1.

Task, tăsk, *tâsk*—K., We., s. 9, 7. Business or employm. imposed by anoth.; someth. to be learned or done; bus., employm.; (somet.) burthensome or disagr. empl.; toil.—To *take to task*† = to reprove; to reprimand.

Task, vt. To impose a task on; to assign (as an empl. or lesson); to require to do. H., *task'ing*, p.; *tasked*, tăskt, pp.; *task'er* (a task-master; one who is tasked†), s. (v. i.) 89.

Task'-master, -mâs-tĕr, s. 7. One who imposes a task; one whose place or office is to assign tasks to others.

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Tassel, *tăs'-ĕl*, *tăs'l*†§—K., s. 12, 45. An orn. cons. of a pendent bunch of silk, or other subs., ending in loose threads; the silk or ribbon marker of a book; a burr or teasel*; a tierce†. H., *tass'elled*, -ĕld (adorned with), a. 48, 90. [thighs.

Tasses, *tăs'-ĭz*, s. pl. 35. Armour for the

Taste, *tāst*, s. 6. The act of tasting; the par. sensation caused by the contact of a subs. with the tongue; the sense by wh. we perceive the relish or char. of any thing introd. into the mouth; flavour; perception; intellec. relish; judgm., discernment; that power of the mind wh. perceives, appreciates, and is conversant ab. the beaut. and excellent, both in nature and art (ment. phil.); style, manner, arr., or pervad. air, by wh. taste in an artist or author is shewn (fine arts; liter.); relish, disposition (*for*); choice (good or bad; as of orn., dress, pleas., pursuits, &c.) by wh. a person is disting.; a small portion given or tried as a specimen†; a small piece or quan. tasted or eaten†; an essay, trial, or experim.*†; a kind of nar. ribbon†. H., *tāste'ful* (savory, relishing*; hav. good taste, or exh. or evincing it), *tāst'ĭf*†§ (evinc. taste, as dress, &c.), *taste'less* (without taste, corpor. or intellec.; insipid), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. See *Sense*.

Taste, vt. To perceive and disting. by means of the tongue and palate; to try by the mouth, or by a small mouthful; h. fig., to essay first; to have percep. of; to obt. pleasure from; to experience, feel, undergo; to relish intellectually; to experience by shedding (as blood):—vi. To try or perceive by the mouth; to have a smack or par. flavour; to try or to have the relish of any thing; to be tinctured or flav.; to disting. intellec.; to experience, to have percep. (*of*); to take or use for enjoym.; to enjoy sparingly; &c. H., *tāst'ing*, p.; *tāst'ed*, pp.; *tāst'er* (one who; that wh. is used for), s.; *tāst'ăble*† (also savory†), a.; *tāst'ing* (act or sense of), s. 89. [42, ad.; *taste'fulness*, s. 91.

Taste'ful, -fŏl, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *taste'fully*, *Taste'less*, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *taste'lessly*, ad.; *taste'lessness*, s. 91.

Tasto, *tăs'-to*, s. 99. Touch.—*Tăs'to sŏlo*, den. the performances of no other chords than unisons and octaves. (mus.) [It.]

Tasty†, *tāst'-e*, a. (v. s.) H., *tāst'ily*†, ad.; *tāst'iness*†§, s. 91. [*tatt'ling*, *tatt'ler* (q. v.).

Tat'ling, s.; *tat'ler*, s. The com. orthog. of

Tatta, *tăt'-ă*, s. An air-cooler placed at doors and windows, cons. of bamboo frame or trellis over wh. water is allowed to trickle. (E.I.) [hanging to the rest(used ch. in the pl.).

Tatter, *tăt'-ĕr*, s. A rag, or a loose r. torn and

Tatt'er†, vt. To rend or tear into rags. H., *tatt'ered*, -ĕrd (torn; ragged; hanging in rags), pp.*, a.; &c. 89. [fellow.

Tatterdemalion†§, -măl'-yŭn, s. 45. A ragged

Tattle, *tăt'l*, s. 45. Idle, trifl. talk; prate; chat.

Tatt'le, vi. To prate; to talk idly; to tell tales or secrets. H., *tatt'ling*, p., a. (h. also, *tatt'linglyt*, ad.); *tatt'led*, pp.; *tatt'ler*, s. 89.

Tatt'lery†§, -lĕr-e, s. Tattle.

Tattoo, *tăt-tōō'*, s. 30. A beat of drum at night (to warn soldiers to repair to quarters —mil.); figures made by tattooing. See *Retreat*.

Tattoo', vt. To form perman. lines or figures on the skin, by pricking it, and rubbing a dye or gunpowder into the punctures. (So. Sea Islands, &c.) H., *tattoo'ing*, p.; *tattooed'*, pp., a.; *tattoo'ing* (oper. or prac.; also figures made), s. 89.

Tau, *tăw*, s. 8. A T-shaped cross (her.); the toad-fish (Carolina).

Taught, *tăwt*, a. Tight (opp. to *slack*.—naut.). See *Teach*. [(naut.

Taunt, *tănt* (v. i.), a. Very high or tall.

Taunt, *tănt*—El., Ja., J. & M., S., Wa., We., Wo., *tăwnt*—E., K., P., Sh., s. 7, 8. An insult in upbraiding words; a bitter or sarcastic reproach or invective; scoff; ridicule.

Taunt, vt. To reproach with severe or insul. words; to insult with scoffs or mockery; to upbraid; to censure sarcas. or reproachfully. H., *taunt'ing*, p., a.; *taunt'ed*, pp.; *taunt'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [ad. 91.

Taunt'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *taunt'inglỹ*,

Tauricornous, *tăw-re-korn'-ŭs*, s. 8, 26. Horned like a bull.

Taur'iform, -fŏrm, a. 26. Formed like a bull.

Taur'rine, -rĭne, a. 45. Of or rel. to a bull; bovine; pert. to Taurus (ast.).

Taur'rine, -rĭn, s. 56. A pec. orys. prin., obt. from bile. (chem.)

Taur'rocol, -ro-kŏl, s. Glue from a bull's hide.

Taur'rus, -rŭs, s. A bull; the Bull, one of the signs of the zodiac (ast.); the Linn. spe. of bovine animals (zool.). [L.]

Taut, *tăwt*, a. Taught. (naut.)

Tautochrone, *tăw'-to-krōne*, s. 8, 29. A curve, the lower end of wh., heavy desc. bodies reach in the same time, from any starting point; the cycloid. (geom.; mech.) [Eng.

Tautog, -tŏg', s. A sea-fish, the black-fish. (N.

Taut'olite, -lĭte, s. A cert. volc. mineral.

Tautological, *tăw-to-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl*, a. = *tautolĭ'gic*, 8, 23. Repeating the same thing; hav. the same meaning; cont. tautology. H., *tautolĭ'gically*, ad. 91.

Tautologise, -tŏl'-o-*jīze*, vi. 60. To needlessly repeat the same thing in diff. words; to use tautology. H., *tautol'ogising*, p.; (a) *tautol'ogist*, -jĭst, s.; &c. 89.

Tautol'ogous, -gŭs, a. 30. Tautological.

Tautol'ogy, -o-je, s. 32, 43. A vicious or needless repetition of the same words, or of the same sense or idea in diff. words, apper. intended to convey diff. meanings (rhet.); sameness of words or of meaning.

Tautophony, -tŏf'-o-ne, s. 45, 43. Repetition of the same sound; sameness of sound. H., *tautophonŏ'ăl*, -to-fŏn'- (repeating the s. s.), a.; &c. 90-1.

Tavern, *tăv'-ĕrn*, s. A licensed house where wine and other liquors are sold, and drinkers and drinking parties entertained; (at present) any inn of a class bet. the com. 'pub. house' and the 'hotel'. H., *tav'ernert* (a tavern-keeper; also a tippler), *tav'erning*† (a feasting or drinking at t.), *tav'ern-man*† (a t.-keeper; a tippler), s.; &c. 90.

Taw, *tăw*, s. 8. A marble chosen to be played with, also the game itself, or the spot or line first played from. (chi.)

Taw, vt. To convert skins into white leather, by imbuing them with saline, oily, and other matters, instead of tanning them. H., *taw'ing*, p.; *tawed*, pp., a.; *taw'er*, s.;

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taw'dible (§ or tech.), a.; *taw'ing* (art, oper., or trade of), s. 89.

Tawdry, tâw'-dre, a. 8, 45. Very fine or showy in colours, without taste or eleg.; meanly but showily dressed or decorated. H., *taw'drilÿ*, 43, ad.; *taw'driness* (excessive show or finery; mean and vulg. display in dress or orn.), s. 91. [show or finery.

Taw'dry, s. A slight, showy orn.; vulg.

Tawny, tâwn'-e, a. 8, 43. Of a yellowish-dark colour, like things tanned or persons sun-burnt; teany (her.). H., *tawn'iness*, s. 91.

Tax, tăks, s. (pl., *tax'es*, -ĕz.) 40, 64. A rate or duty imposed and levied by governm. for the use of the state (as on the incomes or prop. of its subjects, or the things prod., used, or consumed by them, or for cert. privileges, &c.—pol. ec.); a tribute, an excise, a custom-duty; an impost; a local or munic. rate or assessm.†; a toll†; any thing imposed; a burthen; exaction, demand; charge, censure†; a task†.

Tax, vt. To impose or lay a tax on; to load with a b. or burthens†; to exam., assess, or settle judic. (as a 'bill of costs'—leg.); to charge, censure, accuse† (with *with*). H., *tax'ing*, p., a. (†, §, or tech.), s.† (act of); *taxed*, tăkst, pp., a.; *tax'er* (also an inspec. of weights and m.—prov.= *tax'or*), s.; *tax'ible*† (that may be t.; liable to be t.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Tax'able†, -ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *tax'ibly*†, ad.; *tax'ibleness**†, *taxabil'ity*†, s. 91.

Taxation, -ĕ'-shŭn, tăk-zā'-shŭn†, s. Act of taxing; the sys. or prac. of taxing; the aggregate of t. or of par. taxes; that departm. of pol. ec. wh. rel. to rais. revenue by means of taxes; tax, impost*; charge, accusation, scandal†. (v. v.)

Tax'iarch, -e-ărk, s. 29. The comman. of a 'taxis' or battalion. (anc. Athens.)

Taxicornous, -korn'-ŭs, a. 26. Hav. antennæ largest at the apex, as in the *tax'icorns* (or *taxicor'nĭs*), a cert. fam. of coleopterous insects. (entom.)

Taxidermy, tăks'-e-dĕr-me, -ĭd'-ĕr-me, s. 40, 43. The art of prep., stuffing, and preserv. the skins of animals, so as to repr. their nat. appearance. H., *taxidermic* (pert. to), a.; *tax'idermist* (one who prac. or is skilled in), s.; &c. 90-1.

Tax'is, -is, s. Lit., arrangem.; appr., fitness of parts to the proposed end (arch.); the replacem. of parts by hand, without instr. or oper. (surg.).

Taxonomy, -ŏn'-o-me, s. 43. The laws and prin. of order or classif., or the departm. of nat. hist. wh. relates to it. [See *Tax.*

Tax'or, -ŏr, s. 25. A taxer. (Camb. univ.)

Tea, tē, s. The dried leaves of the tea-tree, or an infusion of them in boiling water; any veg. infusion prep. with heat†; the afternoon repast at wh. tea is drunk; the tea-tree*. H., *tēa'-bōard* (a tray to hold a tea-service at meals), *tēa'-edmigter*, *tēa'-cup* or *tēa'cup*, *tēa'-dēaler*, *tēa'-drinker*, *tēa'-plānt* (tea-tree), *tēa'-pot* or *tēa'pot*, *tēa'-saucer*, *tēa'-spoon*, *tēa'-tāble*, *tēa'-tree* (the shrub or plant that prod. tea; 'camellia thea', of two subspe. or var.—'thea bohea' or '*nigra*' [Linn.], said to prod. *black t.*; and 'thea viridis' [Linn.], s. to p. green t.—China, Assam, &c.), *tēa'-urn*, &c., s. 93-3.

Tea†§, vt. To take or drink tea. (prov.)

Teach, tēch, s. 29. The last boiler. (sugar-w.)

Teach, vt. To impart knowledge to, or to commun. to (another) the knowl. of (correlative to *learn*); to instruct; to inform; to deliver for instruction (as a doctr., art, prin., words, &c.); to instruct, to act as the instructor of; to show, to exh. so as to impress upon the mind, or so as to be learned, remembr., or imit.; to tell, to give intellig.; to accustom, to make fam. or f. with; to inform or admonish, to give prev. notice to; to suggest to the mind; to signify or give notice; to counsel or direct (scrip.):—vi. To prac. teaching; to perform the office or duties of a teacher. H., *tēach'ing*, p.; *taught*, tâwt (*tāchedst*†§), prt., pp.; *tēach'er* (one who t.; an instructor, precep., or tutor; a minister; an unordained preacher, a class-leader), s.; *tēach'ĭble*† (that may be t.; apt or willing to learn; docile), a.; *tēach'ing* (act, art, or bus.; instruction), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [ad.; *teach'ĭblenest*†, s. 91.

Teach'able†, -ăbl, a. (v. v.) H., *tēach'ably*†, *Teach'leas**, -lĕs, a. Unteachable; indocile.

Teague†, tēg, s. 45. An Irishman (in joke or contempt).

Teak, tēk, s. A timber tree ('tectonia grandis'); also its wood (= *tēak wood* or *Ind. tēak*), remar. for its durab. and hardness.

Teal, tēl, s. A cert. aquatic wild-fowl.

Team, tēm, s. Two or more beasts of burthen harnessed to the same vehicle; a line of passing animals†:—vt. To join tog. in a team†.

Team'ster, -stĕr, s. One who drives a team.

Tawny, tâwn'-e, s. Tawny, repr. by diag. and horiz. lines crossing ea. other (= *brŭnk.*—her.).

Tear, tēre or tĕr, s. The limpid fluid wh. lubricates the eyes, when secreted in excess or flowing from it in drops; any thing res. a tear†. H., *tēar'ful* (full of t.; shedding t.; weeping), *tēar'less* (without t.; fig., unfeeling), *tēar'-falling*, *-flūcti-* (tearful, tender—post.), *tēar'-filled* (do.), a.; &c. 90-1.

Tear, târe, s. A rupture made by tearing; a rent; a fissure. (v. v.)

Tear, vt. To sep., break, rupture, or divide, by viol. or pulling; to rend; to lacerate; to wound with a sharp point drawn along; to make a viol. rent in; to div. or sep. by any viol. measures; to pull or drive with viol.; to remove or take away by sud. viol.; to rip (in ea. often with *away*, *from*, *off*, *out*, *up*, &c.):—vi. To fume, rave, rage, rant; to move and act with turbulent violence. H., *tēar'ing*, p., a.†; *tēre*, *tārt*†, pp.; *tōrn* (tōrn), pp., a.†; *tēar'er*, s.; &c. 89.

Tear'ful, tēr'-fōōl, a. (v. s.) H., *tēar'fullÿ*, 43, ad.; *tēar'fulness*†, s. 91.

Tease, tēze, vt. 55. To comb or card (as wool or flax—tech.); to scratch, to teasel (as cloth in dressing—do.); to raise and level the nap of (do.); to reduce to shreds or fragm. by the action of a teaser or revolv. spiked cylind. (do.); fig. (and more us.), to vex with importunity or impertin., or by petty requests, or jests and raillery; to annoy, disturb, irritate; to torment; to plague;

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to tantalise:—vi. To prac. teasing (tech.). H., *tēaz'ing*, p., a.†; *teased*, tēzd, pp.; *tēaz'er* (one who; an instr. or mach. used for), s. 89.

Teasel, tēz'l or tē'zl, s. 45. A cert. plant:—pl. Its prickly heads or burs (used in 'teasing' cloth).

Teaz'el, vt. To tease or dress (cloth) with teasels:—vi. To prac. or work at rais. a nap with teasels; to cut and gather teasels. H., *tēaz'eling*, -ing, p., s.†; *tēaz'eled*, pp., s.; *tēaz'eler*, s. (v. su.) 89. [pap; a dug.

Teat, tēt, tīt, s. The nipple of a beast; a

Teathe, tēthe, s. 33. Soil, manure, or fertility left on lands by live-stock:—vt. To feed and enrich by live-stock. (agr.; prov.) H., &c. 89.

Teasle, tēz'l, s. 45. Teasel (q. v.).

Technical, tĕk'-nik-ăl, a. = *tech'nic*. 29. Pert. to art or the arts; bel. to or empl. in a par. art or prof., or trade. H., *tech'nicallÿ*, 43, ad.; *tech'nicalness* (qual. or state), *technicality*, -ne-kăl'-it-e (do.; also a t. word, expr., or manner), s. 91.

Tech'nics, -niks, s. pl. 64. The branches of learning wh. rel. to the arts; the doctr. of the arts in general.

Technological, tĕk-no-lŏj'-ik-ăl, a. 29, 32. Pert. to technology or to the arts. H., *technolŏ''gicallÿ*, ad. 91.

Technology, -nŏl'-o-je, s. 32, 43. A discourse or treatise on art or the arts; an expl. of the terms used in the arts, prof., and trades. H., *teshnoľogist*, -jist (one versed in or who treats of), s.; &c. (v. su.) 90.

Techy†, tĕtch'-e, a. Touchy (q. v.). H., *tech'illÿ†*, ad.; *tech'inest†*, s. 91.

Tectibranchiate, tĕk-te-brăngk'-e-āt, s., a. 45, 29. One of an order of molluscs hav. the branchiæ covered, or partly cov., by the mantle (= *techtibranch'iates*, or *techtibranch'ia*, -y'ă, s. pl.); or den. them. (mal.)

Tectlyt, tĕkt'-le, ad. Covertly.

Tectonic, tĕk-tŏn'-ĭk, a. Of or rel. to building.

Tecton'ics, -iks, s. pl. 64. The science of buil., or a treatise of it.

Tec'trices, -tre-sēz, s. pl. 99. The 'coverts', or feathers wh. cover the quill-feathers and other parts of the wing. (orn.) [L.]

Tēd, tēd, vt. To spread or scatter (as new-mowna grass.—prov.). H., *tedd'ed*, pp., s.; *Tēdd'er*, -ĕr, s., vt. Tether (q. v.). [&c. 89.

Tē, tē, pro. Thee.—*Te de'um*, a hymn of thanksgiving, beg. with these words, sung in churches, and on occ. of great joy. (L.)

Tedious, tē'-de-ŭs, tēdź'-yŭs†—K., tē'-je-ŭs*†—(recom. by) Wa., s. 45. Wearisome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness; tiresome; irksome; slow, dilatory. H., *tē'diously* (v. su.), 43, ad.; *te'diousness*, s. 91.

Te'dium, -ŭm (tēdź'-yŭm†—K.), s. Irksomeness; wearisomeness; distaste or dislike from weariness or want of mental occupation.

Teem, tēm, vt. To produce, to bring forth†*; to pour († or prov.):—vi. To bring forth (as young); to be pregnant; to be full, fruitful, or prolific; fig., to be full, to abound; to prod. (par. in abun.). H., *tecm'ing*, p., s.; *teemed*, tēmd, pp.; *teem'er**, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

*Teem'ful**, -fŏol, a. 21. Teeming; prolific; brimful†. H., *teem'fulness**, s.; &c. 91.

Teem'less†, -lĕs, a. Unprolific; barren.

Teen, tēne, s. Ten (as in 'thirteen'):—s. pl.

teens (tēnz), tens, the years of one's age from 13 to 19 inclusive. [excite; to provoke.

Teen†, s. Sorrowful excitem.; grief:—vt. To

Teeter, tē'-tĕr, vt., vi. To ride on the ends of a balanced plank or pole, as children do in sport. (prov.) H., &c. 89.

Teeth, tēth, s. pl. 37. See *Tooth*.

Teeth, tēthe, vi. 33. To breed or form teeth. H., *tēth'ing*, (-th-), p., s.†; *teethed*, tēthd, pp.; *tēth'ing* (act, oper., or time of b. the first teeth; dentition), s. 89.

Teetotalism, tē-tŏ'-tăl-ĭzm, s. 35. 'T[emperance] total', or *entire* abstinence from the use of *all* intox. liquors. H., *teeto'taler* (one pledged to), s.; *teeto'tal†* (pert. to or cons. in), a.; &c. 90-1. [by the fingers.

Teetotum, tē-tŏ'-tŭm, s. A small toy twirled

Teg, tĕg, s. A young sheep of the first year. (prov.) [(L.)

Teg'men, -mĕn, s. (pl., *teg'mina*.) Tegument.

Tegmen'ta, *-tă*, s. pl. The scales cov. the leaf-buds of the deciduous trees of cold climates. (bot.) [L.]

Tegular, tĕg'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 25. That covers; pert. to or res. a tile; cons. of tiles, or of t.-like processes (nat. hist.). H., *teg'ularlÿ*, ad. 91.

Teg'ument, -mĕnt, s. A cover or covering*; the gen. cov. of the liv. body (anat.), or of the wing of an orthopterous insect (entom.); skin; integument. H., *tegŭment'ary*, *-ăr-e*, or *tegŭment'al* (pert. to or composed of), a. 90.

Tehee, te-hē', int., s. A sound made in laughing. H., *tehee'§* (to laugh), vi. [limden.

Teil, tēle, s. = *tēil'-tree*. The lime-tree or

Teinds, tēndz, s. pl. 35. Tithes. (Scotland.)

Teinoscope, tīne'-o-skōpe, s. The prism-tele-

*Teint**, tint, s. Tint (q. v.). [scope. (opt.)

Tekorstine, tĕk'-o-re-tēn, s. 56. A crys., resinous subs., obt. from turf.

Telamones, tĕl-ă-mō'-nēz, s. pl. (sing., *tel'-dmo**.) 99. Male figures used instead of columns. (arch.) [spina webs. (entom.)

Tel'ary, -ăr-e, a. 25. Pert. to a web; that

Telegram, tĕl'-e-grăm, s. A telegraphic message or dispatch.

Tel'egraph, -grăf, s. 45. Lit., that wh. writes or describes afar off; appr., a mach. or contrivance for rapidly commun. intelligence from a distance, by means of signals.

Tel'egraph, vt. To convey or announce by t.:—vi. To use or work a telegraph†. H., *tel'egraphing*, p., s.†; *tel'egraphed*, -grăft, pp.; *tel'egrapher**, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Tel'egrapheme, -ēme, s. A telegram.

Telegraph'ic, -ĭk, a. = *telegraph'ical**, -ăl. Pert. to the t.; made or commun. by a telegraph. H., *telegraph'ically*, -e, ad. 91.

Telegraphy, -ĕg'-răf-e, s. 43. The art or prac. of commun. intelligence by a t., or a treatise of it; the knowl. or use of telegraphs. H., *teleg'răphist* (one versed in t.; one who works a telegraph), s. 90.

Teleology, tēl-e-ŏl'-o-je, te-le—We., s. 43. The science or doctr. of final causes. H., *tēleological*, -o-lŏj'-ik-ăl (pert. to), a.; &c. 90-1.

Teleophonic, tēl-e-o-fŏn'-ĭk, a. 45. Far-sounding; that propels sounds to a great distance. (acous.)

Teleosaurus, -o-sâw'-rŭs (v. su.), s. = *tel'eosaur**, -sâwr. 8. An extinct genus of saurians. (fos.) [viewing dist. objects. (v. i.)

Telescope, tĕl'-e-skōpe, s. An opt. instr. for

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Telescopic, -ak̆p'-ĭk, a. = *telescop'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to or performed by a telescope; visible only through a telescope. H., *telescop'ically*, -e, ad. 91.

Telescopy, -lĕs'-ko-pe, s. 43. The art or prac. of using or making telescopes. H., *teles'copist* (or tĕl-e-ak̆p'-ĭst; one who), s. 90.

*Telesia**, te-lēzc'-y'ă or -lē'-zh'ă, s. 35. The sapphire.

*Telesm**, tĕl'-ĕzm, s. 35. An amulet; a talisman. H., *telesmatic*, -ĕz-măt'-ĭk, or *telesmat'ical* (pert. to; magical), a.; &c. 90-1.

Telestich, tĕl'-e-stĭk—S., te-lĕs'-tĭk—K., We., s. 29. A poem in wh. the final letters of the lines make a name. [(gr.) See *Ecbatic*.

Tel'ic, -ĭk, a. Den. the final end or purpose.

Tell, tĕl, vt. To utter; to express or make known in words; to communicate to others; to relate; to rehearse particulars; to teach, to shew by words; to discover, reveal, betray; to make known, to acquaint, to repeat; to publish; to count, to number; to confess or acknowl.; to discover, to discern; to unfold, to explain (scrip.):—vi. To give an account, to make report; to take or prod. effect†; to make excuses*†; to inform§ (with *on** or *of*). H., *tell'ing*, p., a.‡; *told*, prt., pp.; *tell'er*, s. (v. i.) 89.

Tell'-tale, -tāle, s. Tale-telling; informing; babbling. 92-3.

Tell'-tale, s. One who offic. or maliciously commun. intelligence of the private concerns of others; someth. that gives notice or conveys infor. (as the mov. pendant index of a cistern, the wind-chest of an organ, &c.); the dial-plate at the wheel, or the index on the poop-deck, wh. shews the dir. of the helm or tiller (naut.); an instr. or appar. attached to a clock in a factory or pub. buil., that registers the period. visits of the watchman, and shews his delinquencies.

Tell'er, -ĕr, s. One who &c. (see *Tell*); appr., one of 4 officers in the 'Exchequer' appointed to receive moneys due to the crown (Eng.); a clerk whose duty is to receive and pay money on cheques (bank.). H., *tell'ership*, s. 90.

Tellina, -lī'-nă, s. A genus of ocekles. (conch.) H., *tell'inite**, -In-īte (a fos. tellina), s. 90.

Tellural, tĕl'-'o͝o-răl, a. 18. Pert. to the earth; earthly.

Tell'urate, -rāte, s. A salt of telluric acid.

Tell'uretted, -rĕt-ĕd, a. Combined with tellurium. (chem.)

Telluric, -l'o͝or'-ĭk, -l'o͝o'-rĭk, a. 18. Of or rel. to the earth, or proc. from it; of or from tellurium (chem.). H., *tellūr'ic acid*, -as-, s. 90.

Tellu''rion, -e-ŏn (v. su.), s. A phil. instr. to expl. the oper. of the causes of the succes. of day and night, the seasons, &c. [acid.

Tell'urite, -rīte (v. su.), s. A salt of tellurous

Tellu''rium, -e-ŭm (v su.), s. 45. One of the rare metals.

Tell'urous, -rŭs, a. Telluric*; den. a comp. of tellurium (= *tell'urous acid*) cont. less oxygen than telluric acid (chem.).

Temerarious†, tĕm-e-rār'-e-ŭs, a. 34, 45. Rash, headstrong; heedless; done at random. H., *tĕmerār'iously*†, ad. 91.

Temerity, te-măr'-ĭt-e, s. 26, 43. Unreas. contempt of danger; rashness; heedlessness; precipitancy.

Temper, tĕm'-pĕr, s. Due mixture of diff. or contrary qual.; state of being tempered (as the ingr. of a comp.); constitution of body; (more us.) constitutional frame or state of mind (par. with regard to the passions and affec.); disposition; temperament; humour, mood; h. fig. and spec., calmness of mind, moderation; also, heat of mind, passion, irritation; middle course, mean, medium; state of a metal (par. as to hardness, flex., or elas.); consistence, toughness (tech.); lime or other subs. used to neutralise the acidity of cane-juice (sug.-m.); &c. (v. v.).

Tem'per, vt. To mix or blend so that one part qualifies the other; to comp., to form by mixture; to moderate; to qualify (as by an ingr. added); to mingle or best tog. to a proper consistence; to unite in due propor.; to adjust (as parts to ea. other); to accommodate; to modify; to reduce any viol. or excess; to soften, to mollify; to assuage, soothe, calm; to form to a proper degree of hardness, &c. (as a metal); to amend or adjust (as a false or imperf. concord—mus.); to order, govern, restrain* (a Latinism). H., *tem'pering*, p.; *tem'pered*, -pĕrd, pp., a.; *tem'perer*†§, s. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Tem'perament, -ă-mĕnt, s. 9. Constitution; state with resp. to the predom. of any qual.; medium; due mixture of diff. qual.; the adjustm. of imperf. concords, so that the diff. bet. two contiguous sounds is red. to a minimum, and the two appear identical (instr. mus.); one of the peculiarities of organisation wh., to a cert. extent, infl. our thoughts and actions (phys.). [tutional.

*Temperament'al**, -ăl, a. Pert. to t.; consti-

Temperance, tĕm'-pĕr-ănse, s. = *tem'pérancy*†, -ăn-se. 28, 43. State of being temperate (par. habitually t. in the indulg. of the nat. appetites and passions); moderation (as opp. to *gluttony* and [pop. and spec.] *drunkenness*); sobriety; patience, calmness, sedateness†*.—*Tem'perance society* = a s. for promot. abstinence from the use of spirits, but not from the mod. use of beer and wine.

Temperate, tĕm'-pĕr-āte, a. Moderate, not excessive; mod. or habit. m. in the indulg. of the appetites and passion; mod. in food and drink (opp. to *gluttonous* and [pop. and spec. to] *drunken*); abstemious; sober; proc. from temperance; free from passion or ardent p.; calm, cool, sedate; dispassionate; mod. or intermed. in climate (geog.). H., *tem'pérately*, 43, ad.; *tem'pérateness*, s. 91. —*Tem'perate-zone* = that part of the earth (no. or so.) lying bet. the tropics and the polar circle. (geog.) [temper.

Tem'perative, -ă-tĭv, a. 45. Hav. power to

Temperature, tĕm'-pĕr-ă-tūre, s. 36, 18. A definite degree of sensible heat, as meas. by the thermometer (physics); constitution, degree of any qual.*; moderation†*; impassionateness†.

Tem'pered, -pĕrd, a. Disposed; &c. (v. v.). H., *tem'péredly*, -le (ch. used comp.), ad. 91.

Tempest, tĕm'-pĕst, s. A viol. commotion of the elements with excessive wind; a storm of extreme viol. and of consid. duration; a time of storm; restric., a current of wind intermed. in force and rapidity bet. a 'storm' and a 'hurricane'; h., any viol. tumult,

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commotion, or agit.; perturbation. Among the comp. are—*tem'pest-bēaten* (poet.), *t.-tost* (do.), &c., a. 90.

Tem'pest, vt. To disturb† (as by a t.):—vi. to storm*; to pour or blow a tempest*. H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Tempes'tive, -tiv, a. 45. Seasonable†; tempestuous§ (improper). H., *tempes'tivelÿ*†, ad.; *tempestiv'itÿ*†, s. 91.

Tempestuous, tĕm-pĕst'-ū-ŭs, a. 18. Of tempest; very stormy; turbulent. H., *tempest'uously*, 42, ad.; *tempest'uousness*, *tempestūōs'itÿ**, s. 91.

Templar, tĕm'-plăr, s. A *knight-templar*, or *knight of the temple*, one of a mil. order of relig. persons est., in the beg. of the 12th cent., to protect pilgrims in Palestine, and to guard the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; a student in law (par. of the Temple, London).

Tem'plate, -plāts, s. A short piece of timber set under a girder or beam to distrib. the weight (arch.); a templet (mas.; mill-w.).

Temple, tĕm'-pl, s. 45. A pub. edifice dedic. to the service of some deity; a church, an edifice appr. to relig. rites and worship; a special place of the Divine presence, also the church as a coll. body (scrip.); appr., two 'inns of court' (London); an orn. temple-like buil. in a garden†. H., *tem'pled* (hav. a t. or temples; v. v.), a. 90.

Tem'ple, s. The upper part of either side of the head, tow. the forehead, where the pulse is felt. (anat.)

Tem'ple, vt. To build a temple for; to appr. a t. to; to enclose in or as in a t.; to enshrine. H., *tem'pling**, -ĭng, p.; *tem'pled*, pp.*, a. (poet.); &c. (v. su.) 89.

Tem'plet, -plĕt, s. A template (arch.); a mould used in cutting and set. out work (brick-l.; mas.); a m. for shaping the teeth of wheels

Tem'po, -pō, s. 99. Time. (mus.) [It.] [(mill-w.).

Temporal, tĕm'-po-rĭl—J. & M., Wa., We., -pŏr-ăl†—K. (-ăl), S., a. 25. Part. to this life, or this world, or the body only; worldly, secular, not eccl. or spir.; meas. or limited by time, or by this life or state; not eternal; rel. to tense (gr.); (from anoth. r.) bel. to the t. or temples, or placed there (anat.). H., *tem'poralĭy*, 42 (with resp. to time or to this life only; for a time), ad.; *tem'poralness*† (worldliness), s.; &c. (v. i.) 91.

Temporalities, -rălʹ-ĭt-ĭz, s. pl. = *tem'porals*, -răls. 35, 64. Secular possessions; revenues of an ecclesiastic proc. from lands, tenem., lay-fees, tithes, &c. [or revenue.

Tem'porality, -te, s. The laity*; secular poss.

*Temporaneous**, tĕm-po-rā'n-e-ŭs, -yŭs†—K., a. 45. Temporary.

Tem'porary, -rĭr-e, a. 25. Lasting for a time only; exis. or continuing for a limited time; transient; transitory. H., *tem'porārily*, -le, ad.; *tem'porariness*, s. 91.

Temporise, tĕm'-po-rīz, vi. 35, 64. To comply with the time or occasion; to humour or yield to the current of opin. or circumstances; to delay, to procrastinate*; to comply†. H., *tem'porising*, p., a.; *tem'porised*, -rīzd, pp.; (a) *tem'porizer*, s.; *tem'porising* or *temporisation*, -re-zā'-shŭn (not &c.; time-serving), s. 89. [*ingly*, -le, ad. 91.

Tem'porising, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *tem'porising*, 760

Tempt, tĕmt—S., Wa., tĕmpt—K., vt. 45. To solicit to an evil act; to entice or incite by argum., or by presen. some pleasure or advan. to the mind; to allure; to seduce; to provoke, to incite; to solicit, to draw; to attempt (* or poet.); to try or put to trial for proof (scrip.). H., *tempt'ing*, p., a.; *tempt'ed*, pp.; *tempt'er* (*, *tempt'ress**; emph., the great adversary of man, Satan—scrip.), s.; *tempt'ible**†, a.; *temptation*, -tā'-shŭn (act of; solicitation of the passions; enticem. to vice or evil; state of being tempted; also, argum. or inducem. offered; any allurem.†, somet. even to good; &c.), s. 89. H. also—*tempta'tionless**†, a. (v. i.)

Tempt'ing, -ĭng, a. Adapted to entice or allure; attractive (somet. in a good sense). H., *tempt'ingly*, 42, ad.; *tempt'ingness*†, s. 91.

Tamsel†, tĕmz, s. = *tammy*†. A sieve:—vt. To sift, or sift fine.—*Tamsel-bread*† or *tamsel-bread*† = b. of finely sifted flour.

Temulent†, tĕm'-ū-lĕnt, a. = *tem'ulentlent*†. 18, 45. Intoxicated. H., *tem'ulence*†, -lĕnc, or *tem'ulency*†, s.; &c. 91.

Ten, tĕn, a., s. Twice five; nine and one; several†.—*Ten-tar'bles* (the) = the 10 commandments.

Tenable, tĕn'-ăbl—Bu., K., Ke., P., S., Wa., We., Wo., *tē'-năbl*—A., E., Ja., Na., Sh., s. 13, 45. That may be held, maintained, or defended. H., *ten'ably*, -le, ad.; *ten'ableness*, *tenability*, -blĭ'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Tenace, tĕn'-ăs, s. 45. A holding of the first and third best card by the last player. (whist.)

Tenacious, te-nā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8, 45. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; retentive; adhesive (as glutinous or viscous matter); cohesive; obstinate; niggardly, close-fisted†. H., *tena'ciously*, 42, ad.; *tena'ciousness*, or *tenacity*, -năs'-ĭt-e (qual. &c.; adhesiveness; power of sust. a suspended weight without rupture—physics), s. 91.

Tenaculum, te-năk'-ū-lŭm, s. 18. A fine, pointed hook, for sets. and rais. the mouths of blood vessels, preparatory to tying them. (surg.)

Tenacy†, tĕn'-ă-se, s. Tenaciousness.

Tenaille, tĕn-āl', tĕn'—S., *-ă-yăl*, s. 99. An outwork raised in the main ditch, bef. the curtain. (fort.) [Fr.]

Tenaillon, te-năl'-yŭn, -năl'—We., s. 99. A work to strengthen the side of a small ravelin, and to supp. the shoulder of the bastion. (fort.) [Fr.]

Tenancy, tĕn'-ăn-se, s. 42. A tempor. holding or possession (as by a tenant); tenure.

Tenant, -ănt, s. One who holds land, or other real estate, under another (wheth. by grant, lease, on rent, or at will—leg.); more widely, one who, on cert. conditions, has tempor. poss. and use of any place or thing bel. to anoth.; a dweller; an occupier who is not also owner. H., *ten'antless*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.—*Ten'ant in cap'ite* (-e-te; L.) = 't. in chief', or one who holds imm. of the crown. (leg.)—*Ten'ant-saue*† = tenon saw.

Ten'ant, vt. To hold, poss., or occupy as a tenant. H., *ten'anting*, p.; *ten'anted*, pp., a.; *ten'antable* (par., fit for occupation; in suitable repair or cond. for a tenant), a. (v. i.) 89. [as estate; tenancy†.

Ten'antry, -re, s. 42. The body of tenants on

Tencel, tĕn'-sĕl, s. A male hawk. (falc.)

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Tench, tĕnch, s. 29. A fresh-water fish of the carp family.

Tend, tĕnd, vt. To watch, guard, accompany; to attend‡§; to hold and take care of; to be attentive to; to cause to 'swing' round clear at single anchor (naut.):—vi. To move in a cert. direc.; to be directed to any end or purp.; to contribute; to attend‡§; to wait or expect†. H., *tend'ing*, p.; *tend'ed*, pp.; *tend'er* (person or thing), s.; *tend'ing* (act, &c.), *tend'ment*†, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Tend'ance, -ăns, s. 26. Attendance‡§; act of tending, care*; persons attending†.

Tendency, tĕnd'-ăns-e—K., -ĕn-se—We., tĕn'-dĕn-se—S., Wa., s. = *tend'ence*†, -ĕnce. 28, 43. Direction or course tow. any place or obj., or tow. any effect, inference, or result; drift, scope, aim; inclination; proneness.

Tender, tĕn'-dĕr, a. Easily impressed, broken, bruised, or injured; soft (as opp. to *firm*, *hard*, or *tough*); fragile; very sensible to impression and pain; delicate, not hardy or endur. (as a female); weak, feeble (as 't. age'); young and caref. educ. (scrip.); effeminate (oft. in contempt); suscep. of the softer passions and emotions, or expressive of them (as love, compassion, kindness, &c.); amorous; compassionate; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favour; careful to save inviolate, or not to injure (with *of*); gentle, mild, humane; unwilling to pain; apt to cause pain; adapted to excite the feelings; pathetic; &c. H., *tend'erly*, -le, ad.; *tend'erness* (state or qual.), s. 91. H. also—*tend'er-hearted* (v. i.), *tend'er-hefted*† (hav. great tenderness), *tend'er-mouthed*, -mowiht (as a horse), a.; *tend'er-loin* (the psoas muscle, a t. 'cut' in the hind quarter —butch.), s.; &c. (v. i.). 93-3.

Tender, tĕnd'-ĕr, s. An offer or proposal for acceptance; also the thing offered; appr., a wr. proposal for the performance of some service or work, also the paper cont. it (= *tend'ry**); a car attached to a locomotive to supply the fuel, &c. (rail-w.); a small vessel that attends a larger one to supply her with stores, convey intellig., &c. (R. N.); (from anoth. r.) the actual production and offer of a sum due in legal money, or an offer of services to be performed, in order to save the conseq. of non-paym. or non-performance (leg.; = tĕn'-dĕr—S.); regard, concern†. See *Tend*.

Tend'er, vt. To offer in words; to exh., present, or propose for acceptance; to offer in paym. or satisf. of a demand or claim (leg.); to hold, to esteem†. H., *tend'ering*, p.; *tend'ered*, -ĕrd, pp.; *tend'erer*, s. (v. su.) 89.

Tender-hearted, tĕn'-dĕr-hărt-ĕd, -hărt'—Wa., a. Sensitive; compassionate; very suscep. of the softer passions or emotions (as love, pity, kindness, &c.; v. s.). H., *ten'-der-heartedly*, ad.; *ten'der-heartedness*, s. 91.

Tend'erling, -ling, s. A fondling*; the first horns of a deer.

Tendinous, tĕn'-dĭn-ŭs—K., We., -de-nŭs—S., Wa., a. 45. Cons. of, cont., or res. tendons; full of t.; sinewy.

Ten'don, -dŏn, s. 25. A hard, strong cord or bundle of fibres, by wh. a muscle is attached to a bone (anat.); a sinew; a ligament.—*Tendo Achillis* (-ă-kĭl'-; L.) = the large t. wh. unites the muscle of the calf to the heel. (anat.) [inclination (as of lovers). [Fr.]

Tendre, tăn'dr, a. 8, 99. Tenderness; liking,

Tendril, tĕn'-drĭl, s. Clasping; climbing (as a tendril).

Ten'dril, s. A slender, twining part by wh. a plant attaches itself for supp. (bot.); the 'clasp' of a climbing plant.

*Tendry**, tĕnd'-re, s. A tender (q.v.). [ance.

*Tend'some**§, -stim, a. 25. Req. much attend-

Tenebration†, tĕn-e-brā'-shŭn, s. A darkening; darkness.

Tenebrious, te-nē'-bre-ŭs, a. = *tĕn'ebrous*, -brŭs (te-nē'—K.); *tenebricose**, -nēb-re-kōs' (-nĕb'—S.; -nē'—K.). 45. Dark; gloomy. H., *tenebriousness*, *ten'ebrousness*, *tĕnebrosity**, -brŏs'-ĭt-e, s.; &c. 91.

Tenement, tĕn'-e-mĕnt, s. Any thing held, or that may be held by a tenant; any corporeal hereditament, and any incorp. h. of a perman. nature issuing out of the same (as lands, houses, rights of common, franchises, offices, &c.—leg.); restric., a 'house' with the 'homestead' or imm. appurtenances (do.); a house or lands depen. on a manor or a superior; pop., a house or habitation (par. a small or mean one); also an apartm. or a suite of apartm. in a buil., used by one family. [held by a cert. tenure; tenementary.

Tenement'al, -ăl, a. Pert. to tenanted lands;

Tenement'ary, -dr-e, a. 25. That is or may be held by a t. or tenants; us. let out to tenants; tenemental.

Tenent†, tĕn'-ĕnt, s. A tenet held by several.

Tenerity†, te-nĕr'-ĭt-e, s. Tenderness.

Tenesmus, te-nēz'-mŭs, s. 35. A distressing straining and ineffectual inclination to void the contents of the bowels. (L.)

Tenet, tĕn'-ĕt—E., J. & M., Ke., P., S., We., Wo., -ĭt—Wa., tē'-nĕt—A., Ja., K., Sh., s. That wh. a person firmly believes, maintains, or teaches as a part of his creed; position, prin., opin.; doctrine; dogma.

Tenfold, tĕn'-fōld, a. Ten times told; ten times more. [can hold or be held. See *Tenable*.

*Tenible**, tĕn'-ĭbl, a. 45. Able to hold; that

Tenioid, tē'-ne-oyd, a. Den. a family of entozoa cmbr. tape-worms. (zool.)

Tennes, tĕn'-e, a. Tawny. (her.)

Tennis, tĕn'-ĭs, s. 35. A play in wh. a ball is driven or kept in motion with 'rackets'. H., *tennis-court* (a c. or place for playing at t.), s.; &c. 90.

*Tenn'is**, vt. To drive (as a ball at t.):—vi. To play at tennis. H., *tenn'ising**, p., s.; *tenn'ised**, -ĭst, pp. 89.

Tenon, tĕn'-ŭn, s. 25. The end of a piece of wood or timber diminished grad. inw., inserted into a 'mortise' to form a secure joint. (arch.; carb.-w.; join.; &c.):—vt. To form tenons in; to dovetail*.—*Ten'on-saw* = a small, fine s., with a steel or brass back, used in 'dovetailing', &c.

Tenor, tĕn'-ŭr, s. = *ten'our*, -ŭr. 25, 56. Continuity of state; gen. run or currency; stamp, charac.; sense contained; purport, substance; gen. course or drift. (v. i.)

Ten'or, s. = *tenore*, te-nō'-rā, It. 99. The ordinary nat. pitch and compass of a man's voice; the middle part or tone of a mus. comp. adapted to this voice, or that bet. the bass and treble; the p. or persons who sing

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the t., or the instr. that plays it; appr., a larger kind of violin. (mus.; v. su.)

Tenotomy, tē-nŏt'-o-me, s. 43. The act or oper. of div. a tendon. (surg.)

Tense, tĕnse, a. 35. Stretched, rigid (as opp. to *lax*). H., *tense'lÿ*, ad.; *tense'ness*, s. 91.

Tense, s. Time; that form or modif. of the verb wh. expr. the time of an action or event, or of that wh. is affirmed. (gr.)

Tensible, tĕns'-ĭbl, a. = *tens'ile*, -īl. 45. Capable of extension; that may be extended.

Tension, tĕn'-shŭn, s. 35. The act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; strain in the direc. of the length, or the degree of it (arch.; civ. eng.); distension*.

Tensive, tĕns'-ĭv, a. 45. Giv. or hav.* a sensation of tenseness, stiffness, or contraction. H., *tens'ĭvelÿ*, ad. 91.

Tens'or, -ôr, ten'-sôr—S., -sûr—K., s., s. A muscle that tightens or causes tension; or den. it. (anat.) [Tension.

Tensure†, tĕn'-ah'shôr, -shûre—Wa., s. 35, 18.

Tent, tĕnt, s. A portable lodge or place of shelter, formed of canvas stretched and sustained by a p. or poles (par. such as soldiers use in the 'field'); a plug of lint or compressed sponge, used to dilate wounds, &c. (surg.); that wh. is placed under a diamond in setting it; (from anoth. r.) a cert. red Span. wine. H., *tent'ed* (covered or furn. with), *tent'less*, a.; *tent'-bed*, *tent'-woort*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 90-2.

Tent, vt., vi. To probe*; to search, dilate, or keep open (as with a t.); to lodge in or as in a tent. H., *tent'ing*, p.; *tent'ed*, pp., a.; *tent'ing* (canvas for), s. (v. i.) 89.

Tentacle, ten'-tăkl, s. = *tentac'ulum*, s. (pl., *ten'tăcles*, E.; *tentac'ŭla*, -lă, L.) 45, 99. A 'feeler' or 'holder' (app. to oral or cephalic appendages used for explor. and prehension; par. of polypes, molluscs, annelids, &c.—zool.). H., *tentac'ŭlar*, -lăr (pert. to t.), *tentac'ŭlāte* or *tentac'ŭlāted* (hav. t.), *tentăcŭlĭf'erous* (hav. or bearing), s.; &c. 90-1.

*Tentage**, tĕnt'-ăje, s. 45. An encampment.

*Tentation**, tĕn-tā'-shŭn, s. Trial; temptation.

Tentative, tĕnt'-ă-tĭv, tĕn'-tă—S., Wa., a. 45.

*Tent'ative**, s. Essay; trial. [Trying; essaying.

Tenter, tĕn'-tĕr or tĕnt'-ĕr, s. A hook on wh. any thing is stretched; or a frame or mach. furn. with such hooks, used for s. cloth. H., *ten'ter-ground* (g. on wh. t. are erected—cloth-m.), *ten'ter-hook*, -hôôk (a sharp, hooked nail, a tenter—do.), s.; &c. 90.—To be *on the tenters**† = to be on the stretch, or in distress, diffic., or suspense.

Ten'ter, vt. To hang or stretch on tenters:—vi. To admit extension*. H., *ten'tĕring*, p.; *ten'tered*, -tĕrd, pp. 89.

Tenth, tĕnth, a., s. 37. Next or the next after the ninth; the ordinal of ten. H., *tenth'ly*, -le (in the tenth place), ad. (v. i.) 91.

Tenth, s. A tenth part; a tithe; the octave of the 'third', an interval cont. 9 degrees and 5 spaces (mus.):—pl. Tithes. (v. su.)

*Tentiginous**, tĕn-tĭj'-in-ŭs, s. 32. Stiff; stretched.

Tentorium, -tôr'-e-ŭm, s. 45. The process of the dura mater wh. sep. the cerebrum from the cerebellum. (anat.) [L.]

Tentory, tĕnt'-ôr-e, s. 25. The awning of a tent*; the tentorium†.

*Tenuate**, tĕn'-ū-āte, a. 18. Tenuated.

*Ten'uate**, vt. To make thin; to attenuate (q. v.). H., &c. 89. [slight bands. (nat. hist.)

Tenuifasciate, -e-fāsh'-e-āte, a. 35, 28. Hav.

Tenuifo'lious, -le-ŭs, a. 45. Hav. thin or nar. leaves. (bot.)

Tenuious†, te-nū'-e-ŭs, a. 18. Tenuous.

Tenuirostral, tĕn-ū-e-rŏs'-trăl, a. 18. Hav. a long and slender bill, as in the '*tenuiros'tera*', a tribe of insessorial birds. (orn.)

Tenuity, te-nū'-ĭt-e, s. 18, 43. Thinness; smallness in diam.; exility; slenderness; minuteness; rarity, lightness, thinness (as of a fluid or gas—chem., physics); poverty, meanness†.

Tenuous, tĕn'-ū-ŭs, a. 18. Thin; small; minute; poss. tenuity. H., *ten'ŭously*, -le, ad. 91.

Tenure, tĕn'-ûre, tĕ'-nûre—Ba., Sh., Wa., s. 18. A 'holding', or the par. manner of 'h.' any tenement (esp. 'real estate'); the feudal relation bet. 'lord' and vassal in resp. of lands (leg.); holding, or manner of h. in general. See *Tenant*, *Tenement*, &c.

Teocalle, te-o-kăl'-e, s. Lit., God's house; appr., a pyramidal temple. (aborig. of Mex.)

Tepefy, tĕp'-e-fī, vt. = *tep'ĭfy*, -fī (v. i.). To make tepid:—vi. To become tepid. H., *tep'efying*, p.; *tep'efied*, -fīde, pp., a.†; *tĕpefaction*, -făk'-shŭn (act or oper.), s. 89.

Tephramancy, tĕf'-ră-măn-se, s. 45, 43. Divination from the figures assumed by red-hot embers or ashes (par. sacrificial ones).

Tepid, tĕp'-ĭd, a. Moderately warm; lukewarm; hav. a temperature rang. from ab. 82° to 95° Fahr. (as a bath, &c.). H., *tep'idness*, *tepĭdity*, tē-pĭd'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Tepor, tĕp'-ôr, tē'-pôr—K., Wa., We., s. 99. A gentle heat; tepidness. (L.)

Ter-, tĕr, ad., pfx. Thrice; in the third degree; hav. 3 equiv. of (sulphur, oxygen, &c.) to one equiv. of base or metal (as, *ter-ox'ide*, *ter-sul'phuret*, &c.—chem.). [L.] See *Tri-*, *Trit-*.

Teraph, tĕr'-ăf, s. (pl., *ter'aphs*, E.; *ter'aphim*, -fĭm, Heb.) 26, 45. An idol (†); an amulet, a talisman (†):—pl. Household deities or images; idols (Eng. version of the O. T.).

Teratology, tĕr-ă-tŏl'-o-je, s. 26, 43. That branch of physiology wh. treats of malformations and monstrosities; affectation of sublimity, bombast* (rhet.). [and rare metal.

Terbium, tĕr'-be-ŭm, s. 34, 45. A cert. new

Terce, tĕrse, s. 28. A tierce.—*Terce'-major* = a sequence of the three best cards (gam.).

Ter'cel, -ĕl, s. A tiercel. (falc.)

Tercine, tĕr'-sĭn, s. 45. The outer coat of the nucleus of an ovule. (bot.)

Terebene, tĕr'-e-bēne, s. = *ter'ebine*. 26, 58. A cert. hypoth. radical. (chem.)

Ter'ebinth, -bĭnth, s. 37. The turpentine-tree.

Terebinth'inate, -e-năte, a. Terebinthine.

Terebinth'ine, -ĭn, s. 45. Pert. to turpentine, or cons. of it, or partak. of its taste or qualities. [the b. of an insect.—zool.) [L.]

Terebra, tĕr'-e-bră, s. 34, 26. A borer (appr., *Terebrantia*, -brăn'-shă, s. pl. 26, 27. A section of hymenopterous insects poss. an anal terebra. (entom.)

Ter'ebrate, -brāte, vt. To bore; to perforate as with a gimlet; to pierce. (used ch. in

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zool.) H., *ter'ebrating*, p., a.; *ter'ebrated*, pp.; *terebra'tion*, 36 (act of; also the hole made), s. 89.

Terebratulæ, -brăt'-ū-lē, s. pl. 18, 99. A genus of bivalve molluscs. (mal.)—A *terebrat'ulite* is a fossil terebratula.

Teredo, te-rē'-do, s. = *ter'edine*, E. The shipworm; a genus of acephalous, testaceous molluscs, that bore their habitations in submerged timber, wh. they thus rapidly destroy (mal.). [L.]

Terete, te-rēt', a. = *ter'et*†. Cylindr. and tapering; columnar (as cert. stems.—bot.).

Tergeminal, tĕr-jĕm'-in-ăl, (*or*) -e-năl—S., Wa., s. = *tergem'inate*; *tergem'inous*, -ŭs. 32. Threefold.

Tergiferous, -jĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, s. = *ter'gofetous*, -je-fē-tŭs. 32. Bearing seeds on the back of their leaves (as ferns.—bot.).

*Tergiversate**, tĕr'-je-vĕr-sāte, vi. 32. To shift or evade (as by turning the back); to prac. or use evasion. H., *ter'giversa'tion**, p.; *tergiversa'tion*, 36 (subterfuge, evasion; fickleness*), s.; &c. 89.

Ter'gum, -gŭm, s. 30. Lit., the back†; the upper or supine surf. of the abdomen (entom.).

Term, tĕrm, s. 13, 26. The extremity of any thing; limit, boundary; the time dur. wh. a thing lasts; any limited period; that by wh. a thing is expr., or a meaning limited or bounded; a word, an expression; a word that den. someth. pec. to an art, science, or par. branch of knowl. (= *tech'nical term*); appr., a member of a comp. quan. or expr. (alg.; arith.); a pillar or column surmounted by the figure of a head (arch.); a point, line, superf., or any expr. by wh. a quan. is signif. and limited (geom.); the limitation of an estate, or the whole time or dur. of it (leg.); one of the four sections of the year dur. wh. the 'superior courts' are open to transact bus. and try causes (do.); the expr. in lang. of the notion obt. in an act of apprehension, also one of the three parts of a syllogism (log.); the menses, or their monthly period (med.); the time dur. wh. the reg. lectures proceed (univ.; &c.):—pl. Conditions; stipulations; stipulated sum; &c. H., *term'ly*†* (occur. ev. t.; t. by t.; ev. t.), a., ad.; *term'less** (unlimited; boundless), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Term, vt. To name, call, denominate. H., *term'ing*, p.; *termed*, tĕrmd, pp.; *term'er* (v. i.), s.; &c. 89.

Termagant, tĕr'-mă-gănt, a. Tumultuous; turbulent; bois., quarrelsome, scolding. H., *ter'magantly*, 42, ad.; *ter'magancy*, -găn-se, s. 91. [a scold.

Ter'magant, s. A turbulent, brawling woman;

Termer, tĕrm'-ĕr, s. One who travels to attend a court or univ. term† (= *term'-trotter*§); a termor* (leg.). See *Term*.

Termes, tĕr'-mēz, s. (pl., *ter'mites*, -me-tēz.) 99. A neuropterous insect, pop. called the white ant; a termite. (L.)

Terminable, tĕrm'-in-ăbl, tĕr'-me-năbl—Wa., a. 45. That may be bounded; limitable. H., *term'inably*, 42, ad.; *term'inableness*, s. 91.

Term'inal, -ăl, a. Forming or being at the end or extrem.; terminating; growing at the end of a branch or stem (bot.). H., *term'inally*, ad.; (a) *term'inal* (that wh. &c.), s. 90. See *Term*.

Terminalia, tĕr-mĭn-āl'-y'ă, s. pl. 45. Annual festivals in honour of *Ter'minus* (q. v.; anc. Rome). [me-nāte—Wa., a. 13, 26. Limited.

*Terminate**, tĕrm'-in-āte, -e-nāte—S., tĕr-*Term'inate*, vt. = *term'ine*†. To set the extreme point or side of any thing; to bound, to limit; to put an end to; to complete, to finish:—vi. To be limited; to end (either in space or time); to come to an end; to close; to conclude. H., *term'inating*, p., a.; *term'inated*, pp.; *term'inator* (appr., boundary of light and darkness on the moon's face —ast.), s.; *termina'tion*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Termination, -ā'-shŭn, s. 36. The act of limiting, ending, or concl.; bound, limit in space or extent; end in time or existence; end, conclus., result; last purp.; the end or ending of words as varied by their signif. (gr.); a word, a term†; &c. (v. su. et l.)

Termina'tional, -ăl, a. Of, or bel. to, or forming the t.; arranged accor. to the terminations. (gr.) H., *termina'tionally*, -e, ad. 91.

Term'inative, -ăt-ĭv, -*d*-tĭv—Wa., We., a. 45. Directing termination. H., *term'inatively* (absolutely; &c.), ad. 91. [*Oyer*.

Term'iner, -ĕr, s. A determining. (leg.) See

Term'inist, -ĭst, s. A sect of Calvinists who hold or held that God has assigned to ea. a cert. 'term' of repentance, and that if this be passed over, salvation is impossible. (eccl. hist.) H., *Term'inism*, -ĭzm, s. 90.

Terminology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. Termonology (q. v.).

*Terminthus**, tĕr-mĭn'-thŭs, s. 37. A black pustule ch. attacking the legs. (path.)

Terminus, tĕr'-mĭn-ŭs, -me-nŭs—S., s. (pl., *ter'mini*.) 99. A boundary; one of the extreme points of a railway, or the first or the last station of a railw.; a boundary-stone, also a pedestal increas. in size upw. for the recep. of a bust (anc. arch.); the god of boundaries (myth.). [Eng.) See *Termes*.

Ter'mite, -mīte, s. (pl., *ter'mites* [thus as], *Termonology*, tĕrm-ŏn-ŏl'-o-je, s. 26, 42. The doctr. of technical terms, or a treatise on them; that part of a science or art (par., nat. hist.) wh. defines and classes the words and phrases used in it.

Term'or, -ŏr, s. 25. One who holds an estate for a 'term' of years, or for life. (leg.)

Tern, tĕrn, a. Three-fold; cons. of three; growing in threes. (v. i.) [to the gull.

Tern, s. An aquatic fowl, of sev. spe., allied

Tern'ary, -ăr-e, a. 25. Proc. by threes; cons. of three. [ber three.

Tern'ary, s. = *tern'ion*, -e-ŏn, 45. The num-

Tern'ate, -āte, a. Ternary; hav. three leaflets on a petiole (as a leaf—bot.).

Teroz'ide, -id, s. 88. See *Ter-*.

Terpsichore, -sĭk'-o-re, s. See *Muses*. H., *Terpsichorean*, -o-rē'-ăn (pert. to T., or to dancing; also a dancer†), a., s.

Terra, tĕr'-ră, s. 13, 26. Earth; clay. (L.; It.)—*Terra-cott'a* (lit., 'baked clay'; appr., statues, arch. decorations, &c., exec. in a mixt. of fine clay, sand, &c., and 'fired' to a stony hardness—It.), *terra-fir'ma* (lit., solid earth; land; a continent), *terra incognita*, -ne-tă (an unknown region), *terra Japon'ica**, -e-kă (catechu), *terra Lem'nia**, -ne-a (a kind of red bole), *terra pondero'sa**

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(native carb. or sulphate of baryta), *terra Sienna*, -se-ẽn'-a, or *t. di S.*, -de- (a native, yellowish-brown pigment, from S.), *terræfilius*, -rē-fil'-y'ĭs; lit., a son of earth; one of low orig. or obscure birth—lad.; an undergraduate appointed to wr. a sat. L. poem at the pub. acts†—Oxf.), &c. (v. i.) 92-3.

Terrace, tĕr'-rĭas, -rĭas†—Wa., -ĕs—K., s. 26-8, 45. A raised mat. or artif. bank or platform of earth, used either for cultiv. or promenade (arch.; &c.); h., a raised flat work or place gen.; a balcony or open gallery; the flat roof of a house.

Ter'race, vt. To form into a t.; to open to the air and light. H., *ter'rācing*, p.; *ter'raced*, -rĭst, pp., a. 89.

Terraculture, tĕr'-rd-kŭlt-ĭūre, s. 26, 13. Cultiv. or tillage of the earth. H., *terraculť ūral*, -il (den. or part. to), a.; &c. 90-1.

Terraneen†°, tĕr-rĕnē'-e-ĕn, -yēn†, a. = *terrān'eous*†°, -e-ŭs; *terrēn'*†. 45. Part. to the land; terrene. [water tortoise.

Terrapin, tĕr'-rd-pĭn, s. 26. A spe. of tide-

Terraquatic, -kwŏt'-ĭk, a. 26. Inhab. or frequen. both the land and water.

Terraqueous, tĕr-rī'-kwe-ŭs, -rĭk'—S., a. 33. Cons. of land and water (as our globe).

Terras, tĕr'-rĭs, s. 26. Tarras.

Terre, tĕr—J. & M., K., târe—S., We., s. 99. Earth. (Fr.) H., *terre'-blue* (-bl'oo'—S.; blue earth), *t.-mŏte*† (-mōte'—S.; an earthquake), *t.-plein*, plān† (-plain'—S.; a platform [of a rampart] for cannon—fort.), *t.-ten'ant* or *tĕr-ten'ant* (the actual occup. of land), *t.-verte*, vĕrt (-vert'—S.; an olive-green earth used as a pigment), &c., s. 92-3.

Terreen, tĕr-rēn', s. A tureen.

Terrel, tĕr'-rĕl, s. 26. A 'little earth' formed of a spherical magnet.

Terrene, tĕr-rēn', a. Part. to the earth or the land; earthy; earthly; terrestrial:—s. The surf. of the earth°. [of earth.

Terreous°, tĕr'-re-ŭs, s. 13, 26. Earthy; cons.

Terrestrial, tĕr-rĕs'-tre-ĭl, a. = *terres'trious*†°, -ŭs. 45. Earthly (as disting. from *celestial*); pert. to this world, or to the present state; being or liv. on the earth; subluinary; cons. of earth°. H., *terres'trially*, -e, ad. 91.

Terres'trify†, -fī, vt. 43. To reduce to the state of earth or earthliness. H., &c. 89.

Terrible, tĕr'-rĭbl, a. 26, 45. Adapted to excite terror; frightful; formidable; great (so as to offend or pain), bad, severe, viol.;‡ (also comet. *adv.* for severely, intensely, very‡). H., *ter'ribly*, -le, ad.; *ter'riblenes*, s. 91.

Terrier, tĕr'-re-ĭr, s. 25-6. A small kind of dog that fol. his game into holes; a burrow; a regis. or roll of a landed estate° (= *ter'rar*†); a wimble or auger‡.

Terrific, tĕr-rĭf'-ĭk, a. Cons. terror; dreadful; terrible. H., *terrif'ically*†, ad. 91.

Terrify, tĕr'-re-fī, vt. 26, 43. To strike with terror; to alarm or shock with fear; to frighten. H., *ter'rifying*, p., a.; *ter'rified*, -fīd, pp., a.; *ter'rifier*†, s. 89. [born. (L.)

Terrigenæ†°, tĕr-rĭj'-en-ē, s. 32. One earth-

Terri'genous°, -ŭs, a. Earth-born; prod. by the earth. [Ignorantly used as a signat. by a cert. would-be pol. hero.]

Territorial, -tōr'-e-ăl, -tĭ'-re-ăl—S. (v. s.), a. 45. Of or bel. to territory or land; limited to a cert. district; arranged or distrib. accor. to territory. H., *territō'rially*, -e, ad. 91.

Territory, tĕr'-re-tŭr-e, s. 25-6, 43. The whole extent or compass of land bel. and subj. to a state, city, or other body, or to a sov. prince; land; country; domain; restric., a tract of land distant from the parent country, or from the seat of governm.; a district; memorial estate, demesnes. H., *ter'rietied*°, -id (possessed of land or t.), a. 90.

Terror, tĕr'-rŭr, s. 25-6. Extreme fear; fear that agitates the body and mind; intense fear communicated or received; that wh. excites t. (in var. appl., par. in scrip.). H., *ter'rorful*†, -fŏl, *ter'rorless*, a.; &c. 90-1. H. also—*ter'ror-smitten*, *t.-stricken*, *t.-stricken*, &c., a.—*King of terrors* = fig., death:—*Reign of t.* = the period of the Revolution extem. from Oct. 1792, to July 1794 (Fr. hist.).

Ter'rorism, -ĭzm, s. 26. A state of terror; a s. impressing t.; a s. of bloodshed, ferocious measures, and intimidation (as dur. the 'Reign of terror'; v. sn.).

Ter'rorist, -ĭst, s. One of the Fr. revolutionary rulers (A. D., 1792-4; v. sn.).

Terse, tĕrse, a. Clearly written; neat; expressive and eleg. without pompousness (as style or lang.); smooth†. H., *terse'ly*, 42, ad.; *terse'ness*, s. 91.

Tersul'phuret, s. See *Ter-*, *Sulphuret*, &c.

Ter-ten'ant, s. See *Terre-tenant*.

Tertials, tĕr'-sh'ălz, s. pl. 26-6. Quills or large feathers growing near the junc. of the wing with the body. (orn.)

Ter'tian, -sh'ĭăn, a. 26, 27. Occurring ev. other day:—s. An intermittent or ague of wh. the paroxysms return ev. o. day. (med.)

Ter'tiary, -sh'ĭe-e, -she-ĭe-e—S., a. 26, 26. Third; third in order or degree; of the third formation.—*Ter'tiary strata* or *t. formation* = the series of sedimen. rocks or strata wh. lie above the chalk and other secon. strata, from wh. they are disting. by their num. organic remains (geol.). *See Eocene*, *Miocene*, *Pleiocene*, &c.

Ter'tiate, -sh'ĭāte, -she-ĭāte—S., vt. 26, 27. To do or try to do (any thing) for the third time; to exam. the thickness of (a gun) to ascer. the strength (artil.). H., *ter'tiating*, p.; *ter'tiated*, pp. 89.

Terza-rima, tĕrt-sd-rē'-md, a. = *terza rima*. 99. A complic. *sys.* of versification in wh. rhyming triplets are interlaced tog. (It. pros.) [three parts. (mus.)

Tersetto, tĕrt-sĕt'-o, s. 99. A composition in

Tesselar, tĕs'-ĕl-dr, a. = *tess'ellar*, -lăr. 26. Formed in little squares; tesselated.

Tess'elate, -lāte, vt. = *tess'ellate*, -lāte. To form into little squares or chequers; to lay or cover with chequered work. H., *tess'ellating* or *tess'ellāting*, pp.; *tess'ellated* (diversified by l. squares; chequered; mosaic; a.), pp., a.; *tessella'tion*, -shŭn (art or oper.; mosaic work), s.; &c. (v. l.) 26.

Tess'elite, -līte, s. A spe. of zeolite hav. a tesselated structure. (min.)

Tessera, tĕs'-ĕr-d, s. (pl., *tess'eræ*, -ē.) 99. A 6-sided die, or a small sq. of any thing, used as a token, a ticket or tally, &c., or in tessellation (anc. Rome); a watchword (do.); tesselated work (arch.). [L.]

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Tesserate, -se-rē'-lk, -sēr-ē'-lk—S., a. Tessellated. [serra; tessular (crys.).

Tesseral, tēs'-ēr-ăl, a. Pert. to or cont. tesseræ.

Tes'ular, -ū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Related to the cube; cubical; hav. equal axes (as the cube, tetrahedron, &c.—crys.); interjoined, complicated*.

Test, tēst, s. The cupel in wh. a metal is tried or refined*; h. fig., trial or exam. by the cupel; gen. (and more us.), any critical trial or exam.; proof; means of trial; that with wh. any thing is compared, a standard; standard, criterion; judgm., distinction; any thing used to disting. substances, or to detect their presence, by caus. them to exh. known properties, a reagent (chem.); &c. (v. i.). H., *test'less*, a.; *test'-pāper* (p. used as a t.—chem.), s.; &c. 90.

Test, s. Lit., a witness†; appr., an oath and declar. wh. mil. and civil officers were obliged to take (under the 'test act'), ag. popery (repealed, 1828).

Test, vt. To compare with a standard; to try for proof; to exam. critically; to attest and date*; to apply tests to, to exam. by testing (chem.); to submit to cupellation (met.; assay.). H., *test'ing*, p.; *test'ed*, pp., a.†; *test'er*† (also v. i.), s.; *test'āblet* (v. i.), s.; *test'ing* (act, oper., or art of), s. 88.

Testa, tēs'-tă, s. (pl., *test'æ*, -tē.) 99. Lit., a shell; appr., the integuments of a seed (bot.); the horny or the calcareous cov. or habitation of a crustaceous or testaceous animal (stric., only the latter—zool.). [L.]

Testable, tēst'-ăbl, a. 46. That may bear witness*; devisable, or transf. by will (leg.); leg. qualified to make a will (do.). See *Test*.

Testaceæ, tēs-tā'-sh'dē, s. pl. = *testa'cea*, -sh'ă, L. 27-3. Shelled or crustaceous animals.

Testacel, -tă-sēl, s. A little shell. [mala. (zool.)

*Testaceography**, -se-ŏg'-rā-fe, s. 45, 49. A descr. of shells. (v. i.) [shells; conchology.

Testaceology, -lŏ'-o-je, s. 43. The science of

Testaceous, -tā'-sh'ŭs, a. = *testa'ceam**, -sh'ăn. 27-3. Pert. to, or cons. or composed of shells; inhab., protected by, or hav. a hard continuous shell (as calcareous; and either in 'one', or 'two', or 'more' pieces [*valves*], as in the limpet, nautilus, oyster, snail, chiton, &c.; or partial or rudimen., as in the teredo and cuttle-fish—zool.); shelly; conchiferous. See *Crustaceous*, *Valve*, *Bivalve*, *Multivalve*, *Univalve*, &c.

Test'acy, -ă-se, s. 43. See *Testate*.

Testament, tēst'-ă-mĕnt, tēs'-tă—Wa., s. Lit., that wh. witnesses, or in wh. an attestation is made; appr., either of the two great divisions of the Bible (as the *Old T.*, the *New T.*); a will (q. v.; stric., a w. rel. to personal estate—leg.).

Testament'ary, -ă'-e, tēs-tă-mĕn'-tăr-e—S., Wa., a. 26. = *testamen'al**, -ăl. Pert. to a will or wills; bequeathed or devised by will; contained in a w. or wills.

*Testamentation**, -ă'-shŭn, s. The act or power of giv. by will.

Test'ate, -āte, tēs'-tāte—S., Wa., a. Hav. made and left a will (leg.); disposed of by will (do.); attested, witnessed*. H., *test'acy*, -ă-se, s. (v. sn.) 91.

*Testation**, tēs-tā'-shŭn, (*or*) tēst-ā'—K., We., s. A witnessing or witness; evidence.

Testator, tēs-tā'-tŭr, -tūr—S., Wa., tēst-ā'—K., We., s. (*t., testa'trix*, -trĭks.) 25, 40. A man who makes and leaves a will at death. (prim., L.)

Tester, tēst'-ĕr, s. A 'head' or flat canopy over any thing (par. the h. of a bed); an obs. coin, a sixpence† (orig. Fr. = *test'ern*†, *test'on*†). See *Test*.

Testicle, tĕs'-tĭkl, s. 45. One of the two oviform glands (*tes'tes*, -tēz, L. pl.) situate in the scrotum, wh. secrete the seminal fluid. (anat.) [res. a testicle.

Testiculate, -tĭk'-ū-lāte, a. 18. Shaped like or

Testify, tēst'-ĕ-fī, tĕs'-te—S., Wa., tēst'-ĭf-ī—K., vt. 42. To prove as a witness; to affirm or declare under oath (leg.); to bear witness to; to prove; to publish and declare freely; to shew†:—vi. To witness; to give evidence or testimony; to solemnly state or declare on oath (leg.); to declare a charge ag. any one; to protest. H., *test'ifying*, p.; *test'ified*, -fīd, pp.; *test'ifier*†, *test'ificator**, -fe-kā'-tŭr, s.; *testification*, -fe-kā'-shŭn (act of), s. 89.

Testimonial, tēst-e-mōnz'-e-ăl, -y'-ăl†, tĕs-te-mō'-ne-ăl—S., Wa. (v. i.), a. 45. Rel. to or cont. testimony.

Testimo"nial, s. A wr. certificate in favour of one's char., good conduct, qualif., or abilities.

Testimony, tēst'-e-mo-ne, (†, always) tĕs'-te-mŭn-e—S., Wa., -ĭm-ŭn-e—K., s. 25, 43. A solemn or formal declar. or statem., either verbal or wr., inten. to est. or prove some fact (in law, always under oath; stric., 't. differs from *evidence*', the latter being 'the effect of the' former 'on the mind', or 'the degree of light wh. it affords'—We.); evidence; proof by witness; pub. evidence; open attestation, profession; a declaration, or someth. equiv. to it; manifestation; evidence suggested to the mind; the tables or the book of the law, the ark, the Gospel, the word, laws, or precepts of God, &c. (scrip.); confirmation; deposition. [ness.

Test'imonyt, vt., vi. To witness or bear wit-

Testoon, tĕs-tōōn', s. A silver coin (= 1s. 3d., It.; 6d., Port.). [Of the tortoise, or res. it.

Testudinal, tĕs-tū'-dĭn-ăl, -de-năl—S., a. 18.

Testudinate, -āte, a. = *testu'dinated*, -ĕd. Shaped like the back of a tortoise; roofed; arched. (nat. hist.)

Testudin'eous, -e-ŭs, -jŭs—K., a. 45. Res. the shell of a tortoise; testudinal.

Testu'do, -do, s. A tortoise; a cover or screen for troops dur. attack, formed by holding their shields over their heads (antiq.); a talpa or mole* (med.). [L.]

Testy, tēst'-e, tĕs'-te—S., Wa., a. 43. Fretful; peevish; easily irritated; touchy. H., *test'ily*, -le, ad.; *test'iness*, s. 91.

*Tetanine**, tĕt'-ă-nĭn, s. 56. Strychnine.

Tet'anus, -ă-nŭs, s. Tonic spasm of the muscles of volun. motion, with rigidity, com. prod. incurvation of the whole body (when forw. = *emprosthot'onos*, when backw. = *opisthot'onos*, and when sidew. = *pleurosthot'onos*; when affec. the jaw = *tris'mus* or *lock'-jaw*—path.). H., *tetanic*, te-tăn'-ĭk (pert. to or den.), a.; &c. 90-1.

*Tetarto-prismat'ic**, te-tăr-to-, a. One-fourth prismatic (app. to oblique rhombic prisms.—crys.).

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Tetoug, te-tēw'g', s. The black-fish. (N. Eng.)

Tetch'y†, -e, a. Techy or touchy (q. v.). H., *tetch'ily*†, ad.; *tetch'iness*†, s. 91.

Tête, tāt, s. 99. The head; a lady's false hair or front†. (Fr.)—*Tête-à-tête* (-a-) = head to head, face to face, in private, *ad.*; close confabulation, private interview or conversation, *s.*

Tether, tĕth'-ĕr, tĕth'—K., s. 37-8. A rope or chain by wh. a beast is confined, for feeding, within cert. limits; a tedder (the proper, but less us. word); fig., any thing by wh. one is restrained*†.

Teth'er, vt. To confine (as a beast) with a tether; to restrain to cert. limits. H., *teth'ering*, p.; *teth'ered*, -ĕrd, pp., a. 89.

Tetra-, tĕt'-ra, pfx. Four. (Gr.) H., *tĕtrada'ctylous*, -ŭs (four-toed—zool.), *tĕtradĭnamian*, -nā'-me-ăn, or *tĕtradȳn'ămous*, -mŭs, 42, 45 (hav. 6 stamens, of wh. 4 are uniformly longer than the others—bot.), *tetragonal*, -trĭg'-o-năl (hav. 4 angles or sides—geom.; hav. 4 prom. longitudinal s., as a stem—bot.), *tĕtragynian*, -jĭn'-yăn, or *tetragynous*, -trăj'-ĭn-ŭs, 42, 45 (hermaphrodite, with four styles or pistils—bot.), *tĕtrahedral*, -hē'-drăl (bounded by 4 equilateral and equal triangles—geom.; hav. 4 sides—bot.), *tĕtrahexahe'dral* (v. s.), *tĕtrame'rical* (pert. to or res. a tetrameter), *tetrandrian*, -trăn'-dre-ăn, or *tetran'drous*, -drŭs (hermaphrodite, with 4 stamens—bot.), *tĕtrapet'allous* (hav. 4 distinct petals—bot.), *tetraphyllous*, -trăf'-ĭl-ŭs (4-leaved—bot.), *tetropterous*, -trŏp'-tĕr-ŭs (4-winged—entom.; 4-finned—ichth.), *tetrarchical*, -trăr'-ĭk-ăl (pert. to a tetrarchy), *tĕtraspermous*, -spĕrm'-ŭs (4-seeded—bot.), *tĕtrasyllab'ic* or *tĕtrasyllab'ical* (tĕ-trā—K.; cons. of 4 syllables), *tĕtrathion'ic*, -thē- (den. a cert. acid—chem.), &c., &c., a.; *tĕtrachordon*, -kĕr'-le-o-dŏn (a cert. extinct animal—fos.), *tet'rachord*, -kord, 26 (an instr. of 4 strings; the lyre, also a concord of 4 sounds, a fourth—anc. mus.), *tet'rad* (tĕ'-trăd—K.; the no. 4, four collectively), *tĕtradac'tyl* (a 4-toed animal; v. a.), *tĕtradĭcapa'son*, -zŏn (a quadruple octave—mus.), *tet'radrachm*, -drăm, or *tĕtradrachma*, -drĭk'-mă (4 drachms or drachmæas, an anc. silv. coin), *tĕtradȳna'mia* (s. pl.; the class of t. plants—bot.; v. a.), *tĕtrae'dron* (tetrahedron), *tĕtraet'ris* (a cycle of 4 years, with cert. intercalations—anc. chron.), *tet'ragon*, -trā-gŏn (any plane figure hav. 4 angles—geom.; a cert. aspect—astr.), *tet'ragonism*†, -ĭsm (the quadrature of the circle), *tĕtragŏnol'epis*, -pĭs (-o-lĕ'—S.; a cert. extinct fish—fos.), *tĕtragramm'aton* (the mystic no. 4, often symbolised to repr. the Deity—antiq.), *tĕtragynia*, -jĭn'-y'ă (s. pl.; the order of t. plants—bot.; v. a.), *tĕtrahe'dron*, 25 (a solid figure compreh. under 4 equilateral and equal triangles—geom.), *tĕtrahexahe'dron* (a solid with 24 eq. faces, hav. 4 corresp. to ea. face of the cube—geom., crys.), *tetralogy*, -trăl'-o-je (4 dram. pieces [of wh. 3 were tragedies, and one a satire] repr. on the same occ.—anc. Gr.), *tetram'eter*, -e-tĕr (a verse of 4 measures, ea. m. cons. of 2 iambic or other simple feet—clas. pros.), *tetran'dria*, -dre-ă (s. pl.; the class of t. plants—bot.; v. a.), *tĕtrapharmacon*†, *-făr'*-mă-kŏn (an ointment composed of 4 ingr.), *tet'rapla*, -rā-plă, or *tet'raple*, -răpl (a Bible cons. of 4 diff. versions arr. in corresp. columns; appr., that of Origen, cont. 4 d. Gr. v.), *tetrapter*, -trĭp'-tĕr, or *tetrap'teran* (an insect with 4 wings:—pl., *tetrap'terans*, -ănz, or *tetrap'tĕra* [L.], a subdiv. of the zool. class 'insecta'), *tet'raptote*, -răp-tōte (We.; tetrăp'—K., S.; a s. that has only 4 cases—gr.), *tet'rarch*, -rărk (Bu., E., S.; *tĕ'*-trărk—Ja., K., P., Sh., Wa., We.; the governor of the 'fourth' part of a province—anc. Rome; a subord. or petty prince or king: h.—), *tet'rarchate*, *-răr-kāte* (S., &c.; tetrărk'-āte—We.; *-trā'-kāte*—K., Sh., Wa., &c.), or *tet'rarchy*, -trărk-e (*tĕ'-trăr*-ke—K., P., Sh.; his province, juris., or office), *tĕtraspas'ton** (a mech. in wh. 4 pulleys act tog.—mech.), *tetrastich*, -trĭs'-tĭk (a stanza, epigram, or poem of 4 lines or verses—pros.), *tĕt'rastyle*, -stīle (tĕ'-trā—K.; a façade or front with 4 columns—arch.), *tĕtrasyll'ăbic* (tĕ-trā—K.; a word of 4 s.), &c., &c., a. 69, 88.

Tetrao, tĕt'-rā-o, s. A bustard, or the tribe or genus of wh. it is the type, incl. grouse, partridges, quails, &c. (orn.)

Tetraonid, te-trā'-o-nĭd, s., a. A bird of the genus 'tetrao', or den. it. (orn.)

Tetric†, tĕt'-rĭk, a. = *tet'ricāl*†; *tet'ricous*†, -ŭs. Froward, perverse; harsh; sour; rugged. H., *tet'ricalness*†, *tetricity*†, te-trĭs'-ĭt-e, s.; &c. 91.

Tetter†, tĕt'-ĕr, s. The pop. name of sev. eruptive diseases of the cuticle (as, qualif. by some *a.*; as 'branny t.' [pityriasis], 'crusted t.' [ecthyma], 'dry t.' [psoriasis], 'humid t.' [eczema], 'yellow-crusted t.' [impetigo], &c.; freq. in the pl.).

Tett'er'*†, vt. To affect or be affected with tetters. H., *tett'ered*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Tett'ish†, -ĭsh, a. Captious; testy.

Teutonic, tū-tŏn'-ĭk, a. Pert. to the *Teu'tons* (*Teu'tones*, -nēz, L.) or anc. Germans:—a. Their language.

Tew†, tū, s. 18. Materials; an iron chain.

Tew, vt. To beat in order to soften* (as hemp—prov.; teeh.); to work, to pull or tease, to tumble ab.§ (naut.):—vi. To labour†§ (prov.). H., &c. 89.

Tew'el, -ĕl, s. A pipe or funnel for smoke, &c.; the iron pipe of a forge that receives the nozle of the bellows. (teeh.)

Tew'tawt, -tăw, vt. 8. To beat; to break.

Text, tĕkst, s. 40. Lit., someth. interwoven, or intended to form the staple in a weaving†; fig. and appr., that on wh. a commentary is wr., or an explan. discourse delivered; a verse, sentence, or short passage of Scrip. (per. one selected by a preacher as his subj., or one used as an auth. in supp. of any doctr.); the four Gospels (prec. by *the*—anc. eccl.-l.); text-hand†, Germ. do. (leg.), or (somet.) old English†. H., *text'-book*, -bŏŏk (a classic auth. arr. with wide spaces for comments or interpr.; a b. cont. the leading principles of a science or other branch of knowl.; a coll. of scrip. texts arr. for easy ref.; &c.), *text'-hand* (a very large hand in wr.; also Germ. t.*†), *text'-man** (a textualist), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

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Text, vt. To write in text-hand†; to write* (as a t. or texts). H., *text'ing*†, p.; &c. 89.
Textile, tĕkst'-īl—We., tĕks'-tīl—K., S., Wa., a. 40, 45. Woven; also capable of being woven:—s. That wh. is or may be woven*; woven work*. [45. Of or bel. to weaving.
Textorial, tĕks-tōr'-e-ăl, a. = *text'rine**, -rin.
Textual, tĕkst'-ū-ăl, tĕks'-chū-ăl—Wa., a. 40; 36, 18. Contained in the text; serv. as a t.; authoritative. H., *text'ually*, -e, ad. 91.
Text'ualist, -ist, s. = *text'ūarist**, -dr-ist. One ready in citing texts; one who adheres to the text.
*Text'uary**, -dr-e (v. su.), a. 25. Textual.
Text'uary, s. A textualist; appr., one of a sect of Jews who rigidly adhere to the t. of the Heb. scrip. (eccl. hist.).
*Text'uist**, -ist, s. A textualist.
Texture, tĕkst'-dre, tĕks'-tūre—K., -chūre—S., Wa., s. 40; 36, 18. The act of weaving; any thing woven, a web; manner or style of weaving either as to form, matter, or disposition of parts; h. gen., the dispos. of the sev. parts of any body in conn. with each other; dispos. or organisation of parts, tissue (bot.; anat.).
Th, th, th. A digraph repr. two distinct elem. sounds—the *one*, sharp, as heard in think, breath—the *other*, flat or semi-vocal, as heard in that, breathe. They are formed by protruding the tip of the tongue bet. the fore teeth whilst slightly apart, pressing it ag. the upper teeth, and at the same time endeav. to expel mere breath for the *former*, and voice or vocalised breath for the *latter*, as in lisping. 37-8.
Thalamus, thăl'-ă-mŭs, s. The part of the brain from wh. the optic nerves partly orig. (anat.); the part on wh. the ovary is seated, the receptacle of the fruit (bot.).
Thalassiophite, thă-lăs'-e-o-fīte, s. 45. Any marine plant.
Thaler, thā'-lĕr, s. 37, 7. A dollar. (Ger.)
Thalia, thă-lī'-ă, s. One of the rec. discov. asteroids. (ast.) See *Muses*.
Thallogen, thăl'-o-jĕn, s. = *thal'lophyte*, -fīte. A plant cons. only of thalli. (bot.)
Thal'lus, -ŭs, s. (pl., *thal'li*, -I.) 99. The leafy part or organs of vegetation in mosses, lichens, and fuci; also the bed of fibres from wh. many fungi arise. (bot.)
Thal'mud, -mŭd, s. Talmud (q. v.).
Than, thăn, con., ad. (*ad.*—Jo., Wa., We.). 38. A word placed after an *a.* or *ad.* to expr. comparison bet. that wh. 'precedes' and that wh. 'follows'; also after *other*, and somet. *else*.
Thane, thāne, s. 37. A title, among the Anglo-Saxons, app. to persons of dign. who poss. a cert. estate in lands (prob. = *baron*.—Eng. hist.). H., *thane'dom*, -dŭm, or *thane'ship*, *thane'-lands*, s.; &c. 90.
Thank, thăngk, s. (gen. in the pl., *thanks*.) 37, 45. An expression of gratitude; an acknowledgm. (verbal or wr.) made to express a sense of favour or kindness received. H., *thank'ful* (grateful; hav. a lively sense of good received; expr. thanks), *thank'less* (ungrateful; not feeling or ackn. favours; also not obt. thanks, or not likely to gain them), *thank'worthy* or *thank'-worthy* (deserv. t.; meritorious), s.; *thank'-offering* or *thanks'-offering* (an o. in acknowl. of mercies received), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90-3.
Thank, vt. To expr. one's gratitude to (another) for a favour, kindness, or good received (either by the simple use of this word, or otherwise; somet. iron.); to feel thankful or grateful to. H., *thank'ing*, p.; *thanked*, thăngkt, pp. (v. su. et i.) 89.
Thank'ful, -fōōl, a. (v. s.) 21. H., *thank'fully*, 43 (with thanks or gratitude), ad.; *thank'fulness*, s. 91. [43, ad.; *thank'lessness*, s. 91.
Thank'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.). H., *thank'lessly*, *Thanksgive*†*, thăngks'-gĭv—S., -gĭv'—K., Wa., We., vt. 30. To celebr. or disting. by solemn rites:—vi. To offer thanks (par. in worship). H., *thanks'giving*, p., a.†; *thanks'giver**†, s.; *thanks'giving* (act of; appr., a pub. celebration of Divine goodness or mercy, or a day or period set apart for relig. services in ackn. the same), s. &c. (other deriv. are †). 89.
Thank'worthy, -wŭr-dhe, a. 38. (v. s.) H., *thank'worthiness*, s. 91. [gut. (prov.)
Tharm, thărm, s. A cord or thong of twisted
That, thăt, a. *or* demons. pron. (a 'definitive a.'—We.). (pl., *those*, thōze.) 38, 9. Not this, but the other; the former thing; the more dist. t.; the person or t. bef. mentioned or underst.; a specific t. or person, the thing emph. (in all wh. appl. it is imm. fol. by a *s.* expr. or underst., to wh. it refers; and is not convertible into *who* or *which* without destr. the sense):—rel. pron. 26. Who, whom, which (rel. to a thing or person anteced.; often to a whole sentence or clause of a s., and somet. to a series of s.; occ., it introd. an explan. of someth. going bef.); that wh., what* (scrip.):—conj. (a 'demonstrative' ref. to 'the latter clause'—We.). 25. Here it connects, and den. a conseq., cause, or reason, or a final indication (not convert. into *who* or *wh.*); because, for, in order that (ellip.; as 'he reads *that* he may learn').
Thatch, thătch, s. 37, 29. Straw, reeds, or other like subs., used for roofing.
Thatch, vt. To cover with thatch:—vi. To perform the act of or prac. thatching†. H., *thatch'ing*, p.; *thatched*, thătcht, pp., a.; *thatch'er* (appr., one whose trade is), s.; *thatch'ing* (act, art, or trade of); also materials used), s. 89.—A *thatch'-roof*† = a thatched roof.
Thaumatrope, thăw'-mă-trōpe, s. 37, 8-9. An opt. toy for illustr. the persistence of vision, by the revol. of a painted card.
Thaumaturgic, -tūr'-jĭk, a. = *thaumatur'gical*, -ăl. 32. Excit. wonder; wonder-working.
Thaumaturgist, -jĭst, s. One who deals or believes in wonders.
Thaumaturgus, -tūr'-gŭs—We., thăw'—S., s. 30. A wonder-worker; a miracle-worker (often app. to saints—Ro. Cath.).
Thaumaturgy, -je, s. 32, 43. Act or art of performing wonders.
Thaw, thăw, s. 37, 8. The nat. liquefaction of ice or snow by a change of temperature; also warmth or change of weather that causes it.
Thaw, vt. To melt (as someth. congealed; lit. or fig.); to cause to liquefy (as ice, snow, &c.):—vi. To melt, to grow liquid, to lose the state of congelation or rigidity from cold (as ice, snow, frozen earth, &c.); to become

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saff. warm to melt ice and snow (as the weather); fig., to lose moral rigidity or indifference, to bec. compassionate. H., *thaw'ing*, p.; *thawed*, thâwd, pp. 89.

The, the (bef. a vowel), thē (bef. a cons.), art. (a 'definitive a.'—We.). = *th'* (post.). 38; 94-5, 13. A particle used bef. *s.* to limit their signif. to a par. thing or things, p. or persons (somewh. in the man. of a demons. pron.); also rhet., bef. a *s. sing.* to den. a 'species', or a single thing repr. the whole; it is likewise used bef. *s.* in the comp. and su. degree, and bef. part of a sentence, to give to sev. words collec. taken, the unity and force of a 'single s.'

Theanthropism, the-ăn'-thro-pĭzm, s. 37, 35. State of being both God and man.

The'archy, -ărk-e, s. 25, 29. Theocracy.

Theatre, thē'-ă-tēr, s. 37, 10; 57. A buil. appropriated to dram. representations; a playhouse; any place ris. by steps or gradations like the seats of a thea.; any place or field of action or exh. (the lit. sense); a buil. or a large apartm. suitably arr. for schol. exercises, lectures, anat. demonstrations, &c.; an assemblage of buil., &c., wh., by arrangem. and elev., present an agreeable scene to the eye (Italy).

Theatrical, -ăt'-rĭk-ăl, a. = *theat'ric; the'atralt*, -ă-trăl. Of or rel., or suitable to a theatre, or to scenic repr.; rec. the manner of dram. actors; calcul. for display, pompous. H., *theat'rically*, -e, ad. 91.

Theat'rical, s. A dram. actor‡:—pl. Dram. performances.

Theave, thēve, s. 37. A ewe of the first year. (prov.) [Paramorphia. (chem.)

Thebaic, the-bē'-y'ĭk, a. = *theba'ine*, -în. 45, 58.

Theban, thē'-băn, a. 37. Of *The'bes* or *Thebes*; Egyptian, den. the year of 365¼ days (anc. chron.).

The'ca, -kă, s. A sheath, a case or receptacle (in var. appl.; par. the spore-vessel of a moss.—bot.). [L.]

The'caphore, -fōre, s. 45. The pedicel, stipe, or long stalk, upon wh. the ovarium of some plants is seated. (bot.)

The'codont, -ko-dŏnt, s. One of a tribe of extinct saurians. (palæon.) H., *thēcodŏntosaur'us* (one of the genera of this tribe), s.

Thee, thē, pro. obj. 38. See *Thou*.

Theft, thĕft, s. 37. The act of stealing; the wilful and felonious abstraction of the goods or movables of another, privately, and without viol., with intent to steal them (there being an 'actual taking', and an 'actual car. away for some dist.', however small—Eng. L.); the thing stolen.

Theft'-bote*, -bōte, s. The compounding with a thief, either by rec. back the goods, or accep. compens. for them.

Theft'uous, -ŭ-ŭs, a. Of the nature of theft; tainted with t.; thievish. H., *theft'uously*, -le, ad. 91. [form of tea.

Theiform, thē'-e-form, a. 37, 26. Hav. the

The'ine, -în, s. = *the'ina*, -ă. 58. A pec. cryst., nitrogenised prin., obt. from tea; caffeine.

Their, thâre, pron. *or* pro. a. 38. Of them. [*Theirs*, when the gov. word does not fol.; v. i.). [35. That wh. bel. to them. (v. su.)

Theirs, thârz, pron. (poss. case of *they*.) 38,

Theism, thē'-ĭzm, s. 37, 35. The belief in the existence and attributes of a God (either with or without a denial of revelation). H., *the'ist*, -ĭst (one who), s.; *theist'ic*, -ĭk, or *theist'ical*, -ăl (pert. or accor. to), a.; *theist'ically*, -e, ad.; &c. 91.

Them, thĕm, pro. 38. See *They*.

Theme, thēme, s. 37. A subj. or topic proposed for discussion, or on wh. a person speaks or wr.; a verb in its radical or prim. state, unmodif. by inflections (gr.); a series of notes selec. as a subj. for a new comp. (mus.).

Themis, thē'-mĭs, s. 37. One of the new asteroids. (ast.)

Themselves, thĕm-sĕlvz'—Wa., We., thĕm'—K., S., pron. recip. *or* refl. 38, 35. Those very persons; they, them (par. by way of emph., distinc., or opp.; or to shew reciprocalness or reflex.). See *Self*, &c.

Then, thĕn, ad., con. (*ad.*—K., Wa., We.). 38. At that time (ref. to some specif. t., either past or fut.); afterward; soon afterw., or imm.; in that case, in conseq.; therefore; at another time; that time; then existing*‡ (ellip.; pres. by *a* or *the*).

Thence, thĕnse, ad. 38, 28. From that place; from that time; for that reason. [*From thence* is a vulgarism.]

Thenceforth, -fŏrth', (*or*) thĕnse'—S., Wa., We., ad. 37-8. From that time. [onward.

Thencefor'ward, ad. 28, 25. From that time

Thence'from†§, ad. 25. From that place.

Theobroma, the-o-brō'-mă, s. 37. A genus of trees, incl. those prod. the chocolate nut (bot.); also an advertised var. of prep. cocoa.

Theobro'mine, -mĭn, s. 58. A pec. prin. obt. from the choc. nut, allied to theine and caffeine. (chem.) [ing or pert. to s. by God.

Theochristic, the-o-krĭst'-ĭk, s. 37, 29. Anoint-

Theocracy, -ŏk'-ră-se, s. 43. Divine government; the governm. of a state by the imm. direc. of God, or the state thus governed. (v. i.)

The'ocrasy, o-krā-se, -krā'—Br., s. The intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation; Quietism. (phil.)

Theocratic, -krăt'-ĭk, a. = *theocrat'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to theocracy; adminis. by the imm. direc. of God. H., *theocrat'ically*, -e, ad. 91.

Theodicy, -ŏd'-e-se, -is-e—K., s. = *theodicæa*, -o-de-sē'-ă, L. 28, 43. A justification of the dealings of Providence with man; Optimism. (phil.)

Theodolite, the-ŏd'-e-līte, s. 37. A compass furn. with a small telescope, and other w. sur. for meas. the angular distances bet. obj. projected on the plane of the horizon. (surv.)

Theogony, -ŏg'-o-se, s. 30, 43. The generation or genealogy of the gods; also a poem on it attrib. to Hesiod. (myth.; class. liter.) H., *theog'onist* (a wr. on), s.; *theogŏn'ical* (pert. to), a.; &c. 90-1. [divinity.

Theologaster, -ŏl'-o-găs-tĕr, s. A quack in

Theologian, the-o-lō'-je-ăn, -jĭnn—K., s. = *theologer*†, -ō'-o-jĕr. 37, 32, 45. A theologist.

Theological, -lŏj'-ĭk-ăl, a. = *theolŏ'gic*. 32. Pert. to theology (q. v.). H., *theolŏ'gically*, -e, ad. 91.

Theologise, -ŏl'-o-jīze, vt. 35, 60. To render theological:—vi. To frame a sys. of theology*; to converse on divine things*‡. H., *theol'ogising*, p.; *theol'ogised*, -jĭzd, pp.; *theol'ogiser* (appr., a theologist†), s.; &c. 39.

Theol'ogist, -jĭst, s. 32. One who is well versed

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in theology; a prof. of t. or a wr. on it; a divine; a theologian.

Thə'ologue†, -o-lŏg, s. 20, 45. A theologian.

Theology, thē-ŏl'-o-je, s. 37, 33, 43. The science of God and divine things (incl. His nature and attributes, his relations to man, his laws and gov., the doctr. we are to believe, and the duties we are to prac.); divinity.

Theomachy, -ŏm'-ə-ke, s. 29. A fighting ag. the gods (as by the giants of old—myth.); opp. to the divine will* (theol.). H., *theom'achist*, -kist (one who &c.), s. 90.

Theomancy, thē'-o-măn-se, s. 37, 28. Divination drawn from the responses of oracles, predic. of sibyls, &c. (anc. Gr. and Rome).

Theopathy, -ŏp'-ə-the, s. 43. Sympathy with the divine nature (theol.); volun. suffering for the purp. of subduing the soul to God (relig.). H., *theopathet'ic*, -o-pē-, a.; &c. 90-1.

Theophany, -ŏf'-ə-ne, s. 45. The manifestation of God to man by actual appearance. (theol.)

Theophilan'thropist, thē-o-fe-, s. Lit., a lover of God and man; appr., one of a sect who endeavoured to est. a religion based on reason and phil., in the place of Christianity (Fr. hist.; 1800-3).

Theopneusty, thē'-ŏp-nūst-e, s. 37, 18. Divine inspiration. H., *theopneust'ic* (pert. to or given by), a.; &c. 90-1.

Theorbo, -or'-bo, s. 26. A large lute formerly used for the bass (= *arch'-lute**).

Theorem, thē'-o-rĕm, s. 37. A truth or specul. t. proposed for demonstration, a proposition to be 'proved' by a chain of reasoning (in contradistinc. to a *problem*, wh. proposes someth. to be 'done'—geom.); a rule, a formula (par. when expr. by symbols—alg.).

Theorematic, -ăt'-ĭk, a. = *theorĕmat'ical*, -ăl; *theorem'ic*. Pert. to or comprised in a t.; cons. of theorems. H., *theorĕmat'ically*, -e, ad.; &c. 91.

Theoretic, -rĕt'-ĭk, a. = *theoret'ical*, -ăl. Pert. to theory, or dep. on it; speculative; not practical. H., *theoret'ically*, -e, ad. 91.

Theoric, -ŏr'-ĭk—Wa., We., thē'-o—K., S., a. 26. Pert. to the 'theorica'*; theoretic†. H., *theor'icallĭ*†, ad. 91. [speculation.

Theoric†, thē'-o-rĭk, s. 37. A theorist; theory.

Theorica, -ŏr'-e-kə, s. pl. Pub. moneys expended on festivals, sacrifices, &c. (par. thea. representations), and in largesses to the people. (anc. Athens.)

Theorize, thē'-o-rīze, vi. 37, 60. To form a t. or theories; to speculate. H., *thə'orizing*, p., a.; *thə'oriser*†, *thə'orist*, -rĭst (one who forms theories; one given to t. or speculation), s.; &c. 89.

Theory, thē'-o-re, s. 37, 43. Speculation (as opp. to *practice*); a doctr., scheme, or sys., subsis. only in the mind; appr., a conn. arrangem. of facts accor. to their bearing on some real or hypoth. law, a scheme or sys. founded on inferences drawn from prin. wh. have been est. on indepen. evidence (sci.; disting. from *hypothesis*, wh. is someth. merely 'assumed' to account for phenomena, or to 'supp.' the 'discov. law'; in a wider sense—); the abstract prin. of any science or art without ref. to prac., or an exposition of them; 'the science' as disting. from 'the art'; the phil. explan. of phenomena, either phys. or moral.

Theosophism, thē-ŏs'-o-fizm, s. 37, 35. Theosophy, or a process of it.

Theos'ophy, -fe, s. 43. Divine wisdom or knowl. obt. by direct intercourse with God and super. spirits; imm. divine illum. or inspiration. (phil.; relig.) H., *theos'ophist*, -fist (a pretender to t.; appr., one of a cert. sect of phil.), s.; *theosophic*, -o-sŏf'-ĭk, or *theosoph'ical* (pert. to), a.; *theos'ophize*, -o-fize, 60 (to prac. or pretend to), vi.; &c. 89, 90-1.

Therapeutic, thĕr-ə-pū'-tĭk, a. = *therapeū'tical*, -ăl. 25-6, 18. Curative; pert. to therapeutics or the healing art. H., *therapeū'tically*, -e, ad. 91.

Therapeu'tics, -tĭks, s. pl. That departm. of pathology or med. wh. relates to the discov. and appl. of remedies, and the curative treatm. of disease; also a cert. anc. sect of relig. devotees.

Ther'aph, s.; *ther'aphim*, s. pl. See *Teraph*.

There, thāre (uttered without either rest. on the ā, or splitting it up), ad. 38, 6. In that place; (somet.) in the place most dist. (opp. to *here*); it is also com. used to introd. a v. or a sentence, when it is gen. expletive, but somet. slightly emph.; in composition it has the sense of a pron. (v. i.):—int. Look there! (calling attention to someth. distant). The comp. are—*there'about*†, -ă-bowt (-bowt'—We.), or *there'abouts**† (-bowts'—We.; near that place; nearly; concerning that*), *thereaft'er*† (thāre'—K.; accor. to that; accordingly; after that), *thereat'*† (at that place; at that; on that account), *thereby*†, -bī' (thāre'—K.; by that; by that means; in conseq. of that; near that place*), *therefor*†*, -for', 26 (for this, that, or it), *therefrom'*† (from this or that), *therein'*† (in this or that place, time, or thing), *thereinto**, -tōō' (into that), *thereof'*†, -ŏf' (-ŏv'ş—K.; of that or this), *thereon'*† (on t. or t.), *thereout**, -owt' (thāre'—K.; out of t. or t.), *thereto*†, -tōō' (thāre'—K.), or *thereunto**† (thāre'—K.; to t. or t.), *thereun'der*† (u. that or this), *thereupon'*† (upon t. or t.; in conseq. of that; immediately), *therewhile*†, -hwīle' (at the same time), *therewith*†, -with' (-with'—K.; with that or this; forthwith), *therewithal*†, -with-ăwl' (thāre'—K.; -with-ăwl'—Wa.; over and above; at the same time; with that), &c., ad. (v. i.) 92. [*,* The prec. comp. are, for the most part, either quaint or ineleg., and some are † or *. It is only in legal proc. and forms that they are now unrestric. used.] See *Here*.

Therefore, thĕr'-fōre, thāre'*—Ja., P., ad., con. 38, 13, 6. For that; for this or that reason; now; consequently; in return or recompense for this or that. [*brĕad*†, s. 90.

Therf†, therf, a. 37, 26. Unleavened. H., *therf'-*

Theriac†, thēr'-e-ăk, s. = *theriaca*, thē-rī'-ă-kă, L. 37, 99. An antidote to poison or infec. (app. to cert. complex remedies, us. in the form of electuaries or confections.—anc. pharm.). H., *thēr'iac*† or *theri'ăcăl*† (pert. to t.; antidotal; medicinal), a. 90.

Thermal, thĕrm'-ăl, a. 37, 26. Warm (app. ch. to baths and springs).

Thermidor, thĕr'-me-dor, (*or*) therm'-e-, s. One of the months of the Fr. repub. calendar (= July 19 to Aug. 17, incl.). H., *Thermidor'ians*, -e-ănz (those who partic. in the

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overthrow of Robespierre and the Reign of Terror—Fr. hist.), s. pl. 90.

Therm'ocrat°, -o-krăt, s. A thermostat.

Thermo-electricity, -trĭs'-ĭt-e, s. Electr. developed by the unequal heating of metals. H., *thermo-elec'tric*, a.; &c. 90-1.

Therm'ogen°, -jĕn, s. Caloric. [drogen.

Therm'o-lamp°, s. An instr. for burning hy-

Thermometer, thĕr-mŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for meas. variations of sensible heat or temperature. H., *thermometric*, -o-mĕt'-, or *thermomet'rĭcăl* (pert. to, or made or ascer. by a t.), a.; *thermomet'rĭcally*, -e, ad. 91.

Therm'oscope, -o-skōpe, s. An instr. for meas. minute diff. of temperature; the differential thermometer. H., *thermoscopic*, -skŏp'-ĭk, a.; &c. 90-1.

Therm'ostat, -stăt, s. A self-acting apparatus for reg. temperature (par. one whose action dep. on the uneq. expan. of two diff. metals by heat). H., *thermostat'ic* (pert. to a t.; regul. the heat), a.; &c. 90-1.

Thermoten'sion, -shŭn, s. Lit., a stretching by heat (appr. to a cert. process for increas. the strength of metals, &c., par. iron).

These, thēze, pron. pl. 38, 35. See *This*.

Thesis, thē'-sĭs, s. (pl., *thē'ses*, -sēz.) 37, 99. Lit., a position; appr., a proposition, affirmative or neg., laid down or advanced to be supp. by argum.; a ques., a subj. (par. one propounded to students as an exercise or test bef. granting a degree, or the exercise, essay, or resul. comp. itself—Sco. and Cont. univ.); a theme; the part of a propos. cont. 'the thing affirmed or denied' (as disting. from *hypothesis*, wh. c. 'the conditions of the affirmation or neg.'—log.); the unacc. part of the measure, expr. by the downw. beat in marking time (mus.).

Thesmothete, thĕs'-mo-thēte, thĕs'—We., s. 37, 35. A lawgiver; appr., one of the 6 inferior archons at Athens. (anc. hist.)

Thespian, thĕs'-pe-ăn, a. 35, 45. Pert. to *Thes'pis*, or to tragedy; tragic.

Thetical, thĕt'-ĭk-ăl, a. Laid down; positive. H., *thet'icallў*, ad. 91. See *Thesis*.

Thetis, thē'-tĭs, s. One of the nereids (myth.); a recently discov. asteroid (ast.).

Theurgy, thē'-ŭr-je, s. 43. The power of oper. as God, either orig. or by delegation; the imag. science and art of magic, cons.ch. in mov. the gods to reveal futurity, and to impart the power of doing supernat. things by lawful means (antiq.); that spe. of magic wh. operated by celes. means (as disting. from *nat. magic* and *necromancy*—Mid. ages). H., *thē'urgist* (one who pretends or is addic. to), s.; *theur'gic*, -jĭk, or *theur'gicăl* (pert. to or done by), a.; &c. 90-1.

Thew†, thū, s. Manner, custom, habit; quality; sinew, strength. H., *thew'ed*†, -ĕd (thūdś—K., We.; accustomed, educ.; sinewed), a. 90.

They, thā, pron. (poss., *theirs*; obj., *thĕm*.) 38. The persons, animals, or things; persons or people, indefinitely, 66. See *He*, *She*, *It* (of ea. of wh. it is the pl.).

Thick, thĭk, a. 37. Charac. by density or closeness; not freely mobile, somewh. consistent, inspissated (as fluids or soft mixtures); solid; concrete†; noting the diam. of a body; hav. comparative bulk distinct from length or breadth; hav. more depth or extent from one surface to the opp. one than us.; stout; coarse, gross; dense, compact; close, crowded; frequent, in quick succes.; not easily pervious (in ea. of the prec. appl. opp. to *thin*); turbid, muddy, feculent (opp. to *clear* or *limpid*); dark, obscure, misty (as weather); without due distinc. of syl. or good articulation† (as speech); dull† (as of hearing); dull, stupid† (in comp.); familiar, intimate§. H., *thick'ly*, -le, ad.; *thick'ness*, s.; *thick'ish*† (somewh. thick), a. (v. i.) 91. H. also—*thick'-hēaded*†, *thick'-skinned*°, or *thick'-skulled*† (fig., dull, heavy, stupid), *thick'-set*† (closely planted; hav. a short, thick body), *thick'-sprung*° (s. up close tog.), a.; *thick'-hēad*†§, *thick'-skin*°§, or *thick'-skull*†§ (fig., a dull, stupid person; a blockhead), s.; &c. 92-3.

Thick, ad. Fast, frequently; closely; to a great depth, or to a greater d. than usual.

Thick, s. The thickest part, the heat, or the time when any thing is t. or at its height†; a thicket†§.—*Thick and thin*†§ = whatever is in the way.

Thicken, thĭk'n, vt. = *thick*†. 37, 45. To make thick or thicker; to make close or closer, or more numerous; to strengthen or confirm†°: —vi. To grow thick or thicker; to become dark or obscure; to bec. close or closer, or more numerous; to come to closer action; to grow quick and animated; to press or be crowded. H., *thick'ening*, -ĭng, p.; *thick'ened*, -nd, pp., a.; *thick'ening*† (act of; also someth. used to t.), s. 89.

Thick'et, -ĕt, s. A coll. of trees or shrubs irreg. crowded tog.; a small close wood or copse.

Thief, thēfs *or* thēef, s. (pl., *thieves*, thēevz.) 37, 35. A person guilty of theft; one who steals; one who makes it his bus. to cheat and defraud† (scrip.); one who seduces by false doctr. (do.); an excrescence in the snuff of a candle†. H., *thiăf'-catcher*†, *thief'-lăader*°, *thief'-tăker*, &c., s. 90.

Thieve, thēev, vt. To steal§:—vi. To prac. theft; to steal. H., *thiēv'ing*, p., a.†; *thieved*, thēevd, pp.; *thiēv'ing* (act or prac.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [theft; that wh. is stolen°†.

Thiev'ery, -ēr-e, s. The prac. of stealing;

Thiev'ish, -ĭsh, a. Given to stealing; addic. to theft, or pert. to or res. it; acting by stealth, sly†. H., *thiēv'ishly*, 43, ad.; *thiev'ishness*, s. 91. [bet. the knee and the trunk.

Thigh, thī, s. 37, 45. The part of the body

Thilk†, thĭlk, pron. The same.

Thill, thĭl, s. The shaft of a cart, gig, or other vehicle. H., *thill'er* or *thill'-horse* (the shaft-horse), s. 90.

Thimble, thĭm'bl, s. 37, 45. A small metal cap or cover for the finger (for the palm—naut.), used in sewing; an iron ring with a groove round it to receive a rope (naut.).—*Thim'ble-rig*§, is a slight of hand trick, in wh. a pea or small ball is concealed, or preten. to be c., under one of three thimble-like cups. H., *thim'ble-rigger*§, s.; &c.

Thin, thĭn, a. 37. The reverse of 'thick' (q. v.); rare; freely mobile; not dense or consistent; not close or crowded; sparse; lean, slim, slender; small; fine; not gross in subs.; of a loose or slight texture; slight, unsubstantial; &c. H., *thin'ly*, -le, ad.;

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thin'ness, s. 91.—*Thin'-skinned*† = fig., unduly sensitive.

Thin, ad. Thinly (used ch. in comp.).

Thin, vt. To make thin; to attenuate; to make less close, crowded, or num.; to reduce the number of (as plants or trees) on a given spot (gard.; &c.). H., *thinn'ing*, p.; *thinned*, thind, p., a. (ch. in comp.); *thinn'ing* (act &c.; par. in gard.), s. 89.—To *thin-out* (vt., vi.) = to thin† (as plants or trees—gard.); to grad. diminish in thickness and disappear (as strata—geol.). [See *Thou, Thy.*

Thine, thīne, pron. 38. Of or bel. to thee. 66.

Thing, thing, s. 37, 45. Whatever is, has been, or may be, distinct from person; an event or action; that wh. is done, told, or proposed; a subs., an article, or any par. s. or a. (somet. in contempt); an animal; a quality, a peculiarity; a person, an indiv.† (in contempt or disparagem., or in pity):—pl. Clothes†.

Think, thingk, vt. 37, 45. To conceive; to imagine; to believe, consider, esteem; to seem or appear† (as in 'methinks'):—vi. To have the mind occupied on some subj.; to have ideas, or to revolve i. in the mind; to cogitate; to reason; to judge, to conclude or determ., to hold as a settled opin.; to intend; to consider probable or likely; to fancy, to imag.; to dwell upon in contempl., to meditate; to recollect; to consider, to deliberate (com. with *over* or *on*); to presume, to dare; to believe, to esteem; &c. H., *think'ing*, p., a.; *thought*, thâwt, prt., pp.; *think'er* (esp., one who t. in a par. manner), s.; *think'ing* (act or state of one who thinks; thought; imag., cogitation, judgm.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Think'ing, -ing, a. Hav. the faculty of thought; cogitative; thoughtful*§. H., *think'ingly*, -le, ad. 91.

Third, thĕrd, a. 37, 15, 26. First after the second; the ordinal of three. H., *third'ly*, (in the third place), ad. 91.

Third, s. The third part; one part of three; the legal div. of an estate assigned to a widow; the 1-60th part of a second (ast.; trig.); an interval cont. two degrees or intervals, and three terms or sounds (mus.):—pl. A widow's third‡ (prov.).—*Third-borough*† (-bŭr-ro) = an under constable:—*t.-côat* = the 'stucco' when pa. is to be used, or the 'setting' for paper (arch.):—*t.-estate* = the commons:—*t.-penny*" = the 3rd of a fine.

Third'ings, -ingz, s. pl. A heriot cons. of 1-3rd part of the growing corn.

Thirl†, thĕrl, vt. To drill; to thrill (q. v.).

Thirl'age", -āje, s. 45. The right to compel the tenants of a cert. district to bring all their grain to one's mill for grinding.

Thirst, thĕrst, s. 37, 15, 26. The sensation of a desire to drink, or the painf. sens. caused by the want of drink; want of d.; vehement desire of d.; fig., eagerness, want and eager desire after anything (fol. by *for*, *of*, or *after*). H., *thirst'ỹ* (feeling or suff. from t.; very dry; parched; fig., hav. any veh. desire), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Thirst, vt. To thirst after († or poet.):—vi. To feel the want of drink; to experience or suffer from thirst; to have a vehem. desire for any thing. H., *thirst'ing*, p.; *thirst'ed*, pp.; *thirst'er*, s. 89. [ad.; *thirst'iness*, s. 91.

Thirst'y, -e, a. 43. (v. s.) H., *thirst'ily*, -le, *Thirteen*, thĕr'-tēne, a. 15, 26. Ten and three.

Thir'teenth, -tēnth, -tēenth'—K., S., Wa., a., a. Third or the third after the tenth; cont. or being one part of thirteen; the octave of the sixth (mus.).

Thir'ty, -te, a., s. Thrice ten. H., *thir'tieth*, -te-ĕth (the tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty; &c.), a., s. 90.

This, thĭs, pron. *or* pro. a. (pl., *these*, thēze) 38, 35. That wh. is present, near, or nearest either in place or time, or now or last mentioned, or ref. to or den. it (often opp. to *that*; and somet., to the *other*); the latter; the last past; the next future; this time‡ (ellip.); &c. H., *this'ness*† (bsocoeity), s. 90.

Thistle, thĭs'l, s. 37, 35, 45. The com. name of var. prickly plants; the national emblem of Scotland. H., *thistly*, thĭs'le (overgrown with t.; prickly), a.: &c. 90-1.

Thither, thĭth'-ĕr, ad. 38. To that place (opp. to *hither*, q. v.); to that end or point. H., *thith'erto*", -tōō (to that end; so far), *thith'erward*, or *thith'erwards*† (tow. that place, or that point or end), ad. 92.

Tho', thō, con. Though (by contr.):—ad. 'Thonne', then† (do.).

Thole, thōle, s. 37. A pin inserted (in pairs) into the gunwale of a boat to keep the oars in place when rowing; a circ. temple, a cupola or dome (= *tho'los*—anc. arch.).

Thole, vt. To bear or undergo†:—vi. To wait awhile († or prov.). H., &c. 89.

Tholobate, thŏl'-o-bāte, s. 37. The substructure on wh. a dome or cupola rests. (arch.)

Thomaean, tho-mē'-ăn, s. = *Tho'mite*, -mīte, 45. One of an anc. church of Christians est. on the coast of India, said to have been founded by St Thomas.

Tho'mist, -mĭst, s. A fol. of Thos. Aquinas (a disting. schoolman of the 13th cent.), in opp. to the 'Scotists'. H., *Tho'maism*, -mĭ-ĭsm, or *Tho'mism* (a milder form of realism), s. 90. [leather, or of twisted gut.

Thong, thŏng, s. 37, 45. A strap or string of

Thoracic, tho-răs'-ĭk, a. 37, 28. Of or rel. to the thorax.—The *thorăc'cic duct*, is the great trunk wh. conveys the contents of the 'lacteals' and 'absorbents' into the blood (anat.).

Thora"ces, -ĭkz, s. pl. An order of bony fishes hav. the ventral fins placed beneath the pectorals. (ichth.) [a. 34-7. Pert. to a bed.

Thoral, thōre'-ăl—S., thō'-răl—K., Wa., We.,

Thorax, thōre'-ŭks (v. su.), s. 40. The chest; the part of the body bet. the neck and the abdomen (anat.); the second segm. or p. of the b. bet. the head and the a. (entom.); a breastplate or cuirass (anc. armour).

Thoria, thōre'-e-ă, thō'-re-ă—We., s. = *thorina*, tho-rī'-nă, s. 37, 16. One of the primitive earths, obt. from the min. *thōr'ite*; oxide of thorium (chem.).

Tho"rium, -e-ŭm (v. su.), s. = *thorī'num*, -nŭm. The met. base of thorina. (chem.)

Thorn, thorn *or* thâwrn, s. 37, 26. A thorny tree or shrub; a sharp, ligneous or woody shoot, grow. from the stem or woody part of a plant, a spine (bot.); also pop., a prickle (as of the rose); fig., any thing troublesome; great difficulties or impedim.; worldly

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cares; &c. H., *thorn'y* (full of or rough with t., lit. or fig.; spiny; prickly†; diffic., troublesome, harassing, vexatious), *thorn'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. H. also—*thorn'-set* or *thorn'set* (set with t.), a.; *thorn'-apple*, -ăpl (a cert. narcot. plant, datura stramonium), *thorn'back* (a fish, a spe. of ray), *thorn'-bush* (a shrub prod. t.), *thorn'but* (a kind of turbot), *thorn'-hedge* (a h. cons. of), s. &c. 92-3. [*thorn'iness*†, s. 91.

Thorn'y, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *thorn'ily**, -le, ad.; *Thorough*, thŭr'-ro, a. 37, 26, 45. Lit., passing through or to the end; h. fig., complete, perfect; full; entire: — pr. Through† (q. v.):—s. An inter-furrow* (agr.). H., *thor'oughly*, 43 (completely; fully), ad.; *thor'oughness*†, s. 91. Among the comp. are —*thor'ough-bred* (compl. taught or accomplished; full-blooded, bred from a dam and sire of the best blood, as a horse), *t.-going**† (g. all lengths), *t.-lighted* (hav. windows on opp. sides—arch.), *t.-paced*†, -pāste (perf. trained [somet. in an ill sense]; complete; reckless, going all lengths), *t.-sped** (fully accomplished; t.-paced), a.; *thor'ough-stitch** (fully; completely), ad.; *thor'ough-wax*, *t.-wort* (plants), s.; &c. (v. i.) 92-3.

Thor'ough-bass, -bāse, s. Figured bass, an accompaniment to a 'continued bass' expr. by figures. (mus.)

Thor'oughfare, -fāre, s. A passage through; a pub. or unobstructed way; power or right of passing. [hamlet (now only used comp.).

Thorp, thorp, s. 26. A homestead, town, or

Those, thōze, pron. pl. 38, 35. See *That*.

Thou, thow, pron. 38, 23. (obj., *thee*; poss., *thine*.) Thyself; the person spoken to. [Now used only in solemn address, exc. by the Quakers.] 66.

Thou, vt. To treat with familiarity† :—vi. To use 'thou' and 'thee' in discourse*† (= *thee-and-thou*†). See *Thee*.

Though, thō, imp. (com., but incor., classed among *conj.*—We.) 38, 45. Grant, admit, allow; notwithstanding; although.—*As though* = as if.

Thought, thâwt, s. 37, 8, 45. That wh. the mind thinks; the act of thinking; the act, oper., or state of the mind when atten. to a par. subj. or thing, or the idea conseq. on that oper.; also the outw. expression of such state or idea; someth. framed in the mind; an idea, a concep.; someth. framed by the imag.; a sentiment; fancy, imagery, conceit; par. consideration, reflection; notion, opin., judgm.; meditation; design, purp.; silent consideration; solicitude; expectation; inw. reasoning; deliberation; the workings of conscience; a small degree or quantity†§. H., *thought'ful* (full of t.; contemplative; hav. the mind directed to some obj.; promot. serious t.; fav. to meditation; anxious, solicitous; attentive, considerate; circumspect), *thought'less* (heedless, careless, negl.; gay, dissipated; stupid, dull*), *thought'-sick* (uneasy with refl.—* or poet.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Thought'ful, -fŏol, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *thought'fully*, 43, ad.; *thought'fulness*, s. 91.

Thought'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *thought'lessly* (without t.; carelessly; &c.), ad.; *thought'lessness*, s. 91.

Thousand, thow'-zănd, a., s. 23, 35. The number of ten hundred, or den. it; prover., any great number†. H., *thous'and-fold* (mult. by a t.), a.; &c. 90.

Thou'sandth, -zănth, a., s. 35-7. The ordinal of thousand; the ten-hundredth part of any

Thowl, thōle, s. A thole (q. v.—naut.). [thing.

Thrack†, thrăk, vt. To load or burthen.

Thraldom, thrâwl'-dŭm, s. = *thrall'dom*. 37, 8, 25; 48. Slavery, bondage; a state of servitude.

Thrall, thrâwl, s. 37, 8. Bond, subject† :—s. A slave*; thraldom* :—vt. To enthral† (q. v.). H., *thral'less*†, a.; &c. 89, 90.

Thrapple, thrăp'l, s. 45. The windpipe of an animal. (Sco.)

Thrash, thrăsh, vt. = *thresh* (q. v.). 37. To beat (corn) in order to sep. the grain or seed from the straw or haulm (wheth. by means of a 'flail', a 'thr.-mach.', or the treading of cattle); to beat soundly, to drub† :—vi. To prac. or work at thrashing; fig., to labour or drudge†. H., *thrash'ing*, p.; *thrashed*, thrăsht, pp., a.†; *thrash'er* (one who t.; the sea-fox or fox-shark†; the brown thrush—U. S.), s.; *thrash'ing* (act of &c.; a sound drubbing†), s. 89. H. also—*thrash'ing-floor*, -flōrs (a f. or area on wh. corn is t.), *t.-machine*, -shēne (a m. or appar. for t. corn), s.

*Thrasonical**, thrā-sŏn'-ĭk-ăl, a. 37. Boastful. H., *Thrason'ically**, ad. 91.

Thra'se (in Terence); bragging, boastful. H., *Thrason'icalness**, ad. 91.

Thrave, thrāve, s. Two dozen* (prov.); 24 (somet., 12) sheaves of wheat* (do.); a number gen.* (do.); a drove or herd†; a heap†.

Thread, thrĕd, s. = *thrĕad'en**. 37, 45. Cons. or made of thread.

Thread, s. A very small line formed of any fibrous subs. twisted tog.; one of the small lines of yarn forming the rudim. of cloth; appr., flax thread (comp.); linen; any fine filament; the prom. spiral of a screw; fig., uniform tenour (as of a discourse), &c. H., *thrĕad'y* (like t.; cont. t. or threads; filamentous, slender), a.; &c. 90-1.—*Thrĕad'-shāped* = filiform (bot.).

Thread, vt. To pass or slip a thread through the eye of (as a needle); fig., to pass or pierce through (as a nar. or intricate way or channel). H., *thrĕad'ing*, p.; *thrĕad'ed*, pp., a.†; *thrĕad'er*, s.; &c. 89.

Thread'bare, -bāre, a. Deprived of nap; worn to the naked threads; h., worn out gen.; trite, hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest. H., *thread'bareness*, s. 91.

Thread'y, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *thrĕad'iness*, s. 91.

*Threap**, thrēpe, vt. To chide, contend, argue. (prov.)

Threat, thrĕt, s. 37. An open declar. of an intention or determ. to inflict punishm., loss, or pain on another; a menace. H., *threat'ful**, *threat'less**†, a.; &c. (v. v.) 90-1.

Threaten, thrĕt'n, vt. 13, 45. = *threat* († or poet.). To declare the purpose of inflic. punishm., pain, injury, or other evil on anoth.; to menace; to terrify or attempt to t. by menaces or threats; to present the appearance of coming evil, or of someth. unpleasant approaching or impending. H., *threatening*, thrĕt'n-ĭng (indic. a t. or menace, or someth. impend., *a.*), p., a.; *threatened*, thrĕt'nd, pp., a.; *thrĕat'ener*, s.; *thrĕat'ening* (act; threat or menace given or exis.), s. 89.

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Throat'ening, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *thrōt'eningly*, ad. 91.

Three, thrē, a., s. 37. Two and one; prover., a small number†. Among the comp. are—*three'-cornered* (hav. 3 c.—bot.), *t.-celled*, -sĕld (hav. 3 c.—bot.), *t.-cleft* (thrice c., trilocular—bot.), *t.-cornered* (triangular; hav. 3 prom. longitud. angles, as a stem—bot.), *t.-edged*, -ĕjd, *t.-fowled*, 23, *three'fold* or *t.-fōld* (thrice repeated; threedouble; cons. of 3), *t.-grained* (hav. 3 g. or kernels—bot.), *t.-leaved*, -lēvd (trifoliate—bot.), *t.-lobed* (trilobate—bot.), *t.-nerved* (as a leaf), *t.-parted*‡ (tripartite), *t.-pētalled* (tripetalous—bot.), *t.-piled** (set with a thick p.; app. to velvet), *t.-ply* (threefold; cons. of 3 thicknesses or folds, app. to carpeting), *t.-pointed*, *t.-ribbed*, *t.-sīded*, *t.-sided*, *t.-valved*, &c., a.; *three'-pile*† (good velvet), a.; &c. (v. i.) 91-3.—*Three-coat work* = plastering cons. of 'pricking-up' or 'roughing-in', 'floating', and 'finishing' (arch.).

Three'pence, -pĕnse, thrip'-ĕnse‡, thrēp'—P., Wa., s. = *thrēe''-pence* (v. su.). Three pennies; appr., a silver coin of the value of 3 pennies [= *thrēe''penny piece*‡; v. i.).

Threepenny, thrip'-ĕn-e‡, a. Worth threepence; h., of little worth‡; mean, vulgar‡.

Threne†, thrēne, s. Lamentation. [tation.

Threnody, thrĕn'-o-de, s. 43. A song of lamen-

Thresh, thrĕsh, vt., vi. 37. To thrash (as corn). H., &c. 89.

Thresh'old, -ōld, s. The door-sill; h., door, gate, entrance (lit. or fig.); the place or point of entering or beginning.

Threw, thrōō, prt. 18. See *Throw*.

Thrice, thrīse, ad. 37, 35. Three times; h., much, very, highly (‡ or poet.).—*Thrice'-fōured* = fig., highly favoured.

Thrid†‡, thrid, s. Thread:—vt. To thread.

*Thrifallow**, thrī'-făl-o, vt. To give the third ploughing to (fallow land) in summer. (agr.)

Thrift, thrift, s. State of thriving or prosp.; good husbandry, econ. management; frugality; riches or increase obtained; gain, profit; vigorous growth; also a herb of sev. species. H., *thrift'y* (v. i.), *thrift'less* (profuse, extrav.; not thriving*), a.; &c. 90-1.

Thrift'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *thrift'lessly*, 43, ad.; *thrift'lessness*, s. 91.

Thrift'y, -e, a. 43. Thriving; economical, careful; (more us.) thriv. by industry and frugality; thriving* (as a plant); well husbanded*. H., *thrift'ily*, ad.; *thrift'iness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Thrill, thril, s. A drill†*; a breathing-place or hole*; a warbling, a trill‡ (q. v.); a thrilling sensation (v. v.).

Thrill, vt. To bore, to drill†*; to pierce, to penetrate:—vi. To pierce; to penetrate (as someth. sharp); to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to cause a sharp, tingling sensation that runs through the sys. with a slight shivering, or to pass with or to feel such sensation. H., *thrill'ing* (piercing, feeling or caus. a sens. of &c., *a.*), p., a., s.‡; *thrilled*, thrild, pp. (v. i.) 89.

Thrill'ant†, -ănt, a. Thrilling.

Thrill'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *thrill'ingly*, 42, ad.; *thrill'ingness*‡, s. 91.

Thring†, thring, vt. To throng.

*Thripe**, thrīpe, s. A small spotted moth or fly; a timber-worm. (L.)

Thrissa, thris'-ă, s. A cert. intertrop. fish.

Thrive, thrīve, vi. 37. To prosper (par. by indus., econ., and good managem.); to increase in goods and estate; to grow, to flourish (as a plant or anim.); to advance in any thing desired or valuable. H., *thrīv'ing* (prosperous, advanc., growing, &c., *a.*), p., a.; *thrived*, thrīvd, *thrōve*, prt.; *thriven*, thriv'n, 45, pp.; *thrīv'ing* (prosperity, growth, increase), s. &c. (v. i.) 89.

Thro', thrōō, ad., pr. 21. Through (q. v.).

Throat, thrōte, s. 37. The fore-part of the neck in wh. are the gullet and the trachea or wind-pipe; the fauces (anat.; med.); h. gen., entrance; main or dir. road; the end or the part of any thing fancif. compared to the t. (‡ or tech.); the hollow inside part of knee-timber (ship-b.). H., *thrōat'ed* (guttural), a.; &c. 90-1. H. also—*thrōat'latch* (the t.-strap of a bridle or halter), *t.-pipe*§ (the wind-pipe), *t.-wort*, s.; *throat'-bridle* (cert. ropes—naut.), *t.-halberds* (do.), s. pl. 92-3. [ag. their bending. (prov. agr.)

Throat, vt. To mow (beans, &c.) in a direc.

Throb, thrŏb, s. 37. A beat or strong pulsation; a palpitation.

Throb, vi. To heave or beat (as the heart or pulse) with more than us. force or rapidity; to palpitate. H., *throbb'ing*, p., a.; *throbbed*, pp.; (a) *throbb'ing*, s. 89. [thrive. (prov.)

Throddan†‡, thrŏd'n, vi. 45. To grow; to

Throe, thrō, s. Extreme pain, anguish, agony; the p. or a. of travail or parturition; the last mortal struggle (oft. in the pl.):—vt., vi. To put in agony‡; to struggle in extreme pain†.

Thrombus, thrŏm'-bŭs, s. A small tumour formed by the escape of blood into the cellular tissue (par. in the oper. of bleeding—surg.).

Throne, thrōne, s. A raised chair of state, us. richly orn. and surm. by a canopy (par. one for a king or sov. prince); the seat of a bishop in his church; fig., sov. power and dignity (scrip.); an angel† (do.); the place where God more pec. manifests his power and glory (theol.). H., *throne'less*, *thrōn'ed* (enthroned—poet.), a.; &c. 90-1.

Throne, vt. To enthrone (q. v.); to exalt. H., *thrōn'ing*, p., s.; *throned*, pp., a. 89.

Throng, thrŏng, s. 37, 45. Thronged. († or prov.) H., *throng'fāt* (in throngs), ad. 91.

Throng, s. A multitude of liv. beings (appr., persons) pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage; a crowd; a great multitude.

Throng, vt. To crowd or press (as persons); to annoy or incommode with numbers, crowds, or tumults:—vi. To crowd, or e. tog.; to come in multitudes, to swarm. H., *throng'ing*, p., a., s.; *thronged*, thrŏngd (filled with mult.; pressed‡, as with numbers, or many visitors, appl., &c.; much occupied‡—prov.; *a.*), pp., a.; &c. 89.

Thropple, thrŏp'l, s. 45. The wind-pipe of a horse. See *Thrapple*.

Throstle, thrŏs'l, s. 45. The song-thrush; also a mach. used in spinning (wool-m.).

Throst'ling, -ing, s. A morbid swelling in the throat of bovine animals. (far.)

Throttle†, thrŏt'l, s. 45. The wind-pipe.

Thrott'le, vt. To strangle; to prevent the

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respiration of, by pressure on the wind-pipe; to tie or bind the neck of (as a rocket—pyr.): —vt. To breathe hard (as when nearly suffocated). H., *throtť ling*, p.; *throtť led*, -ld, pp., a. 89.

Through, thrōō, ad. 37, 20. From one end or side to the other; from the beg. to the end; to the end, conclus., or ultimate purpose.

Through, pr. From end to end, or from side to s. of; from one surf. or limit to the opp.; passing from one side or limit out at the other of; p. among or in the midst of; by transmission of; h. also, by means of, by the agency of; over the whole surf. or extent of; in conseq. of; &c. [For *through'bred*†, *t.-lighted*†, *t.-paced*†, a.; *through'ly*†, ad.; &c., see *Thorough*, &c.]

Throughout, -owt', thrōō'ᵉ—K., ad. 23. In every part; every where.

Throughout' (v. ad.), pr. Quite through; in ev. part of; from one extrem. to the other of.

Throve, prt. See *Thrive*.

Throw, thrō, s. 37, 16. The act of throwing; a cast (par. of dice); the dist. to wh. any thing is or may be thrown; a stroke, a blow; fig., effort, viol. sally; a lathe* (prov.); throe†.

Throw, vt. Prim., to hurl, to fling or cast in a winding direc.; to send to a dist. by projectile force; to fling or cast (in any manner, either from the hand or an engine); to whirl; to wind; to unite and twist ('singles') by whirling (silk-m.); to drive; to toss; fig., to venture at dice; to cast, to put or strip off; to emit; to send; to put (*on*), to assume carelessly; to lay or place c., or in haste (com. with *by*, *aside*, &c.); to overturn or prostrate (wres.); to change by any kind of viol.; &c.:—vi. To perform the act of t., hurling, or casting; to cast dice. H., *thrōw'ing*, p.; *threw*, thrōō, prt.; *thrown*, thrōne, pp., a.; *thrōw'er* (appr., a throwster), s.; *thrōw'ing*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.—To *thrōw about* = to cast ab., to scatter; to try expedients*:—to *throw away* = to lose by negl. or folly; to spend or bestow in vain or unprof.; to reject:—to *throw by* = to lay aside or neglect as useless:—to *throw down* = to subvert, overturn, destroy; to depress:—to *throw in* = to inject; to put in, to deposit with others:—to *throw off* = to expel; to reject or discard; to renounce:—to *throw out* = to cast out; to reject; to expel; to emit, to eject; to utter carelessly or reproachf.†; to exert, to bring forth into act.; to distance:—to *throw up* = to resign (us. in anger); to vomit†; &c. See *Do*, *Go*, *Set*, &c. [twists and prep.) silk for the weaver.

Throw'ster, -stĕr, s. One who 'throws' (i. e., *Throwm*, thrōm, s. The end of weaver's threads; any coarse yarn:—pl. Stamens (gard.).

Thrum, vt. To weave, knot, twist†; to fringe†; to insert short pieces of rope-yarn in a mat or piece of canvas, to give it a rough surf. (naut.):—vi. To play coarsely on an instr. with the fingers†; to grate. H., *thrumm'ing*, p., a.†; *thrummed*, pp., a.†; &c. 89.

Thrush, thrŭsh, s. 37. A dentirostral singing bird of sev. spe.; an inflam. and suppurating affection in the feet of horses (far.); a disease of infancy, cons. of small inflam. ulcers of a whitish colour, in the mouth and fauces (= *aph'thæ*, -thē, L.—path.).

Thrust, thrŭst, s. 37. A viol. and sud. push or driving (as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot, or any instr.); a hostile push; attack, assault; the horiz. outw. pressure of an arch ag. its abutm., or of rafters, beams, &c., ag. the walls or bearings (arch.).

Thrust, vt. To push or drive with force; to drive, force, impel; to forcibly or sud. push (any thing) into matter, or bet. bodies; to stab; to compress; to squeeze (with *in* after the obj.); to obtrude or intrude rudely or forcibly; to squeeze (curd) to expel the whey (dairy-m.; prov.):—vi. To make a hostile push or attack (par. with a pointed weapon); to attack by a thrust; to enter by pushing, to squeeze in; to intrude; to push forw.; to throng. H., *thrust'ing*, p.; *thrust*, prt., pp.; *thrust'er*, s.; *thrust'ing* (act:—pl., the 'white whey', or that last pressed out; v. su.), s. 89. [(q. v.).

*Thry'fallow**, s. = *thry'-fallōw**. Thriftallow

Thug, thūg, s. 37. One of an assoc. of stranglers and robbers of unsuspec. strangers and travellers, who regard their crimes as a relig. duty, and pec. pleas. to their goddess 'Bhowanee'. (India.)

Thuggee, -gē', s. = *Thugg'ism*, -Izm. 30, 35. The prac. and superstitions of the Thugs.

Thule, thū'-lē, s. 99. The northermost part of the hab. world (? Iceland or Norway.—anc. hist.). [L.]

Thumb, thŭm, s. 37, 45. The short, thick finger jointed to the lower part of the hand; also the corresp. memb. in brute animals. H., *thumb* (res., as thick as, worn on, or inten. for the t.; eh. in comp.), *thumbed* (hav. t.; v. i.), a.; &c. 90-2.

Thumb, vt. To handle awkw.; to play or soil with the t. or fingers:—vi. To finger (par. in an awkw. man.). H., *thumb'ing* (thŭm'-), p.; *thumbed*, thŭmd, pp., a.†; &c. 89.

Thummim, thŭm'-Im, s. pl. Perfections. (Heb.) See *Urim*.

Thump†, thŭmp, s. 45. A heavy blow with someth. hard and thick. (v. v.)

Thump†, vt. To strike or beat with someth. thick or heavy (as a club or the fist):—vi. To strike or fall with a dull, heavy blow. H., *thump'ing*† (heavy†; stout, fat, huge§; a.), p., a.; *thumped*†, thŭmpt, pp.; *thump'er* (he or that†; somebody or someth. huge or heavy§), s.; (a) *thump'ing*†, s. 89.

Thunder, thŭn'-dĕr, s. 37. The deep, rumbling sound that freq. follows a flash of lightning; the report of a discharge of atmosph. electricity; fig., lightning§; a thunder-bolt§; any loud noise or tumul. violence; denunciation published. H., *thun'dĕrj**† (accom. with t.), *thun'dĕrous*† (prod. t.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. Among the comp. are—*thun'der-blasted* (poet.), *t.-struck*†, (pp., a.; astonished, amazed; v. v.), a.; *thun'der-blast*, *t.-burst**, or *t.-clap* (a sud. b. of t.), *t.-cloud*, *t.-house* (a toy or instr. for illustr. the action of lightning on buil.), *t.-shower*, 23 (a s. accom. with t. or lightning), *t.-stone* (a var. of crys. iron pyrites), *t.-storm*, 26 (a s. accom. with t. and l.), *s.*; *thun'der-strike* (fig., to astonish or s. dumb, as with someth. terrible or surpris.; to amaze; ch. used in the *pp.* or *a.*; v. su.), vt.; &c. (v. i.) 92-3.

Thun'der, vt. To emit with noise and terror;

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to publish (as a denunciation or threat) :—vt. To discharge electr. fluid with a deep, loud noise or report (com. used impers. with *it*); to make a loud or terrible noise (par. if heavy or of some continuance); to rattle, or give a deep rumbling sound. H., *thun'dĕring*, p., a.; *thun'dered*, -dĕrd, pp.; *thun'dĕrer* (one who), s.; *thun'dering* (act or report; thunder—scrip.), s. 89.

Thun'der-bolt, -bōlt, s. = *thun'derbōlt*. 92-3. A shaft of lightning (par. if passing in a direc. tow. the earth); fig., someth. sud. and irresistible; a daring or irresis. hero; eccl. denunciation; thunder-stone*.

Thunn'er†§, -ĕr, s. Thunder. (prov.)

*Thurible**, thūrĕ'-ĭbl, s. 37, 45. A censer of metal, us. vase-shaped. [ing frankincense.

Thur'iferous, thū-rĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. or bear-

Thurification, -e-kā'-shŭn, s. 36. The act of fuming with or burning incense.

Thurl, thŭrl, s. 26. A short cut or commun. bet. two adits. (mi.) [5th day of the week.

Thursday, thūrz'-dā, -dē‡—K., Wa., s. 35. The

Thus, thŭs, s. 37, 35. The resin of the spruce-fir.

Thus, thŭs, ad. 38. In this or that manner; to this degree or extent; so; this († *a.* or *pro. a.*; as in 'this much').

Thwack‡, thwăk, s. 37, 39. A smart blow with someth. flat or heavy.

Thwack‡, vt. To strike with someth. flat or heavy; to bang, thump, beat. H., *thwack'ing*‡, p., s.; *thwacked*‡, pp. 89.

Thwaite, thwāte, s. 37, 39. A spe. of shad; a parcel of ground cleared and enclosed for tillage‡ (prov.).

Thwart, thwort *or* thwŏrt, a. 8. Transverse; being across or crosswise; fig., perverse, inconven., mischievous†§ :—ad. Across, athwart (naut.):—s. A bench or seat for rowers (do.). H., *thwart'ness*† (perverseness), s. 91. H. also—*thwart'ships* or *thwart'-ships* (across the ship—naut.), ad.

Thwart, vt. To cross; to be, lie, or come across the direc. of; to traverse; to cross in a fig. sense (as a purpose); to oppose, resist, contravene; to frustrate :—vi. To be in opposition. H., *thwart'ing* (h. also, *thwart'ingly*, ad.), p., s.; *thwart'ed*, pp.; *thwart'er*, s. 89.

Thwite, thwīte, vt. To cut or clip with a knife. H., *thwitt'en* (chipped, *a.*), pp., a.; &c. († or prov.) 89.

Thwittle†, thwĭt'l, s., vt. 45. Whittle (q. v.).

Thy, thī, (when unemph. and ‡) thi or the, pron. *or* pro. a. 38, 43. Of or bel. to thee. See *Thou*. [a cert. precious wood (scrip.).

Thyine, thī'-ĭn, a. 37, 45. Of cypress; den.

Thylacine, -lă-sīn, s. 45. A cert. large marsupial animal. (Van Diemen's L.)

Thylacotherium, -ko-thērē'-e-ŭm, s. An extinct marsupial animal. (fos.)

Thyme, tīme, s. A cert. arom. herb. H., *thym'y* (aboun. with t.; fragr.), a.; &c. 90-1.

Thymus, thī'-mŭs, s. 37, 43. Den. a gland of great compar. size in the fœtus and young animal, situate in front of the pericardium and base of the heart. (anat.) See *Sweetbread*.

Thy'roid, -royd, a. 23. Scutiform; den. one of the cartilages of the larynx (= *Adam's-apple*‡), also a gland adjac. to it (anat.).

Thyrse, thērse, s. = *thyrsus*, thĕr'-sŭs, L. A staff or spear entwined with ivy (the sceptre of Bacchus, and part of the accoutr. of a Bacchanal—antiq.); an inflorescence consa. of a panicle with the lower branches shorter than the middle ones (as in the lilac—bot.). H., *thyrs'oid*, -oyd (res. or hav. the form of), a. 90. [or thee, with emphasis. See *Thy*.

Thyself, thī-sĕlf', pron. recip. *or* refl. 38. Thou

Tiara, tī-ārē'-ă, s. 6, 34. = *tĭ'ărĕ*†. A headdress; appr., the lofty orn. head-dress of the anc. Persians; the mitre of high-priest (anc. Jews); the pope's triple crown. H., *tiār'ăed*, -ăd (poss. or wearing a t.), a. 90.

Tibia, tĭb'-e-ă, -y'ă‡, s. 45. The shin-bone; the larger of the two bones forming the second or lower segm. of the leg (anat.); the fourth joint of the leg (entom.).

Tib'ial, -e-ăl, -y'ăl‡, a. 45. Pert. to the tibia (anat.); pert. to a pipe or flute*.

Tic, tĭk, s. Pain or affection (par. neuralgic p.); convulsive motion; a ridic. habit.—*Tic douloureux* (-dōō-lōō-rōō'; -rdōō'—S. 99.) = acute facial neuralgia (path.). [Fr.]

Tick, tĭk, s. The case or receptacle that holds the feathers, &c., of a bed (= *bed'-tick*); ticking or ticken; (from other roots) the louse that infests dogs, sheep, &c.; a dot‡; a ticket†; credit, trust†§.—*Tick'-bēan*, is a small var. of horse-bean; *tick'-seed*, a plant.

Tick, vt. To beat‡ (as the 'seconds'—hor.): —vi. To make a small, quick noise (of wh. the word is imitative); to beat (as a watch); to run upon score, to trust or get trust†§. H., *tick'ing*, p., s.; *ticked*, pp. (v. s. et i.) 89.

Tick'en, -ĕn, s. 13. = *tick'ing* (v. i.). The strong, closely woven cloth used for bedticks; a bed-tick.

Ticket, tĭk'-ĕt, s. A token, certif., or wr. (us. on a slip of paper or card), upon the delivery of wh. admission is granted, a claim acknowl., or some privilege or benefit bestowed; a card or slip of paper bearing a mark, number, price, &c. (in num. appl.); a label; a printed or wr. badge (par. one to ensure identif.); the numbered scrip or certif. held by an adventurer in a lottery; &c. H., *tick'et-pŏrter*, &c., s. (v. v.) 92-3.

Tick'et, vt. To disting. by a ticket; to attach a t. to. H., *tick'ĕting*, p.; *tick'ĕted*, pp., a.‡; &c. 89. [(q. v.).

Tick'ing, -ĭng, s. Cloth for ticks; ticken

Tickle, tĭk'l, s. 45. Tottering, unstable†; ticklish*§. H., *tick'lenest*†, s. 91.

Tick'le, vt. To touch lightly, so as to affect with a well-known, but indescrib., prurient, thrilling sensation; to titillate; fig., to please by slight gratification :—vi. To feel titillation or tickling. H., *tickling*, tĭk'l-ĭng, p.; *tick'led*, -ld, pp., a.‡; *tick'ler* (he who or that‡ wh.), s.; *tick'ling* (act; state), s. 89.

Ticklish‡, tĭk'l-ĭsh, tĭk'-lĭsh—K., S., We., a. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled; fig., tottering, unsteady; easily moved or affec.; diffic. to be touched or treated; nice; critical. H., *tick'lishly*†, -le, ad.; *tick'lishness*†, s. 91.

Tick'tack‡, -tăk, ad., s. With the noise occ. by two vibrations of a pendulum, or the n. itself; trick-track†. [H., *tĭd'-bĭt*‡, s. 90.

*Tid**‡, tĭd, a. Delicate, tender; soft; nice.

Tidal, tīde'-ăl, a. Pert. to tides; ris. and falling or flowing and ebb. periodically.

Tidder‡§, tĭd'-er, vt. = *tiddle*‡§, -tĭd'l. 45. To

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treat tenderly; to fondle. H., *tidd'led*†§, -ld, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Tide, tīd*e*, s. Prim., time, season († exc. in comp.); appr., the alternate ebb and flow, or ris. and falling, of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, &c., conn. with it; h. fig., stream, course; fav. course; current, flow; viol. confluence†*; the period of 12 hours (mi.). H., *tide'ful*†, *tide'less*, a.; &c. 90-1. Among the comp. are—*tide'-gate* (of a basin or dock; a place where the t. runs with great veloc.—naut.), *tide'-gage* or *t.-gāuge*, -gāj*e* (an instr. or appar. for regis. the state of the t. continuously), *tide'-mill* (a m. moved by tidal water), *tide'-waiter* (a cus.-ho. officer who waits for the arrival of vessels, and rem. on board to prev. the evasion of the duties), *tide'-way* or *tide'way* (the channel in wh. the t. sets), *tides'man** (a tide-waiter), &c., s. 92-3.

Tide, vt. To drive with the stream or t.*:—vi. To pour a flood*; to work in or out of a river or harbour with the tide (naut.); to betide†. H., *tīd'ing*, p.; *tīd'ed*, pp.; &c. 89.

Tidings, tīd'-ingz, s. pl. 35. Things that 'betide' or happen; news; intelligence. (quaint or *) H., *tīd'inglessᵗ** (without t.), a. 90.

Tidy†, tī'-de, a. 43. Prim., seasonable, fav.†; (at present) neat; dressed with fitness and neatness; clean and neat; being in good order, ready (as things); tolerable, passable. H., *tī'dilyᵗ*, ad.; *tī'dinessᵗ*, s. 91.

Tī'dy†, vt. To make neat and clean; to put in good order. H., *tī'dying*†, p.; *tī'died*†, -dīd, pp.

Tie, tī, s. A knot, a fastening; a bond or oblig. (mor. or leg.); a piece of timber or metal used to bind tog. two bodies that hav. a tendency to diverge or sep. (arch.); a charac. [⁀] somet. used to conn. syncopated notes when div. by a 'bar' (mus.); an equality in numbers† (as of 'votes', or of 'points' in a game); a knot of hair*.

Tie, vt. To bind; to fasten with a band or cord and knot; to fold and make fast; to fold, to complicate; to fasten, to unite so as not to be easily parted (lit. or fig.); to oblige, constrain, confine (somet. with *down*); to hinder or obstruct (somet. with *up*); to unite (notes) with a 'tie' (mus.). H., *ty'ing*, p.; *tied*, tīde (*tīght*†, prt.), prt., pp. See *Tye*.

Tier, tēr*s or* tēr, s. A row or rank (used ch. of 2 or more r. or r. placed one above anoth.).

Tierce, tēers*e*, tērse—Wa., We., s. 12-3, 35. Lit., a third; appr., a cask holding 1-3rd of a pipe (= 42 gal.), or the measure of it; a thrust (fenc.); a 'sequence' of 3 cards of the same colour (gam.); the field when div. into 3 parts (her.); a third (mus.); &c.

Tiercel, tēr*d'*-sēl, s. = *tierce'let*, -lĕt. A male hawk. (falc.)

*Tier'cet**, -sĕt, s. A triplet; three lines. (pros.)

Tiers-état, tēerz-ā-tāh', s. = *tiers état*. 99. The third estate; the commonalty. (Fr.)

Tiff, tĭf, s. A fit of peevishness, a pet†; liquor, drink, or a small draught of liquor†§.

Tiff, vt. To dress, to deck†:—vi. To be in a pet†. H., &c. 89. [silk.

Tiff'any, -ă-ne, s. A kind of gauze or thin

Tiff'in, -in, s. Lunch. (E. I.)

Tig†, tĭg, vt. 45. To ravel, to fray:—vi. To be or to become untwisted or unwoven. (prov.) H., *tĭg'ging*† (pl., ravellings†), p., a.; *tĭgged*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

*Tig**, tĭg, s. A game. See *Tag*.

Tige, tēj*e*, tēzh*e*, s. 99. A stalk; the shaft of a column (arch.). [Fr.]

Tiger, tī'-gĕr, s. 80. (*ī.*, *tī'gress*.) A fierce and rapacious feline quadr., nearly as large as the lion (Asia); the jaguar† (= *Amer.* t.); a servant in livery who rides with his master or mistress†. H., *tī'gerish*† or *tī'grish*†, -grish (res. a t.; fierce, cat-like, furious), a.; &c. 90-1. H. also—*tī'ger-footed*** † (hastening to devour; furious, rapacious), a.; *tī'ger-cat* (pop. app. to the lesser striped and spotted feline quadr., exclus. of the tiger, leopard, and panther), *t.-shell* (the red voluta, a kind of cowry), *t.-foot* or *tī'ger's-foot* (a plant).

Tight†, tī, s. A close or enclosure. (prov.) [&c. s.

Tight, tīt*e*, a. 45. Tense (opp. to *slack* or *loose*); close; compact; not loose or open; not leaky; not admit. the passage of a fluid or vapour, or the air (as a joint); not hav. holes or crevices; sitting close or very c. to the body (as clothes); close, hard† (as a bargain); difficult, ill-suppl., not easy† (as money, or the m.-market—tech.); parsimonious, saving† (as in 'dealings'); tidily or closely dressed, not ragged†§; compact, strong§ (as in '*t.-made fellow*§'); handy, adroit†§; &c. H., *tight'ly*, 43, ad.; *tight'ness*, s.; *tight'ish*§ (rather t.), a. 91-2. See *Tie*, *Taught*.

Tighten, tītn, vt. 45. To draw or make t. or tighter; to draw tog.; to straiten; to make close or closer. H., *tight'ening*, -ing, p.; *tight'ened*, -nd, pp., a.; *tight'ener*†, *tight'er*† (a lace), s.; &c. (v. a.) 89. [croton oil.

Tigline, tīg'-lĭn, s. 56. The acrid prin. of

Tigrine, tī'-grĭn, a. 45. Rea. a tiger; feline; tigrish. [rustic; a tick†.

*Tike**, tīk*e*, s. A dog, a cur; a clown or

Tikor, tī'-kŭr, s. 99. The fecula of a spe. of curcuma. (E. I.)

Tilbury, tĭl'-bĕr-e, -bu-re—We., s. 25, 43. A kind of chaise without a top, named aft. the orig. maker.

Tile, tīl*e*, s. A plate or thin piece of baked clay, used for roofing, drains, &c.; a plate or small slab of earthen-ware (oft. glazed and orn.), used for floors, walls, &c.—*Tile'-earth* = clay:—*tile'-ōre* = octahedral, brick-red copper-ore (min.).

Tile, vt. To cover with or as with tiles. H., *tīl'ing*, p.; *tiled*, pp., a.; *tīl'er* (one whose trade is to), s.; *tīl'ing* (act; also a roof cov. with t.; tiles collec.), s. 89.

Till, tĭl, ad. (*conj.*—Jo., K., S., Wa.) To the time when (den. the t. specif. in the sentence or clause fol.); to the degree that.

Till, pr. To the time of; to (* or prov.).

Till, s. A money-box or drawer in a desk or counter; a vetch* (prov.).

Till, vt. To prep. (the soil) for seed, and to raise and dress crops on (it); to cultivate:—vi. To prac. tillage or husbandry*†. H., *till'ing*, p.; *tilled*, tĭld, pp., a.†; *till'er* (one who = *till'man*†; also v. i.), s.; *till'able*† (capable of or fit for; arable), a.; *till'ing* (culture, tillage), s.; &c. 89.

Till'age, -āj*e*, s. 45. The oper., prac., or art of prep. land for seed, and rais. crops; culture; husbandry.—*Till'age land* = l. kept under

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the plough, and cropped with annual or bien. plants (agr.).

Till'er, til'-ĕr, s. A shoot or sprout that springs from the root, orig. stem, or stump (agr.); a young timber-tree (do.; prov.); the bar or lever used to turn the rudder (naut.); a till or money-drawer* (prov.); a thiller* (do.). See *Thill*.

Till'er*, vi. To put forth tillers (v. su.—agr., prov.). H., *till'ĕring**, p., s.; &c. 89.

Till'yfally†, -e-făl-e, a., ad., int. Used or app. when any thing said was rejec. as trifl. or impertinent. (Ind.)

Tilmus, til'-mŭs, s. Flocculation. (med.)

Tilt, tilt, s. A covering raised overhead; the canvas cov. of a cart or waggon; a like cov. of a boat, also an awning over the 'stern-sheets' (naut.); (from anoth. r.) inclination forw.; a thrust; a mil. game of the middle ages in wh. combatants 'tilted' on horseback; a tilt-hammer. H., *tilt'-bōat*, *t.-waggon* (a tilted b. or w.), *tilt'-hammer* (a heavy h. lifted by a wheel—iron-w.), s.; &c.

Tilt, vt. To cover with a 'tilt' or awning; (from anoth. r.) to raise up, to incline; to raise the one end of (as a cask); to strike or forge with a tilt-hammer:—vi. To run or ride and thrust with a 'tilted' lance; to prac. the mil. game of 'tilt' or 'tilting'; to thrust or fight with a lance or rapier; to rush (as in combat); to lean, to fall into a sloping posture. H., *tilt'ing*, p.; *tilt'ed*, pp., a.; *tilt'er* (one who t.), s.; *tilt'ing* (act, prac., or occup.; the process by wh. 'blister steel' is rend. ductile—tech.), s. 89.

Tilth*, tilth, s. State of the soil in resp. to tillage; culture; that wh. is tilled, tillage land†.

Timber, tim'-bĕr, s. Wood fit for buil. purposes; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams, &c., of any fabric; materials (iron.); a rib, one of the upright pieces of a ship's frame gen. (nav. arch.). H., *tim'ber* (furn. t.; fit for use as t.; rel. to, made of, or used for t.; wooden†; &c.), a., pfx.; &c. (v. i.) 90. H. also—*tim'ber-hĕad* (the top-end of a t., ris. above the gunwale—naut.), *t.-sow†* 28 (a wood-worm), *t.-tree*, *t.-work*, -wŭrk, *t.-wharf*, -hworf, *t.-yard*, &c. 92-3.

Tim'ber, vt. To furn. with beams or timber†; to be cov. with t. or t.-trees† (as land); to form, contrive, support*:—vi. To form or grow into t.†; to make a nest (falc.); to light on a tree†. H., *tim'bĕring*, p.; *tim'bĕred*, pp., a.; *tim'bering* (t. or timbers collec.—tech.), s. 89.

Tim'bre, -bĕr, s. 99. A crest (her.); stamp, pec. tone or char. (as of the voice—mus.).

Tim'brel, -brĕl, s. An anc. drum of the tambourine kind, hav. bells round the rim. H., *tim'brelled*, -brĕld (48; sung to the tune), a. 90.

Time, tīme, s. 14. Duration, exis., continuance; a par. portion of dur. ('past', 'present', or 'fut.'); the measure of dur. whose parts, to human appreh., are days, months, and years, with their artif. divisions and subdiv.; a space or meas. portion of dur. or exis.; period; interval; (its num. other appl. are either fig. or deriv.—) proper time, season; life or dur. (par. in ref. to occup.); a distinct portion of time (as 'anc. times'); age, epoch, era; hour of travail, also (somet.) of death; repetition; repeated performance, or mention with ref. to repet. (somet. with an adverb. sense; as 'to strike four times'); state of things at a par. period (as in 'good' or 'bad times'); a consid. space of time; process of time; a limited time; early time; tense (gr.); measure of sound as indic. by marks or fig., and 'bars', rhythm (mus.); this world, the present state of things (scrip.; theol.); &c. H., *time'ful*† (appr., timely), *time'ly* (seasonable, opportune; suffic. early; keeping t.†), *time'less*† (appr., unseas.; untimely; immature), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. H. also—*time'-hŏnoŭred* (h. for a long t.), *t.-killing* (adapted to kill t.), *t.-sanctioned*, -shŭnd (a. by long use or acquain.), *t.-serving* (meanly or obseq. complying with present power or prevailing opin. or humours; temporising; sycophantic; v. i.), *t.-wāstingt*, *t.-wŏrn* (w. or impaired by t.), a.; *time'-keeper* (a clock, watch, or other like instr.; also one whose duty is to keep or regis. the t. of workmen, &c.), *t.-pĭēce* (a clock or other horologue, par. a spring-clock for a mantel-piece, sideboard, or bracket), *t.-plāser** (a t.-server), *t.-scorner**, 26, *t.-server* (one who meanly suits his opin. or actions to the times; v. su.), *t.-serving* (v. a., s.; &c. 92-3.—*Appär'ent time* = true 'solar time' as shewn by a caref. adjus. sun-dial:—*astronom'ical time* = the t. past 'mean noon' of that day, and reckoned on to 24 hours in 'm. time':—*civ'il time* = 'common time', or 'mean t.', in wh. the day begins at midnight, and is div. into eq. portions of 12 hours ea.:—*mēan time* = the m. or average of 'apparent t.', as shewn by a good clock:—*sidĕr'eal time* = the portion of a 'sidereal day' wh. has elapsed since the 'transit' of the 'first point' of Aries:—*sŏl'ar time* = t. as shewn by the sun or sun-dial.—*In time* = in season; suffic. early:—*at times* = at distinct intervals; occasionally:—*time enough* (-nŭf) = in season; suffic. early.—To *lose time* = to waste t.; to delay; to go too slow (as a clock or w.). See *Day*, *Sidereal*, *Solar*, &c.

Time, vt. To adapt to the t. or occasion; to bring, begin, or do at the proper t. or season; to regulate as to t.; to measure, or to set or beat the meas. to† (mus.):—vi. To accord in time, to happen*†. H., *tim'ing*, p.; *timed*, pp., a. (in comp.); *tim'er*†, *time'ist* or *tīm'ist* (appr., one who keeps good time—mus.; a punctual person†; a time-server†*), s. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Time'ly, -le, a. 43. (v. v.) H., *time'lĭ* (early; soon; seasonably), ad.; *time'liness*, s. 91.

Time'ous†, -us, a. = *tīm'ous*†. Timely. H., *time'ously*†, *tīm'ously*†, ad. 91.

Timid, tĭm'-Id, a. Wanting courage to meet danger or diffic. (real or imag.; opp. to *bold*); fearful; timorous, faint-hearted; pusillanimous. H., *tim'idly*, ad.; *tim'idness*†, *timidity*, te-mĭd'-It-e, s. 91.

Tī'mist, s. See *Time*.

Timocracy, tī-mŏk'-rā-se, s. 28, 43. Governmn. by men only who poss. a cert. amount of prop. or income. [s. A helmsman.

Timoneer†, tĭm-o-nēr'—K., We., tī-mo—S., ***Timorous***, tĭm'-o-rŭs—K., -ūr-ous†—S., Wa., We. (-ōr-), a. 25. Full of fear and scruple;

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timid; indic. fear. H., *tim'orously*, 43, ad.; *tim'orousness*, s. 91.

Tī"mous†, -ŭs, a. See *Timeous*.

Tin, tin, s. A metal appro. silver in whiteness and lustre, malleable, and easily fusible; pop., thin plates of iron coated with tin (= *tin'-platz*); money§. H., *tinn'ĭ*†, s. 90. Among the comp. are—*tin'-foil* (t. in thin leaves), *tin'-glass** (bismuth), *tin'man* (one who makes or sells tin [i. e., tinned iron] goods), *tin'-mine*, *tin'-penny*† (a cust. duty form. paid to tithing-men), *tin'-plāte* (v. su.), *tin-pyrī'tes*, -tēz (native sulphuret of t.), *tin'-stōne* (native oxide of t., oft. in stones or lumps), *tin'-worm* (an insect), a.; &c. 92-3.

Tin, vt. To cover or overlay with tin or tin-foil. H., *tinn'ing*, p.; *tinned*, tind, pp., a.; *tinn'er* (appr., one who works in a tin-mine), s.; *tinn'ing* (act, art, or prac. of; also cov. or layer put on), s. 89. [borax. (comm.)

Tincal, tingk'-ăl, tĭn'-kăl—K., s. 45. Crude

Tinchel, tĭn'-chĕl, s. 29. A number of sportsmen who surr. an extensive space, and grad. close in upon their game. (Sco.)

Tinct†, tingkt, s. 45. Tinge, tincture:—vt. To tinge, to colour.

Tinctorial, tingk-tōr'-e-ăl, a. 45. Colouring; giv., cont., or impar. colour; adapted for a dye or pigment.

Tincture, tingkt'-ūre *or* tingk'-tūre, -chūre—S., Wa., s. 45, 36, 18. A tinge or shade of colour; slight colour, taste, or qual. superadded; a solution of the finer and more vol. parts of any b. or bodies; appr., rectif. or proof spirit (in *ethēr'eal tinctures*, ether) holding med. subs. in sol. (pharm.; med.); metals, colours, and furs (her.).

Tinc"ture, vt. To tinge; to imbue (lit. or mor.); to impreg. with or commun. any thing foreign. H., *tinct'ūring*, p.; *tinct'ured*, -ūrd, pp., a. (v. a.) 89.

Tind†, tīnd, vt. To kindle.

Tinder, tĭn'-dĕr, s. Any thing very inflam., used for obt. fire from a spark (par. partially carbonised linen). H., *tin'der-like*, a.; *t.-box* (for holding t.), s.; &c. 90.

Tine, tīne, s. One of the long teeth or spikes of a fork, or of a harrow or other like instr.; a prong; fig., trouble, distress†. H., *tined*, tīnd (furn. with), a. 90.

Tine†, vt., vi. To kindle; to shut or fence in:—vi. To rage; to smart; to fight. H., &c. 43, 89.—A *tine'-man*†, was a forest officer who had the nocturnal care of 'vert and venison'.

*Tinet**, tĭ'-nĕt, s. Brushwood and thorns for hedges. (prov.) [tub. (Fr.)

Tinette, te-nĕt', s. 99. A small tub; a foot-

Ting†‖, ting, s. 45. A slight, sharp sound (as of a little bell):—vi. To sound or ring shrilly. H., &c. 89.

Tinge, tinje, s. 32. Colour, dye, taste, or (more us.) a slight degree of one of them, or of someth. foreign, infused into another sub., or superadded; tincture.

Tinge, vt. To imbue with someth. foreign; to colour, dye, or stain; to commun., in a slight degree, the taste or qual. of someth. else. H., *tin'ging* (tĭnj'-), p., s.‡; *tinged*, tĭnjd, pp., a.‡; &c. 89.

*Tin"gent**, -ĕnt, a. 32. Hav. power to tinge.

Tingle, ting'gl, vt. 30, 45. To cause to tingle† (ellip.):—vi. To feel a kind of 'tinging' sound, or to be sensible of the continuance of a sound (as in the ears); to have a quick, sharp, thrilling sensation, with a feeling of vibratory motion or slight pricking, gen. paint., but somet., in part pleasurable. H., *tin"gling* (ting'-), p., a.; *tin"gled*, -gld, pp.; *tin"gling* (sound or sensation), s. 89.

*Tink**, tingk, vi. 45. To tinkle. H., &c. 89.

Tink'er, -ĕr, s. A mender of brass and copper kettles, pans, &c.; h. fig., any mender or botcher†:—vi. To work as a tinker; to prac. tinkering (lit., or fig.‡). H., *tink'ering* (act or employm. of a t.—s.), p., s.; &c. 89.

Tink'erly†, -le, a., ad. Becoming a t.; in the manner of a tinker.

Tinkle, tingk'l, s. 45. A tinkling sound‡.

Tink'le, vt. To cause to clink or tinkle:—vi. To make small, quick, sharp sounds (as of little bells or pieces of metal); to jingle; to clink; to hear a small, sharp sound; to tingle. H., *tink'ling*, -ing, p., a.‡; *tink'led*, pp.; *tink'ler** (appr., a tinker†—prov.), s.; *tink'ling* (sound or noise made), s. 89.

Tinnient†*, tĭn'-y'ĕnt, a. 45. Emitting a clear sound. [specious; superficial.

Tinsel, tĭn'-sĕl, a. Res. tinsel; gaudy, showy;

Tin'sel, s. Someth. very shining or gaudy; appr., a kind of shining cloth, spurious gold or silv. lace, thin plate or foil of Dutch-gold, &c.; h., any thing superfic. shining or glittering, but of little value; any thing shining with false lustre.

Tin'sel, vt. To adorn with or as with tinsel; to make glittering or gaudy. H., *tin'selling*, p.; *tin'selled*, pp., a.‡; &c. 48, 89.

Tint, tĭnt, s. A dye; a colour; (more us.) a slight colouring or tincture distinct from the ground or prin. colour; a tinge.

Tint, vt. To give a tint or slight colouring to; to tinge. H., *tint'ing*, p.; *tint'ed*, pp., a.; *tint'ing* (act, prac.; a forming or impar. of tints—pa., &c.), s. 89.

Tintamarr†, tĭn-tă-măr', tĭnt'—K., s. = *tintamarre**, Fr. 99. A clatter; a hideous or confused noise.

*Tintinnabulary**, -tĭn-năb'-ŭ-lăr-e, a. 18, 36. Hav. or mak. the sound of a *tintinnab'ulum* (L.) or little bell. [puny. (chi. or burl.)

Tiny†, tī'-ne, tĭn'-e—We., a. Very small; little;

Tip, tip, s. The end; the point or extrem. of any thing small; one part of the play at nine-pins; a throw†; a slight blow, a tap‡§; a hint, a wink§.

Tip, vt. To form a point to (with someth.); to cover on the tip or end; to lower one end, or to throw upon the end, to tilt† (as a cart, &c.—prov.); to strike lightly, to tap§; to give§ (a hint or wink):—vi. To drink§ (with *off*); to fall headlong§ (do.); to die§ (do.). H., *tipp'ing*, p.; *tipped*, *tipt**, pp.; *tipp'ing* (act; a distinct articulation given by striking the tongue ag. the roof of the m. —flute-mus.), s. 89.

Tip'-staff, -stăf, s. = *tip'staff*. A staff tipped with metal*, or an officer who car. it*; a constable.

Tip'-toe†, -tō, s. The end of the toe; fig., state of being awake, roused, or alive to any thing (somet. adv., as in 'to stand a t.').

Tip'-top†, a. Highest; supreme:—s. The summit; utmost excellence or degree; the extreme.

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Tippet, tĭp'-ĕt, s. A kind of small cape, us. of fur, for the neck and shoulders.

Tipple†, tĭp'l, s. 45. Drink (par. intox. d.).

Tipp'le†, vt. To drink (par. intox. liquors) in luxury or excess:—vi. To drink (appr. strong liq.) luxuriously or habit.; to waste life over the cup. H., *tipp'ling*†, p., a.; *tipp'led*† (intoxicated*, *a.*), pp., a.; *tipp'ler*† (appr., one who drinks freely and habit., without being an actual drunkard), s.; *tipp'ling*† (act, habit, prac.), s. 89.—*Tipp'ling-house*† = a dram-shop or pot-house.

Tipsy†, tĭp'-se, a. Affected with liquor; intoxicated; somewh. drunk. H., *tip'sily*†, ad.; *tip'siness**†, s. 91.

Tip'ulary, -ū-lăr-e, a. 18, 25. Pert. to the genus *tip'ula*, or crane-fly kind. (entom.)

Tirade, te-rād'—J. & M., We., -rād'—S., s. 6-7, 99. A long series of words; a strain, a flight; appr., a declamatory flight of censure, invective, or reproof. (prim., Fr.)

Tirailleur, te-rā'l-yŭr', -rāle'—We., s. 99. A sharpshooter; a rifleman; a skirmisher. (Fr.)

Tire, tīre, s. Furniture, apparatus; the band or hoop of iron that surr. and binds a wheel; attire*; a head-dress, a tiara† (scrip.); a tier or rank†. H., *tire'-woman*†, -wŏom- (a milliner), *tir'ing-house*† or *t.-room** (the dressing-room of a thea.), s.; &c. 90.

Tire, vt. To exhaust the strength of by toil or labour; to exhaust the power of attention, or the patience; to weary or fatigue (phys. or ment.); to jade, to harass; (from anoth. r.) to attire†; to dress† (as the head):—vi. To become weary; to be fatigued; to have the patience exhausted. H., *tir'ing*, p., a.†; *tired*, pp., a.; *tir'ed-ness**†, s. (v. i.) 89.—*To tire out* = to weary or f. to excess.

Tired, tīrd, a. 65. Weary; fatigued; jaded. H., *tired'ness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Tiresome, tīre'-sŭm, a. 25. That tires (lit. or fig.); wearisome, fatiguing; tedious. H., *tire'sŏmelĭ*†, ad.; *tire'sŏmeness*, s. 91.

Tironian, tī-rōne'-yăn, a. 45. Of or introd. by *Tiro* (the freedman and fav. of Cicero). —*Tirŏn'ian-notes* = the short-hand, or abbr. wr., of Roman antiquity (liter.). See *Tyro*.

Tirwit, tĭr'-wĭt, -lt†§, s. The lapwing.

'Tis, tĭz. It is (* or poet.).

*Tisan**, tĭz'-ăn, s. = *tisane'*, Fr. A ptisan.

Tisic§, tĭz'-ĭk, s.; *tis'ical*§, a. See *Phthisic, Phthisical*.

Tisri, tĭz'-rĭ, s. 35. = *tish'ri*. The 1st month of the civil year, and the 7th of the ecclesiastical (Jewish cal.)

Tissue, tĭsh'-ū *or* tĭsh'-yōō, s. 35, 18. Cloth or muslin interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours; pop., any texture or fabric thin, delicate, or interw.; the subs. of wh. systems of organs are composed (as 'osseous t.', 'muscular t.', &c.—anat.); the thin, membranous organisation, micros. in size, of wh. ev. part is composed (bot.); texture; organisation of parts; fig., contexture, conn. series; a collec., a mass†.—*Tis'sue-paper* is a very thin, soft, semi-transp. var. of p., pop., called 'silver-paper'.

Tis'sue, vt. To form (as tissue); to interweave; to variegate. H., *tis'suing* (tĭsh'-), p., s.†; *tis'sued*, pp., a.†; &c. 89.

Tit†, tĭt, s. Any thing small or very s. (par. a s. horse or woman, in contempt); a titmouse.—*Tit'-bit*† = tid-bit. (v. i.)

Titan, tī'-tăn, s. The eldest son of heaven and earth (myth.); titanium†:—pl. The sons of 'Titan' and 'Terra' (also their children) who warred ag. Jupiter (myth.).

Titanian, -tāne'-yăn, a. 45. Earth-born; titanic.

Titanic, -tăn'-ĭk, a. = *titanitic*, -tĭ'-ĭk. Pert. to or cont. titanium.—*Titan'ic acid* (-ăs-) = peroxide of titanium. [titanium.

Titaniferous, -ĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Cont. or affor.

Titanite, -īte, s. Native peroxide of titanium.

Titanium, -tāne'-yŭm, s. 45. A rare metal of a bluish, coppery lustre, extr. hard, brittle, infusible, and insoluble.

Titer, tī'-tĕr, vt., vi. To test*er*. (prov.)

Tithe, tīthe, s. 38. A tenth part; appr., the t. p. of the annual produce of land and agr. stock, allotted to the clergy (com. in the pl.); fig., a small part†. H., *tithe'free* (exempt from t.), *t.-pāying*, &c., s. 90.

Tithe, vt. To levy or collect (as tithes); to tax to the amount of a tenth:—vi. To pay a t. or tithes. H., *tith'ing* (tīthe'-), p., a.†; *tithed*, tīthd, pp.; *tith'er* (one who coll. t.), s.; *tith'able*† (subj. to), a.; *tith'ing* (act of; v. i.), s. 89.

Tything, -ĭng, s. A decennary†; a tithe†; a district, orig. cont. ten free-born men or householders, who were sureties or free-pledges to the king for the good behav. of the rest. H., *tith'ing-man* (the officer of a t.; a head-borough; an under constable*), s. 90. See *Frank-pledge, Hundred*, &c.

Tithonic, tĭ-thŏn'-ĭk, a. 37. Pert. to or den. those rays of light or that prop. of l. on wh. its chem. action depends (= *actin'ic*). H., *tithon'icallў*, ad.; *tithonicity*, tĭth-o-nĭs'-ĭt-e (the pec. prop. of l. by wh. it prod. chem. effects = *ac'tinism*), s. 91.

Tithymal, tĭth'-ĭm-ăl, s. 42. Milk-thistle.

Titillate, tĭt'-ĭl-lāte, vt., vi.* To tickle. H., *tit'illating*, p., a.; *tit'illated*, pp., a.; *titilla'tion*, -shŭn (act; state; any slight pleasure), s. 89.

*Tit'illative**, -tĭv, s. 45. Caus. titillation.

Tit'lark, -lārk, s. A small spe. of lark.

Title, tī'tl, s. 45. An inscription set over or at the beg. of any thing as a name by wh. it is known, or intended to be k.; a name, an appellation; appr., a name of honour, dign., or distinction (as bishop, duke, lord); a gen. head compris. particulars; a chapter or div. of a book (div. l., can. l.); right, just claim; that wh. is the foun. of ownership, or that constit. a just cause of exclus. poss. (leg.); the wr. instr. or docum. that proves a right; also a claim of r., or any ground of such claim. H., *ti'tled*, -tld (hav. a t.), *ti'tleless**, a.; *ti'tle-deed* (a d. or wr. instr. that traces the descent of property—leg.; freq. in pl.); *ti'tle-page* (the p. of a book, &c., cont. its t., with [us.] the author's name, and the 'imprint'), &c., s. 90.

Title, vt. To call, name, entitle. H., *ti'tling*, -ĭng, p.; *ti'tled*, -tld, pp., a. 89.

Titmouse, tĭt'-mowse, s. 23. (pl., *tit'mice*, 28.) A small bird, of sev. species. [giggle.

Titter†, tĭt'-ĕr, s. A restrained laugh; a

Tit'ter†, vi. To laugh with the tongue strik. ag. the root of the upper teeth; to l. restrainedly; to giggle. H., *titt'ering*† (restr. laughter, *s.*), p., a., s.; *titt'ered*†, pp. 89.

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Tittle, tĭt'l, s. 45. A particle; a minute part; a jot, an iota. [tattle; also an idle, t. talker.

Tittle-tattle†, -tăt'l, s. Idle, trifling talk;

Tittle-tattle, vi. To talk idly; to tattle; to prate. H., *tittle-tattling*†, p., a., s.; &c. 89.

Titubate†, tĭt'-ū-bāte, vi. To stumble. H., *titubation**, 86, s.; &c. 89.

Titular, tĭt'-ū-lăr, s. 18, 25. Exis. in name or title only; nominal; hav. the title only, without poss. or enjoyment. H., *titularly*, 42, ad.; *titularity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Titular, a. = *titulary*, -e. 25. One invested with a title to an office (par. to a benefice), wheth. he performs the duties of it or not (us. the latter).

Titulary, -e, a. Cons. in or pert. to a title.

Tiver, tĭv'-ĕr, s. Red ochre used for marking sheep:—vi. To mark with tiver. (prov.)

Tiv'y, -e, ad. With great speed; tantivy. (hun.)

Tmesis, mē'-sĭs†, s. A fig. by wh. a comp. word is div. by the interven. of one or more words. (Gr., L., and Ger. gr.)

To (v. pr.), ad. The *pr.* when not fol. by a verb or obj. (v. i.); also quite†.

To, tōō, (when unemph., when fol. an emph. word, and when prec. a *s.* beg. with a cons., colloq.—) tōō or tŭh, pr. 20-1. A word wh. expr. a mov. tow. a place or an obj. (freq. opp. to *from*), or a direc. tow. a place, end, obj., or purpose, or it indicates intention, addition, percep., accord or adaptation, address or compellation, effect, extent, degree, end, &c.; in the direc. of; in accordance; as it regards; as far as; &c. [The num. apparently diff. senses of *to* com. given in dictionaries, are, as with other like particles, those of the word prec. it, or imm. conn. with it; i. e., depend on the context, and are, in gen., self-expl. It is the us. sign of the infinitive mood (as 'to die', 'to love'), where it may be as truly regar. as a pfx. forming part of the v., as are the afxs -ire, -ēre, -ĭre, &c., in L. It is often used adv., to modify the sense of verbs; as to 'come to', to 'heave to', &c. In *to-day*, *to-night*, it has the sense of 'this'; in *to-morrow*, it is equiv. to 'in' or 'on'; and in *to-and-fro*, to 'forw.' or 'tow.' (v. i.).—*To the fact*†, or *to one's face*† = in the presence; openly; daringly.] 69. See *By*, *In*, *On*, &c. [This day.

To-day, -dā', ad. = *today**. On this day:—s.

To-do†, -dōō', s. Bustle; hurry; ado.

To-morrow, -mŏr'-ro, ad. = *tomor'rŏw*. On the morrow:—s. The morrow.

To-night, -nīt', ad. = *tonight**. On this night:—s. This night.

Toad, tōde, s. A small, harmless, and much persecuted batrachian reptile, more clumsily formed than the frog, and without its activity. H., *toad'ish**‡ (like a toad, or a toad-eater), a. 90. H. also—*toad'-eater* (fig., a fawning, obseq. parasite; a mean and servile sycophant), *t.-fish* (a cert. sea-f.), *t.-flax* (a plant), *t.-stone* or *toad'stone* (a var. of trap-rock—prov.), *t.-stool* (a pois. kind of mushroom), &c., s. 92-3.

Toad'y†§, -e, s. A toad-eater.

Toast, tōst, s. Bread dried and scorched bef. the fire; also a slice of such b. dipped or put into some liquor; fig., a lady whose health is often drank in honour or resp.; he or that wh. is named in honour in drinking.

Toast, vt. To dry and scorch at the fire; to warm thoroughly*† (lit. or fig.); to name when a health is drank, to drink to the h. in honour of:—vi. To give a toast or health to be drunk. H., *toast'ing*, p., a., s.; *toast'ed*, pp., a.; *toast'er* (he who; an instr. for), s. 89.

Tobacco, to-băk'-o, s. A highly narcotic and pois. plant (*nicotia'na taba'cum*—Linn.) indigenous to America, but also largely cult. elsewh.; appr., its dried or prep. leaves, much used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff. H., *tobacc'o-pipe* (a p. used in smok. t.), *t.-stopper* (a small instr. for pressing down t. in a pipe), &c., s. 90, 92.

Tobacc'oning†, -ning, s. Tobacco-smoking; the habit of s. tobacco. [sells manuf. tobacco.

Tobacc'onist, -nĭst, s. One who prep. or who

Tobine, tŏ'-bĭn, s. 45. A var. of tweeled silk.

Toccata, tŏk-kä'-tä, s. 99. A prelude. (mus.) [It.] [midwifery.

*Tocology**, to-kŏl'-o-je, s. 43. Obstetrics;

Tocsin, tŏk'-sĭn, s. A pub. alarm-bell.

Tod, tŏd, s. A bushy mass*; h., a bush or thick shrub†; a fox†; the weight of 28 *lb* (wool.-w.). [weight. H., *todd'ing**, p.; &c. 89.

*Todd**, vt. To weigh; to prod. a t. or tods in

Toddle†, tŏd'l, vi. 45. To walk with short feeble steps (as a child). H., *todd'ling*†, -ĭng, p., a.; *todd'led*†, pp. 89.

Toddy, tŏd'-e, s. The sap or juice of the cocoa-nut palm, also a spir. liquor prep. from it; spirit-and-water sweetened‡ (prov.); the belly!§ (do.).

Tody†, tō'-de, s. A cert. bird. (prov.)

Toe, tō, s. One of the 5 small members with wh. the foot terminates; also one of the corresp. m. of the f. of a beast; the fore-part of a hoof. H., *toed*, tōde (hav. t.; ch. used in comp.), a. 90. [See *To*.

Toforet, tō-fōre', ad., pr. Before; formerly.

Toft, tŏft, s. The place on wh. a message has stood* (leg.); a grove†.

Toga, tō'-gä, s. A gown; appr., the loose g. or mantle pec. to the anc. Romans. H., *to'gated*, -tĕd, or *to'ged*, -gĕd, 20 (tōgd—K., We.; dressed in a t.; gowned), a. 65, 90.—*Toga vir'ilis* = the manly gown (i. e., the 'toga'; from being assumed by Ro. boys on compl. their 14th year). [L.] See *Stola*.

Together, tōō-gĕth'-ĕr, ad. 31, 80, 88. In company; in or into union; in the same place; in the same time; in concert; without intermission; in continuity.

Toggel, tŏg'l, -ĕl—K., s. 80, 45. A small wooden pin tapering tow. the ends, with a groove around the centre. (naut.)

Toggery§, tŏg'-ĕr-e, s. Clothes; garments.

Toggle, tŏg'l, s. 45. Den. an elbow or knee joint, cons. of two bars so conn. that they may be brought into a straight line.

Toil, toyl, s. 22. Labour; appr., fatiguing l.; l. that oppresses the body or mind; drudgery; (from anoth. r.) a net or snare (lit. or mor.). H., *toil'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Toil, vt. To labour, to work (com. with *out*); to weary, to overlabour†:—vi. To labour (phys. or mor.); to work or exert strength with pain or fatigue. H., *toil'ing*, p.; *toiled*, toyld, pp.; *toil'er*, s. 89.

Toilà, twȧ'-lä, s. 99. The ground of lace. (Fr.)

Toilet, toyl'-ĕt, s. = *toilette*, twȧ-lĕt', Fr. 99. The cloth or cov. of a dressing-table, or

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(more us.) the table itself; fig., mode or oper. of dressing (incl. all matters conn. with pers. cleanliness, arr., and cosmetic treatm.); careful or us. adjustm. of dress, &c. (as in 'to make one's t.').

Toilinette, toy-le-nĕt', s. Waistcoating with the weft of wool, and the warp of cotton and silk.

Toilsome, toyl'-sŭm, a. 22, 25. Laborious; wearisome; attended with fatigue and pain; prod. toil. H., *toil'sŏmelĭ*, 43, ad.; *toil'sŏmeness*, s. 91.

Toise, toyz, tw*ēze*—Anglo-Fr., s. 99. A meas. of length (= 6 Fr. *feet*; 6½ Eng. *f.*, nearly).

Tokay, to-kā', s. A rich and highly prized white-wine made at *Tokāy'*, Hungary.

Token, tō'kn, s. 45. Someth. intended to repr. or indicate another thing, or an event; a sign, a mark; a memorial; a symptom, an indication; a coin, current by sufferance, issued by civic authorities or private indiv., and redeemable in cur. money (coin.); 10½ quires of paper (typ.). H., *to'kĕned**, -knd (marked with spots), a. 90.

To'ken†, vt. To betoken (q. v.). H., &c. 89.

*Toll**, tōl, vt. = *tōll** (—Wa.). To take away; to bar, to defeat; to vacate; to annul. (leg.)

Tola, tō'-lă, s. A weight for gold and silver.

Told, tōld, prt., pp. See *Tell*. [(E. I.)

*Toleț**, tōle, vt. To allure by a bait; to draw by degrees. H., *tōl'ing*†*, p.; *toled*†*, pp.

Toledo, to-lē'-do, s., a. A sword or a.-blade of the finest temper (orig. one from *Tole'do*, Spain), or den. it.

Tolerable, tŏl'-ĕr-ăbl, a. 45. That may be borne; supportable, endurable (phys. or ment.); moderately good or agreeable; not very excel. or pleasing, though not bad or contemptible; passable. H., *tol'ĕrdlĭ*, 43, ad.; *tol'ĕrdlĭness*, s. 91.

Tol'erant, -ănt, a. Enduring; indulgent; fav. toleration. H., *tol'ĕrantlĭ*, 43, ad.; *tol'ĕrance*, -ăns (power, capac., or act of), s. 91.

Tolerate, tŏl'-ĕr-āte, vt. To suffer to be; to allow or permit negatively, by not preven., hind., or restraining. H., *tol'ĕrāting*, p.; *tol'ĕrāted*, pp., a.; *tŏlera'tion*, -shŭn (act; the allowance of that wh. is not wholly approved; appr., the right of enj. the benefit of the laws and social privileges without regard to diff. of relig. belief or forms of worship), s. 88. [tables published at Toledo.

Toletan, to-lē'-tăn, a. Den. cert. old ast.

Toll, tōle, s. 16. A tax or duty imposed for some liberty or privilege (par. for trav. along a road or canal, across a bridge, &c., for the l. of vending goods in a market or fair, for buy. and s. within the bounds of a manor, &c.); a portion of grain retained by a miller as compensation for grinding; a p. of ore or metal raised or obt., or its equiv. in money, paid as tribute to the lord of the manor (mi.); (from anoth. r.) the sound of a bell that tolls (v. v.). Among the comp. are—*tōll'-bar* (a movable b. or beam across a road, &c., to stop passengers and vehicles liable to t.), *toll'-booth*, -bōōth (orig., a temporary custom ho.†; a prison†), *toll'-bridge* (where t. is demanded), *toll'-dish* (a ves. for meas. a miller's t.; the lord's share of ore, &c.—mi.), *toll'-gate* (a g. where t. is taken), *toll'-gatherer*, -găth-, *toll'-house* or *toll'house* (the h. or shed of a t.-gatherer), s.; *toll'-booth*† (to imprison), vt.; &c. 92-3.

Toll, vt. To impose a toll on, to take t. from; (from other r.) to cause. to toll (as a bell); to call or notify by tolling; to tol*† (leg.); to tole†:—vi. To take or to pay toll or tolliage; to sound, as a large bell, with uniform strokes, and solemn pauses. H., *tōll'ing*, p., a., s.†; *tolled*, tōld, pp.; *tōll'er**, s. 89.

Tolmen, tōle'-mĕn, s. pl. Large stones with hollowed passages, sup. to be Druidical remains.

Tolsey†, tōle'-se, s. 35. A toll-booth; a market.

Tolt, tōlt, s. A 'precept' of a sheriff, remov. a 'writ of right' into the county court. (leg.)

Tolu, to-l'ōō', s. 18. Den. a fragr. oleo-resin (= *balsam of Tolu*) prod. by a So. Amer. tree.—*Tolu'idins* and *to'luōle*, are oily hydrocarbons obt. from b. of Tolu. [or rambling.

Tolutation†, tōl-ū-tā'-shŭn, s. 86. A pacing

Tomahawk, tŏm'-ă-hăwk, s. A war-axe. (No. Amer. Indians.)

Tom'ahawk, vt. To cut or kill with a t. H., *tom'ahawking*, p., s.†; *tom'ahawked*, -hăwkt, pp., a.†; &c. 89.

Tomato, to-mā'-to—K., -mă'—J. & M., We., s. 7, 6. A So. Amer. plant; also its fruit, pop. called 'love-apple'.

Tomb, tōōm, s. 20, 45. The place to wh. the body is consigned with funeral rites; a grave, a sepulchre; a monument enclos. the dead, or erected over a grave. H., *tombed*, tōōmd (deposited in a t.), *tomb'less*, a.; *tomb'stōne*, s.; &c. 90.—*Tomb'nŏrry*† (-e) = the puffin.

Tomb†, vt. To entomb (q. v.). H., &c. 89.

Tombac, tŏm'-băk, s. Fine brass with a slight excess of zinc.—*Red tom'bac* = Dutch-gold: —*White tom'bac* = t. to wh. a portion of met. arsenic is added.

Tomboy, tŏm'-boy, s. 22. A mean, bois. fellow†; a rude, romping girl† (in sarcasm or contempt). [(Amer.)

Tom'cod, -kŏd, s. A small var. of cod-fish.

Tome, tōme, s. A book; a volume; one vol. of sev. collectively forming a liter. work. (Fr.)

Tomentose, to-mĕn-tōse', a. = *tomen'tous*, -tŭs. 45. Downy, nappy; cov. with short, inconspicuous, interwoven hairs. (bot.; &c.)

Tomfool†, tom'-fōōl, s. 20. A great fool; a silly trifler. [trifling.

Tomfoolery†, -ĕr-e. 43. Foolish or senseless

Tom'noddy†, -nŏd-e, s. The puffin; a child's

Tomor'row, ad., s. See *To*. ['jack-o-lantern'.

Tompion, tŏmp'-yŭn, s. 45. A tampion; also the iron bottom of grape-shot.

*Tomrig**†, tŏm'-rig, s. A tomboy.

Tomtit†, -tĭt', tŏm'—K., We., s. The titmouse.

Ton, tŭn, s. 17. Twenty cwt., or 2240 *lbs.* avoirdupois. [mode. (Fr.)

Ton, tŏng, s. 99. Fashion; prevailing f.; high

Tone, tōne, s. Sound, or a modification of s.; a note; accent; par. inflection or qual. of the voice as modified by the feelings or passions; a whine; a mournful or affected sound in speaking; pec. sound with ref. to softness, evenness, richness, volume, &c.; tension; elasticity; that state of the body or an organ in wh. the animal functions are healthily and vig. performed (med.); a degree or interval of sound (mus.); harmony of the colours of a picture in light and shade, also the charac. expression of a p. as disting. by its colour (pa.); the nat. degree of firmness

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and tension in cert. soft tissues (par. the muscles; as opp. to *flabbiness*—phys.). H., *toned*, tōnd (hav. a t.; ch. in comp.), *tone'less* (also unmusical), a.; &c. 90-1.—*Tone'-syllable** = accented s.

Tone, vt. To utter with an affected tone; to intone. H., *tōn'ing*, p.; *toned*, pp.; &c. (v. s.) 89.

Tongs, tŏngz, tŭngz†, s. pl. 17, 35. An instr. of metal, cons. of two long limbs jointed at one end, used for taking up what cannot be conven. handled (par. hot coals or metals).

Tongue, tŭng, s. 17, 45. The organ of taste, and the ch. instr. of speech, as well as one of the most impor. instr. empl. in eating, receiv. drink, and deglutition; the corresp. organ in animals; fig., speech, discourse; fluency of words; power of speech; speech (as well or ill used), mode of speaking; a language; speech (as opp. to *thought*); words or declar. only; a nation, as disting. by its lang.; any thing res. a tongue in shape, make, situation, or use; the catch of a buckle (= *tong*†, *tŏng*); the pointer of a balance; a point, nar. strip, or projec. (as of land, &c.); a promontory; the projec. on the side of a board or piece of wood wh. fits into a groove (arch.; join.; &c.); the taper part of any thing. H., *tongued*, tŭngd (hav. a t.), *tongue'less* (also speechless; unnamed†), a. 90. H. also—*tongue'-shaped* (linguaform, linear, and fleshy, as a leaf—bot.), *t.-tied*† (hav. an impedim. of speech, par. from some defect conn. with the t.; unable to articulate; u. to speak freely; struck dumb), a.; *tongue'-grāfting* (gard.), *t.-pad*† (a great talker), s.; (to) *tongue'-tie*† (v. a.), vt.; &c. 89, 92-3.

Tongue, vt. To chide, to scold†; to lick†§; to modulate with the tongue (mus.):—vi. To scold*†; to talk, to prate*†; &c. H., *tongu'ing* (tŭng'-; *, †, or tech.), p., s.; *tongued*†, tŭngd, pp. 89.

Tonic, tŏn'-ĭk, a. = *ton'ical*†, -ăl. Lit., increasing or prod. tension; h., giv. or increas. strength; giv. tone and vigour to the sys., strengthening (med.); steady and continuous (as spasm; opp. to *clonic*—path.); rel. to tones or sounds, den. the key-note (mus.); being extended†.

Ton'ic, s. A tonic med. or agent (med.); the key-note or prin. sound of the key, wh. generates all the rest, and in wh. they terminate (mus.); a cert. degree of tension, or

Tonight', ad., s. See *To*. [the tone so prod. (do.).

Tonka, tŏng'-kă, s. = *ton''quin*, -kwĭn. Of or from *Tonkin'* or *Tonquin'* (tŏn-kēn'); den. the odorous bean or fruit of a cert. trop. plant, much used in scenting snuff.

Tonnage, tŭn'-ăj, -ĭj—Wa., -ĕj—K., s. 45. The weight of goods carried, or that may be c. in a vessel; the cubical content or burthen of a ship or ves., expr. in tons; a duty or impost on ves., or a toll on water-borne goods, estim. by the ton.

Tonsil, tŏn'-ăl, s. An oblong, suboval gland situate on each side of the fauces, at the base of the tongue. (anat.)—*Tonsilli'tis* (-tīs) = inflam. of the tonsils; quinsey.

Ton'sile, -ăl, a. 45. That may be clipped.

Tonsorial, -ōrē'-ē-ăl, a. 45. Pert. to a barber or to shaving.

Tonsure, tŏn'-ah'ōōr *or* -shūre, -shūre—K., s. 35, 18. The act of clipping or shav. the hair (par. of the crown of the head), or the state of being shorn; the first ceremony in devot. a person to the priesthood, also the corona or crown worn by priests, and varying with their rank or order (Ro. cath.).

Tontine, tŏn-tēn', s. An annuity on survivorship; or a loan raised on life-annuities with the benefit of survivorship. H., *tontine'*, a.

Tony†*, tō'-ne, s. A simpleton. (burl.) [90.

Too, tōō, ad. Over; over and above; more than enough; likewise; also; in addition.

Took, tŏŏk, prt. 21. See *Take*. [See *To*.

Tool, tōōl, s. 20. An instr. of manual oper. (par. one used by mechanics and labourers); fig., a person who acts as the mere instr. of anoth., a hireling (in reproach).

Tool, vt. To shape or fashion with a tool. H., *tool'ing* (workmanship performed with a t., s.), p., s.; &c. (tech.) 89.

Toot, tōōt, vt. 20. To sound as a flute or horn†:—vi. To make a par. noise res. the word; to sound a flute or horn in a par. manner; to stand or be prominent*; to pry or peep about†. H., *toot'ing*†, p., s.; *toot'er** (a player on a flute or horn), s.; &c. 89.

Tooth, tōōth, s. (pl., *teeth*, tēth.) 20, 37. One of the bony processes growing out of the jaws, and serv. as the instr. of biting and mastication; fig., taste, palate; someth. pointed, projec., or tooth-like; a tine, a prong, a blade (as of a comb, rake, or harrow); one of the projections at the edge of a saw or a wheel; &c. H., *tooth'ful*†, -fōōl (palatable), *tooth'y*†§, -e (toothed; hav. t.), *tooth'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90. Among the comp. are—*tooth'ache*, -āk (pain in the teeth), *tooth'-drawer* (one who extracts t. with instr.), *t.-drawing*, *t.-edge*†, *or teeth-on-edge*† (the unpleas. tingling sensation in the t., caused by grating sounds, acrid subs., &c.), *tooth'ful*† (a taste, a very small quan.), *tooth'pick*, -pĭk, *or tooth'-picker* (a small instr. for clearing the t. of subs. lodged bet. them), *tooth'-rash* (strophulus), *tooth'-scort*, -wūrt, &c., s. 92-3.—*Tooth and nail*† = fig., with one's utmost power:—*in the teeth*† = in direct opp.; in front:—*to the teeth*† = in open opp.; directly to one's face:—*to cast in the teeth*† = to retort reproachf.; to insult to the face:—*in spite of the teeth*† = in defiance of threats or opp.:—*to show the teeth*† = to threaten.

Tooth, vt. To furn. with teeth; to indent, to jag; to lock into each other (tech.). H., *tooth'ing* (act; bricks, &c., altern. projec. at the end of a wall—arch.; *s.*), p., a., *toothed*, tōōtht (hav. teeth; dentate—bot.; *a.*), pp., a. 89.

*Tooth'let**, -lĕt, s. A little tooth

Tooth'letted, -ĕd, a. 48. Denticulate. (bot.)

*Tooth'some**†, -sŭm, a. 25. Palatable; savory. H., *tooth'someness*††, s. 91.

Top, tŏp, s. The highest or upper part; the surface, the upper side; the highest place or rank (lit. or fig.); the h. person, the chief; the utmost degree; the head of a plant; the crown of the head, or the hair on it*; the forelock*; the small, light platform near the lower mast-head (naut.); (from anoth. r.) a toy cons. of a small inverted

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conoid of wood set or kept whirling by means of a cord or a whip. H., *top* (being or situate on or at the t. or highest), *top'ful**†, -fŏŏl (f. to the t. or brim), *top'mŏst*† (uppermost; highest), *top'-shāped* (turbinate—bot.), a.; &c. 90. Among the comp. are—*topgal'lant* or *top-gal'lant* (top'—S.; highest, elevated, splendid; that is above the topmast—naut.), *top'-hēavy*† (too heavy on t.), *top'-proud** (p. to the highest degree), &c., a.; *top'-armour* (a railing on the top protected with netting —naut.), *top'-block* (a b. used in 'swaying' and 'lowering' the top-mast—do.), *top'-chāin* (a c. used to 'sling' the 'lower yards' dur. an action—do.), *top'-drāining* (surface dr.—agr.), *top'-dressing* (manure laid on the surf.—agr.), *topgal'lant* (naut.; v. a.), *top'-knot* (of a female head-dress), *top'man* (the upper man in sawing; a m. stationed in the t.—naut.), *top'mast* or *top'-mast* (the 2nd mast reckoned upw., or that imm. above the lower-m.—naut.), *top'-rope* (a r. used to 'sway' a topmast—do.), *top'sāil* or *top'-sail* (the s. extended across the topmast—do.), *top'-soil* (the veg. s. on land), *top'-soiling* (the tak. off of the t. s. bef. cutting a canal or railw.—civ. eng.), *top'-stone*, *top'-tackle* (naut.), &c., s. 92-3.

Top, vt. To cover on the top, to tip; to rise above; to surpass; to crop, to take or cut off the top or upper part of; to rise to the top of; to perform emin.†:—vi. To rise aloft; to predominate; to excel. (In the fig. senses, either * or †.) H., *topp'ing* (fine, gallant§; proud, supercilious§; *a.*), p., a.; *topped*, topt*, pp., a.; *topp'er* (one who*; a smart blow on the head§), s.; *topp'ing* (act; a setting of one end of a yard higher than the other—naut.), s. 89. [bird.

Topan, tō'-păn, s. The horned Ind. rhinoceros

Toparch, tŏ'-pārk, tŏp'-ārk—S., s. 29. The prin. man or chief of a place or district; the governor of a small state or petty country, or of a subdiv. of a larger one. (anc. hist.) H., *top'archy*, -e (tŏ'—K., We.; his district or governm.; a small state or gov. cons. of only a few cities), s. 90.

Topaz, tō'-păs, s. A yellow gem. [net. (min.)

Topaz'olite, -o-līt, s. A yellow subvar. of gar-

Tope, tōpe, s. A kind of dog-fish; a grove or clump of trees (E. I.).

*Tope**†, vi. To drink hard; to tipple. H., *tōp'ing*†, p., s.; *tōp'er*† (a tippler, a drunkard), s.; &c. 89. [rough; sandy.

Tophaceous†*, to-fā'-ah'shŭs, a. 45, 27-8. Gritty;

Tophet, tō'-fĕt, s. 45. A cert. polluted place, east of Jerusalem, where a fire was perpet. kept burning; h. fig. and scrip., Hell.

To'phus, -fŭs, s. A kind of calcareous sandstone deposited from water (min.); a soft tumour upon a bone* (surg.).

Topiary, tōp'-e-ări-e, -yări-e†, -yĕr-e—K., a. 25, 45. Shaped or done by cutting and clipping. (orn. gard.)

Topic, tōp'-ĭk, s. Lit., a place†; appr., a subj. of discourse or argum.; a gen. head; a probable argum. drawn from the sev. circumstances and 'places' of a fact (rhet.); principle of persuasion; a topical remedy* (med.).

Top'ical, -ăl, a. = *top'ic**. Pert. to a place'; local; limited; pert. or rel. to a topic; app. to a par. part, external (as a remedy—med.). H., *top'ically*. -e, ad. 91.

Topographic, tŏp-o-grăf'-ĭk, a. = *tŏpograph'ical*, -ăl. 45. Pert. to topography; descriptive of a par. p. or places. H., *tŏpograph'ically*, -e, ad. 91.

Topography, to-pŏg'-răf-e, s. 45, 43. The descr. of a par. place or places (as a city, town, harbour, manor, &c.; as disting. from *chorography*, wh. rel. to a 'district'; and from *geography*, wh. r. to the 'whole earth' or some large div. of it); the art or science of describ. places; also a book cont. such descriptions. H., *topog'rapher*, -ĕr, or *topog'raphist*, -ĭst (one who describes &c.), s. 90.

Topp'ing§, -ĭng, a. See *Top*. H., *topp'ingly*§, ad. 91.

Topple†, tŏp'l, vt. 45. To throw down (as from the top):—vi. To fall forw.; to tumble (*down*). H., *topp'ling*†, -ĭng, p.; *topp'led*†, pp.

Topsy-turvy†, tŏp-se-tŭr'-ve, ad. = *topsytur'vy*†. In an inverted posture; bottom upward.

Toque, tōke, s. = *toquet*, to-kā'. 99. A kind of bonnet or head-dress; a mob-cap. (Fr.)

Tor, tor, s. 26. A tower, a turret†; a high, pointed hill; a prom. or jutting rock; a taw*.

Torch, torch *or* tȧwrch, s. 26, 29. A light formed of a large wick or other combus. materials, car. in the hand; a large candle or flambeau. H., *torch'-bĕarer*, *torch'light*, *torch'-thistle*, -thĭs'l, *torch'wort*, &c., s. 90, 92.

Torch'er†, -ĕr, s. One who gives light.

Tore, tōre, s. The dead grass rem. on mowing land dur. winter and spring (agr.); a torus* (arch.). See *Tȧar*.

Toreumatography, to-rōō-mă-tŏg'-răf-e, s. 18, 45. A descr. of sculptures (us. restric. to anc. s. and bas-reliefs).

Toreumatology, -tŏl'-o-je, s. 43. The science or art of sculpture; toreumatography.

Torestic, -rōō'-tĭk, a. 18. Highly finished or polished (us. restric. to figures in hardwood, ivory, &c.—sculp.).

Torment, tor'-mĕnt, s. 26. That wh. torments; extreme pain; anguish, torture, misery (phys. or ment.); an anc. mil. engine for hurling stones†.

Torment', vt. 67. To put to extreme pain or anguish; to torture (phys. or ment.); to harass or distress with anguish; to tease or vex†; to twist, hurl, agitate†. H., *torment'ing*, p., s.; *torment'ed*, pp.; *torment'er*, *torment'or*, 25 (par., one who inft. penal torture; a kind of harrow or hoe on wheels, for reduc. a stiff soil—agr.), s.; *torment'ing* (act; a sort of horse-hoeing or harrowing —agr.; v. su.), s. 89.

Tormentil, tor'-mĕn-tĭl, s. 26. Septfoil; a med. plant, astring. and febrifuge. [ad. 91.

Torment'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *torment'ingly*, *Torn*, tōrn, pp. 16. See *Tear*.

Tornado, tor-nā'-do, s. 26. A viol. hurricane or tempest of short duration, frequent within the tropics, disting. by a whirling motion or a blowing from sev. points at once.

Torose, to-rōse', a. = *torous*, tōre'-ŭs. 45. Swelling in knobs; protuberant. (nat. hist.)

Torpedo, tor-pē'-do, s. 26. The cramp-fish or electric ray; an engine for destr. shipping by explosion (mil.).

Torpent, tor'-pĕnt, a. 26. Benumbed; torpid:—s. That wh. reduces the strength of irritative motions* (med.).

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Torpescent, -pĕs'-ĕnt, a. 28. Becom. torpid. H., *torpes'cence*, -ĕnse (torpidness; stupidity), s. 91.

Torpid, tor'-pĭd, a. 26. Hav. lost motion or the power of exertion and feeling; numb; fig., destit. of sensibility; dull, sluggish, inactive. H., *tor'pidly*, 43, ad.; *tor'pidness*, *torpid'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Tor'pify, -fī, vt. 43. To make torpid. H., *tor'pifying*, p.; *tor'pified*, -fīd, pp., a.‡; &c. 89.

Tor'pitude, -pe-tūde, s. 18. Torpidity.

Tor'por, -pŏr, s. 25. Numbness; inactivity; dulness, heaviness; torpidity. (L.) [por.

Torporific, -po-rĭf'-ĭk, a. Tend. to produce tor-

Torque, tork, s. = *tor'quis*, -kwĭz, or *tor'ques*, -kwēz, L. 26, 99. A collar or necklace formed of sev. small ringlets interlaced, and framed of metal. (antiq.; scrip.) H., *torqued*, tork'-ĕd(wreathed—her.,&c.),s. 90. [*Torrefy*.

Torrefaction, tŏr-re-fāk'-shŭn, s. 26, 36. See

Tor'refy, -fī, s. 43. To dry highly by a fire; to scorch, to parch; to roast (as ores—met.); to dry highly or scorch on a plate of metal or porcelain (as drugs—pharm.). H., *tor'refying*, p.; *tor'refied*, -fīde, pp., a.; *tor'refier* (plate or instr.), s.; *tŏrrefac'tion* (act or oper.; v. su.), s. 89. [a torrent. (* or poet.).

Torrent, tŏr'-rĕnt, a. 26. Rolling or rushing as

Tor'rent, s. A viol. rushing stream of water or other liq. (down or as d. a precipice or decliv.); a viol. or rapid stream; a strong or unusl. current.

Torricellian, -re-sĕl'-yăn, -shĕl', a. 45. Of or discovered by *Torricelli* (-shĕl'-le, 99).—*Torricelli'an tube* = the t. of the mercurial barometer:—*T. vacuum* = the v. of do.

Torrid, tŏr'-rĭd, a. 26. Parched; dried with heat; viol. hot, burning. H., *tor'ridness*, s.; &c. 91.—*Tor'rid zone* = that z. or part of the earth lying within the tropics (geog.).

Torse, torse, s. 26, 35. Lit., someth. twisted; a wreath (her.); a stump (as of a veg.) from wh. the upper part has been twisted*; a torso* (sculp.). [form.

Torsel, tor'-sĕl, s. 26. Any thing in a twisted

Tor'sion, -shŭn, s. 35. A twisting or being twisted; the twisting or wrenching of a body by the action of a lateral force (mech.).—*Tor'sion balance* = an instr. (formed of fine wire or a twisted thread of silk, glass, or gossamer, esr. an index or needle) used to estimate very minute forces, as those of electr. or magnetism. [trunk remains. (sculp.) [It.]

Tor'so, -so, s. A statue of wh. nothing but the

Tort, tort, s. 26. Wrong or injury sustained (leg.); a perversion†; wrong, mischief, calamity†. [(bot.).

Tort'ile, -īl, a. 45. Twisted; wreathed; coiled

Tortion†, tor'-shŭn, s. 26. Torsion; torment, torture.

Tor'tious, -sh'ŭs, a. 26. Injurious, done by wrong†; impl. tort, or that for wh. the law gives damages* (leg.). [caus. torsion.

*Tor'tive**, -tĭv, a. 45. Twisted; wreathed; *Tortoise*, tor'-tŭs—K., We., -tĭz—S., We., s. 26, 35. An animal of the genus 'testudo' (Linn.), cov. with a very hard shell, into wh. it draws its head and feet at will. H., *tor'toise-shell* (the horny 'scutes' or plates of the sea-turtle), s. 92-3. [hist.)

Tortuose, tort-ū-ōs', a. 26, 45. Tortuous. (nat.

Tort'uous, -ū-ŭs, tor'-chū-ŭs—S., Wa., a. 26, 18. Twisted; wreathed; winding; fig., deceitful, crooked, mischievous; tortious†. H., *tort'uously*, 43, ad.; *tort'uousness*, *tortuos'ity**, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Torture, tort'-ūre, tor'-chūre—S., Wa., s. 26; 36, 18. Lit., to torment by twisting or wrenching; appr., the infliction of severe pain or torment (as by the wheel or rack) on accused persons, either for the purp. of extor. a confession or infor., or as a punishm., also the pain or torments so inflicted (leg.); extreme pain, anguish (phys. or ment.); agony; torment.

Tort'ure, vt. To pain to extremity; to torment; to punish with torture; to excruciate; fig., to vex, to harass; to keep on the stretch*. H., *tort'uring*, p., a.‡; *tort'ured*, -ūrd, pp., a.‡; *tort'urer* (one who), s.; &c. (v. l.) 89.

Tort'uring, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *tort'uringly*, -le, ad. 91.

*Tort'urous**, -ūs, a. Torturing; tormenting.

Torulose, tor-ōō-lōse', a. = *tōr'ulous*, -lŭs. 26, 18. Cylindrical, with protuberances here and there. (bot.).

Torus, tōrs'-ŭs, tō'-rŭs—K., We.,' s. 34. A large moulding in the base of columns, of wh. the profile is semicircular (arch.); the receptacle (bot.). [L.]

Torvous†, tor'-vŭs, a. 26. Sour of look; stern. H., *tor'vity**, -vĭt-e, s. 91.

Tory, tōre'-e, tō'-re—K., Wa., We., a. 16, 34. Prim., a robber†; a malecontent, half robber, half insurgent (Ir. hist.)†; one who opp. the Revol. and favoured Eng.† (Amer. Rev. war); appr., an adherent to the anc. constitution and instit. in both church and state (as opp. to a *Whig*, *Radical*, or *Destructive*—Eng.; a word wh. has of late years been replaced by *Conservative*, q. v.). H., *Tor'y*, -e (pert. to or res.), s.; *Tor'yism*, -ĭzm (principles of), s. 90.

Toss, tŏs, s. 17, 35. The act of tossing; an affected or haughty manner of rais. the head; a throw or a low game with coins. (v. v.)

Toss, vt. To throw with the hand (par. with the palm upw.); to throw up or upw.; to throw sud. and viol.; to lift or throw up with a sud. and viol. motion; to shake or agitate; to cause to rise and fall; to make restless; to keep in play:—vi. To fling; to roll and tumble; to be in viol. commotion; to be tossed. H., *toss'ing*, p.; *tossed*, tŏst, or *toss't*†, pr., pp.; *toss'er*†, s.; *toss'ing* (act; state of being t.), s. 89.—To *toss up*†, is to throw a coin into the air, and wager on wh. side it will fall.—A *toss'-pot*†, is a toper.

Tossel, tŏs'l, s. 45. A tassel.

Total, tō'-tăl, a. Whole, full, complete; entire; undivided. H., *to'tally*, -e, ad.; *to'talness*† (wholeness; entireness), *totality*, to-tăl'-ĭt-e (totalness; more us., the whole sum, quan., or amount), s. 91. [amount.

To'tal, s. The whole; the complete sum or

Totes†*, tōts, a. The entire body; all. (prov.)

Totes†, vt. To bear or carry. (U. S.)

T'other†§, tŭth'er. The other.

Totipalmate, tō-te-păl'-māte, a. = *totipal'mipod*, -me-pŏd. Hav. the hinder toe enveloped in the same web with the rest; den. a tribe of birds. (orn.)

Totter, tŏt'-ĕr, vi. To shake as if about to fall;

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to stagger; to be unsteady; to shake, to reel. H., *tott'ring*, p., a.; *tott'red*, pp.; &c. 89.
Tott'ring, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *tott'ringly*, -le, ad. 91. [unsteady.
Tott'ery†, -e, a. = *tott'y*†, -e. Tottering;
Totus, tō'-tŭs, a., s. Whole, or the whole.—*In to'to* = in the whole. (L.)
Toucan, tōō'-kăn, tow'—S., s. 20, 23. A So. Amer. bird; a so. constellation (ast.).
Touch, tŭtch, s. 29. The act of touching; contact of two bodies at the surf.; the state of being touched; the sense of feeling or com. sensation (one of the 5 senses), resident in the nervous papillæ of the skin, and conseq. diffused over the whole body; (other senses are deriv. or fig.—) exam. by the touch; test; proof, tried qualities; single action of a brush or pencil on a picture; feature, lineament; act of the hand on a mus. instr.; reach of the hand or fingers†; power of excit. the affections; someth. of passion or affection; personal appl.ⁿ; a stroke; animadversion, censure, reproof; a hint, a sugges., slight notice; exam. by a touch-stone (assay.); assumed cure of diseases by the touch (med.); resistance, degree of r., or due action of keys to the fingers (mus.); the broadest part of cert. planks, and the middle part of others, also the angles of the stem timbers at the 'counters' (ship-b.); exact performance of an agreem.†; &c. (v. v.). Among the comp. are—*touch'-hole* (the small h. of a cannon, or other fire-arm, through wh. fire is commun. to the charge), *touch'-needles* (s. pl.; small bars of gold or silv., of diff. degrees of 'fineness', used to test pieces of the same metal, by comparison of the 'streak'—assay.), *touch'-stone* or *touch'stone* (a piece of siliceous schist or basalt used with 'touch-needles', v. su.; fig., any test or criterion), *touch'wood*, -wŏŏd (decayed wood used as a 'quick-match' or tinder; also amadou, q. v.), &c., s. 92-3.
Touch, vt. To come in contact with; to hit, rub, or strike ag.; to perceive by feeling; to come or attain to; to reach; to try (as gold) with a stone; to relate to, to concernⁿ; to handle or treat slightly or perfunctorily (phys. or intellec.); to meddle with; to affect or have an e. on; to move, soften, melt; to impress; to mark or delineate slightly; to mark out; to strike or play on (as a mus. instr.); to influence by impulse, to impel forcibly; to infestⁿ†; to afflict or distress† (scrip.):—vi. To be in contact with; to be in a state of junction; to be braced (as sails) so close to the wind, that it comes edgewise on them (naut.). H., *touch'ing*, p., a.; *touched*, tŭtcht, pp.; *touch'able*† (tangible), a.; *touch'ing*† (act; touch; sense of feeling), s.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 89.—To *touch at* = to come or go to, without stay:—to *touch on* or *upon* = to fasten on, to take effect on; to treat of or mention slightly; to touch at†:—to *touch up* = to repair; to improve by slight touches.—To *touch the wind*, is to haul or be hauled close to the w. (naut.).—*Touch-me-not'*, is the name of two distinct plants.
Touch'ing, -ing, a. Affecting, mov., pathetic:—p. (often erron. called a *pr.*). Concerning, rel. to, with resp. to†; &c. H. (from the s.), *touch'ingly*, -le, ad. 91. See *Touch* (vt.).
Touch'y†, -e, a. Peevish; irritable; captious, testy, irascible. H., *touch'ily*†, ad.; *touch'iness*†, s. 91.
Tough, tŭf, s. 45. Admitting of flexure or extension, or of rough treatm., without fracture or injury (opp. to *brittle* and *tender*); firm; strong; not easily broken, injured, or sep.; able to endure hardships; viscous, tenacious; stiff, inflexible; difficult†§. H., *tough'ly*, 42, ad.; *tough'ness*, s.; *tough'ish*† (rather t.), a.; &c. 91.
Toughen, tŭf'n, vt. 45. To make tough:—vi. To grow tough. H., *tough'ening* (tŭf'n-), p., s.†; *tough'ened*, -nd, pp. 89.
Toupet, tōō-pā', -pēt'—Ja., J. & R., Wa., s. 90. = *toupee*†, -pā' {We.; -pē'—K., S., Wa.}. A little tuft; a curl or artif. lock of hair. (Fr.)
Tour, tōōr, s. 90. Lit., a turn or going round^ⁿ; h., a journey in a circuit; a lengthy excursion; a ramble, a trip, a rev. journey; a turn (as of duty); a trees or circ. border of hair; turn, revolution†; a tower†. H., *tour'ist*, -ist (one who makes a t.), s. 90.
Tour-billion, tōōr-bĭl'-yŭn, s. = *tourbil'lion*, -yŭng, Fr. 45, 90. An orn. fire-work that turns round in the air, so as to resemble a revolv. scroll of fire. (pyr.)
Tour'maline, -mă-lĭn, s. 45. A beaut. var. of schorl, freq. empl. in jewelry.
Tourn†, tŭrn, s. The sheriff's court form. held in ea. hundred (leg.); also a spinning wheel.
Tournament, tŭrn'-ă-mĕnt—Bu., Ja., §., (recom. by) Wa., We., tōōr'-nă—K., Ma., J. & R., P., Sh., Wa., Wo., tōōr'—Ja., s. A mock-fight or mil. sport of the Middle Ages (often sanguinary), in wh. a number or sev. knights were engaged on a side; an encounter†. See *Joust*.
Tourn'ey, -e (v. su.), s. A tournament^ⁿ:—vi. To tilt in the 'lists'; to perform at tournaments.
Tourniquet, tŭrn'-e-kĕt, s. 99. A bandage wh. may be tightened by a screw (used to arrest hæmorrhages, par. in amputations—surg.). [Fr.] [contour. (Fr.)
Tourneure, tōōr-nēōōr', s. 90. Turn; figure,
Tousel†§, towze, s. 26. A tussle; a disturbance.
Tousel†§, vt. To pull, haul, tear:—vi. To tear; to rave about. H., *tous'ling*†§, p.; &c. 89.
Tousel†§, tow'zi, s. = *tous'le*†§. A tousle; a tussle:—vt., vi. To touse; to tussle; to put into disorder; to tumble; to tangle. H., *tous'ling*† or *tous'sling*†§, p., s.; &c. 89.
Tous-les-mois, tōō-lā-mwā', s. 99. The feculæ of the roots of 'canna edulis' or 'e. coccinia', used as arrow-root. (Fr.)
Tout†, towt—S., tōōt—We., vi. 26, 30. To ply or seek for customers. (prov.) H., *tout'er*† (appr., one who 'touts' for an inn), s.; &c.
Tout^ⁿ, tōōt, vt., vi. 30. To toot (q. v.). [89.
Tow, tō, s. 16, 39. The coarser part of flax or hemp sep. by the hackle or swingle.
Tow, vt. To draw or drag (as a boat or ship) through the water, by means of a rope or hawser. H., *tow'ing*, p., a., s.; *towed*, tōde, pp.; &c. 89. H. also—*tow'-boat* (a b. that is t.), *tow'-line* or *tow'-rope* (a l. or hawser used in t.), *tow'-path*, -păth, or *tow'ing-path* (a p. for men or horses that t.), s.; &c. 92-3. [paid for towing.
Towage, tō'-ăje, s. 16, 45. Act of t.; money

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Toward, tŏ'-wărd *or* -wûrd—Wa., We., tŏ'-ărd *or* -ûrd—Ja., K., P., S., a. 39, 25. Ready to do or learn (opp. to *froward*); apt; docile. H., *to'wardly*, -le (toward; compliant with duty; &c.), a., ad.; *to'wardness*, *to'wardliness*, s. 91.

Toward, tŏ'-ărd *or* -ûrd, tŏărd—K., Sh., ad. = *tow'ards*, -ărds *or* -ûrds (-wȧwrds*—Bar., F.; v. su.). Nearly; near at hand; in a state of preparation.

Tow'ard (v. ad.), pr. = *tŏw'ards* (v. ad.). In a direction or with a tendency to (lit., mor., or ideally); near to; with resp. to, regarding; nearly.

Towel, tow'-ĕl, s. 23, 13. A napkin for the skin; any cloth used as a wiper (dom. ec.). H., *tow'elled**† (wiped; cleansed), a.; *tow'elling* (cloth for towels), s. 90.

Tower, tow'-ĕr *or* tow'-ẽr, s. 23. A lofty building, or a part of a b. or series of buildings, raised high above the main edifice, and us. cons. of sev. stories (arch.); a citadel, a fortress; fig., high flight, elevation; a high head-dress† (burl.). H., *tow'ered*, -ĕrd (hav. towers), *tow'ĕry*, -e (towered; lofty, towering), a. 90.

Tow'er, vi. To rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty. H., *tow'ĕring* (very high, elevated; *a.*), p., a.; *tow'ĕred*, pp.; &c. (v. s.) 89.

Town, town, s. 23. Orig., a collec. of houses walled round or fortif.; pop., any coll. of houses larger than a village; stric., any number of houses lying tog., not being a city, to wh. bel. a reg. market (Eng.); fig., the inhabitants of a town; the t. in wh. one lives†; distinc., the metropolis, or its inhab.; the court end of London; a township (U. S.). H., *town'ish**† (pert. to, like, or charac. of a t.), *town'less*, a. (v. l.) 90. H. also—*town'-clerk*, -klȧrk (-klȧrk'—S.; an officer who keeps the records of a t., and enters all its offic. proc.), *town'-crier* (-krī'—S., We.; the pub. c. or bell-man of a t.), *town'folks**†, -fōkz, *town'-hall*, -hâwl (a pub. room or buil. where the offic. bus. of a t. is transacted), *town'-house* (-howz'—S.; a house or resid. in t. [as opp. to a *country h.*]; a town-hall), *town'-talk*, -tâwk (the com. t. of a place; the subj. of com. conversation), *town'-top** (-tŏp'—S.; a large t.; a l. t. form. kept in ev. village for the peasants to whip in cold weather†), &c., s. 92-3.

Town'ship, -ship, s. The corporation of a town; the territory or district of a town.

Townsman, towns'-măn, s. 35, 25. An inhab. or fellow l. of a t.; a selectman*.

Towser, tows'-ẽr, s. 23, 35. A mastiff.

*Toxical**, tŏks'-ĭk-ăl, a. 40. Poisonous.

Toxicological, -e-ko-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl, a. Of or rel. to toxicology. H., *toxicolŏ"gically*, -e, ad. 91.

Toxicology, -kŏl'-o-je, s. 32, 43. A discourse on poisons; that branch of chemico-medical science wh. relates to poisons, their effects, detection, and antidotes. H., *toxicol'ogist*, -jĭst (one who treats of or is versed in t.), s. 90. [quadruped. (palæon.)

Tox'odon, -o-dŏn, s. An extinct gigantic

Toxophilite, -ŏf'-e-lĭt*e*, s. 45. A lover of archery; an archer.

Tox'ota, -o-tȧ, s. pl. 99. Bowmen. (anc. Gr.)

Toy, toy, s. 22. A child's plaything; a bauble; a trifle; someth. valued for its look only, or for amusem.; a matter of no impor.; folly, trifl. prac., silly opin.; play, sport; amorous dalliance; an odd or silly tale*; slight repr.*; a wild fancy, an odd conceit*. H., *toy'ful** (playful; wanton), *toy'ish* (trifling; playf.; wanton),. a.; &c. 90-1. H. also—*toy'man* (one who deals in), *toy'-shop*, &c., s. 92-3.

Toy, vt. To trifle with† :—vi. To trifle; to play; to sport or dally amorously. H., *toy'ing*, p., s.†; *toyed*, pp.; *toy'er*†, s.; &c. 89.

Toy'ish, -ĭsh, a. See *Toy*. H., *toy'ishly*, 48, ad.; *toy'ishness*, s. 91.

Toze†, tōze, vt. To tease. [ture. (arch.)

*Trabeation**, trā-be-ā'-shŭn, s. 36. Entablature.

Trace, trās, s. 28. A mark left by or as by someth. passing; a footstep, a track; a vestige (lit. or fig.); remains, the visible appearance left by someth. wh. no longer exists; track, path:—pl. The straps, ropes, or chains, by wh. vehicles are drawn by horses, &c.

Trace, vt. To mark out; to delineate with marks; to follow (as someth. wh. has preceded) by the m. or marks left; to follow with exactness; to walk or pass over. H., *trā'cing* (used in or for t., *a.*), p., a.; *traced*, trāst, pp., a.†; *trā"cer* (person or instr.), s.; *trace'ăble*, a.; *trā'cing* (act of; course, reg. track or path* :—pl., lines traced; plans, sketches, or delineations in outline—civ. eng., surv., &c.), s. 89.—*Trā"cing pā'per*, is semitransp. p. used in t.

Trace'able, -ăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *trace'ablў*, ad.; *trace'ăbleness*, s. 91.

Tra"cery, -ẽr-e, s. Work or ornamentation in fanciful and flowing outlines; cert. orn. stone-work (Goth. arch.).

Trachea, trā-kē'-ă—K., Nī., trā'-ke-ă—Br., S., We., trāk'-e-ă—J. & M., s. 99. The windpipe, the cartilag. and membr. tube through wh. air passes into and out of the lungs (anat.):—pl., *trache'æ* (-ē; v. su.), the spiral (respiratory) vessels of leaves and insects (bot.; entom.). [Low L.; those who derive it dir. from the Gr., τραχυς, trachei'a, adopt the sec. or third pron.] H., *trache'ăl* (trā'—S., We., v. s.; pert. to the t. or windpipe), a. 90.

Trachelidæ, tră-kĕl'-e-dē, s. 29. One of a family of the coleoptera (= *trachelidæ*) hav. the head supported on a kind of pedicle or neck. (entom.)

Trachelipodous, trā-kĕl-ĭp'-o-dŭs, a. 29. Hav. the foot attached to the neck, as in the *trăchel'opods* (-kĕl'-) or *trachelip'oda*. (mal.)

Trachenchyma, trā-kĕng'-ke-mă, s. 28, 45. Tissue composed of tracheæ. (bot.) H., *trachen'chȳmous*, -mŭs, or *trachenchymatous*, -kĕn-kĭm'-ă-tŭs (cons. of or res.), a. 90.

Trachecele, trā'-ke-o-sēle, trā-kē'—K., s. 28-9. A tumour upon the trachea; bronchocele. (surg.)

Tracheotomy, -ŏt'-o-me, trā*—K., trāk'-e—J. & M., s. 43. The oper. of mak. an opening into the trachea, to prevent suffocation. (surg.) [Inflam. of the windpipe.

Trachitis, trā-kī'-tĭs, trāk'—Br., s. 39, 35.

Trachyte, trā'-kĭt*e*, s. 29. A var. of lava, often porphyritic or feldspathic. (min.) H., *trachytic*, -kĭt'- (pert. to or cons. of), s. 90.

Track, trăk, s. A mark left upon the way by someth. that has passed along; a trace; a

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footstep; h. also, a road, a beaten path; fig., course, way. H., *track'less* (without a road or t.; untrodden), a.; &c. (v. l.) 90-1.

Track, vt. To follow by the footsteps or marks left upon the way; to trace; to tow (as a boat). H., *track'ing*, p.; *tracked*, träkt, pp.; &c. 89.—A *track'-rōad*, is a towing-path; *track'-scout*† (-skowt), a treck-schuyt (q. v.). [ad.; *track'lessness*, s. 90.

Track'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *track'lessly*, 43,

Tract, träkt, s. Someth. drawn out or extended; a region, a quan. of land or water indef.; a short treatise, a small book (par. one of only a few leaves or pages); a trace, a footprint (hun.); course; continued or protracted duration; length, extent; continuity, extension*; protracted course*; treatm., exposition†; track†.

Tract†, vt. To trace out, to protract.

Tract'able, -ăbl, a. 45. That may be easily led, taught, or managed; docile; compliant; that may be handled*; palpable, tactile*. H., *tract'ably*, -le, ad.; *tract'ableness*, *tractabil'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Tractarian, -ăr'-e-ăn, s. One of the writers of the 'Oxford Tracts' in favour of Puseyism; h. gen., a Puseyite.

*Tract'ate**, -āte, s. A treatise; a tract.

Tractation†*, träk-tā'-shŭn, s. 86. The treatm. or handling of a subj.; discussion.

Tractatrix, -tā'-triks, s. 40. A curve of wh. the tangent is always equal to a given line. (geom.)

Tractile, träkt'-il, a. 45. That may be drawn out in length; ductile. H., *tractility**, -til'-it-e (ductility), s.; &c. 91.

Traction, träk'-shŭn, s. 36. The act of drawing, or the state of being drawn; attraction*.

Tractitious, -tish'-'ŭs, a. 36. Treating of; handling.

Tractive, träkt'-iv, a. 45. That pulls or draws, or is capable of p. or drawing. H., *tract'ive-power* (mech.), s. [used in drawing.

Tract'or, -ŭr, s. 25. That wh. draws, or is

Tractoration, -ā'-shŭn, s. The method of treating diseases (introd. by Dr Elisha Perkins) by drawing over the affected parts two small rods made of diff. metals†. See *Metallic*. [*tatrix*.

Tract'ory, -ŏr-e, s. 25. = *tract'rix*. See *Trac-*

Trade, trād, s. The act or business of exchang., or of buy. and selling goods (par. for money); commerce; traffic; barter; dom. commerce* (as opp. to *traffic*, or 'for. commerce'); the bus., occup., or employm., distinct from agr., the lib. arts, and the learned prof., wh. a person has acquired and carries on for profit (par. a mech. one); bus. pursued (in contempt); the instruments, &c., of any occup. or bus.; in a gen. sense, any employm. not manual; custom, habit, standing prac.; men engaged in the same t. or occup. (as in 'the custom of the t.'). H., *trād'ed* (versed; practised), *trade'ful*† (commercial), a.; &c. 90-1. H. also—*trade'-sāle* (an auction by and for any par. t., esp. booksellers and publ.), *tradesfolk*†*, trādz'-fōk, or *trade'fōlks**‡ (persons eng. in t.), *trades'man* (*l.*, *trades'woman*, -wōŏm-; a trader, a shopkeeper), *trade'-winds* (s. pl.; w. in and near the torrid zone, wh. blow from nearly the same quarter throughout the year, or in some places, one half of the y. in one direc., and the other h. in the opp. one), &c., s. 92-3.

Trade, vt. To sell or exchange (scrip.):—*vi.* To deal; to hold commerce; to buy or sell; to barter, to traffic; to act merely for money; to have a trade-wind († or tech.). H., *trād'ing* (carrying on t. or commerce, *a.*), p., a.; *trād'ed* (also v. s.), pp.; *trād'er* (appr., a tradesman or merchant; a trading vessel, a coaster), s.; *trād'ing* (act &c.; trade), s. 89.

Tradition, trā-dish'-ŭn, s. 86. The act of deliv. to another*; appr., the delivery or transmis. of a knowl. of hist. events, opin., doctr., rites, &c., by word of mouth from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; also that wh. is so deliv. or handed down; records of facts preserved only in the memory of successive persons or generations, and not committed to writing (com. in the pl.).

Traditional, -dish'-ŭn-ăl, a. Delivered, transm., or received by tradition; observant of traditions or of idle rites†. H., *tradi''tionally*, -e (by t.), ad. 91.

Tradi''tionary, -ŭr-e, s. 25. Traditional:—s. One who ackn. the auth. of traditions (par. in the interpret. of scrip. among the Jews). H., *tradi''tionarily*, -le (by t.), ad. 91.

Tradi''tionist, -ist, s. = *tradi''tioner*†, -ŭr. A traditionary.

Traditive, träd'-e-tiv, a. 45. Transmitted or transmissible by oral communication.

Trad'itor, -tŏr, s. 25. A traitor (app. to early Christians who deliv. their Scriptures, or the goods of the Church, to their persecutors, to save their lives—eccl. hist.).

Traduce, trā-dūs', vt. 18, 28. To represent as blamable, to condemn; (more us.) to wilf. misrepr. and abuse; to calumniate, vilify, defame; to propagate, to grow or continue by deriv. one from another†. H., *tradū'cing*, -ing, p.; *traduced*, -dūst, pp., a.†; *tradū'cible**, -ibl (that may be orally derived), a.; *tradū''cer*, s.; *traduce'ment** (act of &c.; misrepr.; ill-founded censure; calumny), s. 89.

Tradu''cent, -ĕnt, s. Slandering; slanderous.

Tradu''cing, -ing, p. (v. v.) H., *tradū''cingly*, -le, ad. 91.

Traduct†, -dŭkt', vt. To traduce; to derive. H., *traduction**, -dŭk'-shŭn (derivation from one of the same kind; conveyance, transpor.; transference; transition; tradition†), *Traduct'ive*, -iv, a. 45. Derivable. [s.; &c. 89.

Traffic, träf'-ik, s. Commerce, trade; large trade; for. commerce†* (as opp. to *trade* or 'inland c.'); commodities for market†; intercourse; goods or persons passing or carried to and fro (par. along a road, railw., or canal—recent).

Traff'ic, vt. To exchange in traffic:—*vi.* To trade; to carry on commerce; (in an ill sense) to trade or act meanly or mercenarily. H., *traff'icking*, p., s.†; *traff'icked*, -ikt, pp.; *traff'icable** (saleable, marketable), a.; *traff'icker* (a trader or merchant*), s.; &c. s. 89.

Tragacanth, trăg'-ă-kănth, s. 30, 37. A var. of gum, semi-transp. or nearly opaque, wh. forms a tenacious jelly with cold water, but does not dissolve in it; also the plant ('goat's-thorn') wh. produces it.

Trag'acanthine, -in, s. 38. The part of trag-

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acanth, and of other like gums, wh. is insol. in cold water. (chem.)

Tragedian, trā-jē'-de-ăn, -jēd'-yăn†—K., s. 32, 46. A writer or (more us.) an actor of tragedy.

Tragedy, trăj'-e-de, s. 32, 49. A species of drama in wh. the diction and action are elevated, and the catastrophe melancholy; h., any fatal or mournful event (par. one in wh. life is sacrif. by human viol.).

Tragic, trăj'-ĭk, a. = *trăj'gicăl*, -ăl. 32. Of or rel. to, or expressive of, or res. tragedy; fatal; mournful; calamitous. H., *trăj'gically*, 43, ad.; *trăj'gicalness*, s. 91.

Tragi-comedy, trăj-e-, s. A dram. piece in wh. serious and comic scenes are blended, and the event not unhappy or fatal. H., *tragi-com'ic* or *tragi-com'ical*, a.; *tragi-com'ically*, ad. 90-8.

Trail, trāle, s. The track followed by the hunter; the mark or the scent left by any animal (somet. by men) pursued; any thing drawn out in length, or beh. in long undulations; a train; the entrails of a fowl or (somet.) of a sheep†.

Trail, vt. To hunt by tracking; to draw along the ground or beh. (as a long floating, wav., or hanging body); to draw, to drag; to lower† (as the arms); to train† (as a plant); to tread down (as grass) by walking through (prov.):—vi. To be drawn out in length or behind; to be trailing. H., *trāil'ing*, p., a.; *trāiled*, pp., a. 89.

Train, trāne, s. That wh. is drawn along beh., or that comes after (in num. appl.—); the long part of a dress beh.; the after part of a gun-carriage; the tail of a bird; a retinue; a series, a consecution; process, reg. method, course; artifice, stratagem of enticem.; a procession; the number of 'beats' in any given time (her.); a line of gunpowder laid to 'fire' a charge; a continuous line of cars or carriages on a railw.; &c. Among the comp. are—*train'-band* (a trained b., appr. of militia:—pl., militia), *train'-bedrer* (one who holds up the t. of a dieting personage), *train'-oil* [-oyl"—S.; whale oil obt. from the blubber by boiling), *train'-road* (a tramway), *train'-tackle* (a t. hooked to the t. of a gun—artill.), &c., s. 92-8.—*Trāin of artill'ery* = any no. of guns, mortars, &c., with their equipm. and attendants, attached to an army in the field (mil.).

Train, vt. To draw along; to draw, entice, allure; to draw by artifice or stratagem, or by persuas. or promise; to exercise, or to form by e.; to discipline; to educate, to form by instruc. and prac., to bring up (freq. fol. by up.); to break or tame for use (as animals); to cause to assume a proper shape in growth (gard.); to trace a load or vein to its head (md.); to point either forw. or abaft the beam (naval gun.); &c. H., *trāin'ing*, p., a.; *trained*, trānd, pp., a.; *train'er* (par. one who prep. men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race), s.; *trāin'ăble*†, a.; *train'ing* (act or process; education, disciplining, &c.), s. 89.

Train'y†, -e, a. Bel. to or res. train-oil.

Traipse†, trāpse, s. An idle, dronish, slatternly woman.

Traipse†, vi. To walk in an idle, careless, or slattish manner (app. almost excl. to women). H., *traips'ing*†, p., s.; &c. 89.

Trait, trā, trāte—We., Wo., s. (pl., *traits*, trāz.) 99. A stroke or touch; a feature or pec. f.; charac. line (arch.). [Fr.]

Traitor, trā'-tŭr, s. 25. (f., *trāit'ress*.) One who is guilty of treason; gen., any one who, being trusted, betrays.

Trai'torous, -tŭs, a. = *trāi'torly*†, -le. Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; consc. in treason, or partak. of it. H., *trāi'torously*, 43, ad.; *trai'torousness*, s. 91.

Traject†, trăj'-ĕkt, s. A ferry.

Traject, trā-jĕkt', vt. 67. To throw or cast through. H., *traject'ing*, p.; *traject'ed*, pp.; *trajection*, -jĕk'-shŭn (act of casting or darting through; emission; transposition*—gr.), s. 89.

Trajecto'ry, -tŏr-e, s. 25. The curve wh. a body projected describes in space (as a planet or comet in its orbit, or a stone thrown obliq. upw.—math.).

*Tralation**, trā-lā'-shŭn, s. The use of a word in a less proper, but more signif. sense; a metaphor.

*Tralatitious**, trăl-ă-tish'-'ŭs, a. 88, 27. Metaphorical; not literal. H., *trălatit'iously*, -le, ad. 91. [any direction. H., &c. 43, 89.

Tralineate†, trā-lĭn'-e-āte, vt. To deviate from

Tralucent†, -l'ōō'-sĕnt, a. Translucent (q. v.).

Tram, trăm, s. A coal-waggon. (prov.)

Tram'-way, -wā, s. = *tram'-road*. A rude form of railroad for tempor. or mi. purposes (orig. for 'trams' to run on).

Trammel, trăm'-ĕl, s. A net (par. a kind of long n. for fowling and fishing); a kind of shackles to teach horses to amble; an impediment; any thing that hampers, confines, or hinders (lit. or fig.); an iron hook used for hanging kettles, &c., over the fire†; an instr. for drawing ovals (join.).

Tramm'el, vt. To catch, to intercept; to confine, hamper, shackle (lit. or fig.). H., *tramm'elling*, p.; *tramm'elled*, -ĕld (hav. 'blases' on the fore and hind feet of one side only, a.—man.), pp., a.; &c. 43, 89.

Tramontane, trăm'-ŏn-tāne—Br., S., trā'-mŏn—J. & M., K., -mŏn'—We., s. 25. Lit., lying or being bey. the mountains (i. e., the 'Alps'); h. fig., strange, for., barbarous; ultramontane (q. v.); north (as the winds):—a. One liv. bey. the m.; a stranger; a barbarian.

Tramp†, trămp, s. 45. A stroller; a vagrant; a beggar.

Tramp†, vt. To tread:—vi. To travel on foot; to stroll, to wander. H., *tramp'ing*†, p., a.; *tramped*†, trămpt, pp.; *tramp'er*† (appr., a tramp), s. 89. [foot. (v. v.)

Trample†, trămp'l, s. 45. A treading under

Tramp'le, vt. To tread under foot (par. in contempt, pride, triumph, or scorn)†; to tread down; to treat with pride, contempt, or insult:—vi. To tread in contempt (lit. or fig.); to tread with force and rapidity. H., *tramp'ling*, -ing, p., a.†; *tramp'led*, pp.; *tramp'ler*, s. 89.

*Trampoose**, trăm-pōōz', vi. 20, 25. To walk laboriously or heavily. H., *trampoos'ing**, p.; &c. 89. [across or over.

Tranation†, trā-nā'-shŭn, s. 86. A swimming

Trance, trānse, trănse—We., s. 2, 7. An ecstasy; a state in wh. the pop. notion is, that

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the soul has, for a time, passed out of the body, or is rapt in visions of fut. or dist. things; catalepsy, a total suspension (oft. for hours, somet. for days) of the functions of sense and vol. motion, whilst the heart and lungs continue to act, and the muscles rem. flexible (med.; somet. disting. from *ecstasy* [q. v.], in wh. the muscles are rigid, and the body erect and inflex.); any state of tempor. insensibility or appar. death, not aris. from exter. violence†. H., *tranced*, trănst (being or lying in a t.), a. (v. v.) 90.

Trance[n], vt. To entrance (q. v.). H., &c. 89.

Trangram†§, trăn'-grăm, s. An odd thing intricately contrived.

Trans'el[n], -ĕl, s. A tree-nail (q. v.).

Tranquil, trăng'-kwĭl, (*or*) trăngk'-wĭl—We., a. 45, 33. Quiet, calm, undisturbed; peaceful; unagitated. H., *tran"quillŷ*, 45, ad.; *tran"quilness*[n], *tranquillity*, trăn-kwĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Tran"quillize, -īze, vt. 43, 90. To render tranquil; to allay when agitated; to quiet, calm, still; to soothe; to compose. H., *tran"quillizing*, p., a.; *tran"quillized*, -īzd, pp.; *tran"quillizer* (he or that), s.; *tranquillization*, -e-zā'-shŭn (act; state), s. 89.

Tran"quillizing, -īze-ĭng, a. 43. (v. v.) H., *tran"quillizingly*, ad. 91.

Trans-, trăns, (seldom) trănz, pfx. = *tra-* (by contr.). 35. It den. (1) across, over, beyond, or lying or being bey.; (2) through, completely; h. also, (3) a complete or a mut. change (lit. or mor.); (4) from one to another, or from one place to anoth.; &c. (L.) 60, 88. [For formatives and the figured pronun. omitted below, refer to the prim. words.]

Transact, trăns-ăkt', vt. To go through with; to do, perform, manage; to negotiate:—vi. To conduct a bus. or an affair; to treat; [to manage.][2] H., *transac'tion*, 36 (negotiation; managem.; that wh. is done, an affair; an adjustm. of a dispute by mut. agreem.—civ. l.), s.; &c. 89.

Transalp'ine, -ĭn (lying bey. the Alps in regard to Rome; opp. to *Cisalpine*), a.[1]

Transan'imate (to a. by the conveyance of a soul from anoth. body), vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Transatlant'ic, a.[1]

Transcend, trăn-sĕnd', vt. 26. To rise above; to surmount; to go beyond; to surpass:—vi. To climb†; to surpass thought†.[1] H., *transcend'ing*, p.; *transcend'ed*, pp. 89.

Transcend'ent, -ĕnt, a. Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; going bey. the bounds of human knowl., baseless, illusory (Kan. phil.). H., *transcend'entlŷ*, 43, ad.; *transcend'entness*, *transcend'ence*, -ĕnse, *transcend'ency*, -se, a. 91.

Transcendental, -ĕn-dĕnt'-ăl, a. Transcendent; that cannot be expr. by a finite no. of terms with determ. indices (as a t. *quantity*), or cont. such a quan. (as a t. *equation*), or defined by a 't. eq.' (as a t. *curve*—alg., geom.); den. or treating of the 'essen. nature' and homologies of parts (anat.); that 'transcends' or 'goes bey.' the limits of actual experience, but not of human knowl. (Kan. phil.); metaphysical. H., *transcendent'allŷ*, 43, ad.; *transcendent'alism*, -ĭzm (prin. or doctr., v. s.; also somet., that wh. is vague and illusive in phil.), *transcendent'alist* (one who believes &c.), s. 91. [&c. 89.

Trans'colate†, -ko-lāte (to strain), vt.[2] H.,

Transcribe, trăn-skrībe', trăns-krībe'—K., vt. To write over again or in the same words; to copy or write a copy of:—vi. To write from a copy†.[2] H., *transcrib'ing*, p.; *transcribed*, -skrībd', pp.; *transcrib'er*, s.; *transcrib'ing*† (act of), *transcrip'tion* (do.; v. i.), s. 89.

Transcript, trăn'-skrĭpt, s. A copy; any thing wr. from and accor. to an original.

Transcription, -skrĭp'-shŭn, s. The act of copying; a transcript[n].

Transcrip'tive, -tĭv, (*or*) -skrĭpt'-tĭv—We., a. 45. Rel. to or being a copy. H., *transcrip'tively*, -le (in the man. of a c.), ad. 91.

Transcur†, trăns-kŭr' (to run across or through; to rove to and fro), vi.[2] H., *transcur'sion*[n], -shŭn (a ramble or excursion), *transcur'rence* (do.), s.; &c. 43, 89.

Transdu'tion[n], -shŭn (a convey. across or

Transe[n], s. Trance (q. v.). [over), s.[2]

Transelementation, -ĕ'-shŭn (transubstantiation), s.[4]

Transept, trăn'-sĕpt, s. The cross aisle, or shorter, transverse portion of a church or other cruciform bldg. (its extens. from no. to so.—arch.).[1]

Transexion†, -sĕk'-shŭn (change of sex), s.[4]

Transfer, trăns'-fĕr, s. 64. The act of transferring; transference; also that wh. is transferred. (v. v.)

Transfer, -fĕr', vt. 67. To convey or pass from one place or person to another; to make over; to convey (as a right); to remove, to transport.[4] H., *transfer'ring*, p.; *transferred*, -fĕrd, pp.; *transfer'or*, s.; *transfer'ible* (—S.), *transfer'rible*, *transfĕr'ible* (We.; trans'—J. & M., Wa.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Transferree, -rē', s. One to whom a transfer is made. (leg.) [ferring.

Transfer'ence, -ĕnse, s. 26. Act of trans-

Transfigure, trăns-fĭg'-ūre, vt. 18. To change the appearance or outw. form of; to transform.[3] H., *transfiguration*, -ē-rā'-shŭn (change of form; appr., the supernat. change in the appear. of Christ described in Matth. xvii.; also a Ro. Cath. feast in commem. of it), s.; &c. 89.

Transfix, -fĭks', vt. 40. To pierce through (as with a pointed weapon).[3] H., *transfixion*, -fĭk'-shŭn, s.; &c. 89. [vt.[2] H., &c. 46, 89.

Transfo'rate[n], trăns'-fo-rāte (to bore through),

Transform, -form' (-fôrm'), vt. 26. To change the form or the subs. of; to metamorphose; to transmute; to change the heart or nat. dispos. and temper (theol.):—vi. To be changed in form or substance.[4, 6] H., *transform'ing* (transformative, a.), p., a.; *transforma'tion* (act or oper.; resul. state), s.; &c. 89.

Transform'ative, -ā-tĭv, a. 45. Able or tend. to effect a change of form, state, or substance.

Transfreight†, -frāt' (to pass over the sea), vt.:—*Transfreta'tion*[n] (a passing over a strait or nar. sea), s.:—*Transfret*[n]† (to transfuse), vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Transfuse, trăns-fūze', vt. 26. To pour (as a liq.) from one vessel into another; to transfer (as blood) from one liv. animal into anoth. (surg.); gen., to cause to pass from one to

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anoth., or to be instilled or imbibed.[4] H., *transfūs'ing* (-fūz'-), p.; *transfused*, -fūzd', pp.; *transfūs'ible*, a.; *transfu'sion*, -zhŭn (act; appr., the injec. of blood from one liv. animal into anoth.—surg.), s. 89.

Transgress, trănz-grĕs', vt. To pass over or bey. some limit (par. a rule or prin. of moral duty); to break or violate (as a law, civ. or mor.):—vi. To offend by violating a law, command, or order; to sin.[1] H., *transgres'ing*, p.; *transgressed*, -grĕst'; *transgres'or*, 25 (a law-breaker; an offender; a sinner—scrip.), s.; *transgression*, -grĕsh'-ŭn (act of; a wrong or injur. action; a crime, offence, or fault; sin—scrip.), s. 89.

Transgres'sional, -ăl, a. That violates a law or rule of duty.

Transgres'sive, -ĭv, a. 45. Faulty; culpable; cons. in transgression; apt to transgress. H., *transgres'sively*, -lē, ad. 91.

Transhĭp, trăn-shĭp' (to convey from one s. to anoth.), vt.[4] H., &c. 89. [or passed through.

*Trans'ible**, -ĭbl, a. 45. That may be crossed

Transient, trăn'-sh'ĕnt, a. 35, 27. Passing; not stationary; h. also (and more us.) of short duration; soon passed or passing; not lasting or durable; transitory, fleeting; hasty; momentary; imperfect.[2] H., *tran'siently*, 43, ad.; *tran'sience*, s. 91.

Transilient, -sĭl'-yĕnt, a. 45. Leaping across or bey., or from thing to thing.[1] H., *transil'ience*, -yĕnse, *transil'iency*, -yĕn-se, s. 91.

Transit, trăns'-ĭt, trăn'-sĭt—Wa., -zĭt—K., s. 35. A passing or going across; a p. over or through, conveyance (as of goods); the culmination or passage of a celes. body over the meridian of a place, also the p. of a planet over the sun's disc (ast.),[1, 2] H., *trans'it circle* (ast.), *t. dūty* (d. paid on goods p. through a country), *t. instrument* (ast.), &c., s. 90.

Trans'it, vt. To pass over the meridian, or o. the disc of a superior celes. body. (ast.) H., *trans'iting*, p.; *trans'ited*, pp.

Transition, trăn-sĭsh'-ŭn, s. 36. Passage from one place or state, or from one form or thing to another; change; a passing from one subj. to anoth. (rhet.), or from a major to a minor key, or the contrary (mus.).[4]—*Transi''tion rocks* = the older, non-fossiliferous secondary r. or strata (geol.).

Transi''tional, -ăl, a. Pert. to, den., or char. by transition.

Transitive, trăns'-e-tĭv, trăn'-zĭt-ĭv*§—K., s. 35, 45. Hav. the power of passing; expr. an action or affirmation wh. passes over to or affects another word, or den. a verb wh. is or may be fol. by an object (gr.).[1, 4] H., *trans'itively*, 43, ad.; *trans'itiveness*, s. 91.

Transitory, trăns'-e-tŏr-e, trăn'-se-tĭr-e—S., Wa., -zĭt-ŭr-e*§—K., s. 35, 25. Passing without continuance; continuing a very short time only; speedily vanishing; fleeting; transient; not local (as an 'action'—leg.).[1] H., *trans'itŏrily*, 43, ad.; *trans'itŏriness*, s. 91.

Translate, trănz-lāt', vt. 35. To bear, carry, or remove from one place to another (ch. in spec. senses: as—[a bishop] from one see to anoth., [a person] to heaven without death, [a disease] from one part to anoth., &c.); to transfer; to convey; to change; to render (as a liter. work or passage) from one lang. into anoth., retaining the sense of the orig.; to interpret; to explain.[4] H., *translāt'ing*, p.; *translāt'ed*, pp.; *translāt'or*, 25 (*f.*, *translāt'ress**; appr., a liter. t.), s.; *translāt'able*, a.; *translāt'ing*† (act), *translation*, -lā'-shŭn (act; removal, conveyance, change [appr. only in the spec. senses; v. su.]; a turning into anoth. lang., also the resul. version; interpretation; metaphor, tralation; &c.), s. 89.

*Translatitious**, -lă-tĭsh'-'tĭs, a. 36. Transposed; transported; brought from abroad.

Translative, -lāt'-ĭv, a. 45. Taken from others; translatory*.

Transla''tory, -ŏr-e, trănz'-lă-tŏr-e—We., s. 25. Transferring; serv. to translate, convey, or change.

*Translocate**, trănz- (to remove recipr. to each other's places; to substit. one thing for anoth.), vt.[2, 4] H., *translocā'tion* (mut. substitution or change of place), s.; &c. 89.

Translucent, trănz-l'ōō'-sĕnt, a. 35, 18, 28. That transmits rays of light, without permitting objects to be seen; semi-transparent.[2] H., *transluc'ently*, 43, ad.; *transluc'ence*, *-sĕnse*, *transluc'ency*, *-sĕn-se*, s. 91.

Transluc'oid, -sĭd, a. Transparent; diaphanous.[2] H., *transluc'idly*, ad. 91.

Transmarine, -rēn' (bey. the sea), a.[1]:—*Transmew*†, -mū' (to transmute), vt.[4]:—*Trans'migrant*, -me-grănt (transmigrating; a transmigrator; v. v.), s.,[2, 4]

Transmigrate, trănz'-me-grāt, vi. 35. To pass over to another country, or into anoth. state or body; to emigrate (q. v.).[1, 4] H., *trans'migrāting*, p., a.†; *trans'migrātor*, 25, or *trans'migrant* (v. su.), s.; *transmigrā'tion*, -shŭn (migration, par. of a whole people; the passage of the soul after death into anoth. body [human or animal], metempsychosis—phil.), s. 89.

Transmigratory, -mĭ'-grā-, -grāt'—K., a. Passing from one place, body, or state to another.[4]

Transmissible, -mĭs'-ĭbl, a. 35, 45. That may be transmitted. H., *transmissibility*, -bĭl'-ĭt-e (qual. of being t.), s. 91.

Transmission, -mĭsh'-ŭn, a. 35. The act of transmitting, or of being transmitted; passage through. [derived from one to another.

Transmissive, -mĭs'-ĭv, a. 45. Transmitted;

Transmit, trănz-mĭt', vt. 35. To send from one person or place to another; to suffer to pass through.[2, 4] H., *transmitt'ing*, p.; *transmitt'ed*, pp., a.; *transmitt'er*, s.; *transmitt'ible* (transmissible), a.; *transmitt'al*†, -ăl (transmission), s. 89.

Transmutable, -mūt'-ăbl, (*or*) -mū'-tă-bl, a. 18, 45. That may be transmuted; suscep. of transmutation. H., *transmūt'ably*, -lē, ad.; *transmūtability*, -ă-bĭl'-ĭt-e (qual. of), s. (v. v.) 91.

Transmutation, -mū-tā'-shŭn, a. 18, 36. See *Transmute*. H., *transmuta'tionist** (an alchemist), s. 90.

Transmute, trănz-mūt', vt. 35, 18. To change from one nature or subs. into another; appr., to change [as the baser metals] into gold (alch.); to change [one fig. or body] into anoth. of equal area or solidity (as a 'triangle' into an equiv. 'sq.', or a 'sphere' i.

1, 2, 3, 4. These figures correso. to those under *Trans-* (q. v.).

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an e. 'cube'—geom.); to metamorphose; to transform.[3,4] H., *transmūt'ing*, p.; *transmūt'ed*, pp., a.†; *transmūt'er*, s.; *transmūt'able*, a.; *transmūtation*, -tā'-shŭn (act or oper. of; v. su.), s. 89.

Transom, trăn'-sŭm, s. 25. The horiz. piece framed across a double window, also the lintel over a door (arch.); the beam or timber extending across the stern-post, to strengthen the aft-part, and to give it form (nav. arch.); the vane of a cross-staff (surv.).

Transpadane, trăns'-pā-dān*e* (being bey. the river Po), s.[1]

Transparent, -pâr'-ĕnt, a. 34. Pervious to light and vision (as glass, &c.; opp. to *opaque*); that may be seen through (lit. or fig.); clear, limpid; pellucid; diaphanous.[2] H., *transpâr'ently*, 43, ad.; *transpâr'entness* (state, qual., or prop.), *transpâr'ency*, -ĕn-se (do.; also a picture prep. with semi-transp. materials, to be exh. with the light beh., pl., *transpâr'encies*, -sĭz), s. 91.

Transpass†, -pâs' (to p. over or near, or by or away), vt., vi.[1]:—*Transpicuous**, trăn-spĭk'-ū-ŭs (transparent), a.:—*Transpierce**, trăns-pêrs*e'* (to p. through), vt.[2] H., &c. 89, 91.

Transpire, trăn-spīr', vt. To emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapour:—vi. To be emitted by insensible perspiration; to exhale; fig., to escape from secrecy into notice or publicity; to happen or come to pass.[2] H., *transpiring*, p.; *transpired*, -spīrd, pp., a.†; *transpirable* (that may be emitted through pores), a.; *transpiration*, -spe-rā'-shŭn (act or process; also cutaneous exhalation), s. 89.

*Transplace**, trănse- (to remove; to put in a new p.):—*Transplant'* (to remove and p. in anoth. place; fig., to remove and settle elsewh. for resid.), vt.[4] H., &c. 89.

Transplendent, trăn-splĕn'-dĕnt, a. Resplendent in the highest degree.[2] H., *transplendently*, 43, ad.; *transplen'dence*, -dĕnse, *transplen'dency*, -se, s. 91.

Transport, trăns'-pôrt, s. 35, 64. Transportation, conveyance; appr., a ship or ves. empl. for transporting (par. a v. hired by governm. to convey troops, stores, &c., also for convicts); a convict transported or sentenced to exile; fig. and mor., rapture, ecstasy. (v. v.)

Transport, -pôrt', vt. 67. To carry or convey from one place to another; to carry or send into banishm. (as a felon); to sentence to b.; to hurry or carry away by viol. of passion or emotion; to ravish with excess of pleasure; to bear away the soul in ecstasy.[4,2] H., *transpôrt'ing*, p., a.; *transpôrt'ed*, pp., a.; *transpôrt'er*, s.; *transpôrt'able*, a.; *transpôrt'ing*† (transportation), *transpôrt'ment* (do.), *transportation*, -pôr-tā'-shŭn (-pŭr†—K.; act &c.; conveyance; removal; appr., the punishm. of banishm. to a penal colony, exile; transmission*; transport, ecstasy†; v. s.), s. 89.

Transportant†*, -pôrt'-ănt, a. Rais. to ecstasy; affor. great pleasure. H., *transpôrt'ance* (transport, ecstasy†; conveyance*), s. 91.

Transport'ed, -ĕd, a. Ravished with delight; enraptured; &c. (v. v.). H., *transpôrt'edly*, 43, ad.; *transpôrt'edness**, s. 91.

Transport'ing, -ĭng, a. Ravishing. H., *transpôrt'ingly*, ad. (v. v.) 91.

Transpose, trăns-pōz*e'*, vt. 35. To change the place or order of, by putting each in the place of the other; to put out of place; to remove; to change the 'sign' of a term and carry it from one side of an equation to the other (alg.); to change the nat. or exis. order of words (gr.); to change the 'key' or alter the 'signature' (mus.).[3,4] H., *transpōs'ing* (-pōz*e'*-), p.; *transposed*, -pōzd', pp., a.; *transpōs'er*, s.; *transposal*, -pōz*e'*-ăl (a chang. of places or order), *transposition*, -po-zĭsh'-ŭn (do.; par. in the spec. senses; v. su.), s. 89. [embr. transposition.

Transposi''tional, -ăl (v. v.), a. Pert. to or

Transpositive, -pŏz'-ĭt-ĭv, a. 35, 45. Made or done by transposing; cons. in transposition. H., *transpos'itively*, ad. 91.

Trans-shape'† (to transform.):—*trans-ship'** (to tranship); vt.[2,4] H., &c. 89.

Transubstantial, trăn-sŭb-stăn'-shăl, a. 36, 45. Hav. passed from its orig. nature, essence, or subs.; rel. to or embr. transubstantiation. (v. v.)

Transubstan'tiate, -shē-āt*e*, (*or*) -sh'ĭt*e*—Wa, vt. To change or convert to another substance.[3,4] H., *transubstantiation*, -shē-ā'-shŭn (change of subs.; appr., the assumed mirac. conversion of the 'bread and wine' of the 'eucharist' into the 'real body and blood of Christ'—Ec. Cath.), s.; *transubstan'tiator** (one who holds the doctr. of), s.; &c. 89. See *Consubstantiation*, &c.

Transudation, -sū-dā'-shŭn, s. 18, 36. The oozing of fluids or vapours through membranes, or through porous bodies; also that wh. transudes. [transudation.

Transu'datory, -dă-tōr-e, s. 25. Passing by

Transude, trăn-sūd*e'*, vi. 35, 18. To ooze or pass through the pores or interstices of a membrane or subs. (as perspirable matter, &c.).[3] H., *transūd'ing*, p.; *transūd'ed*, pp., a.†; *transūda'tion* (v. su.), s. 89.

*Transume**, -sūm*e'* (to take from one to anoth.), vt.:—*Transumpt'*† (a copy of a record), s.:—*Transump'tion*†, 36 (a tak. from one place to anoth.), s.:—*Transump'tive*, -tĭv (tak. from one to anoth.), s.[4] H., 89, 91.

Transvection, trăns-vĕk'-shŭn, s. The act of conveying or car. over.[1]

Transversal, -vĕrs'-ăl, a. 35. Transverse*:—s. A line (straight or curved) wh. 'traverses' or intersects any sys. of other lines (geom.).[1] H., *transvers'ally**, -e, ad. 91.

Transverse, trăns-vĕrs', a. 35. Lying or being across; running or pass. in a cross direc.; being at right angles with the septa or valves (bot.); pert. to the longer axis (geom.); oblique*. H., *transvers'ely*, -le (in a cross dir.), ad. 91. [of an ellipsis. (com. sec.)

Trans'verse, s. 64. The longer axis or diam.

Transvers'e, vt. 67. To render transverse*; to change, to overturn†.[1,2] H., *transvers'ing**, p.; *transversed**, -vĕrst', pp.

Trauter, trânt'-ĕr, s. A carrier, a hawker (par. one who takes fish from the coast inland.—prov.).

Trap, trăp, s. Stair-like (app. to cert. rocks; v. l.).—*Trap rocks* = cert. r. of igneous or volc. orig., of sev. var. (geol.).

Trap, s. A small engine or instr. that shuts sud.or with a spring (par. one for catch. small animals or game, and somet., trespassers);

1, 2, 3, 4. These figures corresp. to those under Trans- (q. v.). 791

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h. fig., an ambush, a stratagem; any device that betrays or catches unawares; a trap-door or valve†; a toy or instr. wh., when struck, throws a ball into the air, also the game or play in wh. it is used; (from smoth. r.) a stair or flight of steps, app. to cert. rocks, from the pec. arr. of their tabular masses, greenstone (geol.; v. su. et l.): —pl. Clothes§. H., *trap'-door*, -dōre (-dōr'—Wa.; s. d. in a floor or roof that shuts close, like a valve), *trap'-stick* (used at the game; s. slender leg†—burl.), *trap'-tūfa*, -tŭ, or *trap'-tŭff* (a sandstone made up of the débris of trap-rocks—geol.), &c., s. 92-3.

Trap, vt. To catch in or as in a trap; to ensnare; to take or catch by stratagem; to adorn, to dress or decorate with superflc. finery§:—vi. To set traps for game†. H., *trapp'ing*, p.; *trapped*, pp.; *trapp'er* (appr., one whose occup. is to entrap wild anim.—No. Amer.), s.; *trapp'ing* (act or prac. of: —pl., ornaments, embellishm., par. of horse furniture; v. i.), s. 89.

Trepan, trē-păn', trĭp-ăn'—S., vt. To ensnare; to catch by stratagem:—s. A snare; a stratagem. H., *trepann'ing*, p.; *trepanned'*, pp.; *trepann'er*, s. 89. See *Trepan*.

Trapes†§, trāpe, vi. To traipse (q. v.).

Trapes†§, s. A traipse.

Trapezium, trā-pē'-zh'ĭm, -pēze'-yĭm, s. 44-5. Hav. the lateral planes composed of trapezia, in two ranges, bet. two bases. (crya.)

Trapeziform, t-pēze'-e-form, a. 26. Hav. the f. of a trapezium.

Trapezium, -pē'-zh'ĭm, -zhe-ĭm—Wa., -pēze'-yĭm—K., -pē'-ze-ĭm—S., We. (all in good use), s. (pl., *trapez'sia*, -zh'ă, or *trapez'siums*.) 44-5. The gen. name for any plane figure boun. by four straight lines (par. those of wh. the sides are unequ., or both the opp. pairs not parallel—geom.); a bone of the wrist (= *trapezoides*—anat.).

Trapezohedron, trăp-e-zo-hē'-drŏn, s. = *trapezohe'dron*, -ze- (trā-pēz-e—S.). A solid fig. boun. by 24 eq. and similar trapeziums. (geom.)

Trapezoid, -zoyd—K., We., -zoyd'—Br., S., s. 33. A trapezium wh. has[one pair of its opp. sides parallel. (geom.) H., *trapezoid'al* (hav. the form of a trapezoid—geom.; hav. the surf. composed of 24 eq. and sim. trapezia—crya.), s.; &c. 90-1. [trap-rock.

Trapp'ean, -e-ăn, a. Pert. to or den. trap or *Trapp'ings*, -ĭngz, s. pl. 35. See *Trap*.

Trapp'ist, -ĭst, s. One of a strict Romish order foun. (A. D., 1140) in the valley of La Trappe, and still exis. in Normandy.

Trapp'ous, -ŭs, a. Pert. to or res. trap. (min.)

Trash, trăsh, s. Any waste or worthless matter; loppings of trees, refuse crushed-canes, &c.; fruit or other matter improper for food, but eaten by chil., &c.; a clog or incumbrance († exs. fn hum.); a worthless person†§. H., *trash'y*, -e (waste; rejected; worthless), a.; &c. (v. v.) 90-1.

Trash, vt. To lop (as trees—[2] or prov.); to crop, to strip of leaves (do.); to crush, to humble (do.); to clog, to encumber by someth. added (as a piece of leather fas. to a dog's neck, to retard his speed—hum.):—vi. To follow with viol. and trampling†. H., *trash'ing*, p.; *trashed*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.

Trass, trăs, s. 35. A kind of pozzuolana, also a hydr. cement made of it.

Traulism†, trâ'-lĭzm, s. 8, 35. Stammering.

Traumatic, -măt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to or good for wounds; vulnerary:—s. A subs. useful in the cure or treatm. of wounds[2].

Traumat'icine, -e-sĭn, s. 58. A wound-healer (appr., a sol. of gutta percha in bisulphide of carbon, made and sold by the G. P. Coy, useful for forming a defensive cov. for w.).

Travail, trăv'-ăl, (more us.) -ĭl†—S., *er* -ĭl†—Wa., We., trăv'l'[2]§—K., s. 35. Painful labour, severe toil†; appr., parturition.

Trav'ail, vt. To harass, to fatigue†:—vi. To labour with pain, to toil[2]; appr., to parturiate, to suffer the pains of childbirth. H., *trav'ailing* (v. s.), p., s.; *trav'ailed* (v. s.), pp. 43, 89.

Trave, trāve, s. = *trāv'is*, -ĭs. A wooden frame to confine an unruly horse[;] whilst being shod; a beam, or a 'lay of joists' (arch.); a traverse[2].

Travel, trăv'-ĕl, -ĭl—We., trăv'l'[2]§—K., 12, 45. The act of travelling; (at present) a passing or passage from place to place, a journeying to or through a country (in any manner; freq. in the pl.); a journey; a tour; the dist. ridden in the performance of offic. duties, or the fee paid for it (U. S.):—pl. An account of things occur. or seen, and observations made dur. a j. or journeys.—*Trav'el-tāinted*† = harassed or fatigued, or depraved with travel.

Trav'el, vt. To pass or p. through, to journey over; to force to journey†:—vi. To walk, to go or march on foot; (now more us.) to pass from place to place, or to a distant place or country, or to visit for. states or kingdoms (incl. p. or passages by sea, though somet. pop. limited to land); to journey or make journeys (par. f. of pleasure, curios., or observ.); to pass, to go; to move, walk, or pass (as a beast); to travail†. H., *trav'elling* (part. to or comm. with t., a.), p., a.; *trav'elled*, -ĕld (hav. made journeys[2], a.), pp., a.; *trav'eller* (one t., or who has t.; appr., a trav. clerk, salesman, and collec.—comm.; a ring or hoop that slides along a rope or boom—naut.), s.; *trav'elling* (act &c.; a passing from p. to place, or through a c. or countries), s. 89.—*Trav'eller's joy*†, is a spc. of clematis. [ĭbĭ§, ad. (leg.) 91.

Trav'ersable, -ĭbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *trav'ers-Traverse*, trăv'-ĕrse, s. 35. Lying or being across or athwart; den. a 'sailing' on dif. short courses in succession (naut.). H., *trav'ersly*[2], ad. 91.

Traverse, trăv'-ĕrse, trā-vĕrs'—Je. (Julie ed.), Wa., ad. = *trav'ers*†. 35. Athwart; across; cross-wise.

Trav'erse (-vĕrs'—J. & M., Je. [fol. ed.], M., Sh.), pr. Through, in a cross direction.

Trav'erse, s. 64. Any thing laid or built across; a turn, a flexure; someth. that crosses, thwarts, or obstructs; a gallery or loft of communic. (arch.); a cross trench to protect on the flank, also a wall raised across a work (fort.); a plea cont. a denial of some matter of fact alleged by an opponent, with an offer to refer the point to a jury (leg.; v. v.); a course in 'traverse sailing', also its computation (= *resolv. a t.*—navig.); a

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trick, a subterfuge†*. H., *trav'erse-bŏard* (a b. hung in the 'steerage', full of holes show. the p. of the compass—navig.), *t.-ediling* (v. a.—do.), *t.-tăble* (the northing, so., eas., or w., made in ea. indiv. 'traverse', arr., as they occur, in a tabular form—navig.), &c., s. 92-3.

Trav'erse (-vĕrs'—Bu.), vt. 67. To cross, to lay in a cross direc.; to thwart, to obstruct with obstacles; to wander over, to cross in travelling; to pass over and view, to survey caref.; to turn and point (as a cannon—gun.); to plane in a direc. across the grain (join.); to deny an a. or allegations in court, also to postpone (as the trial of an indictm.) to the next assizes or session (leg.); to brace aft (as a yard—naut.):—vi. To oppose a movem. (fenc.); to turn (as on a pivot—gun., &c.); to cut the tread cross-wise (as a horse—man.). H., *trav'ersing*, p., s.†; *trav'ersed*, -ĕrst, pp.; *trav'erser* (par. in law), s.; *trav'ersable*, a.; &c. (v. sa.) 89.

Traver'tin, trăv'-ĕr-tĭn, s. A hard, semi-crys. limestone, deposited from water hold. l. in solution. (min.)

Travesty, trăv'-ĕs-te, a. 43. = *trav'estied**, -tĕd. Hav. an unus. dress; disguised so as to be ridiculous; translated into burlesque; travestied.

Trav'esty, s. = *trav'estie*, -tē (-vĕs'—Br.). A work travestied; a burl. parody or repr. (thea.); the art or prac. of travestying.

Trav'esty, vt. = *trav'estie* (v. a.). To put into a preposterous dress so as to render absurd or ludicrous; to transl. into burlesque. H., *trav'estĭying*, p.; *trav'estied*, -tĭd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Trawl, trăwl, vi. To fish by 'trailing' or drag. a net beh. a boat or vessel. H., *trawl'ing*, p., s.; *trawl'er* (appr., a small fishing-ves. used in t.), s.; &c. 89.

Tray, trā, s. A small and very shallow trough, used for var. purp. (par. in dom ec.); a waiter; a tea-board; a salver.—*Tray'-trip*† = a cert. game played on a table.

Tre-, pfx. A form of *tri-* (q. v.).

Treacher†, trētch'-ĕr, s. = *treatch'erour*†, -ĕr; *treach'our*†. 29. A traitor.

Treach'erous, -ŭs, a. Guilty of treachery; faithless; perfidious; traitorous. H., *trĕach'erously*, 42, ad.; *trĕach'erousness* (treachery), s. 91.

Treach'ery, -ĕr-e, s. Violation of allegiance, or of faith and confidence; faithlessness; perfidy.

Treacle, trē'kl, s. 45. The viscid, brown, uncrys. syrup wh. drains from moist sugar dur. its manuf. (= '*com. t.*' or '*molasses*'), or from refining moulds (= '*trea'cle*', '*sugar-house m.*', '*golden syrup*', &c.); any insipis. sacch. juice or say*†; a comp. electuary, a theriac (old pharm.). H., *trea'cleji*†§, a. 90. H. also *trea'cle-mustard*† (a plant), *t.-water*† (a comp. cordial cont. Venice t.), &c., s.

Tread, trĕd, s. The act of treading; footing, step; mode of stepping; part or place trod on or used in stepping; the horiz. part of a step on wh. the foot is placed (arch.); way, track, path*; part of an egg† (= *trĕad'le*; q. v.); a treadle†.—*Trĕad'-mill* = a m. worked by 'treading', used ch. as an instr. of prison discipline.

Tread, vt. To step or walk on (somet., in a formal or stately man.); to press under the feet; to beat or press with the feet; to crush under the f., to trample in contempt or hatred, to subdue (freq. with *on*); to embrace (as a male bird); to set in action with the feet:—vi. To set the foot; to walk or go; to w. with form or state; to copulate, as birds; to trample, to set the foot in scorn or malice (fol. by *on*). H., *trĕad'ing*, p.; *trŏd*, *trŏd'n*, prt.; *trod*, *trodden*, trŏd'n, pp.; *trĕad'er*, s.; *trĕad'ing* (act of), s. 89.

Treadle, trĕd'l, s. 45. The part of any mach. wh. is moved by the 'tread' or foot (par. of a loom or lathe = *trĕd'le**); the soft album. cords in an egg wh. unite the 'yelk' to the 'white'.

Treague†, trēg, s. A truce.

Treason, trē'zn *or* trē'sn, trē'-zŭn—K., s. 35; 17, 45. Breach of fidelity; appr. and gen., the offence of attempt. to overthrow the gov. of the state to wh. one owes allegiance, or of betraying it into the hands of a for. power, or of assis. or act. with its enemies; any crime imm. affec. the safety or dign. of the king or state (= *high t.*—G. B.); a felony involv. a breach of fidelity tow. individuals (as when a servant kills his master, a wife her husb., &c. = *petit t.*—G. B.).'

Treas'onable, -ăbl, a. = *trea'sonous*†*, -ŭs. 45. Pert. to treason; comm. of, involv., or partak. of the crime of treason. H., *trĕa'sonably*, -le, ad.; *trea'sonableness*, s. 91.

Treasure, trĕsh'-ŭre *or* -'zŏr, -ūr†—K., s. 35; 18, 20. Wealth hoarded or accumulated (par. a store of money in reserve); a great quan. coll. for fut. use; any thing very much valued; riches (temporal or intellec.); great abundance. H., *treas'ureless*, a. 90. H. also *t.-city*, -sĭt-e (a c. for stores, magazines, &c. —scrip.), *t.-house* (for holding t.), *t.-trŏve* (money, bullion, &c., found in the earth, of wh. the owner is unkn.—leg.), &c., s. 92-3.

Treas'ure, vt. To hoard; to coll. and reposit for fut. use; to greatly value. H., *treas'ŭring* (trĕzh'-), p., a.†; *treas'ŭred*, pp., a.; *treas'ŭrer*, s.; &c. (v. l.) 89.

Treas'urer, -ĕr, s. (*t.*, *treas'ŭress**.) One who has the care of treasure or a treasury; appr., an officer who receives the money of any pub. departm., or of a corporation or soc., and disburses or empl. it upon orders or instruc. drawn by the prop. authority. H., *treas'urership* (his office), s. 90.

Treas'ury, -e, s. A place or buil. in wh. stores of wealth (lit. or fig.) are reposited (par. where the pub. revenues are received and kept); the officers collec. comm. with the treasury departm.; a repository of abundance; treasure†.

Treat, trēte, s. An entertainm. given; someth. given for entertainm.; empl., a rich entertainm.; any thing affor. a high degree of enjoym. (sensual or intellec.).

Treat, vt. To handle or manage; to carry on; to use; to discourse on; to handle in a par. man. (esp. in wr. or speaking); to entertain, to supply gratuitously (as with food or drink, or with intellec. enjoym.; the latter, somet. fron.); to subj. to the action of (comm. with *with* after the obj.—chem.); to manage in the employm. of remedies or manipulation (med.; surg.); to negotiate:—vi. To discourse (fol. by *of* or *on*); to negotiate, to prac. negotiation (comm. fol. by *with*); to give

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food or drink (par. the latter, as in complim., kindness, or regard). H., *trēat'ing*, p., a.†; *treat'ed*, pp., a. (ch. in comp.); *treat'er*, s.; *treat'ăble**§ (moderate† ; tractable†), a.; *treat'ment* (act or manner of &c.; management.; manipulation; usage, behav. tow.; choice of or man. of apply. remedies; mode or course pursued to check, remove, or destroy), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Treatise, trēt'-iz—S., -is—K., We., trē'-tiz—Wa., s. 35. Prim., a handling, a treating of*; h. appr., a wr. compos. of some length, in wh. a par. subj. or branch of knowl. is 'treated', and its principles or nature discussed or explained (us. fol. by *of*; somet. recently, by *on*); a discourse; a formal essay; a tract†. H., *treat'iser*†, -ĕr (one who wr. a t.), s. 90.

Treat'y, -e, s. 43. Negotiation; act of treating for the adjustm. of diff., or to form an agreem.; a formal agreem., compact, or league bet. states; entreaty†; a treatise†. H., *treat'y-măking*†, s. 90.

Treble, trĕb'l—Ja., K., P., S., Wa., (colloq., and alw. in mus.) trib'l—We., a. 45. Threefold; triple; den. the treble, that plays or sings the treble (mus.; v. s.). H., *treb'ly*, -le, ad.; *treb'leness*†, s. 91.

Treb'le, s. The highest of the four prin. parts of the mus. scale (in voc. m. us. assigned to boys and fem.); one (or those) who plays or sings the treble (teoh.). [p.; *treb'led*, -ld, pp.

Treb'le, vt., vi. To triple (q. v.). H., *treb'ling*.

Trebuoket, trĕ'-bŭk-ĕt, s. = *treb'ŭchet*, -shĕt (We.); *trĕbuchet*, trā-bōōsh-ā, Fr. 99. A trap, a snare, a pit-fall*; a ducking-stool, a tumbrel†.

Treckschuyt, trĕk'-skīt, s. = *trek'-schuyt* (-sch. as *sh*—We.). 99. A cov. tow-boat for goods and passengers on the Dutch and Flem. canals. (D.) [pl. The dung of sheep.

Treddle, trĕd'l, s. 45. A treadle* (q. v.):—

Tree, trē, s. Any plant above a cert. height (as 8 or 10 feet), ris. for some dist. with a single woody stem, branched, perennial, and not climbing; pop., any woody plant larger than a shrub; any thing branched out or tree-like; a piece of timber app. to some use (as in *cross'-trees*, *roof'-trees*, &c. —ship-b.); a cross (scrip.); wood†. H., *tree'y**§, -e, *tree'less*, a. 90. H. also—*tree'-frog* (a small climb. batrachian reptile, of sev. spe.), *trēe-gar'mander* (-măn'—S., We.), *tree'-louse*, -lowse (app. to sev. spe. of aphides), *tree'-moss* (a kind of lichen), *tree'-nāil* or *tree'nail* (one of the long wooden pins or bolts, used in fas. the planks of a ship to the timbers—ship-b.), *tree'-primrose*, *tree'-tōad* (the tree-frog), &c., s. 92-3.—*Tree-of-life*† = a cert. evergreen. [tree.

Treen†, trēne, a. Wooden:—s. The anc. pl. of

Trefoil, trē'-foyl, s. 22. The pop. name of sev. three-leaved plants used for pasture and fodder (as 'white' and 'red t.' [i. e., clover], &c.); an orn. of three cusps in a circle, res. 3-leaved clover (arch.).

Trellage, trĕl'-āj, s. 45, 99. A contexture of light posts and rails used to support espaliers. (hort.) [Fr.]

Trellis, trĕl'-is, s. 35. A structure or frame of cross-barred or lattice-work, used for screens, supp. plants, &c. H., *trel'ised*, -ist (hav. or formed as), a. 90.

Tremando, trĕm-ăn'-do, s., ad., s. 99. Trembling; appr., a gen. shake of the whole chord, or direc. it to be done. (mus.) [It.]

Tremble†, trĕm'bl, trĕmb'l—K., s. 45. The state of trembling.

Trem'ble, vi. To shake involun. (as with fear, cold, or weakness); to quake; to shiver; to shudder; to quiver, to totter; to shake* (as a note—mus.). H., *trem'bling*, p., a.; *trem'bled*, -bld, pp.; *trem'bler*, s.; *trem'bling* (act or state; v. i.), s. 89. [shake. (Fr. mus.)

Tremblement, trăn'-bl-mŏng, s. 99. A trill or

Trem'bling, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *trem'blingly*, ad. 91.—*Trem'bling poplar* = the aspen.

Tremella, tre-mĕl'-ă, s. A jelly-like plant of the lowest organisation, found in moist grounds.

Tremendous, tre-mĕn'-dŭs, a. Prim., sufficient to startle or cause trembling; appr., such as astonishes by its force or viol.; dreadful, horrible, terrific; extremely violent. H., *tremen'dously*, 43, ad.; *tremen'dousness*, s. 91. [hornblende from *Tremola*.

Tremolite, trĕm'-o-līte, s. A white var. of

Tremor, trĕm'-ŏr—S., trē'-mōr—We., -mŭr—K., Wa., s. = *trem'our**, -ŭr, 25, 56. Trembling or a trembling. (L.)

Tremulous, trĕm'-ū-lŭs, a. 18. Trembling; fearful; affected with fear or timidity; shaking, quivering, vibratory. H., *trĕm'ulously*, 43, ad.; *trem'ulousness*, s. 91.

Trent†, trĕn, s. A fish-spear.

Trench, trĕnch, trĕnsh—Wa., s. 29. A long, nar. cut or ditch excavated in the earth; one of the excavations (us. 8 or 10 f. wide, by 7 f. deep) made for defence, or to interrupt the approach of an enemy (par. by besiegers in appro. a fortif. place, or to protect a camp —fort.; mil.).

Trench, vt. To cut or dig a t. or trenches in; to fortify or defend with trenches, and ramparts formed of the earth thrown up, to intrench (mil.); to furrow deeply with the spade or plough (agr.):—vi. To intrench or encroach (with *on* or *upon*). H., *trench'ing*, p.; *trenched*, pp., a.; *trench'er* (one who cuts; also that on wh. one cuts; v. t.), s.; *trench'ing* (act &c.; the prep. of soils by cut. t., and exposure—agr., gard.), s. 89. H. also —*trench'-plough*, -plow, 23 (agr.), s.; (to) *t.-plough* (do.), vt.; *t.-ploughing* (act or oper. of.), s.; &c. 89, 92.

Trench'ant, -ănt, trĕn'-shănt—Wa., s. Cutting, sharp*; dividing*; divisible†.

Trench'er, -ĕr (v. su.), s. Appr., a wooden plate used at table; h. also fig., the table itself; food; pleasures of the table.—*Trench'er-fly**, *t.-friend*†, or *t.-măte** = a parasite:—*t.-man* = a great eater*; a cook†.

*Trend**, trĕnd, s. Bend or inclination in a par. direc. (as of a coast).

Trend, vt. To free wool from its filth (prov. agr.):—vi. To run, stretch, tend*; to have a par. direction*. H., *trend'ing* (* or prov.), p., s.; *trend'er* (do.), s.; &c. 89.

*Trendle**, trĕnd'l, s. 45. Any thing small that rolls or turns round; a little wheel; a trundle.

Trental, trĕnt'-ăl, s. An office of 30 masses for the dead, rehearsed dur. 30 successive days. (Ro. Cath.) [in trepanning.

Trepan, tre-păn', s. A small cylindr. saw used

Trepan', vt. To remove a circ. piece of the

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skull, in order to relieve the brain from pressure (surg.); to trapan* (q. v.). H., *trepann'ing* (act or oper. of, *s.*), p., a.; *trepanned*, -pând', pp., a.; *trepann'er*, s. 89.

Trephine, -fînė'—J. & M., P., Wa., We., -fēnė'—K., S., s. = *tréphine*, trā-fēnė', Fr. 45, 99. An improved form of the trepan. H., (to) *trephine'*, vt.; *trephīn'ing*, p., a.; &c. 89.

Trepid†, trēp'-id, a. Trembling; quaking. H., &c. 91. See *Intrepid*.

Trepidation, -e-dā'-shŭn, s. 86. An involun. trembling; h. also, a state of terror or agitation; confused haste; hurry.

Trespass, trēs'-pās, s. Transegression; appr., any wrong or damage done by one private person to another, or more strictly, any transgression less than felony or misprision of f., committed with force and viol. on the person, prop., or relative rights of anoth. (leg.); pop., unlawf. entry on another's land (the prim. sense; v. v.); any injur. invasion; any volun. violation of the moral law, sin (scrip.).

Tres'pass, vi. Lit., to pass bey.; h., to pass over some limit or boundary line (real or fig.); h. prim., to enter unlawf. upon another's land; to commit a legal trespass (v. s.); to transgress volun., to violate any rule of moral duty; to offend, to sin (scrip.); to intrude; to go too far; to put to inconven. by demand or importunity. H., *tres'passing*, p.; *tres'passed*, -pāst, pp.; *tres'passer*, s.; &c. 89.

Tress, trēs, s. A lock or curl of hair, a ringlet (us. in the pl.). H., *tress'ed*, -ĕd (Wa.; trēst;—K., We.; hav. t.; formed into t.; curled, knotted), a. 65, 90.

Tress'el, s. See *Trestle*.

Tressure, trēsh'-ūre, s. 35, 18. A cert. border run. parallel with the sides of the escutcheon. (her.)

Trestle, trēs'l, s. = *tress'el*. 45. The frame of a table; a movable support in form of a 3 or 4-legged stool with a strong but nar. top, on wh. any thing is placed across.

Tret, trĕt, s. An allowance, to purchasers, of 4 *lb.* on ev. 104 *lb.* suttle weight (i. e., 1-26th), for waste, dust, &c. (comm.)

Trething†, trēth'-ing, s. A tax.

Trevet, trĕv'-ĕt, s. A trivet.

Trey, trā, s. The 'three' at cards.

Tri-, trī, pfx. = *tri-t-* (τρι-τος); (somet.) *tre(s)-*, *tria*. Three; cont. 3 atoms of oxygen, &c., to 1 of base (= *ter*, q. v.:—chem.). [Gr.; L.] 69, 88.

Triable†, trī'-ăbl, a. 45. That may be tried; proper to be tried. H., *tri'ăbleness**, s. 91.

Triacontahe'dral, -ā-kŏn-thē'-, s. Hav. 30 sides; bounded by 30 rhombs (min.).‖ [Gr.]‖

Tri'aconter, -tĕr, s. A vessel of 30 oars. (anc.

Triad, trī'-ăd, s. The union of three; three united; state of being three; the com. chord (i, e., 1st, 3rd, and 5th) with or without the octave (mus.).‖

Trial, trī'-ăl, s. The act of trying, or the state of being tried (in any of the senses of the *v.*; par.—); any effort or exer. to ascer. its effect, or what can be done; attempt, endeavour; examination by a test, or by experience; experiment; experimental knowl.; experience; afflic., suffering, or temptation that puts strength, patience, faith, or virtue to the test; the jud. exam. and disposal of an issue of fact, either in crim. or civ. proceedings (leg.).

*Tri'ality**, -te (a triad):—*Tri'alogue*, -ă-lŏg (a discourse by 3 speakers); s.:—*Tri'an'drian*, -dre-ăn, or *tri'an'drous*, -drŭs (hav. 3 distinct and eq. stamens in the same flower with a p. or pistils, as in the class *tri'an'dria*, -dre-ă—bot.), a.‖

Triangle, trī'-ăng-gl—S., Wa., We., -ăng'—Br., K., s. 30, 45. A plane figure hav. 3 angles, and conseq. 3 sides (geom.); any thing triangular; a cert. northern constellation (ast.); three halberds stuck in the ground and united at top, to wh. soldiers are bound when flogged (mil.); an instr. of percussion, formed of a rod of polished steel bent into a triangular form (mus.).‖ H., *tri'angled* (triangular, or made t.), a. 90.

Trian"gular, -gū-lăr, s. 18, 25. Hav. 3 angles; hav. 3 prom. longitud. a. (as a stem—bot.).‖ H., *trian'gularly*, 43, ad.; *triangŭlar'ity**, s. 91.—*Trian"gular compasses*, -kŭm-, are c. with 3 legs, for tak. and lay. off 3 points at once (map.; surv.), *t. numbers*, the series of n. formed by the succes. sums of the terms of an arith. progression, of wh. the aver. diff. is 1 (arith.).

Triangulation, -lā'-shŭn, s. 36. The employm. of a series of triangles, or the series of t. so used. (surv.)

Tri'archy, -drk-e (governm. by three persons, or a state so gov.), s.:—*Tri'arian*, -ăr'-e-ăn (occup. the third post), s.:—*Triār'ii*, -e-I (old soldiers that formed the 3rd, last, or veteran rank of infantry in a Roman legion), s. pl.:—*Tri'as**, 35 (the upper new red-sandstone—geol.), s.:—*Tri'assic* (pert. to or comp. of trias):—*Tri'bal* (bel. to one of 3*; bel. to a tribe, q. v.); a.‖

Tribe, trībe, s. Orig., one of the great subdiv. of the Roman people (at first only 3, but ultim. extended to 35); a family or race descen. from the same progenitor, and exis. distinct from others; h., any div., class, or distinct portion of a people; h. also, a no. of things hav. cert. com. characteristics; a division intermed. bet. 'order' and 'genus' (bot.; zool.); a no. considered collec.; a nation of savages, a body of rude people under one chief or governm.; a no. or body of persons (in contempt).‖

Tribe†, vt., vi. To distrib. into tribes or classes; to assemble in tribes. H., &c. 48, 89.

Triblet, trĭb'-lĕt, s. = *trib'olet*, -o-lĕt. A goldsmith's tool for mak. rings.

Tribometer, tre-bŏm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for ascer. the degree of friction. (mech.)

Tribrach, trī'-brăk, s. 29. A foot of 3 short syl. (∪ ∪ ∪.—pros.).‖ H., *tribrach'ic*, &c., a.

Tribrac'teate (hav. 3 bracts—bot.), a.‖ [90.

Tribulation, trĭb-ū-lā'-shŭn, s. 18, 36. Severe affliction; distresses of life; distress; vexations; persecution.

Tribunal, trī-bū'-năl, s. Prim., the seat of a judge (orig. of a 'tribune' in the Roman forum); h., any judgm. seat or court of justice; also a raised place in a camp whence a general addressed his soldiers or issued orders; a raised orchestre (France).

Tribune, trĭb'-ūne, s. 18. Prim. and orig., the ch. magistrate of a 'tribe'; the name of sev. diff. officers of anc. Rome, but more par. of magistr. chosen by the people to defend their rights and liberties ag. the

‖ *Tri-*, &c., equiv. to *three*. See above.

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patricians, the senate, and the consuls; also subseq., an off. elected in like man. with mil. power (= *mil. tribūne*); the seat of a tribune; h. also, the raised stand or rostrum whence speeches were deliv. to the people (anc. arch.); a sense still retained in the Fr. Chambers). H., *trĭb'ūneship*, or *trĭb'ūnate* (his office), s.; *trĭb'ūnary*, -nār-e, *trĭb'ūnician*, -nish'-ăn, *trĭb'ūnī'tial*, -shl, or *trĭb'ūnī'tious*, -shŭs, a. 90.

Tributary, trĭb'-ū-tār-e, -tĕr-e—K., a. 18, 25. Paying tribute; paid in t.; subject, subord.; yield. supplies of any thing. H., *trĭb'ūtărily*, -le, ad.; *trĭb'ūtarīness*†, s. 91.

Trĭb'utary, s. One who pays tribute.

Tribute, trĭb'-ūte, s. 18. Orig., a tax levied on or paid by the 'tribes'; (at pres.) a stated sum paid annually or period. by an inferior sov. or state to a super. one, either as an acknn. of submis., or as the price of peace and protec.; someth. paid or yielded gen.; a personal contribution (lit. or fig., or mor.); mead, acknn., or homage paid.

Trĭb'utĕd, vt. To pay as tribute. H., *trĭb'ūtĕd*, pp.; &c. 89. [organ of a lichen. (bot.)

Trĭcas, trĭ'-kă, s. The 'shield' or reproduc.

Tricaps'ular, trĭ- (three-capsuled—bot.), a.‖

Trice, trīse, s. 35. A very short time; an instant; a moment.

Trice, vt. To haul up and secure by means of a small rope (freq. with *up*.—naut.) H., *trĭ'cing*, p.; *tricĕd*, trīst, pp.

Tricennial, trĭ-sĕn'-y'ăl, a. = *trĭcennār'ious*†, -e-ŭs. 28, 45. Bel. to the number 30 (in this sense these words ought properly to be written with only *one* *n*); den. or pert. to 30 years.

Trichiasis, tre-kī'-ă-sĭs, s. 29, 35. A disease in wh. the eyelashes grow inw. and irrit. the eye. (path.)

Trichidium, -kĭd'-e-dĭm, s. 29, 45. A filamentous organ, res. a small netted purse, in wh. the spores of cert. fungi are included. (bot.).

Trichocephalous, trĭ-ko-sĕf'-ă-lŭs, a. 29, 45. Hair-headed (app. to cert. entozoons.—zool.).

Trichopteran, -kŏp'-tĕr-ăn, a. = *trichop'tĕrous*, -ŭs. 29. Hair-winged (as the case-worm flies.—entom.).

Trichotomous, trĭ-kŏt'-o-mŭs (divided into threes, or by threes), a.:—*Trichot'omy*, -me (division into 3 parts):—*Trĭ'chrōism*, -krō-lxm (the qual. of presenting diff. colours in 3 diff. direc.—opt.); s.‖

Trick, trĭk, s. A sly fraud; a dexterous artifice; any fraud, contrivance, or underhand scheme to deceive or impose upon others; a vicious prac.; someth. done to cheat or d. jocosely or by way of amusem.; a juggle; an antic; a par. habit or manner†; a parcel of cards falling to a winner at one turn (gam.); a sailor's turn at the helm (naut.); an unexpec. event†*; a plait or knot of hair†. H., *trick'ish* (artf. and dishon. in mak. bargains; given to trickery; knaviably artful; cunning), *trick'y*‖, -e (do.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Trick, vt. To deceive; to impose on artfully; to cheat; to defraud; (from anoth. r.) to dress or decorate, to set off, to adorn fantastically† (freq. with *out*); to blazon† (her.):—vi. To live by decep. and fraud. H., *trick'ing*, p., a.‖; *tricked*, trĭkt, pp.; *trick'er* (also, a trigger†), or (more us.) *trick'ster*, s.; *trick'ing*† (trickery; dress, ornam.†), *trick'ment*† (decoration), *trick'ĭry* (v. i.), s.; &c. 89. [old form of backgammon.

Trick'-track, -trăk, s. = *trĭc'-trac*. 22-3. An

Trick'ery, -ĕr-e, s. Act or behav. of a trickster; underhand or vicious prac.; artifice; deception; impasture, imposition; art of dressing up†§. [*trick'ishness*, s. 91.

Trick'ish, -ĭsh, a. (v. a.) H., *trick'ishly*, ad.;

Trickle, trĭk'l, vi. 45. To flow in drops, or in a small gentle stream; to run gently down. H., *trick'ling*, -lĭng, p., a.‖; *trick'led*, pp.; *trick'ling* (act of; also that wh. trickles), s.

Trick'ster, -stĕr, s. See *Trick*. [30.

*Trick'sy**, -se, a. Pretty; brisk; dainty, neat.

Triclinate, trĭk'-lo-nāte, a. Hav. 3 axes obliquely inclined to ea. other (as a crystal.—min.)‖

Triclinary, trĭ-klīn'-o-dr-e, -y-ĕr-e†, a. 25, 45. Pert. to a triclinium, or to the usc. mode of reclining at table.

Triclin'ium, -o-ĭm, -y-ŭm‡ (v. a.), s. (pl., *triclin'ia*, -y'-ă.) 45. A couch (prim., for 3 persons) to recline on at meals; also a dining-room furn. with such couches on 3 sides. (anc. Rome.)‖

Tricoccous, -kŏk'-ŭs (3-grained and 3-celled, as a capsule—bot.), a.:—*Trĭ'colour*, -kŭl-ŭr, 56 (a flag or emblem of 3 a.; appr., the national *f.* of Fr.), a.:—*Trĭ'coloured* (hav. 3 c.):—*Tricorn'igerous*, -nĭj'- (3-horned):—*Trĭcor'poral* (hav. 3 bodies):—*Tricuspid*, -kŭsp'-ĭd (hav. 3 points; den. the valve of the right ventricle of the heart—anat.):—*Tricusp'idal* or *tricusp'idāte* (3-pointed, or end. in 3 points—bot.):—*Tridac'tĭlous*, or *tridac'tĭlous*, -ŭs (hav. 3 toes or fingers—zool.); a.‖ [fleet. (hem.)

Tride, trīde, a. Short and ready; prompt§;

Trident, trĭ'-dĕnt, s. The 3-pronged sceptre of Neptune (myth.); any tool or instr. with 3 teeth.‖ H., *trĭ'dent*, *trĭ'dented*, or *trĭdent'ĭte* (3-toothed; 3-pronged), a. 90.

Trident'ine, -īn, a. 45. Part. to *Trent*, or to the celebr. 'council of Trent'. (eccl. hist.)

*Tridiapa'son**, -dī-ă, 25 (a triple octave or 22nd—mus.), s.:—*Tridiodēcha'dral* (hav. 3 tiers ea. of 12 faces—cryst.), a.‖

*Triduan**, trĭd'-ū-ăn, a. 18. Lasting 3 days; hap. ev. 3rd day.‖

Triennial, trĭ-ĕn'-y'ăl, a. 45. Continuing 3 years; hap. or com. ev. 3rd year, or once ev. 3 years.‖ H., *trienn'ially*, -e (ev. 3rd y.; once in 3 y.), *ad.* 91.

Trĭ'er, -ĕr, s. See *Try*, *Trĭer*.

Trĭ'erarch, -ĕrk, s. 29. One who equipped or commanded a trireme. (anc. Gr.) H., *trĭ'erarchy*, -e (his off. or duty), s. 90.

*Trieterical**, -e-tĕr'-ĭk-ăl (triennial), a.:—*Trĭfallōw* (to thrifallow), vt.:—*Trĭfăr'ious*, -e-ŭs (three-fold; arranged in 3 rows):—*Trĭfĭd* (3-cleft—bot.):—*Trĭfle'tăller*, -lĕr, or *trĭfle'tillary*, -e (hav. 3 pipes); s.‖

Trĭfle, trĭ'fl, s. 45. (a *s.* colloqd. in sense with 'trivial' *a.*) A thing of little value or impor.; a dish cons. of altern. layers of sweetmeats and cake, with sillabub (cook.; &c.); a small, light cake (do.).

Trĭ'fle, vt. To make of no impor.†:—vi. To act or talk with levity; to indulge in light or silly amusements; to mock, to play the

‖ *Trĭ-*, &c., equiv. to *three*. See p. 786.

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fool (comm. 2nd. by *with*); to spend or waste idly, silllify, or unprofitably (with *away*). H., *trif'ling*, -ing, p., a.; *trif'led*, -fld, pp.; *trif'ler*, s.; *trif'ling* (act; employm. about trifles; levity; nonsense‡), s. 89.

Trifoling, trĭf'ō-lng, a. (v. v.) H., *trĭf'ŏlngly*, ad.; *trĭf'ŏlngness**, s. 91.

Trifoorous, -fdōr'-ŭs (3-flowered—bot.):—*Trĭ-flo'lāte* (3-leaved—do.):—*Trĭfo'liolate* (hav. 3 folioles—do.); s.:—*Trĭf'ŏly*, -le (sweet trefoil):—*Trĭfŏr'ium*, -e-ŭm (the gallery or open space bet. the 'vaulting' and the 'roof of the aisles', &c., of a church—Goth. arch.); s.:—*Trĭ'form*, 2S (hav. a triple f. or shape):—*Trĭfur'cate* or *trĭfur'cated* (hav. 3 branches

Trig†‖, trig, a. Full; trim, neat. (or forks); a.‖

Trig, vt. To fill, to stuff; to trick out†‖; to stop‡ (as a wheel, by some impedim. or catch). H., *trigg'ing*, p.; *trigged*, pp.; *trigg'er* (appr., a catch to hold the wheel of a vehicle, or to loose the 'hammer' of a gun or pistol in firing), s.; &c. 89.

Trigamous, trig'-ā-mŭs, a. Thrice married; hav. 3 sorts of flowers (*i. e.*, m., f., and hermaphr.) in the same flower-head. (bot.)‖

Trig'amy, -me, s. 45. A triple marriage; (more us.) the state of hav. 3 husb. or wives at the same time.‖ [pair of nerves. (anat.)

Trigemĭnal, trĭ-jĕm'-e-nal, a. pl. 32, 99. The 5th

Trigintāria, -jĭn'-tāle, a. pl. A trental or trentals (q. v.).

Triglyph, trĭ'-glĭf, trig'-lĭf—Ja., |We., s. 45. An orn. in the frieze of the Doric column, cons. of two whole and two half 'glyphs' or channels, sep. by flat spaces. (arch.)‖

Triglyph'ic, -lĭk, a. = *triglyph'ical*, -āl. Cons. of or pert. to triglyphs; cont. 3 sets of char. or sculptures. (arch.)‖ H., *triglyph'ically*, ad. 91.

Trigon, trĭ'-gŏn, s. A triangle; a div. cons. of 3 signs, also a trine (astr.); a kind of triangular lyre or harp (antiq.).‖

Trigonal, trig'-o-năl, trĭ'-go—K., S., h. = *trig'onous*, -nŭs. Triangular (par. in bot.).‖ H., *trig'onally*, ad.; &c. 91.

Trigonocerous, trĭ-gŏn-ŏs'-ĕr-ŭs (hav. a triangular horn—zoo.):—*Trĭgrammat'ic* (cont. 3 sets of charas. or letters):—*Trĭgramm'ic* (cons. of 3 letters); s.:—*Trĭ'graph*, -grăf (a signif. triple mark; 3 letters sounded as one—gr.; h., *trigraph'ic*, a.):—*Trĭ'gyn**, -jĭn (a plant of the order 'trigynia'); s.:—*Trĭgyn'ia*, -jĭn'-yăn, or *trigynous*, trĭ'-in-ŭs (hav. 3 styles, as in the Linn. order *trigyn'ia*, -y'ă [s. pl.]—bot.):—*Trĭhe'dral* (hav. 3 equal sides or faces—geom.); s.:—*Trĭhe'dron* (a trihedral figure), s.:—*Trĭjugous*, trĭ'-ū-gŭs (trĭ-jū'-gŭs—S.; hav. 3 pairs of leaflets—bot.):—*Trĭlat'eral* (3-sided; triangular; h., *trĭlat'erally*, ad.):—*Trĭlĭn'gual*, -gwăl (cons. of 3 lang. or tongues):—*Trĭlit'eral* (cons. of 3 letters; h., *trĭlit'erally*, ad.; *trĭlit'eral* [a word of 3 l.], s.); s.:—*Trĭlithon*, trĭl'-e-thŏn (3 stones placed tog. like door-posts and lintel—arch., &c.), s.‖

Trigonometry, trĭg-o-nŏm'-e-tre, -ŏn-ĕm'—S., -ĕt-re—K., s. 45. Prim., the measurem. of triangles; (in mod. use) that departm. of mathematics wh. relates to angles or circular arcs, and the lines conn. with them when expr. by numbers or ratios. H., *trigonometrical*, -mĕt'-rĭk-ăl (pert. to t.; performed by or accor. to the rules of t.), s.; *trigonomet'rically*, -e, ad. 91.

Trill, trĭl, s. = *trĭl'o*, It. 99. A quaver, a shake; appr., a rapid altern. beat or shake on two notes in conjoint degrees, beg. with the highest (us. marked *t* or *tr*) and end. with the lowest (mus.).

Trill, vt. To utter or play with a quavering or rapid tremulous vibration; to shake*:—vi. To play, sound, or utter in tremulous vibrations of sound; to trickle, rill, or purl*. H., *trill'ing*, p.; *trilled*, pp. 89.

Trillion, trĭl'-yŭn, s. 45. A million billions (= 1,000,000^2); a number repr. by a unit fol. by 18 ciphers (Eng.; 12 ciphers—Fr.).

Trilo'bate, trĭ-, or *trĭ'lobed* (3-lobed), a.:—*Trĭ'lobite* (an extinct crustacean—fos.), s.:—*Trĭlocular*, -lŏk'-ū-lăr (3-celled—bot.), a.:—*Trĭl'ogy*, -o-je (a series of 3 dramas, ea. complete in sense, yet mut. related as parts of one great historical piece; *e. g.*, Shakspeare's 'Henry VI.'), s.:—*Trĭlumi'nar*, -lŭ'-mĭn-ăr, or *trĭlu'minous* (hav. 3 lights), a.‖

Trim, trĭm, a. Firm, compact; nice, sang; dressed up; being in good order. H., *trim'ly*, -le, ad.; *trim'ness*, s. 91.

Trim, s. Dress, gear, ornaments; state or proper s. of dress, &c., with ref. to appearance‡; position of keel with resp. to a horiz. line, also the disposition of ballast or stowage with ref. to sailing qualities (naut.).

Trim, vt. To make right, to put in due order for any purpose; to adjust (from these its spec. appl. follow; somet. ‡ with *up*, emph.: —); to dress, to decorate; to clip, to shave; to lop or prune; to make neat or tidy; to prep. or adjust for use (as a lamp); to dress, to make smooth, to reduce to proper form or dimen. (as a piece of timber—carp.); to adjust the ballast or cargo of, to arr. in due order for sailing (naut.); to rebuke, to reprove sharply†; to lose (as time) in fine-tuning bet. two parties*‡; to beat or punish‡:—vi. To balance; to fluc. bet. parties so as to appear to favour each‡. H., *trimm'ing* (supp. or framed to a trimmer—arch., *a.*), p., s.‡; *trimmed*, p., a.‡; *trimm'er* (spec., that wh. is inserted to make someth. even; a time-server; a shrewd, unscrup., unmanageable person‡; a small beam into wh. are framed the ends of joists, opp. a chimney or the well-holes of stairs—arch.), s.; *trimm'ing* (orn. appendages, par. to a garment, comm. in the pl.:—pl., the 'et cetera' of a dish or a feast, apart from the main joint or m. dishes‡; v. i.), s. 89.

Trimestre, trĭ-mĕs'-tĕr, 57 (a quarter; a term or period of 3 months—Germ. univ.; h., *trimes'trial**, -tre-ăl [quarterly], a.):—*Trĭm'eter* (trĭ'—S.; a verse of 3 measures, ea. cons. of 2 iambics ea.—pros.; h.—); s.:—*Trim'eter* (cons. of 3 meas.; v. s.):—*Trĭmet'ric* or *trimet'rical* (trimeter—pros.; hav. axes of 3 kinds, naut. unequal—crys.), s.‖

Trimm'ing†, -ing, s. See *Trim*. H., *trimm'-Trinal**, trĭ'-năl, a. Three-fold. [*ingly*‡, ad. 91.

*Trine**, trĭne, s. Three-fold; of three:—s. The aspect of two planets, as seen from the earth, dist. from ea. other 120 degrees or 1-3rd of the zodiac (astr.):—vt. To put in a trine aspect (astr.). H., *trined**, pp.; &c. 89.

‖ *Tri*, &c., again to three. See p. 798. 797

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***Trinervate**, trī-nĕrv'-āt, *tri'nerve*, or *trī'-nerved* (3-nerved, as a leaf—bot.), a.‖

***Tringle**, tring'gl, s. 45. Any little sq. member or orn. (par. one fixed over a triglyph.—arch.).

***Trinitarian**, trĭn-e-tār'-e-ăn, a. 45. Pert. to the Trinity, to the theol. doctr. of the T., or to the Trinitarians.

***Trinita"rian**, s. One who holds the doctr. of the Trinity (app. to persons of all Chr. denomin., exc. the *Unitarians*); also one of a relig. order who made it their bus. to redeem Christians from the Turks†. H., *Trinitā'rianism*, -izm (doctr. of), s. 90.

***Trinity**, trĭn'-ĭt-e, s. 43. Lit., triunity; appr., triune deity; the union of 3 persons (Father, Son, and Holy Ghost) in one Godhead, or the 3 p. comprised in the Godhead. (theol.)‖—*Trin'ity-house*, is an instit. for exam. and licensing pilots, erec. beacons, &c. (Eng.); *T.-Sunday*, the S. next after Whitsunday (eccl. cal.).

***Trinket**, tringk'-ĕt, s. 45. A small orn. for the person made by the goldsmith (as a jewel, ring, locket, &c.); a toy; any thing small and of no great value; tackle, tools†. H., *trinket'stry*†, -re (trinkets), s. 90.

***Trinoctial**, trī-nŏk'-eh'-ăl (compris. 3 nights): —*Trīoctahe'dral* (hav. 3 ranges of faces, ea. sep. cont. 8 faces—crys.); a. :—*Trīoc'tile* (the aspect of two planets when 3 octants apart—astr.), s.‖

***Trinomial**, trī-nōme'-y'ăl, a. 45. Cons. of 3 'terms' or parts conn. by the signs + or —. (alg.)‖ H., *trinōm'ial* (a t. root or quan.), s. 90.

***Trio**, trī'-o, trē'-o, s. 99. Three united; a piece in 3 parts, or req. 3 singers or performers. (mus.) [It.]

***Triolet**, trī'-o-lĕt, s. A stanza of 8 lines, in wh. the first line is thrice repeated. (poet.)

***Triones**, trī-ō'-nēz, s. pl. 99. The seven prin. stars in the constellation 'Ursa Major' or 'Charles's Wain'. (ast.) [L.]

***Trī'onyx**, -o-nĭks, s. 40 An extinct spe. of 3-clawed tortoise. (fos.)‖

***Trī'or**, -ŏr, s. 95. One of two persons appointed to exam. whether a challenge to a pannel of jurors, or a single juror, is just. (leg.) See *Try*.

***Trip**, trĭp, s. A stroke or catch by wh. an antagonist is supplanted or thrown; a false step, a stumble (as by loss of foothold, or by strik. the *f.* ag. some obj.); fig., a slight error (as from haste or inconsid.); a failure; a mistake; a brief jour. or voyage†; a ramble, excursion, tour; a single 'board' in plying to windw. (naut.); a small flock or stock of sheep (prov.); colcothar († or tech.).—*Trip'-hammer* = a large forge-h.: —*Trip'mădam*† = a cert. plant. 92-3.

***Trip**, vt. To cause to fall by striking the feet sud. from under the person (us. with *up*); to overthrow by depriv. of support (par. sud. or unexpec.); to supplant; to catch, to detect; to loose (an anchor) from the bottom by its cable or buoy-rope (naut.):—vi. To stumble; to strike the foot ag. someth. so as to come near to fall; (somet.) to stumble and fall; fig., to err, to fail, to be deficient; (from anoth. r.) to run, step, or walk lightly. H., *tripp'ing* (quick, nimble, c.; v. i.), p., a.; *tripped*, tript, pp.; *tripp'er*, s.; *tripp'ing* (act of &c.; a light dance†; loss of an anchor &c., v. v.—naut.), s. 89.

***Tripartite**, trip'-ār-tīt (divided into 3 parts; hav. 3 corresp. p. or copies; rel. to 3 parties), a. :—*Tripartī"tion*, trī- (We.; trip-ār—K., S.; a div. by 3; a tak. of a 3rd part), s.‖

***Tripe**, trīpe, s. The entrails*; appr., the large stomach of ruminants, cleaned and prep. for food; the belly§ (somet. in the pl.—lud.). H., *tripe'-man* (one who sells t.), s. 90.

***Tripedal**, trip'-e-dăl (trī-pē'—K., S.; hav. 3 feet):—*Tripenn'ate* (3-winged; tripinnate—bot.):—*Tripet'sonal* (cons. of 3 p.); a.:—*Tripersonal'ity** (trinity, trinity), s.:—*Tripet'alous* or *tripet'aled** (3-petaled—bot.), a.:—*Trī'phāne* (a min. with 3 cleavages; appr., 'spodumene'), s.‖

***Triphthong**, trip'-thŏng, (pref., but less us.) trĭf'—K., We., s. 45, 37; 4. The union of 3 vowels in one comp. sound or syl. (as in the Ger. *aeu*); a trigraph.‖ [In Eng. t. are gen. merely ocular or orthogr.; so also in Fr., unless *ieu* be so considered.] H., *triphthongal*, -thŏng'-găl (pert. to or cons. of), a.; &c. 90-1. See *Diphthong*.

***Triphyline**, trĭf'-ĭl-īn (a cert. mineral), s.:—*Triph'yllous*, -ĭl-ŭs (trī-fĭl'—S.; 3-leaved—bot.):—*Tripinn'ate* (hav. bipinnate leaflets ranged on ea. side, as a petiole—bot.); a.‖

***Triple**, trip'l, a. 45. Three-fold; cons. of 3 united; 3 times repeated; treble. H., *trip'ly*, -le, ad.; *trip'leness*†, s. 91. H. also—*trip'le-crowned*, *t.-headed*, &c., a.—*Trip'le salt** (-sŏlt) = a s. in wh. 2 bases are united with one acid (more prop. called a 'double-s.'—chem.):—*trip'le time* = t. in wh. the bars are divisible into 3 eq. parts (mus.).

***Trip'le**, vt. To make three-fold; to treble:—vi. To become three-fold.‖ H., *trip'ling*, -lng, p.; *trip'led*, -ld, pp.; (a) *trip'ling*, s. 89.

***Triplet**, trip'-lĕt, s. Three of a kind; 3 united; 3 notes sung or played in the time of two (mus.); 3 lines or verses rhym. tog. (prос.).

***Trip'licate**, -le-kāte, a. Made thrice as much; three-fold:—s. A third copy or thing corresp. to two others of the same kind.‖—*Trip'licate rātio* (-sh'o) = the r. of the cubes (arith.; geom.).

***Trip'licate"**, vt. To triple or make three-fold; to add three together. H., *trip'licāted**, -ĕd, pp., a.; *tripliea'tion*, -kā'-shăn (act of; a sur-rejoinder—civ. l.), s.; &c. 89.

***Triplicity"**, trī-plĭs'-ĭt-e, s. 28, 43. Tripleness; state of being three-fold.

***Triplite**, trip'-līte, s. A cert. mineral.

***Tripod**, trī'-pŏd, trip'-ŏd—A., E., Na., P., s. (pl., *trī'pods*, -pŏdz, Eng.; *trip'ŏdes*, -ēz, L.) 99. A vessel, table, seat, or instr. hav. 3 feet (i. e., legs—arch., &c.); orig., the seat on wh. the Pythian goddess or priestess rendered oracles at Delphi (myth.).‖

***Tripoli**, trip'-o-le, s. = *trip'oly**, -le. 43. Lit., three cities; appr., a fine-grained siliceous earth (orig., from *Trip'oli*), used in polishing stones and metals.‖ H., *Trip'oline* or *trip'olīne* (pert. to Tripoli or tripoli), a. 90.

***Tripos**, trī'-pŏs, s. 35. A tripod (q. v.; pl., *trip'odes*); an annual exercise in L. verse, also a *tripos-paper*, or he whose name appears in one (Camb. univ.; us. pl., *trī'poss*, -pŏs-ĭz).‖—*Trī'pos-pāper* = a printed list of the successf. candidates for math.

† *Trī-*, &c., equiv. to *three*. See p. 795.

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honours, accom. by a piece in L. verse (Camb.). [-le, ad. 91.

Tripp'ing, -ing, a. See *Trip*. H., *tripp'ingly*, *Tripsis*, trip'-sis, s. 35. Friction; appr., shampooing (med.). [Gr.] [cases. (gr.)‖

Trip'tote, -tōte, s. A noun or s. hav. only 3 *Tripudiary**, trī-pū'-de-dr-e, a. 25. Of or rel. to, or performed by dancing.

Tripu'diate†, -āte, vi. To dance. H., *tripudia'tion**, 36 (act of), s. ; &c. 89.

Tripyram'idal or *tripyramid'ical* (formed of 3-sided p.—min.) :—*Tri-quetrous*, -kwē'-trŭs (triangular; hav. 3 plain sides) :—*Tri-ra'diate* or *tri-ra'diated* (hav. 3 rays—nat. hist.) ; a. :—*Tri'reme*, -rēme (a galley or ves. with 3 banks of oars—anc. Gr., Pers.), s. :—*Tri-rhomboid'al* (hav. 3 r. faces or sides—crys., min.) :—*Tri-sac'ramental* (v. i.) :—*Tri-sacramentā'rian* (that admits of only 3 sacraments ; h.—) ; a. :—(a) *Tri-sacramentā'rian* (v. a.) :—*Trisagion*, tris-ăg'-e-ŏn, 30 (S. ; -ā'-ge—We. ; trī-sāg'-yŭn—K. ; a hymn in wh. 'holy' is repeated thrice), s.‖

Trise, trīze, vt. To trice (q. v.—naut.).

Trisect, trī-sēct', vt. To cut or div. into 3 equal parts.‖ H., *trisect'ing*, p. ; *trisect'ed*, pp., a. ; *trisec'tion*, -shŭn (division into &c. ; par. of an angle—geom.), s. 89. [bot.), a.‖

Trisep'aled, -āld, or *trisep'alous* (3-sepaled—

Trismus, triz'-mŭs, s. Lock-jaw; tetanus.(med.)

Trisoctahe'dral, trīs- (hav. 24 eq. faces) ; a. :—*Tri-soctahe'dron* (a solid boun. by 24 eq. f.—geom.) :—*Tri-spast**, trī'-spăst, or *tri-spast'on**, -ŏn (a mach. or 'purchase' with 3 pulleys—mech.) ; s. :—*Tri-sperm'ous*, -ŭs (3-seeded—bot.), a.‖

Trist†, trist, a. = *trist'ful*†, -fŏŏl. Sad ; sorrowful. ; gloomy. H., *trist'fully*†, ad. ; &c. 91.

Tristitiate†, -tish'-i-āte, vt. To make sad. H., &c. 48, 89.

Tri'sulc†, -sŭlk (someth. trisulcate), s. :—*Tri-sulc'ate* (3-forked ; 3-furrowed—bot.) :—*Trisyllabic*, tris-il-lăb'-ik (tris-sil—K., Sh., Wa.), or *trisyllab'ical* (cons. of 3 syl. ; part. to a trisyllable ; h., *trisyllab'ically*, ad.) ; a. :—*Trisyllable*, tris-sil'- (K., P. ; tris'—Ja., Wa. ; -il—We., Wo. ; tre-sil'—S. ; a word of 3 syl.), s.‖

Trite, trīte, a. Lit., rubbed or worn by rubbing† ; appr., worn out by use ; stale, common ; used until all its novelty and interest is lost. H., *trite'ly*, 43, ad. ; *trite'ness*, s. 91.

Triternate, trī- (thrice ternate, as a petiole—bot.), a.‖

Tri'theism, -izm, s. 35. The doctr. of 3 distinct gods ; appr., the opin. that the Father, Son, and Ho. Ghost, are actually diff. beings (theol.).‖ H., *tri'theist* or *tri'theite* (one who believes in), s. ; *tritheist'ical*, a. ; &c. 90-1.

Trithing†, trī'-thing, s. 38. A third part.‖ See *Riding*.

Trithionic, trīth-e-ŏn'-ik, a. 37. An epithet of sulphuretted hyposulphuric acid. H., *trithiondte*, tre-thī'-o- (a salt of this a.), s. (chem.) 90-1. [a. Trite. H., &c. 91.

Tritical†, trīt'-ik-ăl—K., We., trī'-te-kăl—S.,

Triton, trī'-tŏn, s. 25. A marine demi-god, half man, half fish, the fabled trumpeter of Neptune (myth.) :—pl. A genus of naked molluscs (Linn.), or of batrachians or aquat. salamanders (Cuv. ; = *triton'nia*, L.—zool.).

Tri'tone, -tōne (an interval cons. of 4 degrees, and 3 tones bet. the extremes, a sharp fourth —mus.) :—*tritox'ide* (an o. cont. 1 equiv. of base united with 3 e. of oxygen—chem.) ; s.‖

Triturate, trīt'-ū-rāte, trīt'-chū—Wa., trī'-tu—S., vt. 36, 18. To rub or grind to a fine powder. H., *trit'ūrating*, p. ; *trit'ūrated*, pp., a. ; *trit'ūrable*, a. ; *tritura'tion*, -shŭn (act of), s. 89.

Trit'urat, -ūre, s. 18. A rubbing or grinding.

Triturium†, trī-tūre'-e-ŭm, s. 45. A separatory. (chem.)

Triumph, trī'-ŭmf, s. 45. A pompous procession and ceremon. in honour of a victorious general (anc. Rome ; h. gen., the state of being victorious ; victory, conquest (lit. or fig., phys. or ment.) ; joy or exul. for success ; a show, a thea. procession† ; a trump† (cards).

Tri'umph (anc., -ŭmf') , vt. To subdue† :—vi. To celebr. a victory with pomp ; to rejoice for v. ; to obtain v. ; to insult upon an advantage gained ; to be prosperous, to flourish. H., *tri'umphing*, p. ; *tri'umphed*, -ŭmft, pp. ; *tri'umpher*, s. ; &c. (v. i.) 89.—To *tri'umph over* = to overcome, to subdue ; to surmount.

Triumphal, trī-ŭmf'-ăl, a. 45. Pert. to triumph ; used in celebr. victory :—s. A token of victory†.—*Triumphal arch* = an a. erected as a memorial of a conqueror, or of some victory or impor. event (arch.).

Triumph'ant, -ănt, a. Celebrating victory ; rejoic. as for v. ; victorious, graced with conquest ; expr. joy for success. H., *triumph'antly*, -le, ad. 91.

Triumvir, trī-ŭm'-vĕr, s. (pl., *trium'vira*, -vĕrz, E. ; *trium'viri*, -ve-rī, L.) 99. One of 3 men united in the same office or governm. (par. in one of the Ro. triumvirates). H., *trium'virate*, -ve-rāte (coalition or union of 3 men, par. in office or gov. ; appr., that of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus [='first t.'], or subseq., of Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus [= 'second t.']—Ro. hist.), s.‖

Trisme, trī'-ŭne, -ŭn'—J. & M., Wa., s. 18. At once 3 in one :—s. A trinity, or the Trinity*. H., *tri'unelyt**, ad. ; *tri'une'ty*, -it-e (trinity ; the Trinity), s. 91.‖

Truant†, trū'-ănt, s. A truant.

Truverbial, trī-vĕrb'-y'-ăl, 45 (den. cert. jurid. or court days in the anc. Roman cal.), s.‖

Trivet, trĭv'-ĕt, s. (corr. from *three-fet*, *trevet*.) Prim., someth. on 3 feet or 3 legs* ; appr., a movable frame laid across a kitchen firegrate, to supp. kettles, saucepans, &c.‖

Trivial, trĭv'-e-ăl, -y'-ăl†—K., Wa., s. 48. Lit., of or bel. to the trivium or highways† ; h., light, trifling ; of little worth or impor. ; inconsiderable ; worthless, vulgar† ; den. the indiv. or species, specific, not generic (as a name—nat. hist.).‖ H., *triv'ially*, -e, ad. ; *triv'ialness*, *trivial'ity**, -it-e, s. 91.

Triv'ium, -e-ŭm, -yŭm†, s. 45. Lit., 3 ways† ; a place where 3 roads meet, the highway† ; h., a place of com. resort* ; the 3 major arts—gr., logic, rhet. (schol.). [L.]‖ See *Quadrivium*.

Troat, trōte, s. The cry of a buck in rutting time :—vi. To cry, as a buck. H., *trōat'ing*, p. ; &c. 89. [ing' for dropey, &c. (surg.)

Trocar, trō'-kăr, s. An instr. used in 'tapp-

Trochaic, -kā'-ik, a. = *trocha'ical*, -ăl. 29. Pert. to or cons. of trochees. (pros.)

Trocha'ic, s. A trochaic verse.

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Trochanter, -kān'-tēr, s. 29. The name of two processes (*greater* [outer] and *less* [inner] *t.*) at the upper end of the thigh-bone. (anat.)

Trochet†, trŏ'-ka, s. 29. A circ. cake or tablet; a lozenge. (pharm.) [Gr.; L.]

Tro'chee, -kē, s. = *trochæus*, -kē'-ŭs, L. 29. A cert. metrical foot (= - ∪; or, in E., an acc. and an unacc. syl.—pros.).

Trochilic, tro-kil'-ĭk, a. 29. Hav. power to draw out or turn round (as a wheel).

Trochil'ics, -ĭks, s. pl. The science of rotatory motion.

Trochilus, trŏk'-e-lŭs, s. = *tro'chil*, -kĭl, E. 29. The humming bird, or the genus of wh. it is the type (orn.); also the golden-crowned wren, and an aquat. bird of Egypt; a hollow ring-like moulding round a column, the 'scotia' or 'casement' (arch.). [L.]

Trochings, trŏ'-kĭngz, s. pl. The small curved branches of a deer's horns. [troche.

Tro'chisch†, -kĭsh, s. = *tro'chisk*†, -kĭsk. A

*Tro'chite**, -kīte, s. 29. One of the sep. joints of the stem of a fossil encrinite.

Trochlea, trŏk'-le-ă, s. 29. A pulley†; a pulley-like cartilage, through wh. the superior oblique muscle (= *trochl'earу m.*) of the eyeball passes (anat.). [bel. to the trochlea.

Troch'learу, -ăr-e, a. = *trochl'ear**. 25. Of or

Trochoid, trŏ'-koyd, s. 29. The curve described by any point on a wheel rolling straight forw. on a level; a cycloid. (geom.)

Trod, *trodd'en*, prt., pp. See *Tread*.

Trodet, trŏd'-ĕt, s. Path; tread; footing.

Troglodyte, trŏg'-lo-dīte—K., Wa., We., trŏ'-glo—S., s. One who dwells in a subterranean cave.

Trojan, trŏ'-jăn, a. Pert. to anc. Troy:—s. An inhab. of anc. T.; h. fig., an old soldier, a veteran†.

Troll†, trōle, s. 16. Act of or a turn at trolling.

Troll, vt. To move circularly; to roll; to move or utter voluably; to draw on; to sing or take up in succession (as a 'catch'):—vi. To roll; to move or run round; to run about; to fish (par. for 'pike') with a rod of wh. the line runs on a 'reel' near the handle (ang.); to sing a catch, es. in turn tak. up the air. H., *troll'ing*, p., a.; *trolled*, trōld, pp.; *troll'er*, s. 89.

Trollop, trŏl'-ŭp, s. = *trŏll'ь*. 17, 25. A strollar, a loiterer; a woman loosely and negl. dressed; a slattern; a draggletail; a trull*. H., *trŏl'loping*†§ (like a t.; slatternly), a. 90.—*Trŏllops'*† (-ŭp-s') = a loose dress form. worn by females.

Trolmydames†, trōle'-me-dāmz, trōl'—We., s. (= *trou-madame*, Fr.) The game of nine-holes. [of copper. (min.)

Trombolite, trŏm'-bo-līte, s. Native phosphate

Trombone, trŏm'-bōne, -bŏ'-nā—It., S., s. 99. A brass horn serv. as the bass to the trumpet, of wh. the middle tube, wh. is doubled, slides into the other two, like the tube of a telescope. (mus.)

Tromp, trŏmp, s. A blowing mach. formed of a hollow tree, used in furnaces. (tech.)

Tromp'il, -ĭl, s. The aperture in a tromp. [soda.

Trona, trŏ'-nă, s. Native sesquicarbonate of

Tro'nage†, -nāje, s. 45. A fee or toll form. paid for weighing wool. H., *trona'tor*†, 25 (an officer who w. w.), s. 90.

Tronco, trŏng'-ko, ad. 90. With a truncated sound; dir. a note to be just uttered or formed, and then discontinued. (mus.) [It.]

Trone, trōne, s. A small drain (prov.); also a steelyard (oft. in the pl.—do.).

Tron-weight, trŏn'-wāte, s. An obs. weight in wh. the *lb.* varied from 21 to 26 oz. avoir. (Scotland.)

Troop, trōōp, s., 20. A number of people in one body or line; a company; a multitude; a body of soldiers gen.* (now used only in the pl.; v. i.); appr., a div. of a regim. of cavalry or mounted soldiers under a captain (mil. = *company* in the 'infantry'); a company of stage-players, equestrians, or mountebanks:—pl. Soldiers in general.

Troop, vi. To collect in numbers; to march in a body, or in haste, or in company. H., *troop'ing*, p.; *trooped*, pp.; *troop'er* (appr., a horse-soldier), s. 89.

Trope, trōpe, s. 18. Lit., a turn, a change; appr., a word or expr. changed from its orig. sense to another, in order to give life or emphasis to an idea (as when we call a brave man a 'lion', or a shrewd one a 'fox'; stric., disting. from a 'figure', wh. regards a sentence or clause of a s.—rhet.); a word used figuratively. H., *trop'ical* (figurative, as a word), a.; *trop'ically*, ad.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. [flesh, flavoured.

Trophasome, trŏf'-ă-sōme, s. 45. Essence of

Trophi, trŏ'-fī, s. pl. 99. The instr. or organs contained in or imm. conn. with the mouth, and empl. in feeding. (entom.)

Trophocsperm, trŏf'-o-spĕrm, s. 45. The placenta or receptacle. (bot.)

Trophy, trŏ'-fe, s. 43. A monument of victory; orig., a pile of arms taken from a vanq. enemy, raised on the field of battle by the conquerors (often placed or hung on the trunk of a tree or other elev. obj.); also the repr. of such a pile in marble, or on medals, &c. (arch.; numis.); h., any thing taken from an e., and shewn and preserved as a memorial or evidence of victory. H., *trŏ'phied*, -fĭd (adorned with), a. 90.—*Trŏ'phy money* (-mŭn-e) = an ann. paym. by housekeepers, tow. prov. harness, drums, colours, &c., for the militia† (Eng.).

Tropic, trŏp'-ĭk, s. One of the parallels of declination, north or south, bet. wh. the sun's annual path in the heavens is described (ast.); the point or parallel of latitude, 23° or so, of the equator, at wh. the sun turns, as it were, again tow. the eq. in his journey on the ecliptic (geog.).—*Trop'ic of Cancer* = the parallel of lat. 23° 28' north of the equator:—*t. of Capricorn* = the p. of l. 23° 28' so. of the eq. (geog.).

Trop'ical, -ăl, a. Pert. or incident to the tropics; being within or near the tropics. H., *trop'ically*, -e, ad. 91. See *Trope*.

Tropist, trōpe'-ĭst, s. One who deals in tropes; appr., one who explains or interprets Scrip. figuratively. [expr. by tropes.

Tropological, trŏ-po-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl, a. 92. Varied or

Tropology, -pŏl'-o-je, s. 43. A rhet. or fig. mode of speech.

Trousers†, trōōz'-ĕrz, s. pl. Trousers.

Trot, trŏt, s. The pace of a horse or other quadr. when trotting; h., a jolting or a bobbling pace*; an old woman§.

Trot, vt. To cause to trot†; to ride (as a

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horse) at a trot†:—vi. To move faster than in walking, by lifting one fore and one hind foot of opp. sides at the same time (man.); to walk fast, to run† (lud.); to travel on foot† (do.). H., *trott'ing*, p., a.; *trott'ed*, pp.; *trott'er* (a beast that trots, or that us. t.; a sheep's foot†), s. 89.

Troth†, tröth, trā*with*—K., s. 17, 8, 37. Faith; truth; fidelity. H., *troth'less*† (faithless; treacherous), a.; &c. 90-1.

Troth'-plight†, -plīt, a. Betrothed; affianced:—s. Betrothal:—vt. To betroth or affiance. H., *troth'-plighted*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Troubadour, trōō'-bā-dōōr'—Br., J. & M., K., Wa., We., -dōōr'—S., s. 99. Lit., an 'inventor'†; appr., one of the early poets of Provence, &c., who wrote in the Romance lang. (11 to 13th century); a minstrel.

Trouble, trŭb'l, s. 45. Disturbance or agitation of mind, or that wh. causes it; painful perplexity; distress, affliction; molestation; anxiety, uneasiness; vexation; inconvenience.—*Troub'le-state*† = a disturber of the community.

Troub'le, vt. To agitate, to disturb, to put into confused motion; fig., to give disturbance, anxiety, or distress to; to affect painf.; to afflict, to grieve, to make uneasy; to tease, vex, molest; to disorder; to busy, to cause to be much engaged or anxious; to give occasion of labour to (expr. apology or civility); to sue for a debt†§. H., *troub'ling* (-'l-ing), p.; *troub'led*, -ld, pp., a.; *troub'ler*, -ər, s.; (a) *troub'ling* (act &c.; affliction, disturbance—scrip.), s. 89.

Troub'lesome, -sŭm, a. 25. Caus. or giv. trouble, disturbance, or inconven.; vexatious; harassing; importunate. H., *troub'lesomely*, 49, ad.; *troub'lesomeness*, s. 91.

*Troub'lous**, -'l-ŭs—Wa., trŭb'-lŭs†—K., S., We., a. 45. Agitated; tumultuous; confused; full of trouble or disorder.

Trough, trŏf, trŭf†, trō, s. 45. A vessel or any thing hollow and open longitudinally, on the upper side; an oblong tray; a sauce*; the channel of a mill-stream.—*Trough of the sea* = the long hollow bet. the waves.

Troul†, trōle, v. See *Troll*.

*Trounce**†, trownse, vt. 23. To punish; to beat severely. H., *trounc'ing**†, p., s.; *trounced**†, pp. 89.

Trousers, trow'-zərz, s. pl. = *trouse*†, trowze. 25. The com. garment worn by males, exten. from the waist to the foot, cov. ea. limb sep., and loose ab. the ankles. See *Pantaloon*. [equipments of a bride's outfit. (Fr.)

Trousseau, trōō-sō', s. 99. The collective lighter

Trout, trowt, s. 23. A highly esteemed lake and river fish of sev. spe. (appr., the 'salmo fario'—Linn.); fig., an honest, simple fellow, easily caught†§. H., *trout'-coloured*, -kŭl-ŭrd (white, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel), *trout'-like*, s.; *t.-fishing*, *t.-stream* (a s. in wh. t. breed), s.; &c. 90-2.

Trover, trō'-vər, s. The gaining poss. of any goods, wheth. by finding or other means; also an action of 'tort' to try a disputed case of property in goods and chattels. (leg.)

Trow†, trō, int. or imp. Expr. enquiry; (I) wonder!—vi. To believe; to trust; to think or suppose.

Trowel, trow'-əl, s. 23, 13. A tool used to take up and spread mortar, &c. (mas.; brickl.; &c.); a like t. used by gardeners; any coarse hand-instrument†. H., *trow'elled*, -əld (formed or done with), a. 48, 90. —*Trow'elled stucco*, in s. prep. or left ready

*Trowl**, trōle, v. See *Troll*. [for paint (arch.).

Trow'sers, s. pl. Trousers (q. v.).

Troy, troi, a., s. 22. A weight (orig. from *Troyes*, Fr.), used by goldsmiths and jewellers; or den. it. See *Pennyweight*, *Ounce*, *Pound*.

Truant, trōō'-ənt, a. 18. Idle; wandering from bus. or duty; loitering. H., *tru'antly**, ad. (v. s.) 91.

Tru'ant, s. An idler; a loiterer; appr., an idle boy who absents himself from school. H., *tru'antship**, s. 90.

*Tru'ant**, vi. To idle away time; to loiter or absent one's self from employm., duty, &c.

*Truba**, trūbz, s. A cert. herb. [H., &c. 89.

Trub'tail†§, -tāle, s. A short, squat woman.

Truce, trōōse, s. 18, 28. A suspension of arms by agreem. of commanders; also a tempor. peace or cessation of hostilities bet. states; h., cessation, intermission; short quiet.

*Truchman**, trūtch'-mən, s. = *trudgeman*§, trŭj'-. 20, 23. An interpreter. [act of killing.

Trucidation, trōō-se-dā'-shŭn, s. 18, 36. The

Truck, trŭk, s. Exchange, barter*§; h., that wh. is worthless or of little value†§; (from smoth. r.) a small wooden wheel; a small wooden cap at the top of a flag-staff or masthead (naut.):—pl. A low carriage on trucks, for heavy goods, stone, &c.—*Truck system* = the prac. of paying wages in goods, or in tickets exchangeable for goods, instead of in money.

*Truck**§, vt. To exchange or give in exch.; to barter:—vi. To traffic by exch.; to barter. H., *truck'ing**§, p., s.; *trucked**§, pp.; *truck'er**§, s.; *truck'age**, -ĭj (prac. cf), s. 89.

Truckle†, trŭk'l, s. 45. A small wheel or caster.

Truck'le†, vt. To roll or cause to roll:—vi. To roll on or as on a wheel or someth. round; fig., to yield or bend obseq. to another's will; to submit; to creep. H., *truck'ling*†, p., s.; *truck'led*†, pp.; *truck'ler*†, s. 90.—*Truck'le-bed*† = a low bed on casters, that may be pushed under another.

Truculent, trōō'-kū-lənt, a. 34, 18. Savage, barbarous; of ferocious aspect; destruc., cruel. H., *tru'culentli*, 43, ad.; *tru'culence*, -lēnse, *tru'culency*, -se, s. 91.

Trudge†, trŭj, vi. 32, 45. To travel on foot; to travel or walk with labour or effort; to jog or march heavily on. H., *trud'ging*†, p., s.; *trudged*†, trŭjd, pp.; &c. 89.

True, trōō, a. 34, 18. Conformable to fact, truth, or the nature of things, or being in accordance with that wh. actually exists, or wh. is done, said, or thought (opp. to *false* or *doubtful*); well founded; genuine, real (opp. to *counterfeit*, *false*, *factitious*, or *pretended*); faithful, sincere, loyal (opp. to *false*, *fickle*, or *perfidious*); free from falsehood; honest, upright; exact, right to precision; straight, right; rightful (as an 'heir'). H., *tru'ly*, -le, ad.; *tru'ness** (truth), s.; &c. (v. i.) 91. ['*Tru'er*, *tru'est*', like *more* and *most perfect*, though 'in com. use, are log. absurd'—S.] Among the comp. are—*true-blue** (fig., inflexibly honest, faithf., or un-

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changeable), *tru'-born*, 26 (of genuine birth; hav. a right by b.), *tru'-brēd*, *tru'-hearted* (-hārt'—Wa.; honest; faithf.; sincere), a.; *tru'-bill* (a 'b. of indictm.' returned by a grand jury, indorsed with these words—leg.), *tru-heart'edness* (v. a.), *tru'love*, -lŭv (one really beloved; the herb Paris), *tru'-lŏve-knot*‡ or *tru'-lŏver's-knot*‡ (lines interwoven with many involutions, fancif. held as the emblem of interw. affection), *tru'-penny**‡ or *tru'penny**‡ (fig., an honest fellow), s.; &c. 92-3.

Truffle, trŏŏ'fl—J. & M., S., trŏ'fl—Js., K., Wa., We., (pref.) trŭf'lĭ—P., s. 20-1, 45. A roundish kind of subterranean fungus, much

Trug, trŭg, s. A hod. (prov.) [empl. in cookery.

Truism, trŏŏ'-izm, s. 18, 34-5. An undoubted or self-evid. truth (somet., a trite or unimpor. t.). [strumpet.

*Trull**§, trŭl, s. A wench; a low, vagrant

Trullisation, -e-zā'-shŭn, s. 35-6, 60. The laying of strata of plaster with a trowel; a trowelling.

Trump, trŭmp, s. 45. A trumpet (poet.); (from 'triumph') a card of the leading suit, a winning card (unless a higher one of its s. be played—gam.); also an old game at cards; h., a jolly fellow§. H., *trump'-like** (res. a t.), a. 90.

Trump, vt. To play a 'trump card' on (another), in order to win; (from anoth. r.) to obtrude†; to deceive, to impose on† :—vi. To sound a trumpet; to play a trump card. H., *trump'-ing*, p., s.†; *trumped*, pp. 89.—To *trump up*† = to devise, to forge; to seek and collect unsurp. from ev. quarter.

Trump'ery†, ĕr-e, s. 42. Someth. fallaciously fine; falsehood; empty talk; things of no value; trifles.

Trumpet, trŭmp'-ĕt, -ĭt—Wa., s. 45, 13. A horn or wind instr., used ch. in war and mil. exerc. and music (gen. of brass, somet. of silver); an instr. for convey. or rec. articulate sounds with increased force (acous.); a trumpeter‡ (mil.); fig., one who praises or propag. praise‡. H., *trump'et-tongued*, -tŭngd (vociferous), a.; *trump'et-call*, -kăwl (a mil. c. on the t.), *t.-fish* (a sea-fish, the sea-snipe), *t.-flower* (from its form), *t.-shell* (do.), s.; &c. 92-3. See *Ear, Speaking*.

Trump'et, vt. To publish by sound of trumpet; fig., to proclaim; to sound the praises of. H., *trump'eting*, p.; *trump'eted*, pp.; *trump'-eter* (one who sounds or plays a t.; fig., one who proclaims, publishes, praises, or denounces; a var. of the dom. pigeon, also a bird of trop. Amer.), s.; &c. 89. [or body.

Truncal, trŭngk'-ăl, a. 45. Pert. to the trunk

Trunc'ate, -āt, trŭng'-kāt—S., Wa., a. 45. Appearing as if cut off at the tip; ending in a transverse line. (bot.)

Trunc'ate, vt. To cut off; to lop; to maim; to curtail. H., *trunc'ating*, p.; *trunc'ated* (truncate; replaced by a plane eq. inclined to the adj. faces—min.; *a.*), pp., a.; *truncation*, trŭng-kā'-shŭn (trŭn—Wa.; act of; also state of being truncated), s. 89.

Truncheon, trŭnch'-ŭn, trŭn'-chŭn—S., -shŭn—Wa., We., s. 29, 45. A short staff; a club; a cudgel; a baton or staff of auth.; a stout stem of a tree, lopped clean, for rapid growth (arbor.) :—vt. To beat with a truncheon†.

— *Truncheoneer** (-ēr') = a person armed with a t.

Trundle‡, trŭn'dl, s. 45. Any round rolling body; a small wheel; a low cart with small wooden wheels. H., *trun'dle-bed* (a trundle-b.), *t.-head* (the wheel that turns a mill-stone—tech.), *t.-tail* (a round t.; a dog, from the shape of his t.), s. 90.

Trun'dle‡, vt. To roll, to bowl along :—vi. To roll (as on little wheels); to roll (as a hoop). H., *trun'dling*‡, -ing, p.; *trun'dled*‡, -dld, pp. 89.

Trunk, trŭngk, s. 45. The stem or body of a tree apart from the branches; the body of an animal without the limbs; the main body of any thing; any thing long and hollow (in var. appl.); the proboscis of an elephant or (somet. ‡) of an insect; any large long tube; a portable box or chest for clothes (par. one of leather or cov. with skin); the shaft of a column, the 'dado' or body of a pedestal, &c. (arch.); that segm. of the body wh. is bet. the head and abdomen, and wh. us. bears the organs of motion (entom.); a water-course of planks leading from the 'race' to the water-wheel (hydr.); &c. H., *trunk'ed* (trŭngkt‡; hav. a t.), a. 90.—*Trunk'-hose*† (-hōz) = very large breeches. [&c. 89.

Trunk†, vt. To truncate. H., *trunked*†, pp., a.;

Trunnion, trŭn'-yŭn, s. 45. One of the two knobs or pivots proj. from the side of a cannon, &c., and on wh. it rests and moves on the carriage. [thrusting (used ch. in comp.).

Trusion, trŏŏ'-zhŭn, s. 18, 35. A pushing or

Truss, trŭs, s. A bundle tightly tied tog. (as of, hay or straw); a framed assemblage of timbers for fas. or binding a beam, or for supp. a roof (arch.); a tuft of flowers at the top of the main stalk or stem (bot.); a rope for confin. the centre of a lower 'yard' to the mast (naut.); a bandage or appar. used in hernia to retain reduced parts, or to hinder protrusion (surg.).

Truss, vt. To bind or pack close tog. (somet. emph. with *up*). H., *truss'ing*, p.; *trussed*, *Truss'ed**, -ĭd, s. A tressel. [truss, pp. 89.

Trust, trŭst, s. A resting of the mind on the integrity, verac., jus., friendship, or other sound prin. of another; mental dependence; reliance, confidence; faith, hope, expectation; he or that wh. is the ground of confid.; a charge given or received in confid.; someth. committed to one's care; confident opin.; credit given without exam.; fidelity, integrity, supposed honesty; credit on promise to pay (actual or implied); state of one to whom someth. is intrusted; any equitable right or interest founded in the confid. placed by one party in anoth. (as distg. from a 'legal one'; par.—) an estate held for the use and benefit of anoth. (leg.). H., *trust'ful* (faithful, trusty*; confiding, ch. in comp.), *trust'y*§ (that may be safely trusted; deserv. confidence; faithf., true, honest; strong, firm, inflexible), *trust'less* (faithless; unworthy), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-3.

Trust, vt. To place confidence in; to rely on; to believe, to credit; to commit to the care of, to intrust; to venture confidently; to give credit to, to sell to upon credit :—vi. To be confid. of someth. present or fut.; to be credulous or confiding; to give credit‡. H.,

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trust'ing, p., a.†; s.†; *trust'ed*, pp.; *trust'er*†, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.—To *trust in* = to confide in; to rely on:—to *trust to* = to depend on.

Trust'-worthy, -wûr-*th*e, *a.* 92-3. Worthy of t. or confidence; trusty. H., *trust'-worthiness*, s.; &c. 91.

Trustee, trŭs-tē', trŭst-ē'—We., s. One to whom someth. is intrusted; appr., one to whom an estate or prop., or its managem., is committed 'in trust', for the benefit of anoth. or others (leg.).

Trust'ful, -fŏŏl, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *trust'fully*, 43, ad.; *trust'fulness*, s. 91.

*Trust'ing**, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *trust'ingly*, ad. 91.

Trust'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *trust'lessness*, s. 91.

Trust'y, -ē, a. (v. s.) H., *trust'ily*, ad.; *trust'iness* (fidelity; faithfulness; honesty), s. 91.

Truth, trōōth, s. 24, 18; 27. Prim., that wh. the individual 'troweth' (i. e., thinks, believes, or knows); that wh. mankind in the aggregate now know, or have the power to learn, though yet unknown; appr., conformity to fact or reality, exact accordance with what 'is', 'has been', or 'shall be'; true or actual state of facts or things; conformity of 'words' to 'thoughts' (= *moral truth*; opp. to *falsehood*); veracity; prac. of speaking truth; hab. dispos. to speak the t.; fidelity, constancy; honesty, virtue; exactness, conformity to rule*; a faithful adherence in representation to the models of nature, or the prototypes on wh. the prin. of art are founded (fine arts); just principle; fact; reality; sincerity (scrip.); verac. and faithfulness (as of God—do.); &c. H., *truth'ful**†, *truth'less**, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. H. also—*truth'-speaking**†, *a.*, *s.*; *truth'-teller*†, *s.*—*In truth* = in reality; in fact:—*of a truth**† = in reality; certainly. See *True*.

*Truth'ful**†, -fŏŏl, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *truth'fully*, 43, ad.; *truth'fulness*, s. 91. [s.; &c. 91.

*Truth'less**, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *truth'lessness**, *Trutination*†, trōō-te-nā'-shŭn, s. 18, 26. Act of weighing; examination by the scale.

Truttaceous, trŭt-tā'-eh'-ŭs, a. 27-8. Pert. to the trout, or to the trout kind.

Try†¶, trī, s. 42. A trial.

Try, vt. To attempt, to essay, to make or use exertion or effort in order to perform; to examine, to make test of; to prove by experim.; to experience, to have knowl. of by exp.; to bring bef. a competent tribunal; to examine jud. (as a judge) by witnesses and the prin. of law; to pursue or bring to a decision† (with *out* emph.); to purify, to refine* (as a metal); to exam. or search caref. into; to use as means; to strain† (as the eyes); to render (as tallow—tech.); to put (*on*) for trial (as a garm.); &c.:—vi. To exert strength; to endeav., make effort, attempt; to examine; to prove by test. H., *try'ing* (adapted to try, or to put to severe trial, *a.*), p., a.; *tried*, trīde (h. also, *trī'edly*†, ad.), pp., a.; *trī'er*, s.; *trī'ible**†, s.; *try'ing** (a heaving to—naut.), *trī'al* (act; also state of being tried), s. 89. See *Trial*, *Tried*, *Trier*, &c.

Try'gon, -gŏn, s. A genus of fishes incl. the sting-ray. (ichth.)

Try'sail, -sāle, s. = *try'-sāil*. 92-3. A strong, small gaff-sail, com. set on the fore and main masts dur. a gale. (naut.)

Tryst, trīst, s. 42. An appointed meeting; an assignation. (Sco.) H., *trȳst'ing* (pert. to or intem. for a t.), a. 90. [red pepper.

*Tschillies**, chĭl'-lĭz, s. pl. The pods of Chili or

Tub, tŭb, s. An open vessel formed with staves and hoops, for var. purp. (par. dom. use); a cert. quan. (prov.); a small cask*; a state of salivation†. H., *tub'-fast*† or *tub'fast*† (an old mode of treating syphilis by salivation, sweating in a close place or 'tub', and fasting), *tub'-fish* (a spe. of gurnet), *tub'-man*† or *tub'mant* (an excheq. barrister), s. 92-3.

Tub, vt. To plant, set, or put in a tub. H., *tubb'ing*, p.; &c. 89.

Tubb'er, -ĕr, s. A cert. tool. (mi.) [(mus.)

Tubb'y†, -ē, a. Dull, wanting elas. of sound.

Tube, tūbe, s. 18. A long hollow body, us. cylindrical, and with the walls or sides thin in compar. with the diam.; a pipe; a canal or conduit (par. for the conveyance of the fluids of organic bodies); the hollow part of a monopetalous corolla commun. with the receptacle (bot.). H., *tube'-form**†, *tube'-like*†, *tub'd-shaped*†, *tu'biform*, a. 90.

Tube, vt. To furn. with a tube. H., *tūb'ing*, p.; *tubed*, pp., a.†; *tūb'ing* (appr., tubes collectively), s. (v. i.) 89.

Tuber, tū'-bĕr, s. 18. A bunch or knob in roots; an underground, fleshy expansion of a stem, more or less rounded, and us. cont. starchy matter (as in the potato—bot.); appr., the truffle.

Tu'bercle, -bĕr-kl *or* -bĕrkl, s. 45. A little tuber; a small, hard, local tumour (us. appear. in numbers, par. in the lungs), and ultimately suppur. and liquefying, with disorganis. or destr. of parts (anat.); a pimple or hard superfic. tumour of the skin (do.); a little knob or excrescence on leaves, &c. (bot.).

Tubercular, -bĕr'-krū-lăr, a. 18. Full of small knobs or tubercles; depen. on or caused by t. (as 't. consumption'—med.); marked by t., prone to generate t. (as, 't. diathesis'—do.); pimpled.

Tuber'culate, -lāte, a.* Hav. tubercles. (bot.)

Tuber'culous, -lŭs, a. Tubercular; affected with tubercles, disposed to tubercular diseases (as a patient—med.).

Tuberiferous, -lf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. or bearing tubers.

Tuberose, tū'-bĕr-ōze, tūbe'-rōze†—We., We., -rōse—K., s. 18, 25. A plant with a tuberous root, and a fragr., liliaceous flower.

Tu'berous, -ŭs, a. = *tūberose*, -ōse' (tū'—S.). 45. Knobbed; cons. of tubers, us. comm. into a bunch by interven. threads or rootlets (bot.).

Tubicornous, -be-korn'-ŭs, a. 26. Hav. horns composed of a horny axis cov. with a horny sheath, as in the *tu'bicorns* (*tubicor'nia*, L.), a cert. family of ruminants. (zool.)

Tu'bipore, -pōre, s. One of a family of zoophytes; pipe-coral.

Tu'biporite, -po-rīte, s. A fossil tubipore.

Tubular, tū'-bū-lăr, tūbe'-ū-lĕr—K., a. 18, 25. Hav. the form of a tube or pipe; cons. of a t. or p.; fistular.—*Tu'bular bridge* = a b. form of a great tube (us. composed of iron plates), through wh. the roadway passes (civ. eng.).

Tu'bulated, -lāte-ĕd, a. = *tu'bulate*. Made in the form of a t. or pipe; furn. with a small t., or a tubular opening (as a retort, &c.); tubulous.

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Tubule, tū'-būle, (*or*) tūbs'-ūle—K., s. 13. A small pipe or tubular body. [of a tube or tubule.
Tu'buliform, -bū-le-form, a. 26. Hav. the form
Tu'bulous, -lūs, a. Longitudinally hollow; cont. tubes or composed of them; formed of tubular florets, also hav. a bell-shaped mouth or border, formed of reflex segments ris. from a tube (bot.).
*Tu'cet**, -sēt, s. A steak; a collop. [marble.
*Tuch**, ttūtch—We., tūk—K., s. 29. A kind of
Tuck, tūk, s. A perman. horiz. fold made in a garment, either as an orn. or to accom. it to the height of the person; the part where the ends of the bottom planks are coll. under the stern (ship-b.); a rapier*; a kind of net†; a pull, a tug†§; a blow§.
Tuck, vt. To thrust or press in or tog.; to fold under; to gather up; to gather or press into a narrower compass; to enclose by pressing close around or in (as the clothes); to fall (as cloth—prov.):—vi. To contract, to shrink, to become corrugated†. H., *tuck'ing*, p.; *tucked*, tūkt, pp., a.†; *tuck'er* (appr., a fuller—prov.; v. t.), s.; &c. 89.
Tuck'ahoe, -ā-hō, s. 'Indian bread' or 'I. loaf', a curious Amer. veg., growing underground, like the truffle.
Tuck'er, -ėr, s. An orn. piece of linen or muslin, worn round the top of the dress or stays, for shading the bosom. H., *tuck'ėred*† (hav. a t. on), a. 90. See *Tuck*.
*Tuck'et**, -ėt, s. A slight flourish on a trumpet; (from anoth. r.) a taset.—*Tuck'et-sonance*† (-nāns*e*), the sound of a tucket.
Tuckfall, tū'-fāwl, s. A buil. with a sloping roof on one side only. (prov.)
Tuesday, tūz'-dā, -dėt (and so of the other d. of the w.)—We., tūz'-dā (do.)—Wa., s. 18, 35; 35. The third day of the week.
Tufa, tu'-fā, *or* tōō'-, s. 99. A soft, porous stone, deposited from calcareous water; also a volc. rock composed of agglutinated scorias. (It.)
Tufaceous, -fā'-shi'us, a. Pert. to, cons. of, or
Tuff†, tūf, s. Tufa or tufo. [res. tufa.
Tufo, tū'-fo, *or* tōō'-, s. = *tu'fa* (We.). 99. A light, porous, calcareous stone, prized for the construc. of vaults, &c. (arch.)
Tuft, tūft, s. A collection of small things (as threads, ribbons, or small flowers or feathers) forming a head, knot, or bunch; a head of flowers form. tog. a dense, roundish mass (bot.); a clump, a cluster (as of small trees). H., *tuft'ed* (grow. in t. or clusters; disting. or adorned with a t.; v. v.), *tuft'y†*, -e (aboun. with; growing in; bushy), a.; &c. 90-1.
Tuft, vt. To sep. into tufts; to adorn with a t. or tufts. H., *tuft'ing*, p.; *tuft'ed*, pp., a. (v. s.) 89.
Tuft-hunter, s. A hanger-on to a nobleman or person of qual. (from the tuft in the cap of the latter—lud.; Eng. univ.).
Tuftaffeta†, tūf-, s. A villous kind of silk.
Tug, tūg, s. A pull with strong effort (v. v.); a steam-vessel used to 'tow' ships (= *steam-tug*—tech.):—pl. Traces† (prov.).
Tug, vt. To pull or draw (as someth. heavy or resis.) with great effort or continued exertion; to drag or haul along; to pull; to pluck:—vi. To pull with great effort, or with the utmost e.; to labour, strife, struggle†. H., *tugg'ing* (h. also, *tugg'ingly*†, with laborious pulling, *ad.*), p.; *tugged*, tūgd, pp.; *tugg'er**†, s.; (a) *tugg'ing*, s. 89.

Tuition, tū-ish'-ūn, s. 18, 36. Guardianship; superint. care (as over a pupil or ward); appr., instruction, education; the act or bus. of teaching or imper. the var. branches of learning; also money paid for instruction. H., *tu*'tional*†, -āl, *or tui*'tionary*†, -ėr-e (of or rel. to t.), a.; &c. 90-1.
Tulip, tū'-lip, s. 18. A liliaceous, bulbous plant, of num. var.; also its flower, wh. is remar. for the gaudiness of its colours. H., *tu'lipist*† (a t. grower or 'fancier'), *tulipomā'ia*, -y'ā (an infatuated passion for the cult. or poss. of t., or for gambling in them; form. very prevalent, par. in Holl.), s. 90.—*Tu'lip-tree*, a large Amer. t., bearing tulip-like flowers. [of silk net or lace. (Fr.)
Tulle, tūl, tōōl†, tōōle†—We., s. 99. A kind
Tullian, tūl'-e-ān, a. 45. Bel. to Tully, or to Cicero. [trolling over.
Tumble, tūm'bl, tūmb'l—K., s. 48. A fall; a
Tum'ble, vt. To turn over; to turn or throw about (as for exam. or search); to disturb, to rumple†:—vi. To fall, to come sud. and viol. to the ground; to fall in numbers tumultuously; to roll, or roll about (as by turning one way and the other); to roll or throw the body into various positions (as a buffoon or mountebank). H., *tum'bling*, -ing, p.; *tum'bled*, -bld (rumpled†, *a.*), pp., a.; *tum'bler* (appr., a buffoon, a posture-master; a large drinking-glass with a stem and foot; a var. of the dom. pigeon; also a dog), s.; *tum'bling* (act of; also the tricks or antics of a tumbler), s. 89.—*Tum'ble* or *tum'bling home* = the falling or bend. inw. of the upper timbers of a ship's side (naut.):—*tum'bling-bay* = an overfall or weir in a canal.
Tumbril, tūm'-brĭl, s. A rough cart (orig. for dung); a strong, low cart, for convey. the tools of pioneers, artillery-stores, &c. (mil.); a ducking-stool for the punishm. of scolds†.
Tum'bril, -brĭl, s. A contrivance of osiers, or coarse basket-work, for holding hay or other food for sheep. (agr.)
Tumefy, tū'-me-fī, vt. 18, 43. To cause to swell:—vi. To swell; to rise in a tumour; to become tumid. H., *tu'mefying*, p.; *tu'mefied*, pp., a.; *tumefaction*, -fāk'-shŭn (act or process; also a tumour, a swelling), s. 89.
Tumescent, -mēs'-ėnt, a. 26. Being or growing tumid. H., *tumes'cence*, -ėns, s. 91.
Tumid, tū'-mid, a. 18. Being swelled, enlarged, or distended; protuberant; puffed up (lit. or fig.); swollen in sound or sense; falsely or absurdly sublime; bombastic; pompous; turgid. H., *tu'midly*, 43, ad.; *tu'midness*, s. 91.
Tumorous, tū'-mūr-ūs, a. Swelling, protuberant*; vainly pompous, bombastic†. H., *tu'morously**, ad. 91.
Tumour, tū'-mūr, s. = *tu'mor*, -mūr (—S., We.). 18, 56. A perman. morbid swelling, enlargem., or induration, poss. a distinct locality, and more or less restricted in extent (surg.); affected pomp, bombast†. H., *tu'moured* (distended; swelled), a. 99.
Tump†, tŭmp, s. A hillock; a knoll.
Tump, vt. To throw up the earth or form a hillock around a tree or plant. (gard.) H., *tump'ing*, p.; *tumped*, tŭmpt, pp., a. 99.
Tumular, tū'-mū-lėr, -lėr—K., a. 18, 36. Cons. of a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

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Tu'mulate*, -lāte, a. Swelled; also buried:—vt., vi. To swell†; to bury†.

Tumulous, tū'-mū-lūs, a. = *tūmuloso'*. 18, 45. Full of hillocks or mounds. H., *tūmulos'ity*, -it-e (hilliness), s. 91.

Tumult, tū'-mūlt, s. 18. The 'swelling' or commotion of a multitude, us. accom. with noise, uproar, and confusion of voices; any viol. and irreg. commotion or agit., with confus. of sounds; high excitem.; wild disorder; irreg. or confused motion; stir; uproar; disturbance; turbulence.

Tu'mult†, vi. = *tumult'uate*†, -āte. To make a t.; to be in a state of great or wild commotion. H., *tumultūa'tion*†, -shūn, s.; &c. 89.

Tumult'uary*, -ū-ār-e, -mūl'-chū—S., Wa., -ār-e—K., a. 18, 36; 25. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused; restless, agitated; tumultuous. H., *tumult'uarily*†*, ad.; *tumult'uariness*†*, s. 91.

Tumult'uous, -ū-ūs, -mūl'-chū—S., Wa., -tū—K., a. 18, 36. Conducted with or marked by tumult†; irreg. and confusedly agitated; disorderly; turbulent; lawless; uproarious. H., *tumult'uously*, 42, ad.; *tumult'uousness*, s. 91.

Tumulus, tū'-mū-lūs, s. (pl., *tu'muli*.) 18, 99. A mound or hillock anc. raised to mark a sepulchre; a barrow. (L.)

Tun, tūn, s. A large cask; appr., the measure of 4 hhds or 2 pipes (= 252 gall.); any quan. proverb. large†; a drunkard‡ (burl.). H., *tun'-bellied*‡ (hav. a large, protub. b.), a. 90. See *Ton*. [funnel.

Tun'-dish*†, -dish, s. = *tun'-dish*. 92-3. A

Tun, vt. To put into casks. H., *tunn'ing*, p.; *tunned*, pp., a. 89.

Tu'nable†, -ābl, a. 45. See *Tune*. H., *tūn'-ābl*‡†, ad.; *tūn'ablen-ess*‡, s. 91.

Tune, tūn, s. 18. A series of diff. single sounds, with unity of key-note, measure, and semtim., designed for one voice or instr. (mus.); the relation of notes and intervals to ea. other wherefrom arises melody (do.); gen., sound, note, tone; harmony, order, concert of parts; state of giving or retur. the proper sounds; h. also, proper state for use or appl.†; right dispos.†; fit temper or humour†. H., *tune'ful* (melodious; musical), *tune'less* (unmus.; incap. of yield. music or mus. sounds), a.; &c. (v. 1.) 90-1.

Tune, vt. To put into a fit state to produce the proper mus. sounds (as an instr.); to sing, to hum†; to put into any proper state or order*†:—vi. To form one sound to anoth.; to utter mus. notes without corresp. words†. H., *tūn'ing*, p.; *tūned*, pp., a.†; *tūn'er* (appr., one whose occup. is to t. mus. instr.), s.; *tūn'ābl*‡ (that may be &c.; also musical, harmon.), a.; &c. (v. 1.) 89. H. also—*tūn'ing-fork*, -*fāwrk* (a pronged piece of steel for sounding a given note, used in tuning instr.), *t.-hammer*, *t.-pips* (a pitch-pipe—mus.), &c. s. 92-3. [ad.; &c. 91.

Tune'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *tune'fully*, -e,

Tungstate, tūng'-stāte, s. 45. A salt of tungstic acid.

Tung'sten, -stēn, s. A rare metal, grayish white, brittle, very heavy, and diffic. of fusion. H., *tungsten'ic* (pert. to t.), *tung'stic*, -stik (obt. from or formed of t.; den. a cert. acid—chem.), a. 90.

Tunic, tū'-nik, s. 18. A covering; appr., a loose under-garment worn next the skin by both sexes in anc. Rome and in the East, reach. to or below the knees; a long u. g. worn by the officiating clergy (Ro. Cath.); a kind of loose frock or dress worn by females and boys, drawn in at the waist, or secured by a belt (modern); a coat or membrane that covers or composes some part or organ (anat.); any nat. covering or integument.

Tu'nicary, -ār-e, s. 25. One of a cert. order of acephalous molluscs. (mal.)

Tu'nicated, -āte-ēd, a. Covered with a t. or membrane; coated. (bot.)

Tu'nicle, -nikl, s. 45. A little tunic; a nat. cov., an integum. (nat. hist.); a kind of cope (Ro. Cath.).

Tunkers, tūngk'-ērz, s. pl. 45. Dunkers, a subdiv. of the Baptists, who plunge the neophyte head foremost into the water, and who wear long beards. (Penna.)

Tunnel, tūn'-ēl, s. Orig., a funnel† (q. v.); a funnel-shaped net*; appr., a subterranean passage cut through a hill, or under a river or other impedim., for the purp. of carrying a canal, road, railw., &c. (civ. eng.).—*Tunn'el-kiln* (-kil) = a lime-k. in wh. coal is burned (tech.).

Tunn'el, vt. To form or cut a tunnel through or under; to hollow out longitudinally; to form like a funnel†; to catch in a tunnel-net†*. H., *tunn'elling*, p.; *tunn'elled*, -ēld, pp.; *tunn'elling* (act or oper.; tunnels collec., or the char. or style of their formation —civ. eng.), s. 48, 89.

Tunny, tūn'-e, s. 42. The Sp. mackerel, a highly esteemed fish allied to the m., but very much larger. (Medit., &c.)

Tup, tūp, s. A ram:—v. To butt or to cover, as a ram. H., *tupp'ing*, p.; &c. (prov.) 89. —A *tup'man*, is a dealer in rams (do.).

Turban, tūr'-bān, -bin—K., Wa., s. = *tur'band*†§. 25. The us. covering for the head worn by eastern nations, cons. of a close quilted cap, ab. wh. a sash, scarf, or shawl is wound; a circular head-dress, without ears, worn by Eur. ladies; the whole set of 'whirls' in a shell (conch.). H., *tur'bined* (-bānd; -bind—K., Wa.; wearing or formed with a t.), a. 90. H. also—*tur'ban-crowned**, a.; *t.-shell*† (an echinus or sea-urchin deprived of its spines), *t.-top* (a spc. of mushroom), s.; &c. 92-3.

Turbary, tūrb'-ār-e, s. 25. A place where turf is cut or dug; the right of digging turf on common land or another's ground (leg.).

Turbid, tūr'-bid, a. Prim., hav. the lees stirred up or disturbed; h. gen., thick, muddy, foul with extraneous matter (opp. to *clear*†); proud, haughty, elated† (a Latinism). H., *tur'bidly**, ad.; *tur'bidness*, s. 91.

Turbillion, -bil'-yūn, s. = *tourbillon*, tōōr'-bil-yōng, Fr. 45, 99. A whirlwind; a whirl, a vortex; a spc. of fire-work (pyr.).

Turbinate, tūr'-bin-āte, a. = *tur'binated*, -ēd. Shaped like a 'top' or inverted cone; inversely conical, and broadest at the apex (bot.); spiral, wreathed conically from the base to the apex (conch.); whirling*.

Turbination, -ā'-shūn, s. The act of spinning or whirling (as a top). [turbo. (fos.)

Tur'binite*, -īte, s. = *tur'bite**. A petrified

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Tur'bit, -bit, s. A var. of the dom. pigeon; *Tur'bith*†, -bĭth, s. Turpeth. [the turbot*.

Tur'bo, -bo, s. A testaceous mollusc with a turbinated shell. (mal.)

Tur'bot, -bŭt, s. 25. The best, and exc. the halibut, the largest of the flat fishes taken on our coasts.

Turbulent, tŭr'-bū-lĕnt, a. 18. Being in viol. commotion; restless, disposed to insubord. or disorder; prod. commotion; disturbed; tumultuous; seditious. H., *tur'bŭlently*, 43, ad.; *tur'bŭlence*, -lĕnse, *tur'bulency*, -se, s. 91.

Turcism, tŭr'-sĭzm, tŭrk'-ĭzm*—K., Sh., s. 28. 35. The relig. of the Turks; also a Turkish idiom or peculiarity. [turquoise.

Turcois†, -koyz'—We., tŭr'-kĭs—Ke., s. The

Turd§, s. Excrement (Jo., Wa.). [at table.

Tureen, tū-rēn', s. A vessel for holding soup

Turf, tŭrf, s. (pl., *turfs*; *turves*†, tŭrvs.) The surface or smooth upper stratum of grass lands, cons. ch. of veg. mould matted tog. with the roots of pasture plants; also a cake of such turf cut out or detached; sod; sward; (somet.) peat cut for fuel; fig., race-ground, horse-racing. H., *turf*, or *turf'en** (made of or cov. with), *turf'y* (aboun. with or res.), a.; &c. (v. 1.) 90-1. H. also—*turf'-clad*, or *t.-covered*, -kŭv-ĕrd, a.; *turf'-dirdin* (a d. filled with t. or peat—agr.), *t.-hedge*, *t.-house* (a shed formed of), *t.-moss* (a tract of turfy or mossy land), *t.-spade* (for cutting or dig. t.), s.; &c. 92-3.

Turf, vt. To cover with turf or sod. H., *turf'ing*, p.; *turfed*, tŭrft, pp., a.; *turf'ing* (act or oper.), s. &c. 89.

Turf'y, -e, a. 43. (v. s.) H., *turf'iness*, s. 91.

Turgent, tŭr'-jĕnt, a. 32. Swelling; protuberant; turgid. H., *tur'gentlie**, ad. 91.

Turgescent, -jĕs'-ĕnt, a. 32, 28. Swelling; growing turgid. H., *turges'cence*, -ĕnse, *turges'cency*, -se, s.; &c. 91.

Turgid, tŭr'-jĭd, a. 32. Swelled; bloated; distended bey. the nat. size by internal agency or expansive force (as a limb or part—med.); tumid; puffed up (lit. or fig.); pompous, inflated (as style or lang.); bombastic. H., *tur'gidly*, 43, ad.; *tur'gidness*, *turgidity*, -jĭd'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [drils or young shoots.

Turioniferous, tŭ-re-o-nĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. ten-

Turk, tŭrk, s. 26. A native of Turkey; fig., a cruel tyrannical man†§; a polygamist†§. H., *Turk'ish* (pert. to or res. the T.), a.; &c. (v. 1.) 90-1.—*Turk's-cap*†, *T.-head*†, *T.-turban*†, are plants.

Turkey, tŭr'-ke, s. 43. Of or from Turkey:—s. The dominions of the Grand Seignior; also a large gallinaceous bird of No. Amer., now com. domesticated in the poultry-yards of Europe.—*Tur'key-red* = a fine, durable r., prod. from madder (dye.):—*T.-stone* = oil-stone used for hones, &c. [&c. 91.

Turk'ish, -ĭsh, a. (v. s.) H., *Turk'ishly*, ad.;

Turkois, tŭr-koyz'—Ke., S., We. (*or* -kēaz'), -kēaz'—P., Wa., Wo., -kwŏz'—K. (*or* -kŏaz'), -kŏaz'—Sh., s. The turquoise (q. v.).

Turm†, tŭrm, s. A troop (—M.).

Turmeric, tŭr'-mĕr-ĭk, s. The root (rhizome) of an E. I. plant ('curcuma longa'—Linn.), ch. used as a yellow dye-stuff, and in curry-powder.

Turmoil, tur'-moyl—K., S., Wa., Wo., -moyl'—Ja., P., We., s. 22, 64. Disturbance, tumult; harassing labour; trouble; tumultuous molestation.

Turmoil, -moyl'—Ja., K., P., Wa., We., tŭr'—S., vt. 67. To harass with commotion; to disquiet; to weary:—vi. To be disquieted or in commotion. H., *turmoil'ing*, p.; *turmoiled*, -moyld', pp.; &c. 89.

Turn, tŭrn, s. 19, 34. The act of turning (v. v.); movem. or motion in a circ. direc.; a revolution; a winding or meander; a bend or bending; a walk to and fro; change, alteration, vicissitude; successive course; manner of proc.; change of direc. (lit. or fig.); chance, opportunity; occasion, incidental oppor.; that wh. prevails, or that comes to one by rotation; time at wh., by successive vicis., any thing is to be had or done; an act of kindness or malice; reigning inclination or course; convenience, oca., purp.; form, cast, shape, man. (lit. or fig.); per. arrangem. (as of words in a sentence); change, new position (as of things, affairs, &c.); step (as of a ladder); one round of a rope or cord; a pit sunk in a drift (mi.); a grace (∾) empl. the notes above and below the n. marked, concl. with the latter (mus.); a tourn†. Among the comp. are—*turn'-about*†, *t.-about* or *turn'-about* (one who, without just cause, deserts his principles or party), *t.-out* (act of coming forth; a quitting of employm., or one of a body of workmen, &c., who have done so—tech.; an equipage†), *turn'key*, -ke (one who keeps the keys of a prison, or of some part of it; a warder), *t.-plate* (a t.-table), *t.-serving* (act or prac. of s. one's own t. or int.), *t.-stone* (a bird of the snipe kind), *turn'spit* (one who &c.; appr., a var. of dog form. empl. as a t.), *turn'stile* (a s. in a foot-path, cons. of a horiz. cross revolv. on an upright post), *t.-table* (a large revolv. platform on a railw., for alter. the dir. of carriages and locom.), s.; &c. (v. 1.) 92-3.—*By turns* = one after another; alternately; at intervals:—*to take turns*† = to take ea. other's places alternately.

Turn, vt. To cause to go round; to put into circ. or rotary motion; to cause to move in a circ. course or direc.; to cause to deviate; to move from a dir. course or straight line; to change the dir. of; to bend or deflect from any dir. or course; to reverse; to shift; to change or alter by revers. or deflecting; (senses wh. it carries, lit., fig., or mor., into nearly all its num. appl.:—) to change or shift sides; to put the upper s. downw., or one side or part in the place of the other; to alter (as a position); to change (as the posture, or the dir. of the look); to cause to preponderate; to change the state of (as a balance, affairs, &c.); to bring the inside out (as a garment); to form by means of a lathe; to form, to shape; to change, to transform; to metamorphose; to change or alter (in any manner); to vary; to translate (as from one lang. to anoth.); to reverse; to transfer; to cause to loathe or nauseate; to make giddy; to infatuate; to bewilder (as one's 'brain'); to change dir. to or from any point (phys. or mor.); to direct by a change to a cert. purp. or obj.; to direct (as

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the inclin., thoughts, or mind) ; to persuade to renounce an opin., doctr., or party; to persuade from a purp. ; to cause to change sides or prin. ; to revolve, to agitate in the mind; to bend (as the edge of a knife or razor); to bend, fold, or double (com. with *down, in, over, up*, or some other particle); to apply by a change of use; to retort; to cause to return with profit (as money or capital empl. in trade); to adapt the mind; to direct (as the 'attention to'); to make sour or acidulous (as liquors); &c. :—vi. To move round; to have a circ. or rotary motion; to have a dir. or tendency; to change the course or dir.; to deviate, to alter; to bend; to change, or become by c. ; (b., the par. or spec. senses:—) to show regard or notice by dir. the look tow. any thing; to move the body round; to change the posture; to c. opin. or parties; to c. the mind, conduct, or determ., or the course of life; to become acidulous; to come round, to be brought eventually; to depend (*on*) for decision or as the ch. point; to rest or move on or as on a pivot (lit. or fig.) ; to have an unexpected conseq. or tendency; to become giddy; to recoil; &c. (v. su.). H., *turn'ing*, p., a. ; *turned*, pp., a. (ch. in comp.) ; *turn'er* (appr., one whose bus. or occup. is to form things with a lathe), s. ; *turn'ing* (act of; a winding, bend, or flexure; deviation; turnery; &c.), s. (v. su. et i.) 89.—To *turn about* = to move the face or front to anoth. quarter: —to *turn aside* = to avert:—to *turn away* = to dismiss from service, to discharge; to avert; to deviate; to depart from:—to *turn back* = to return:—to *turn in* = to bend inw. ; to enter for lodg. or entertainm.†‡ ; to go to bed (‡ or naut.) :—to *turn off* = to dismiss contemp. ; to give over ; to deflect; to divert one's course; to be diverted or deflected; to deviate:—to *turn on* = to charge or set running (as water); to *t. on* or *upon* = to reply or retort; to depend on:—to *turn out* = to drive out, to expel; to put to pasture (as cattle); to make or finish for the market or use (as goods); to bend outw., to project; to rise from bed (‡ or naut.); to come abroad‡‡; to prove in the result:—to *turn over* = to change sides; to roll over; to transfer; to refer; to open and exam. (as one leaf, &c., after anoth.); to upset or overturn; to turn from side to side; to roll; to change sides or parties:—to *turn to* = to have recourse to; to set to work‡ ; to be directed.—To *be turned of†* = to be advanced bey., as to age:—to *turn the back* = to flee; to retreat (scrip.) :—to *turn the back upon‡* = to quit with contempt; to forsake. [Other like comb. are mostly ‡ or self-expl.]

Turn'ery, -ĕr-e, s. The art or trade of fashioning solids into a round, oval, or curvilinear form, in a lathe; also wares formed by the turner. See *Turn*.

Turn'ing, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *turn'ingness†* (qual. of t.; tergiversation), s. 91.—*Turn'ing-point* = the p. wh. decides a case.

Turnip, tŭr'-nĭp, s. A plant of two or more spe., and sev. var.; also its esculent root.

Turnpike, tûrn'-pīke, s. Orig., a kind of turnstile armed with 'pikes'†; (at present) a gate set across a road to stop animals and carriages liable to toll; a toll-gate; a turnpike-road* (prov.); a beam set with spikes to obstruct a passage (mil.).—A *turn'pike-road*, is a r. on wh. t. or toll-gates are established.

*Turn'pike**, vt. To set t. or toll-gates on; to form (a road) in the manner of a t.-road; to throw the path of a r. into a rounded form. H., *turn'piked**, pp. ; &c. 89.

Turn'sole, -sōle, s. = *turn'sŏl* (-sŏl—K., S.). The heliotrope or sunflower*; litmus.

Turpentine, tŭr'-pĕn-tīne, s. 45. The viscid, oleo-resinous exudation from sev. spe. of pines, firs, &c.

Tur'peth, -pĕth, s. The cathartic root-bark of an eastern plant* (= *vegetable t.*†); yellow subsulphate of mercury† (= *t.-mineral**).

Turpitude, tŭr'-pe-tūde, s. 26, 18. Inherent moral baseness; extreme depravity or wickedness; essen. deformity of words, thoughts, or actions.

Turquoise, tŭr-kwŏ*z'*, -koyz'—S., We., -kēz'—J. & M., Wa., s. 99. A light-blue stone, turning slightly on the green, impor. from the East (jew.); a bone that has acq. a blue tinge from min. impreg. (fos.). [Fr.]

Turret, tŭr'-rĕt, s. 19, 26. A cert. tool. (coop.)

Tur'ret, -rĕt, s. A little tower; appr., a small tower-like eminence attached to a buil. and ris. above it (arch.). H., *tur'reted* (turriculated), a. 90.

Turriculated, -rĭk'-ū-lāt-ĕd, a. 18. Formed like a turret or little tower; furn. with or hav. turrets.

Turtle, tŭr'tl, s. 45. The turtle-dove, a spe. of pigeon celebr. for the constancy of its affec.; (more us.) the large edible sea-tortoise.—*Tur'tle-shell*, the s. of a beaut. spe. of murex; also tortoise-shell.

Tuscan, tŭs'-kăn, s. Of or bel. to *Tus'cany*; den. one of the 5 orders (arch.); den. a fine spe. of straw or grass plait, orig. from Tuscany:—s. An inhab. or native of Tuscany; a bonnet or hat made of Tuscan plait.

Tush, tŭsh, int. Pshaw! be silent!—s. A tusk.

Tusk, tŭsk, s. The fang, or long pointed tooth on either side, of cert. rapac. and fighting animals. H., *tusk'ed* (tŭskt—K., S., We.; 65), or *tusk'y*, -e (hav. t.; furn. with t.), a. (v. v.) 90. [L. The herb 'coltsfoot'.

Tussilage, tŭs'-ĭl-āje, s. = *tussilago*, -ĭl'-go.

Tussle[§, tŭs'l, s. 45. A struggle or struggling; a petty personal conflict:—vi. To struggle (par. in conflict). H., &c. 89. [(prov.)

*Tussock**, tŭs'-ŭk, s. A tuft of grass or twigs.

Tut, tŭt, int. Used for checking or rebuking.

Tuteiage, tū'-tēl-āje—We., -ĕj‡—K., -te-lāje—S., Wa., s. 18, 45. Guardianship; state of being under a guardian.

Tu'telar, -te-lăr, -tēl-e—K., s. = *tu'telary*, -e. 25. Hav. the charge or guardianship of a person, place, or thing (as a deity); guardian; protecting.

Tu'tenag, -nāg, s. A Chinese alloy res. German silver (the name is also, somet., app. to pale brass and bell-metal, and in India to zinc).

Tutor, tū'-tŭr, s. (*f.*, *tu'toress*; [pred., but less us.] *tu'tress**; *tu'trix*†.) 18, 25. One who has the care of another's educ. and morals; a guardian (civ. l.); an officer who has the charge of hearing the lessons and exam. the

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exerc. of students, and otherw. giv. them instruc. (univ., coll., &c.). H., *tu'torship* (office of a t.; guardianship), s. 90.

Tu'tor, vt. To teach, to instruct; to treat with auth. or severity; to correct. H., *tu'tŏring*, p.; *tu'tored*, -tŭrd, pp., a. (ch. in comp.); *tu'tŏring*† (act; education), s. 89.

Tu'torage, -āj, s. 45. Education, as by a tutor; the auth. or solemnity of a t.*; guardianship (slv. l.). [by a tutor. H., *tutŏr'ially*, -e, ad. 91.

Tutorial, -tōr'-e-ăl, a. 45. Bel. to or exercised

Tutsan, tŭt'-săn, s. Park leaves (a plant).

Tutti, tōōt'-tē, ad. 99. A direc. for all to play in full concert. (It.)

Tutty, tŭt'-e, s. 45. Impure oxide of zinc, collec. from the chimneys of the smelting furnaces.

Tuyer, tōō'-yĕr, twēre†, s. = *tu'yau*, -yō, *tu'yère*, -yâre, Fr. 99. The point of the blast-pipe of a smelting furnace. (tech.)

Tuz†, tŭz, s. A lock or tuft of hair. [course.

Twaddle†, twŏd'l, twăd'l, s. 11, 45. Anile dis-

Twaddle†, vi. To talk in a silly, imbecile manner. H., *twaď dler*†, s.; &c. 89.

Twaddy†§, -e, a. Idle trifling; twaddle.

Twain, twāne, a., s. Two. (quaint or †.)

Twait, twāte, s. Thwaite (fish or land).

Twang†, twăng, s. 45. A sharp quick sound (as of a tense string); an affected nasal tone of voice; a tang*.

Twang†, vt. To make to sound with a twang: —vi. To sound with a quick, sharp noise; to sound as a tense string snd. pulled. H., *twang'ing*† (contemptibly noisy*, *a.*), p., a.; *twanged*†, twăngd, pp. 89.

Twangle†§, twăng'l, vi. 45. To twang.

Twank†§, twăngk, vi. To twang with insperf. vibration. [the comm. var. of green tea.

Twankay, twăng'-ka, -ke†—K., s. 45. One of

'Twas, twŏz. It was. († or poet.)

Twattle†§, twŏt'l, s. 11, 45. Twaddle; prate.

Twatt'le, vt. To pet§ (prov.):—vi. To prate, chatter, gabble†§. H., *twatt'ling*†§, p., s.; &c. 89. [a cert. plant.

Tway†, twā, a., s. Twain, two.—*Tway'-blāde*, *Tweag*†, twēg, s. = *tweague*†, twēg. Perplexity; distress; a tweak, a twitch§.

Tweak†§, twēke, vt. = *twŏag*'§. To pinch and pull or shake with a snd. j. or jerks; to twitch. H., *twŏak'ing*†§, p.; &c. 89. H. also—(a) *twŏak*†§, s.

Tweedle†, twēd'l *or* twē'dl, vt. To handle lightly or caref. (used of awkw. 'fiddling'); to wheedle. H., *tweed'ling*†, p.; &c. 89.—*Tweed'le-dum* and *tweed'le-dee*, a 'ind. comp. used by Swift' (—S.).

Tweel, twēle, vt. 39. To weave with small diagonal ribs or ridges, by empl. two or more threads, or a diff. form of t., in ea. split of the reed or warp; to twill. H., *twēle'ing*, p., s.†; *tweeled*, twēeld, pp., a. 89. H. also —*tweel*† (ribs or marks on tweeled fabrics), s.

Tweer†, twēre, s. = *twēr*'*. A tuyère.

Tweezers, twē'-zĕrz, s. pl. 39, 35. Nippers; appr., small n. or pincers used to pluck out hairs. H., *tweez'er-case*, s. 90.

Twelfth, twĕlfth, a., s. 39, 37. Second or the s. after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve; being 1 part of 12.—*Twelfth-day*, or *Twelfth'-tide** = Epiphany (= Jan. 6):—*Twelfth'-night* = the eve of Epiphany.

Twelve, twĕlv, a., s. 39. Two and ten, or their sum; a dozen. H., *twelve'-month*, -mŭnth (twĕl'†—S., Wa.), or *twelve'month* (a year), *twelve'-pence* (12.), s.; *twelve'-penny*, -pĕn-e, or *twelve'penny* (sold for a s.; worth 12 pence), a.; *twelve'-score* (240), a., s.; &c. 93-3. —*Twelve-ta'bles* (the) = the anc. Roman law.

Twenty, twĕn'-te, a., s. 43. Twice ten; a score; prover., an indef. number. H., *twen'-tieth*, -ĕth (the ordinal of 20; &c.), a., s.; *twen'tĭj-fŏld*, a.; &c. 90.

Twi-†*, twī, a., pfx. Two. H., *twi'bĭl*, -bĭl (a two-edged bill or mattock, also a halbert), s.; *twi'fallow* (to plough [fallow land] a second time), vt.; *twi'-fŏld*† (twofold), a.; *twi'-winter*† (a twintar), s.; &c. 88, 93.

Twice, twīse, ad. 39, 28. Two times; doubly; (in comp.) once and again (as *twice'-told*, &c.).

Twiddle§, twĭd'l, vt. To tweedle (q. v.).

Twig, twig, s. A small shoot or branch. H., *twigg'en**, -ĕn (twig'n—K., We.; made of t.; wicker), *twigg'y*, -e (full of t.; aboun. with small shoots), a.; &c. 90-1.—To *twig*§ = to catch, perceive, or notice.

Twilight, twī'-līte, a. 39. Of twilight; obscure, imperf. illuminated; seen or done by twilight.

Twi'light, s. Lit., doubtful light; appr., the faint light perceptible for some time after sunset and bef. sunrise; fig., dubious or uncert. view. [yarn on.

Twill, twĭl, s. Tweel†; also a quill to wind

Twill, vt. To tweel; to quill*; to quilt†. H., *twill'ing*, p., s.†; *twilled*, twĭld, pp., a. 89.

Twilt§, twĭlt, s. A quilt. (prov.)

Twin, twin, a. 39. Being one of two born at a birth; h., very much res.; swelling out into two protuberances (as an anther or germ—bot.); den. a crystal formed, as it were, of two halves, of wh. one has been turned half round upon the other bef. union (crys.; v. l.).

Twin, s. 'A twain; appr., one of two pred. at a birth by an animal that ordin. brings but one; fig., one that very much res. another; a hemitrope (crys.):—pl. A sign of the zodiac (ast.). Among the comp. are—*twin'-born*, 26 (b. at the same birth), a.; *twin'-brother*, -brŭth- (a b., one of twins), *t.-likeness* (near resemblance), *t.-sister* (v. sa.), &c., s. 90, 92.

Twin, vt. To match, suit, or unite*; to sep. or make twain†:—vi. To be born at the same birth; to bring two at once; to be paired or suited; to become twain†. H., *twinn'ing*, p.; *twinned*, twĭnd, pp., a.; *twinn'er*† (a breeder of twins), s.; &c. 89.

Twine, twīne, s. 39. Small cord, larger than thread, formed of two or three threads or strands twisted tog.; string; a twist, a convolution; embrace; act of convolv. or winding round.

Twine, vt. To twist; to wind (as one thread, cord, or strand, around anoth., or as any thing flexible around someth. else); to unite itself (as by twining); to unite closely; to cling to, to embrace; to gird:—vi. To unite closely (as by embr. or winding, or by interposition of parts); to convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about; to wind; to bend; to make turns or flexures; to turn round. H., *twin'ing* (ascen. spirally around a stem, branch, or prop, *a.*—bot.), p., a.; *twined*, twīnd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

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Twinge, twinje, s. 39, 32. A sud., sharp, local pain, of short continuance; a sharp rebuke (as of conscience); a pinch, a twitch.

Twinge, vt. To affect with a sharp, sud. pain, of short dur.; to pinch; to twitch:—vi. To have or be affec. with a t. or twinges. H., *twin'ging*, p., a.†; *twinged*, twinjd, pp.; *twin''ging* (act; also a twinge), s. 89.

Twinkle, twingk'l, twing'kl—S., s. = *twink'ling*, -ing; *twinkt*†§. 39, 45. A sparkling; a shining with intermitted light; a motion of the eye, a wink, or the time occupied by it; h. also, an instant.

Twink'le, vi. To flash irreg. or at short intervals; to shine with a tremulous, intermitted light; to sparkle; to open and shut the eye by turns; to quiver; to play irregularly. H., *twink'ling*, -ing, p., a., s.; *twink'led*, -ld, pp.

Twin'ling, -ling, s. A twin-lamb. [(v. s.) 89.

*Twinter**, twin'-tĕr, s. An animal two winters old. (prov.) [flutter; to twitter, to chirp.

Twirr†, twĭre, vi. To take short flights; to

Twirl, twĕrl, s. 39, 15. Rapid rotation or circ. motion; twist; convolution; whirl.

Twirl, vt. To turn round or cause to rotate with rapidity (par. with the fingers); to whirl:—vi. To rotate or revolve rapidly; to be whirled round. H., *twirl'ing*, p.; *twirled*, twĕrld, pp.; &c. 89.

Twist, twĭst, s. 39. A cord, thread, or any thing flexible, made by twisting or convolution; a cord, a string; a single thread or strand of a cord; a contortion, a writhe; a small 'fancy loaf' of a twisted form; a little roll of tobacco; manner of twisting; a twig or branch†; &c. (v. v.).

Twist, vt. To twine; to unite or complicate by winding, or by intertexture of parts; to form by convolution, or by mut. c.; to form into a thread or line from many filaments, by 'caus. them mut. to twine around and embrace ea. other; to weave or form (as thread, &c.) from sep. strands or parts; to wreathe, to wind; to encircle by someth. round about; to contort, to writhe; to wrench or bend (as a rod or bar of metal) by the exer. of a lateral force acting in a plane perpend. to the axis (mech.); to enter by winding, to insinuate; to pervert; to turn from a straight line (lit. or fig.):—vi. To be contorted; to be united by winding or by mut. convolution; to yield to or suffer torsion (q. v.). H., *twist'ing*, p., a.†, s.; *twist'ed*, pp., a.; *twist'er* (pers. or instr.; someth. acute or severe§), s.; &c. 89.

Twit†, twĭt, vt. To reproach; to upbraid (as for some previous act). H., *twitt'ing*† (h. also, *twitt'ingly*†, ad.), p.; *twitt'ed*†, pp.; *twitt'er* (also v. i.), s. 89.

Twitch, twĭtch, s. 29. A pull with a jerk; a short, spasmodic contraction of the fibres or muscles.—*Twitch'-grass*† = couch-grass; a name app. to var. g. diffic. to exterminate.

Twitch, vt. To pull with a sud. jerk; to pluck with a short hasty motion; to snatch. H., *twitch'ing*, p., a.; *twitched*, twĭtcht, pp.; *twitch'er*, s.; (a) *twitch'ing* (act; spasm), s. 89.

Twitter, twĭt'-ĕr, s. A small, interrupted noise (as of a bird); a slight flutter of the nerves†.

Twitt'er, vi. To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises (as a swallow and some other birds); to feel a slight trembling of the nerves†; to titter†. H., *twitt'ering*, p., a.; *twitt'ered*, pp.; *twitt'ering* (act; also sounds uttered), s. 89. [twaddle.

Twittle-twattle†§, twĭt'l-twŏt'l, s. Tattle;

'Twixt, twĭxt. Betwixt (q. v.—† or poet.).

Two, tōō, a., s. 39, 20. One and one; one twice taken.—*In two* = into two parts.

Two, ad., pfx. Hav. two; double, doubly (= *bi-*). H., *two-cop'stiled* (tōō'—We.; bicapsular—bot.), *two'-celled* (bilocular—bot.), *two'-cleft* (bifid; divided half way tow. the base—bot.), *two'-coat* ('laid and set', or 'rendered and set', spp. to plaster-work—arch.), *two'-edged*, *two'-flowered*, *two'-forked*, -fŏrkt (dichotomous—bot.), *two'-handed* (also used with both hands; fig., huge, stout, strong), *two'-leaved* (diphyllous—bot.), *two'-lobed* (bilobate—bot., &c.), *two'-masted*, *two'-parted** (bipartite—bot.), *two'-pēūled*‡ (bipetalous—bot.), *two'-pĭj* (double; cons. of two or of two thicknesses, as thread or cloth), *two'-seeded* (dispermous), *two'-tipped** (bilabiate), *two'-tongued**, -tŭngd (double-t.; deceitful), *two'-valved* (bivalvular—bot., conch.), &c., s. (v. i.) 92-3.

Two'fold, -fōld, a., ad. = *two'-fōld*. 92-3. Two of the same kind, or of diff. k. axis. tog.; double; doubly; twice as much or often.

Two'pence, -pĕnse, tŭp'-ĕnst, s. = *two'-pence*. 92-3. A twopenny piece†; two pennies or their equivalent. [of two-pence.

Two'penny, -pĕn-e, tŭp'-ĕn-e†, a. Of the value

Tychonic, tī-kŏn'-ĭk, a. 43, 29. Of *Tycho Brahe* » (an astronomer of the 16th cent.).

Tye, tī, s., v. See *Tie*. [a dog; a tike.

Tyke†, tīke, s. A dog, or one as contemp. as

Tymbal, tĭm'-bāl, s. 42, 25. An old kind of kettle-drum.

Tym'pan, -păn, s. The part of a press on wh. the blank sheets are laid, prior to being turned over on the 'form' for impression (typ.); a tympanum (q. v.—arch.).

Tym'panise, -īze, vt. 25, 60. To stretch (as the skin over a drum-head):—vi. To act the part of a drummer*. H., *tĭm'pănising*, p., a.†; *tĭm'panised*, pp. 89.

Tympanites, -nī'-tēz, s. 99. Flatulent distension of the abdomen; drum-belly. (path.) H., *tĭmpanitic*, -alt'-ĭk (rel. to or affected with), a. 90.

Tym'panum, -pă-nŭm, -păn-ŭm—We., s. Lit., a drum; appr., the drum of the ear, the pec. membrane (*membra'na tĭm'pani*) wh. sep. the external from the inter. ear, incl. the cavity imm. beh. it (anat.); the area of a pediment, or the trunk or die of a pedestal, also the panel of a door, and the triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch (arch.); the membrane stretched across the mouth of the 'theca' of a moss

Tym'pany, -păn-e, s. 43. Tympanites. [(bot.) [L.]

Ty'pal, -āl, a. Pert. to type (q. v.).

Type, tīpe, s. Prim., the figure stamped upon a coin†; h., the mark of someth.; an emblem, a sign, a symbol; a figure of someth. to come (par. one of those by wh. Christ was prefigured to the Jews); a model or form of a letter, &c., used in printing, also such types collec.; the model or pattern in nature of an obj. (fine arts); a peculiarity in the form of a disease (med.); that wh. combines most prom. the sev. characteristics of

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a group (whether as an 'indiv.', a 'species', or a 'genus'—nat. hist.); any stamp or mark†. H., *typ'-founder* (one who casts printer's t.), *t.-metal* (an alloy of lead and antimony, used for t.), s.; &c. 90.

Type†, vt. To typify (q. v.).

Typhœan, tī-fē'-ăn, a. = *Typhœ'an*. 45. Pert. to *Typho'eus* (one of the Titans, a giant with 100 heads—myth.); h. fig., gigantic, monstrous, horrible.

Typhoid, tī'-foyd, a. 42-5, 22. Res. typhus; atonic, low, continued (as a fever).

Typhomania, -fo-mān'-y'd, s. Frenzy and lethargy with atonic fever. (path.) [myth.)

Ty'phon, -fŏn, s. 45. The Evil Genius. (Egyp.

Typhoon, -fōōn', s. 90. A tornado or hurricane. (Chi. seas.)

Typhous, tī'-fŭs, a. = *ty'phus*. 42, 45. Den. the 'fever' called 'typhus', or pert. to it.

Ty'phus, -fŭs, s. Lit., 'a burning with a concealed and smothered flame'; appr., a form of continued fever (= *ty'phous* or *ty'phus fever*), marked by extreme debility and depres. of the nerv. powers, an imperf. reaction of the vascular sys., and a tendency to putrefaction (path.).

Typical, tip'-ĭk-ăl, a. = *tĭpp'ic*. 42. Emblematical; figurative; pert. to or constit. a type; prefigurative; regular in its attacks (as a fever—med.). H., *tĭpp'ically*, -e, ad.; *tĭpp'icalness*, s. 91.

Typ'ify, -o-fī, vt. 43. To repr. by an image, form, model, fig., or resemblance; to show in emblem; to foreshadow; to prefigure. H., *tĭpp'ifying*, p.; *tĭpp'ified*, pp. 89.

Typ'ocosmy, -o-kŏz-me, s. 35, 45. Representation or a r. of the world.

Typographic, tip-o-grăf'-ĭk—P., S., Wa., tī-po—Ja., K., We., a. = *tĭpograph'ical*, -ăl. 42, 45. Of or rel. to typography; employed in printing; emblematic, figurative. H., *tĭpograph'ically*, -e, ad. 91.

Typography, tī-pŏg'-răf-e, te-†, s. 42-3, 45. The art of printing; emblematic representation†.

Typolite, tip'-o-līte, s. A stone or fossil wh. has on it impressions or figures of plants or animals. (nat. hist.)

Tyrannical, tī-răn'-ĭk-ăl, a. = *tyrann'ic*. 42. Pert. to or suit. a tyrant; that acts a tyrant's part; arbitrary; unjus. severe (par. in govermn.); imperious; despotic; cruel. H., *tyrann'ically*, 43, ad.; *tyrann'icalness*† (t. disposition; tyranny), s. 91.

Tyrann'icide, -e-sīde, s. 28. The act of killing a t.; one who kills a tyrant. [tyrant.

Tyranning†, tĭr'-ăn-ĭng, pp., a. Acting as a

Tyrannise, tĭr'-ăn-īze, vt. 42, 26; 60. To compel or subject by tyranny† :—vi. To act the tyrant; to exerc. arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppres. severity. H., *tĭr'annising*, p.; *tĭr'annised*, -īzd, pp. 89.

Tyr'annous, -ŭs, a. Tyrannic. H., *tyr'annously*, -le, ad. 91.

Tyranny, tĭr'-ăn-e, s. 42-3, 26. The governm., conduct, or acts of a tyrant; absolute monarchy rigor. and cruelly administered; arbitrary or despotic exerc. of power; cruel governm. or discipline; unrestisted and cruel power; illeg. or unjust severity; cruelty; oppression; inclemency.

Tyrant, tī'-rănt, (*or*) -tĭr'-ănt, s. = *ty'ran*†. (†, *tĭr'anness*.) 42. Orig., a citizen who raised himself to sov. power by viol. or other usurpation (anc. Gr.); h. (in present use), an absolute monarch, or other ruler or master, who uses power to oppress his subj. or dependants; any one who exerc. unlawf. auth., or lawf. auth. in an unlawf., cruel, or oppres. manner; a despot; an oppressor; any cruel or unjus. severe master or superior†.

Tyre†, tīre, vt., vi. To prey or p. upon.

Tyrian, tĭr'-e-ăn, a. 26, 45. Pert. to anc. *Tyre*; richly purple (from the celebr. *T. dye*) :—s. A native of Tyre.

Tyro, tīr'-o—S., tĭ'-ro—K., Wa., We., s. 26, 42. A beginner in learning; one not yet master of his art; a person imperf. acquain. with a subject; a novice. [tion by chesse.

Tyromancy, tĭr'-o-măn-se, s. 42-3, 26. Divina-

Tyrosine, tĭr'-o-sĭn, s. 26, 58. A pec. orye. subs. obt. from cochineal. (chem.)

Tythe†, tīthe, *tyth'ing*†, s. See *Tithe*, &c.

*Tzar**, zăr, s. Czar (q. v.).

U

U, yōō, or o'ōō shortened and blended. The twenty-first let., and accor. to the com. notation) the fifth vowel of the Eng. alph.: —in the old orthogr., and, until recently, 'in most dictionaries confounded with *V*, although in sound no letters can be more distinct.' Its alph. sound, and that wh. it bears in *union*, *cubic*, *tune*, *amenity*, &c. (= ū), is prop. diphthongal; in other cases, as heard in *bull*, *full*, &c. (= ōō), and in *but*, *tub*, *run*, *sun*, &c. (= ŭ), it is a vowel. 18-9, 21, 41. [abundant. H., *u'berty*†, -te, s. 91.

Uberous†, ū'-bĕr-ŭs, a. 18. Fruitful; copious;

Ubication†, -be-kā'-shŭn, s. Ubiety.

*Ubiety**, -bī'-e-te, s. 43. The state of being in a place; local relation; whereness.

Ubiquist, ū'-be-kwĭst—We., -bĭk'-wĭst—Br., s. = *ūbiquitār'ian*, -bĭk-we-. 18, 33; 45. One of an early school of Lutherans, who held that the 'body of Christ' is present in the 'eucharist', in virtue of his omnipresence. (eccl. hist.) H., *ūbiquitār'ian*, a. 90.

Ubiquitary, ū-bĭk'-we-tĕr-e, s. 18, 33, 26. Ubiquitous :—s. One who is ubiquitous; one who asserts the corporeal ubiquity of Christ (theol.). H., *ūbiq'uitāriness** (ubiquity), s. 91.

Ubiq'uitous, -tŭs (v. su.), a. Exis. or being every where, or in all places at the same time (or in com. usage, comparatively so); omnipresent (par. in ref. to this world). H., *ūbiq'uitously*, 43, ad.; *ūbiq'uity*, -wĭt-e (omnipresence, or compar. o.; v. s.), s. 91.

Udal, ū'-dăl, s. 18. A freehold. (Shetland Isles.) H., *u'dăller* (a freeholder), s. 90.

Udder, ŭd'-ĕr, s. 19. The breast of a female beast, with the dugs, when saocate and pendent (par. in cows and other large animals). H., *udd'ered*, -ĕrd (hav. u.), s. 91.

Udometer, ū-dŏm'-e-tĕr, s. 18. A watermeasure; appr., a rain-gage.

Ugly, ŭg'-le, a. 19. Deformed; (more us.) offensive to the eye by qualities contrary to beauty; hateful; disagreeable; mor. depraved*; loathsome*; awkward, perverse, perplexing†. H., *ug'lily*, -le, ad.; *ug'liness* (deformity; contrariety to beauty; &c.), s. 91.

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Ukase, ū-kāz', s. 16, 35. An imperial decree or ordinance, hav. the force of law. (Russia.)

Ulans, -lănz, s. pl. Militia. (Tartary.)

Ulcer, ŭl'-sĕr, s. 19. A sore aris. from a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, and atten. with a secretion of matter, or some other kind of discharge. (surg.) H., *ul'cered**†, -sĕrd (affec. with; ulcerated), a. 90.

Ul'cerate, -āte, vt. To affect with an u. or ulcers; to cause the ulceration of:—vi. To turn or degenerate into an u.; to become ulcerous. H., *ul'cĕr'ating*, p.; *ul'cerated*, pp., a.; *ulcĕration*, -ā'-shŭn (process of forming into an u., or bec. ulcerous; also an u. or ulcerous sore), s. 89. [ulceration.

Ul'ceratory, -ā-tŭr-e, a. 25. That promotes

Ul'cerous, -ŭs, a. Affected with an u. or ulcers; hav. the nature or char. of an u.; secreting or discharging pus or other matter. H., *ul'cĕrousli*, 43, ad.; *ul'cĕrousness*, s. 91.

*Ul'cuscle**, -kŭs'l, s. 45. = *ulcul'cule**, -kŭlc. A little ulcer. [*ulē'-tree* (of Mexico), s. 90.

Ule, ūle, s. A spe. of elastic gum or resin. H.,

Ulema, ū-lē'-mā, s. 18. A college or corporation composed of the hierarchy (i. e., the 'imans', 'muftis', and 'cadis'.—Turkey).

Uliginous, ū-lĭj'-in-ŭs, a. 18, 32. Oozy; muddy; slimy.

Ullage, ŭl'-āj, s. 19, 45. That which a cask wants of being full; the state of cont. any quan. of liq. less than the full contents; also (somet.) the quan. of liq. left after a part has been drawn out or lost by waste or storage. (comm.; gang.)

Ul'mine, -mĭn, s. = *ul'mic acid*, -ăs-ĭd. 58. A pec. subs., black or dark brown, and resinous, wh. exudes from the bark of the elm and some other trees, and wh. may also be obt. artificially. (chem.)

Ulna, ŭl'-nā, s. The larger of the two bones of the fore-arm, one extrem. of wh. forms the point of the elbow. (anat.) H., *ul'nar*, -nār (pert. to the u. or the elbow), a. 90.

Ulterior, ŭl-tē'rē-o-ŭr, a. 34, 25. Further; being bey. someth. else (expressed or impl.; as an 'u. purpose'); being or situate bey. or on the farther side of some line or boun. (geog.).

Ultimate, ŭl'-te-māte, (*or*) ŭlt'-ĭm-āte, -mēt*† —K., -māt*†—Wa., a. = *ul'timet*†. 6, 45. Furthest or farthest; most remote; extreme; final, being that to wh. all the rest is directed; last in a train of consequences; done or intended in the last resort; last, being at the furthest point; that rel. to, resolves into, or determ. absolute elements (as *u. anal'ysis*—chem.; opp. to *proximate*); last, elementary (as 'principles' or 'constituents'—chem.); last. H., *ul'timately*, -le (finally; at last; in the end; &c.), ad.; *ultim'ity*† (v. i.), s. 91.—*Ul'timate rătio* (-sh'o) = the r. of evanescent quantities. (math.)

*Ul'timate** (v. a.), a. = *ul'tima*. The last; the l. syllable (gr.).

Ultimation†, -mā'-shŭn, s. Ultimatum.

Ultima'tum, -tŭm, s. (pl., *ultima'tă*.) The final conditions or terms offered by a governm. or state as the basis of a treaty, or for the settlem. of its dispute with anoth. (diplo.; pol.); h. gen., a last offer, any final propos. or condition.

Ultimity†*, -tĭm'-ĭt-e, s. 43. The last stage or consequence. See *Ultimate*.

Ultimo, ŭlt'-e-mo, (*or*) -im-o, a. (ellip., *mon'se* being underst.) The last month (as disting. from *instant* [the present or current m.] and *prox'imo* [the m. next fol.]; com. contr. into *inst.*, *prox.*, *ult.*). [L.]

Ul'tion†, -shŭn, s. 36. Revenge.

Ultra, ŭl'-trā, a., pfx. Beyond (v. i.); h. also, extreme (as principles or party):—s. One of those who carry to the farthest point the opin. or prin. of their party (= *ul'trāist*, -ist.—pol.). [L.] H., *ul'trāism*, -ĭzm (prin. or measures of), s. 90-2.

Ultramarine, -mā-rēne', a. 14. Situate or being bey. the sea; h. also, foreign.

Ultramarine', s. A beaut. and durable sky-blue pigment, orig. obt. solely from 'lapis lazuli', but now also prep. artificially.—*Ultramarine'-ashes* = a blue p. obt. by calcin. and grind. the residue of the 'l. l.' from wh. the true u. has been extracted.

Ultramontane, -mŏn'-tāne, a. Being bey. the mountains (i. e., the Alps) in resp. to the one who speaks; foreign; barbarian; den. theologians, jurists, artists, &c., of countries bey. the Alps, par. Fr. (Italy); extreme or hold. extr. views as to the pope's rights and supremacy (no. of the Alps); being least fav. to the supremacy of the pope (as tenets, &c. —eccl. l.):—s. One who resides bey. the moun.; a foreigner. See *Tramontane*.

Ultramon'tanism, -tă-nĭzm, s. 35. Ultramontane doctr. or tenets. H. (an) *ultramon'tanist*, s. 90.

Ultramun'dane, -dāne, a. Being bey. the world, or bey. the limits of our system.

Ultroneous†, ŭl-trōnē'-e-ŭs, a. 45. Spontaneous; voluntary.

Ululate†*, ūl'-ū-lāte, vi. 18-9. To howl, as a dog or wolf. H., *ūlūla'tion**, 36 (a howling, as of a d. or w.), s.; &c. 89.

Umbel, ŭm'-bĕl, s. A form of inflorescense in wh. all the pedicels proc. from a single point, are of equal length, and spread like rays upw., assuming somewh. the form of an inverted cone (bot.).

Um'bellar, -lăr, a. Pert. to or res. an umbel.

Um'bellate, -lāte, a. = *um'bellāted*, -ĕd. Bearing umbels; cons. of an u. or umbels; growing on an umbel.

Um'bellet, -lĕt, s. = *um'bellule*, -l'-ūūle; *umbell'iole**, -l'-ĭkl. 18-9, 45. A little or a partial umbel.

Umbell'ifer, -lĭf-ĕr, s. An umbelliferous plant, or one of the nat. order *umbellifĕræ* (ē; s. pl.). [umbels. (bot.)

Umbelliferous, -lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Prod. or bearing

Umber, ŭm'-bĕr, s. A brown ferruginous ochre, used as a pigment (= *Tur'key u.*); a spe. of decomposed peat or brown coal, from Cologne (also used as a p., but ch. to adul. snuff and guano); an Afr. spe. of heron; also the grayling.

*Um'ber**†, vt. To colour or shade with or as with umber. H., *um'bĕred**, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [clouded; darkened.

*Um'bered**, -bĕrd, a. (from *umbra*.) Shaded;

*Umbilic**†, ŭm-bĭl'-ĭk, ŭm'—S., s. The navel; the 'umbilicus' (q. v.); the centre†*.

Umbil'ical, -ĭl, s. = *umbil'ic* (ŭm'—S.). Of or bel. to the navel.—*Umbil'ical cord*

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(-kĕword) = the cord-like prolongation of the teguments of the abdomen, incl. the vessels wh. pass from the 'fœtus' to the 'placenta' in placental mammals, or to the 'allantois and vitellicle' in implacental m., birds, and reptiles, or to the vitellicle alone in cert. fishes (anat.); an elongation of the 'placenta' res. a little cord (bot.):—*u. points*[a] = foci (geom.):—*u. vĭsĭcle* = the 'vitellicle' or 'yelk-bag' in man and most of the mammalia (anat.).

Umbil'icate, -ĭte, a. = *umbil'icated*, -ĕd. Hav. a navel, or res. one; navel-shaped; hav. a depression in its centre (as a pit, tubercle, or granule—bot., zool.).

Umbilicus, -be-lī'-kŭs, s. 99. Prim., the navel (anat.); h. fig., the middle or centre gen.[a]; the hilum, or scar by wh. a seed is attached to the placenta (bot.); the aperture or conical depression at the base of a univalve shell (conch.); the end of the roller of anc. MSS. (dipl.); the focus[a] (geom.). [L.] [a deer.

Umbles, ŭm'blz, s. pl. 45, 86. The entrails of

Um'bo, -bo, s. The pointed boss of a shield; the point of a bivalve shell imm. above the hinge (conch.). [L.]

Um'bonate, -bo-nāte, a. = *um'bonated*, -ĕd. Hav. a central boss or elev. point. (bot.)

Um'bra, -bră, s. A shadow; appr., the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opp. to the sun (ast.). [L.]

Umbraculiform, -brăk'-ū-le-form, a. 18, 26. Hav. the form of an '*umbrac'ulum*' or arbour.

Umbrage, ŭm'-brāj, -brĭj*†—Wa., s. 45. Shade, a screen of trees or foliage; a shadow, slight appearance†; fig., notion or suspic. of injury; offence; resentment.

Umbrageous, -brā'-j'ŭs—ŏ., We., (*or*) -brāj'-yŭs—K., -brā'-je-ŭs—Wa., a. 32, 45. Shading, forming or yielding shade; shady or shaded; obscure†. H., *umbra'geously*, 43 (-brā'- or -brāj'-; v. su.), ad.; *umbra'geousness* (do.), s. 91.

Umbrate[a], ŭm'-brāte, vt. To shade; to shadow; to cloud over. H., *um'brated*[a], pp.; &c. 89.

Umbratic, -brăt'-ĭk, a. = *umbrat'ical*, -ĭl. Shadowy, typical; keeping in the shade or at home†[a].

Umbratile[a], ŭm'-bră-tĭl, -brăt'-ĭl—B. Jo., K., a. 45. Being in the shade; unreal, unsubstantial; secluded†. [cious; captious.

Umbratious†[a], -brā'-sh'ŭs, a. 38, 27. Suspi-

Umbrella, ŭm-brĕl'-ă, s. = *um'brel*†; *umbrell'o*†. A well-known portable screen, that may be expan. or closed at will, car. in the hand as a protec. from rain or the rays of the sun. [s. The visor of a helmet.

Umbriere[a], -bre-ēr', ŭm'—S., -brēre'—We.,

Umbriferous, -brĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Casting or mak. a shade. [*umbrŏs'ĭtў*†[a], s. 91.

Um'brous†, -brŭs, a. = *umbrŏse*†. Shady. H.,

Umpire, ŭm'-pīr, -pēr†—Bu., F., -pĭr†—Ke., s. 14-5. An arbitrator; (more us.) a third party called in to decide a controversy or ques., when the previous judges or arbitrators are equally div. in opin. (leg.; &c.). H., *um'pirage*, -pe-rāje, 45 (-rĭj)—Wa.; -pĭr-ĕj—K.; power, right, auth., or duties of an u.; decis. of an u.; arbitration), s. 90.

Um'pire†, vt., vi. To decide as an u.; to arbitrate. H., &c. 48, 89.

Un-, ŭn, pfx. A particle that gen. implies (1) simple 'negation' or 'denial' in *a.* and *ad.* (= *a-* or *in-* privative), —(2) 'privation' or 'absence' in *s.* (do.), and —(3) 'reversal', 'annulm.', or 'retrosection' in *v.* (= *dis-*, *de-*). It is added very gen., and almost at will, to *a.* and *pp.*, and to *p.* (in -ing) so far as their meaning permits of the appl.; and from these new *a.*, in many cases, arise corresp. *ad.* in -ly, and *s.* in -ness and -ĭty, with the us. signif. of the pfx (v. su.), although their number is neces. limited by the last consideration, whilst not a few of them (par. the *a.*), though good in sense, have grown quaint or.[a], owing to the existence of simpler or more euphonic comp. that expr. the same meanings. (4). In sev. comp. *un-* or *in-* is used indif. for this purp.; but the tendency of mod. usage is to prefer the use of *in-* in some words in wh. *un-* was form. employed. The *latter* properly occurs bef. words of Saxon origin—the *former* bef. w. of classical affinity; but the distinc. has not been strictly observed even by our best authors. It is also neces. to rememb. the great diff. of sense bet. '*a.* formed directly by the add. of this pfx to *pp.*', and the '*pp.* of *v.* already comp. with *un-*'; for in the *former* the pfx is equiv. to 'not', whilst in the *latter* it implies a 'reversal' or 'annulm.' of the action or state of the v., just as in the v. themselves. (5). Thus *uncovered* (from 'covered') and *undone* (from 'done') mean 'not covered' (i. e., naked), or 'not done'; whilst *uncovered* and *undone*, the pp. of 'to uncover' and 'to undo', mean 'made bare or left open by the removal of a cover or covering', 'annulled, effaced, or reversed after hav. been done', &c. Unlike *in-* and sev. other pfxs, *un-* is *always* negative, and suffers no euphonic changes. Its comp. are, in gen., self-expl., and req. insertion here eh. to shew their auth. and pron. When otherw., a sep. definition or an explan. parenthetical remark is added after each. The accents almost uniformly remain unchanged by the combination. In *unanimous*, *unbecagon*, *unbarous*, *unison*, and other like words, *un-* is a contr. or variation of the L. 'unus' (uni-), one. (Sax.) 69, 88. See *Con-*, *De-*, *Dis-*, *En-*, *In-*, *Under-*, *Uni-*, &c. [For 'formatives' omitted below, and for the fig. pron. in full, refer to the word qualif. by the pfx. For comp. not found under *un-*, seek under *ig-*, *il-*, *im-*, *in-*, *ir-*, &c.; some of equiv. sense also appear under *dis-*, and a few under *de-* and *mis-*.]

Unabas'doned, -dănd:—*Unabased*, -bāst'[a]:—*Unabashed*, -băsh':—*Unabāt'ed*:—*Unabāt'ing*:—*Unabbrev'iāted*:—*Unabett'ed*:—*Unabid'ing* (not a. or permanent):—*Unabjured*, -j'ŏord':—*Unable*, -ā'bl (h.) *una'blement*[a]†, or *unabil'ĭty*†, inability, a.[2]:—*Unabol'ishable*:—*Unabol'ished*, -lăsht:—*Unabrid'ed*:—*Unabridged*, -brĭjd':—*Unab'rogated*:—*Unabsolved*, -sŏlvd':—*Unabsorb'able*:—*Unabsorbed*':—*Unabused*, -būzd':—*Unaccel'erated* (-sĕl'-):—*Unaccen'ted* (-sĕnt'-):—*Unaccept'able* (-ĭk'—Wa.):—*Unaccept'ed*:—*Unaccess'ible*[a] (inaccessible):—*Unaccli'mated*:—*Unaccom'modated* (not furn. with

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *Un-*, den., in s. 'want or absence of'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the v. or fol. word. [4, 5] See *Un-* (4, 5), above.

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external conveniences; not fitted or adapted): —*Unaccomm'odating* (not ready to yield in small matters; uncompliant; unobliging): —*Unaccompanied*, -kŭm'-pă-nĭd, 25 (not attended; hav. no appendages): —*Unaccom'plished*, -plĭsht (not a.; not finished, incomplete; not refined in manners, without accomplishments); a.[1] H., &c. 91.4,[2]

Unaccom'plishment† (want of a. or exec.): —*Unaccord'ance*† (disagreem. with); s.[2]

Unaccord'ant, 26: —*Unaccord'ing*, 26 (not a. or agr.): —*Unaccount'able* (not liable or responsible; more us., not to be accounted for; strange; inexplicable; not to be solved by ordin. reason or knowl.; not reducible to rule): —*Unaccura'tely*†: —*Unaccus'tomed*†: —*Unaccus'tomedness*†: —*Unaccus'tomed ness*†: —*Unaccus'tomed-ness*†: —*Unaccus'tomed

—*Unart'ed*† (ignor. of the arts):—*Unart'ful**, -fōōl (artless; void of skill†):—*Unar'cid'ūlāted*:—*Unartificial**†, -fish'-'āl (inartificial):—*Unart'ist-like*:—*Unascend'ed*:—*Unascend'ible* or *unascend'ible*:—*Unascertaindible*†, -tānd'-:—*Unascertained*, -tānd' (not a.; not red. to a certainty; not cert. known):—*Unashāmed'*:—*Unasked*,* -ăskt' (not a.; unsolicited; uninvited):—*Unaspect'ive*† (not hav. a view to; inattentive):—*Unas'pirdted*:—*Unaspir'ing*:—*Unassailable*, -sāl'-:—*Unassailed*, -sāld' (not subjected to assay or trial; not essayed*):—*Unassem'bled*, -bld:—*Unassert'ed*:—*Unassessed*, -ēst':—*Unassign'dble* (-sīnz'-):—*Unassigned*':—*Unassim'ilāted* (not a.; not made to resemble; not animalised or made a part of the body—phys.):—*Unassim'ilating* or *unassim'ilative*:—*Unassist'ed*:—*Unassist'ing*:—*Unasso'ciated*, -sh'ā-tēd, 28 (not a.; not united with a soc. or association—U. S.):—*Unassort'ed*, 26:—*Unassuaged*, -swājd':—*Unassūmed* (not a.; real, nat.):—*Unassūm'ing*, 18 (not bold or forw.; not lofty, pretentious, or arrogant; modest; humble; decorous):—*Unassured*, -sh'ōōrd', 35, 16 (not cert.; not confident; not to be trusted*; not insured, as a life):—*Unatōn'dble* (not to be atoned):—*Unatōned*' (unexpiated; unappeased†):—*Unattachdble*†, -tătch'- (leg.):—*Unattached*, -tătcht' (not a.; unseized or arrested—leg.; hav. the rank of, but not serv. in any par. regim. or corps, ship or squadron—mil., naval):—*Unattack'dble**†:—*Unattacked*, -tăkt':—*Unattāin'dble*:—*Unattained*, -tānd':—*Unattāin'ing*†:—*Unattāint'ed*:—*Unattempt'ed* (or -tēmt'-):—*Unattend'ed* (not a.; hav. no retinue or attendants; alone; forsaken; not medically cared for):—*Unattend'ing* (non-attending*†; inattentive†):—*Unatten'tive*† (inattentive):—*Unatten'dātted*:—*Unattest'ed* (not a.; without attestation—leg.):—*Unattīred*':—*Unattract'ed*:—*Unattract'ing*† or *unattract'ive*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unau, ū-nāw', s. 18, 8. The two-toed sloth.

Unaud'ited:—*Unaugment'ed*:—*Unauthen'tic*:—*Unauthen'ticdted*:—*Unauthōr'itātive*, 26:—*Unav'thorised*, -īzd, 25:—*Unavāil'dble*:—*Unavāil'ing*:—*Unavengeā'ble*†, -vēnj'-:—*Unavenged*, -vēnjd':—*Unaver'enced**, -nūde (hav. no a.):—*Unaver'ed*:—*Unavoid'dble*, 45 (not a.; inevitable; not to be missed in ratiocination; that cannot be made null or void—leg.):—*Unavoid'ed**† (not a.; unavoidable†):—*Unavowed*, -vowd', 23:—*Unawaked**, -wākt', or *unawāk'ened*, -nd:—*Unawāk'ening*:—*Unawāre* (without thought; inattentive; uninformed of; v. i.):—*Unawed*' (unrestrained by fear or rever.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unaware, -wārē', ad. = *Unawares*, -wārēz'. Suddenly, unexpectedly; without previous prep.; without premeditated design. (v. su.)—*At unawares*† = unexpectedly.[1]

Unbacked, -băkt':—*Unbag'ged*, -ld:—*Unbaked*, -bākt':—*Unbal'anced*, -ănst; a.[1]

Unbag' (appr., to let out of a b., to let loose, as a fox—hun.):—*Unbal'last* (to free from ballast; to discharge the b. from); vt.[2] H., &c. 89.[5]

Unbāl'lasted (not b.; also free from b., v. v.[5]):—*Unband'* aged, -ājd:—*Unband'ed*:—*Unbann'ered*:—*Unbaptised*, -tīzd':—*Unbaptīs'ing* (-tīz'-); a.[1]

Unbar', vt. To remove a b. or bars from; to unfasten; to open.[3] H., &c. (v. i.) 89.[5]

Unbarbed, -bārbd' (not hav. barbs; unshaven†):—*Unbarked*, -bārkt' (not or not yet b.; also stripped of b.*, i. e., barked):—*Unbarred*, -bārd' (also see *Unbar*[5]):—*Unbash'ful*†, -fōōl:—*Unbāt'ed*† (unrepressed; unblunted):—*Unbathed*, -bāthd', 38:—*Unbatt'ered*, -ērd; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unbay†, -bā', vt. To open; to free from restraint; to disembay.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unbearable, -bārē'-ăbl (not to be borne or endured):—*Unbearded*, -bērd'- (beardless):—*Unbearing**, -bārē'- (prod. no fruit):—*Unbeaten*, -bēt'n, 45:—*Unbeauteous*, -bū'-:—*Unbeaū'tiful*, -fōōl:—*Unbeaū'tified*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unbecome†, -kūm', vt. To misbecome (q. v.).[1, 2]

Unbecoming, -kūm'-, a. 17. Not b.; unsuitable, inappropriate; ungraceful; improper, indecorous; indecent.[1] H., &c. 91.

*Unbed**, -bēd', vt. To raise or rouse, or remove from a bed, or from any place or state of repose.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unbefrī'ending:—*Unbefriended*, -frēnd'-; a.[1]

Unbegot†, -gĕt', vt. 30. To annul the act of procreation; to deprive of existence.[3] H., *unbegot*† or *unbegott'en**, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Unbegot'ten, a. = *unbegott'en*, 45. Not b.; not generated or not yet g.; h. also, without generation, self-existent, eternal.[1] (v. su.)

*Unbegrūile**, -grī'lē, vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unbegun':—*Unbehold*':—*Unbe'ing*† (not existing:—s., nonexistence[6]); a.[1]

Unbelief, -lēf', s. Incredulity; distrust; appr., infidelity, scepticism, disbelief of divine revelation (theol.); d. in the Gospel, also weak faith (N. Test.).[2]

Unbelieve†, -lēv', vt. To disbelieve (q. v.).[1, 2]

Unbelie'ver, a. An incredulous person; appr., one who disbelieves the Gospel, or who discredits revelation; one not yet converted; an infidel; a sceptic.[1]

Unbelie'ving (h., *unbelie'ingness**, unbelief[2]):—*Unbeloved*, -lūvd', 17:—*Unbemoaned*, -mōnd';[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unbend', vt. To free from flexure; to make straight; to relax; to remit from strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time; to take (the cable) from the anchor, or (a sail) from its yard, to untie one rope from another, &c. (naut.):—vi. To relax from flexure; to grow straight or straighter.[3] H., *unbent*', pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.[5]

Unbend'ing (not suffering flexure; h. also, unyielding, inflexible; firm; resolute; devoted to relaxation;[5] see *unbend*):—*Unbenefi'ced*, -fist:—*Unbēneficial*, -fish'-'āl:—*Unben'efited*, 48:—*Unbenev'olent*:—*Unbenīght'ed* (not b.; never visited by darkness):—*Unbenign*, -nīnz':—*Unbent*' (also see *unbend*[5]):—*Unbequeathed*, -kwēthd':—*Unbeseem'ing**†:—*Unbesought*, -sāwt':—*Unbespōk'en*:—*Unbestarred*† (unstarred—poet.):

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *Un-*, dem., in a. 'want or absence of'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the v. or fbl. word. [4, 5] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 812.

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— *Unbestöwed'* : — *Unbetrâyed'* : — *Unbewailed*, -wāld' :—*Unbewitched**; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unbewitch' :—*Unbē'as* ; vt.[3] H., &c. 89.[5]

Unbi'assed, -ăst (not b. ; impartial ; [5] h., *unbi'assedly*, -ăst'-le, ad. ; *unbi'assedness**, -ăst-nās, a.[2] ; also v. su.) :—*Unbiā'*, or *unbiād'en*, 45 :—*Unbig'ōted*, -ŭt-; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unbind, -bīnd' (to remove a band or bonds from ; to untie ; to loose ; to set free) :—*Unbish'op**, -ŭp (to deprive of episcopal orders ; h., *unbish'ōped**, pp., a.) :—*Unbit'* (to unbridle—naut. ; to remove the turns of a cable from the 'bitts'—naut.); vt.[3] H., &c. 89.[5]

Unbit', or *unbitt'en*, 45 :—*Unblām'dble* :—*Unblāmed'* (not b. ; free from censure) :—*Unblast'ed* :—*Unbleached*, -blēcht' :—*Unbless'ing* (poet.) : — *Unblem'ishible* : — *Unblem'ished*, -isht (blameless ; spotless ; irreproachable) : — *Unblenched*†* (not startled or confounded ; not disgraced or sullied) :—*Unblench'ing** (unflinching ; firm) :—*Unblend'ed*: —*Unbless'ed* (-blēst'), or *unblest'* (not b. ; excl. from benediction, or fig., from any par. boon or enjoym. ; unhappy, wretched*) : — *Unblight'ed* :— *Unblind'ed* :— *Unblockād'ed* : —*Unbloodied*, -blŭd'- :—*Unblood'ied** :—*Unblood'y*, -e (lit. or fig.) :—*Unbloss'omed*, -ūmd (poet.) :—*Unbloss'oming* (do.) :—*Unblōwn'* : —*Unblunt'ed* :—*Unblush'ing* (fig., destitute of shame, impudent) :—*Unbōast'ed* :—*Unbōast'ful*, -fōōl :—*Unbod'ied* (incorporeal, immaterial ; disembodied*) : — *Unboiled*, -boyld' ; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unbolt, -bōlt', vt. To draw back the bolt of ; to unfasten.[3] H., &c. 89.[5]

Unbolt'ed (not b., as a door ; not sifted, &c. ; also freed from fas. by bolts[5], v. su.) :—*Unbonn'ētted* :—*Unbook'ish*† ; a.[1]

Unboot, -bōōt', vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unboot'ed (not hav. boots on ; also v. su.[5]) :—*Unborn*, -bāwrn' :—*Unbōr'rowed*, -rōde, 26 (genuine ; native ; one's own) ; a.[1]

Unbosom, -bōōz'-ŭm, vt. 17, 25. To disclose freely one's secret opin. or feelings (com. with a recipr. pron.) ; to reveal in confidence (do.) ; to open, to make known.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unbott'omed, -ūmd :—*Unbought*, -bâ̄wt' (obt. without money or purchase ; also not finding a purchaser) :—*Unbound*, -bownd' (not b. ; appr., not sewn tog. and furn. with a cover or binding, as a book ; not apprenticed† ; &c. ; see *Unbind*[2]) : — *Unbound'ed* (boundless ; unlimited ; unrestrained ; extreme†, as liberality or kindness ; uncontrolled ; illimitable ; infinite) :—*Unbound'eous*, -y'ŭs (or bownd'-te-ŭs) : a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unbow', 23 (to unbend) :—*Unbōw'* (-bō' ; to restore from being arched or curved) :—*Unbow'el*[2], 23 (to disbowel, to eviscerate) ; vt.[3] H., &c. 89.[5]

Unbowed, -bowd', 23 (not bent or inflected ; not depressed or subdued[4] ; v. su.) :—*Unbōwed* (not arched or curved ; &c.[5] v. su.) ; a.[1]

Unbrace, -brās', vt. To loose ; to relax ; to loosen the braces or the clothes.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unbraced, -brāst', a.[1, 5]

Unbraid', vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unbraid'ed (not b. ;[5] v. su.) :—*Unbranched*, -brāncht' : — *Unbrānch'ing* : — *Unbreached*, -brēcht' (mil.) ; a.[1]

Unbreast†*, -brēst' (to unbosom), vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unbreathed, -brēthd' (unuttered*† ; unexercised†) :—*Unbreath'ing* (inanimate) :—*Unbred* (not b. ; h. also, ill-bred, rude, untaught) : — *Unbreeched*, -brĭcht' (without breeches* ; not yet breeched†, as a child) : —*Unbrewed*, -brōōd' (not yet b. ; also pure, unmixed) : — *Unbrīd'dle**† : — *Unbrībed* : — *Unbridged** ; a.[1] [H., &c. (v. l.) 89.

Unbri'dle, -dl (to remove the b. from), vt.[3]

Unbri'dled, -dld (not b. ; fig., unrestrained, licentious ;[5] also v. su.) :—*Unbright'ened*, -nd :—*Unbrōke** or *unbrōk'en* (not b. ; not violated ; not crushed or subdued ; not tamed or trained ; unaccustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke, as horses, &c.) : — *Unbrotherly*, -brŭth'-ēr-le : — *Unbrōth'er-like*† :—*Unbruised*, -brōōzd' (lit. or fig.) ; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4, 3]

Unbuckle, -bŭk'l :—*Unbuild**, -bĭld' (to pull down, raze, destroy) : —*Unbur'den*, -dn (unburthen) ; vt.[3] H., &c. (v. l.) 89.

Unbuck'led, -ld (also v. su.[5]) :—*Unbuilt*, -bĭlt' (also v. su.[5]) :—*Unbuoyed*, -bwoyd' :—*Unbur'dened*, -dnd (unburthened ;[5] also v. su.) : —*Unbur'densome**, -sŭm (unburthensome) : —*Unburied*, -bŭr'-Id :—*Unburned** or *unburnt'* :—*Unburn'ing** ; a.[1]

Unburthen, -bŭrth'n (to free of a load or b., lit. or fig. ; to ease ; to throw off ; to relieve the mind or heart by disclos. what lies heavy on it) :—*Unbutton*, -bŭt'n ; vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unburth'ened, -nd (not b. ;[5] also v. su.) :—*Unburth'ensome*†, -sŭm :—*Unbusied*, -bĭz'-Id: —*Unbusiness-like*, -bĭz'-nĕs- : — *Unbusy**†, -bĭz'-e :—*Unbuttoned*, -bŭt'nd (also v. su.[6]) ;

Uncage, -kāj', vt.[3] H., &c. 89. [a.[1]

Uncaged, -kājd' (not c., or not yet c. ;[5] also v. su.) :—*Uncalcined'* :—*Uncal'culable** (incalculable) :—*Uncal'culated* :—*Uncal'culating*† (not mak. or prone to c. or calculations ; rash, hasty, precip.) :—*Uncalled*, -kâwld' (not c., summoned, or invited : h., *uncalled for* = not req., needed, or demanded) ; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Uncalm†, -kâ'm' (to disturb), vt.[3]

Uncalmed, -kâ'md' (not c. ;[5] also v. su.) :—*Uncan'celldble*† :—*Uncan'celled*, -sĕld :—*Uncan'did* :—*Uncanon'ical* ; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Uncan'onise, -ŭn-īze, 60 (to red. from the auth. or rank of a c. or saint), vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Uncan'opied, -pĭd :—*Uncan'vassed*, -văst ; a.[1]

Uncap, -kăp' (to remove a c. or cover, par. from the head ; to open) :—*Uncāpe*'* (to unbag a fox for the chase—hun.) ; vt.[5] H., &c. 89.

Unca'pable†, -ăbl (incapable) :—*Uncapped*, -kăpt' (not c. ;[5] v. su.) :—*Uncap'tivated* :—*Uncap'tivating*:—*Uncā'red*-for (notregarded; unheeded ; not attended to or looked after†§) : —*Uncaressed*, -rĕst' :—*Uncaress'ing* :—*Uncār'nāte** (not fleshly ; not incarnate ; incorporeal) :—*Uncar'peted* ; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Uncase, -kāse' (to disengage or remove from a c. or cov. ; to flay ; to strip), vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Uncased, -kāst' (not c. ;[5] v. su.) :—*Uncas'trated* :—*Uncat'echised*, -kĭzd, 60 (also untaught†) :—*Uncaught*, -kâwt' :—*Uncaused*, -kâwzd' (aris. without a precedent c. ; exis. w. an author) :—*Uncaut'ious**, -shŭs (incautious) :—*Uncāu'sing* (not c. or intermitting ; continual) :—*Uncēd'ed* :—*Uncel'ebrāt-*

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *Un-*, den., in a. 'want or absence of'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the v. or fol. word. [4, 5] See *Un-* (4, 5) p. 812.

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ed' (unsolemnised; also obscure, not emin. or famous): — *Uncelest'ial*, -y'ăl: — *Uncemment'ed*: — *Uncen'surable*, -sh'ŏŏr-: — *Uncen'sured*, -sh'ŏŏrd (not c.; exempt from blame or reproach): — *Uncen'tral* (*uncentral'ity*[2] is †): — *Uncen'trical*: — *Uncēremōn'ial*, -y'ăl: — *Uncēremōn'ious*, -y'ŭs; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Uncertain, -sĕr'-tĭne, -tĭn†—K., Wa., s. 45. Not c.; doubtful; not positively known; not hav. cert. knowl.; not sure in the conseq. or result; not sure or exact; not confident; unsettled, irreg.; dubious; precarious.[1] H., *uncer'tăinly*, -le, ad.; *uncer'tainness*[2], or *uncer'tăinty*,[2] -tn, s. 91.

Uncer'tained†, -tĭnd (made uncert.): — *Uncess'ant*† (incessant); a.[1]

Unchain, -chānn', vt. To free from chains, or (fig.) from slavery.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unchained, -chānnd' (not c.;[5] v. su.): — *Unchal'engeable*: — *Unchangeable*, -chānj'- (not capable of c.; immutable; not subj. to variation; h., *unchange'ableness*[2], s.; &c.): — *Unchanged*, -chānjd' (not c.; not altered or alterable): — *Unchān'ging* (not c.; suff. no alteration): — *Unchārac'teris'tic*† (-kăr-); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Uncharge, -chārj', vt. To withdraw a c. or load†; to retract an accusation†.[3] H., &c. 89.

Uncharged, -chārjd' (not c.;[5] also v. su.): — *Unchār'itāble* (h., *unchār'itāblj*, ad.; *unchar'itāblenessa*, s.); a.[1]

Uncharm', vt. To release from some c., fascination, or secret power.[3] H., *uncharmed'*, pp., a.;[5] &c. 89.

Uncharmed, -chārm'-ĕd (-chārmd'†; not c.;[5] v. su.): — *Uncharm'ing*†: — *Unchart'ed*[2] (not laid down in a c. or map): — *Unchart'ered*: — *Unchary*[2], -chārz'-e: — *Unchāste'* (not c.; not continent; lewd, libidinous; impure in taste or style; v. i.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.

Unchastened, -chās'nd (not purif. by expurgation or correction; unpunished): — *Unchastisable*, -tĭzz'-ăbl: — *Unchastised*, -tĭzd' (not c.; unchastened); a.[1]

Unchast'ity†, -ĭt-e, s. Inchastity.[2]

Uncheat'ed: — *Uncheeked*, -chēkt': — *Uncheck'ered* (not c.; not diversified): — *Unchēered'*: — *Unchees'ful*, -fŏŏl (not c.; sad, gloomy): — *Unchēer'fŭl*[2] (dull; unenlivening): — *Unchewed*, -ch'ŏŏd': — *Unchild'ed*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unchildly†, -ch'ĭld', vt. To bereave of children.[3]

Unchrist'ri[2], -chr-, or *unchristhrow*, -chrĭv'-: — *Unchristened*, -kris'nd: — *Unchristian*, -krist'-y'ăn (not C.; contrary to Christianity; unbecom. a C.; unconverted, pagan, infidel;[5] h., *unchrist'ianness*[2]; for the v., v. i.): — *Unchrist'ian-like* (not like a C.): — *Unchrist'ianised*, -ĭzd (not C.;[5] v. i.): — *Unchrist'ianlj*[2] (*a., ad.*; unchristian; unchristian-like); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unchristianise, -krist'-y'ăn-ĭze, vt. 60. = *unchrist'ien*†. To turn from Christianity; to cause to degenerate into paganism or infidelity.[3] H., &c. (v. su.) 89.

Unchronicled, -krŏn'-ĭkld: — *Unchurched*, -chŭrcht' (par. as a female after childb.[5]); a.[1]

Unchurch'[2], vt. To expel from a c.; also to deprive (a buil.) of its char. and rights as a church.[3] H., &c. 89.

Uncia†, tĭn'-shə-ă, s. pl. 27-8, 99. The coefficients in the expansion of any power of a binomial. (alg.)

Un'cial, -sh'ăl, a. 27-8. Pert. to or den. characters of a large round kind, compounded bet. the capital and small letters, used in anc. inscrip. and MSS. (3rd to 11 or 12th cent.); executed in u. letters (as wr.): — c. An u. char. or letter. (dipl.) [(anat.)

Uncinate, -nāte, a. Hooked at the end. (bot.)

Uncirc'umcised, -sĭzd, a.[1] [tiles—N.Test.), a.[2]

Uncircumcision, -sĭzh'-ŭn (also appr., the Gen-

Uncirc'umscribed, -skrī'bd: — *Uncirc'umspect*: — *Uncircumstan'tial*†[2], -sh'ăl (not c.; unimpor.): — *Uncir'il* (-sĭr'-; not c. or pleasant in manners, behav., or lang.; not complaisant; unaccurteous; rude; impolite; v. i.); *Uncivilisation*, -zĭ'-shŭn, s.[2] [a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Uncivilised, -ĭzd (not reclaimed from savage life; rude, coarse, indecent[2]†), a.[1]

Uncivility†, -vĭl'-ĭt-e (incivility; see uncivil), s.[2]

Unclad': — *Unclaimed*, -klāmd' : — *Unclair'i-*

Unclasp', vt.[3] H., &c. 89. [*fied*; a.[1]

Unclasped, -klăspt' (not c.;[5] v. su.): — *Unclass'ic* or *unclass'ical* (not c.; not accor. to the best liter. models; not part. to or res. the classic writers); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Uncle, ŭng'kl, s. 45. The brother of one's father or mother; also pop. (but less cor.), the husband of one's aunt.

Unclean, ŭn-klēn', a. Not clean; foul, dirty; not purified by relig. rites (Jud.); unwholesome, forbidden (as food, &c.—do.); foul with sin (N. Test.); not in covenant with God (do.); lewd; unchaste.[1] H., *unclean'lj*, ad.; *unclean'ness*[2], s. 91.

Unclean'able†, -ăbl, a.[1]

Uncleanly, -klĕn'-le, a. Foul, filthy, dirty (as in habits, actions, or person); indecent; unchaste; obscene.[1] H., *unclean'lăj*[2], ad.; *unclean'liness*[2], s. 91.

Uncleansed, -klĕnzd' : — *Unclean'ăble*; a.[1]

Unclean, -kl'ŏŏ', 18 (to undo, to unwind, unfold, or untie—naut.): — *Unclinch'* (to open or set straight, par. the closed hand); vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unclinched, -klĭncht' (not c.;[5] also v. su.): — *Unclipped'*: — *Uncloaked*, -klōkt': — *Uncloggedd'* (not c.;[5] also v. i.); a.[1]

Unclog': — *Unclois'ter* (to release from a c.; to set at lib.): — *Unclose*, -klōze' (to open; to disclose[2]); vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unclois'tered, -tĕrd (not c.;[5] v. su.): — *Unclosed*, -klōzd' (open; not finished or closed.; unsealed;[5] also v. su.); a.[1]

Unclothe, -klōthe' (to strip of c.; to make naked; to divest): — *Unclound'*; vt.[3] H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Unclothed, -klōthd' (not c.;[5] also v. su.): — *Unclouded* (not c.;[5] v. su.): — *Unclouded'ness*, -e; *Unclutch'*, vt.[3] [a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Uncoag'ulable, -ŭ-lăbl: — *Uncoag'ulated*: — *Uncŏăt'ed*: — *Uncocked*, -kŏkt': — *Uncoif'ined*: — *Unco'gent*; a.[1]

Uncoif, -koyf' (-kwoyf'—K., Wa.; to pull the c. or cap off): — *Uncoil'*; vt.[3] H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Uncoifed, -koyft' (not c.;[5] also v. su.): — *Uncoiled*, -koyld' (not c.;[5] v. su.): — *Uncoinci'*: — *Uncollect'ed* (lit. or fig.; h., *uncollect'edness* [mental][2], s.): — *Uncollect'iblej*: — *Uncoloured*, -kŭl'-ŭrd: — *Uncō'mmon*[2] *diblej*

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *Un-*, den., in a 'want or absence of'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the s. or fol. word. [4, 5] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 812.

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(-kŭm-; inaccessible):—*Unaccombed*, -kōmd': —*Uncombin'ăble*:—*Uncombined* (not c.; exis. separately; separate; simple):—*Uncŏmf'ĭtă*† (-kŭm'-):—*Uncomfortable*, -kŭm'-fûrt-:—*Uncommand'ed*, 25, 9:—*Uncommen'drăted*:—*Uncommend'ăble*(illaudable): —*Uncommend'ed*:—*Uncommer'cial*, -sh'ăl: —*Uncommis'erăted* (-mĭz'-):—*Uncommissioned*, -mĭsh'-tĭnd, 23 (not c.; not holding a c.):—*Uncommitt'ed*:—*Uncomm'on*, -ŭn, 25 (not us.; not freq.; not often seen, found, or known; rare; infreq.; singular*.—*U. shord* = the c. of the sixth—mus.):—*Uncommu'nicăble** (incommunicable):—*Uncommu'nicăted*:—*Uncommu'nicătting**†: —*Uncommu'nicătĭvet* (incommunicative):—*Uncommŭt'ăble*† (incommutable):—*Uncompact*† (incompact):—*Uncompact'ed** (incompacted):—*Uncom'panied*†‡ (-kŭm'-; uncompanied):—*Uncompan'ionăble* (-yŭn-): —*Uncompassionate**†, -kŭm-păsh'-ŭn- (incompassionate):—*Uncompassioned**, -păsh'-ŭnd (unpitied):—*Uncompat'ible** (incompatible):—*Uncompell'ăble*†:—*Uncompelled*, -pĕld':—*Uncompen'sated*:—*Uncompen'sătive** (incompensable):—*Uncompen'sative**:—*Uncompli'an'ing*:—*Uncomplaisant*, -plā-zănt' (*uncomplaisance*†*, a.²):—*Uncomplete'*†, 25 (incomplete):—*Uncomplĕt'ed*; a.¹ H., &c. 91.⁴

Uncompli'tion†, -shŭn (incompleteness), s.²

Uncompliment'ary:—*Uncomply'ing*:—*Uncompos'ed*, -pōzd':—*Uncompound'ed* (not c.; h. also, simple, elem.; pure, unmixed):—*Uncomprehen'sible*† (incomprehensible):—*Uncomprehen'sive*† (incomprehensive):—*Uncompressed*, -prĕst':—*Uncompress'ible** (incompressible):—*Uncom'promising* (-mĭz-): —*Unconcă'lable*† (inconcealable):—*Unconcealed*, -sēld':—*Unconcĕiv'ăble*† (inconceivable):—*Unconceived*, -sēvd';a.¹ H., &c. 91.⁴

Unconcern, -sĕrn' (absence of anxiety, int., or solicitude; indifference), s.²

Unconcerned, -sĕrnd' (not anxious or solicitous; uninterested; unaffected, unmoved; indiff.; com. fol. by *at*, somet. by *with* or *for*):—*Unconcern'ing*† (uninteresting); a.¹ H., &c. 91.⁴

Unconcern'ment† (a hav. no share or int.), s.²

Unconcert'ed:—*Unconcil'iated*:—*Unconcil'iătting*:—*Unconcil'iatory*, -ē-ă- (-y'ă-tŏ):—*Unconclu'dăble*†, -kl'ōōd'- (not determinable):—*Unconclu'ding*† or *unconclu'dent** (inconcludent):—*Unconclusive*†, -kl'ōō'- (inconclusive):—*Uncondes'ed*:—*Uncondemned*, -dĕmd':—*Uncondens'ible** (incondensable):—*Uncondensed*, -dĕnst':—*Unconditional*, -dĭsh'-ŭn- (not limited by conditions; absolute; unreserved):—*Uncondu'cing* (-dūs'-):—*Unconduct'ed*:—*Unconfessed*, -fĕst':—*Unconfess'ing*:—*Unconfin'ăble*† (unbounded†):—*Unconfirmed*:—*Unconform'*†, 26 (unlike; dissimilar):—*Unconform'ăble* (not c.; not consistent; not lying parallel with others subjac., as strata—geol.); a.¹ H., &c. 91.⁴ [formity), s.²

Unconform'ity†, -ĭt-e (inconformity; non-con-

Unconfound'ed:—*Unconfused*, -fūzd' (not c. or disordered; unembarrassed):—*Unconfŭt'ăble*:—*Uncongĕal'ăble* (-jēl'-; congealable):—*Uncongealed*, -jēld':—*Uncongenial*, -jēn'-y'ăl:—*Unconjugal* (not suitable to matrimonial faith or duty; unbecom. a w. or husb.):—*Unconjunctive*†, -jŭng'- (also that cannot be joined):—*Unconnect'ed* (not c. or united; sep.; incoherent; loose, vague, desultory; &c.):—*Unconniv'ing*:—*Unconquerăble*, -kŏng'-kĕr-:—*Unconquered*, -kĕrd:—*Unconscientious*, -shē-ĕn'-sh'ŭs:—*Uncon'sciondble*, -shŭn- (not c.; unreasonable; forming or hav. unreas. expectations; enormous, vast†):—*Uncon'scious*, -sh'ŭs; a.¹ H., &c. 91.⁴

Uncon'secrate† (also to desecrate), vt.³

Uncon'sented-to (not yielded or permitted; not agreed to):—*Unconsequ'ing*:—*Unconsequential**, -kwĕn'-sh'ăl (inconsequential):—*Unconsid'erăble*†*(inconsiderable):—*Unconsid'ered*:—*Unconsid'ering** (inconsiderate; also for other like comp. see under *In-*):—*Unconsŏl'ăble*† (inconsolable):—*Unconsŏled*: —*Unconsŏl'idated*:—*Unconsŏl'ing*:—*Unconsonant** (inconsonant):—*Unconspic'uous** (inconspicuous):—*Unconspir'ing*†:—*Uncon'stant*† (inconstant):—*Unconstitu'tional*, -shūn- (*unconstitutionality*†*, s.²):—*Unconstrained*, -strānd' (*unconstrain'ĕdly*, ad.); a.¹ H., &c. 91.⁴ [cess), s.³

Unconstraint, -strānt' (freedom from r.;

Unconsult'ed:—*Unconsult'ing** (imprud., rash): —*Unconsŭm'ăble** (inconsumable):—*Unconsumed*:—*Unconsumm'ăte** (inconsummate): —*Unconsumm'ated*:—*Unconsumm'ing*:—*Uncontam'inated*:—*Uncontemned*, -tĕmd':—*Uncontem'plated*:—*Uncontend'ed**:—*Uncontend'ed*-for (not c. for):—*Uncontend'ing*:—*Uncontent'ed*† (discontented):—*Uncontest'ăble*† (incontestable):—*Uncontest'ed*:—*Uncontract'ed*:—*Uncontradict'ăble*†:—*Uncontradict'ed*:—*Uncon'trŏls* (-trōlz'—Jo., P., S.): —*Uncontrived*:—*Uncontriv'ing*†:—*Uncontrŏll'ăble* (also see *In-*):—*Uncontrolled*, -trōld' (*uncontrŏll'ĕdly*, ad.):—*Uncontrovert'ed*:—*Uncontrovert'ible** (incontrovertible):—*Unconvers'ăble*†:—*Uncon'versant*: —*Unconvert'ed* (par., not changed in faith or opin.; unpersuaded of the truth of Christianity; unbelieving, infidel):—*Unconvert'ible*:—*Unconvinced*, -vĭnst':—*Unconvin'cing* (-vĭns'-):—*Unconvulsed*, -vŭlst'; a.¹ H., &c. 91.⁴

Uncord', vt. 26. To loose from cords; to unfasten; to unbind.⁵ H., &c. 89.

Uncord'ed (not c.;⁵ also v. su.):—*Uncord'ial*, -y'ăl (not c.; not hearty); a.²

Uncork', 26, vt.⁵ H., &c. 89.

Uncorked, -korkt', 26 (not c.;⁵ also v. su.): —*Uncŏr'onăted*, 26, 48:—*Uncor'rigătive**, 26: —*Uncorrect'ed*:—*Uncŏr'rigĭble*†, -jĭbl (incorrigible):—*Uncorrob'orated*:—*Uncorrŏd'ĭble** (incorrodible):—*Uncorrupt'* (not c.; incorrupt):—*Uncorrupt'ed*:—*Uncorrupt'ĭble*† (incorruptible):—*Uncoun'sellăble*†*:—*Uncount'ăble**†(innumerable):—*Uncount'ed*:—*Uncun'tinanced*, -ănst (not c.; discountenanced*):—*Uncounteract'ed* (-kown'—S.): —*Uncounteract'ive**:—*Uncoun'terfeit*, -fĭt (-kownt'—S.):—*Uncoun'terfeited*:—*Uncountermŏnd'ed*; a.¹ H., &c. 91.⁴

Uncouple, -kŭp'l, vt. 45. To loose (as dogs) from their couples (sport.); to set loose; to disjoin; to divorce*.⁵ H., &c. 89.

3 *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. ² *Un-*, dem., in a 'want or absence of'. ³ *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the v. or fol. word. ⁴, ⁵ See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 882.

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Uncoupled, -küp'ld (not or n. yet c.;[5] also v. su.):—*Uncourteous*, -kört'-yŭs (-kürt'-e-tŭs—We.; -kŭr'-che-tŭs—Wa.; not c., q. v.; not civil or complaisant; impolite):—*Uncourthy*, -kört'-le; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Uncouth, ŭn-kōōth', ŭn'-†, a. 20, 37. Prim., unknown†; unusual*; odd, strange; not rendered pleasing by familiarity or contact with soc. (as manners or lang.); awkw., clumsy; rude, abrupt, brusque. H., *uncouth'ly*, -le, ad.; *uncouth'ness*, a. 91. H. also—*uncouth'-looking*†, a.

Uncov'enanted (-kŭv'-; not c.; not resting on a covenant, stipul., or promise), a.[1]

Uncover, -kŭv'-ĕr, vt. 17. To divest of a cover; to remove any covering from; to strip, to make naked; to unroof; to bare (as the head) in token of resp.; to strip (lit. or fig.) of any thing that conceals; to lay open; to disclose to view:—vi. To take off the hat or cap† (ellip.).[6] H., &c. 89.

Uncov'ered, -ĕrd (not c.;[5] also v. su.), a.[1]

Uncowl[2]*ed*, vt.[3] [*cramped*†; a.[1]

Uncowled, -kowld' (not c.;[5] v. su.):—*Un-Un'create*, -kre-āt, a. Uncreated; not produced by creation, self-existent (theol.).

Uncreate[2], -āt', vt. To annihilate; to deprive of existence. H., &c. 89.

Uncredit'ed (not c., or n. yet c.; uncreate;[5] also v. su.):—*Uncred'itable*† (incredible):—*Unored'itable*† (discreditable):—*Uncred'ited* (not set to the c. of—comm.; discredited†):—*Uncrit'ical*:—*Uncropped*:—*Uncrossed*, -krŏst', 9:—*Uncrowd'ed*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Uncrown', vt. 23. To pull off a c.*†; to discrown, to dethrone†.[3] H., &c. 89.

Uncrowned, -krownd' (without a c.; not yet c.;[5] also v. su.):—*Uncrushed*:—*Uncrys'talline*:—*Uncrys'tallisable*, -lĭze-, 60:—*Uncrys'tallised*, -līsd; a.[1]

Unction, ŭngk'-shŭn, a. 45, 36. The act of anointing († exc. in a relig. sense); ointment† (appr., mercurial o.)*; any thing softening or lenitive*; the sacrament or rite of anoin. with 'consecrated oil' in the last hours (= *extrême unction*—Ro. Cath.); fig., any thing that excites piety or devotion; divine or sanctif. grace (scrip.).

Unctuous, ŭngkt'-ū-tŭs—We., (*or*) ŭng'-tū—K., -chū-tŭs—S., Wa., -shtŭs, a. 45, 18. Fat, oily, greasy; res. oil or grease. H., *unct'uousness*, or *unctŭŏs'ity*, -it-e(qual. or state), a. 91.

Unouck'oldse:—*Unculled*, -kŭld':—*Uncul'pable*[2] (inculpable):—*Uncult*† (uncultivated):—*Uncul'tivable*[2] or *uncul'tivatable*[2]:—*Uncul'tivated* (lit. or fig.):—*Uncum'bered*[2] (unencumbered):—*Uncŭr'able*[2] (incurable):—*Uncurb'able*:—*Uncurbed*[2] (lit. or fig.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Uncurl', vt. 26. To loose from ringlets or convolutions:—vi. To relax from a curled state; to become straight.[3] H., &c. 89.

Uncurled, -kŭrld' (not c.;[5] also v. su.):—*Uncŭr'rent*, 26; a.[1] [execration.[3]

Uncurse†, -kŭrs', vt. To free from a c. or

Uncursed, -kŭrst', or *uncurst*† (not c.;[5] also v. su.):—*Uncurtailed*, -tāld'; a.[1]

Uncur'tain[2], -tĭn, vt.[3]

Uncur'tained†, -tĭnd (not c.[5]):—*Uncur'tonary*†, -tŭn-, 25:—*Uncus'tomed*, -tŭmd (not liable to customs, or that has not yet paid them*; unaccustomed†‡):—*Uncut*†; a.[1] H.

Undam', vt.[3] H., &c. 89. {&c. 91.[4]

Undammed, -dămd' (not d.;[5] v. su.):—*Undam'aged*, -ĭjd:—*Undamped*, -dămt':—*Undăn'gerous*†, -jĕr-:—*Undark'ened* (-nd; ĭlt. or mor.); a.[1]

Undated, ŭn'-dā-tĕd, a. (not rel. to ——.) Waved or waving; ris. and falling in waves; wavy, undulate (bot.).

Undated, -dāt'- (not d.; without a date):—*Undaunt'able*[2], -dănt'- (dauntless):—*Undaunted*, -dănt'- (not d.; bold, dauntless, intrepid):—*Undawn'ing* (* or post.):—*Undead'ened*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Undeaf†, -dĕf', vt. To cure of deafness.[3]

Undebarred, -bărd':—*Undebased*, -bāst':—*Undebauched*, -bŏwcht'; a.[1]

Undecagon, ŭn-dĕk'-ă-gŏn, s. A plane figure of 11 angles or sides. (geom.)

Undecayed, -kād' (not d.; of full strength or excellence):—*Undecay'ing* (not d.; h., imperishable, immortal):—*Undeceit'ful*, -fool:—*Undeceiv'able*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Undecisive, -sī'v', vt. To free from deception, fallacy, or mistake (wheth. caused by others or ourselves).[3] H., &c. 89.

Undecived, -sīvd' (not d.;[5] also v. su.):—*Undecis'ing*[2]; a.[1]

Unde'cency†, -se (indecency), a.[2]

Undecennial[2], -sĕn'-y'ăl, a. = *undecenary*, -dĕs'-ĕn-ăr-e (-dē'—We.). 45, 25. Eleventh; occur. once ev. 11 years. See *Uni-*.

Unde'cent† (indecent):—*Undecep'tible*[2]:—*Undecep'tive*:—*Undeck'ed*†:—*Undeck'ed*:—*Undect'pherable*:—*Undect'phered*, -fērd:—*Undect'sive*[2] (indecisive); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Undeck', vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Undecked, -dĕkt' (not d.;[5] also v. su.):—*Undeclar'able*[2]:—*Undeclared*, -klārd':—*Undeclin'able* (that cannot be refused or avoided†; indeclinable†—gr.):—*Undeclined*, -klīnd':—*Undeclin'ing*:—*Undecompos'able*[2]† (-pōze'†; indecomposable):—*Undecomposed*, -pōzd' (not or n. yet d.):—*Undecompound'ed* (not d.; h. also, simple, elementary—chem.):—*Undec'orated*:—*Undec'orated*:—*Undec'orous*:—*Undefaced*, -fāst' (h., *undefacedness**, -fāse'-ĕd-, s.[2]):—*Undefeasible*†, -fēze'- (indefeasible):—*Undefend'ed* (not d.; not protected; not vindicated; unsheltered; not resisted or answ. by pleading or evid., as a suit or action—leg.; not hav. an advocate or counsel, as a prisoner—do.; being without defensive works, not held by an armed force—mil.):—*Undefend'ing*:—*Undefens'ible*† (indefensible):—*Undefied'* (see *defy*):—*Undefiled'* (h., *undefil'edness*, s.[2]):—*Undefin'able*[2]† (indefinable):—*Undefined'*:—*Undeflowed*, -flow'rd, or *undeflow'ered*:—*Undeformed*, 26:—*Undefrauded*:—*Undefrayed*, -frād':—*Undegrād'ed*:—*Unde'ified*[2] (v. i.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unde'ify[2], -e-fī, vt. To red. from the state of deity.[3] H., &c. (v. su.) 89.

Undelayed, -lād':—*Undeliv'ering*:—*Undel'egated*:—*Undelib'erate*† (indeliberate):—*Undelib'erated*[2]:—*Undelib'erating*:—*Undelib'erative*[2] (indeliberative):—*Undelight'ed* (-līt'-):—*Undelight'ful*, -fōōl:—*Undelin'-*

[1] *Un-*, negativ. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *Un-*, dem., in a. 'want or absence of'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the v. or fol. word. [4, 5] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 812.

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dred :—*Undeified'ed* (-ĭ'ōōd-) :—*Undelusive*, -ĭ'ōō- :—*Undemanded*, a. :—*Undemol'ished*, -ĭsht (lit. or fig.) :—*Undemon'strable*† (indemonstrable) :—*Undemon'strated* :—*Undeni'able* (that cannot be d.; cert.; indubitable; indisputable; unques.) :—*Undepend'ing* :—*Undepict'ed*†, or *undepict'ured*†* :—*Undeplo'red* :—*Undepos'able* (-pōz-) :—*Undepraved* :—*Undep'recated* :—*Undepre'ciated*, -shĭ'āt-ĕd :—*Underprived*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Under, ŭn'-dĕr, a. (v. pr.) Lower in position or in degree; inferior; subject; subordinate; (somet.) acting (as disting. from *honorary*). [It is a com. add. to personal s., to expr. subordination in office, action, or cond.; and is there us. empl. with the hyphen, as in the Ex. below, imm. fol. the *pfx*, q. v.]

Un'der, ad. (v. pr.) In a subjected or inferior state or degree; below, less (freq. opp. to *over* or *more*).

Un'der, pr. Beneath; below; so as to have someth. over or above, or so as to be covered or hidden; (in ea. us. opp. to *above* or *over*; h. its other deriv. and fig. appl. :—) in a state of pupilage or of subjection to; for less than; less than, below; with less than; with the pretence or appearance of; in a degree, state, or rank inferior to; in a state of bearing, or of being loaded or burth. with; in a s. of liability or oblig. to, or of depression or dejec., or being limited by; in the s. of, or in the enjoym. or poss. of; in the s. of bearing and being known by; dur. the time, reign, or age of; not hav. reached or arrived at; represented by, in the form of; in the state of protec., defence, or guidance of; with respect to; being cont. or compreh. in; being the subj. of (as 'u. consideration'); attested or signed by; in subordination to; ruled or infl. by (in a mor. sense); in a state of relation that claims protec. or obedience; &c., &c. (It is freq. used *adv.*, and as an *a.* and *pfx*; v. su. et i.)—*Under way* = moving; hav. commenced a voyage (naut.) :—*Under the les* = to the leeward (do.) :—To *keep under*† = to hold in subjec.; to control or restrain.

Un'der-, pfx. = *sub-*, L. Subordinate, &c. (v. a.)[6]; —beneath, below (lit. or fig.), also underneath, lying or being below or under (v. pr. and ad.)[7]; —not fully or prop., insufficient, or insufficiently[8]; &c. (Sax.) 88, 92-3. See *Sub-*, *Un-*, &c. (also *below*).

Under-a'gent, -jĕnt (ŭn'—S.), s. A subord. agent. Other like comp. are—*under-bedr'er* (also v. i.), *u.-but'ler*, *u.-cit'izer*, *u.-chăm'berldin* (also a deputy c. of the exchequer), *un'der-clerk*, -klărk, *u.-farm'er* (ŭn'—S.), *u.-fell'ow** (a junior f.—univ.), *u.-keep'er* (ŭn'—S.), *u.-la'bourer*, *u.-lessee'*, *u.-lieuten'ant*, -lĕv- (a sub-L.), *u.-master*, -mās- (ŭn'—S.), *u.-off'icer*, *u.-sec'retary*, *u.-serv'ant*, *u.-shĕr'iff* (a deputy s.; h. also *u.-shrieval'ty*, or *u.-shĕr'iffry**), *un'der-strapper* (v. i.), *u.-tēach'er*, *u.-ten'ant* (ŭn'—S.; the t. of a t.), *u.-treasurer*, -trĕzh'-, *u.-worker*, -wŭrk'-, *u.-work'man*, &c., a.[6]

Underac'tion, -shŭn (ŭn'—S.; subord. s.; s. not essen. to the main plot or story), s.[6]

Underanged, -rānjd', a.[1]

Underbear, -bār', vt. To supp., to endure; to line† (as a garm.); to guard.[7] H., *underbedr'er* (appr., one of those who bear the coffin at a funeral, as disting. from one of the 'b. of ceremony'), s.; &c. 89.

Underbid' (par., for a contract or service, at an auction) :—*Underbind'** (also as an apprentice†); vt.[7] H., &c. 89.

Un'derbred (of inferior breeding or man.), a.[8]

Un'derbrush, -brŭsh, s. Wild shrubs or low brushwood growing under forest trees.

Underbuy'†, -bī', vt. To buy at less than the value; to buy at second-hand†.[7] H., &c. 89.

Un'derclay (a stratum of c. lying b. other strata) :—*Un'dercroft* (a vault und. the choir or chancel—arch.; also a v. or secret walk under ground) :—*Un'dercŭrrent* (-kŭr'—We.; a c. below the surface, lit. or fig.) :—*Un'derditch*; s.[7]

Underditch' (to d. deeply—agr.; v. su.), vt.; —*Underdo'*†, -dōō' (to do less than is requisite; to act below one's abilities), vt., vi.[8] H., *underdone*†, -dŭn' (appr., underdressed, rare—cook.), pp., a.; &c. 89.

Un'derdose, s. :—*Underdose'*† (to give or take in insuf. doses), vt., vi.[8] H., &c. 89.

Un'derdrain, -drāne (a d. below the surf. of the ground), s. :—*Underdrāin'* (to d. by d. or channels below the surf.—agr., civ. eng.), vt.[7] [in cook.), pp., a.; &c. 89.

Underdress'†, vt., vi.[8] H., *underdressed'*† (par.

Underfac'tion, -shŭn (ŭn'—S.) :—*Un'derfarm* (h., to *underfarm*', vt.) :—*Un'derfellow** (appr., a mean, sorry wretch; also v. su.); s.[6] [part of a buil.—arch.), s.[7]

Un'derfilling (-fĭl'—K., Wa., We.; the lower

Underfong†, -fŏng', vt. To take in hand.[7]

Underfoot, -fōōt', ad. 21. Beneath the feet; beneath :—a. Abject, base, low†; down-

Underfur'nish, vt.[8] H., &c. 89. [trodden†.[7]

Underfurrow, -fŭr'-o, ad. By ploughing in the seed. (agr.)[7]

Undergird, -g'ĕrd', 30 (to bind below; to gird round the bottom or underneath—scrip.; h., *undergird'ing*, p., a.; &c.), vt :—*Un'dergirdle* :—*Un'dergirth*, -g'ĕrth; s.[7]

Undergo', vt. To suffer; to endure (as someth. burthensome or painf.); to endure any evil; to pass through; to sustain without fainting, yield., or sinking; to be the bearer of, to possess†; to support, to hazard†; to be subj. to†.[7] H., *undergo'ing*, p.; *underwent*, prt.; *undergŏne'*, pp.; &c. 89.

Undergrad'uate, -ū-ăt, s. 18. A student or member of a univ. who has not taken his first degree. (Gr. B.)[6] H., *undergrad'uateship*, s. 91.

Un'dergrownd, -grownd (-grownd'—K.), a. 23. Being below the surface of the g.; subterraneous.[7] [of the ground.[7]

Underground' (ŭn'—S.), ad. Beneath the surf.

Un'derground (-grownd'—K., Wa., We.), s. A subterraneous place or space; extra-strong old beer (tech.).[7]

Un'dergrowth (-grōth'—K., Wa.), s. Shrubs and low woody 'growths' produced among timber trees; coppice wood*. (agr.; &c.)[7]

Un'derhand, a. = *underhand'ed*. Secret, clandestine (us. in an ill sense); being directed from below the shoulder† (as a cast or throw).[7] H., *underhand'edly*, ad. 91.

Un'derhand, ad. Secretly, clandestinely; (somet.) fraudulently; in a dir. from below the shoulder†.[7]

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [4, 6] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 812. [6, 7, 8] See *Under-*, pfx, above.

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Underhew, -hū' (also to unfairly h. timber wh. should be square, so that it *appears* to cont. more cub. feet than it really does—tech.), *Underized*, -rīvd', a.[1] [vt.[7] H., &c. 89.

Underlay, -lā', vt. To lay beneath; to supp. by someth. laid under.[7] H., &c. 89.

Un'derleaf, -lēfs (appr., a cert. sort of apple)[7]: —*Un'derlēase* (a l. granted by a lessee; v. l.)[6]:—*Underleather*, -lēth'- (sole-l.)[7]; a.

Underlease, -lēs' (to l., as a lessee):—*Underlet'* (to relet; to l. or lease, as a tenant; h., *u.-lett'ing* [act or prac. of], s.); vt.:—*Underlīe'* (to l. beneath), vi.:—*Underlīne'* (to mark underneath with a l. or lines, as a word or passage; to underscore; to infl. secretly†; v. l.), vt.[7] H., &c. 89.

Un'derling, -ling, s. An inferior agent or servant; a mean sorry fellow*.[6]

Underli"ning† (v. sn.):—*Un'derlip* or *un'der-lip*:—*Un'derlock* (appr., of wool under a sheep's belly); s.[7]:—*Undermast'ed* (hav. masts u. the us. size—naut.), a.[8]:—*Un'dermeal*†, -mēls (lunch), s.[7]

Undermine, -mīn', vt. To sap; to form mines under; to excavate or remove the earth beneath, so that the things above may fall or be blown up; to remove the foun. or supp. of any thing; fig., to injure or destroy by clandestine means (us. in an ill sense).[7] H., &c. 89. [cond.; being beneath all others.[7]

Un'dermost, -mōst, a. Lowest in place, state, or

Un'dern†, -dērn, s. The quarter of the solar day bet. noon; appr., the 3rd hour, or 9 o'clock. (It is said to be still used in the no. of Eng. for *afternoon*.)

Underneath, -nēth', -nēthe'—Wa., We., ad. 87-8. Beneath; below; in a lower place or position:—pr. Under; beneath; below.[7]

Underog'story, ūn-dē-, or *underog'aūer*†, a.[1]

Un'derpart (appr., a subord. p.):—*Underpetti'coat*; s.*.[7]

Underpin', vt. To pin or supp. beneath; to lay stones under the s. or sills of a buil., for it to rest on (arch.); to supp. by any solid foundation.[7] H., *underpinn'ing* (act of; the stones on wh. a buil. imm. rests—arch.; s.), p., a.; &c. 89.

Un'derplot, s. A subord. p. in a play or tale, collateral with the main one, and subserv. to it; a clandestine scheme.[6, 7]

Underprāise, -prīz' (to p. below desert):—*Underprīze*, -prīz' (to undervalue):—*Underprop'* (to place props underneath; to prop; to supp., to uphold); vt.[7] H., &c. 89.

Un'derproof, -prōōf, a. = *un'der-proof*. Being lower or weaker than 'proof' (q. v.—tech.):—a. Difference bet. the real strength and 'proof' (do.).

Underproportioned, -pōrt'-shūnd (hav. too little p.), a.:*—*Underpuller*†, -pōōl'- (tin'—S.; an infer. p.):—*Un'derrāte* (a price less than the us. one, or the worth; v. v.); s.[6, 7]

Underrate, -rāt' (to r. too low; to undervalue):—*Underrun'* (to pass u. in a boat, as to 'u. a cable'—naut.; to sep., exam., and re-adjust the parts of, as tackle—do.); vt.[6, 7] H., &c. 89.

Underrat'erated, -ū-rāte- (chem.; &c.), a.[6]

Undersoy†, -sā' (to s. in contradic. or derogation):—*Underscore*, -skōr' (to draw a mark u.; to underline†):—*Undersell'* (to s. cheaper than anoth.; to defeat comm. by selling for less):—*Underset'* (to prop or underprop—arch.; to support†*; h., *undersett'er*, a prop, a pedestal, *s.*; *undersett'ing*, the lower part, the sill, the pedestal, *s.*), vt.[7] H., &c. 89.

Un'derset (a current of water below the surface; undertow), s.:—*Un'dershot* (-shŏt'—K., Wa.; moved by water passing u., as a wheel—mech.; opp. to *overshot*, q. v.), a.:—*Un'dershrub*† (a low s. with a permen. woody stem, but with branches wh. decay yearly); s.[7]

Undersign, -sīn', vt. 30, 45. To write one's name at the foot or end of a letter, a docum., or other writing; to affix one's signature to. H., *undersign'er*†, or *undersigned*, -sīnd' (one who u., or whose name is u.—leg.), s.; &c. 89.

Undersized†, -sīzd' (being of a s. less than us.), a.:—*Un'dersoil*†, -soyl (the subsoil—agr.):—*Un'dersöng*† (chorus or burden of a s.); s.[7]:—*Underspurred*, -spūrd' (undermasted—naut.), a.[6]

Understand, ūn-dēr-stānd', vt. To have just and adequate ideas of; to have intellec. perception of; to comprehend. fully; to know; to have the same ideas as the person who speaks, or the i. intended to be communicated (either in speak. or wr.); to know the meaning of; to be able to interpret; to suppose to mean; to know by experience, or by instinct; to know another's meaning; to hold in opin. with conviction; to mean without expressing; to know what is not expressed; to conceive; to learn, to be informed:—vi. To have the use of the intellec. faculties; to be an intellig. and conscious being; to be informed by anoth.; to learn or have learned.[7] H., *understand'ing*, p., a., s.; *understood*, -stōōd', prt., pp.; *understand'er**, s.; *understand'ible*†§, a.; &c. (v. 1.) 89.

*Understand'ing**, -ing, a. Knowing; skilful; intellectual. H., *understand'ingly*†† (intelligibly; with knowledge), ad.; &c. 91.

Understand'ing, s. The capacity to know rationally; distinc., that pec. faculty or power of the mind by wh. it appreh. the real state of things presented to it, or by wh. it receives or compreh. the ideas wh. others express and intend to communicate (ment. phil.); intellect, reason (do.—Dug. Stewart); knowledge, exact comprehension (do.—Locke); the faculty of reflection and generalisation (do.—Kant); pop., intelligence bet. two or more persons; agreem. of minds; union of sentiments; intelligence; apprehension, compreh.; conception; &c. See *Intellect*, *Judgment*, *Reason*, &c.

Understate, -stāt', vt. To state or repr. below the truth; to depreciate in representation.[7] H., &c. 89.

Un'derstrapper†, -strip-ĕr, s. An inferior agent (in contempt); an underling; a subordinate; a petty fellow.

Understra'tum (a substratum; subsoil):—*Un'derstroke* (a s. given below or from b. the breast or shoulder, or b. the legal point‡; a s. or line drawn under†*); s.[7]

Understroke'†§ (to underline, &c.), vt.[7]

Undertake, -tāk', vt. To engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to agree on contract to perform or execute; to attempt; to

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a' See p. 212. [6, 7, 8] See *Under-*, pfx, p. 219.

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assume the part, person, or char. of†[a]; to attack†; to have charge of†:—vi. To assume or take upon one's self any business, office, or province; to venture, to hazard; to promise, to be bound, to become surety (sonnet. with *for*).[7] H., *undertāk'ing*, p.; *undertook*, -tōōk', prt.; *undertāk'en*, pp.; *undertāk'er* (appr., one whose bus. is to furn. and manage funerals), s.; *undertāk'ĕblet*†, a.; *undertāk'ing* (act; any bus., work, or project wh. one engages in; an attempt, enterprise, engagem.), s. 89.

Undertim'ant (see after *u.-agent*) :[6]—*Un'dertime*†, -tīme (undern-tide; the t. after dinner) :—*Un'dertīdo* (appr., a current of water below, and in a diff. direc. to that at the surface—naut.) :—*Un'dervāl'uet* (-văl'—K., Wa., We.; a price or rate less than the real worth, v. i.); s.[7]

Undervalue, -văl'-ū (-yū), vt. 18. To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth or v.; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth; to hold in mean estimation; to despise.[7] H., *underval'ūing* (act of†, s.), p., a.†; *undervāluā'tion*, -shŭn (act of; rate or estimate below the real w.), s.; &c. 89.

Un'derwood, -wōōd (low 'woody growths' prod. among timber trees; coppice wood*†) : —*Un'derwork*, -wŭrk (subord. w. or bus.; petty affairs; underhand w.*; v. i.); s.[6, 7]

Underwork, -wŭrk', vt. 17. To w. or orn. below or at the lower part; to w. or labour on less than enough; fig., to labour sg. (anoth. or others) clandestinely; to destroy by clandestine measures; to work or l. below (anoth. or others) in pay or wages; &c.[7] H., &c. 89.

Underwrite, -rīt', vt. To w. under; to subscribe; appr., in consid. of a premium, to s. one's name to a policy of insurance from loss by a venture at sea (comm.) :—vi. To prac. marine insurance.[7] H., *underwrīt'ing* (act or prac., s.), p., s.; *un'derwrītter* (We.; -rīt'—K.; -rī'—S., Wa.; appr., one who 'insures' others from sea risks—comm.), s.; &c. 89.

Undescend'ible, -ĭbl.—*Undescrīb'ible*:—*Undescrībed'*:—*Undescried'*:—*Undeserved*, -zĕrvd' (h. also, *undeserv'ĕdly*, ad.; &c.), a.:—*Undeserv'er*[a]†, s.:—*Undeserv'ing*:—*Undesīgnated*:—*Undesigned*, -zīnd' (h. also, *undesign'edly*, ad.; &c.):—*Undesign'ing* (not d.; sincere; artless; straightforw., upright):—*Undesīr'ĕble* (-zīr'-):—*Undesired*, -zīrd':—*Undesir'ing*; *Undesir'ous*:—*Undespătr'ing*:—*Undespoiled*:—*Undes'tined*:—*Undestroy'ible*† (indestructible):—*Undestroyed'*:—*Undetached*, -tăcht':—*Undetect'ed*:—*Undeterm'inable*[a] (indeterminable):—*Undeterm'inate* (indeterminate); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Undetermina'tion†, -shŭn (indeterminatnion), s.[3]

Undeterm'ined, -ĭnd (not d.; unsettled; undecided; hesitating, irresolute; not limited or defined):—*Undeterred*, -tĕrd':—*Undetest'ing*†:—*Undevel'oped*, -ĭpt, 26:—*Undevi'ating* (not d., lit. or fig.; steady; unerring):—*Undevi'ous*†:—*Undevōt'ed* (*undevoits*†):—*Undevoured*, -vowrd':—*Undevout*, -vowt':—*Undew'ered* or *undew'ered*:—*Undīd'adhered*:—*Undiaph'anous*† (-dĭ'-):—*Undiffused*, -fūzd'; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Undied', prt. See *Undo*.

Undigenous, ŭn-dĭj'-e-nŭs, *or* -ĕn-ŭs, a. 32 (not rel. to *un-*.) Generated by water.

Undigest'ed, 32:—*Undīght'*† (not bedight;[5] v. t.); a.[1]

Undight†, -dīt', vt. To put off (as orn. or apparel).[3] H., *undīght'*†, prt., pp.; &c. 89.

Undig'nified, -fīde (*undignified*; common, mean) :—*Undimin'ishable*† :—*Undimin'ished*, -lăht :—*Undimin'ishing*:—*Undimmed*, -dĭmd'; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Undine, ŭn-dēn', s. 14. (from *un'da*, L., water.) A spirit of the waters; a water-nymph. (Cab.)

Undint'ed† (undented) :—*Undiplomat'ic* (not accor. to the rules of diplomacy or the usages of dipl. bodies) :—*Undipped*, -dĭpt' : —*Undirect'ed*:—*Undisappoint'ed*:—*Undisband'ed* (-dĭs-) :—*Undiscerned*, -dĭs-zĕrnd' (h., *undiscern'ĕdly*, ad.) :—*Undiscernible*, -dĭs-zĕrn- (that cannot be d., seen, or discov.; indiscernible; invisible, impercep.) : —*Undiscerning*, -dĭz-zĕrn'- (not d.; without judgm. or discrimination) :—*Undischarged'*:—*Undis'ciplined*:—*Undis'ciplinable* (indisciplinable); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Undisclose†, -klōze' (not to d. or discover), vt. H., &c. 89.

Undisclosed, -klōzd' (not d. or revealed;[5] v. su.) :—*Undiscoloured*, -kŭl'-ŭrd :—*Undiscon'cert'ed*:—*Undiscord'ant*, 26 :—*Undiscord'ing*[a], 26 (not dissagreeing; not jarring —mus.; harmonious†) :—*Undiscouraged*, -kŭr'-ĕjd :—*Undiscov'ĕrable* (-kŭv'-; also see *In-*) :—*Undiscov'ered*, -ĕrd :—*Undiscred'ited*:—*Undiscreet*† (indiscreet) :—*Undiscrete'*[a] (indiscrete) :—*Undiscrim'inating*[a]† (indiscriminating; for the allied comp., see *In-*) :—*Undiscussed*, -kŭst' :—*Undisgr'aced*, -grāst' :—*Undisguis'ĕdly*† (-gī'lze'-) :—*Undisguised*, -gī'zd' (not d., lit. or fig.; open, frank; candid; artless) :—*Undisheart'ened*, -hārt'nd :—*Undishonoured*, -dĭs-ŏn'-ŭrd :—*Undismayed*, -dĭz-mād' :—*Undisobl'ging*† : —*Undisor'dered* (-dĭs-) : —*Undispensed*, -pĕnst' (also not freed from obligation) :—*Undispens'ing* (not allow. to be d. with) :—*Undisplayed*, -plād' :—*Undisposed*†, -pōzd' (indisposed; h., *undispōs'edness*†, indisposition, s.?) :—*Undisposed'*-of (not d. of; not bestowed, applied, or parted with) :—*Undis'pūtable*† (-pūte'—K., S.; indisputable) : —*Undispūt'ed*:—*Undisguis'ed* (-kwī'-) :—*Undissem'bled*, -bld, 35 (not d.; open; undisguised; unfeigned) :—*Undissem'bling*:—*Undist'ipated* (not d. or scattered) :—*Undis'olvable*†, -l'vŏbl (indissoluble) :—*Undissolved*, -dĭs-zŏlvd' :—*Undissolv'ing*: —*Undistem'pered*:—*Undistend'ed*:—*Undis'tilled*:—*Undistinguishable*[a]†, -ting'-gwish-(indistinguishable) : —*Undistin'guished*, -gwisht (not d.; not sep. seen or described; not plainly discerned; not marked by any par. prop.; not treated with any par. resp.; not emin., extraor., celebr., or illustrious; &c.) :—*Undistin'guishing* (mak. no diff.; not discriminating; also see *In-*) :—*Undisturb'ed*:—*Undistract'ed* (= *undistract*†) :—*Undistrib'uted*:—*Undisturbed'* (free from interruption, noise., or hinderance; calm,

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *Un-*, den., in a 'want or absence of'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the v. or fol. word. [4, 5] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 512. [6, 7] See *Under-*, pfx, p. 519.

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tranquil; imperturbed; unmoved; unagitated; &c.):—*Undisturb'ing*:—*Undiversified*:—*Undivert'ed*:—*Undivid'ible**† (indivisible):—*Undivid'ed* (not lobed, cleft, or branched—bot.):—*Undivorced*, -vôrst':—*Undivulged*, -vŭljd'; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Undo, ŭn-dōō', vt. 20. To reverse what has been done, to change or recuce any thing to its previous state; to recall or annul any action or transaction; to loose; to open; to unfasten; to untie; to ruin (lit. or mor.); to impoverish; &c.[3] H., *undo'ing* (-dōō'-), p.; *undid'*, prt.; *undōn'* (-dŭn'), pp.; *undo'er*† (-dōō'-), s.; *undo'ing* (act of &c.; ruin, destruction), s. 89.

Undock' (as a ship), vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Undocked, -dŏkt' (not d.;[5] v. su.):—*Undomes'tic*:—*Undomes'ticated*:—*Undone*, -dŭn' (not d., or not yet d., performed or exec.;[5] v. su.):—*Undoubted*, -dowt'- (not d.; unquestionable; indubitable; indisputable):—*Undoubt'ful**:—*Undoubt'ing*:—*Undrained*, -drānd':—*Undramat'ic* or *undramat'ical* (not d.; not suited to the drama, not accor. to its rules):—*Undrapes'*:—*Undrawn'*:—*Undread'ed* (-drĕd'-):—*Undread'ing* (not d.; fearless):—*Undreamed*, -drēmd', or *undreamt*, -drĕmt' (not d.; not thought of; freq. fol. by *of*); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Un'dress, s. A loose, neglig. d.; déshabillé; the plain dress worn when 'off duty' (mil.).

Undress', vt. To divest of clothes; to d. of orn., or the attire of ceremony or ostentation; to disrobe; to strip; &c.[3] H., *undrĕssed'*, prt., pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Undressed, -drĕst' (not d., or n. yet d.;[5] v. su.):—*Undrie'd*:—*Undrilled*, -drĭld':—*Undrinkable*†, -drĭngk'-:—*Undrin'en*:—*Undroop'ing*(poet.):—*Undross'y*:—*Undrowned**:—*Undu'itable** (indubitable); a.[1]

Undue, -dū', a. 18. Not d., or not yet d.; not right; illegal, unjust, improper; unseasonable; inexact; not agreeable to rule or duty; disproportionate; excessive. H., *un-*

Unduke'†, vt.[3] [*du'ly*, ad.; *undu'ness**, s. 91.

Undulary, ŭn'-dū-lăr-e, -lĕr-e—K., -jū'*—Sh., Wa., a. 18, 24-5. (*un'da*, a wave; *un'dula*, a little w.; L.) Playing in waves or little w.; waving.

Un'dulate, -lāte (v. su.), a. Wavy; undulated; waved obtusely up and down near the margin (as a leaf or corolla—bot.).

Un'dulate (v. su.), vt. To cause to move or play, as waves; to cause to vibrate:—vi. To move or play in curls or waves; to vibrate; to be waved or wavy. H., *un'dulating*, p., a.; *un'dulated* (wavy; undulate—bot.; *a.*), pp., a.; *undŭla'tion*, -shŭn (act, &c.; a wave; a waving motion or direc.; a vibration; a rattling or jarring of sounds, as in discord —mus.; the pec. vibratory motion of an elastic fluid or medium—physics; the pec. motion of the matter of an abscess or ulcer when pressed—surg.), s. 89.

Un'dulating, -ing (v. su.), a. Wavy; ris. and falling like waves; undulatory*. H., *un'dulātingly*, ad. 91.

Un'dulatory, -lă-re (-lā-to—We.; v. su.), a. 25. Mov. in the manner of waves; propagated or progressing by means of a series of successive undulations, or depen. on them (physics); vibratory.—*Und'ulatory theory* = the hypothesis or t., assor. to wh. the phenomena of light are pred. by the u. of an extr. rare and highly elastic medium wh. pervades all space, set in motion by the luminous body (as opp. to the '*theory of emanations*', wh. assumes l. to be an 'imponderable and extr. subtile material fluid', thrown out by the lumin. b., forming a chain of immeasurably minute particles, mov. forw. in right lines, with predig. velocity.—opt.; physics).

Undull'†, vt.[3] [*du'ly*, -le (see *Undue*), ad.[2] *Undulled*, -dŭld' (not d.;[5] v. su.), a.:—*Undu'plicate**:—*Unduplicative**:—*Undu'rable*† (or -dūr'-); a.[2]

Undust' † (to d. or free from d.), vt.[3]

Undust'ed (not d.;[5] v. su.):—*Undu'teous* (-dūte'-yŭs†):—*Undu'tiful*, -fōōl:—*Undy'ing* (not d.; imperishable; immortal):—*Unearned*, -ĕrnd'; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unearth, -ĕrth', vt. 34, 37. To drive from a cave, burrow, or lair; to uncover (as someth. hid in the e.); to disinter.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unearthed, -ĕrtht' (not e.;[5] v. su.):—*Unearthly*, -ĕrth'-le (not e. or terrestrial); a.[1]

Uneasy, ēze'-e, a. 35, 43. Not at ease; feeling some degree of pain; restless, disturbed; unquiet; somewhat anxious; perturbed; constraining; not easy, smooth, or graceful; constrained, stiff, rugged; giv. some pain or disturbance to others; disagreeable; peevish*; difficult†.[1] H., *uneas'ily* (-ēze'-), 43, ad.; *uneas'iness*, s. 91.

Uneatable, -ēt'-ăbl:—*Uneat'en*; a.[1]

Uneath†, -ēth, ad. Uneasily; beneath, below.

Unebb'ing:—*Unech'oing* (-ĕk'-):—*Uneclipsed*, -klĭpst' (lit. or fig.):—*Uneconom'ical*:—*Uned'ifying*:—*Uned'ucated* (not e.; illiterate):—*Uneffaced*, -fāste' (not e.; not obliterated):—*Uneffect'ed*:—*Uneffect'ual** (ineffectual):—*Uneffica'cious**, -sh'ŭs (ineffectious):—*Unelab'orate**† (inelaborate):—*Unelas'tic* (h., *unelasticity**, -tĭs'-ĭt-e, s.;[2] also see *In-*):—*Unelic'ited*:—*Unel'bowed*, -bōda:—*Unelect'ed*:—*Unel'egant*† (inelegant):—*Unel'igible**, -ĭjbl (ineligible):—*Uneman'cipated*:—*Unembalmed*, -bŏlmd':—*Unembar'rassed*, -răst (temporally or ment.):—*Unembitt'ered* (lit. or fig.):—*Unembod'ied*, -ĭd (not e.; not collected into a b.; incorporeal):—*Unembroid'ered*:—*Unemphat'ic*:—*Unemployed'* (also out of employm.):—*Unempow'ered*:—*Unemp'tiable*† :—*Unens'lating*:—*Unenchant'ed* (not e.; disenchanted*):—*Unencum'bered*, -bĕrd (not e.;[2] a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

*Unencum'ber** (to disencumber), vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unencum'bered, -bĕrd (not e.;[2] also v. su.):—*Unendeared*, -dērd':—*Unendĕar'ing*† (-dēr'-):—*Unend'ed*:—*Unend'ing* (not e.; never ceas.; eternal):—*Unendowed*, -dowd', 23:—*Unendūr'able* (not to be endured; intolerable):—*Unendūr'ing* (not e.; of temporary duration; perishable):—*Unenerv'ated*:—*Unengaged*, -gājd':—*Unengaging*, -gāj'-e:—*Unenglish*†, -ĭng'-(not E. or like the E.; not idiomatic E.):—*Unenjoyed'*:—*Unenjoy'ing*:—*Unenlarged*, -lărjd' (not e.; h. also, narrow, limited):—*Unenlightened*, -lītn'nd:—*Unenliv'ened*, -nd:—*Unenquiring*, -kwīr'-:—*Unenslāved'*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4] [H., &c. 89.

*Unentangle**, -tăng'-gl, vt. 45. To disentangle.[3]

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *Un-*, des., in s. 'want or absence of'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the v. or fol. word. [4, 5] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 812.

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Unentangled, -tĭng'-gld (not e., lit. or fig.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unenterprising*, -prīze'-:—*Unentertāin'ing* (h., *unentertāin'ingness**, s.[3]; &c.):—*Unenthralled*, -thrāwld' (see *In-*):—*Unentombed*, -tōōmd':—*Unentomological*, -lŏj'-:—*Unenvied*, -vĭd (exempt from the envy of others):—*Unenvious* (not e.; free from envy tow. others):—*Unenvying*:—*Unepitaphed*, -tāft (without an e.—poet.):—*Unepiscopal* (not e.; also nonepiscopal):—*Unequable*, -kwăbl (-ăk'-wē-bl—S.; different from itself; d. at d. times; not uniform; uneven; irreg.; diverse):—*Unequal*, -kwăl (not e.; uneven; inferior; insuffic., inadequate; partial, unjust; being in diff. degrees; disproportioned, ill-matched; not reg. or uniform; hav. the opp. sides unsymmetrical—bot.; h., *unequalness**†, inequality, s.;[3] &c.):—*Unequalable**† (not to be equalled):—*Unequalled*, -kwăld (not to be e. [either in a good or bad sense]; unparalleled; unrivalled):—*Unequipped*, -kwĭpt':—*Unequitable**, -āk'-we-(inequitable):—*Unequivocal*, -kwĭv'- (not e.; not doubtful or ambiguous; clear, evident; not admitting of diff. interpretations):—*Unerased'ed*:—*Unerr'able**:—*Unerr'ing* (commit. no mistake; incapable of error or of failure; certain):—*Unexchew'able*† (unavoidable):—*Unexcoutch'eoned*, -tĭnd:—*Undepict'* (o-spĭdz'—S., Wa.):—*Unessayed*, -sādz':—*Unessen'tial*, -sh'ăl (not e.; not absolutely neces.; not of prime impor.; not constit. the essence; void of real being:—s. An unessen. part or qual.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4] [tablishment.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unestab'lish†, vt. To unfix; to deprive of es-

Unestab'lished, -llst (not est.;[6] also v. su.):—*Unetcharist'ical*:—*Unevangelical*, -jĕl'-:—*Unevan'gelized*, -jĕl-īzd:—*Unexcep'orĭlled*:—*Unĕv'en* (not e.; not level, equal, or uniform; &c.—An *unĕv'en number*, is an 'odd n.'):—*Unexcus'ful*, -fōōl:—*Unev'itable*† (inevitable):—*Unevolved'*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unexact'†, -ĕgz- (inexact):—*Unexact'ed*, -ĕgz- (not e.; not taken by force; not demanded auth.):—*Unexaggerated*, -ĕgz-ăj'-:—*Unexaggerating*, -ăj'-ĕr- :—*Unexamin'able*†, -ĕgz-ăm'- :—*Unexam'ined*:—*Unexam'pled*, -ĕgz- (hav. no example, precedent, or sim. case; unprecedented; unparalleled):—*Unexcept'ed*:—*Unexcep'tionable*, -shūn- (not liable to excep. or objection; h., *unexcep'tionableness*, ad.; *unexcep'tionableness*,[2] s.):—*Unexchanged'able*:—*Unexcised*, -ĕlzd':—*Unexcis'able*:—*Unexcit'ed*:—*Unexcluded*, -kl'ōōd'-:—*Unexclusive*, -kl'ōō'-:—*Unexcogitable**†, -tăj'-:—*Unexcommu'nicated*:—*Unexcusable**, -kūz'- (inexcusable):—*Unexecrated*:—*Unexemplar'y*, -ĕgz'- (not e., q. v.):—*Unexem'plified*, -ĕgz-:—*Unexempt'*, -ĕgz-:—*Unexercised*, -ĕlzd:—*Unexert'ed*, -ĕgz-:—*Unexhaust'able*†, -ĕgz- (inexhaustible):—*Unexhaust'ed*, -ĕgz- (not e.; not all used or spent):—*Unexist'ent**, -ĕgz- (inexistent):—*Unexist'ing*, -ĕgz-:—*Unexo'rcised*, -ĕlzd:—*Unexpand'ed*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unexpecta'tion†, -shūn (want of foresight; inexpectation), s.[3]

Unexpect'ed (not e.; not looked for; unanticipated; sudden; not provided ag.; h., *unexpect'edly*, 43, ad.; *unexpect'edness*, s.):—*Unexpec'torating*:—*Unexpe'dient** (or -pēdz'-yĕnt; inexpedient, q. v.):—*Unexpend'ed*:—*Unexpens'ive**† (inexpensive):—*Unexper'ienced** (inexperienced):—*Unexperiment'al*:—*Unexpert'** (inexpert):—*Unexpired'*:—*Unexplain'able*† (inexplicable):—*Unexplained*, -plānd':—*Unexplored'* (not e.; not searched or exam. by the eye or by the mind; unknown):—*Unexplo'sive*:—*Unexpŏr'ed*:—*Unexposed*, -pōzd' (not e.; not laid open to view or to censure):—*Unexpound'ed*:—*Unexpressed*, -prĕst' (not e.; not mentioned or named; not exh.; not pressed out):—*Unexpress'ible** (inexpressible):—*Unexpress'ive**† (inexpressive; inexpressible†):—*Unexpunged*, -pŭnjd':—*Unextend'ed*:—*Unextinct'**, -tĭngkt' (inextinct):—*Unextin'guishable** (inextinguishable):—*Unextin'guished*, -gwĭsht:—*Unextir'pated*:—*Unextort'ed*, 26:—*Unextract'ed*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unfa'ced:—*Unfăd'ing* (h., *unfăd'ingness*†, s.; &c.):—*Unfăil'able*†:—*Unfăil'ing*:—*Unfăint'ing*:—*Unfair*, -fārz' (not f.; not honest, impartial, just, or equal; disingenuous; trickish, dishonourable, fraudulent; h., *unfăir'*†§, *unfăir'lĭ*, ad.; *unfăir'ness*, s.):—*Unfaithful*, -fāth'-fōōl (not f.; negligent; inconstant; treacherous, perfidious; undutiful; disloyal; impious, infidel):—*Unfal'cate* or *unfal'cated* (not f. or f.—ast., zool.; not curtailed; hav. no decurtations):—*Unfallen*, -fălw'n:—*Unfăl'lowed*, -lōdz:—*Unfaltering*, -fălw'-:—*Unfamil'iar*, -yăr (h., *unfamil'iarĭty**†, -y'ăr-, s.; &c.):—*Unfas'cinated*:—*Unfas'cinating*:—*Unfash'ionable*, -ūn- (not f.; also, without regularity or proper form†):—*Unfash'ioned*, -ūnd (not f.; not modif. by art; amorphous; shapeless):—*Unfast**†, -fāst'; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unfasten, -fĭs'n, -fās'n—K., We., vt. 9, 45. To loose (as from a fastening); to unfix, untie, unbind.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unfastened, -fās'nd (not f.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unfast'ing*, 9:—*Unfathered*, -fă'-thĕrd (not yet f.†; fatherless†):—*Unfa'therly*, -le (unlike or unbecom. a f.; unkind; unpaternal):—*Unfathomable*, -fāth'-ŭm- (lit. or ment.):—*Unfathomed*, -fāth'-ŭmd (not f. or to be f., lit. or fig.):—*Unfatigued*, -tēgd':—*Unfatiguing*†, -tēg'-:—*Unfault'y*, -e:—*Unfa'vourable*, -vūr- (not f.; unpropitious; unkind; discouraging):—*Unfa'voured*, -vūrd:—*Unfeared*, -fērd' (not f.; not affrighted or daunted†):—*Unfear'ful*†, -fōōl:—*Unfear'ing*:—*Unfeasible*†, -fēz'- (infeasible):—*Unfeathered*, -fĕth'-ĕrd:—*Unfeatured**, -fēt'- (badly or irreg. f.; deformed):—*Unfed'*:—*Unfēed'*:—*Unfeel'ing* (void of sensibility; insensible; callous, obdurate; cruel; hardhearted; h., *unfeel'inglĭ*, ad.; *unfeel'ingness*†, s.[2]):—*Unfeigned*, -fānd' (not f.; real, sincere):—*Unfelicitating*†, -lĭs'- (not prod. felicity):—*Unfell'owed*, -ōdz:—*Unfelt'* (not f. or perceived [either corp. or ment.]; see *Feel*):—*Unfem'inine* (not res. or becom. the female sex or char.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unfemos, -fēmz', vt. To strip of f. or fencing; to remove a f. from.[3] H., &c. 89.

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *Un-*, dem., in s. 'want or absence of'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the s. or fol. word. [4, 5] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 812. [6] See *Un-* (6), p. 813.

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Unfenced, -fĕnst' (not f. or enclosed; defenceless;[5] v. su.):—*Unfermen'ed* (not f.; not leavened):—*Unfer'tile*† (infertile); a.[1, 4]

Unfett'er, vt. To loose from fetters (lit. or fig.); to free from restraint; to set at liberty.[5] H., &c. 89.

Unfett'ered, -ĕrd (not f. or restrained;[5] also v. su.):—*Unfig'ured* (not f.; plain, not cov., marked, or adorned with f.; repr. no animal form[a]):—*Unfil'ial*, -y'ăl (unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful):—*Unfilled*, -fĭld' (not f. or full; also empty†):—*Unfilmed*†:—*Unfin'ished*, -ĭsht (not f.; not ended; incomplete; imperfect):—*Unfi'red*:—*Unfirm'* (not f.; not solid, stable, or well fixed; infirm†):—*Unfit'* (not f.; not qualified; improper; unsuitable; &c.;[5] also v. i.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unfit', vt. To disable; to render unsuitable; to disqualify; to take to pieces†.[3] H., &c. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Unfit'ted (disqualified, unsuitable, &c.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unfit'ting* (not f.; improper, unbecom.;[5] also v. su.); a.[1]

Unfix', vt. To loosen or detach, as from a fastening or hold; to unsettle; to unhinge; to make fluid[a].[3] H., &c. 89.

Unfixed, -fĭkst' (not f. or not yet f.; unsettled; wandering, erratic; inconstant; not determined;[5] h., *unfix'edness*, s.:[2] &c.; also v. su.):—*Unflagg'ing* (see to *Flag*):—*Unflatt'ered*:—*Unflatt'ering*:—*Unflawed*:—*Unfledged* (not yet f.; implumous; h. also, young, nestling):—*Unflinch'ing*:—*Unfitt'ing* (post.):—*Unflow'ering* (that never f. —post.; flowerless[a]†):—*Unfoiled*†; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unfold, -fōld', vt. To open folds; to expand; to spread or s. out; to open or lay out; to disclose; to reveal; to tell, declare, divulge; to display; to release from a pen or fold.[5] H., &c. (v. i.) 89. [a.[1]

Unfold'ed (not f.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unfoll'owed*; *Unfool*†[a], -fōōl', vt. 20. To restore from folly.

Unforbearing, -bâr'- :—*Unforbid'*†, or *unforbidd'en*:—*Unforced*, -fōrst' (not f.; not constrained; not urged or impelled; not feigned; not heightened; unaffected; easy; natural; &c.):—*Unfor'cible*[a] (wanting f. or strength):—*Unford'ible*:—*Unforebōd'ing*:—*Unforeknown*†, -nōn':—*Unforesee'ing*:—*Unforeshort'ened*, -nd:—*Unforetold'*:—*Unforewarned*, -wârnd':—*Unfor'felted*, -flt-:—*Unforgot'ful*, -fŏōl:—*Unforgiv'en*:—*Unforgiv'ing*:—*Unforgot'*†, or *unforgott'en*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unform, -fâwrm', vt. 8, 26. To unmake; to resolve into parts; to decompose; to destroy.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unform'al[a] (informal):—*Unformed* (not f.; not made or moulded into any reg. shape; not fncl. in any constellation—ast.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unfors'ak'en*:—*Unfor'tified*, 26 (not f. or guarded, lit. or mor.; weak; exposed; defenceless):—*Unfort'unate*, 26 (not f., q. v.; not successf. or prosperous; unhappy; h., *unfort'unateness*[a], misfortune, s.;[3] &c.):—*Unfoss'ilised*, -ĭzd:—*Unfos'tered*:—*Unfought*, -fâwt':—*Unfoul'ed*, -fowld', 23 (not f.; pure; incorrupt):—

Unfound', 23:—*Unfound'ed*, 23 (not f.; also without foundation; vain, idle, false):—*Unfra'grant* (also see *Ir-*):—*Unfrau'dulent*; *Unframe'*, vt.[3] H., &c. 89. [a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unframed, -frāmd' (not f.;[5] v. su.):—*Unfraternal* (unbrotherly):—*Unfre'quent'*:—*Unfrequent*†, -kwĕnt (infrequent, q. v.; h., *unfre'quency*[a], s.;[2] &c.); a.[1] (&c. 89.

Unfrequent†, -kwĕnt', vt. To cease to f.[5] H., *Unfrequent'ed* (not f.; rarely visited or resorted to;[5] also v. su.):—*Unfri'able*; a.[1]

Unfriend†, -frĕnd', s. One not a f.:—vt. To render friendless.[3]

Unfriend'ed (wanting friends; unbefriended; v. su.):—*Unfriend'ly*, -le (not f.); a.[1] H., *Unfriend'ship*[a], s.[2] [&c. 91.[4]

Unfrock', vt. To divest &c.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unfrocked, -frŏkt' (not f.;[5] v. su.):—*Unfru'gal*:—*Unfrugal*, -frōō'-:—*Unfruitful*, -frōōt'- :—*Unfrus'trable*[a]:—*Unfulfilled*', -fōōl- (not f.; not accompl., completed, or performed):—*Unfumed*' (not fumigated; not exhal. f. or smoke[a]; not hav. lost their fumes, fresh[a]—M.):—*Unfund'ed*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unfurl' (to loose and unfold or let go, as a sail or flag; to expand; to open or spread):—*Unfur'nish* (to strip or divest of furniture); vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unfurled, -fûrld', 26 (not f.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unfur'nished*, -nisht (not f.; unsupplied; unequipped; empty;[5] v. su.):—*Unfused*, -fūzd':—*Unfusible*[a], -fūze'- (infusible):—*Ungain'able*[a]§:—*Ungain'ful*†, -fōōl; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4] [Clumsy, awkward, uncouth; vain†.

Ungainly, ŭn-gānz'-le, a. 43. = *ungain'*†.

Ungallant, -găl'-ănt:—*Ungallant*, -lănt':—*Ungalled*, -gâwld' :—*Ungar'landed*:—*Ungar'nished*, -nisht:—*Ungar'risoned*, -snd:—*Ungar'tered*:—*Ungathered*, -găth'-ĕrd; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Ungear†, -gēr', vt. 30. To unharness; to throw out of g. (mech.).[3] H., &c. 89.

Ungeared, -gērd, 30 (not g.;[5] v. su.):—*Ungenerated*, -jĕn'-:—*Ungen'erative*:—*Ungenerous*, -jĕn'-:—*Ungenial*, -jē'- (-jēnz'-y ăl):—*Ungentle*:—*Ungentle*, -jĕn'tl (*ungentleness*†, s.[2]):—*Ungen'tleman-like* (-jĕn'-), or *ungen'tlemanly*, -le (not becom. a g.):—*Ungeomet'rical*, -je-o- :—*Ungift'ed*, 30:—*Ungild'ed* or *ungilt'*, 30:—*Ungild'ing*†; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4] [or band; to unbind.[3] H., &c. 89.

Ungird, -gʻûrd', vt. 30. To loose from a girdle

Ungird'ed or *ungirt'* (not g.; loosely dressed;[5] also v. su.):—*Ungiv'en*, 30:—*Ungiv'ing*[a], 30:—*Unglad'dened*, -nd; a.[1]

Unglaze', vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unglazed, -glāzd' (not g.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unglo'rify*[a], vt.[3] [*glōr'ified* (also v. i.[5]); a.[1]

Unglo'rious[a] (inglorious), a.[1]

Unglove†, -glŭv', vt.[3] H., &c. 89. [v. su.), a.[1]

Ungloved, -glŭvd' (without g. or gloves;[5] also

Unglue, -gl'ōō', vt.[3] [*gōad'ed*; a.[1]

Unglued, -gl'ōōd' (not g.;[5] v. su.):—*Ungod*[a], vt. To deprive of divinity.[3]

Ungod'ed† (not g.;[5] v. su.):—*Ungod'ly*, -le (wicked; impious; sinful; neglig. of relig. duties; polluted; h., *ungod'lily*, ad.; *ungod'liness*, s.[2]):—*Ungöred*':—*Ungot*' or *Ungott'en* (not g.; not begotten[a]; see *Get*):—*Ungovernable*, -gŭv- (that cannot be

[a] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *-ness*, den., in a 'mass or absence of'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the s. or fol. word. [4, 5] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 623.

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governed; unruly; refractory; unrestrained, licentious):—*Ungov'erned* (not g., or not being g.; not restrained or regul.; unbridled; licentious); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Ungown', vt. 23. To strip or divest of a g. (somet., in degradation, as a clergyman or univ. student.)[3] H., &c. 89.

Ungowned, -gownd' (not poss. or wearing a g.;[5] also v. su.):—*Ungraced*, -grāst':—*Ungrace'ful*, -fōōl:—*Ungra'cious*, -sh'ŭs (kind; merciful; offensive, unpleasing; unacceptable; not well or fav. received; wicked, odious, hateful[a]):—*Ungrammat'ical*:—*Ungrant'ed*:—*Ungrate'*† (ungrateful:—s. An ingrate):—*Ungrate'ful*, -fōōl (not g. [in any sense]; mak. no returns, or m. ill r. for kindness, or culture, &c.; displeasing; unacceptable; &c.):—*Ungrat'ified* (not g.; unpleased; unindulged):—*Ungrave'll*:—*Ungrega'rious*:—*Ungrōan'ing* (ch. in poet.):—*Ungrounded*, 23 (hav. no foun. or supp.; unreasonable; false):—*Ungrūdged'*:—*Ungrudg'ing*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Ungual, ŭng'-gwĭl, a. 30, 45. Pert. to a claw, nail, or hoof, or den. the bones or extremities of the foot that bear them; unguical. (anat.)

Unguarded, ŭn-g'ārd'- (not g.; hav. no g. or defence; careless; negligent; incautious; thoughtless; negilg. or incautiously said, done, or spoken), a.[1] H., &c. 91.

Unguent[a], ŭng'-gwĕnt, s. = *unguen'tum*, L. 30, 18, 45. Ointment, or an ointment. H., *un'guentary*[a], -ĕr-e, or *unguent'ous*, -ŭs (res. an u., or partak. of its qual.), a. 90.

Unguessed, -gĕst', 39:—*Unguist'-like*†; a.[1]

Unguical, ŭng'-gwĭk-ĭl, a. 30, 45. Pert. to or res. a claw, nail, or hoof.

Unguic'ular, -ū-lĕr, a. 18, 25. Formed as a nail or claw; of the length of an 'unguis' or nail (bot.; v. i.).

Unguic'ulate, -lāte, a. = *unguic'ulated*, -ĕd. Clawed; hav. the digits armed with claws, but free for the exerc. of touch on their under surf. (zool.); hav. a nar. base (as cert. petals—bot.).

Unguic'ulates, -lāts, s. pl. = *unguicula'ta*, L. A prim. div. of the mammalia, incl. 'unguiculate' animals. (zool.) [H., &c. 91.[4]

Unguidable†, ŭn-g'īdc'-, 30:—*Unguid'ed*; a.[1]

Unguiform, ŭng'-gwe-form, a. 26. Claw-shaped. (zool.; bot.)

Ungulity†, ŭn-gĭlt'-e, 30, a.[1] H., &c. 91.

Unguinous[a], ŭng'-gwĭn-ŭs, a. 30, 45. Unctuous.

Un'guis, -gwĭs, s. A nail or claw; the nar. part of the base of a petal, acting as a foot-stalk (bot.); a mass. equal to the length of the n. of the little finger (= ¾ inch—do.). [L.]

Un'gula, -gū-lă, s. 18. A hoof; a hoof-shaped section of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane obliqus to the base (geom.).

Un'gulate, -lāte, a. = *un'gulāted*, -ĕd. Hoof-shaped; hoofed, hav. the digits enclosed in hoofs, the under surf. not being left free for the exerc. of touch (zool.).

Un'gulates, -lāts, s. pl. = *ungula'ta*, L. A prim. div. of the mammalia, incl. 'ungulate' quadrupeda. (zool.)

Un'gulous, -lŭs, a. Pert. to or res. a hoof.

Unhabi'itable† (uninhabitable) : — *Unhabit'-ūāted*:—*Unhacked*, -hăkt':—*Unhack'neyed*, -nīd, or *unhack'nīed*:—*Unhale'*†; a.[1]

Unhallow[a], -hăl'-o, vt. To profane; to desecrate; to deprive of sacred character.[3] H., &c. 89. [wicked;[5] also v. su.), a.[1]

Unhal'lowed, -ōde (unholy; profane; impure, *Unhand'*, vt. To loose from the hand; to let go.[3]

Unhand'led, -ld (not h., treated, or touched):—*Unhandsome*, -hăn'-sŭm (hănd'—K., S.; not h.; ungraceful; unfair; illiberal, ungenerous; uncivil, impolite):—*Unhand'y*, -e (not dexterous or skilful; awkw., clumsy; inconvenient; not at hand[a]); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unhang', vt. To strip of hangings; to take from its hinges (as a door), or from any thing that suspends (as a sash, &c.); to take down (as a picture).[3] H., *unhung'*, prt., pp.; &c. 89. [ing;[5] also v. su. et i.), a.[1]

Unhanged, -hăngd', 45 (not executed by hang-

Unhap'† (mishap), s. :—*Unhapp'ied*†, -ĭd (made unhappy), a.[1,5]

Unhapp'y, -e, a. Unfortunate, unlucky; (more us.) not happy, in some degree miserable or wretched; distressed, afflicted; calamitous; mischievous, irregular†.[1] H., *unhapp'ily*, *Unhar'assed*, -ăst, a.[1] [ad.; *unhapp'iness*, s. 91.

Unhar'bour, -bŭr, vt. To drive from a harbour or from shelter.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unhar'boured, -bŭrd (not h. or sheltered; affor. no shelter†;[5] also v. su.):—*Unhar'bouring*[a]:—*Unhard'ened*, -nd (lit. or mor.):—*Unhard'y*, -e:—*Unharmed'*:—*Unharm'ful*[a] (harmless):—*Unharmo'nious*[a] (inharmonious); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unhar'ness, vt. To strip of h.; to loose from h. or gear; to divest of armour†.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unhar'nessed, -nĕst (not h.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unhatched*, -hăticht' (lit. or fig.):—*Unhaz'arded*:—*Unhaz'ardous*, -ŭs; a.[1]

Unhead, -hĕd', vt. To take out the head of (as a cask).[3] H., &c. 89.

Unhead'ed (not h.; being without the h.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unhealth'ful*, -hĕlth'-fōōl (injurious to h.; insalubrious; unwholesome; sickly):—*Unhealth'y*, -e (not h.; wanting h.; sickly; insalubrious; morbid, indic. ill-health; h., *unhealth'iness*, s.;[2] &c.):—*Unheard*, -hĕrd' (not perceived by the ear; not admitted to audience; uncelebrated; obscure, not known by fame, somet. with *of*; &c.):—*Unheard'of* (new; unprecedented; never known); a.[1]

Unheart'† (to dishearten), vt.[3] [H., &c. 91.[4]

Unheated, -hēte'- :—*Unheavenly*, -hĕv'n-:—*Unhedged'*:—*Unhe'ed'ed* (not h.; disregarded; neglected):—*Unhe'ed'ful*†, -fōōl (inattentive; incautious; careless) :—*Unhee'ding*[a]† :—*Unheed'y*[a], -e (precipitate; hasty; sad.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unhele'†, -hēle' (to uncover) :—*Unhelm'* (to deprive of a h. or of a guide) :—*Unhelm'et*; vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unhelmed, -hĕlmd' (hav. no helm;[5] v. su.):—*Unhelm'eted* (not h.;[5] v. su.):—*Unhelped*, -hĕlpt':—*Unhelp'ful*[a]:—*Unhelp'ing*†:—*Unhero'ic*, or *unhero'ical*[a]:—*Unhesitating*, -hĕz'- (not h.; not rem. in doubt; prompt, ready):—*Unhewn*, -hūne' (not h.; being in the rough or nat. state) :—*Unhide'bound*†, 23 :—*Unhin'dered*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unhinge, -hĭnje', vt. To take from the hinges; to displace, to unfix by viol.; to loosen; to

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *Un-*, den., in a 'want or absence of'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the s. or fnl. word. [4, 5] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 812.

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disorder or confusion.[3] H., *unhinge'ment*[3] (act or state), s.; &c. 89.

Unhinged, -hĭnjd' (not h.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unhin'ed*':—*Unhin'dor'leal*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unhive', -hīv' (to drive from a h.; to deprive of shelter or habit.):—*Unhi'ard*'[16] (to steal or take from a h.; to scatter); vt.[3]

Unhived, -hīvd' (not h.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unhoard'ed* (not h.;[5] v. su.):—*Unho'ly*, -le (not h.; profane; not hallowed or consecrated; temporal, com.; impious, wicked; not ceremonially pure—Jud.; h., *unho'liness*, an unsanctif. state; impiety, profaneness, wickedness; s.[2]; &c.):—*Unhon'est*† (dishonest):—*Unhon'oured*, -ŭrd (not h.; not celebrated); a[1]. H., &c. 91.[4]

Unhook, -hōōk' (to loose from a h.):—*Unhoop*, -hōōp' (to strip of h.); vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unhooked, -hōōkt' (not h.;[5] v. su.):—*Unhooped*, -hōōpt' (not h.;[5] v. su.):—*Unhoped*, -hōpt' (not h. for; not so prob. as to excite hope; greater or better than h. had promised; in ea. us. fol. by *for*):—*Unhope'ful*[16] (not indus. h.; hopeless):—*Unhorned*', 26; a.[1] H. &c., 91.[4]

Unhorse', vt. 26. To throw from a h.; to cause by viol. to dismount.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unhorsed[3]†, -horst', 26 (not hav. a h. or horses;[5] v. su.):—*Unhos'pitable*† (inhospitable):—*Unhos'tile*[2]; a.[1]

Unhouse, -howz', vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unhoused, -howzd' (not h.; without a h.; homeless; unsheltered; &c.[6] also v. su.):—*Unhou'seled*†, -zĕld (not hav. received the sacrament):—*Unhu'man*† (inhumane):—*Unhuman'*† (inhumane); a.[1]

Unhu'manize, -īze, vt. 60.[2] H., &c. 89.

Unhumbled, -ŭm'bld *or* hŭm'bld:—*Unhung'* (also see *Unhanged*):—*Unhunt'ed*:—*Unhurt'*:—*Unhurt'ful*, -fōōl (harmless; innoxious); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unhusband[3], -hŭz'- (to deprive of a h.):—*Unhusk*[3] (to strip of the h.; i. e., to 'husk'); vt.[3]

Unhus'banded (-hŭz'-; not h.; not managed with frugality;[4] also v. su.):—*Unhusked*, -hŭskt' (not h.;[5] v. su.):—*Unhusk'y*[3], -e; a.[1]

Uni-, ū'-ne (yū-), pfx (somet. by contr.) = *us-*, ū-n-, (seldom) ŭn. 18-9. Unus, one; hav. or prod. one, or only one. (Some of the words referred to this pfx have long lost their char. as compounds; the ref. being made ch. to prevent their confusion with those formed from *us-* negative.) [L.] 88. See *Un-*.

Uniax'al or *uniax'ial*, -y'ăl (hav. only one axis—crys., min.):—*Unicap'sular* (one-capsuled, as a flower or pericarp—bot.):—*Unicar'inated* (hav. one ridge or keel—bot.); a.[9]

Unicorn, ū'-ne-korn (-kĕwrn), s. 18, 26. An animal with one horn (somet. app. to the rhinoceros); the fig. or repr. of a horse with a single h. issuing from its forehead (her.); the narwhal (= *sea-u'nicorn*).[9]

Unicorn'ous, -ŭs (one-horned), a.[9]

Unideal, ŭn-ī-dē'-ăl (not i.; real), a.[1]

Unifacial, ū-ne-fā'-sh'ăl (hav. only one f. or front surf., as a corolla—bot.):—*Uniflow'ered*, 23 (bearing one f. only, as a peduncle—bot.); a.[9]

Uniform, -form (-fĕwrm), a. 26. Hav. always the same form, manner, or char.; not variable; consistent with itself; not different; of the same form with others; agreeing with ea. other; consonant; keeping an even tenor; conform. to one rule, mode, or style; hav. always the same degree or state; equal, even, equable; alike; reg., constant, undeviating.[9] H., *u'niformly*, -le, ad.; *uniform'ity*, -ĭt-e (constant resemb. to itself; consistency, sameness; conformity to a pattern or rule; resembl., consonance, agreem.; similitude bet. parts; continued or unvaried sameness or likeness; resemblance in shape or char. bet. the corresp. parts of a subj.—fine arts; &c.), s. 91.—*Act of u.* = the a. of Parl. that reg. the form of pub. prayers and rites of the Ch. of Eng. (eccl. l. and hist.).

Unigeniture, -jĕn'-e-tūre, s. 18. The state of being the only begotten.[9]

Unigen'itus, -tŭs, s. Only begotten:—s. A celebr. 'constitution' or 'bull' beg. with this word, issued by Pope Clement XI. in 1713 (eccl. hist.). [L.]

Unigenous, -aj'-e-nŭs, *or* -ĕn-ŭs, a. 32. Of one or the same kind or genus.[9]

Unile'biate, -be- (one-lipped, as a corolla—bot.):—*Unilat'eral* (hav. but one side; arr., turned, or being on one side only):—*Unilin'eal* or *unilin'eated* (composed of or hav. one line only):—*Unilit'eral* (cons. of one let. only—gr.):—*Unilo'cular* (one-celled; not sep. into cells—bot.; not div. into chambers—conch.); a.[9] H., &c. 91.

Unilluminated, ŭn-ĭl-lū'-mĭ- (not i.; dark; ignor.):—*Unillu'mined*, -mĭnd:—*Unillus'trated*:—*Unillus'trative*:—*Unimaginable*, -maj'-ĭn-:—*Unimaginative*, -maj'-:—*Unimagined*, -maj'-ĭnd:—*Unimbit'tered*:—*Unimbued'*:—*Unim'itable*† (inimitable):—*Unimi'tated*:—*Unimmer'sed*†:—*Unimpa'rable*[3]†:—*Unimpas'sioned*:—*Unimpassion'ate*, -pash'-ŭn-:—*Unimpas'sioned*, -ŭnd (not endowed with passions; free from passion; calm; unexcited by emotions or feeling):—*Unimpeach'able* (that cannot be i., or accused, or called in ques.):—*Unimpeached*, -pēcht' (not i.; not charged, or accused, or called in ques.):—*Unimpeded*:—*Unim'pledged*:—*Unimplied*':—*Unimplored*':—*Unimport'ant* (-pārt'-, 26; not i.; not of great moment; insignif.; inconsid.; immaterial; petty, trivial; not assum. airs of dignity[2]; h., *unimport'ance*, s.;[2] &c.):—*Unimport'ing* (see *Import*'):—*Unimportuned*':—*Unimposing*, -pōz'- (not i.; not obligatory, volun.[2]):—*Unimpress'ed*:—*Unimpress'ible*:—*Unimpress'ive* (not i.; not forcible; not adapted to affect or awaken the passions or feelings):—*Unimprisoned*, -priz'nd:—*Unimpro'vedly*:—*Unimprovable*, -prōōv'-:—*Unimproved*, -prōōvd' (not i.; not made better or wiser; not taught; not ameliorated; not used for or appl. to a val. purp.; not used, empl., or app.; not cultivated, lit. or mor.; uncensured†; not disproved†):—*Unimprovible*, -prōōv'-:—*Unimpu'dible*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Uninus'cular, ū-ne-, a. 18. Hav. only one muscle, and one musc. impression (as certain molluscs.—mal.).[9]

Uninvar'nate, ŭn-:—*Uninvenomed*, -ĕnd':—*Uninvi'ted*:—*Uninvoked*, -klōōd':—*Uninvor'portioned*:—*Uninvul'nerable*†:—*Uninvul'nerably*†:—*Uninvul'nerated*:—*Uninvul'nerative*:—*Uninvul'nerative*:—*Uninvul'nerative

-creased, -krēst' : —*Uninexum'bered* (unencumbered) : —*Uninde'bted*, -dĕt'- : —*Unindiff'erent** † : —*Uninhor'sed*, 26 (-hâwrst') : —*Uninhoused*, -dūst' : —*Uninidu'trious* : —*Uninfect'ed* (phys. or mor.) : —*Uninfec'tious*, -ah'ŭs : —*Uninfest'ed* : —*Uninflâmed'* (lit. or mor.) : —*Uninflamm'âble* : —*Unin'fluenced*, -fl'ōō-ĕnst : —*Uninfluen'tial*, -sh'ăl (not hav. infl.) : —*Uninformed'*, 26 (-fâwrmd' ; not i. ; not instructed ; not furn. with or hav. information ; untaught ; unanimated, not enlivened* ; &c.) : — *Uninform'ing*, 26 (not furn. information ; uninstructive) : —*Uninge'nious** (-jē'-) : —*Uningen'uous*† * (-jĕn'- ; disingenuous) : — *Uninhab'itable* : — *Uninhab'ited*.—*Uninitiate*, -lah'-'ĭte, or *uninī''tiated* (h., the *uni''tiated*, a.) : —*Unin'jured*, -j'ōōrd : —*Uninjurious*, -j'ōō'- : —*Uninquiring*, -kwīr'- (unenquiring) : —*Uninquisi'tive*, -kwĭz'- : — *Uninscribed*, -skrībd' : — *Uninspired'* : —*Uninspir'ited* : —*Unin'stituted* : — *Uninstruct'ed* (not i. or taught ; uneducated ; not direc. by superior auth. ; not furn. with instructions) : —*Uninstruct'ing*† : —*Uninstruct'ive* (not i. ; not confer. instruc. or improvem.) : —*Unin'sulated* : —*Unin'sŏlous** : —*Uninsult'ed* : —*Uninsult'ing* : —*Uninsured*, -sh'ōōrd' (not i. or assured) : —*Unintellect'ual* : —*Unintell'igent*, -jĕnt (not i. ; not poss. reason or consciousness ; not intellec., shrewd, or skilful ; dull) : —*Unintell'igible*, -jĭbl : —*Unintend'ed* : —*Unintentional*, -shŭn- (not designed or inten.) : —*Uninterested*†, -ĕst' (-in'—K., We.), or *uninter'est'ed* (S. ; -in'—K., Wa., We. [so also of to *in'terest*, *-ed*, *-ing*, accor. to these latter and S.] ; not i. ; not hav. an interest) : —*Uninterest'ing* (-in'—K., We. [v. su.] ; not i. ; not engag.) ; *Unintermission*, -mish'-ŭn, s.[2] [a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unintermitt'ed : —*Unintermitt'ing* : —*Unintermixed*, -mĭkst' : — *Uninter'poldted* (-in'—We.) : — *Uninter'pŏsed* : — *Uninterred'* : — *Uninterrupt'ed* (not i. ; unbroken ; not disturbed by intrusion or avocation ; incessant ; unintermitted ; constant, uniform) : — *Unintoxi'cating* : —*Unintrenched*, -trĕnchť : —*Unin'tricate**, or *unin'tricated* † : — *Uninvaded*, -dūst' (not i., or not yet i. ; obtrusive) : — *Uninvited'* : — *Uninvit'ed* : — *Uninvent'ed* : —*Uninvent'ive* : — *Uninvest'ed* : — *Uninves'tigable** : — *Uninves'tigated* : — *Uninvestigă'tive* : — *Uninvid'ious*, -e-ŭs (-y'ŭs†) : —*Uninvit'ed* : —*Uninvit'ing* : —*Uninvoked'* ; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Union, ūnĕ'-yŭn (yūnĕ'-), yū'-ne-ŭn—Wa., s. 18, 45. The act of uniting, or of joining two or more into one, and thus form. a comp. body or a mixture ; also the junction or coalition of things thus united ; concord ; conjunction or united existence ; alliance ; coalition, combin., confederacy ; harmony bet. the colours in the materials of a buil. (arch.) ; symmetry and agreem. bet. parts (pa.) ; states united, or the act by wh. they become so (pol.) ; the part of a flag, at the upper left-hand corner, cont. the crosses of St. Geo., St. Andrew, and St. Patrick united (Gr. B.), or the 'stars' (U. S.—her.) ; sev. parishes united under the 'Poor Law Amendm. Act' (1834), in which all matters rel. to the 'poor' are jointly managed by a board of guardians, under the control of the 'central' commissioners ; a 'union-workhouse'† ; a pearl† ; the fresh-water clam, a genus of bivalves* (= *u'nio*, L.—mal.).[9]—The *Union* = appr., the u. of Scot. and Eng., A.D. 1706 ; or of Ir. and Eng. A.D. 1800. (Brit. hist.) [only one at a birth.[9]

Uniparous, ū-nĭp'-ă-rŭs (yū-), a. 18. Prod.

Unique, -nēkť (thus as Eng.), a. 18, 99. Sole, only ; without an equal ; the only one of the same kind known to exist. (Fr.) H., *ūnique'lĭj** †, sd. 91.

Uni'a'diate or *ūnira'didted* (one-rayed), a.[9]

Unirrilated, ūn-ĭr'-re- : — *Unĭr'rilăting* ; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Uniseriate, ū-ne-sēr'-e-ăt̆z (yū- ; hav. or being in a single line or series) : —*Unisex'ual* (of only one sex—bot.) ; a.[9] H., &c. 91.

Unison, ū'-ne-sŭn (yū'-)—Wa., We., -zŭn—S. (both in nearly eq. use), -nĭs'-ŭn*—K., Sh., a. 18, 35, 25. Sounding alone.

U'nison, s. Lit., one sound ; appr., sameness or coincidence of sound, consonance of sounds precisely equal in resp. to acuteness or gravity (mus.) ; a string or pipe that yields the same sound as anoth. (do.) ; a single, unvaried note ; gen., accordance, agreem., harmony.[9]

Unisonant, -nĭs'-o-nănt (*s*, not *z*), a. = *unisonous*, -nŭs. 35. Being in unison. H., *unisonance*, -nănse (accordance of sounds ; unison), s. 91.

Unit, ū'-nĭt (yū'-), s. 18. One, the least 'whole number' and the root of all others (arith.) ; a single thing or person ; any known determinate quan., by the constant repetition of wh. any other quan. is meas. (math. ; &c.) ; an anc. Eng. gold coin†.—*U'nit jar* = a small Leyden j., placed bet. an electr. mach. and a battery, so as to regla., by its repeated discharges, the no. of them that pass into the latter.

Unitarian, ū-ne-târ'-e-ăn, s. 18, 45. One who worships one God in one person (opp. to *Trinitarian*) ; appr., one of a sect of Christians who ascribe absolute divinity to 'God the Father' only, but who also hold, either that the birth and mission of Christ was miraculous, or that he was an exalted personage, the directly inspired and favoured of God, and that his life, mediation, and sacrifice, render him an obj. of pec. reverence, if not of an inferior degree of worship.[9] H., *Unitār'ian* (of or bel. to the U.), a. ; *Unitār'ianism*, -ĭzm (the doctr. of the U.), s. 91.

Unite, ū-nītť (yū-), vt. To bring into union ; to put tog. or join two or more things so as to form one ; to join ; to conn. in near relation or alliance ; to cause to agree or be uniform ; to cause to adhere ; to join in interest or fellowship, or in affection ; to make near ; to conn. tog. ; to tie, splice, &c. ; to marry† : —vi. To join in any act ; to concur ; to act in concert ; to coalesce ; to combine ; to grow tog., to heal (as the parts of a wound —surg.) ; to combine so as to form a new subs. or comp. (chem.) ; to become one ; to be mixed or blended ; &c.[9] H., *unit'ing*, p. ; *unit'ed*, pp., a. ; *unit'er*, s. ; *ūnition*, -nish'-ŭn (act of &c. ; junction, union), s. 89.—*Unit'ed Brethren* = Moravians.

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *Un-*, den., in s. 'want or absence of'. [4, 5] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 812.
[9] *Uni-*, equiv. to *one*. See p. 828.

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U'nitive†, -ne-tiv, -nī'—S., a. 45. Able or tend. to unite.

Unity, ū'-nĭt-e (yū'-), s. 18, 43. The state of being one, oneness; concord, conjunction; agreem., uniformity; the qual. by wh. all the parts are subord. to one gen. design or effect (fine arts); sameness of int., title, time, and poss. (forming the 'properties of a joint estate'—leg.); joint poss. of two rights by sev. titles (= *u. of poss.*—do.); one or the no. one, the abstract expr. for any unit whatever (math.); symmetry of style and char. (mus.); the principle by wh. a uniform tenor of story, and propriety of repr. and elucidation is preserved (poet.); oneness of sentim., affection, or behav. (theol.); &c. :—pl., *u'nities* (-ĭz), the three principles wh. required that there should be but 'one main plot' (= *u. of action*), that the 'time' in wh. it is laid 'should not exceed 24 hours' (= *u. of time*), and that the 'place of action should be one and the same throughout the piece' (= *u. of place.*—class. drama).[9]

U'nivalve, -ne-vălv, a. = *univalv'alar; univalv'ous**, -ŭs. Hav. only one valve (as a shell or pericarp.—bot., conch.).[9]

U'nivalve, s. A univalve shell; a mollusc whose shell is composed of a single piece. (conch.)

Universal, ū-ne-vĕrs'-ăl (yū-), -vĕr'-săl—S., Wa., -ĕl—K., a. 18, 35. Exten. to or embr. the whole universe; restric. (and more us.), general (in its most compreh. sense); all; exten. to or compreh. the whole numb., quan., or space; total, whole; compris. all the particulars or indiv.; primary or gen., first or largest (as an umbel, or a set of rays —bot.; opp. to *partial*).[9]—*Univers'al joint* = a device for giv. motion obliquely, or for admit. of m. in two or more direc. (mech.): —*u. propposition* = a p. in wh. the subj. is taken in its 'widest extent', and the 'predicate' applies to ev. thing wh. the subj. can embrace (log.).

Univers'al, s. A u. proposition; whatever prod. a manifold concep. in the mind (as the defin. of a 'reas. animal' = *complex u.*), or one concep. only, and is a simple thing resp. many, or rel. to ev. indiv. (as 'human nature' = *incomplex u.*—log.); the whole, the gen. sys. of the universe*.[9] H., *univers'alĭț*, 43, ad.; *univers'alness**†, *universality*, -săl'-ĭt-e (state of exten. to the whole), s. 91.

Univers'alise, -ĭze, vt. 35, 60. To make universal. H., *univers'alising*, p.; *univers'alised*, -ĭzd, pp., a. 89.

Univers'alism, -ĭzm, s. 35. The doctrine that all men will be saved; restric. and appr., the doctr. of 'free grace', Arminianism (as opp. to *Calvinism*.—theol.).[9] H., *Univers'alist* (one who holds &c.; also v. i.), s. 90.

*Univers'alist**, -ĭst, s. One who affects gen. knowl., or g. benevolence. (also v. su.)

Universe, ū'-ne-vĕrs (yū'-), s. 18, 35. Heaven and earth, and 'all that in them is'; the whole sys. of created things (celes. and terres.); the whole world‡.[9]

Univers'ity, -ĭt-e, s. 43. A universal school; appr., an assemblage of colleges perman. estab. in any place, with prof. and tutors for instruc. students in the higher branches of learning, and leg. empowered to confer honorary dign. or titles, termed 'degrees'; any community or corporation†*; the university.[9]

Univocal, -nĭv'-o-kăl, a. Hav. one meaning only; being in unison (as the octave and its replicates—mus.); cert., regular., pursuing always one tenor*.[9] H., *univ'ocallĭ*, ad.; &c. (v. i.) 91.

Univ'ocal, s. A generic word. (school. log.)

Univocation, -nĭv-o-kā'-shŭn, ū-ne-vo—S., s. Agreem. (oneness) of name and meaning.

Unjarr'ing, ŭn-:—*Unjealous**, -jĕl'-:—*Unjoined*, -joynd'; a.[1]

*Unjoint'** (to disjoint), vt.[2] H., &c. 89.

Unjoint'ed (not j.; also v. su.):—*Unjoy'ful*, -fŏl:—*Unjoy'ous*:—*Unjudged'*:—*Unjust'* (not j.; not equitable; contrary to j. and right; iniquitous; wrongful):—*Unjust'ifĭable*:—*Unjust'ifĭed*:—*Unkembed*†, -kĕmd', *unkemmed*†, or *unkempt*† (uncombed; fig., unpolished); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unked†‖, ŭngk'-ĕd, a. = *unk'id*†; *unk'ward*†. Uncouth; irksome, ag. the grain; uncomfortable; lonely, solitary.

Unkenn'el, ŭn-, vt. To drive from its hole or place of shelter; to release from a k.; fig., to rouse from secrecy or retreat.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unkenn'elled, -ĕld (not k.;[5] v. su.):—*Unkënned*†*, or *unkent*† (undescried; unknown):—*Unkept'*:—*Unkir'chisted*, -shĭft:—*Unkorn'elled**†, -ĕld:—*Unkind'* (not k.; not benev., favourable, or oblig.; unnat.; h., *unkind'lĭ*, ad.; *unkind'ness*, a.[3]): —*Unkind'ly*, -le (not k.; unnat., contrary to nature); unfav.; malignant; h., *unkind'lĭ*, ad.; *unkind'liness*, a.[3]); a.[1]

Unking'† (to deprive of royalty), vt.[3] H., &n. 89.

Unkinged‡, -kingd', 45 (not yet k.;[5] v. su.):—*Unking'lĭ*, or *unking'like* (unbecom. a k.; not noble; &c.):—*Unkissed*, -kĭst':—*Unknelled*, -nĕld' (poet.):—*Unknightly*, -nĭt'-le; a.[1] [(to cease to k.); a.[1] H., &c. 89.

Unknit, -nĭt':—*Unknot*, -nŏt':—*Unknower*, -no'

Unknitt'ed (not k.;[5] v. su.):—*Unknott'ed* (not k.;[5] v. su.):—*Unknotty*, -nŏt'-e:—*Unknöwdäble**† (-nō'-):—*Unknöw'ing* (not k., ignor., often with *of*; unconscious; not practised or qual.; h., *unknöw'ingly*, ignorantly, without knowl. or design, *adv.*):—*Unknown*, -nōn' (not k.; unascertained, uncalculated; greater than is imag.; problematical; not pub. known, private, obscure; without information, or communication; not understood, unintelligible; not sexually acquainted; &c.):—*Unlabboured*, -bŭrd (not produced by l.; uncultivated; spontaneous, volun.; easy, nat.); a.[1] H., &n. 91.[4]

Unlace, -lās', vt. To loose any thing fastened with a lace or lacing; to loose a female dress; to divest of orn.; to cast off any lacing, to loose and take off a 'bonnet' from a sail (naut.).[3] H., &c. 89. [*lack'ydäisĭ*—lā'-; a.[1]

Unlaced, -lāst' (not l.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unlade'*, vt. To unload (as a vessel).[3] H., &n. 89.

Unladen, -lād'n (not loaded;[5] v. su.):—*Unla'dĭ-like*:—*Unlaid*, -lādz' (not placed down or fixed; not pacified or stilled‡; not laid*, as a ghost; not laid out*‖, as a corpse‡; see *Lay*):—*Unlament'ed*:—*Unlanched*, -lănsht' (also v. i.); a.[1]

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *Un-*, den., in a 'want or absence of'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the s. or fol. word. [4], [5] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 822. [9] *Uni-*, equiv. to *one*. See p. 820.

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***Unlay'†** (to unfold; to fold back), vt.[2] H.,&c.89.
Unlapped†**, -lăpt' (not l.;[5] v. su.):—Unlarn'ed***
***Unlatch'**, vt.[3] H., &c. 89. [(lit. or fig.); a.[1]
Unlatched**, -lătcht' (not l.;[5] also v. su.):—Unlaunched**, -lăncht':—***Unlaurelled**, -lŏr'-ĕld:—***Unlav'ish**:—***Unlav'ished**, -lăsht; a.[1]
***Unlaw'†** (to deprive of the auth. of l.), vt.[3]
Unlaw'ful**, -fōōl, a. 21. Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal.[1] H., &c. 89.—Unlaw'ful assembly** = a meeting of three or more persons in a manner contrary to law or magist. edict; more par., a disturb. of the peace by a no. of persons assembl. tog. with the intent mut. to assist ea. other to do or to promote the exec. of some enterprise, of a private nature, in a man. contr. to l., but who neither exec. their purp., nor make any actual motion tow. it. (leg.)
Unlaw'-like†**:—Unleached**, -lēcht'; a.[1]
***Unlearn**, -lĕrn', vt. To forget or lose what has been learned.[3] H., ***unlearned**, -lĕrnd', pp.;[6] &c. (v. i.) 89.
***Unlearn'ed**, -ĕd (not l.; ignor., unlettered, uninstructed; not gained by study; not known; not suitable to a learned man), a.[1,5] H., ***unlearn'edly**, ad.; ***unlearn'edness†**, s. (v. su.) 91.—The ***unlearn'ed**, s. = the ignorant; u. persons collectively.
Unleavened**, -lĕv'-ĕnd (or -lĕv'nd; not l., q. v.):—Unlev'ûred**:—***Unled'**:—***Unleeched**, -lēcht':—***Unleisured†**, -lē'-zh'ŏŏrd (not hav. l.):—***Unlent'**; a.[1]
***Unless**, ŭn-lĕs', con. Except (i. e., remove or dismiss the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause wh. imm. follows); if not; suppos. that not.
Unlessened**, -lĕs'nd:—Unlessoned***, -lĕs'nd (or -ŭnd—K.):—***Unlett'ered** (unlearned; ignor.; illiterate; h., the ***unlett'ered**, s.):—***Unlev'elled**, -ĕld:—***Unlibid'inous**:—***Unlicensed**, -sĕnst:—***Unlicked**, -lĭkt' (fig., shapeless, rough†); :—***Unlight'ed**:—***Unlight'some***, -sŭm:—***Unlike'** (dissimilar, hav. no resembl.; improb., unlikely; h., ***unlike'ness**, s.[2]):—***Unlike'ly**, -le (improbable; that cannot be reasonably expected; not promis. success or any par. event; &c.; h., ***unlike'ly**, ad.; ***unlike'liness**, or ***unlike'lihood**, -hōōd, improbability, &c., s.[2]):—***Unlim'ber***[3] (*[5] also v. l.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4] [mil.), vt.[3]
Unlim'ber** (to remove the 'limbers' from—Unlim'bered**, -bĕrd (not l.;[5] also v. su.):—***Unlim'itable*** (illimitable):—***Unlim'ited** (not l.; boundless; undefined, indefinite; unrestricted; unconfined, unrestrained):—***Unlin'eal**:—***Unlin'ear**:—***Unlin'edits**; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4] [l. or links; to unfasten), vt.[3]
Unlink**, -lĭngk' (to sep. links; to loose from a ***Unlinked**, -lĭngkt' (not l.;[5] also v. su.):—Unliquidated**, -lĭk'-we-:—***Unliquified**, -lĭk'-we-:—***Unliquored†**¶, -lĭk'-ŭrd:—***Unlist'ed***:—***Unlistening**, -lis'n-ĭng (poet.):—***Unlive'lily** (n., ***unlive'liness**, s.[2]); a.[1]
***Unload**, -lōd', vt. To take the l. from; to discharge of l. or cargo; to disburthen.[3] H., &c. 89.
Unload'ed** (not l.;[5] also v. su.):—Unlocat'ed** (not placed; not fixed in a place; not hav. its p. desig. and determined; not selected and surveyed for settlem., as land—U. S.); a.[1]
Unlock'** (to unfasten what is locked; to open, or lay open):—Unloose***, -lōōs' (to loose, the pfx being intensive or expletive:—vi. To become l.; to fall in pieces); vt.[3] H.,&c.89.
Unlocked**, -lŏkt' (not l.;[5] v. su.):—Unlooked-for**, -lŏkt'- (not expected or foreseen):—***Unloosed***, -lōōsd':—***Unloosed'ness**, s.[2]:—***Unlosable†***, -lōsa'-:—***Unloved**, -lŭvd':—***Unlovely**, -lŭv'-le (h., ***unlöve'liness**, s.[2]):—***Unloving**, -lŭv'-:—***Unlubricated**, -l'ōō'-bre-:—***Unluck'y†**, -e (without l. or good l.; unfortunate; unsuccessf.; not resul. in success; subj. to freq. misfortunes or misadven.; ill-omened, inauspicious; mischiev. waggish*†; unhappy, miserable†):—***Unlus'trous***:—***Unlust'y**, -e; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]
***Unlute**, -l'ōōt', vt.[3] H., &c. 89.
Unlux'ted**, -ĕd (not l.;[5] also v. su.):—Unluxurious†**, -lŭg-zŭ'- (illuxurious); a.[1]
Unmade'med**, -nd:—Unmade'** (not m.;[5] also v. l.):—***Unmagnet'ic** or ***unmagnet'ical**:—***Unmaid'enly**, -le (not becom. a m.):—***Unmaimed**, -māmd' (*or* -māmz'-ĕd):—***Unmaintainable**, -mān-tānz'-:—***Unmak'able†**§ (v. i.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]
***Unmake'**, vt.[3] H., ***unmade'**, pp.; &c. (v. su.) 89.
Unmalicious**, -lish'-'ŭs:—Unmailed**, -māld':—***Unmal'leable** (also see *Im-*); a.[1] H.,&c.91.[4]
***Unman'**, vt. To deprive of the constitutional qual. of a human being (as reason, &c.), or of manhood (as courage or fort., or virility); to emasculate; to dishearten, to deject; to deprive of men; to dispeople; &c.[3] H., ***unmanned'** (also v. i.), pp.; &c. 89.
***Unman'acle**, vt.[3]
Unman'aged**, -ăkld (not m.;[5] also v. su.):—Unman'ägeable** (not m.; not easy governed, used, or wielded):—***Unman'aged†**, -ăjd (without a manager; not broken by horsemanship; untutored, uneduc.):—***Unman'ifest***[6] (immanifest):—***Unman'ly**, -le, or ***unman'-like†** (not becom. a human b.; not b. a man; effeminate; ignoble, base, ungenerous; cowardly; h., ***unman'liness**, s.[2]):—***Unmanned'** (not m.;[5] also v. su.):—***Unmann'ered**, -ĕrd (uncivil, rude; ill-mannered):—***Unmann'erly**, -le (wanting good manners; ill-bred; ill-behaved; uncomplaisant; uncivil; rude; h., ***unmann'erli-ness**, s.[2]):—***Unmanned'**, -nd (lit. or fig.):—***Unmanufact'ured**:—***Unmanür'able†**:—***Unmarbled**:—***Unmarked**, -märkt' (not m.; unobserved, unnoticed):—***Unmarred**, -märd':—***Unmar'riable†**:—***Unmar'riageable**, -rĭj- (not m.; unfit to be married):—***Unmar'ried**, -rĭd (not m. or not yet m.; hav. no husb. or w.;[5] also v. i.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]
Unmarry†**, -măr'-re (to divorce):—Unmar'shal***[3]†:—***Unmas'culate†** (to emasculate):—***Unmask'** (to strip of a m., or of any disguise; to lay open someth. concealed:—vi. To put off a m.):—***Unmatch'ed***†; vt.[3] H., &c. (v. su. et i.) 89.
Unmar'shalled**, -shăld (not m.;[5] also v. su.):—Unmas'culine** (not m.; unmanly; feeble; effeminate):—***Unmasked**, -măskt' (without a mask; naked; open; exposed to view;[5] also v. su.):—***Unmas'terable†** (-măs'-):—***Unmas'tered**:—***Unmas'tionable**:—***Unmatch'able†**:—***Unmatched**, -măcht' (not m.; also matchless):—***Unmat'ers'd†** (immature):—

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *Un-*, dem., in a 'want or absence of'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the s. or fol. word. [4, 5] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 838. 839

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Unmeaning, -mēn'- (without m.; inexpressive; not indic. intelligence; h., *unmēan'ingness*†, s.;[2] &c.):—*Unmeant*, -mēnt' (not m.; unintended):—*Unmeasurable*[e], -mēsh'- (immeasurable):—*Unmeasured*, -mēsh'- (also see *Im-*):—*Unmechanical* -kăn'- (also see *Im-*):—*Unmechanized*, -mĕk'-ăn-īzd (not formed by design, art, or skill):—*Unmedd'led-with*†:—*Unmed'dling*†, (h., *unmed'dlingness*†, s.[2]):—*Unmed'dlesome*†, -sŭm:—*Unmed'icable*[e] (immedicable):—*Unmed'itated* (not m.; not prep. by previous thought; undesigned):—*Unmelt'ed*[2]:—*Unmelt'owed*, -ōdz:—*Unmelo'dious*:—*Unmelt'ed*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unmem'ber (to deprive of membership; to dismember†), vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unmen'tioned, -shŭnd:—*Unmen'tioning*:—*Unmensu'rable*† (immensurable):—*Unmen'tionable*, -shŭn (not to be mentioned:—e. A garment not to be named†):—*Unmen'tioned*, -shŭnd:—*Unmer'cantile* (-tīle—K., S.; not accor. to the rules or usages of trade or comm.):—*Unmer'cenary*†:—*Unmer'chantable*[e] (unmarketable):—*Unmer'ciful*, -se-fŭl (not m.; not disposed to pity, spare, or forgive; hard-hearted, cruel; merciless; inclement; severe; unconscionable, exorbitant):—*Unmer'itable*†:—*Unmer'ited* (h., *unmer'itedness*†, s.[2]):—*Unmet* (see *Meet*):—*Unmetal'lic*:—*Unmetaphys'ical* (-fĭz'-):—*Unmethod'ical*[2] (immethodical):—*Unmeth'odized*, -dīzd, 60:—*Unmight'y*†:—*Unmild*†:—*Unmil'itary*:—*Unmilked*, -mĭlkt':—*Unmilled*:—*Unmind'ed*† (not m., regarded, or heeded):—*Unmind'ful*, -fŏol; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unmingle[a]†, -ming'gl, vt. To sep. things mixed.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unmis'tleable† (not m.):—*Unmix'ed*, -gld (not m.; pure; unmixed; not vitiated or alloyed by for. admix.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unministr'ial* (not m.; also anti-m.):—*Unmiraculous*:—*Unmir'y*, -e:—*Unmissed*, -mĭst':—*Unmistak'able*†:—*Unmistaken*, -tāk'n:—*Unmistrust'ing*†:—*Unmit'igable* (also see *Im-*):—*Unmit'igated*:—*Unmix'ible*[e] (immixable):—*Unmixed*, -mĭkst', or *unmixt*†§:—*Unmoaned*, -mōnd':—*Unmoan'ful*[e]†:—*Unmod'ified*:—*Unmod'ified*:—*Unmod'ulated*:—*Unmoist*†:—*Unmoistened*, -moys'nd:—*Unmolest'ed*:—*Unmoneyed*, -mŭn'-īd, or *unmon'ied* (without m. or much m.; unwealthy); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unmonop'olize, -līze, 60 (to recov. from being monopolised):—*Unmoor*, -mōōr' (to bring to the state of 'riding' with a single anchor, by tak. up one of the two a. by wh. the ship is moored—naut.; to loose from any 'anchorage' or 'mooring'); vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unmonop'olized, -līzd, 60 (not m.;[6] also v. su.):—*Unmoored*† (not m.;[6] v. su.):—*Unmor'al*†§ (immoral):—*Unmor'alized*, -īzd, 60 (not m.; untutored by morality):—*Unmortgaged*, -mor'-gājd, 26:—*Unmor'tified*, 26:—*Unmotherly*[e], -mŭth'- (clear, as a liq.); a.[1]

Unmould, -mōld' (to change the m. or form of; to remove from a m.):—*Unmount*† (to take from a frame or 'mountings'†, as a pic. or jewel; to unmake[e]†; to dismount†); vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unmould'ed (not m., or not yet m. or shaped; shapeless;[5] also v. su.):—*Unmount'ed* (not m.;[5] v. su.):—*Unmourned*, -mŏrnd':—*Unmouldable*[e], -mōōv'- (immovable):—*Unmoved*, -mōōvd' (not m.; not changed in purp. or resolution; unshaken, firm; not affected, touched, or impressed; not affected or altered by passion or emotion):—*Unmoving*, -mōōv'- (not m. or affec.; hav. no mo-

Unmuffle, -mŭf'l, vt.[3] [tion):—a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unmuffled, -mŭf'ld (not m.;[5] v. su.):—*Unmur'mured* (h., *unmur'murally*, -ăl-ĭs):—*Unmur'uring*:—*Unmus'cled*, -zlk:—*Unmusing*, -mūz'-:—*Unmut'tilated*; a.[1] H., *Unmuzzle*, -mŭz'l, vt.[3] {&c. 91.[4]

Unmuzzled, -mŭz'ld (not m.;[5] v. su.):—*Unnāmed'*:—*Unnat'ico* (not n.; not nat.; forced):—*Unnat'ūrāl* (-yū-; not n., q. v.; contrary to the laws of nature; c. to the nat. feelings, sentim., or instincts; acting without the affections implanted by n.; not in conformity to n.; not agreeable to the real state; not repr. n.; forced, affected; h., *unnat'ūrālness*[e], s.[2]; &c.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unnat'uralize, -ū-rāl-īze (-yū-), vt. 60. To deprive of citizenship; to divest of nat. feelings or instincts; to disacclimate[e].[3] H., &c. 89.

Unnat'uralized, -īzd, 60 (not n.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unnav'igable*† (innavigable):—*Unnav'igated*:—*Unnecessary*, -nĕs'-ĕs- (not n.; needless; not required; useless; h., *unnĕ'cessārīness*[e], s.[2] &c.):—*Unnecessitated*, -sĕs'-:—*Unnec'ed'ed*:—*Unnec'ful*, -fŏol:—*Unneighbourly*, -nā'-bŭr-lē (a., ad.):—*Unnerv'ate*† (enervate); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unnerve, -nĕrv', vt. To deprive of n., force, or energy; to weaken; to enfeeble.[3] H., &c. 89. [weak, feeble;[5] also v. su.), a.[1]

Unnerved, -nĕrvd' (or -nĕrv'-ĕd, 55; not n.; *Unneth*†, -nēth', ad. = *Unnēthes*†. Scarcely, hardly; uneath.

Unneu'tral:—*Unneu'ble*[e] (ignoble):—*Unnēt'ed*:—*Unnet'ticed*, -tĭst:—*Unnet'tiengt*, -tĭs- (not observant):—*Unnoc'tous*†, -sh'tŭs (innocuous):—*Unnum'bered*, -bĕrd (not n.; innumerable):—*Unnu'mērous*†:—*Unnur'tured*:—*Unnutritious*†, -trish'-ŭs (innutritious):—*Unnut'tritive*† (innutritive):—*Unobeyed*, -bād':—*Unobeying*[e], -bā'- (disobedient):—*Unobject'ed*:—*Unobject'ing*†:—*Unobjec'tionable*, -shŭn-:—*Unobliged*†, -blījd':—*Unobliging*, -blīj'- (not o.; disobliging):—*Unobli'gated*:—*Unobnoxious*, -nŏk'-shŭs (not liable; not exposed to harm; &c.):—*Unobscured*:—*Unobse'quious*, -kwe-ŭs:—*Unobservable*, -zĕrv'- (also see *In-*); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unobserv'ance, -ănse (v. a.; absence of o.; inattention; regardlessness; also see *In-*), s.[2]

Unobservant, -zĕrv'- (not o.; inattentive, heedless; not obsequious; also see *In-*):—*Unobserved*, -zĕrvd' (not o.; not noticed, seen, regarded, kept, or heeded):—*Unobserving*, -zĕrv'-:—*Unobstruct'ed*:—*Unobstruct'ive*:—*Unobtain'able*:—*Unobtained*, -tānd':—*Unobtru'sive* (also see *In-*):—*Unob'vious*:—*Unoc'cupied*:—*Unoffend'ed*:—*Unoffend'ing*:—*Unoffens'ive*† (inoffensive):—*Unoff'ered*:—*Unofficial*, -fĭsh'-ăl (also see

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *Un-*, dem., in a 'want or absence of'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the s. or fal. word. [4, 5] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 512.

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Im-]: — *Undifficious*, -fĭsh'-'ŭs: — *Unoften*†, *Unoft**, vt.[3] [-ŏf'n (*a., ad.*]; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unoiled, -oyld', 22 (not o.;[5] also v. su.): — *Unopened*, -ōp'nd: — *Unŏp'ening**†: — *Unop'erative*[6] (inoperative): — *Unoper'oüsted* (bot.; conch.; ichth.): — *Unoppoased*, -pōzd': — *Unoppressed*, -prĕst': — *Unoppres'ive* (also see *Im-*): — *Unor'dered*, -dĕrd: — *Unor'derly**‡ (disorderly): — *Unor'dinŏr'y** (unusual): — *Unorgan'ic*† (inorganic): — *Unor'ganised*†, -ĭzd, 60 (inorganised): — *Unorient'al*: — *Unoriginal*, -rĭj'- (not o.; derived; without origin or birth, ungenerated*): — *Unoriginăted*, -rĭj'-: — *Unornament'al*: — *Unornament'ed*: — *Unor'thodox*: — *Unostenta'tious*, -ah'tŭs: — *Unowed*, -ōd' (not o.; not due; not owned†): — *Unowned*, -ōnd' (not o.; not claimed; not avowed, acknowl., or admitted): — *Unox'idăble**, or *unoxidizable*, -ĭzd'-: — *Unox'idated**, or *unox'idized*, -ĭzd(chem.): — *Unox'ygenated*, -o-jĕn-, or *unox'ygenized*, -ĭzd, 60 (chem.): — *Unpacific*, -sĭf'-: — *Unpacified*, -păs'-ĭfīde; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unpack', vt. To open (as things packed); to disburthen†. H., &c. 89.

Unpacked, -păkt' (not p.;[5] also v. su.): — *Unpaid*' (not p.; not hav. received what is due; also not receiv. pay, honorary; h., *unpaid-for*, not p. for, taken on credit: see *Pay*): — *Unpained*, -pānd': — *Unpăin'ful*†, -fōōl: — *Unpaint'ed*: — *Unpal'atăble* (lit. or fig.): — *Unpalled*, -pâwld': — *Unpan'opŏlied* (poet.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

*Unpar'adised**, -dĭzd (to remove from P., or a p.; to render unhappy.—poet.), vt.[3]

*Unpar'adisedo**, -dĭst (not elev. to supreme happiness—poet.;[5] v. su.): — *Unpăradisi'acal*, or *unpăradisiac**, -dĭzh'-'ăn (poet.): — *Unpăr'agoned*, -gŭnd (unequalled; matchless): — *Unpăr'allelled*, -lĕld, 48 (without a parallel; unequalled; matchless): — *Unpar'donable*, -dn-: — *Unpar'doned*, -dnd or -dūnd: — *Unpar'doning*, -dn-: — *Unparliament'ary*, -e (-lĭs = le-; not p.; contrary to the rules or usages of p., or of legisl. bodies): — *Unpart'ed*: — *Unpar'tial*†, -sh'ăl (impartial): — *Unparticipated*, -tĭs'-e-: — *Unparticipating*, -tĭs'-: — *Unpass'ible* (impassable*, as a road, &c.; uncurrent†, as money): — *Unpass'ible*† (impassible): — *Unpassionăte*†, -păsh'-ŭn- (dispassionate): — *Unpas'sioned**†, -ŭnd (unimpassioned; calm, unmoved): — *Unpas'tŏral*: — *Unpas'tor'nal*: — *Unpat'ented*: — *Unpathed**, -pădh' (-pădhd'—Wa., We.; untracked; untrodden): — *Unpathet'ic*: — *Unpătriot'ic*: — *Unpat'ronised*, -ĭzd: — *Unpat'ternedŝ*, -ĕrnd (not p.; matchless); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unpau'pĕrise, -ĭz, 60 (to raise from pauperism; to dispauperise): — *Unpaus'*; vt.[2]

Unpau'pĕrised, -ĭzd (not p.;[5] also v. su.): — *Unpaused*' (not p.;[5] v. su.): — *Unpawned*'; a.[1]

Unpay'†, -pā' (not to pay;[1] to undo[2]), vt.

Unpay'ing (neglec. pevm.;[5] v. su.; also see *unpaid*): — *Unpeaceable**†, -pēse'-: — *Unpeace'ful*†, -fōōl: — *Unpeă'rgŏated*† (not distinct. by a pedigree); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unpeg': — *Unpen'*: — *Unpeople*, -pē'pl (to dispeople); vt.[2] H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Unpeopled, -pēpd' (not p.;[5] v. su.): — *Unpol'ed*: — *Unpe'nal*: — *Unpen'ătrăble*† (impenetrable): — *Unpen'etrated*: — *Unpen'itent*† (impenitent): — *Unpennied*, -pĕnd' (not p.;[5] also v. su.): — *Unpen'sioned*, -shūnd: — *Unpeopled*, -pē'pld (not p.;[5] v. su.): — *Unperceïv'ăble*† (imperceptible): — *Unperceived*, -sēvd': — *Unper'fect*† (imperfect): — *Unper'fected*: — *Unperfo'rated*: — *Unperformed*, -fâwmd', 26: — *Unperform'ing*, 26: — *Unpăr'ishŏnăble*† (imperishable): — *Unpăr'ished**, -ĭsht: — *Unpăr'ishing* (imperishable; durable): — *Unper'jured*, -j'ŏrd: — *Unper'manent** (impermanent): — *Unper'meable** (impermeable): — *Unpermit'ed*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unperplex' (to free from perplexity), vt.[3]

Unperplexed, -plĕkt' (not p.;[5] also v. su.): — *Unper'suaded*: — *Unperspic'uous**† (imperspicuous): — *Unperspir'ăble*†: — *Unpersuadible*†, -swādd'- (impersuasible): — *Unperturb'ed* (-tūrbd'†—We., 65; also see *Im-*): — *Unperused*, -pēr-rōōzd': — *Unpervert'ed*: — *Unpet'rified*: — *Unphilanthrop'ic* (-fĭl-): — *Unphilosophic*, -zŏf'-, or *unphilosoph'ical*; a.[1]

Unphilos'ophised†, -fĭze, vt. 60.[3] [H., &c. 91.[4]

*Unphilos'ophised**, -fĭzd (degraded from the rank of a philosopher; not sophistic. or perverted by [false] philosophy; also v. su.): — *Unphr'enological*, -lŏj'-: — *Unphysisted*††, -fĭz'-ĭkt: — *Unpic'tured* (* or poet.): — *Unpictu'resque*, -ĕsk': — *Unpierceăble*†, -pēerse'-: — *Unpierced*, -pēerst': — *Unpill'ared*, -ārd, 25: — *Unpill'owed*, -ōde: — *Unpil'lŏted*; a.[1]

Unpin', vt.[3] H., &c. 89. [H., &c. 91.[4]

Unpinked, -pingkt': — *Unpinned*, -pĭnd' (not p.;[5] also v. su.): — *Unpit'iable*: — *Unpitied*, -id (see *Pity*): — *Unpit'iful**†: — *Unpit'ying*: — *Unpla'căble*† (implacable): — *Unplaced*, -plāst' (not p. or appointed; hav. the p. undetermined): — *Unplagued*, -plāgd': — *Unplain'ed*: — *Unplas'tered*: — *Unplausible*†, -plâ'zĭ-' (implausible): — *Unplaus'ive*†: — *Unplăud'ăble**†: — *Unpleasant*, -plĕz'- (not p.; not affor. pleasure; more ua., disagreeable, troublesome, uneasy): — *Unpleased*, -plēzd': — *Unpleasing*, -plēze'-: — *Unpleas'ive*† (unpleasing): — *Unpleasürdble*, -plĕzh'-: — *Unpledged*, -plĕjd': — *Unpli'ăble*: — *Unplit'ant*: — *Unploughed*, -plowd', 23: — *Unplumb*, -plūm' (* or tech.): — *Unplumbed*, -plūmd' (do.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4] [degrade), vt.[3]

Unpluma, -pl'ōōmz' (to strip of p.; fig., to

Unplumed, -pl'ōōmd' (without plumes;[5] v. su.; also see *Im-*): — *Unplum'dered*: — *Unpolit'ic* or *unpolit'ical*: — *Unpoint'ed*, 22 (hav. no p. or sting, lit. or fig.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

*Unpoison**, -poyz'n (to remove p. or the effects of p. from), vt.[3]

Unpoisoned, -poyzd' (not p.;[5] also v. su.): — *Unpoised*, -poyzd': — *Unpol'ărised*, -ĭzd: — *Unpol'icied*, -sĭd: — *Unpol'ished*, -ĭsht (not p., lit. or fig.): — *Unpolite**†, -līte' (impolite): — *Unpol'itic**§, -tĭk (impolitic): — *Unpolled*, -pōld': — *Unpollăt'ed*: — *Unpop'ŭlar*, 25: — *Unpŏr'ous** (imporous): — *Unpŏrt'ăble*: — *Unpŏr'tioned*, -shūnd: — *Unpŏrt'ŭous*† (hav. no ports): — *Unpossessed*, -pŏz-zĕst': — *Unpossessing**, -zĕs'-: — *Unposs'ible*†§ (impossible): — *Unpo'tăble*: — *Unpow'dered*: — *Unprac'ticăble*† (impracticable): — *Unprac'tised*, -tĭst (-tĭzd'ŝ—K.; not p.; not hav. been taught or qualif. by p.; unskilled; inexperienced; not used or exercised; not

[1] *Im-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *Im-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the v. or fol. word. [3] See *Im-* (4, 5), p. 818.

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known, not fam. by use†): — *Unpraised*, -prāzd' : — *Unprāsah'ing*ᵃ† : — *Unpreāc'ious*ᵃ† : — *Unpreāch'ed* : — *Unpreacherated*, -prēr'-, 35 : — *Unprecise*, -slīs', 35 : — *Unpredas'tinat*, -tīnd : a.¹ H., &c. 91.⁴

Unprecision†, -sīzh'-tin (imprecision), a.²

*Unpredict*ᵃ, -dīkt' (to retract prediction), vt.³

Unpredic'ed (not p. ; ⁵ also v. su.) : — *Unpreferred*, -fērd' : — *Unpreju'dant* : — *Unprejudi'alist*ᵃ, -j'ōō'- : — *Unprej'udiced*, -dīst (not p. ; free from prejudice ; impartial) : — *Unprelat'ical* (unsuitable to or unbecom. a prelate) : — *Unpremed'itated* (not m. or prep. in the mind beforehand ; not prev. contrived, purp., or intended) : — *Unprecod'ipled* : — *Unprepared*, -pārd' (not p. ; not ready, tempor. or mor. ; not made ready, not fitted, furn., or arr. by prev. measures ; not prep. by meditation or by holiness of life for death or other impor. event ; h., *unprepār'ēdlij*, ad. ; *unprepār'ednes*, s.²) : — *Unprepossessed*, -pos-zēst' : — *Unprepossessing*, -zēs'- : — *Unpreserv'able*, -zērv'- : — *Unpreserved*, -zērvd' : — *Unpressed*, -prēst' : — *Unpresumptious*, -sūmpt'- : — *Unpretend'ing* (not claiming distinction ; modest ; retiring) : — *Unpreval'ent* : — *Unprevent'ed* ; a.¹ H., &c. 91.⁴

Unpriest, -prēst' (to deprive of the rank or orders of a p.) : — *Unprince*ᵃ ; vt.³

Unprin'cipled, -le : — *Unprince'ly* : — *Unprin'cipled*, -ld (not settled in tenets or opin. ; more us., without good principles ; destitute of virtue ; unrestrained by conscience ; dishonourable ; immoral ; iniquitous ; h., *unprin'cipledness*, a.² &c.) : — *Unprint'ed* ; a.¹

*Unprison*ᵃ, -priz'n (to lib. from confinem.), vt.³

Unprisoned, -priz'nd (not p. ; ⁵ v. su.) : — *Unprin'zioned*, -lēid : — *Unpriz'ible*†§ (not valued ; valueless) : — *Unprized* (not p. or valued) : — *Unproclaimed*, -klāmd' : — *Unproduct'ive* (not p. ; barren, infertile ; more us., prod. only scanty crops ; not mak. due returns for labour or investm. ; not yield. profit or int. ; unprofitable ; ineffective) : — *Unprofāmed* : — *Unprofessed*, -fēst' : — *Unprofessional*, -fēsh'-lin- : — *Unproficient*†, -fish'-'ēnt (h., *unproficiency*, -ēn-ea, a. ; ² &c. : also see *Im-*) : — *Unprof'itable* (not p., lit. or fig., tempor. or mor.) : — *Unprof'ited*ᵃ : — *Unprogress'ive* : — *Unprohib'ited* : — *Unproject'ed* : — *Unprolif'ic* : — *Unprom'inent* : — *Unprom'ised*, -ist (-izd—S., Wa.) : — *Unprom'ising* (-is—S., Wa.) : — *Unprompt'ed* (not p. ; not dictated ; not excited or instig.) : — *Unpronounc'ible*† : — *Unpronounced*, -nownst' ; a.¹ H., &c. 91.⁴

Unpros' (to remove a p. or props from ; to deprive of supp.), vt.³

Unpros'er†§ (improper) : — *Unprophet'ic* (-fĕt'-) or *unprophet'ical* : — *Unproph'et-like* (-prŏf'-) : — *Unpropitious*, -pish'-'ūs ((not p. ; unfavourable ; inauspicious) : — *Unpropōr'tionible*ᵃ, -shūn- (disproportionable) : — *Unpropōr'tionāte*ᵃ (disproportionate) : — *Unpropōr'tioned*, -shūnd (not p. ; also disproportioned) : — *Unproposed*, -pōzd' : — *Unpropped*, -prŏpt' (not p., lit. or fig. ; ⁵ also v. su.) : — *Unpros'elÿtized*ᵃ, or *unpros'elÿtised*ᵃ†, -izd, 60 : — *Unpros'pĕrous* (h., *unpros'pĕrousness*ᵃ or *unprosperi'tÿ*†, a. ; ² &c.) : — *Unprot'itūted* : — *Unprotest'ed* : — *Unprotest'ing* : — *Unprotract'ed* : — *Unproved*, -prōōvd' ; a. H., &c. 91.⁴ [cations), vt.³

*Unprovide*ᵃ (to unfurnish ; to divest of qualifi-

Unprovi'ded (not p. ; ⁵ also v. su.) : — *Unprovi'dent*† (improvident) : — *Unprovisioned*, -vish'-tind : — *Unprovoked*, -vōkt' : — *Unprovŏk'ing*† : — *Unprudent'ial*ᵃ, -sh'ĕl (not p. ; imprudent) : — *Unpruned*, -prōōnd' : — *Unpub'lisht* : — *Unpub'lished*, -lisht : — *Unpunct'ūal*, -pŭngk'- (or -pŭngkt'- ; also see *Im-*) : — *Unpund'tuated* : — *Unpun'ishible* : — *Unpun'ished*, -isht : — *Unpun'ishing* : — *Unpur'chasible* : — *Unpur'chased*, -chŭst : — *Unpūre'*†§ (impure) : — *Unpurged*, -pŭrjd' : — *Unpūr'ified* : — *Unpur'posed*ᵃ†, -pŭst (unintended ; undesigned) : — *Unpursed*ᵃ (robbed of a purse ; poor, or rendered p.—ᵃ or poet.) : — *Unpur'sued* : — *Unpūtres'ible*† (imputrescible) : — *Unput'rified* ; a.¹ H., &c. 91.⁴

Unquaffed, -kwŏft' : — *Unquailing*, -kwāld' : — *Unquaking*†, -kwāk'- : — *Unqualified*, -kwŏl'- (not q., phys., leg., or mor. ; unfit ; not modified or restric. by cond. or exceptions ; ⁵ also v. i. : h., *unqual'ifiedness*ᵃ†, a. ; ² &c.) ; a.¹ H., &c. 91.⁴

Unqualify†, -kwŏl'- (to disqualify ; also to withdraw excep. or limitations from, as a statem., &c.) : — *Unqueen*ᵃ, -kwēn' ; vt.³

Unqual'ifying (also v. su.) : — *Unqual'ified*† (deprived of the us. qual. or faculties) : — *Unquar'rellable*† (-kwŏr'- ; that cannot be impugned) : — *Unquellable*†, -kwĕl'- : — *Unquelled*, -kwĕld' : — *Unquenchable*, -kwĕnch'- : — *Unquenched*, -kwĕncht' : — *Unquestionable*, -kwĕst'-yūn- (that cannot be questioned ; undoubted, indubitable, certain ; that will not bear to be ques.†, as a person) : — *Unquest'ioned*, -yūnd (not called in q. ; not doubted ; not interrogated ; indisputable) : — *Unquest'ioning*ᵃ : — *Unquick*†, -kwĭk' : — *Unquiet'ed*, -ĕd : — *Unquiet*, -kwī'-ĕt (not q. ; restless, uneasy ; agitated ; dissatisfied : h., *unqui'etness*, a. ; ² *unqui'etly*, ad. ; *unquiet'ness*, *unqui'etude*†, inquietude, a. ; ² v. i.) ; *Unqui'et*† (to disquiet), vt.³ [a.¹ H., &c. 91.⁴

Unracked, -rākt' : — *Unraised*, -rāzd' : — *Unraked*ᵃ : — *Unrampe'd* : — *Unran'sacked* : — *Unran'somed*, -sūmd : — *Unrash'*† : — *Unrā'tional*† (irrational, q. v.) : — *Unrav'aged*, -ājd ; a.¹

Unravel, -rāv'l, vt. To disentangle, to extricate ; to disengage or sep. threads, &c., that are knit or confus. twisted tog. ; to free, to clear from complication or diffic. ; to sep. conn. or united parts, to disorder ; to unfold or develop (as the plot of a play or tale) : — vi. To be or to become unfolded ; to be disentangled. H., *unrav'elling*, p., a.† ; *unrav'elled*, pp., a. ; *unrav'elable*†, a. ; *unrav'elment* (act ; developm.), a. 48, 89.

*Unra'zored*ᵃ, -zūrd (unshaven) : — *Unreached*, -rēcht' : — *Unread*, -rĕd' (unperused ; also untaught) : — *Unread'able*† (illegible ; also not fit to be read) : — *Unready*, -rĕd'-e (not r. ; unprep., unfit ; not prompt or quick ; awkw., ungainly ; not hav. finished dressing*ᵃ† ; &c.) : — *Unre'al* (not r. ; unsubstantial ; hav. appearance only ; h., *unre'alÿ*ᵃ, ad. ; *unre'alness*, a.²) : — *Unre'alized*, -lizd, 60 : — *Unre'alising*, -līz-, 60 : — *Unreaped*, *Unreason*†, -rēz'n, a.² [-rēspt' ; a.¹ H., &c. 91.⁴

Unreasonable, -ăbl (not conformable to rea-

¹ *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. ² *Un-*, dep., in a 'want or absence of'. ³ *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the s. or fol. word. ⁴, ⁵ See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 812.

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son; irrational; exceed. the bounds of r.; claiming or insis. on more than is fit or just; exorbitant; immoderate): — *Unreasoned*, -rēz'nd (not r.; also not der. from reasoning): — *Unreasoning*, -rēz'n- (not r.; not endowed with r.; irrational); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unreave†, -rēv' (not to r. or rive; to unravel; to unreeve), vt.[1, 5]

Unreaved[o], -rēvd' (unravelled; unreeved): — *Unrebāt'ed*†: — *Unrebūk'ăble*[a]†: — *Unrebuked*, -būkt': — *Unrecant'ed*: — *Unreceived*, -sēvd': — *Unreck'oned*, -nd: — *Unreclāim'ăble*[a] (irreclaimable): — *Unreclaimed*, -klāmd': — *Unreclāim'ing*: — *Unrecōlīn'ing*: — *Unrecog'nisable*, -zăbl (-rēk'-ŏg-nī—S.; 60): — *Unrec'ompensed*, -pēnst: — *Unrēconcil'ăble*[a]† (irreconcilable): — *Unrec'onciled*, -sīld (also see *Ir-*): — *Unrecord'ed*, 26 (also see *Ir-*): — *Unrecount'ed*: — *Unrecovēr'ăble*[a], -kūv'- (irrecoverable): — *Unrecovered*, -kūv'-ērd: — *Unrecruit'ăble*† (irrecruitable): — *Unrect'ified*: — *Unrecum'bent*: — *Unrecūr'ing*† (irremediable): — *Unrecurr'ing*: — *Unredēm'ăble*† (irredeemable): — *Unredeemed*, -dēmd': — *Unredressed*, -drēst': — *Unreduced*, -dūst': — *Unreducible*[a], -dūs'- (irreducible): — *Unreeve*, -rēv', vt.[2] [*rēcled*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unrevved, -rēvd' (not r.;[6] also v. su.): — *Unreflect'ive*† (irreflective): — *Unreform'ăble*[a]†: — *Unreformed*, -formd', 26: — *Unrefract'ed*: — *Unrefreshed*, -frēsht': — *Unrefresh'full*†: — *Unrefresh'ing*: — *Unrefusing*, -fūz': — *Unrefūt'ăble*[a] (irrefutable): — *Unrefūt'ed*: — *Unregard'ed*: — *Unregard'ful*, -fōōl: — *Unregenĕr'ăte*, -jĕn'-, or *unregen'erated* (also see *Ir-*); a.[1] H., &c. (v. i.) 91.[4]

Unregen'eracy, -d-se (theol.): — *Unregĕnĕra'tion*, -shūn (do.); s.[2]

Unregistered, -rĕj'-is-tērd: — *Unregrett'ed*: — *Unreg'ular*†§ (irregular): — *Unreg'ūlated*: — *Unrehearsed*, -hērst': — *Unreined*, -rānd': — *Unrejoicing*, -joyz'-: — *Unrelāt'ed*: — *Unrel'ăt'ive*† (irrelative): — *Unrelax'ing*: — *Unrelent'ing*: — *Unreliēv'ăble*[a] (irrelievable): — *Unrelieved*, -lēvd': — *Unreligious*[a]†, -lij'-'ŭs (irreligious): — *Unreluc'tant*: — *Unremark'ăble*†: — *Unremarked*, -mārkt': — *Unremed'iāble*[a] (irremediable): — *Unrem'edied*: — *Unremem'bered*, -bērd: — *Unremem'bring*† (hav. no memory; forgetful); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4] [-mŏōv'- (irremoval); s.[2]

Unremem'bransest, -brănse: — *Unremoval*†, *Unremin'ed*: — *Unremitt'ed*: — *Unremitt'ing*: — *Unremovăble*[a], -mŏōv'- (irremovable): — *Unremoved*, -mŏōvd': — *Unremŏdlet*, -nŭ'-: — *Unrenewed*, -nūd' (not r.; not made anew; not regenerated—theol.): — *Unrenowned*, -nownd', 23 (also see *Ir-*): — *Unrepaid*, -pād': — *Unrepaired*, -pārd': — *Unrepealăble*†, -pēl'- (irrepealable): — *Unrepealed*, -pēld': — *Unrepeated*, -pēt'-: — *Unrepēat'ing*: — *Unrepent'ant*, or *unrepent'ing* (also see *Ir-*; h., *unrepent'ance*, irrepentance, s.;[3] &c.): — *Unrepent'ed*: — *Unrepēn'ing*: — *Unreplen'ished*, -lish't: — *Unreplev'iăble*[a]† (irrepleviable): — *Unreprŏv'ed*: — *Unreposed*, -pōzd': — *Unrepresentăble*†, -zĕnt'- (also see *Ir-*): — *Unrepresented*, -zĕnt'-: — *Unrepressed*, -prĕst': — *Unrepress'ible*[a] (irrepressible): — *Unreprīēv'ăble*†: — *Unreprieved*, -prēvd': — *Unreproachăble*[a], -prōch'- (irreproachable): — *Unreproached*, -prōcht': — *Unreprŏŭach'ing*: — *Unreprovăble*[a]†, -prōōv'- (irreprovable): — *Unreproved*, -prōōvd': — *Unrepug'nant*: — *Unrep'ūtăble*† (disreputable): — *Unrequested*, -kwĕst'-: — *Unrequired*, -kwīrd': — *Unrequităble*†, -kwīt'-: — *Unrequit'ed*: — *Unrev'ocued*, -kūde: — *Unrescinded*, -zĕnt'-: — *Unresent'ing*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unreserve, -zĕrvē' (frankness; openness; freedom of communication), s.[2]

Unreserved, -zĕrvd' (not r.; not retained when the rest is granted; not withheld in part; unlimited; full, entire; also free, open, frank; unrestrained; &c.): — *Unresisted*, -zist'- (not r. or opposed; resistless[a]): — *Unresist'ăble*[a]† (irresistible): — *Unresisting*, -zist'- (not mak. resistance; yielding; submissive; humble): — *Unresolvăble*[a], -rēz'-o-l'ōōbl (irresolubie): — *Unresolvăble*[a], -zŏlv'- (irresolvable): — *Unresolved*, -zŏlvd' (also see *Ir-*): — *Unresolv'ing*: — *Unrespect'ăble*†§: — *Unrespect'ful*: — *Unrespective*: — *Unrespīr'ăble*[a] (or -rēs'-; irrespirable): — *Unrest'pited*: — *Unresponsīv'ble*[a] (irresponsible): — *Unresponsīve*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unrest'† (unquietness; uneasiness), s.[2]

Unrest'ed: — *Unrest'ing*: — *Unrestōr'ăble*[a]†: — *Unrestŏred'*: — *Unrestrāin'ăble*†: — *Unrestrained*, -strānd' (not r.; not controlled, confined, hindered, or limited; licentious, loose); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unrestraint, -strānt', s.[2]

Unrestrict'ed (not r.; unlimited): — *Unretent'ive*† (irretentive): — *Unresus'citable*[a] (irresuscitable): — *Unretract'ed*: — *Unretract'ile*: — *Unretriēv'able*[a] (irretrievable): — *Unreturn'able* (also see *Ir-*): — *Unreturned*, -tūrnd' (lit. or mor.): — *Unrevēal'ăble*† (irrevealable): — *Unrevealed*, -vēld' (h., *unrevēal'edness*, s.[2]): — *Unrevenged*, -vĕnjd': — *Unrevengeful*, -fōōl: — *Unrev'enued*† (not hav. a revenue): — *Unrevĕr'ed*: — *Unrev'ĕrenced*, -ĕnst: — *Unrev'ĕrend* (also see *Ir-*): — *Unrev'ĕrent*† (irreverent): — *Unreversed*, -vērst': — *Unrevers'ible*[a] (irreversible): — *Unrevert'ed*: — *Unrevised*, -vīzd': — *Unrevŏked*: — *Unrevoked*, -vōkt': — *Unrewarded*, -wāwrd': — *Unrewarding*: — *Unrhetŏr'ical*[a] (irrhetorical): — *Unrhymed*, -rīmd': — *Unridd'en* (see *Ride*); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unriddle†, -rid'l, vt. To solve (as an enigma or somet. obscure or enigm.); to explain.[3]

Unridic'ulous†: — *Unrif'led*; a.[1] [H., &c. 89.

Unrig, vt. To strip of rigging (naut.); to divest of dress or accoutrements (§ or lud.).[3]

Unrigged, -rigd', 30 (not r.;[5] also v. su.): — *Unright*† (not r.; wrong; h., *unright'*†, s.): — *Unright'eous*, -yŭs (not r.; not conformed in heart and life to the divine law; irrelig.; unjust; evil, sinful, wicked): — *Unright'ful*†, -fōōl (wrongful); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unring, vt.[3]

Unringed, -ringd' (not r.;[5] also v. su.): — *Unrī'oted*†, -ŭt- (free from riot or rioting); a.[1]

Unrip'† (to rip; the pfx being expletive), vt.[3]

Unripe, -rīp' — *Unrip'ened*, -nd: — *Unripped*, -ript' (not r.;[5] also v. su.): — *Unrisen*, -riz'n: — *Unrī'valled*, -văld (without a r. or competitor; unequalled, peerless); a.[1]

Unrivet (to free from rivets; to unfasten): —

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *Un-*, den., in a 'want or absence of'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the s. or fol. word. [4, 5] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 312.

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Unrobe' (to undress; to disrobe):—*Unrō'l'*, 53 (to open from being rolled or convolved; to unfold; to display); vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unriv'eted, -ēt-ĕd (not r.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unrēaat'ed*:—*Unrōbed'* (not r.;[5] v. su.):—*Unrolled**†, -royld', 22:—*Unrōlled'* (not r.; v. su.):—*Unro'mānsed*, -izd, 60:—*Unromān'tic*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unroof, -rōōf':—*Unroost*†, -rōōst':—*Unroot*, -rōōt' (to root up; to eradicate, lit. or fig.:—vi. To be or to become unrooted); vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unroofed, -rōōft' (not r.;[6] also v. su.):—*Unroost'ed*† (v. su.):—*Unroot'ed* (not r.;[6] v. su.):—*Unrough**†, -rŭf':—*Unroughed*, -rŭft':—*Unround'ed*:—*Unrout'ed*, 23:—*Unroy'al*, 22; a.[1]

Unruffle, -rŭf'l (to reduce from agitation*; to calm, to tranquillise*:—vi. To cease from commotion or agit.†; to subside to smoothness†):—*Unrumpl'le*†; vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unruff'led, -ld (not r.;[6] also v. su.):—*Unruled*, -rōōld':—*Unruly*, -rōōl'-e (disorderly; ungovernable, refractory, turbulent; h., *unrul'iness*, s.[2]):—*Unru'minated* (lit. or fig.):—*Unrumpled* (not r.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unsabb'ath-like*†; a.[1]

*Unsadden**†, -sād'n (to relieve from sadness):—*Unsadd'le* (to strip of a s.; to take the s. from); vt.[3] H., &c. (v. l.) 89.

Unsaddened, -nd (not s.;[6] also v. su.):—*Unsadd'led* (not s.;[6] v. su.):—*Unsafe'* (not s.; exposed to loss, harm, or destruc.; dangerous; hazardous; h., *unsafe'ly*, ad.; *unsafe'ness*, or *unsafe'ty*†, s.[2]):—*Unsaid*, -sēd' (not s.; &c.; see *Unsay*):—*Unsailable* (that cannot be moved by means of sails*†; innavigable†); a.[1]

Unsaint, -sānt' (to deprive of saintship), vt.[3]

Unsaint'ed (not s.;[6] also v. su.):—*Unsale'able* (*unsal'able*—We.; unfit for sale; not in demand; unmarketable; &c.):—*Unsalted*, -sōlt'-:—*Unsalu'brious** (insalubrious):—*Unsal'utary**† (insalutary):—*Unsaluted*, *Unsanctifica'tion**, -shŭn, s.[2] [-fī'kāt-; a.[1]

Unsanctified, -sāngk'-te-fīde:—*Unsanctioned*, -shŭnd:—*Unsan'dalled*:—*Unsat'ed*:—*Unsat'iable*†, -sh'ăbl (insatiable):—*Unsa'tiate*†, -sh'āte (insatiate):—*Unsa'tiating*, -she-āte-:—*Unsat'ing*; a.[1]

*Unsatisfac'tion**, -shŭn (dissatisfaction), s.[2]

Unsatisfactory, -sāt-ĭs-făk'-tūr-e:—*Unsat'isfīable**†:—*Unsat'isfied* (not s.; not filled; not gratified to the full; not settled in opin. or confidence; not convinced or fully persuaded; not fully paid; not pleased, discontented* [= *dissatisfied*, the us. word in this sense]; h., *unsat'isfiedness**, s.;[2] &c.):—*Unsat'isfying*:—*Unsat'urable** (insaturable):—*Unsat'urated*:—*Unsdved*':—*Unsa'vory*, -vūr-e (or *unsa'vourly*, 56; tasteless; unrelishing; also hav. a bad taste or smell; unpleas., disgusting); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unsay, -sā', vt. To recant; to recall or retract (as someth. prev. said or declared).[3] H., *unsaid*, -sēd', prt., pp.; &c. (v. su.) 89.

Unscaly, -skāle'-e:—*Unscammed*, -skămd':—*Unscarred*':—*Unscarred*, -skārd':—*Unscathed**, -skāthd':—*Unscath'ed*:—*Unsceptred*, -sĕp'-tĕrd:—*Unscholarly*, -skōl'-, or *unscholar-like*†:—*Unscholas'tic*, -sko-:—

Unschooled†, -skōōld' (untaught; uneduc.; illiterate):—*Unscientif'ic*, -sī-ĕn-, or *unscientif'ical**:—*Unscintillating*, -ĭn'-:—*Unscorched*, -skorcht', 26:—*Unscorified*, -skōre'-e-:—*Unscoured*, -skowrd', 23:—*Unscratched*, -skrătcht':—*Unscrēened*';[5] a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unscrew, -skrōō' (to draw the s. or screws from; to loose from s.; to unfasten), vt.[3]

Unscrewed, -skrōōd' (not s.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unscript'ural*:—*Unscrupulous*, -skrōō'-:—*Unscru'tible*† (inscrutable):—*Unsculptured*:—*Unscutch'eoned**, -ūnd (not hav. a coat of arms); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unseal, -sēl' (to break or remove the s. of; to open, as someth. sealed; to disclose):—*Unseam**, -sēm' (to rip, &c.); vt.[3]

Unsealed, -sēld' (not s.;[6] also v. su.):—*Unseamed*†, -sēmd' (not s.;[6] also v. su.):—*Unsearch'able* (that cannot be s. or explored; inscrutable; hidden, mysterious):—*Unsearched*, -sĕrcht':—*Unsearch'ing*:—*Unseared*, -sēerd':—*Unseasonable*, -sē'zn- (not s., lit. or fig.; out of season; unfit; ill-timed; late, being bey. that wh. is us., as the hour or time):—*Unseasoned*, -sē'znd (not s., in any of its senses; unseasonable†); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4] [a.), vt.[3]

Unseat, -sēt' (to throw from or deprive of a *Unseat'ed* (not s.;[6] also v. su.):—*Unsea'worthy*(-sē'-):—*Unsec'onded*, -ĭnd-:—*Unsecret*; a.[1] [from concealm.); vt.[3]

Unsecret† (to disclose):—*Unsecrete*'† (to prod.

Unsectarian, -tāre'-e-ăn:—*Unsec'ular* (not temporal; not worldly); a.[1]

Unsecularise, -ĭze, vt. 60. To detach from secular things; to convert to spiritual use; to transfer to eccl. governm.; to alienate from the world.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unsecure†, -kūre' (insecure):—*Unsecured*':—*Unsedentary*:—*Unseduced*, -dūst':—*Unsēed'ed*:—*Unsēe'ing*; a.[1]

Unseem†, -sēm' (not to seem), vt.[1,3]

Unseem'ly, -le (not s. or becoming; uncomely; indecorous; indecent; h., *unseem'ly*, ad.; *unseem'liness*, s.[2]):—*Unsēen'* (not s.; invisible; not discovered or discoverable; unskilled, inexper.†):—*Unseized*, -sēzd':—*Unself'dom*, -dŭm (a.*, ad.):—*Unselect'ed*:—*Unselect'ing*:—*Unself'ish*:—*Unsensed*†, -sĕnst' (not s., q. v.; without distinct meaning or fixed appl.):—*Unsens'ible*† (insensible):—*Unsen'sualised*, -sh'ōō-ăl-īzd, 18, 60:—*Unsent*' (see *Send*):—*Unsent'-for*† (do.):—*Unsentient*, -sh'ĕnt (also see *In-*):—*Unsen'timented*:—*Unsep'arable*† (inseparable):—*Unsep'arated*:—*Unsep'ulchred*, -kĕrd (-sĕpūl'—Sh., Wa.; hav. no sepulchre; unburied):—*Unsep'ultured** (do.):—*Unservced*, -sĕrvd':—*Unserv'iceable* (-is-; not s.; not of advan., profit, or conven.; useless; worn out; effete):—*Unset*' (see *Set*, v.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unsettle, -sĕt'l, vt. To unfix; to make uncert. or fluctuating; to move from a place; to displace; to disconcert, discompose, ruffle; to confuse or disorder; to overthrow:—vi. To become unsettled.[3] H., &c. (v. l.) 89.

Unsett'led, -ld (not s., q. v.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unsev'erable** (inseverable):—*Unsev'ered*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unsex' (to deprive of the sex; to make otherw.

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [2] *-ness*, den., in a. 'want or absence of'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the v. or fol. word. [4, 5] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 812.

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than the sex com. is, oft. with a recip. pron.[3] :—*Unshack'le* (lit. or fig.); vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

*Unsexed**, -sĕkst' (sexless;[5] also v. su.): —*Unshaak'led* (not s.;[5] v. su.): —*Unshād'ed* :—*Unshad'owed*, -ōdz : —*Unshāk'ăble*†§ :—*Unshāk'en* (not s., phys. or mor.; unmoved; fixed; firm, steady; &c.) :—*Unshāmed'* :—*Unshame'faced**, -fāst (immodest; impudent):—*Unshāp'ăble*† (that cannot be shaped; also unshapely); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unshape†*, -shāpe' (to deform; to disorder, confound, derange), vt.[3]

Unshape'ly† :—*Unshaped*, -shāpt' (not yet s.;[5] v. su.):—*Unshapen*†, -shāp'n (unshaped; more us., misshapen, deformed, ugly*;[5] v. su.):—*Unshā'red'* ; a.[1] (or scabbard), vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unsheathe, -shēthz' (to draw from the sheath

Unsheathed, -shēthd' (not s.; naked;[5] also v. su.):—*Unshed'* :—*Unshē'ed* :—*Unshel'tered*: —*Unshel'tering* :—*Unshielded*, -shēeld'- (not s.; unprotected; exposed):—*Unshift'ing*; a.[1]

Unship', vt. To take out of a ship or vessel; to remove from its fixed place or fittings (naut.).[3] H., &c. 89.

Unshipped, -shipt' (not yet a.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unshocked*, -shŏkt' :—*Unshod'* (see *Shoe*, v.): —*Unshook*†§, -shōōk' (unshaken) : —*Unshorn'* :—*Unshot'* (see *Shoot*, v.); a.[1]

Unshot'† (see *Shot*, v.) :—*Unshout'*†; vt.[3]

Unshott'ed (not s.;[5] v. su.) :—*Unshout'ed*†, 23 : — *Unshow'ered*, 23 : — *Unshrined'* : — *Unshrinking*, -shringk'- (phys., corpor., or ment.) : — *Unshriv'ed**, or *unshriv'en** : — *Unshrunk*, -shrŭngk' :—*Unshunn'ăble*†§ : — *Unshunned*, -shŭnd' :—*Unshut'*† (unclosed, open):—*Unsift'ed* (lit. or fig.) :—*Unsigh'ing* (poet.) :—*Unsight'*†§ (not seeing; as in the phrase 'unsight unseen§') :—*Unsight'ed*†‡ (not seen or not yet s.; invisible) :—*Unsight'ly*, -le :—*Unsig'nălled* :—*Unsig'nalized*, -izd, 60 :—*Unsignif'icant* (without meaning*; unimpor., trivial, insignificant†) : —*Unsig'nified* : — *Unsil'vered* : — *Unsincēre'*† (insincere; h., *unsincēr'itj*†, insincerity[2]); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

*Unsin'ew**, -ŭ, 18 (to deprive of strength), vt.[3]

Unsin'ewed, -ŭde (not or n. yet s.; feeble, weak, nerveless;[5] also v. su.):—*Unsin'ewy*†: —*Unsinged*, -sinjd' :—*Unsin''gled*, -gld : — *Unsinking*, -singk'- :—*Unsinn'ing* :—*Unsin'făble**† : —*Unsized'* :—*Unskilled*, -skĭld' (not s.; inexpert; unskilful) :—*Unskil'ful*, -fo͝ol, 53 (not s.; wanting the knowl. and dexterity acq. by observ., use, and exper.) :—*Unslacked*, -slăkt' :—*Unslack'ened*, -nd :—*Unslāin'* :—*Unslaked*, -slākt' :—*Unslēep'ing* (not s.; ever wakeful or watchful); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unsling', vt. To take the slings off; to release from the slings. († or naut.)[3] H., *unsling'*, pret., pp.; &c. 89.

Unslipp'ing† : — *Unslipped*†§, -slĭpt' (not slipped) :—*Unslŏw'*† :—*Unslum'bering* (unsleeping; ever watchful or vigilant) :—*Unslung'* (not s.;[5] also see *Unsling*, v.) :—*Unsmirched*†§, -smĕrcht' : — *Unsmirk'ing** : — *Unsmoked*, -smōkt' : — *Unsmōk'y**§ : — *Unsmooth**, -smōōth' (not even; rough) : — *Unso'ber**† :—*Unso'ciable*, -sh'ăbl :—*Unso'cial*, -sh'ăl ; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unsock'et (to loose or take from a s.; h., *unsock'ĕted*, prt., pp., a.; &c.) :—*Unsolder*, -sŏl'-dĕr; vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unsoft† (a., ad.) :—*Unsoiled*, -soyld' :—*Unsōld'* :—*Unsoldered*, -sŏl'-dĕrd (not s.;[5] also v. su.) :—*Unsōl'digred**, -jŭrd (not hav. the qual. of a s.) :—*Unsōl'dierly*, -jūr-le, or *unsōl'dier-like* :—*Unsolicited*, -lis'- :—*Unsolicitous*, -lis'- : — *Unsol'id* : — *Unsol'ūble** (insoluble) :—*Unsolv'ăble**† (inexplicable; also see *In-*) : — *Unsolved'* :—*Unsolv'ăble*† (that cannot be sounded) :—*Unson'sie**, -sĕ (unlucky—Sco.) :—*Unsoot'* (ungweet) :—*Unsophistic**, -fist'-, or *unsophistical** :—*Unsophisticāte*, -fist'-, or *unsophist'icated* (unadulterated; pure, genuine; h., also simple, artless, unaeq. with the world) :—*Unsōr'rowed**, -rōde :—*Unsort'ed*, -sĕwrt' :—*Unsought*, -sĕwt' (see *Seek*); a.[1] [derst.), vt.[3]

*Unsoul**, -sōle' (to deprive of s., mind, or un-

*Unsouled**, -sōld' (not a.; soulless; mindless;[5] also v. su.) :—*Unsound*, -sownd', 23 (not s., lit. or mor.; infirm, sickly; defective; not free from flaws or cracks; rotten, corrupt; not orthodox; not honest, faithf., true, or sincere; not solid, real, or substantial; erroneous, deceptive, sophistical; not strong; not fast, firm, or well fixed; unestablished; questionable; &c.) : — *Unsound'ed* : — *Unsoured*, -sowrd' :—*Unsowed*, -sōde', or *unsown*, -sōne' : — *Unspared*, -spārd' : — *Unspār'ing* (not parsimonious; liberal, profuse; not merciful or forgiv.):—*Unspark'ling*, -'l-ing; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4] [&c. (v. 1.) 89].

Unspeak, -spēke' (to recant; to unsay), vt.[3] H.,

Unspeak'able, -ăbl (unutterable; ineffable; inexpressible) : —*Unspēak'ing* : —*Unspecified*, -spēs'- :—*Unspe'cious*, -sh'ŭs :—*Unspec'ūlative* :—*Unsped'** (not done or performed; not dispatched) :—*Unspent'* ; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

*Unsphere**, -sfēre' (to remove from its orb or s.), vt.[3]

*Unspher'ed**, -sfērd' (not s.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unspied*' (see *Spy*) :—*Unspilled*, -spĭld', or *unspirit'*, -spĭr'- (to dispirit), vt.[3] [*spill'*†; a.[1]

Unspir'ited (not a.†; dispirited†;[5] also v. su.): —*Unspir'itual*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unspir'itualise, -ĭz-e, 60 (to deprive of spirituality), vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unspoil' :—*Unspoiled*, -spoyld', or *unspoilt'*†§: —*Unspōk'en* (not s. or uttered; not now s., dead, as a lang.;[5] see *Speak*, *Unspeak*) :— *Unspōrts'man-like*:—*Unspott'ed* (lit. or mor.): —*Unspread*, -sprĕd':—*Unsquar'ed*, -skwārd' : —*Unsquired*†§, -skwīrd' (also v. i.); a.[1] [vt.[3]

Unsquire†§, -skwīre' (to divest of the rank of),

Unsta'ble, -bl (h., *unsta'bleness*, instability, s.;[2] &c.):—*Unstaid*, -stādz' :—*Unstained*, -stānd' (lit. or mor.) :— *Unstamped*, -stămpt' :—*Unstanched*, -stănchtz' ; a.[1] [vt.[3]

Unstate' (to deprive of office, state, or dign.),

Unstates'man-like :—*Unsta'tioned*, -shŭnd :— *Unstat'ūtable* :—*Unsteadfast*, -stĕd'- :—*Unsteadied*, -stĕd'-id :—*Unsteady*, -stĕd'-e (phys. or mor.):—*Unsteeped*, -stēcpt'; a.[1] H., &c.91.[4]

Unstep' (as a mast—naut.) :—*Unsting'*†* (to disarm of a s., or to remove its effects; h., *unstinged'*†*, prt., pp., a.) :—*Unstitch'* (to open by picking out the s.); vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unstopped†, -stĕpt' (also not furn. with steps;[5] v. su.):—*Unstig'matised*, -tīzd :—*Unstim'ūlated* : — *Unstim'ūlating* : — *Unstint'ed* :—

1 *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. 2 *Un-*, den., in s. 'want or absence of'. 3 *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the s. or fol. word. 4, 5 See *Un-* (4, 5), p. xii. §35

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Unstirred' *: — **Unstirr'ing*** *: — **Unstitched***, -stĭtcht' (not a.;[5] also v. su.):—***Unstoop'ing***; a.[1]

Unstop' (to free from being stopped or from any obstruc.; to remove a stopper from; to open), vt.[3] H., &c. 89.

Unstopped, -stŏpt' (not a.; unstoppered†§;[5] also v. su.):—***Unstöred'*** *:—**Unstör'ied***, -id (not hav. stories; not related in story—poet.): — ***Unstormed***, -stāwrmd' : — ***Unstrāight'ened*** *:—**Unstrained***, -strānd' :—***Unstrāit'ened*** *:—**Unstrat'ified*** *:—**Unstrĕngth'ened***; a.[1]

Unstring', vt. To relax tension, to loosen; to deprive of strings; to loose, to untie; to take from a string.[3] H., ***unstrung'***, prt., pp.; a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Unstruck' *:—**Unstrung'*** (not s.;[5] also v. su.): —***Unstud'ied***, -id (not s. or premedit.; not laboured; easy, nat.):—***Unstud'ious*** (-stūdʹ-yŭs†—K.) :—***Unstuffed***, -stŭft' :—***Unstung'*** (not s.[5] see ***Sting***, ***Unsting***):—***Unsubdūed'*** *:— **Unsub'ject*** *:—**Unsubject'ed*** *:—**Unsubmiss'ive*** *:— **Unsubmitt'ing*** *:—**Unsubor'dināte*** (insubordinate) : — ***Unsubor'dināted*** *: — **Unsuborned'*** (-āwrndʹ):—***Unsubscrīb'ing*** *:—**Unsub'sidised***, -dīzd:—***Unsubstan'tial***, -shʹāl (also see *In-*):— ***Unsubstan'tialised***†, -lzd :—***Unsubstan'tiated***, -shʹāte-ĕd :—***Unsubvert'ed*** *:—**Unsuccess'ful***, -fōōl :—***Unsuccess'ive*** *:— **Unsucked***, -sŭkt' :—***Unsuff'ĕrāble***† (insufferable) :—***Unsuff'ĕring*** *:—**Unsufficient***†, -fishʹ-ĕnt (insufficient; h., ***unsuff'ĭciency***†, -se, insufficiency, s.;[2] &c.):—***Unsugāred***†, -shōōgʹ-: —***Unsuitable***, -sūtʹ- :—***Unsuited'ed*** *:—**Unsuit'ing*** *:—**Unsull'ied***, -id (lit. or mor.) :—***Unsung'*** (see ***Sing***) :—***Unsunned***†, -sŭnd' (not exposed or not hav. been e. to the sun's rays) :—***Unsuper'fluous***† :—***Unsupplant'ed*** *: — **Unsupplī'able***† : — ***Unsupplied'*** *:— **Unsupport'able*** (insupportable) :—***Unsupport'ed*** *: —**Unsuppress'ible***† (insuppressible) : —***Unsuppressed***, -prĕst' :—***Unsupp'urātive*** *:— **Unsure***, -shʹōōr', 35, 18 (not fixed; uncertain): — ***Unsur'gical***, -jĭkʹ- : — ***Unsurmount'able*** (insurmountable) :—***Unsurpass'able***† :—***Unsurpassed***, -pāst' :—***Unsurren'dered*** *:—**Unsuscep'tible*** (insusceptible) :—***Unsuspect'ed*** (= ***unsuspect***'†) :—***Unsuspect'ing*** *:—**Unsuspend'ed*** *:—**Unsuspicious***, -pishʹ-'ŭs :—***Unsustāin'able*** *:—**Unsustained***, -tānd' :—***Unsustāin'ing*** *:* a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unswathe, -swŭthe' :—***Unsway'***† (v. i.) :—***Unswear***[a], -swāre' (to recant or retract, as someth. sworn) :—***Unsweat'***†§, -swĕt' (to ease or cool after exercise); vt.[3] H., &c. (v. i.) 89.

Unswathed, -swŭthd' (not a.;[5] also v. su.):—***Unsway'able***†† : — ***Unsweayed***, -swādeʹ (not a.; not wielded, as a sceptre; not biassed, controlled, or infl.;[5] also v. su.) :—***Unsweating'***†§, -swĕtʹ- :—***Unsweet'***†, -swētʹ :—***Unswept'*** *:—**Unswerv'ing*** (phys. or mor.) :—***Unswŏrn'*** (not a.; not bound by an oath; not hav. taken an o.—leg.†;[5] see ***Swear***, ***Unswear***) : — ***Unsymmet'rical*** *: — **Unsym'pathised***, -thīzd, 60 : — ***Unsym'pathising*** *: — **Unsystemat'ic*** or ***unsystemat'ical*** *:—**Unsyst'ematised***[a], -tīzd, or ***unsyst'emised***, 60; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Untack' (to sep., as someth. tacked; to disjoin; to loosen; &c.), vt.[3]

Untacked, -tākt' (not t.;[5] also v. su.) :—***Untaint'ed*** (phys. or mor.) :—***Untāk'en*** *:—**Untalked'-of***† (-tāwktʹ-) :—***Untām'able*** *:—**Untāmed'*** *:—**Untan'gible***, -jĭbl (also see *In-*); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4] [vt.[3]

Untangle, -tăngʹgl (to unravel; to disentangle), ***Untan'gled*** (not t.;[5] also v. su.) :—***Untar'nished***, -nisht (lit. or mor.) :—***Untasked***, -tăskt', 9 :—***Untast'able***[a]† (intastable) : —***Untast'ed*** (lit. or fig.) :—***Untāste'ful***, -fōōl : —***Untast'ing*** *:—**Untaught***, -tâwt' (not t.; uninstructed, unedue., illiterate; unskilled; new, not hav. use or prac.;[5] see ***Teach***, ***Untaught***) :—***Untaxed***, -tăkstʹ; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unteach, -tēchʹ (to cause to forget or loose what has been taught), vt.[3] (v. su. et i.)

Unteach'able, -ăbl (not t.;[5] v. su.) :—***Untem'perāte*** (intemperate):—***Untem'pered*** *:— **Untempt'able***[a] :—***Untempt'ed*** :—***Untempt'ing*** :— ***Unten'able*** (not t.; indefensible) :—***Unten'antable*** *:—**Unten'anted*** (uninhabited):—***Untend'ed*** *:—**Unten'der*** (not t.†; without sensibility or affection[a]) : — ***Untend'ered***; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4] [vt.[3]

Untent'[a] (to bring or drive out of a t. or tents), ***Untent'ed*** (not t.;[5] also v. su.) :—***Unterm'inable***† (interminable) : — ***Unterm'inating*** *: — **Untĕr'rified*** *: — **Untest'ed*** *: — **Unthanked***, -thăngkt' :—***Unthank'ful***, -fōōl :—***Unthank'worthy***, -wŭr-the :—***Unthawed***, -thâwd' :— ***Untheoret'ic*** or ***untheoret'ical***; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unthink, -thĭngk', vt. To dismiss (as a thought) from the mind. († or poet.)[3] H., ***unthought***†, -thâwt', prt., pp.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Unthink'ing (not t.; heedless, inconsiderate; not given to or indic. thought or reflection;[5] also v. su.) :—***Unthorn'y*** (-thâwrnʹ-) :—***Unthought***, -thâwt' (not t.; not supposed to be;[5] v. su. et i.) : — ***Unthought'ful***, -fōōl (thoughtless; heedless) : — ***Unthought'-of*** (not t. of; unheeded; disregarded); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unthread, -thrĕd' (to draw or take out a t. from; to loose or relax from ligatures[a]), vt.[3]

Unthreat'ed (not t.;[5] also v. su.) :—***Unthreatened***, -thrĕtʹnd :—***Unthrīft'ihead*** *:—**Unthrīft'ing***; a.[1]

Un'thrift[a] (—S., We.; -thrĭftʹ—K., Wa.; prodigal or a p.), a., a.[1,2]

Unthrift'y, -e (not t.; prodigal, lavish, wasteful; not thriving; not vigorous) :—***Unthrīv'ing***; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unthrone, -thrōnʹ (to dethrone), vt.[3]

Unthroned, -thrōndʹ (not t., or not yet t.;[5] also v. su.) :—***Unthronged***, -thrŏngd :—***Unti'dy***†, -de; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Untie, -tīʹ, vt. To loosen (as a knot); to disengage from convolution; to unbind; to sep. (as someth. attached by ligatures); to set free from intricacy or from objec.; to resolve, to unfold.[2] H., ***untied'***, prt., pp.; &c.

Untied, -tīdʹ (not t.;[5] v. su.), a.[1] [(v. t.) 89.

Until, ŭn-tilʹ, pr., ad., con. (†). To (used of time); to† (used of objects); till, to (prec. a sentence or clause; as 'u. this hour'); to the point or place of; to the degree that.

Untile, -tīlʹ, vt.[3] [See ***Till***.

Untiled, -tīldʹ (not t.;[5] v. su.) :—***Untilled***, -tĭldʹ :—***Untim'bered*** *:—**Untim'ely***, -le (hap. bef. the us. or the nat. time; premature; unseasonable; inopportune; *a., ad.*) :—***Untinctūred***, -tĭngktʹ- :—***Untinged***, -tĭnjdʹ :— ***Untir'able***† : — ***Untired'*** :—***Untir'ing*** :—***Untī'tled***†† : — ***Untō'ward*** :—***Untrā'ined*** :—***Untrā'ining*** :—***Untrammelled***, -tră-mĕld :—***Untrans'ferable*** :—***Untrans'ferred*** :—***Untrans'formed*** :—***Untrans'lated*** :—***Untrans'latable*** :—***Untrans'mitted*** :—***Untrans'mutable*** :—***Untrans'muted*** :—***Untrans'parent*** :—***Untrans'portable*** :—***Untrans'posed*** :—***Untrans'ubstantiated*** :—***Untrav'elled*** :—***Untrav'ersed*** :—***Untrav'ersable*** :—***Untrav'ersed*** :—***Untrav'ersing

tithed, -tīthd′ (free from t.):—*Untilled*, *Untot*, tm′-tŏt, pr. To. [-tĭ′ld; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]
Untold, -tōld′, a.[1]
Untomb[v], -tōōm′ (to disinter), vt.[3]
Untol'ĕrāble† (intolerable):—*Untol'ĕrāted*‡ (intolerated):—*Untombed*, -tōōmd′ (unburied; [5] also v. su.):—*Untooth'some**‡, -sŭm (unpalatable):—*Untorment'ed*:—*Untossed*, -tŏst′:—*Untouchāble**‡, -tŭtch′-:—*Untouched*, -tŭtch′ (phys. or mor.):—*Untō'ward*[o], 25 (tō′-ărd—P., S.; froward, perverse; vexatious; awkw., ungraceful; inconven., troublesome):—*Untō'wardlĭ* (do.; *a.*, *ad.*):—*Untow'ĕred*, 23:—*Untrace'ăble*:—*Untraced*, -trāst′:—*Untracked*, -trākt′:—*Untract'ăble*†‡ (intractable):—*Untrād'ing*:—*Untrāined*:—*Untramm'elled*, -ĕld:—*Untramp'led*:—*Untransfer'ăble* or *untransferr'ible*:—*Untransferred*, -fĕrd′:—*Untransformed* (-fȧwrmd′):—*Untranslāt'ăble*:—*Untranslāt'ed*:—*Untrans'migrāted*:—*Untransmiss'ible** (intransmissible):—*Untransmitt'ed*:—*Untransmūt'ăble*‡ (intransmutable):—*Untranspār'ent**:—*Untranspīr'ed*:—*Untranspōrt'ăble*†:—*Untranspōrt'ed*:—*Untramposed*, -pūzd′:—*Untrav'elled*, -ĕld (not t.; untrodden; not hav. seen for. countries‡):—*Untrav'ersed*, -ĕrst; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]
Untread†[o], -trĕd′ (to t. back; to go back in the same steps; to retrace), vt.[3]
Untreasured, -trĕzh′-ŭrd:—*Untrēsat'ăble*†*:—*Untrem'bling*:—*Untrenched*, -trĕnchd′:—*Untres'passing*:—*Untried*, -trīd′ (not t.; not attempted; not yet exper. or tested; not hav. passed trial; &c.):—*Untrimmed*, -trĭmd′:—*Untrĭf'ĕrāted*:—*Untri'umphăble*† (-tŭmf-):—*Untri'umphed*, -tŭmft:—*Untrod* or *untrodd'en*:—*Untrolled*, -trōld′:—*Untroubled*, -trŭb′ld (not t., lit. or fig.; undisturbed; unagitated; uninterrupted; transp., clear; &c.):—*Untrue*, -trōō′ (false; contrary to fact; faithless; disloyal; inconstant; *Untruss'*, vt.[3] [v. i.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]
Untrussed, -trŭst′ (not t.;[5] also v. su.):—*Untrust'ed*‡:—*Untrust'worthy*, -wŭr-thē:—*Untrust'y*, -ē; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]
Untruth, -trōōth′, s. Contrariety to t. or to reality; falsehood; want of veracity; treachery, want of fidelity†; false assertion.[2]
Untruth'ful, -fōōl, a.[1] H., &c. 91.
Untuck', vt.[3] [*ăble*; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]
Untuck'ered‡, -ĕrd:—*Untum'bled*:—*Untūn'-Untune'* (to put out of tune; to disorder[o]), vt.[3]
Untumed, -tūnd′ (not t.;[5] also v. su.):—*Untun'ĕaned*, -bănd:—*Untŭrned'*:—*Untu'tored*, -tūrd; a.[1]
Untwine, -twīn′ (to untwist; to open or sep., as someth. twined or convolved, or that elasps):—*Untwist'* (to sep. and open, as threads twisted; to restore from a state of involution; to open; to disentangle); vt.[3]
Untwined, -twīnd′ (not t.;[5] also v. su.):—*Untwist'ed* (not t.;[5] v. su.); a.[1]
Ununiform'‡, -yū′-, 26:—*Unŭnīt'ed*:—*Unupbrāid'ing*:—*Unupbrāid'ing*:—*Unupbrāid'ing

wholet†, -hōlʻ (not sound; infirm; defective):—*Unwhōlʻsome*, -sŭm (not w.; unfav. to health; insalubrious; pernicious; corrupt, tainted):—*Unwieldy*, -wēeldʻ-e (= *unwildʻlĭ§*; unmanag., bulky, weighty):—*Unwifed**, -wīfʻ (unmarried):—*Unwilled*, -wĭldʻ:—*Unwillʻing* (disinclined; averse, backw., reluctant):—*Unwillʻed* (prov.); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unwind, -wīndʻ, vt. To w. off; to loose or sep. from being wound; to untwine; to disentangle:—vi. To admit evolution.[3] H., &c. (v. i.) 89. See *Unwound*, &c.

Unwindʻing (not w.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unwindʻing* (-wĭngdʻ†—K., We.):—*Unwiped*, -wīptʻ:—*Unwise*, -wīzʻ (not w.; not choos. the best means for the end; defective in wisdom; not dictated by w.; indiscreet; imprudent); *Unwishʻ*† (to w. not to be), vt.[3] [a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unwished, -wishtʻ (not w.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unwistʻ*† (not known; unthought of); a.[1]

Unwitʻ† (to deprive of w. or underst.), vt.[3]

Unwithdrawʻing†, -with- (not w.; continually liberal):—*Unwithered*, -withʻ-ērd:—*Unwithʻerʻing*, -withʻ-:—*Unwithstood*, -withstōōdʻ:—*Unwitʻnessed*, -nĕstʻ:—*Unwittyʻ*, -eʻ:—*Unwivedʻ*†, -wīvdʻ; a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4] [antly.[1]

Unwittʻingly, -e, ad. Unconsciously; ignor-

Unwoman, -wōōmʻ-(to render unwomanly), vt.[3]

Unwomʻanly, -le (unbecom. a w.; unfeminine):—*Unwontʻ*†, -wŭntʻ (unwonted; q. v.):—*Unwontʻed* (unaccustomed, unused, unhabituated; unus., uncom., rare):—*Unwooded*, -wōōdʻ- (destitute of trees, or not prod. t., as land):—*Unwoodʻed*:—*Unworkingʻ*†, -wŭrkʻ-:—*Unworkʻmanlike*†:—*Unworldlyʻ*, -wŭrldʻ-le:—*Unwormedʻ**, -wŭrmdʻ:—*Unworn*:—*Unworried*, -wŭrʻ-rĭd:—*Unworshipped*, -wŭrʻ-shĭpt, 48:—*Unworshipping* (v. su.):—*Unworthy*, -wŭrʻ-the:—*Unwounded*, -wownd', 23:—*Unwounded*, -wōōndʻ-, 20:—*Unwounding*, -wōōndʻ, 20:—*Unwovʻen* (not w.;[5] also see *Weave*, *Unweave*); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4]

Unwrap, -răpʻ:—*Unwreathe*, -rēthe':—*Unwrinkle*, -rĭngkʻl:—*Unwritʻe** (to withdraw, as someth. wr.; to blot out); vt.[3]

Unwrapped, -răptʻ (not w.;[5] also v. su.):—*Unwreathed*, -rēthdʻ (not w.;[5] v. su.):—*Unwrinkled*, -rĭngkʻ-ld (not w.;[5] v. su.):—*Unwritʻingʻ*† (not w.; not assum. the char. of an author;[5] v. su.):—*Unwritten*, -rĭtʻn (not w.; not reduced to wr.; oral, verbal; blank, cont. no wr.†;[5] also v. su.—*Unwritʻen law* = l. founded on the jud. proceedings and adjudications of courts, as opp. to *written l.*):—*Unwronged*ʻ:—*Unwrought*, -rāwtʻ:—*Unwrungʻ*; a.[1]

Unyielded, -yēeldʻ-:—*Unyieldʻing* (not y., phys. or mor.; unbending; unpliant; stiff, firm, obstinate; not giv. place); a.[1] H., &c. 91.[4] [part; to disjoin), vt.[3]

Unyoke, -yōkʻ (to loose or free from a y.; to

Unyoked, -yōktʻ (not or not yet y.; fig., licentious, unrestrained;[5] also v. su.):—*Unzoned*ʻ; a.[1]

Up, ŭp, ad. Aloft, on high; from a lower place or position to a higher (lit. or fig., in num. appl.; opp. to *down*); out of bed; in the state of hav. risen from a seat, or from a s. of concealm. or discumbency; above the horizon; to a state of excitem., or of advance or proficiency; in a state of elevation or exal., of climbing or ascen., of insurrection, of being increased or raised, of approaching, of being built*, &c.; in order (as to 'draw up an army'); from younger to elder years; from a remoter or obscurer place, coming to a person or place; &c.; &c.; (it is much used to modify the action of *v.*, par. to indic. accum. or increase; bef. p. and pp., used as *a.*, it com. retains its lit. meaning; sev. of these comp. are †, *, or poet.; v. i., also the words so qualif.).—*Up to* = to an equal height or degree; to a degree or point adequate to; fully prep., ready, or qualif. for†§:—*up with* = to raise, lift, or put in action†§.—*Up and down* = from one place to another, here and there; backw. and forw.; disturbed. [(ellip.)

Up, int. or imp. Arise! get up! rouse up!

Up, pr. From a lower to a higher place or position (lit. or fig.; opp. to *down*); tow. the source, head, or origin (par. of a stream or river; &c.).

Upas, ūʻ-păs, s. 18. The name of sev. deadly poisons obt. from the forest trees of Java. H., *upas tree*, s. 90.

Upbear, ŭp-bārʻ, vt. To raise or sustain aloft; to lift, to elev.; to supp., to sustain. H., &c. 89. See *Bear*.

*Upbloat**, -blōtʻ (to b. up—poet.):—*Upblōwʻ*† (to b. up; to make tumid); vt. See *Up*.

Upbraid, ŭp-brādʻ, vt. = *upbray*†, -brāʻ. To charge contemptuously with someth. wrong or disgraceful (us. with *with* after the obj.); to cast in the teeth; to reproach or assail with reproaches; to reprove with severity; to bring reproach on; to treat with contempt†. H., *upbraidʻing*, p., a.; *upbraidʻed*, pp.; *upbraidʻer*, s.; *upbraidʻing* (act; also reproaches or accus. made), s. 89. [91.

Upbraidʻing, a. (v. v.) H., *upbraidʻinglĭ*, ad.

Upbroughtʻ†, -brawtʻ (b. up; educ.), a. See *Up*.

Upʻcast, -kăst, -kȧstʻ—We., -kăstʻ—We., -kȧstʻ—K., a. 9, 7. Cast up; thrown upw. (as the eyes). [bowl, a throw. (bowl.; gam.)

Upʻcast, -kăst, -kȧstʻ—We., s. 9, 7. A cast, a

Upcoiled, -koyldʻ (c. up):—*Upcoilʻing* (winding into a c.); a. See *Up*.

Updrawʻ†, vt. To draw up (q. v.). [See *Up*.

Upfillʻing (f. up):—*Upflungʻ* (thrown up), a.

Upgatherʻ†, -găthʻ- (to contract; to draw tog.), vt.:—*Upgrōwʻ*† (to g. up), vi. See *Up*.

Upʻhand (-hănd'—K.; lifted by the h.), a.

Upheave, -hēvʻ, vt., vi. To heave or lift up from beneath; to rise or swell upwards. H., *upheaved*, -hēvdʻ, pp., a.; &c. 89. See *Up*. [in scaffolding, (arch.; &c.)

Upʻhers, ŭpʻ-hĕrs, s. pl. Long fir poles used

Upʻhill, -hĭl, a. Difficult (like the act of as-

Uphoardʻ†, -hōrdʻ (to h. up), vt. [cend. a h.).

Uphold, -hōldʻ, vt. To lift on high, to elev.; (more us.) to supp., to sustain, to keep from falling or slip. (lit. or fig.); to keep from declension or defeat, or from being lost; to supp. in any state; to continue; to maintain; to continue without failing; to continue in being; &c. H., *upheldʻ* (*upholdʻen*†, pp.), prt., pp.; *upholdʻer* (also appr., an undertaker; an upholsterer*), s.; &c. 89. See *Up*.

Upholsterer, -hōlsʻ-tĕr-ĕr, -hōlʻ-stĕr-ĕr—S., We., s. One whose bus. is to furn. houses with beds, curtains, carpets, and the like;

[1] *Un-*, equiv. to 'not' or 'not a'. [3] *Un-*, reversing or annul. the action or state expr. by the s. or fol. word. [4], [5] See *Un-* (4, 5), p. 812.

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also one who makes and fits these articles for use. H., *uphŏlst'ery*, -e (articles sold or supplied by u.; the trade of an u.†), s. 90.

Upland, ŭp'-lănd, s. Higher in situation; pert. to uplands; brought up on the hills; fig., rude, rustic, savage. H., *upland'ish**, -lăh (pert. to uplands, or inhab. them; mountainous; rustic, rude), a.; &c. 91.

Up'land, s. High ground; land on hills or steep declivities, us. kept in pasture or underwood (agr.).

Uplay†, -lā' (to l. up; to hoard):—*Uplēnd*† (to l. upw.):—*Uplift* (to raise aloft; to elev.; h., *uplift'ed*, pp., a.; &c.):—*Uplock'*† (to l. up):—*Uplook'*† (to l. up); vt. See *Up*.

*Up'most**, -mōst, a. Uppermost.

Upon, ŭp-ŏn', pr. 17. Resting or being on the top or surf. (opp. to *off* or *under*); on (with emph. or force; lit. or fig.). [The tendency of mod. usage is to employ 'on' in the majority of cases in wh. 'upon' was form. almost exclus. used; and this, not unfreq., at a sacrifice of strength and perspicuity, a prac. wh. cannot be too caref. avoided by inexper. writers. Some expressions, however, in wh. it was form. empl., are now deservedly quaint or obs.]

Upp'er, -ĕr, a. comp. Higher in place; superior in rank, dign., or power. H., *Upp'erhouse* (the Senate—univ., legisl.; the Ho. of Lords—Eng.; the council of suffragan bishops in 'convocation'—eccl. l.), *u.-leather*, -lĕth'- (the l. used for 'vamps' and 'quarters'), *u.-lip*, *u.-plāte* (the rais. p.—arch.), *u.-works*, -wŭrks' (the parts above water of a ship or ves. prop. freighted or ballasted—naut.), s.; &c. (v. l.) 90. [superiority.

Upp'erhand (-hănd'—We.), s. Ascendency;

Upp'ermost, -mōst, a. su. Highest in place; h. in power, auth., or dign.; predominant.

Uppiled, -pīld', a. = *up-piled'*. Piled upw.

Upp'ish§, -ĭsh, a. Proud; arrogant. [(poet.).

Uprāise, -rāz' (to r.; to lift up):—*Uprear*, -rēr' (to r. up; to raise); vt. See *Up*.

Upright, ŭp'-rīt (' oft. acc. on the last syl., esp. when fol. the *s*.'—S.), a. 45. Straight up, erect, perpend. to the horizon; erected, pricked up, shooting dir. from the body; fig., honest, just; conformable to mor. rectitude. H., *up'rightly*, -le (v. su.), ad.; *up'rightness*, s. 91. H. also—*up'right-hearted**, *u.-minded*†, &c., a. [*cously*†, ad.; &c. 91.

Upright'eous†, -y'tŭs, a. Upright. H., *uprĭght'-*

*Uprise**, ŭp'-rīze—S., Wa., -rīz'—K., We., s. Act of rising. (v. v.)

Uprise, -rīz', vi. To rise (as from bed or a seat); to ascend above the horizon; to ascend†. H., &c. 89. See *Up*.

Uproar, ŭp'-rōr, s. A great tumult; viol. disturbance with noise; bustle and clamour.

Uproar'†, vt. To throw into u. or confusion.

Uproar'ious, -e-ŭs, a. Marked by uproar; mak. or accom. with great noise and tumult. H., *uprŏar'iously*, -le, ad. 91.

Uproll, -rōl' (to r. up—* or poet.):—*Uproot*, -rōōt' (to r. up; to eradicate):—*Uprouse*, -rowz', 23 (to r. up; to awake; to excite to action); vt. H., &c. 89. See *Up*. [carriage).

Upset†, ŭp'-sĕt, s. 64. An overturn (par. of a

Upset', vt. 67. To overturn; to overthrow; to subvert; to turn or cause to t. upon the side, or bottom upw. (as a carriage or other vehicle):—vi. To fall on the side; to t. bottom upward. H., &c. 89. See *Up*. [or event.

Up'shot†, -shŏt, s. Conclus.; end; final issue

Up'side†, -sīde (the upper s. or part), s.

Upside-down†, -down', ŭp'—K., We., ad. 23. With the upper part undermost; h. fig., in a state of total reversal, in complete disorder. [(an upstart), s. See *Up*.

*Upstatch'ing** (s. up; seizing), a.:—*Up'spring*† *Upspring'* (to s. up):—*Upstānd'** (to s. up; to be erected):—*Upstart'* (to s. or spring up sud.; v. i.); vi. H., &c. 89. See *Up*.

Up'start, -stärt, s. 64. One who sud. rises from low life or obscurity to wealth, power, or honour (us. in an ill sense); any thing that springs up suddenly. (v. su.) H., *up'start* (sud. raised; bel. to or char. of an u.), a.

Upstay, -stā' (to supp. or sustain):—*Upstearn*†, -swĭthrm' (also vi.):—*Upstāke*† (to t. up; to take into the hands):—*Upstear*, -tārz' (to t. up; also to extirpate):—*Upstrāin'*† (to t. up; to educ.):—*Upturn'** (to t. or throw up; to furrow); vt. H., &c. 89. See *Up*.

Upward, ŭp'-wărd, -wŭrdț—K., Wa., s. 8, 25. Directed to a higher place or part.

Up'ward, ad. = *up'wards*, -wŭrdș (v. a.). Toward a higher place or part (opp. to *downward*); tow. heaven and God; with resp. to the higher part; more than (indef.); with tendency to a greater number; tow. the

Up'ward†, s. The top. [source.

*Upwhirl**, -hwĕrl', 31 (to w. upw.), vt., vi.:—*Upwind'** (to w. up; to convolve), vt. See *Up*.

Uramile, ū'-rā-mīl, s. 18, 58. A product of the decomp. of thionuric acid. (chem.)

Uranglimmer, -răn-glĭm'-ĕr, s. = *Uranmi'ca*, -kā. Uranite.

Urania, -rā'-ne-ā, -rānz'-y'ā†, s. 45. One of the rec. discov. minor planets. (ast.) See *Muses*.

Uranite, ū'-răn-īte, s. 18. A micaceous ore of uranium. (min.) H., *Uranit'ic* (pert. to or rea.), a. 90. [A rare metal obt. from pechblende.

Uranium, -rā'-ne-ŭm, -rānz'-yŭm‡—K., s. 45.

Uranography, ū-răn-ŏg'-răf-e, s. 18, 45. A descr. of the heavens; ouranography.

Uranology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. A discourse or treatise on the heavens. [of the heavens or h. bodies.

Uranoscopy, -ŏs'-ko-pe, s. 43. Contemplation

Uranus, ū'-rā-nŭs, s. 18. A large planet revolv. bet. Saturn and Neptune (ast.); a deity, the father of Saturn (myth.).

Urao, -rā'-o, s. 7. Native sesquicarbonate of soda. (Mex. and So. Amer.) [acid. (chem.)

Urate, ūre'-āte, ū'-rāte, s. 45. A salt of uric

Urban, ŭrb'-ăn, ŭr'-băn, s. = *urb'ial*†, -y'ăl; *urb'ian*†, -yăn. Of or bel. to a city.

Urbane, ŭr-bāne', a. Civil, courteous; eleg. or polished in manners; polite (in ea. opp. to *rustic*); facetious†. H., *urbāne'ly*†, 43, ad.; *urbanĭty*, -băn'-ĭt-e (courtesy; politeness; suavity; &c.), s. 91.

Urbanise†, -īze, vt. 60. To render urbane; to polish. H., *urbānising*†, p.; &c. 89.

Urceolar, ŭr'-se-o-lăr, s. 28, 25. Fleshy or bulging (as tubercles or leaves—bot.). [conch.)

Urceolate, -lāte, a. Pitcher-shaped. (bot.;

Urchin, ŭr'-chĭn, s. 28. The hedgehog; also a name of slight anger given to a child†.

Ure†, ūre, s. 18. Use; practice.

Ure'a, -e-ā, ū'-re-ā—S., We., -rē'—Br., K., s. 18. A pec. base, nitrogenous subs. found in urine.

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Uredo, ū-rē'-dō, s. 18. A genus of microsc. fungi, that prod. a burnt appearance in plants (e. g., 'smut', 'brand', &c.—bot.).

Ureter, ūr'-e-tĕr, ū'-re-tĕr—Br., K., S., Wa., -rē'—We., s. 18, 99. The tube or duct that conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder. (anat.) [Gr., L.]

Urethra, -rē'-thrā, s. The membranous tube or canal by wh. the urine is voided. (anat.) H., *ūr'thral* (pert. to), a. 90.

Urge, ūrj, vt. 32. To press, push, drive; to apply force to (in almost any man., phys. or mor.); to follow close, so as to impel; to press the mind or will; to encourage, incite, instigate; to provoke, to exasperate; to labour vehem., to press with eagerness; to enforce; to press by way of objection; to importune; to apply forcibly; &c. :—vi. To press forward. H., *ur'ging* (urgent†, *a.*), p., a.; *urged*, ūrjd, pp.; *ur'ger*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.—*Urge'-wonder*†, a sort of grain. (prov.)

Urgent, ūrj'-ĕnt—We., ūr'-jĕnt—K., S., Wa., a. 32. Pressing with importunity or with necessity; pressing, viol., vehem.; cogent, forcible; importunate. H., *ur'gently*, 43, ad.; *ur'gency*, -ĕn-se, s. 91.

Uric, ūre'-ĭk, a. 18. Of or from urine (chem.); lithic (path.). H., *ūr'ic acid*, -ĭs- (a subs. pec. to the urine of cert. animals, and the excrem. of serpents and cert. birds; lithic acid), *ūr'ic oxide* (xanthic oxide), s. 90.

Urim, ūre'-ĭm, s. pl. Radiances. (Heb.)—*U'rim and Thummim*, light and perfection ('manifestation and truth'—Septuagint); appr., the precious stones on the high-priest's breastplate, by virtue of wh. he gave oracular answers to the people (anc. Jud.).

Urinal, ūre'-ĭn-ăl, yū'-rĭn—K., We., -re-nāl—Wa., s. 18, 34. A bottle or other portable receptacle for cont. or receiv. urine.

Urinarium, -āre'-e-ŭm, s. 45. A reservoir or place for the recep. of urine, &c., for manure. (agr.)

U"rinary, -ĕr-e, -ĕr-e†—K., yū'-re-nā-re—Wa., We., s. 18, 25. Of or rel. to, or found in urine :—s. A urinarium (agr.).

U"rinate, -āte (v. su.), vi. To void or discharge urine. H., *ūr'inating*, p., a.; *ūr'inator*° (also v. i.), s.; *ūrina'tion*†, -shŭn, s.; &c. 89.

U"rinative, -ā-tĭv, -ā—K., -re-nā—We., a. 6, 9, 45. Provoking urine or urination; diuretic. [diver. (L.) See *Urinate*.

Urinator†°, ū-re-nā'-tŏr, ū'—K., S., s. 18, 25. A

Urine, ūre'-ĭn—S., yū'-rĭn—K., Wa., We., s. 18, 45. The fluid secreted by the kidneys, and after accum. in the bladder, voided by

U"rine, vt. To urinate. [the urethra.

Urinogenital, -o-jĕn'-e-tĭl, a. = *ūrogen'ital*°. Bel. or app. to the double purp. of secret. or discharg. urine and generation. (anat.)

Urinom'eter, -e-tĕr, s. An hydrometer adapted to determ. the density of urine.

U"rinous, -ŭs, a. Pert. to urine, or partak. of its qualities. [as 'binders' for hedges.(prov.)

U"rith, -ĭth, s. Flexible rods or branches used

Urn, ŭrn, s. 19, 26. A kind of vase, of a roundish shape, largest in the middle, of var. forms, sizes, and appl. (as an orn., a ves. for water, or for hold. and keep. tea or coffee hot on the table, &c.); a vessel in wh. the ashes of the dead were anc. reposited; the hollow receptacle in wh. the 'sports' of mosses are lodged (bot.); a meas. of cap. 3½ gall. (anc. Rome). H., *urn'-shaped*, -shāpt, a.

Urn, vt. To inurn (q. v.). [a.; &c. 90.

Uropygium, ū-ro-pĭj'-e-ŭm, s. 18, 32. The base of the tail in mammals and birds. (zool.)

Uroscopy°, -rŏs'-ko-pe, s. 43. Ouroscopy.

Urry, ŭr'-re, s. 26. Blue or black clay, lying near a vein of coal. (mi.)

Ursa, ŭr'-sā, s. A she-bear (m., *ur'sus*). [L.] —*Ur'sa major* (the Great Bear), a ne. constellation, cont. 7 very conspic. stars pop. known as the 'plough' or 'Charles' wain': —*Ur'sa minor* (the 'Lesser Bear'), the const. nearest the no. pole, cont. the 'polar star' near the extrem. of the tail. (ast.)

Ur'siform, -se-form, a. 26. In the shape of a bear.

Ur'sine, -sīn, -sīne—K., Sh., a. 45. Pert. to a bear, or to the zool. genus 'ursus'; res. a bear.

Ur'sulines, -sē-lĭnz, s. 45. Den. an order of nuns (after their founder, *St Ur'sula*) :—s. A nun of the o. of St U. [to the nettle-kind.

Urticaceous, ŭr-te-kā'-shŭs, a. 27-8. Of or rel.

Urticaria, -kā'rē-e-ā, s. Nettle-rash. (path.)

Urtica"rious, -e-ŭs, a. Rel. to or affected with urticaria. [nettles.

Urtication, -kā'-shŭn, s. 26. A whipping with

Urus, ūre'-ŭs, s. The wild bull. (zool.)

Us, ŭs, prom. obj. See *We*.

Usage, ū'-zĭj (yū'-), -zĭj—Wa., ūze'-jĭ—K., s. 18, 45. Treatment; an action or series of actions performed by one or more persons tow. another, or wh. dir. affect him; use, or long continued use; custom, prac.; manners, behaviour†. [thing in trust for another.

U'sager†, -ĕr, s. One who has the use of any

U'sance, -zĭns, s. 26. Use†; usury†; appr., the period of time, 'after date', wh. is in the 'usage' or custom of countries bet. wh. bills of exch. are drawn to allow for their payment (comm.).

Use, ūze (yūz), s. 18, 35. The act of handling or of empl. (any thing) in any manner, and for any purp. (par. a profitable one)†; employm., application to a purp. (good or bad); the qual. wh. renders a thing proper for a purp.; usefulness, utility, advantage; need of employm., occasion to employ; continued prac. or employm.; prac., habit, customary act; help, assistance, convenience; benefit; custom, com. occurrence°; benefit or profit of lands and tenements (leg.); interest, premium°; power of receiv. advantage†. H., *use'ful*, *use'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90.

Use, ūze (yūz), vt. 18, 35. To employ; to handle, hold, occupy, apply, or move for some purp.; (somet.) to waste, consume, or exhaust by employm.; to accustom, to habituate; to render fam. by prac.; to treat; to prac. customarily; to behave† (with a recip. pron.) :—vi. To be accustomed; to prac. cus.; to be wont; to freq., employ, inhabit°§. H., *ūs'ing* (ūzĭ-), p.; *used*, ūzd, pp.; *ūs'er*°, s.; *ūs'ĭable*†°, a.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 90.

Useful, ūze'-fōōl (yūz'-), a. 18, 35, 21. Of use; beneficial, profitable, advan.; conducive to an end or purpose :—s. (the *use'ful*†) Things useful (ellip.). H., *use'fully*, -e, ad.; *use'fulness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Use'less, -lĕs, a. Of no use; unserviceable; answ. no val. purp.; not advans. the end in

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view; &c. H., *ûsé'lessly*, 42, ad.; *ûsé'lessness*, s. (v. su.) 91.

Usher, ŭsh'-ĕr, s. Prim., the door-keeper of a hall, court, &c.; h., an officer whose bus. is to introd. strangers (par. for. ambassadors, &c., to a sov.), or to walk bef. a person of rank; also an under-teacher at a school. H., *wak'ership*, s. 90.

Ush'er, vt. To introduce (as a forerunner or harbinger); to accom. and introduce. H., *ush'ering*, p., s.‡; *ush'ered*, pp. (89.) 89.

Usnic, ŭs'-nĭk, a. The epithet of a peo. acid obt. from cert. lichens. (chem.)

Us'nine, -nĭn, s. 58. Usnic acid. (v. su.)

Usquebaugh, ŭs'-kwe-bâW'—We., -bâW'—J., K., P., S., -bâ'—J. & M., Wa., s. 33, 8, 7. Lit., water of life, mad-water; appr., a strong distilled spirit, slightly arom. and sweetened, prep. in the greatest perfec. at Drogheda. (Ir.) [the state of being burned.

Ustion", ŭst'-yŭn, s. 36, 45. The act of burning;

Ustorious", ŭs-tōr'-e-ŭs, -yŭs—K., a. 45. Hav. the qual. of burning.

Ustulation, -tŭ-lā'-shŭn, s. A burning, scorching, or searing; the roasting of ores, &c. (met.); the grad. desiccation of moist subs.† (par. for pulverisation—pharm.).

Usual, ū'-zh'ōō-ăl (yū'-), -zhū—Wa., We., ūz'-ū—K., a. 18, 35. Customary, com., freq.; such as ordinarily occurs. H., *ū'sually*, -zh'ōō-, 43, ad.; *ū'sualness*", s. 91.

Usucaption, -zh'ōō-kăp'-shŭn, -sū—K., s. 18, 35-6. The acquis. of property in any thing by poss. and enjoym. for a cert. term of years (somet. restric. to movables only); prescription. (civ. l.)

U'sufruct, -frŭkt (v. su.), s. Temporary use; appr., the right of enjoying indef. and absol., for a time, someth. bel. to another, but without dimin. or altering its subs. (civ. l.). H., *ūsufruct'uary*, -ŭr-e (one who has the temp. and abs. use, but not the prop. of a thing), s. 90. [usury. (v. i.)

Usure†, ū'-zh'ōōre (yū'-), vt. 18, 35. To prac.

U'surer, -zh'ōōr-ĕr *or* -zh'ōō-rĕr (v. su.), s. Perm., one who lent money at interest†; now, one who lends money at a rate of int. bey. that est. by law.

Usurious, -zūr'-e-ŭs—S., -zū'-re-ŭs—K., Wa., We., a. 18, 35. Prac. usury; partak. of or charac. by u.; exorbitantly greedy of profit or interest. H., *ūsūr'iously* (-zūr'-), ad.; *ūsūr'iousness*"†, s. 91.

Usurp, ū-zŭrp' (yū-), vt. 18, 35. To seize and hold in poss. by force, and without right. H., *ūsurp'ing* (-zŭrp'-), p., a.; *ūsurped*, -zŭrpt', pp., a.; *ūsurp'er* (par. one who forcibly and unjus. poss. himself of a throne or sovereignty), s.; *usurp'ible*", a.; *ūsurpation*, -zŭr-pā'-shŭn (act &c.; forcible and illeg. seizure or poss.), s. 89.

Usurp'atory, -ā-tōr-e, a. 35. Usurping; marked by usurpation. [ad. 91.

Usurp'ing, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *usurp'ingly*, -le,

Usury, ū'-zh'ōōr-e *or* -zh'ōō-re (yū'-), -zhū—Wa., We., -zhūr-ę—K., s. 18, 35, 43. Prim., interest†; appr., illegal int., or a rate of int. paid or stipul. to be p. for the use of money, higher than that allowed by law; the prac. of tak. interest†.

Ut, ŭt, s. 19. The first note in the ris. scale of the gamut attrib. to Guido Aretino (e. g., *ut, re* [rā], *mi* [mē], *fa* [fä], *sŏl, la* [lä], *si* [sē], *ut*.—mus.). See *Do*.

U'last†, -ăs, s. See *Utis*.

Utensil, ū-tĕn'-sĭl, ŭ'—K., Sh., Wa. (in cert. ed.), s. 18, 35. Someth. used; an instr.; appr., one of the instr. or vessels (par. hollow v.) used in dom. ec., farming, brewing, &c.

Uterine, ū'-tĕr-ĭn (yū'-), -ĭne—J. & M., K., a. 45. Of or bel. to the uterus, or proc. from or occ. by its action or derangem. (anat.; path.); born of the same mother, but by a diff. father (as a 'u. brother or s.'—civ. l.).

Utero-gesta'tion, -o-jĕs-, s. 36. Gestation in the womb from concep. to birth. (phys.)

U'terus, -ŭs, s. The muscular and vasc. part of the female of viviparous and ovo-vivip. animals, in wh. conception occurs, and the fœtus is developed and nourished until birth. (anat.) [L.]

U'tilet, -tĭl, s. 45. Profitable; useful. (v. i.)

U'tile, -tĭl-e, s. 90. Someth. useful (as opp. to s. merely orn.). [L.]—*U'tile dŭlci* = the usef. with the agreeable.

Utilise, ū'-tĭl-īze, vt. 18, 35; 60. To render profitable or useful; to turn to good account or use; to gain advan. from. H., *u'tilising* (-īze), p.; *u'tilised*, -īzd, pp.; *utilisation*, -ē-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Utilitarian, ū-tĭl-e-târe'-e-ăn, a. 18, 45. Cons. in or pert. to utility or things useful; of or bel. to utilitarianism:—s. One who holds the doctr. of utilitarianism (q. v.).

Utilita'rianism, -ĭzm, s. 35. The doctr. that makes utility, us. with a limited or sectarian view of what is profitable, the standard of good for man; the d. that 'the greatest happiness of the greatest number', should be the end and aim of all social and pol. institutions (Jer. Bentham—pol.); the d. that utility is the sole standard of moral conduct (Hume), also (though less us.) that 'virtue is founded in u.', and was enjoined by God simply to promote the happiness of his creatures (mor. phil.). H., *Utilitar'ianist*" (a utilitarian; v. su.), s. 99.

Util'ity, -ĭt-e, s. 43. Usefulness; profit, benefit, advan., convenience. See *Use*.

U'tist, -tĭs, s. The eighth day after a festival, or a f. or holiday of 8 days (leg.); h., bustle, stir.

Utmost, ŭt'-mōst, -mŭst‡§, s. 19, 16-7. Extreme; being at the furthest point or extrem., or in the greatest or highest degree.

Ut'most, a. The most; the greatest quan., value, power, degree, or effort.

Utopia, ū-tō'-pe-ă, s. 18, 45. Lit., 'no place'; appr., an imag. island repr. to enjoy the utmost perfec. in laws, politics, &c.; also the celebr. work of Sir T. More in wh. it is described; h. fig., any state of ideal perfection.

Utopian, -tōpe'-yăn, a. 45. = *utŏp'ical*†. Res. Utopia; ideal; fanciful; chimerical.

Uto''pianism, -ĭsm, s. 35. Chimerical schemes in either theory or practice.

Utricle, ū'-trĭkl, s. 18, 45. A little bag, bladder, or cell; a membranous capsule of one cell, us. cont. a solit. seed, also a thin-skinned, one-seeded fruit (bot.); one of the sep. little sac-like cells of the cellular tissue, that receives the sap (veg. anat.). [utricles.

Utric'ular, -ū-lăr, a. Cont., res., or furn. with

Utric'ulus, -lŭs, s. A utricle (bot.); the upper

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and larger of the two div. of the vestibular portion of the membr. labyrinth of the internal ear (anat.). [L.]

Utter, üt'-ĕr, a. 19. Lit., outer; h., out of place; placed or being bey. any compass; extreme, excessive, utmost; complete, total; final, irrevocable; absolute, peremptory; perfect, mere, complete. H., *utt'erly*, -le, ad.; &c. (v. i.) 91.

Utt'er, vt. To speak, to pronounce, to expr. orally; to disclose; to publish; to sell or vend (leg.); to put or send into circulation, to pass or put off as currency (do.). H., *utt'ĕring*, p., s.†; *utt'ĕred*, pp.; *utt'ĕrer*, s.; *utt'ĕrable*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Utt'erance, -ănsc, s. 28. The act of uttering words; pronunciation; man. of speaking; emission from the mouth, vocal expression; (from anoth. r.) extremity, furthest part†.

Ût'ermost, -mōst, a. Utmost:—s. The utmost.

Uva, ū'-vă (yū'-), s. (pl., *u'væ*, -vē.) 18, 99. A grape.—*U'va pāssa* = a dried g. (i. e., a raisin):—*ūva ūr'si* = bear's-berry or whortleberry. (L.)

U'veous, -vē-ŭs, a. 45. Res. a grape; grapy.

U'vic, -vĭk, a. Of or from the grape.—*U'vic acid* (-ăs-ĭd) = racemic acid.

U'vula, -vū-lă, s. A small, conical, spongy body, attached to the soft palate near the foramina of the nostrils, and hang. over the glottis or back part of the tongue.(anat.)[L.]

Uxorious, ŭg-zōr'-e-ŭs—S., -zō'-re— Wa., ŭks-ōr'-yŭs*—K., s. 40, 45. Submissively or foolishly fond of a wife; slavishly devoted to a wife or her caresses. H., *uxŏr'iously*, 48, ad.; *uxŏr'iousness* (connubial dotage, &c.), s. 91.

V

V, ve. The twenty-second letter of the Eng. alph. It is prod. in a similar way to *f*, but with a slightly feebler appulse of the organs; and differs from that let., ch. in the current of whispering breath being imm. preceded or accom. with the pec. sound or guttural murmur wh. disting. the 'flat' consonants. Formerly *u* and *v* were considered to be one let., and were used indiscrim. the one for the other; the only variation of sound being, bef. a vowel, to that of *w*. Subsequently the sound of *v* as allied to *f*, instead of to *u*, became fully est. in oral lang.; but it was not until the beg. of the 16th century that their peculiarities came to be marked in wr. and printing, since wh. time *u* has been used as a 'vowel', and *v* as a 'consonant', with their present sounds. The absurd prac., still continued in some dictionaries, of distrib. *u* and *v* under one let. or 'alph. heading', now that they den. completely distinct sounds, cannot but be obvious (a remark that also applies with equal force to *i* and *j*). 5, 64.

Vacant, vā'-kănt, a. Empty, unfilled, void of ev. subs. exc. air; exhausted of air*; free, open, uncrowded; not filled by an incumbent, possessor, occup., or tenant; unoccupied; unsupplied; uninhabited; being at leisure, disengaged, idle; being unoccupied with bus. or care, or with study or reflec.; empty or void of thought; thoughtless, inane; indic. want of thought; abandoned, hav. no heir (leg.). H., *va'cantly*, 48, ad.; *va'cantness**†, *va'cancy*, -kăn-se (state of being v.; that wh. is vacant; empty space, vacuity; chasm, void bet. bodies or obj.; situation, place, post, office, &c., unfilled, unoccup., or unsupplied, also the time or period of it; listlessness, inanity, emptiness of thought; &c.), s. 91.

Vacate, vā'-kāt—K., Wa., We., vā-kāt'—S. (both in good use), vt. 6, 9; 67. To make vacant or empty, to quit poss. of, to evacuate by withdraw. from; to annul, to make void or invalid; to defeat, to put an end to†. H., *va'cating*, p., a.†; *va'cated*, pp., a.†; *vacation*, vā-kā'-shŭn (intermission of jud. proceedings, or of colleg. or schol. studies, or of any stated employm., occup., or labour; recess; non-term; act of mak. void or invalid†; leisure†*; vacancy, par. of a see or other spir. dign.—eccl.), s. 89.

Vaccary†, văk'-ăr-e, s. 25. A cow-house; a dairy; a cow-pasture.

Vaccinate, văk'-sĭn-āt, vt. 28. To inoculate with vaccine matter or the cow-pox. H., *vac'cinating*, p.; *vac'cinated*, pp., a.†; *vac'cinator*, 25, or *vac'cinist**, s.; *vaccination*, 36 (act, art, or prac. of), s. 89.

Vac'cine, -sĭn—We., -sīne—S., Wa., -sēne—K., a. 28, 45. Pert. to or derived from cows. —*Vac'cine matter* = prim., the fluid taken from one of the small bluish, inflam. vesicles wh. occ. appear upon the teats of cows, or (and now more us.) a like fluid taken from one of the pustules aris. from vaccination in the human subject. (surg.)

Vaccin'ic, -ĭk, a. Of or from cows.—*Vaccinic acid* (-ăs-) = a pec. acid occ. found in butter (chem.). [*See supp.*

*Vachery**, văsh'-ĕr-e, s. 29. A pen or enclosure

Vacillant, văs'-ĭl-lănt, a. 28. Vacillating. H., *va''cillancy**, -lăn-se (*vă-sĭl'*—E., Jo., Sh.; vacillation), s. 91.

Va''cillate, -lāt, vi. To waver, to move one way and the other (lit. or fig.); to fluctuate in mind or opin.; to be unsteady or inconstant. H., *va''cillating* (*văs'-*), p., a.; *va''cillated*, pp.; *va''cillator**†, 25, s.; *vacillation*, 36 (act or state; a wavering, fluctuation, unsteadiness, &c.; vi.), s. 89.

Va''cillating, -ĭng, a. Wavering; unsteady; inclined to fluctuate. (v. s.) H., *va''cillatingly* (*văs'-*), ad. 91.

Vacuate†, văk'-ū-āt, vt. 28, 18. To make void or empty. H., *văcŭa'tion**, -shŭn, s.; &c. 89. See *Evacuate*.

Vac'uist, -ĭst, s. One who regards a pure vacuum in nature possible (opp. to plenist); one who holds the doctr. of the exist. of v. in celes. space. (phil.; physics).

Vacuity, vă-kū'-ĭt-e, s. 18, 45. Emptiness; space unfilled or unoccupied, or not wholly f. or o.; void; inanity; want of reality; a vacuum (q. v.).

*Vacuous**, văk'-ū-ŭs, a. 28, 18. Empty, unfilled; void. H., *vac'uousness*†(vacuity), s. 91.

Vac'uum, -ū-ŭm, s. 18-9. Space, or a portion of space, empty or devoid of all matter, solid or aëriform, vis. or invisible. (phys.) —*In vac'uo* (-ū-o) = in a vacuum, in empty space. (L.) *See Torricellian.*

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Vade†, vād*e*, vi. To vanish; to pass away.

Vade-mecum, vā-de-mē'-kŭm, s. 99. Lit., 'go with me'; appr., someth. (par. a book) that a person carries with him as a constant companion, on account of its usefulness; a manual; a handbook.—*Vāde in pa'ce*, -se ('go in peace') = the monas. punishm. of starv. to death in prison (Ro. Cath.). [L.]

Vafroust, vă'-frŭs, s. Crafty; cunning.

Vagabond, văg'-*ă*-bŏnd, s. Wandering; hav. no settled home or habitation; vagrant; h. also, unsettled, idle, dissolute; floating or driven about without any cert. direction*: —s. A vagrant; (more us.) an idle, disorderly fellow, without any settled home, or without the means of honest existence. H., ***vag'abondage***, -ăj*e*, ***vag'abondism****, -ĭzm, or ***vag'abondry***† (state or life of a v.; vagrancy), s.; ***vag'abondize***, -ĭze, 60 (to wander ab. in idleness or as a v.), s.; &c. 89, 90-1.

Vagary, vă-gā'*r*-e, -gā'-re—K., S., Wa., s. 26, 43. A wandering of the thoughts; (more us.) a wild freak, a capricious frolic; a whim or whimsical purpose.

Vage'ry†, vi. To wander; to gad or range.

Vagient†, vā'-j'ĕnt, a. 27. Crying like a child.

Vagina, vă-jĭ'-nă, s. 32. Lit., a sheath; the usual or passage wh. leads from the labiæ or external orifice to the uterus (anat.); a leaf-stalk when it becomes thin and rolls round the stem, to wh. it then forms a sheath (as in grasses—bot.). [L.]

Vaginal, văj'-e-năl—K., We., *vă*-jĭ'—S., Wo., a. 32. Pert. to a sheath, or to the vagina; sheath-like. [a sheath. (bot.)

Va'ginant, -nănt (-jĭ'—S.), a. Investing, as

Va'ginate, -nāte, a. = ***vā''ginated*** (-jĭ'—S.). Sheathed; invested by the tubular base of the leaf or leaf-stalk (as a stem—bot.); den. a cert. order of sheathed polypes (mal.).

Vagino-pennous, -no-pĕn'-ŭs (v. su.), a. Sheath-winged. (entom.)

Vagous*, vā'-gŭs, a. Wandering; unsettled.

Vagrant, vā'-grănt, a. Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation; wandering; unsettled; vagabond. H., ***va'grantly***, 43, ad.; ***va'grancy***, -grăn-se (state &c.; unsettled cond.; life or habits of a vagrant; &c.; v. i.), s. 91.

Va'grant, s. An idle wanderer; one who has no settled habitation or who does not abide in it; a sturdy beggar, an idle or disorderly person, a vagabond, an incorrigible rogue, &c. (in num. appl.—leg.; v. a.).

Vague, vāg, a. 30. Wandering, vagrant, vagabond†; appr., not settled, definite, or precise (as a conception or opin.); unfixed, loose, uncert.; indefinite; proc. from no known auth. (as a report). H., ***vague'ly***, 43, ad.; ***vague'ness***†, s. 91.

Vail, vāl*e*, s. Lit., an avail* (q. v.); a veil†: —pl. Money given to servants.

Vail'*, vt. To let fall; to suffer to descend; to lower; to let fall, to sink (as in token of resp., or through fear or int.):—vi. To yield, to give place; to show resp. by yielding; to veil (q. v.). H., ***vail'ing***†, p.; ***vailed***†, pp., a.; ***vail'er***†, s. 89.

Vain, vān*e*, a. Without subs., value, or impor. (as a 'distinction'); ineffectual, fruitless (as an 'attempt' or 'effort'); not adapted to satisfy (as enjoym. or pleasure); empty, idle, worthless; light, shadowy, unreal; proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; hav. an unduly high opin. of what pertains to one's self, and anxious to display it bef. others; conceited; showy, ostentatious; without stability or constancy (scrip.); false, spurious (do.); &c. H., ***vāin'lĭ***, 43, ad.; ***vain'ness**** (vanity), s. 91. H. also—***vāin-glōr'ious*** (proud or boastful without performance or bey. desert; self-proud; boastful; proc. from vanity), a.; ***vain-glōr'iously***, ad.; ***vain-glōr'ĭ*** (self-pride; p. above achievem. or desert; undue elation of mind), s. &c.—*In vain* = to no purp. or end; ineffectually; unnecessary; with levity or profaneness (relig.).

Vair, vār*e*, a. Charged or variegated with vair: —s. A kind of fur, repr. by little bell-shaped pieces of alternate colours (us. white and blue—her.). H., ***vāir'ĭ*** (vair, par. with more than two colours), a. 90.

Vaivode, vā'-vōd*e*, s. 99. Orig., a mil. commander, and afterw., the gov. of a town or province; a prince of the Dacian provinces; an inferior Turkish officer. (Sclav.)

Vakeel, vă-kēl', s. An agent. (E. I.)

Valance, văl'-ănse, s. 28. A piece of drapery, us. fringed, hanging round the tester or head of a bed, or from the head of window-curtains, &c.; fringe†.

Val'ance, vt. To furn. or decorate with a valance or hang. fringes. H., ***val'ancing***, p.; ***val'anced***, -ănst, pp., a.; ***val'ancing*** (act &c.; valances collec.‡), s. 89. [Vails†.

Vale, vāl*e*, s. A valley (oh. in poet.):—s. pl.

Valediction, văl-e-dĭk'-shŭn, s. A wishing of health on separation; a farewell.

Valedictorian, -tōr*e*'-e-ăn, s. 45. The student of a college who pronounces the valedic. oration. (U. S.)

Valedic'tory, -tŭr-e, s. 25. Farewell; bidding farewell:—s. An oration or address deliv. by a member of a class about to receive degrees, and to take their leave of college, and of ea. other (U. S.).

Valentine, văl'-ĕn-tīne, s. A sweetheart chosen, or a choice made on Valentine's day; the first person of the opp. sex seen by anoth. on V. d.†; also a love-letter (us. anonym., burl., or satir.) sent on V. day (v. i.). H., ***Val'entine***, s.—***Val'entine's day*** = Feb. 14, a day sacred to St. V., and on wh. 'Valentine letters' are com. wr.; prob. from the pop. notion, that on this day 'birds begin to pair'.—The ***Valentin'ians***, -yănz, were a branch of the Gnostics (Eccl. hist.). [chem. compound.

Valeramide, vă-lēr'-*ă*-mĭd, s. 58. A cert.

Valerian, vă-lēr*e*'-e-ăn, s. 45. A cert. plant of wh. the root is used in medicine.

Valerianic, -ăn'-ĭk, a. Of or from valerian. H., ***valerian'ic*** or ***valĕr'ic acid***, ***valerian'ate*** (a salt of v. acid), s.; &c. 90-1.

Valet, văl'-ĕt, văl'-ā—Anglo-Fr. (given as a second pron. by Ja., K., We.), s. 99. A man-servant; appr., a man-s. who attends on a gentleman's person; a varlet†; a goad or stick armed with a met. point (man.). [prim. Fr.]—***Valet de chambre*** (văl-ā-dĕh-shāmb'br) = the body-servant of a gentleman. (Fr.)

Valetudinarian, văl-e-tū-dĭn-ār*e*'-e-ăn, s. = ***valetu'dinary***, -ăr-e. 45, 25. Weakly, sickly; infirm of health; seeking to recover health.

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II., (a) *valetudinār'ian*, s.; *valetudinār'ian-ism**, -izm (feeble health; infirmity), s. 91.

Valhalla, -hăl'-lă (thus as Eng.), s. 99. The palace of immortality, inhab. by the souls of heroes slain in battle (Scand. myth.); a celebr. national buil. in wh. are placed the statues of persons assumed to be deserv. of immortality (Germany).

Valiant, văl'-yănt, a. 45. Prim., strong, stout; appr., personally brave, courageous, intrepid in danger; performed with valour; heroic. H., *val'iantlĭ*, 43, ad.; *val'iantness**, *val'iancet*, -yănse, or *val'ianeyt*, -se (valour), s. 91.

Valid, văl'-id, a. Hav. sufficient strength or force (mor., intellec., or leg.); founded in truth; sound, weighty, conclusive; cogent; efficacious; available, good, sufficient; executed or done with the proper formalities; rightful, legal, supportable at law or equity; strong, powerful†. H., *val'idly*, 43, ad.; *val'idness**, *validity*, vă-lĭd'-it-e (strength or force to convince, or to supp.; justness, soundness; legal s. or f.), s. 91.

*Val'idate**, -id-ăte, vt. To render valid; to give validity to. H., *vălida'tion*, 36 (act), s.; &c. 89. See *Invalidate*.

Val'inch, -insh, s. 29. A tube for draw. liq. from a cask by the bung-hole.

Valise, vă-lēze'—K., We., -lēz'—S., văl'-ĭs—J. & M., s. 99. A portable leather case or bag, opening on the side, for cont. the clothes, &c., of a traveller; a carpet-bag; a portmanteau. (Fr.) [shades part of the face.

Vallancet, văl'-ăn-se, s. A large wig that

Vallation, -lā'-shŭn, s. 36. An entrenchment. (fort.) [by measure.

Val'latory†, -ă-tŭr-e, a. 25, 43. Enclosing, as

Valley, văl'-e, s. (pl., *val'leys*, -ĭz.) 35, 64. A hollow or tract of low land, of some extent, lying bet. hills or moun.; a vale; a low, extended plain, us. alluvial, penetrated or washed by a river; the gutter or internal angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof (arch.). H., *val'leĭ-rafter* or *v.-pĭece* (arch.), *v.-bōard* (a b. lying on the v.-r. to receive the lead-gutter—do.), s.; &c. 90. [wall. (L.)

Vallum, văl'-ŭm, s. A rampart, trench, or

Valonia, vă-lō'-ne-ă, s. 45. The cup of a large spe. of acorn, impor. from the Levant, and used in tanning.

Valorous, văl'-ŭr-ŭs, a. 25, 56. Poss. or charac. by valour; brave, courageous; stout-hearted; intrepid; valiant. H., *val'orously*, -le, ad. (v. i.) 91.

Val'our, -ŭr, s. 25, 56. That qual. wh. enables its possessor to encounter danger with firmness and resolution; personal bravery; courage, intrepidity, gallantry; strength*.

Valuable, văl'-ū-ă-bl, a. 18, 45. Hav. value or worth (pecun., mor., or intellec.); precious; costly; estimable; that may be valued*. H., *val'ūableness*, s. (v. v.) 91. [vt. See *Value*.

*Val'uate†**, -āte, a. Res. or pert. to a value:—

Valuation, -ā'-shŭn, s. 36. The act of valuing; appraisement; value set upon any thing; estimated worth. (v. i.) [appraiser; a valuer.

Val'uator, -ā-tŭr, -ā'—We., We., s. 25. An

Value, văl'-ū (-yū), s. 18. That property, or those prop. or qualities, wh. render a thing, or a person, useful, val., or estimable; also the degree thereof; worth as estimated by some rate or standard; price; estim. or marketable worth; worth, excellence, usefulness (app. to both pers. and things); high rate or estimation; importance, efficacy in prod. effects; an equivalent; import, precise signification. H., *val'ūeless*, a.; &c. (v. v.) 90-1.

Val'ue, vt. = *val'ūet*. To estimate the worth of; to rate at a cert. price or value; to appraise; to esteem; to rate or to esteem highly; to respect, regard, prize; to take account of; to reckon, compute, estimate; to consider or regard; to be worth or equal in worth to*; to raise to estimation or in value†. H., *val'ūing*, p.; *val'ūed*, pp., a.; *val'ūer*, s.; *val'ūble* (v. su.), a.; *valūa'tion* (v. su.), s. 89. [valves; valved; valvular.

Valvate, välv'-āte, a. Hav. or res. a v. or

Valve, välve, s. Lit., a 'folding door'; appr., a lid or cover to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direc., and close it in the other (mech.); a membranous partition within the cavity of a vessel, wh. allows the passage of a finid, and prevents its regurgitation (anat.); one of the pieces into wh. a pericarp or fruit nat. sep. when it bursts, also sim. parts in other organs (par. the anther—bot.); the piece or one of the pieces or div. wh. form a shell (conch.). H., *valved*, välvd (hav. v.; composed of v.),

Valv'let, -lĕt, s. A little valve; a valvule. [a. 90.

Valv'ular, -ū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Coat. valves; valved.

Valv'ule, -ūle, s. 18. A valvlet; one of the pieces wh. compose the outer cov. of a pericarp (bot.). [See *Vambrace*, &c.

Vambrace†, văm'-brāse, s.; *vam'braced†*, a.

Vamp, vămp, s. 45. The upper leather of a boot or shoe imm. above the sole, and cov. the foot.

Vamp, vt. To piece or repair with a new vamp; to piece any thing old with a new part*†. H., *vamp'ing*, p., s.†; *vamped*, pp., a.; *vamp'er*, s.; &c. 89.—To *vamp up* = to repair so as to give a good appearance to (par. for the purp. of mere show).

Vampire, văm'-pīre, s. An imag. demon, fabled to be a person who, after death and burial, nightly returns to the earth, not as a ghost, but in actual corporeal subs., and who exists by sucking the blood of liv. beings (Scand. myth.); h. fig., any one who lives on anoth., a blood-sucker; the pop. name of one or more spe. of bats (= *vam'pire-bat*) who live by sucking the blood of persons asleep (Madagascar, N. Spain, &c.—zool.). H., *vam'pire-like*, a.; *vam'pirism*, -izm (actions of a v.; prac. of blood-s., or fig., of extortion), s. 90.

Vamplate, văm'-plāte, s. = *vam'plet*, -plĕt. The round iron-plate or hand-guard on a tilting spear.

Van, văn, s. The front (par. of an army); the foremost div. of a fleet, either in sailing or battle; (from other r.) a large light-covered waggon, for the exped. transpor. of goods, &c.; the cleansing of ore or tin-stuff by means of a shovel (mi.); a fan, a wing* (prov.). Among the comp. are—*van'brace** (protected in front as to the arm or hand; v. s.), s.; *van'brace*, -brāse (the piece, in plate armour, wh. protects the forearm), *van-courier*, -kŏŏr'-e-ĕr (= *avant-courrier*, 99, Fr.; appr., one of a body of light-armed

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soldiers sent in advance to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy—mil.), *van'-foss* (a ditch outside the counterscarp—fort.), *van'guard* or *van'-guard*, -g'ärd (the van; the part of an army or body of troops wh. precedes the main body on a march—mil.; the foremost or first line), *van'-ldy* (a relay of hounds provided where a chase is likely to pass—hun.), *van'-mure* (a false wall raised in front of the main w.—fort.), s.; &c. 92-3. [A salt of vanadic acid.

Vanadate, văn'-d-dāte, s. = *vana'diate*, -de-āte.

Vanadic, vă-năd'-ĭk, a. Of or from vănadium. H., *vanad'ic acid* (-ăs-), s. 91. [(min.)

Vanad'inite, -în-īte, s. Native vanadate of lead.

Vanadium, -nē'-de-ŭm, s. 45. A rare metal somewh. res. silver in appearance, very brittle and infusible, and unoxidisable by either air or water.

Vandal, văn'-dăl, s. One of a fierce and barbarous race who inhab. the so. shores of the Baltic, and who invaded Rome in the 5th century, indiscrim. destroying the most precious monuments of arts and literature; h. fig., any one hostile to the arts, liter., or intellec. progress; a barbarian. H., *Van'dal* or *Vandal'ic* (pert. to or res. the V.; ferocious, rude, barbarous), a.; *Van'dalism*, -lzm (spirit or conduct of the V., or res. it; feroc. cruelty; hostility to the arts, liter., or ment. progr.), s. 90.

Vandyke, văn-dīke', s. A small round covering for the neck, with indentations and points. (reign of Chas. I.)

Vandyke', vt. To form or orn. with indentations and points. H., *vandyk'ing*, p.; *vandykes'*, pp., a.†; &c. 89.

Vane, vāne, s. A thin plate or slip of wood or metal, set on a spindle, at the top of a spire or other elev., to shew the direc. of the wind; the 'sight' of a phil. instr. made to slide into diff. directions; the thin, membranous part or web of a feather on the side of the shaft (orn.).

Vang, văng, s. A rope for steadying the 'peak' of a 'gaff' to the ship's side. (naut.)

Vanilla, vă-nĭl'-ă, s. The dried arom. pods or fruit of a trop. orchidaceous plant.

Vanish, văn'-ish, s. A sound that grad. becomes weaker until it ceases. (orth.; orat.)

Van'ish, vi. To lose perceptible existence; to pass from a visible to an invis. state; to disappear; to pass bey. the limit of vision; to pass away; to pass from the sight or poss.; to be annihilated or lost. H., *van'ishing*, p., a.; *van'ished*, -isht (hav. no percep. exis., a.), pp., a.; *van'ishing†*, *van'ishment**, s. (v. i.) 89.—*Van'ishing line* = the intersection of the parallel of any orig. plane and the picture (persp.) :—*v. point* = the p. to wh. all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation (do.).

Vanity, văn'-ĭt-e, s. 43. State or qual. of being vain (q. v.); empty pride; an over-weaning opin. of one's self; conceit; emptiness; uncertainty; fruitless desire or endeav.; empty or unsubstan. pleasure or enjoym.; vain pursuit; idle show; ostentation, arrogance; &c.

Vanquish, văngk'-wĭsh, (*or*) văng'-kwĭsh—S., s. 45, 33. A disease in sheep in wh. they rapidly pine away. (far.)

Van"quish, vt. To subdue in battle (as an enemy); to defeat in any contest; to conquer; to overcome; to confute. H., *van"quishing* (văngk'-wĭsh-), p.; *van"quished*, -wĭsht, pp., a.; *van"quisher*, s.; *van"quishable*†, a.; *van"quishment**, s. (v. i.) 89.—The *van"quished* (ellip.) = v. persons, forces, or opponents.

Vansire, văn'-sīre, s. A small quadr. somewh. res. a weasel. (Madagascar, &c.)

Vant†, vănt, vt. 7. To vaunt (q. v.).

Vantage, văn'-tăje, vāje—K., vān'—We., s. 9, 7, 45. Superiority, state of hav. better means of action or defence than anoth. (only used comp.; v. i.); opportunity, conven.†; gain, profit, advantage†:—vt. To profit†*. H., *van'tage-ground* (superiority or advantage for action; place or cond. wh. gives one an advan. over another), s. 91.

Vant-brace†, vănt'-brāse, vāng'—K., s. = *vant'-brass*†. Van-brace. (v. su.)

Vapid, văp'-ĭd, vă'-pĭd, a. Hav. lost its life, spirit, or piquancy; dead, flat, spiritless; ill-tasted, mawkish, insipid; dull, unanimated. H., *vap'idly*, 42, ad.; *vap'idness*, *vapidity*, vă-pĭd'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Vaporable†, văp'-o-răbl, a. 45. Evaporable. H., *vāporabil'ity**, s. 91. [&c. 89.

Vap'orate†, -rāte, vi. To evaporate (q. v.). H.,

Vaporific, văp-o-rĭf'-ĭk—We., vă-pūr-ĭf'—K., S., a. 56. Converting into vapour; that expels in a vol. form.

Vap'orise, -rīze, vă'—K., S., vt., vi. 60, 56. To evaporate. H., *vap'orising*, p.; *vap'orised*, -rīzd, pp., a.; *vap'orisable*†, a.; *vāporisation*, -re-zā'-shŭn, s. 89.

Vaporous, vă'-pūr-ŭs, a. 56. Full of v. or vapours; res. v.; vain, unreal; affected with or prec. from the vapours; hypochondriacal, splenetic; &c. H., *va'porousness*, *vāporosity*, -rŏs'-ĭt-e, or *vāpors'ĭty*, s. 91.

Vapour, vă'-pūr, s. 56. The elastic or aëriform fluid (us. invisible) into wh. most liquids, and many solids, are converted by heat, and wh. resumes the liq. or solid form when cooled down to ordin. temperatures; the cond. of a body red. to the state of an elastic fluid by the accession of heat (physics); pop. and appr., water in the state in wh. it exists in the atmosphere (wheth. invis., or as clouds or mist); the v. of water, steam; watery exhalation; fume or fumes*†; fig., wind, flatulence; mental fume, vain imag., unreal fancy; any thing vain, unsubstan., fleeting, or transitory (scrip.):—pl. Nervous debility and conseq. depression of spirits, hypochondriasis, spleen†*. H., *va'pourish*† or *va'poury*, -e (Jo., and those who fol. him, omit the *u*.; vaporous), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Va'pour, vt. To effuse, cast off, or scatter in vapour or fumes*; to apply v. to*; to fumigate†*:—vi. To pass off in v. or f.; to be exhaled; to evaporate; to emit fumes*; fig., to bully, to brag*†. H., *va'pouring*, p., a.†; *va'poured*, -pūrd (moist, wet with v.*; splenetic*; *a.*), pp., a.†, s.†; *va'pourer** (*va'porer*—Jo.; a boaster, a braggart), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [ad. 91.

Va'pouring†, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *va'poringly*, *Va'pourly*, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *va'pouriness*†, s. 91. [With the exc. of 'vaporate', and its imm. formatives, S. retains the *u* and marks the *a* 'long' in all the ab. comp.]

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Vapulation†, văp-ū-lā'-shŭn, s. The act of beating or whipping. [of Brittany. (Fr.)

Varec, văr'-ĕk, s. = *vār'ech*, -ĕk. 26. The kelp

Variable, vār'-e-ăbl, a. 26, 34, 45. That may or does vary; that may be varied; changeable; mutable; fickle, unsteady, inconstant; subj. to continual increase or decr. (math.); prod. by a force that varies in intensity, or that continues to act after motion has been commun. (mech.). H., *vār'iably*, 43, ad.; *vār'iăbleness, variabil'ity*, -lt-e, s. 91.

Va''riable, s. A variable quantity. (math.)

Variance, vār'-e-ănse, vā'-re—Wa., We., *vār'-yănse*—K., s. 26, 34, 28. Disagreement; dissension; difference; any alteration or change of cond.; difference that arises from or prod. dispute, controversy, or enmity; diff. of statem. bet. two material docum. in a cause, also a departure in the oral evidence from the statem. in the pleadings (leg.).—*At vār'iance* = in disagreem.; in a state of diff., or of dissension or enmity. See *Vary*.

*Va''riant**, -ănt, a. Different; diverse.

Va''riate†, -āte, vt. To alter, change, vary.

Variation, -ā'-shŭn, s. 36. Act or state of varying; alteration, partial change in the form, appearance, position, state, action, motion, or qual. of the same thing; difference; change from one to another; gen. and pop., deviation; change or successive c.; mutation; vicissitude; variety; inequality of motion (par. of the moon—ast.); change of termination (gr.); declination of the mag. needle (geog.; navig.); embellishm., diff. manner of sing. or play. the same air or tune, either by subdiv. the notes or adding 'graces', or by both (mus.).—*Cal'culus of varia'tions* = a higher branch of the math. embr. ques. rel. to maxima and minima.

Varicella, văr-e-sĕl'-ă, s. 9, 26. Chicken-pox. (path.)

Var'icocele, -ko-sēle, vā'—K., -sēl'—Br., s. 99. A varicose enlargem. of the veins of the spermatic chord, or (somet.) of the v. of the scrotum. (path.)

Varicose, văr-e-kōse', vār'—We., vū'-re—S., a. = *var'icous*, -kus (v. su.). 9, 26; 45. Swelled, puffy; preternat. enlarged or perman. dilated (app. only to veins—path., surg.).

Va''ried, -ĭd, pp., a. See *Vary*. [See *Varix*.

Variegate, vār'-e-e-gāte, vā'-re—S., Wa., We., vār'-e*—Bu., El., P., vār'-ye-gāte*ŝ—K., vt. 6, 9, 26. To diversify in external appearance; to mark, stain, or inlay with diff. colours, or with d. shades of the same colour; to dapple, checker, streak. H., *vār'iegăting*, p.; *vār'iegāted*, pp., a.; *vār'iegātor*, 25, s.; *vāriega'tion*, -shŭn (act or state; diversity of colours), s. 89.

Variety, vă-rī'-e-te, -lt-e—K., s. 43. Intermixture of diff. things, or of things diff. in form or qual.; a succession of diff. things; one thing of many diff., and wh. collectively constit. a variety (with a pl.); difference; dissimilitude; diversity; variation, deviation; change from a former state; many and diff. kinds; an individual or a coll. of sim. i. of the same spe., wh., from the oper. of accid. causes (as age, climate, food, locality, domes. cult., &c.), deviate in minor particulars (as size, colour, form, relative proportions, &c.) from the specific type, but wh., on the cessation of the modif. influences, grad. revert to the orig. typ. form (zool., bot.; with a pl.); an obj. or thing differing from others of its kind or spe. in its indiv. characters (as colour, exter. appearance, frac., hardness, sp. gr., or cryst. form—min., &c.); diff. sort; change; &c.

Variform, vār'-e-form, a. 26. Hav. diff. f. or shapes. [to give diff. f. to. H., &c. 89.

*Va''riform**, vt. To form with or in diff. shapes;

Variola, vă-rī'-o-lă, s. Small-pox. (path.)

Vari'olar, -lăr, a. 25. Pert. to or den. the small-pox; hav. or impar. a 'varied' colour or little 'pits' (as the s.-pox—med.; path.).

Variolite, vār'-e-o-līte, s. A spotted porphyritic rock. (min.)

Varioloid, vă-rī'-o-loyd, vā'-re—We., s. 22. A disease res. the small-pox, of wh. it is prob. a variety. (path.)

Vari'olous, -lŭs, a. Variolar (med., &c.); pitted, beset with num. shallow impressions, like those of the s.-pox (zool.).

Variorum, vāre-e-ōre'-ŭm, vā-re-ō'-rŭm—S., We., a. (ellip.) Cont. the notes of var. commentators; den. cert. editions of the anc. Classics pub. eh. in Holland dur. the 17 and 18th centuries. (bibl.) [L.]

Various, vāre'-e-ŭs, vā'-re-ŭs—Wa., We., vāre'-yŭs—K., s. 6, 45. Different, several, manifold; changeable, uncert., unfixed; unlike each other; hav. or exh. variety; diverse; variegated, diversif., varied. H., *vār'iously*, -le, ad. 91.

Va''rix, -lks (v. su.), s. (pl., *vār'ices*, -e-sēz.) An uneven dilation or swelling of a vein. (L.) See *Varicose*.

Varlet, vār'-lĕt, s. 7. Orig., the son of a knight, or (afterw.) of a noble bef. attain. the age of chivalry†; subseq., a page or knight's follower†; a footman†; now, a low, mean wretch; a scoundrel; a rascal. H., *var'letry*†, -re (the rabble; the crowd), s. 90.

Varnish, vār'-nish, s. Any liquid (par. a sol. of resinous matter) wh., on being spread upon a solid surf., becomes dry, and forms a hard, glossy coating, imperv. to air and moisture; fig., any artif. cov. or disguise that gives a fair appearance‡; gloss, palliation‡.

Var'nish, vt. To cover with or as with varnish; fig., to give a fair or plausible appearance to; to gloss; to palliate. H., *var'nishing*, p.; *var'nished*, -nisht, pp., a.; *var'nisher*, s.; *var'nishing* (act, art, or style of; also the coating given—‡ or tech.), s. 89.

Var'vels, -vĕls, s. pl. Verveis (q. v.).

Var'vicite, -ve-sīte, s. An ore of manganese. (min.) [34. Alteration; change.

Vary†, vār'-e—S., vā'-re—K., Wa., We., s. 6,

Va''ry, vt. = *vār'iāte*† (q. v.). To alter; to make diff. by a partial change; to make unlike itself; to change to someth. else; to make of diff. kinds; to diversify; to variegate:—vi. To alter or be altered; to be changeable; to differ, to be unlike; to be changed; to become diff.; to bec. unlike one's self or itself; to deviate; to alter or change in succession; to succeed ea. other; to disagree, to be at variance; &c. H., *vā'rying*, p., a.‡; *vā'ried*, -ĭd, pp., a.; *vā'riable* (v. su.), a., s.; *vāria'tion*, 36 (v. su.), s.; &c. 89.

Vascular, vās'-kū-lăr, a. 25, 18. Of or rel. to

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the vessels of animal or veg. bodies; cons. or full of vessels (as arteries, veins, minute tracheæ or spirals, &c.—anat.; bot.). H., *vas'cŭlarlĭj**, ad.; *vascŭlăr'ity*, -lt-e (state of being v.), s. 91.—*Vas'cular plants* = p. in wh. the v. sys. forms a leading feature (bot.):—*v. system* = the s. of blood vessels, &c. (anat.); that portion of the tissue wh. is destined to convey air (bot.).

Vasculares, -lārz'-ēz, s. pl. Flowering plants hav. stamens, pistils, and spiral vessels. (bot.)

Vasculiferous, -lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Hav. seed-vessels div. into cells. (bot.)

Vase, vāz—J., Na., P., S., Wa., Wo., vāz—Bu., K., Ke., Sh., We., vēz—Anglo-Fr., vēwz—El. (*, quaint, or affec.), s. 6-8, 35. An anc. dom. or sacred vessel (par. in terra cotta or earthenware), often highly ornamented, and gen. for show rather than use, or one in imit. of it; a sculp., vase-like orn. on socles or pedestals (arch.); the 'tambour' or naked ground of the Cor. and Comp. capitals (do.); the calyx (flor.); the middle part of a candlestick (goldsm.); a ves. or (more us.) a vase-shaped piece of solid marble artistically orn. (sculp.). H., *vase'-shaped*, -shāpt, *vase'-like*†, or *vasiform*, vās'-e-form, a. 90.

Vasedentine, vās-e-dĕnt'-in, s. A form of dentine cont. uncalcified capillary tracts. (anat.)

Vasal, vās'-ăl, s. (f., *vass'ăless*†.) A feudatory or holder of a fief; (more us.) any one (high or low) dependent on a superior lord; a subj.; a servant†; a serf or villein; pop. and fig., any one who succumbs to power; a bondsman; a pol. slave. H., *vass'alage* -lĭj (state of being a v. or feudatory; pol. servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery), s. 90.

Vas'al, vt. To subj. to control; to render feudal or feudatory; to enslave. H., *vass'alled*, pp., a.; &c. 48, 89.

Vast, vāst—S., Wa., vŏst—K., We., a. 9, 7. Very great in extent, bulk, numbers, amount, force, or impor.; very spacious or large; huge; immense; viciously great; enormous; mighty. H., *vast'ly*†, 45, ad.; *vast'ness*, *vastĭdity*†, -tĭd'-lt-e, s. (v. l.) 91.

Vast†, s. An extensive empty waste.

Vastation†, vās-tā'-shŭn, s. Devastation.

*Vastitude**, vāst'-e-tūde (vŏst—We.), s. 18. Vastness; immense extent.

Vast'y, -e, a. Vast (q. v.—† or poet.).

Vat, văt, s. Any very large vessel, cask, or cistern (par. one for hold. fermen. liquors in an immature state, cold dye-liquors, &c., or for steeping hides in tan); the sq., hollow place, at the back of a calcining furnace for tin-ore (met.).

Vat'ican, -e-kăn, s. The palace of the popes at Rome (the largest, most magnif., and richest in works of art, of any in the world).

Vat'icide, -sīde, s. 28. The murder, or the murderer, of a prophet or a poet.

Vaticinal, vă-tĭs'-in-ăl, -e-năl—S., Wa., We., a. 23. Cont. prophesy.

*Vatĭ'cinate**, -āte (v. su.), vi. To prophesy. H., *vatĭ"cinātting** (-tĭs'-), p.; *vaticinā'tion*, 36 (predic., prophecy), s.; &c. 89.

Vaudevil, vōde'-vĭl, s. = *vaude'ville*, Fr. 99. Lit., a current street-song; a light song, us. of a satirical tenn, introd. into thea. pieces; also (and more us.) a short comic piece or 'farce' interspersed with such songs (Fr. thea.). H., *vaude'villist* or *vaude'villeiste* (a writer of v.), s. 90.

Vaudois, vō'-dā, s. pl. A sect inhab. the valleys of Piedmont, celebr. for hav. maintained the purity of the doctr. of primitive Christianity for centuries bef. the Reformation, and throughout the whole period of Romish corrup. and persecution. (eccl. hist.) See *Waldenses*.

Vault, vŏlt, vŏlt*—Sh. (also given, as a sec. pron., by K. & Wa.), s. 8. An arched roof, or a continued arch (arch.); a vaulted cellar; a cave or cavern; an underground repository for the dead formed of masonry; any thing vaulted, or vault-like (lit. or fig.; as 'the v. of heaven'); a leap or jump (par. of a horse—man.). H., *vault'-like*, *vault'ĭg*† (rea. a v.; vaulted), a.; *vault'age*, -ăj (vaulted work*; vaults collec.*; an arched cellar†), s.; &c. 90.

Vault, vŏlt, vŏlt—K., Sh. (v. s.), vt. To arch; to shape as a vault; to cover or roof with an arch or vault; to form vaults in:—vi.; (from anoth. r.) to leap, spring, jump; to exh. or perform feats of leaping or tumbling. H., *vault'ing*, p.; *vault'ed* (arched; concave overhead; cov. with an arch or v.; a.), pp., a.; *vault'er* (appr., a leaper, a tumbler), s.; *vault'ing* (act; also vaults collec., vault-work—† or tech.), s. 89.

Vaunt, vŏnt, vănt—Na., We., s. 6, 7. Boast, glory; vain ostentation. H., *vaunt'ful**, -fōōl (boastful; vain-glorious), a. 90.

Vaunt, vt. To boast of; to make a vain display of:—vi. To boast; to make a vain display; to talk ostentatiously; to play the braggart. H., *vaunt'ing*, p., a.‡; *vaunt'ed* (vainly boasted of or displayed, a.), pp., a.; *vaunt'er* (a boaster, a braggart), s.; *vaunt'ing* (conceited or vain-glorious boasting or display), s.; &c. (v. l.) 89.

Vaunt†, vănt, s. 7. The 'van' or first part. H., *vaunt-cour'ier*†, *vaunt'-mure*†, &c. See *Van-courier*, &c. [*ediĭj*†, ad.; &c. 91.

Vaunted, vŏnt'-ĕd, a. 8. (v. v.) H., *vaunt'-Vaunt'ingly*, -lng, a. (v. v.) H., *vaunt'ingly*, -le, ad. 91.

*Vauquelina**, vōke'-lĭn-ă, s. 99. Styolmia (after 'Vauquelin', the celebr. Fr. chemist).

Vauque'linite, -ĭte, s. A native double chromate of lead and copper. (min.)

Vavasour, văv'-ă-sŭr, s. = *vav'asor*, *vav'asour*, *valv'asour*†, &c. 99, 99. A lord of a manor who held imm. of a higher noble or of the king, and had others hold. under him (feu. Fr.); somet., a poor gentleman (old Fr. romances); a title or dign. next below a baron† (Eng.—Camden). H., *vav'asŏry*†, -e (dign. or tenure of a v.), s.; &c. 90.

Vawarde†, vă'-wā-ŭrd, -ĭrd, s. 25. The 'vanward' or fore-part. [table; a calf†.

Veal, vēle, s. The flesh of a calf killed for the

Veck†, vĕk, s. An old woman.

*Vec'tion**, -shŭn, s. = *vectitation*†, -te-tā'-, 36. A carrying or being carried.

Vec'tor, -tŏr, s. Radius vector (q. v.).

Vecture†*, vĕkt'-ŭre, s. 18. A carrying or carriage; conveyance by carrying.

Veda, vē'-dă—Br., We., -dă—K., -dă'—S., s. = *ve'dam**. (pl., *ve'das*, -dăs; &c.) 7-8

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The generic name of the four oldest sacred books of the Hindoos; the collec. body of the Hindoo scriptures. (Sans.)

Vedette, ve-dĕt', s. 99. A cavalry sentinel placed on an 'outpost' or elev. point to reconnoitre. (mil.) [Fr.]

Veer, vērs, vt. To turn, to wear* (as a ship); to let out (as a cable, fol. by *away*); to suffer to run, to let out to a greater length (with *out*); to let (any thing) drop astern by a rope:—vi. To turn; to shift; to change direction. (naut.) H., *vēer'ing*, p., a.; *vēered*, pp.; *veer'dible*° (changeable; shifting), a.; &c. 89.

Vegetable, vĕj'-e-tăbl, a. 32, 45. Of or bel. to vegetables or plants; cons. of or hav. the nature of v.; derived from v.; devoted to the culture of v. H., *vegetability*°, -bil'-it-e (veg. nature; the qual. of growth without sensation), s. 91.—*Veg'etable alkali* = potassa:—*v. earth* = soil rich in decayed veg. matter; mould (hort.); the rich, black surf.-soil of hollows (agr.):—*v. ivory* = the endurated nut or fruit of 'phytelephas macrocarpa', a spe. of palm:—*v. marrow* = the fruit of a spe. of gourd ('cucurbita ovifera').

Veg'etable (vĕj'-), s. A plant, an organised being destitute of sense and volun. motion, deriv. its nourishm. through pores in its leaves or outer surf., and by means of roots wh. are gen. inserted in the earth; restric. and pop., a plant or v. cultiv. for the table.

Vegetal, vĕj'-e-tăl, a. 32. Vegetable†; vegetative°; rel. to growth, exis., and reprodnc. only; den. those vital functions or phenomena com. to plants and animals, as well as the power or forces on wh. they depend (as opp. to *animal*, wh. den. the presence of 'sensation' and 'volition'—phys.):—s. A vegetable†. H., *vĕ'getal functions*, *v. life*, &c.

Vegetate, vĕj'-e-tāte, vi. 32. To sprout; to germinate; to grow, as plants; to g. by means of roots and leaves; to have growth or life without sensation. H., *vĕ'getating* (vĕj'-), p., a.; *vĕ'getated*, pp.; *vegetation*, -tā'-shŭn (act or process &c.; plants or v. in gen.), s. 89.

Vegetative, vĕj'-e-tāte-ĭv, (*or*) -tĕ-tĭv—K., Wa., We., -tĕ—S., a. 32, 45. Growing (as plants); prod. or able to produce veg. growth. H., *vĕ'getativeness*, s. 91. [(app. to persons).

Vegetet°, ve-jĕt', a. Vigorous, lively, active

Vegetive, vĕj'-e-tĭv, a. 32, 45. Vegetable†°:—s. A vegetable†.

Vegeto-, vĕj'-e-to, a., pfx. 32. Vegetable; of or derived from v. or plants. [only used in comp.] H., *vegeto-animal* (partak. of the nature of both a. and v.), s.; *vegeto-alkali* (an alkaloid), s.; &c. 92-3.

Vegetous†, vĕj'-e-tŭs, a. Vegete.

Vehement, vē'-he-mĕnt, a. 31. Very viol. or forcible; very ardent, eager, or fervent; very urgent; furious, impetuous; passionate; marked by great animation, zeal, or pathos. H., *vehemently*, 42, ad.; *vehemence*, -mĕnse, or *vehemency*, -se, s. 91.

Vehicle, vē'-hĭkl, -he-kl—S., Wa., We., s. 31, 45. That in wh. any thing is or may be carried or conveyed (lit. or fig.); any kind of carriage or conveyance mov. on land (par. on wheels; as a cart, waggon, coach, chariot, &c.); that wh. is used as the instr. or means of conveyance (as 'the v. of thought'); a menstruum, a solvent (chem.); the 'excipient', or that wh. merely gives form or renders potable the essen. or impor. ingredient (med.; pharm.). H., *vehicled*, -hĭkld (conveyed in a v.), *vehicular*, -hĭk'-ū-lăr (of or bel. to a v.), s.; &c. 90-1.

Vehmic, vē'-mĭk, a. The epithet of cert. criminal courts est. by a ferocious secret soc. in Germany, dur. the Middle Ages. (mod. hist.)

Veil, vāle, s. Lit., a cover, a curtain°; appr., a piece of silk, stuff, muslin, or other thin cloth, used by females to shade or conceal the face; any thing that intercepts the view or hides someth. else (lit. or fig.); a cover, a disguise, a pretence; the horiz. membrane comn. the 'pileus' or cap of fungi with the 'stipes' (bot.); the membranous cov. of the germen in the musci (mosses) and hepaticæ (= *calyptra*—do.).

Veil, vt. To cover with or as with a veil; to put on or let down a v.; to cover, to invest; to conceal or hide. H., *veil'ing* (vāl'-), p., s.†; *veiled*, vāled (as an *a.*, somet. empb., vāl'-ĕd; v. i.), pp., a. 89. See *Vail*.

Veil'edly, -ĕd-le, ad. (v. v.) 65, 91.

Vein, vāne, s. One of the elastic tubes or vessels wh. convey the blood from the extreme arteries back to the heart (anat.); a tube, or an assemb. of tubes, through wh. the sap is transmitted (par. one of the ramif. of the petiole among the cellul. tissue of the leaf —bot.); a channel or fissure in a rock or stratum filled with some matter or subs. differing from the r. or s. itself (par. met. ore), a seam (geol.; mi.); someth. res. a vein in appearance, use, or action (lit. or fig.); a nar. continued hollow, cavity, or fissure; variegation, grain; a streak or wave of a diff. colour in marble, wood, &c.; fig., tendency or turn of mind or genius; favourable moment; humour, par. temper; current; strain, qual.; continued production; &c. H., *veined*, vānd (full of veins; streaked, variog.; hav. vessels branching over the surf., as a leaf—bot.), *vein'y*, -e (full of or aboun. in v.), *vein'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 91.—*Vein'-stone* or *vein'stone* = the rock or subs. matter wh. accom. and imm. encloses ores in veins; gangue. (mi.; met.)

Vein, vt. To form veins or the appearance of v. in; to grain. H., *vein'ing*, p., s.; *veined* (v. s.), pp., a. 89. [cells.

Veliferous°, ve-lĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, a. Bearing or car.

Vellication†, vĕl-e-tā'-shŭn, s. A dispute or contest; a skirmish. [(full sail.

Velivolant°, ve-lĭv'-o-lănt, a. Passing under

Vell, vĕl, s. A fell or skin†; a velt†; appr., a rennet bag (prov.). [—prov.).

Vell, vt. To cut off the turf or sward of (land

Vellosity°, -lŏ'-it-e, s. The lowest degree of

Velt†, -ĕt, s. Velvet. [desire. (school. phil.)

Velleate, vĕl'-e-kāte, vt. To twitch; to stimulate; to cause to twitch convulsively; to act or cause to act by stimulation. [app. only to muscles and fibres.] H., *vellicating*, p., a.†; *vellicated*, pp., a.†; *vellication*, -shŭn (act &c.; twitching; convulsive motion; stimulation), s. 89. [to cause vellication.

Vellicative, -kă-tĭv, a. 45. Vellicating; able

Vellum, vĕl'-ŭm, s. A finer kind of parchm. prep. from the skins of calves, kids, and lambs. H., *vellum*, *vellumy*, -e (hav. a surf. rem. v.), a. 90.

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Vel'uto†, -ūte, s. Velvet. [rapidly.(mus.) [It.]
Veloce, ve-lō'-chā, ad. 99. With swiftness;
Velocipede, -lōs'-e-pēd, -pēde, s. 28. A carriage cons. of a small beam (on wh. the rider sits) resting on two wheels, one beh. the other, and propelled by strik. the tips of the toes ag. the ground.
Velocity, ve-lōs'-it-e, s. 28, 43. A mov. with rapidity, rapid or relatively rapid motion (app. to inanimate objects, par. to the air, or to bodies mov. in it, or in ethereal space; just as *speed* and *celerity* are app. to animals, and *rapidity* (seldom velocity) to inanim. obj. mov. on the surf. of the earth); rapidity; swiftness. [(prov.).
*Velt**, vēlt, s. Fur; fur-lining; a rennet-bag
Velure†, vel'-ūre, s. Velvet.
Vel'vet, -vēt, s. A rich silk stuff, covered on the right side with a close, short, fine, and soft pile, shag, or raised nap (when the 'ground' or 'bask' is tweeled it is called *Genoa v.*); a like fabric made of cotton (= *cotton v.*). H., *vel'vet* (made of v.; velvety), *vel'vĕty*, -e (res. v.; soft, smooth, delicate), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.—*Vel'vet-lĕaf*, is the herb 'parsira brava'.
Vel'vet, vt. To cover or adorn with v.; to cause to resemble v. in repr.; to paint like velvet. H., *vel'vĕting*, p.; *vel'vĕted* (also velvety, *a.*), pp., a.; *vel'vĕting* (act; the fine pile of v.), s. 89.
Vena, vē'-nā, s. (pl., *ve'næ*, -nē.) A vein. (L.)—*Ve'na cāva* (-ē) = one of the trunk of veins by wh. the returned venous blood enters the 'right auricle' of the heart (anat.): —*ve'na pōrtæ* = the great trunk of veins wh. convey blood from the abdom. organs of digestion to the liver (do.).
Venal, vē'-năl, a. That may be purchased or bribed; mercenary; prostitute; saleable, set for sale*; purchased*; (from anoth. r.) venous*. H., *ve'nallĭy*, ad.; *venal'ity*, -it-e (state or qual. of), s. 91. [hunting.
Venary†, vēn'-ăr-e, vē'—S., a. 25. Rel. to
Venatic, ve-năt'-ĭk, a. = *venat'ical*, -ăl. Used in hunting.
Venation, -nā'-shŭn, a. 86. Act or prac. of hun.*; state of being hunted*; (from anoth. r.) the par. arrangem. of the veins in leaves (bot.).
Vend, vĕnd, vt. To sell for money or a pecun. equivalent. H., *vend'ing*, p.; *vend'ed*, pp.; *vend'er*, *vendor'*, 26 (when opp. to *vendee'*—leg.; v. i.), s.; *vend'ible* (saleable), a.; *vend'ing*† (act), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.
Vendee, -ē', s. The person to whom a thing is sold. (leg.) See *Vend*.
Vend'ible, -ĭbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *vend'ĭbly*, -le, ad.; *vend'ĭblenĕss*, *vendibil'ity* (state of), a. 91. [display; bragging.
Venditation†, vĕn-de-tā'-shŭn, s. A boastful
*Vendition**, -dĭsh'-ŭn, s. Sale; act of selling.
Vendue, vĕn'-dū—E., S., -dū'—We., s. A pub. auction.—*Van'due-master*†* (-măs-) = an auctioneer.
Veneer, ve-nēr', s. A thin leaf or sheet of a superior or more valuable material (par. wood) cut for overlaying an inferior one. (arch.; cab. w.; &c.)
Veneer', vt. To overlay or face (a coarse or infer. wood) with a more valuable or dr'n. material. H., *veneer'ing*, p.; *veneered'*, pp., a.; *veneer'er*†, s.; *veneer'ing* (act or art; also the surf. thus laid on), s. 89. [oning.
Venefloe†, vĕn'-e-flō, s. 28. The prac. of pois-
*Veneficiat**, -fĭsh'-'ăl, a. = *vēnefĭcious**, -fĭsh'-'ŭs. 27-8. Acting by poison; bewitching. H., *vēnefi'ciallĭ** (-fĭsh'-), *vēnefi'ciously**, *vēnefi'ciousnĕss**.
Ven'emous†, -ŭs, a. Venomous. [ad. 91.
Venenate, vĕn'-e-nāte—K., Wa., We., ve-nē'—A., Jo., S., Sh., a. Infected with poison.
Ven'enate (v. a.), vt. To poison; to infect with poison. H., *ven'enāted*, pp.; *vēnena'tion*, 36 (act of p.; poison), s.; &c. 89.
Venenet†, ve-nēnt', a. = *vēnenose**, -e-nōs' (We.; vĕn'—We.; ve-nē'—K., S.). 45. Poisonous; venomous.
Venerable, vĕn'-ĕr-ăbl, a. 45. Worthy of veneration or reverence; rendered sacred by relig. associations, or by time, relationship, ancestry, &c.; aged. H., *ven'ĕrably*, -le, ad.; *ven'ĕrablenĕss*, *vĕnĕrabĭlity**, -bĭl'-ĭt-e, s. 91.
Ven'erate, -āte, vt. To regard with the highest degree of resp. and reverence (as on account of superiority, worth, relig. feeling, age, &c.); to treat with resp., honour, and reverential awe; to revere. H., *ven'ĕrating*, p.; *ven'ĕrated*, pp., a.; *ven'ĕrator*, 25, s.; *vĕnĕra'tion*, -shŭn (act or feeling of &c.; the highest degree of resp. and reverence; resp. mingled with rev. and awe), s. 89.
Venereal, ve-nēr'-e-ăl, -nĭ'-re—S., Wa., We., -nēr'-ĭ'-ăl—K., a. = *venēr'eous*†, -e-ŭs; *venēr'eous**, -ŭs; *ven'ĕrous*†, 84, 45. Part. to Venus, or love and beauty deified*; h. (its present appl.), pert. to sexual love or intercourse, or conn. with, aris. from, or adapted to excite it; lewd, libidinous; aphrodisiac; suitable to the cure of venereal affections; pert. to or conn. of copper†. H., *venēr'eallĭ**, &c., ad. 91.
Venery, vĕn'-ĕr-e, s. 43. Sexual intercourse; (from anoth. r.) the act or exercise of hunting; sports of the chase.
Venesection, ve-ne-sĕk'-shŭn—K., S., Wa., vĕn-e—We., s. 86. The act of opening a vein; blood-letting; phlebotomy.
Venetian, ve-nē'-shăn, a. 36, 27. Of or bel. to *Ven'ice* (īs):—s. A native of Venice.—*Venetian blind* = a b. formed of long, flat, and thin slips of wood, so arr. on cord-pins or hung as to admit of being set either edgewise or overlapping:—*V. door* (-dōre) = a d. with long, nar. side-windows:—*V. school* (-skōōl) = a cert. a. of pa.:—*V. window* = a w. cons. of a main w., with a long and nar. w. on ea. side.
Venew†, vĕn'-e, vē'-ne—We., s. = *ven'eu*†, -ū. A bout; a thrust; a turn at fencing. [&c. 89.
Venge†, vĕnje, vt. 32. To avenge (q. v.). H., *Venge'ance*, -ănse, s. 28. The infliction of pain or evil on another in return for an injury or offence; punishm.; penal or jud. retribution.
Venge'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Vindictive; retributive; revengeful. H., *venge'fullĭ*, ad.; &c. 91.
Veniable†, vē'-ne-ăbl, a. = *Venial*.
Venial, vē'-ne-ăl, vēne'-y'ĕl‡—K., a. 45. That may be forgiven, pardonable (as a fault); that may be allowed to pass without censure or serious e., excessible; permitted, allowable; that weakens, but does not wholly destroy sanctif. grace (Ro. Cath. theol.). H., *ve'nially*, 43, ad.; *ve'nialness*, s. 91. [*V. white*, &c.).
Venice, vĕn'-ĭs, a. Venetian (as in

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Venire, ve-nī'-re, s. = *veni're fă'cias*, -eh'-ăs. 99. A writ to the sheriff, direc. him to summon a jury to 'come' or appear to try a par. case. (leg.) [L.]

Venison, vĕn'-e-zn *or* -ĭsn, vĕn'-zn†, -ĭz-ŭn—K., s. 35, 17, 45. The flesh of edible beasts of the chase (appr. of deer).

Veno-beno (*La*), *lā*-vē'-no-bē-no, s. A nostrum cons. of tea-dust and powd. catechu, sold as a subetit. for tea, or to give strength to it.

Venom, vĕn'-ŭm, s. 17, 25. Poison, matter fatal or injurious to life (us. restric. to matter app. externally, par. that of the bites and stings of serpents, insects, &c.); fig., spite, malice.

*Ven'om**, vt. To infect with venom; to make venomous; to poison. H., *ven'omed**, -ŭmd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Ven'omous, -ŭm-ŭs—K., Wa., We., -o-mŭs—S. (v. su.), a. Poisonous, armed with venom (as animals); infected with v. (as a 'v. brood'); fig., full of malignity (as the tongue, or a writer); mischievous; spiteful. H., *ven'ŏmously*, 43, ad.; *ven'omousness*, s. 91.

Venous, vē'-nŭs, a. Pert. to a v. or veins; cont. veins; veined (bot. = *venō'se*').

Vent, vĕnt, s. A small aperture (par. one at wh. air escapes or a fluid is let out); the small hole in the 'breech' of a fire-arm, by wh. fire is commun. to the 'charge'; fig., passage from secrecy to notice, publicity; act of opening; emission, escape, passage; discharge; utterance; means of discharge; the anal orifice in birds†; sale*†; opportunity to sell*†; a baiting-place, an inn†.—To *give vent to* = to suffer to escape; to let out; to pour forth (lit. or fig.).

Vent, vt. To give a vent or opening to; to let out (as from confinem.); to utter, emit, pour forth; to report†; to publish†; to sell, to carry to sale†:—vi. To find vent*; to snuff†. H., *vent'ing*, p.; *vent'ed*, pp.; *vent'er** (v. i.), s.; &c. 89.

*Vent'age**, -ăj, -ĭj—Wa., -ĕj—K., s. 46. A vent; a small hole (as of a flute, &c.).

Vent'ail, -ăl, s. 99. = *vent'ŏyle*†. The breathing part or visor of a helmet; a folding-door†.

Ventanna†, vĕn-tăn'-ă, s. A window. [(Fr.).

Ven'ter, -tĕr, s. The belly; the abdomen (anat.)*, the lower part of the abdomen (entom.) [L.). [wind or air. (arch.)

Ventiduct, vĕnt'-e-dŭkt, s. A passage for the

Ventilate, vĕn'-te-lāte, -tĭl-āte—K., vt. To fan with wind; to open or expose to the air or wind; to cause a proper supply of fresh air to pass into or through close apartm. or confined places, so as to maintain the atmos. in a state of purity, also to make or supply with the neces. arrangem. or apparatus to effect that obj. (arch.; dom. ec.); to winnow, to fan*; to exam. or discuss with a view to elucidation*†. H., *ven'tilāting*, p.; *ven'tilāted*, pp., a.; *ven'tilātor*, 25 (appr., a contrivance or mach. for), s.; *ventila'tion*, -shŭn (act or art of; &c.), s. 89. [*ity*†, -lt-e, s. 91.

*Ventose**, vĕn-tōse', a. 45. Windy. H., *ventōs'-*

Ventral, vĕn'-trăl, a. Of or bel. to the belly; abdominal. (anat.; ichth.)

Ven'tricle, -trĭkl, s. 45. A small cavity in an animal body (par. of the heart or brain—anat.).

Ventricose, vĕn-tre-kōse', vĕn'—Br., We., a. = *ven'tricous*, -krŭs. 45. Bellied; distended. (zool.; bot.)

Ventricular, -trĭk'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Pert. to a ventricle. [distended in the middle.

Ventric'ulous, -lŭs, a. Somewhat bellied or

Ventriloc'ution, vĕn-trĭl-o-kū'-shŭn, -tre-lo—We., s. 18, 36. Ventriloquism.

Ventriloquial, -tre-lō'-kwe-ăl, a. 33, 18. Pert. to or in the manner of ventriloquism.

Ventriloquise, vĕn-trĭl'-o-kwīze, vi. 33-5, 60. To prac. ventriloquism; to speak as a ventriloquist. H., *ventril'oquising*, p., s.; *ventril'oquised*, -kwīzd, pp.; (a) *ventril'oquist*, -kwĭst, s. 89.

Ventriloquism, vĕn-trĭl'-o-kwĭzm, s. = *ventril'oquy*, -kwe. 33-5, 43. Lit., a speaking from the belly; appr., the act or art of mak. the voice appear to come from some dist. place or person, instead of from the actual speaker.

Ventril'oquous, -kwŭs, a. = *ventriloquose*†, -kwōse'. 45. That speaks after the manner of a ventriloquist; ventriloquial.

Ventro-planous, -tro-plā'-nŭs, a. Smooth-bellied. (zool.; orye.)

Venture, vĕnt'-ūre—K., We., ven'-eh'-ŏor—S., -chūre—Wa., s. 36, 18. An undertaking attended with chance or danger; a hazard; chance, hap, contingency; that wh. is put to hazard (par. 'goods' sent per sea at the risk of the exporter); a comm. adventure.—*At a venture*† = at hazard; without consideration.

Vent'ure, vt. To hazard or expose to h.; to put or send on a venture; to risk; to rely on*§:—vi. To dare; to run a hazard or risk. H., *vent'ūring*, p., s.†; *vent'ūred*, pp.; *vent'ūrer*, s. 89.—To *vent'ūre at* or to *v. on* or *upon* = to dare to attempt or engage in.

Vent'uresome, -sŭm, a. 17, 25. Bold, daring, fearless; adventurous; ready to run hazards; intrepid. H., *vent'ūresŏmelў*, ad. 91.

Vent'urous, -ūre-ŭs, a. Venturesome. H., *vent'ūrously*, 43, ad.; *vent'ūrousness*, s. 91.

Venus, vē'-nŭ (-yū), ve-nŭ'—Br., s. 18. A neighbourhood or vicinity; the place or county in wh. an action is laid, or from wh. a jury must be drawn (leg.); a veney or thrust†.

*Venulite**, vĕn'-ū-lĭte, vē'-nū—S., s. 18. A petrified shell of the genus Venus. (fos.)

Venus, vē'-nŭs, s. A planet revolv. bet. Mercury and the Earth (ast.); the goddess of beauty and love, beauty and love deified (myth.); a genus of bivalve molluscs, incl. the com. clam (conch.); copper† (alch.).—*Vēnus's basin*†, -ĭz-bā'-sn, *V. comb*†, -kōme' (vē'—We.), *V. fly'-trap*†, *V. hăir'*† (vē'—K.), *V. look'ing-glass*†, *V. na'vel-wort*†, -wŭrt, &c., are plants.

Venust†, ve-nŭst', a. Beautiful.

Veracious, ve-rā'-shŭs, a. 27-8. Observant of truth; that habitually speaks the t.; true*. H., *vera'ciously*, -le, ad.; *veracity*, -răs'-ĭt-e (hab. observance of truth; invariable expression of t.; truth—* as app. to facts and things), s. 91.

Veranda, ve-răn'-dă, s. = *veran'dah*. A kind of open portico or gallery formed by extens. a sloping roof bey. the main buil., and supp. its lower edge by light pillars or lattice-work (the East); any kind of orn. pent-house overhanging a balcony or windows on the ground-floor (Eng.).

Veratria, ve-rā'-tre-ă, s. = *vera'trine*; *verā'-*

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rina, -re-nā. 58. A pois. alkaloid exis. in sabadilla-seeds and white hellebore; sabadilline.—*Verāt'ric acid* (*or* -rā'-) = sabadillic a. [hellebore; a genus of pois. plants (bot.).

Vera'trum, -trūm, s. Hellebore; appr., white

Verb, vĕrb, s. Lit., a word†; appr., the ch. 'word' of a sentence; a part of speech wh. either expr. simple 'affirmation' (as in the v. 'to be'), or wh. consists of an 'aff.' and a 'property' or 'attribute affirmed' (as in com. verbs—gr.); a word that expr. 'being', 'doing', or 'suffering', or a 'request' or 'command' (do.).

Verb'al, -ăl, a. Spoken, not written; uttered by the mouth, oral; cons. in mere words; rel. to words only; literal; minutely exact in words, atten. to w. only; derived from a verb (gr.); verbose†. H., *verb'ally*, 43, ad.; *verbality*†, -băl'-lt-e (mere words; literalism), s. 91. [from a verb. (gr.)

Verb'al, s. A part of speech (par. a *s.*) formed

Verb'alise, -īze, vt. 60. To turn into a verb: —vi. To be verbose or prolix*†. H., *verb'alised*, -īzd, pp., a.; &c. 89. [orally.

Verb'alism, -lzm, s. 35. Someth. expressed

Verbatim, vĕr-bā'-tĭm, a. Word for word. (L.)

Verbena, vĕr-bē'-nă, s. Vervain (par. two var., one cult. for its fragr., the other for its flowers); a genus of plants (bot.).

Ver'benate, -bēn-āte, vt. To strew or sanctify with vervain (a custom of the ancients). H., *ver'benated*, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Verberate†, vĕr'b'-ĕr-āte, vt., vi. To beat; to strike. H., *verbera'tion*, -shūn (a beating or strik.*; blows*; the impulse of a body, wh. causes sound—acous.), s.; &c. 89. See *Reverberate*. [Empty discourse; verbosity.

Verbiage, vĕr'-be-āje, vĕrb'-e—We., s. 45.

Verbose, vĕr-bōse', a. 45. Exuberant in words; using or cont. more words than are neces. or useful; prolix; tediously diffuse; wordy. H., *verbose'ly*, 43, ad.; *verbose'ness**, *verbosity*, -bŏs'-lt-e, s. 91.

Verdant, vĕr'-dănt, a. Green, fresh (as foliage or herbage); flourishing. H., *ver'dantly*, -le, ad.; *ver'dancy*, -dăn-se, s. 91.

Verd-antique, vĕrd-ăn-tēck', s. Lit., ane. green; appr., a beaut., mottled-green var. of marble, cont. serpentine, also a var. of green porphyry (= *Oriental v.*—arch., &c.); the green incrustation on anc. coins (numis.). [marble, used as a touch-stone.

Verdello, vĕr-dĕl'-o, s. A greenish var. of

Verderer, vĕrd'-ĕr-ĕr, s. = *ver'dĕror*. An officer who has charge of a royal forest.

Verdict, vĕr'-dĭkt, s. Lit., a declaration of someth. as the truth; appr., the answer of a jury concern. any matter of fact committed to their trial and exam. (leg.); gen., decision, judgm., opin. pronounced. See *Special*.

Verdigris, vĕr'-de-grĭs, -grēs—S., -grēse—Wa., We., s. = *ver'digrise** (—Jo.). Pop., the rust of copper, brass, or bronze; appr., a bluish-green pigment, cons. of a mixed subacetate of copper, obt. artif. from copper-plates.

Verditer, vĕrd'-ĭt-ĕr, s. A blue or a green pigment, cons. of chalk or lime coloured with a cupreous sol. (= *blue or refiner's v.*; *green v., Brem'en green*; &c.). [palest green.

*Verd'iture**, -e-tūre, s. 18. The faintest or

Verdoy, vĕr-doy', -dwĭ', s. 22, 99. A bordure charged with vegetables. (her.)

Verdure, vĕrd'-ūre—K., We., vĕr'-jūre—S., Wa., s. 18. Green; greenness; the fresh colour of vegetation.

Verd'urer, -ĕr, s. A verderer.

Verd'urous, -ŭs, a. Covered with green; clothed with verdure.

*Verecund**, vĕr'-e-kŭnd, a. = *vĕrecund'ious*, -e-ŭs (-y'ŭs). 26, 45. Bashful; modest. H., *vĕrecund'ity**, s. 91.

Verge, vĕrj, s. 32, 45. A rod or staff, or someth. res. it (par. the 'mace' of a dean; v. i.); the wand form. held in the hand while swearing fealty to a manorial lord (h., 'tenant by the v.'); compass or extent of juris. (par. of the court of the lord-steward of the roy. household); the extreme side or end of any thing wh. has some length or an abrupt termination (lit. or fig.); brink; edge, margin, utmost border (gard.); the spindle of the balance of a watch or time-piece (hor.).

Verge, vi. To tend downw.; to bend, slope, decline; to tend; to incline; to approach. H., *verging* (vĕrj'-), p.; *verged*, pp., a.†; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Ver'ger, -ĕr, s. One of the officers, in cathedral and colleg. churches, who carry a 'verge' or dean's mace bef. the clergy, or, in the courts of law, a white wand bef. the judges.

Vergette, -jĕt', s. A pallet or small pale. (her.) H., *vergetté* (div. by pallets, as a shield—do.), a. 90.

Vergoulouse, vĕr'-gōō-lōōze, -go-lōōs, s. 99. A winter var. of pear. (Fr.)

Veridical†, ve-rĭd'-ĭk-ăl, a. Truth-telling.

Verify, vĕr'-e-fī, vt. 26, 43. To prove to be true; to confirm by argum. or evidence; to est. the authenticity of; to fulfil (as a promise). H., *vĕr'ifying*, p.; *vĕr'ified*, pp., a.†; *vĕr'ifier*, s.; *vĕr'ifiable*†, a.; *vĕrification*, -fe-kā'-shūn (act of), s. 89.

*Verily**, vĕr'-e-le, ad. 26, 43. In truth; certainly, really, truly; with great confidence; amen. (quaint or scrip.) See *Very*.

Verisimilar, vē-re-sĭm'-e-lăr—S., vĕr-e—K., Wa., We., a. = *vĕrisim'ilous*, -lūs (v. su.). 25-6. Hav. the appearance of truth; probable; likely. H., *vĕrisimil'ity*†, -mĭl'-ĭt-e (vē-re—S.), or *vĕrisimil'itude*, -e-tūde (vē-re—S.), s. 91.

Verifiable, vĕr'-ĭt-ăbl, a. 26, 45. True, agreeable to fact (now ch. used by way of emph.); verifiable*. H., *vĕr'itably**, 43, ad.; *veritabil'ity*†, s. (v. i.) 91. [or tenet.

Ver'ity, -ĭt-e, s. 43. Truth; a true assertion

Verjuice, vĕr'-j'ōōse, -jūs*—We., s. 18. The expressed juice of unripe grapes, also (somet.) of crab-apples.

Ver'meil†, -mĭl, s. 99. Vermilion. (Fr.)

Vermeology†*, vĕr-me-ŏl'-o-je, s. Helminthology. H., *vermeol'ogist* (a helminthologist), s. 90. [Worms. (L.)

Ver'mes, -mēz, s. pl. (sing., *ver'mis*.) 99.

Vermicelli, -me-chĕl'-e, -sĕl'-e†§—P., s. 99. A stiff paste or dough of fine wheat-flour, made into small worm-like or thread-like cylinders, fancif. twisted, formed into bundles or 'skeins', and dried. (It.) [worms; wormy.

Vermicelose, vĕr-mĭsh'-ĕ-lōse, a. 27-8. Pert. to

Vermicular, -mĭk'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Pert. to a worm; res. a worm (par. its motion or track); vermiculated.

Vermic'ulate, -lāte, vt. To inlay or form so as to imit. the motion or track of worms, or

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the hav. been gnawed by them:—vi. To move as a worm*. H., *vermic'ulāting*, p.; *vermic'ulāted* (= *vermic'ulāte*, a.), pp., a.; *vermicula'tion*, -shŭn (act or oper.; also the sensation of—med.), s. 89. [a grub.

Vermicule, vĕrm'-e-kūle, s. 18. A little worm; *Vermiculite*, vĕr-mĭk'-ū-līte, s. A fine scaly var. of talc. (min.) [Full of or res. worms.

Vermiculose, -lōse', a. = *vermic'ulous*, -lŭs. 45.

Vermiform, vĕrm'-e-form, a. 26. Convoluted or shaped like a worm or its motion. (anat.; &c.) [to prevent, destroy, or expel worms.

Vermifugal, vĕr-mĭf'-ū-găl, a. 18, 90. Tend.

Vermifuge, vĕrm'-e-fūje, s. 32. A subs. that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic. (med.) H., *verm'ifuge*, a. 90.

Vermilion, vĕr-mĭl'-yŭn, s. 45. = *ver'milț*; *ver'milț*†. Red sulphuret of mercury; cochineal†; h. fig., any beaut. red colour.

Vermil'ion, vt. To cover or tinge with v., or with any delicate red colour. H., *vermil'ioned*, -yŭnd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Vermin, vĕrm'-ĭn—We., vĕr'-mĭn—K., S., Wa., s. (sing. and pl.; but used oh. in the pl.) Any noxious animal (par. small creatures injur. to the cultivator or gard., or incompatible with personal or dom. comfort or cleanliness); fig., noxious persons† (in contempt). H., *verm'inlț*† (res. v.; of the nature of v.; &c.), a., ad. 90.

*Verm'inate**, -āte (-me-nāte—S.), vi. To breed vermin. H., *verm'in'ating**, p.; *vermina'tion*, 36 (act or tendency; vermicular action of the bowel, griping—med.), s.; &c. 89.

*Verm'inous**, -ŭs (v. su.), a. Tend. or disposed to breed vermin.

Verniparous, vĕr-mĭp'-ă-rŭs, a. (from *vermes*.) Prod. or bringing forth worms.

Vermivorous, -mĭv'-o-rŭs, a. Worm-eating.

Vernacular, vĕr-năk'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Of one's own country; native; pec. to the person by birth or nature; vulgar*:—s. The v. tongue or dialect† (ellip.). H., *vernac'ularly*, 43, ad.; *vernac'ularism*†, -lĭsm (a v. idiom), s. 90-1. [lant, saucy, scoffing.

Vernac'ulous†, -lŭs, a. Vernacular; also petu-

Vernal, vĕr'-năl, a. Of or bel. to the spring; appearing in s.; bel. to youth (as fig., the 's. of life'). H., *ver'nally*, ad. 91.

Ver'nant†, -nănt, a. Flourishing, as in spring.

Ver'nate†, -nāte, vi. To become young again; to be vernant. H., *verna'tion*, -shŭn (act, state† the pec. disposition of the nascent leaves within the leaf-bud—bot.), s.; &c. 89.

Vernicle†, vĕr'-nĭkl, s. 45. A napkin or handkerchief with face of Christ upon it.

Vernier, vĕr'-ne-ĕr, vĕrn'-e-ĕr, s. A contrivance attached to the graduated limb of a phil. instr., for meas. intervals bet. its divisions. [(par. that of a household slave).

Vernility†, -nĭl'-ĭt-e, s. Servility, fawning

Veronica, ve-rŏn'-e-kă, -ĭk-ă—K., s. The plant 'speedwell'; a vernicle†.

Verrucose, vĕr-rōō-kōse', vĕr'—We., a. = *verrucous*, -rōō'-kŭs (vĕr'—We.). 26, 18, 45. Warty; covered with little knobs or wart-like prominences. (bot.; zool.)

Verruculose, vĕr-rōō-kū-lōse', -rōō'—We., a. 45. Hav. minute wart-like prominences.

Versable†, vers'-ăbl, a. 45. That may be turned. H., *vers'ableness*†, *versabil'ity*†, s. 91.

Vers'ant†§, -ănt, a. Familiar; conversant.

Versatile, vĕrs'-ă-tĭl—K., We., vĕr'-să—S., Wa., a. 45. That may be turned round; (more us.) liable to be t. in opin.; changeable; unsteady; variable; easily applied or t. to new tasks, subj., or pursuits; fixed at one point, but freely movable (as an anther—bot.). H., *vers'atilely*, -le, ad.; *vers'atileness**, *versatil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Verse, vĕrse, s. A metrical line (pros.); also pop., a stanza; poetry, metre, metrical lang.; a short section or div. of a prose comp. (par. of a chap. in Scrip.); a short piece of poetry; a portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to ea. part (mus.). H., *vers'man*†, *vers'-monger*†, -mŭng-gĕr (a versifier—lud.), s. 90.

Verset, vt. To relate or tell in verse. H., *versed*† (also v. i.), pp.; *vers'er*† (a versifier), s.; &c. 89.

Versed, vĕrst, pp., a. Skilled or well a.; thoroughly acquainted; turned or reversed (trig.; v. su. et i.).—*Versed sine* = the diff. bet. the 'radius' and the 'cosine', or that part of the diam. intersected bet. the 'sine' and the commencem. of the 'arc' (trig.).

*Versicle**, vĕrs'-ĭkl, s. A little verse. [See *Sine*.

Vers'icolour, -e-kŭl-ŭr, -kŭl'—S., a. = *vers'icoloured*, -ŭrd (-kŭl'—S.). Changeable in colour; many-coloured.

Versicular, vĕr-sĭk'-ū-lăr, a. 18, 25. Pert. to or desig. verses (prose or metr.).

Versification, -se-fe-kā'-shŭn, s. 36. The act, art, or prac. of compos. metrical verses(pros.).

*Versificator**, vĕrs'-e-fe-kā-tŭr, s. 25. A versifier.

Vers'ify, -e-fī, vĕr'-se—S., Wa., vt. 43. To relate or describe in verse; to turn into verse:—vi. To make verses. H., *vers'ifying*, p.; *vers'ified*, pp.; *vers'ifier* (one who v., either 'with or without the spirit of poet.'), s.; *vers'ifying* (act†; versification*, q. v.), a. 89.

Version, vĕr'-shŭn, s. 35. The act of translating; translation or a t.; that wh. is translated or rendered from another lang.; account, statem. (as in 'a diff. v. of an affair'); a turning, change, or transformation*; change of direction†. [Eng.).

Verst, vĕrst, s. A Russian mile (= ab. ⅔ m.,

Versus, vĕr'-sŭs, pr. Against. (leg.) [L.]

*Versute**, -sūte', a. 18. Crafty; wily.

Vert, vĕrt, s. Every thing that grows and bears foliage within a forest (for. l.); the colour green (her.).

Vertebra, vĕrt'-e-brā—We., vĕr'-te—K., S., Wa., s. (pl., *vert'ebræ*, -brē.) One of the bones or joints forming the spine or backbone of an animal:—pl. The bones and joints coll. forming the spine; h. also, the back-bone or spine itself (now somet. used in the sing.—anat.). [L.]

Vert'ebral, -brăl (v. su.), a. Spinal; vertebrate*:—s. A vertebrate animal*.—*Vert'ebral column* (-fim) = spinal c. (q. v.).

Vert'ebrate, -brāte (v. su.), a. = *vert'ebrated*, -ĕd. Hav. a spine or vertebral column, as in the *vertebra'ta* (-tă; s. pl., L.), one of the prim. div. of the animal kingdom, wh. incl. mammal, birds, reptiles, and fishes. (zool.)

Vert'ebrate, s. (pl., *vert'ebrāte*s.) A v. animal.

Vert'ebre, -bĕr, s. (pl., *vert'ebres*, -bĕrz.) A vertebra.

Vertex, vĕrt'-ĕks—We., vĕr'-tĕks—K., S., Wa.,

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s. 40. Prim., someth. that turns*; h., a round point; the top or turning point of any thing; appr., the top or crown of the head (anat.); the zenith (ast.); the pole of a glass (opt.); the top of a hill; the point of a cone, pyramid, or angle; &c. (L.)

Vert'ical, -ik-ăl (v. su.), a. Of or rel. to the vertex; placed or being in the zenith; perpendicular, being in a position p. to the plane of the horizon:—s. A vertical line. H., *vert'ically*, 43, ad.; *vert'icalness*, *verticality**, -kăl'-it-e, s. (v. i.) 91.—*Vert'ical angles* = opp. a. formed by two intersec. straight lines (geom.):—*v. circle* = a great c. of the sphere pass. through the zenith and nadir of a place (ast.):—*v. plane* = a p. pass. through the vertex and axis of a cone (conics). See *Prime*.

Verticil, vĕrt'-e-ăll—We., vĕr'-te—S., s. = *verticill'us*, -ŭs, or *verticell'us*, L. A ring of organs of any kind placed round a stem upon the same plane; a little whorl. (bot.)

Verticillate, vĕr-tis'-il-lăte—K., We., vĕr'-te-ăll-lăte—S., a. Whorled. (bot.)

Verticity, vĕr-tis'-it-e, s. 28, 43. The power of turning; rotation; the distinctive prop. of the magnet; verticalness*.

Verticle†, vĕrt'-ikl, s. 45. An axis; a hinge.

Vertiginous, vĕr-tij'-in-ŭs, a. 32. Turning round; rotary; giddy, affected with vertigo. H., *vertig'inously* (-tij'-), 43, ad.; *vertig'inousness*, s. 91.

Vertigo, vĕr-tī'-go—Ba., Br., E., El., Ja., J. & M., Sh., Wa., -tē'—K., Ke., Na., S., vĕrt'-e-go—We., vĕr'-te-go—A., Bar., Bu., P., Jo., P., Sw., Wo. (the *first* is the cor. classical pron.; the *sec.*, that prevail. among modish and affec. speakers; the *third* or *fourth* [par. the third], that wh. is most pleas., analog., and cor., regar. it as an Eng. word; ea. is in good use. Wa. gives the first two and the last, in the above order, and expr. a like opin.), s. (pl., *vertigines*, -tij'-in-ēz, L.; *vertigoes*, -gōz, &c. Eng.) 99. Giddiness; dizziness and swimming of the head, often accom. with ment. confusion (path.); a genus of marsh or land snails (zool.).

Vervain, vĕr'-vīne, s. = *ver'vine**. A plant of sev. spe., of the genus 'verbena'.

Ver'vels, -vĕlz, s. pl. Silver rings or labels on a hawk's leg, bearing the owner's name. (falc.)

Very, vĕr'-e, vĕr'-re—S., a. 13, 26. True, real; complete, perfect, mere; hav. any qual. (bad or good, in an emin. degree); emph., same. H., *ver'ily* (q. v.), ad. 91.

Ver'y, ad. In a great or an emin. degree (used bef. *a.* and *ad.* to enhance their signif.).

Vesicant, vĕs'-e-kănt, (*or*) -ik-ănt—K., a. Blistering; epispastic:—s. A subs. that vesicates or raises blisters. (pharm.; surg.)

Ves'icate, -kāte (v. su.), vt. To blister; to cause the elev. of the cuticle, and the effusion of serous fluid beneath it, by the appl. of an irritant. (surg.) H., *ves'icating*, p., a.†; *ves'icated*, pp.; *vesica'tion*, -shŭn (act or process), s. 89.

Vesicative, ve-sik'-ă-tiv, a. 45. Vesicant.

Vesic'atories, -to-rĭz, vĕs-e-kā'—Br., s. 58. Cantharidine.

Vesicatory, vĕs'-e-kă-tŭr-e, ve-sik'-ă—S., vĕs'-ik-āte-ŭr-e—K., a. 25, 43. Vesicant:—s. A vesicant.

Ves'icle, -ikl s. 45. A little bladder or blister; a small bladder-like tumour; any small membranous cavity in animals or veg. (anat.).

Vesicular, ve-sik'-ū-lăr, a. = *vesic'ulous*, -lŭs. 18, 25. Pert. to or cons. of vesicles; hollow, full of small interstices; hav. little bladders or glands on the surf. (as a leaf—bot.).

Vesic'ulate, -lāte, a. Bladdery; full of vesicles or bladders; vesicular*.

Vesper, vĕs'-pĕr, s. The evening star (i. e., Venus when east of the sun); also, the evening.

Ves'pers, -pĕrz, s. pl. 35. Even song; the evening service of the Romish church. See *Sicilians*.

Ves'pertine, -tīne, -tĭn—K., a. 45. Evening.

Ves'piary, -pe-ăr-e, s. 25. The nest or habitation of a community of wasps, hornets, &c.

Vessel, vĕs'-ĕl, s. Any thing containing, or wh. is used to hold or contain someth. else (par. liquors); a hollow utensil; a portable or movable receptacle; any structure or vehicle made to float and adapted to navig. (wheth. for comm. or war, or pleasure; par. one smaller than a ship); any tube or canal in wh. a fluid or humour is contained, secreted, or circulated (anat.; veg. phys.); a person receiv. some measure of what is poured out by Heaven (theol.).

Vest'el†, vt. To put into a v. or vessels.

Vess'icnon, -ik-nŏn, s. 25. Wind-gall. (far.)

Vest, vĕst, s. An outer garment; appr., a waistcoat (U. S. = *veste*, Fr.).

Vest, vt. To clothe; to cover, surr., or encompass closely; to dress; to clothe with a long garment; to give an imm. fixed right of present or fut. enjoym. (com. with *in*—leg.):—vi. To come or desc. to; to take effect (as a title). H., *vest'ing*, p.; *vest'ed* (fixed, not conting. or suspended, *a.*—leg.), pp., a.; *vest'ing* (act; also cloth or patterns for vests), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.—To *vest in* = to put in poss. of; to clothe with; to c. with anoth. form, &c. (v. su.):—to *vest with* = to clothe; to invest with.

Vesta, vĕs'-tă, s. A small planet revolv. bet. Mars and Jupiter (ast.); the virgin goddess of the hearth and fire (myth.).

Vestal, vĕs'-tăl, (*or*) vĕst'-ăl—We., a. Pert. to the goddess Vesta; h. fig., pure, chaste, undefiled:—s. One of the six virgin priestesses of Vesta; h., a virgin pure, chaste, and immaculate.

Vestiary, vĕst'-y-ăr-e, -e-ăr-e—S., We., -yĕr-e†—K., vĕs'-che-ă-re—Wa., s. 25, 45. A wardrobe (par. of a church).

Vestibule, vĕs'-te-būle, s. An ante-hall, lobby, or porch (arch.); a small cavity conn. with a larger one (par. a small bony c. of the internal ear—anat.). H., *vestib'ular*, 25 (pert. to ar res.), a. 90.

Vestige, vĕs'-tij, s. 32. A track or footstep; a mark left beh. in passing; (more us.) the mark, remains, or traces of someth. past or sought after.

Vestment, vĕst'-mĕnt, s. A garment (par. an outer g.); a long outer robe exten. from the neck nearly to the feet (eccl.):—pl. Articles of dress or orn. worn by offic. ministers (do.).

Vestry, vĕst'-re, s. 43. The robing room of a church; a r. or apartm. appendant to a c., in wh. the sacerdotal vestments are kept, and parochial meetings held; also a p. assembly

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held in a v., or a like a. held for conven. elsewhere; a committee elected annually by a parish, in conjunc. with the church-wardens, to manage its temporal affairs (U. S.; &c.). H., *vest'ry-board*, *v.-clerk*, -klȧrk, *v.-man* (one of a select v.), *v.-room*, &c., s.—A *select vestry*, is a smaller body deputed to repr. the larger one.

Vesture, vĕst'-tŭre, vĕs'-chŭre—S., Wa., s. 36, 18. A garment; a robe; dress, garments in gen.; clothing, cov.; growing corn† (leg.); seizin†:—pl. Vestments (eccl.).

Vesuvian, ve-sū'-ve-ăn, -zōō'-yăn†—K., a. 45. Of or rel. to the volcano *Vesu'vius*:—s. The volcanic garnet, idocrase (min.).

Vetch, vĕtch, s. 29. The com. generic name of leguminous plants with herbaceous stems, and (gen.) twining tendrils termin. their leaves, used for green fodder; appr., tares ('vicia sativa'—Linn.) or com. tares (= *vetch'es*†, -ĭz, s. pl.). H., *vetch'y*, -e (coms. of or aboun. with), a. 90. [small legum. plant.

Vetch'ling, -lĭng, s. 'Lathyrus aphaca', a

Veteran, vĕt'-ĕr-ăn, a. Prim., old, experienced*; appr., old in prac., service, or experience (par. in war).

Vet'eran, s. One who has been long exercised in any service or art (par. war); one old in service or experience (par. a soldier).

Veterinarian, vĕt-ĕr-e-nâr'-e-ăn, s. 45. A veterinary surgeon.

Vet'erinary, -nâr-e, -ĭn-ĕr-e—K., vĕ'-tĕr-, s. 25. Pert. to the art of healing or treat. the diseases of dom. animals (par. horses); professing or prac. the v. art.

Vetiver, vĕt'-e-vĕr, s. Vittie-vayr.

Veto, vē'-to, s. (pl., *ve'toes*, -tōze.) Lit., 'I forbid'; appr., the power poss. by the executive branch of the legislature (as a king, presid., gov., &c.), to negative a bill or reject the propositions of the other b. or branches (legisl.); also the act of exercis. this power (do.); pop. and gen., any authoritative prohibition.

Ve'to, vt. To negative or reject by a veto; to withhold assent to. H., *ve'toing*, p.; *ve'toed*, tōd*e*, pp. (v. s.) 89.

Vettura, vĕt-tōō'-rȧ, s. 99. An Italian four-wheeled carriage plied for hire. H., *vetturino*, -rē'-no (the driver or owner of a v.).

Vetust†, ve-tŭst', a. Old; ancient. [s. 90.

Vex, vĕks, vt. 40. To irritate; to make angry or uneasy by little provocations; to plague, torment, tease, harass; to disquiet; to trouble, distress, chagrin; to afflict, to persecute (scrip.); to stretch† (as by tenters):—vi. To fret; to be uneasy, teased, or irritated; to be on the tenters. H., *vex'ing*, p., a.†; *vexed*, vĕkst, pp., a.; *vex'er*, a.; *vexa'tion*, -shŭn (*or* vĕk-sā'—Wa.; act, state, or cause; a slight, teasing trouble; chagrin, mortification; uneasiness; a harassing by law or by petty annoyance; &c.; v. l.), s. 89.

Vexatious, -sh'-ŭs, (*or*) vĕk-sā'—Wa., We., a. 36, 37. Irritating; caus. disquiet or vexation; afflictive; distressing, harassing; full of trouble or disquiet; slightly troublesome or annoying; teasing; provoking; instituted maliciously, and without probable cause (as a suit—leg.). H., *vexa'tiously*, 43, ad.; *vexa'tiousness*, s. 91.

Vexil, vĕks'-ĭl, s. = *vexil'lum*, -ŭm, L. A flag or standard†; the upper, erect, and more expanded petal of a papilionaceous corolla (bot.). [a s.-bearer:—s. A s.-bearer.

Vex'illary†, -lăr-e, s. Pert. to a 'standard' or

Vexillation†, -lā'-shŭn, s. A body of troops under one ensign. (anc. Rome.) [ad. 91.

Vex'ing†, -ĭng, s. Vexatious. H., *vex'ingly*†, *Vi*, vī. See *Vis.*

Via, vī'-ȧ, s. 99. A way; a road:—ad. By way of (as 'via Liverpool'). [L.]

Vi'able, -ȧbl, a. 45. (Fr., from *vie*, life.) Capable of liv.; likely to live. H., *viabil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. (med.) 91.

Vi'aduct, -ȧ-dŭkt, s. A structure for conveying a road or railw. across or through some nat. impedim. (par. one formed by rais. an embankment, or a series of mounds, arched supports, or columns, or [less us.] by perforating hills—civ. eng.); a bridge, a tunnel*, &c. [v.). H., &c. 48, 89.

Vial, vī'-ȧl, s. 25. A phial:—vt. To phial (q.

Viand, vī'-ȧnd, -ŭnd—Wa., s. = *viande*, vē'-ȧnd, Fr. 99. Meat dressed (us. in the pl.):—pl. Eatables; victuals; articles of food prep. for the table. [or on the roads.

Vi'ary†, -ăr-e, a. 25. Happening in the 'way'

Viatic, vī-ăt'-ĭk, a. Pert. to a journey, or to travelling.

Viat'icum, -e-kŭm, -ĭk-ŭm—K., s. Provisions for a journey*; the sacrament or eucharist administered to a dying person (Ro. Cath.).

Viator, vī-ā'-tŏr, s. A traveller; a wayfaring man; a pursuivant or state-messenger (anc. Rome). [L.]

Vi'bicate, -be-kāte, a. Wealed. (nat. hist.)

Vibrate, vī'-brāte, vt. To brandish; to cause to swing or oscillate; to move to and fro; to cause to quiver:—vi. To swing; to oscillate; to play to and fro; to have a reg. reciprocating or altern. motion repeated in quick succession (as a pendulum or a stretched elastic cord; v. l.); to quiver; to pass from one state to another. H., *vi'brating*, p., a.; *vi'brated*, pp.; *vibra'tion*, -shŭn (act or state; the reg. reciprocal motion of a suspended body, a mus. chord, or an elastic plate—mech.; the rapid vibratory m. or undulation of any body, whether suspended, stretched bet. two points, or wholly or partially free, by wh. sound is prod., as a string, a free tongue of metal, the column of air in a pipe, &c.—mus.; altern. or recipr. motion, as of a fluid, ponderable or impond.—physics, phys.), s.; &c. 89.

Vi'bratile, -brā-tĭl, a. 45. Adapted to or used in vibratory motion (zool.); disposed to preternat. vibration*. H., *vibratil'ity*, -ĭt-e (qual. of or dispos. to), s. 91.

Vibratiuncle, -brā'-shĕ-ŭngk'l, -tĭ*—K., s. 36, 45. A small or very s. vibration. [vibrator-y*.

Vi'bration, -brā-tĭv, a. 45. That vibrates;

Vi'bratory, -tŭr-e, a. 25. That vibrates; vibrating; cons. in, caus., or of the nature of vibration.

Vibrio, vĭb'-re-o, s. A parasitic animalcule of the tribe *vibrion'idæ* (-dē; s. pl.), pop. known as 'microscopic eels'.

Vibrissa, vī-brĭs'-ȧ, s. Lit., a whisker; the stiff, long, pointed bristles that grow from the upper lip and adjac. parts (mam.); the hairs wh. stand forw. like 'feelers', or wh. occur ab. the mouth of cert. birds (orn.). [L.]

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Vicar, vik'-ăr, -ŭr—K., Wa., s. 28, 25. Any one deputed or authorised to perform the functions of another; appr., an ecclesiastic who has the care of a parish in the place of a lay or colleg. rector, the priest of a p. who receives only the 'small tithes', the predial or 'great t.' being impropriated or appropriated (can. l.). H., *vic'ărage*, -ăj*e* (the benefice of a v.; the house or res. of a v.), *vic'arship*† (office or ministry of a v.), s.; &c. (v. l.) 90.—*Vicar-apostol'ic* = a high functionary empowered by the pope to act in his stead, in cert. cases, without instructions:—*v.-gen'ăral* (-jĕn'-) = a functionary form. empowered to oversee *all* the clergy (an office now united in the chancellor of ea. diocese).

Vicarial, ve-kâr'-e-ăl, vi-kâ'-re-ăl—K. (-yăl), Wa., We., s. 34, 45. Pert. to a vicar; small (as tithes).

Vicar'riate, -ăt*e* (v. su.), s. Hav. delegated power (as a vicar):—s. Delegated office or power.

Vicar'rious, -ŭs (v. su.), a. Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of anoth., or filling it; substituted in the p. of anoth. (as a sacrifice). H., *vicăr'iously*, ad. 91.

Vice-, vīs*e*, pfx. (Anglicised abl. of *vicis*, stead, place, L.) Den. one who acts in the place of anoth., or who is second in auth.; also his office. (As a sep. word bef. a proper name, it is equiv. to 'in the place of', and is then prop. pron. vī'se.) H., *vice-ad'miral*, *v.-ad'miralty* (office of a v.-a.; a v.-admiralty court), *v.-a'gent*, *v.-chăm'berlain*, *v.-chan'cellor*, *v.-con'sul*, *v.-doge*, -dōj*e*', *v.-leg'ăte*, *v.-pres'ident* (h. also, *v.-pres'idency*), s.; &c. (v. l.) 92.—*Vice versa* (vī-se-vĕr'-să) = contrariwise; the reverse. (L.)

Vice, vīs*e*, s. 28. Prim., a spot or defect, a fault, blemish, or imperf.; appr., any volun. action or course of conduct wh. deviates from the rules of mor. rectitude, or in wh., through either wilfulness or weakness, men depart from the legitimate purposes of their being (ethics; it is the opp. to *virtue*, and differs from *crime* simply in being less enormous, and from *sin*, wh. it us. involves, in pointing less directly to the divine law); depravity or corr. of manners; a fault or offence (par. an habit. one); a fault or bad trick in a horse (do.); a buffoon wear. ass's ears, who tormen. and belaboured anoth. b. who repr. the devil in the 'moralities', 'mys.', &c., of the old Eng. drama; (from anoth. r.) a small upright iron screw-press, attached to the edge of a work-board or counter, for holding articles firmly while being filed, &c. (mech.); h., a gripe or grasp†. H., *vicel'*, vīst (hav. vices; vicious, corrupt; used only in comp., as 'a *high*'-*viced* city'), a. 90. [a vice.

Vice†, vt. To press or screw up to, by or as by *Vice-re'gal*, a. Pert. to a viceroy or viceroyalty.

Vicegerent, -gĕr'-ĕnt, s. One who holds deputed power of another; a lieutenant; a vicar. H., *vicegĕr'ent* (hav. deleg. power), a.; *vicegĕr'ency*, -ĕn-se (office of a v.; deputed power; lieutenancy), s. 90.

Vicenary, vīs'-ĕn-ăr-e, -ĕr-e†—K., vī'-se-năr-e—S., -sĕn'—J. & M., a. 28, 25. Twentieth; *Vī'cenary*, s. The no. of 20. [of or bel. to 20.

Vicennial, vī-sĕn'-e-al, a. 28, 45. Of or rel. to, or occur. once ev. 20 years.

Viceroy, vīs'-roy, s. 28, 22. A vice-king; one who rules, with deputed regal auth., in a dependency of a monarchy; the 'lord-lieutenant†' (Ir.). H., *vicăroy'altў* or *viceroy'ship* (dign., office, or juris. of), s. 90.

Vicety†, vīs'-e-te, s. Nicety (q. v.). [&c. 89.

Vicinate, vĭsh'-ĭăt*e*, vt. To vitiate (q. v.). H.,

Vicinage, vĭs'-ĭn-ăj*e*, -ĭj—K., -ĭj—Wa., s. 28, 45. Neighbourhood; the place or places adjoin. or near.

Vicinal, vĭs'-ĭn-ăl—K., P., -e-năl—Wa., We., Wo., ve-sī'-năl—Ja., S., Sh., a. = *vicine*†, vĭs'-ĭn*e* (Wa.; -ĭn—P., We.; -ĭn*e*'—K., -sĭn*e*'—S., Wo.). 28, 45. Near; neighbouring.

Vicinity, ve-sĭn'-ĭt-e, vĭs-ĭn'—K., s. 28, 45. Nearness in place; neighbourhood; neighb. country.

Vicious, vĭsh'-ŭs, a. 27-8. Defective, imperf., faulty; (more us., and appr.), addicted to vice, corrupt in principles, manners, or conduct, depraved, wicked, habit. transgressing the mor. law (opp. to *virtuous*); corrupting in tendency; corrupt, defective (mor., phys., or ment., or as style or lang.); hav. phys. ill qualities; foul, impure; insalubrious; unruly, refractory; mischievous; hav. vice, not well broken (as a horse). H., *vī'ciously* (vĭsh'-), 43, ad.; *vī'ciousness*, *vicĭosity*‖, vĭsh-e-ŏs'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Vicissitude, ve-sĭs'-e-tūd*e*, vī- (*e*, exc. in pulpit orat.), vĭs-ĭs'-ĭt-ūd*e*‖—K., a. 18. Reg. change or succes. of one thing to anoth.; change in wh. the same things come round, or again replace ea. other; change, variation, revolution (as of life or human affairs). H., *vicissitūd'inary*, -e-năr-e, 25 (changing in succ.), a. 90.

Vicontiel†, vī-kŏn'-te-ĕl, -sh'ĕl, a. Pert. to the sheriff:—s. pl. Things bel. to the sheriff.

Vī'count†, vīs-kownt, s. Viscount. [(leg.)

Victim, vĭk'-tĭm, s. A liv. being (us. some beast) immolated on the altar of some deity, or in the performance of a relig. rite; a sacrifice; fig., someth. destroyed; a person or thing* sacr. in the pursuit of an object.

Vic'timate, -ăt*e*, vt. To sacrifice or offer in sacrifice. H., &c. 48, 89.

Vic'timize†, -īz*e*, vt. 60. To make the victim of a swindling transaction. H., *vic'timized*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Victor, vĭk'-tĭr, s. 25. (f., *vic'toress*, *vic'tress*, *vic'trice*†, -tris; *vic'trix*, L.) One who conquers on some par. occasion (and thus disting. from *conqueror*, who is us. one who subdues countries or nations); one who defeats an enemy in battle; h. also, one who gains the advan. in any combat or contest (phys. or mor.); one who achieves successfully; lord, master†.

Victoria, -tōr'-e-ă, s. 45. One of the newly discov. asteroids. (ast.)

Victorious, -tōr'-e-ŭs, -yŭs†§—K., -tŭ'-re—S., Wa., We., a. Being victor; conquering; superior in contest; that produces conquest, or is emblematic of it; indic. victory. H., *victōr'iously*, 43, ad.; *victōr'iousness* (victory), s. 91.

Vic'tory, -tŭr-e, s. 25, 43. Conquest; defeat of an enemy in battle; superiority gained in war or combat; success in any contest

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(phys., mor., or intellec.); a battle gained; a triumph; a cert. goddess (myth.).

Victual, vĭt'l, vt. 45. To store or supply with provisions or food. H., *victualling*, vĭt'l-ing, p., a.†; *victualled*, vĭt'ld, pp., a.†; *victualler*, vĭt'l-ĕr (appr., one who keeps a v.-house; an innkeeper or tavern-k. = *licensed v.*; a provision-ship—R. N.; v. i.), s.; &c. 89.—*Victualling-house* (vĭt'l-) = a h. where strangers may obt. food or meals for money: —*v.-yard* = a pub. est. for the collec., prep., package, and supply of provisions to ships and vessels (R. N.).

Victuals, vĭt'lz, s. 45, 35. (long disused in the sing.) Food for human beings, prep. for eating; that wh. supports life; provisions; meat; [sustenance.

Vide, vī'-de, imp. See. (L.)

Videlicet, ve-dĕl'-e-sĕt, ad. = *viz.* (by contr., but pron. the same). To wit; namely; that is to say. (L.)

Vidette, ve-dĕt', s. A vedette (q. v.).

Vidual†, vĭd'-ū-ăl, a. 18. Of or bel. to the state of a widow. H., *viduity**, ve-dū'-ĭt-e (widowhood), s. 91.

Vie, vī, vt. To shew or prac. in competition†; to outdo†; to urge or press†:—vi. To strive for superiority; to contend; to strive ag. others (in ea. fol. by *with*). H., *vy'ing*, p.; *vied*, pp. [gurdy. (Fr.)

Vielle, ve-yĕl', v'yĕl'—S., s. 99. The hurdy-

View, vū, s. 18. Prospect; scene; reach of the eye; whole extent seen; power of seeing, limit of sight; sight (corpor. or intellec.); act of seeing; sight, eye; survey (ocular or ment.); perception by the eye; appearance, show; display, exhib. to the eye or to the mind; prospect of interest; intention, obj., purp., design; opinion; manner of seeing or underst.; direc. in wh. a thing is seen (as in 'point of view'); &c. (v. v.). H., *view'less*, a. 90.

View, vt. To survey; to exam. with the eye; to look on with some degree of attention, or for the purp. of exam. (and thus us. differing from *look*, *see*, *behold*); to see, to perceive by the eye; to survey or exam. intellec.; to consider; &c. (v. s.). H., *view'ing*, p.; *viewed*, vūde, pp.; *view'er* (appr., a kind of pub. inspector—N. Eng.), s.; *view'ingt* (act of), s. 89.

Vigesimation, vī-jĕs-e-mā'-shŭn, ve—J. & M., vĭj'-ĕs-ĭm—K., s. 32, 36. A putting to death of ev. 20th man by lot. (mil.)

Vigil, vĭj'-ĭl, s. 33. A keeping watch; watch, forbearance of sleep; appr., devotion performed dur. the us. hours of sleep; the eve bef. a festival, or a relig. service performed on it (eccl.); a fast on the day prec. a holiday (do.).

Vigilant, vĭj'-ĭl-ănt, -e-lănt—S., Wa., s. 32. Watchful; circumspect; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; being awake (lit.* or fig.). H., *vĭ''gilantly* (vĭj'-), ad.; *vi''gilance*, -ănse, *vi''gilancyt*, -se, s. 91.

*Vigilation**, -lā'-shŭn, s. 36. A waking; the state of keeping vigils or being vigilant.

Vigintivirate, vĭ-jĭn-tĭv'-e-rāte, s. 32. An executive cons. of 20 men.

Vignette, vin'-yĕt—K., Wa., We., vēne-yĕt'—S., s. 99. Orig., an orn. flourish of small vines and flowers on books or MSS.; appr., any small orn. engraving for the illustr. or decor. of a page, bank-note, &c., and wh. is not surr., like ordin. pictures, with a distinct margin or border (engr.; typ.). [(mna.)[It.]

Vigorous, vig-o-rŭ'-os, ad. 30, 92. With energy.

Vigorous, vig'-ŭr-ŭs, a. 30, 25. Poss. vigour (phys. or ment.); full of strength and life; strong; powerful; forcible. H., *vig'orously*, -le, ad.; *vig'orousness*, s. 91.

Vigour, vig'-ŭr, s. 30, 25; 56. Active strength or force of body; phys. force in animals; strength of mind, intellec. force, energy; vital strength or force in animals or veg.; gen., strength, energy, efficacy. H., *vig'our*†, vt. To invigorate. [*less*, a. 90.

Vile, vīle, a. = *vīld*†; *vīled*† (also abusive, scurrilous). Base, mean, worthless; despicable; mor. impure; depraved; wicked. H., *vile'ly*, -le, ad.; *vile'ness*, *vil'ifyt* (vĭ'-le—S.), s. 91.

Vilify, vĭl'-e-fī, -lĭ-ĭ—K., vt. 43. To make vile; to debase; to degrade; (more us.) to degrade by slander; to make contemptible; to traduce; to defame. H., *vil'ifying*, p., a.†, a.†; *vil'ified*, pp., a.†; *vil'ifier*, s.; *vilification**, -fe-kā'-shŭn (act of), s. 89.

Vilipend†, -pĕnd, vt. To despise; to vilify. —*Vilipend'ency*†, -se (disesteem; slight), s.

*Vill**, vĭl, s. A village.

Villa, -ă, s. Prim., any country dwelling; (afterw. and now) the country resid. of a person bel. to the wealthier classes (areh.).

Village, -ĭj, -ĕj—K., -lj—Wa., s. 33, 45. Orig., a collec. of houses inhab. by peasants or dependants wh. grad. arose around a prin. residence; at present, any small place or assemblage of houses in the country, not being a town or city; a subdiv. of a parish, or the outpart of a p. coma. of a few houses sep. from the rest (leg.). H., *vill'ager*, -ĕr (an inhab. of a v.), *vill'agery**, -ĕr-e (a district of v.), s. 90.

Villain, vĭl'-ĭne, (more us., and alw.†) vĭl'-ĭn, -ĕn—K., s. 25, 45. A vile, wicked wretch; a man extremely degraded or depraved, and capable or guilty of any thing base or wicked; a malefactor; a villein*.

Vill'ainise†*, -īze, vt. = *vill'anise** (v. s.). 60. To render villainous; to defame; to vilify. H., *vill'ainising*†, p.; *vill'ainised*†, -īzd, pp.; *vill'ainiser*†, s. (v. i.) 89.

Vill'ainous, -ŭs, a. = *vill'anous**, -ăn-ŭs (Wa.; -ĕn—K.; this orthog. is that of Jo. and his fol., Wa., K., &c.). 25, 45. Base; very vile or wicked; extremely depraved; proc. from extr. depravity; (in a milder sense) sorry, vile, mischievous†; extremet. H., *vill'ainously*, *vill'anously**, 43, ad.; *vill'ainousness**†† (extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness), *vill'ainy*, -e, or *vill'anyt* (do.; also a crime, any action exh. extr. depravity or wickedness, with a pl.), s. 91. [*Villein*, &c.

*Vill'an**, -ăn, *vill'anage**, *vill'anise**, s. See *Villastic**, vĭl-lăt'-ĭk, a. Of or bel. to a village or villages.

Villein, vĭl'-ĭn, s. 45. One who held lands by a base or servile tenure. (feu. l.) H., *vill'inage*, -ĭj (state of being a v., also his tenure), s.; *vill'inize*, -īze, 60 (to reduce to villenage; to degrade), vt. H., &c. 43, 89.

Villi, vĭl'-ī, s. pl. (sing., *villus*, wool, hair, nap.) Fine small fibres (anat.); fine hairs in plants (bot.). [L.]

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Villose, vĭl-lōs′, a. 45. Being thickly cov. with soft flexible hairs. (zool.)

Vill'ous, -ŭs, a. Shaggy; formed of minute 'villi' res. the pile of velvet (as a vascular surf.—anat.); cov. with long soft hairs (bot.).

Viminal, vī′-mĭn-ăl—S., vĭm′—K., We., a. 14-5. Pert. to or cons. of twigs; prod. t. fit to bind with.

Viminous, vē-mĭn′-ē-ŭs—Wa., vī′—S., We., -y′ŭs†, a. 45. Made of twigs or flexible shoots. [or to wine; of the colour of wine.

Vinaceous, vī-nā′-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Bel. to grapes

Vinaigrette, vĭn-ā-grĕt′, s. 99. A small box of silver or gold, suitably formed for hold. arom. vinegar, and used like a smelling-bottle. (Fr.)

Vincible, vĭn′-sĭbl, a. 45. That may be overcome or subdued; conquerable; surmountable. H., *vin'cibly*[a], -le, ad.; *vin'cibleness*[a], *vincibil'ity*, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Vincture[s], vĭngk′-tūre, vĭng′-tūre—K., -chūre—S., s. 48, 18, 36. A binding; also that wh. binds.

Vinculum, vĭng′-kū-lŭm, s. 45, 18. Lit., a bond or tie; appr., a bar or line placed over sev. letters or quan., to indic. that they are to be treated as a single quan. or subjected to the same oper. (alg.; now gen. superseded by the parenthesis).

Vindemial, vĭn-dē′-mē-ăl, -dēm′-yăl—K., a. 45. Of or bel. to a vintage.

Vinde'miate[a], -āte, vi. To gather the vintage. H., *vindēmia'tion*, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Vin'dicable†, -kăbl, a. 45. (v. v.) H., *vindicabil'ity*[a], s. 91.

Vindicate, vĭn′-de-kāte, vt. To defend, to justify; to supp. or maintain as true or correct, ag. denial, censure, objections, or aspersion; to assert, to claim with efficacy; to prove to be just or valid; to defend with arms or otherw.; to clear, to protect; to avenge[a]. H., *vin'dicating*, p.; *vin'dicated*, pp., a.†; *vin'dicator*, 25, s.; *vin'dicable*† (v. su.), a.; *vindica'tion*, -shŭn (act of), s. 89.

Vin'dicative, -ĭv, -kă-tĭv—Wa., -dĭk′-ă—P., a. 45. Vindicatory; also vindictive[a].

Vin'dicatory, -kă-e, -kă—J. & M., We., a. 25. Tend. to vindicate; justificatory; punitory, avenging[a].

Vindictive, -dĭk′-tĭv, a. 45. Given to revenge; prompted or charac. by r.; revengeful. H., *vindic'tively*, 43, ad.; *vindic'tiveness*, s. 91.

Vine, vīne, s. The woody climbing plant (*vitis vinif'ĕra*) that bears grapes (= *grape vine*); the long, slender stem of any plant wh. trails along the ground without rooting, or that climbs or supp. itself by tendrils or twining, or (comet.) the whole plant (hort.). H., *vined*[a] (hav. leaves or stems res. a v.), *vin'y* (bel. to, cons. of, or aboun. in v.; prod. grapes), a.; *vin'er*[a] (a vine-dresser), *vin'ery*, -ĕr-e (a place or erection for rearing vines, par. one artif. heated—hort.), s.; &c. 90-1. Among the comp. are—*vine'-clad*, a.; *vine'-dresser* (one who trims and cult. vines), *v.-fretter* (the aphis or puceron), *v.-grub*, &c., a. (v. i.) 92-3.

Vinegar, vĭn′-e-gĕr, -gŭr†—K., S., Wa., a. 25. Lit., sour wine; any fermented liq. wh. has grown sour by age or exposure to the air (i. e., by undergoing the 'acetous fermentation'); dilute acetic acid more or less contamin. with org. matter (chem.); any thing sour[a]† (lit. or fig.). H., *vin'egar*†, a. 90.—*Aromătic vin'egar*, is glacial acetic acid hold. in sol. camphor and essen. oils; *rădĭcal v.*, is acetic acid.

Vineyard, vĭn′-yĕrd, -yĕrd—K., Wa., s. 15, 25. An enclosure planted with vines; appr., a plantation of grape-vines cult. for the purp. of mak. wine.

Vinewed†§, vīn′-ūde, vĭn′-ĭd†, a. = *vinn'owed*†; *vinn'y*†, -e. Mouldy; green with age; musty. (prov.) H., *vinn'owedness*†§ (-ĭd-ĭ), &c. a. 91.

Vin'olent†, -o-lĕnt, vī′-no—S., vīne′—K., a. Given to wine. H., *vin'olency*†, s. 91.

Vinous, vī′-nŭs, a. Of or bel. to, or prod. wine; hav. the qualities of wine. H., *vinous fermenta'tion*, *v. flav'our*, &c., s.

Vintage, vĭnt′-ăje—We., -ĭj—K., vĭn′-tăje—S., Wa., s. 32, 45. The yearly crop or produce of the grape; also the time of gathering it, or the wine it produces. H., *vint'ager* (one who gathers the v.), s. 90.—*Vint'age-fount*, or *v.-spring* = a wine-fount. [retail.

Vint'ner, -nĕr, s. One who sells wine by

Vint'ry, -re, s. A place where wine is sold.

Viny, vīne′-e, a. See *Vine*. H., *vin'iness*†, s. 91.

Viol, vī′-ŭl, s. 25. An anc. form of violin hav. 6 strings; fig., the violin (poet.); a voyol (naut.). H., *vi'olist* (a player on), s. 90.

Viola, ve-ō′-lă, s. 99. A tenor violin. (mus.) [It.]

Violable, vī′-o-lăbl, a. 45. See *Violate*. H., *vi'olably*, 43, ad.; *vi'olableness*, *violability*, -bĭl′-ĭt-e, s. 91. [The *ad.* and *s.* are ch. used neg. with *in-*, q. v.]

Violaceous, -lā′-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Bes. violets.

Violate, vī′-o-lāte, vt. To disregard, to break in upon in a viol. manner (as private rights); to disregard, to infringe, to set aside with viol. (as a treaty, laws, &c.); to injure, to outrage, to do viol. to (as the feelings, &c.); to betray (as trust or confidence); to treat with irreverence, to profane; to ravish or deflower; to transgress; to disturb or interrupt; &c. H., *vi'olating*, p., a.†; *vi'olated* (= *vi'olate* [ch. used with *in-*], a.); pp., a.; *vi'olator*, 25, s.; *vi'olable* (v. su.), a.; *violation*, -lā′-shŭn (act &c.; infringem.; transgression; non-observance; infraction; profanation; rape; &c.), s. 90. [late.

Vi'olative, -ĭv, a. 45. Violating; tend. to vio-

Violence, vī′-o-lĕnse, s. 28. Phys. or mor. force; strength of action or motion; highly excited feeling or action; energy; vehemence; excessive eagerness; unjust force, crimes gen.; outrage; oppression; the act of violating (in any sense); the state or qual. of being violent (q. v.).

Vi'olence†, vt. To assault, outrage, injure; to bring by violence. H., *vi'olencing*†, p.; &c. 89.

Vi'olent, -lĕnt, a. Forcible; mov. or acting with phys. strength; urged or driven with force; characterised, acting, produced, or done by violence; produced or continued by force; not spontaneous; not natural; assailant; unauthorised; extorted, not volun.; unreasonably vehement; outrageous; boisterous, turbulent; furious; impetuous; passionate; extreme, severe; &c. H., *vi'olently*, 43, ad.; *vi'olence* (v. su.), s. 91.

Vi'olent†, s. An assailant; a rioter; a rebel:—vt. To urge with violence.

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Violescent, vī-o-lĕs'-ĕnt, a. Tend. to or appro. a violet colour. [violet (i. e., light purple).
Vi'olet, -lĕt, s. Of the colour of the sweet *Vi'olet*, s. A plant and flower of the genus *vi'ola*, of sev. spe.; appr., the 'purple' or 'sweet v.' (*viola odora'ta*—Linn.); the colour of the v., light purple.
Violin, vī-o-lĭn'—S., Wa., We., vī'—J. & M., K., s. The well-known mus. instr. with four strings, played with a 'bow', vulg. called a 'fiddle.' H., *violin'ist* (We.; vī'—K., S.; a player on), s. 90.
Violine, vī'-o-lĭn, a. = *violina*, -lī'-nă. 56. An emetic principle obt. from the 'viola odorata.' [It.]
Violino, ve-o-lē'-no, s. 99. The violin. (mus.)
Violoncello, ve-o-lōn-chĕl'-lo, -lŏn—Wa., We., vī-o-lŏn-sĕl'-oţ—P., s. 99. A bass-violin, giv. sounds an octave lower than the 'tenor-violin', and not played under the chin like that instr.; the bass-viol. (It.) H., *violon-cellist*, -chĕl'-ĭst (a player on), s. 90.
Violone, -lō'-nā, s. = *viola'ne*, -no. 99. A large bass-viol, com. called a 'double-bass', seldom played with more than 3 strings, wh. lie an octave below the violoncello. (It.)
Viper, vī'-pēr, s. A venomous viviparous serpent, of sev. spe., hav. a head broader than the neck, and no pits beh. the nostrils; fig., a person or thing very mischiev. or malignant†. See *Adder*.
Vi'perine, -ĭn—K., S., We., -īne—Wa., a. 45. Pert. to a v., or to vipers.
Vi'perous, -ŭs, a. Hav. the qualities of a v.; malig., venomous. H., *vi'perously**, ad. 91.
Virago, ve-rā'-go—S., Wa., vī—K., We., s. (pl., *vira'goes*, -gōz.) A female poss. the qual. of a man; a highly masculine woman; pop. (and more us.), a bold, turbulent woman; a termagant. H., *vira'go-like*, or *viraginian*†, -jĭn'-yăn (vĭr-d—S.), a.; *virago'ity** (the qual. of a v.), s. 90.
Vire†, vēre, s. An arrow for a cross-bow.
Virelay†, vĭr'-e-lā, s. 26. An old kind of roundelay. (Fr. poet.)
*Verent**, vīre'-ĕnt—S., vī'—K., Wa., We., a. 26. Green; fresh; not faded.
Virescent, ve-rĕs'-ĕnt, vī—We., a. 14, 28. Slightly green; beg. to be green. H., *vires'cence*, -ĕnse, s. 91.
Virgate, vĕr'-gāte, s. Shaped like a rod or wand (bot.):—a. A yard-land†.
*Virge**, vĕrje, s. A verge (q. v.).
Virgilian, vĕr-jĭl'-yăn, a. 32, 45. Pert. to *Virgil*, the Ro. poet, or res. his style.
Virgin, vĕr'-jĭn—K., S., Wa., vūr'—Sh., We., s. 16, 32. Pure, chaste; maidenly; pure, untouched, unsullied; fresh, new, unused; unsophisticated. (v. s.)
Vir'gin, s. A woman or female sexually unacquainted with man; a maid; loosely, a woman not a mother; an unmarried person of either sex† (1 *Cor.*, vii., 25); the sign 'virgo' (ast.; v. i.).—*Vir'gin's bower*†, is a plant. [*vir'gined*†, pp.; &c. 89.
Vir'gin†, vi. To play the virgin. (lud.) H.,
Vir'ginal, -ăl, a. Pert. to a v.; maiden; maidenly:—s. An obs. instr. of the spinet or harpsichord class (= *vir'ginals*†):—vi. To pat or strike, as on a virginal† (lud.).
Virginic, -jĭn'-e-ĭk, a. The epithet of an acid found in rattle-snake root. (chem.)

Virgin'ia, -e-ă, -y'ă, s. 45. A recently discov. asteroid. (ast.)
Virgin'ian, -yăn, a. 45. Of or from *Virgin'ia*, U. S.—*V. snake'-root*, is serpentary.
Virginity, vĕr-jĭn'-ĭt-e, s. 15, 32, 43. The state of being a virgin; maidenhood; unsullied chastity; the hymen§. [sodiac (ast.).
Vir'go, -go, s. 30. A virgin; a sign of the *Vir'gouleuse*, s. 99. See *Vergouleuse*.
Vir'gulate, -gū-lāte, a. 18. Shaped like a little rod. (bot.) [ness; verdure.
Viridity, ve-rĭd'-ĭt-e, vī—We., s. 43. Green-
Virile, vĭr'-īl—S., -īle—K., vī'-rĭl—Wa., We., a. 45. Pert. to a man (emph.); bel. or pec. to the mature male or to manhood; masculine (opp. to *puerile* and *feminine*); procreative. H., *virility*, ve-rĭl'-ĭt-e (vī—Wa., We.; manhood; state and power pec. to and char. of the adult male; &c.), s. 91.
Virtu, vĕr'-tōō, -tōō'—S., (more com.) vĕr'-tōō—K., We., -tōō'—J. & M., Wa., -tū'—Ja., Wo., s. 99. Taste; love of the fine arts; taste for curiosities; h. also, articles of taste collectively, antiquities, nat. curiosities (such as are sought after by 'virtuosi'). [It.]
Virtual, vĕrt'-ū-ăl (see *virtue*), a. Potential; hav. the efficacy without the mat. or sensible part; being in essence or effect, though not in fact. H., *virt'ually*, 43, ad.; *virtual'ity**, -ĭt-e (*efficacy*), s. 91.—*Virtual fo'cus* = the point from wh. rays, rendered divergent by refl. or refr., appear to issue (opt.):—*v. velocity* (-lŏs'-) = the v. wh. a body in equilibrium would acquire, dur. the first instant of motion, were its e. disturbed (mech.).
Virt'uate†, -āte, vt. To make virtual or efficacious.
Virtue, vĕrt'-ū (-yū-)—We.; vĕr'-tū—K., -shōō—S., -chū—Wa., s. 15, 36, 18. Strength; that subs. or qual. of phys. bodies by wh. they act and prod. effects; moral goodness, conformity of life, action, and conversation to the moral law; the l. or laws in wh. right conduct consists, also (concretely) that qual. of actions and persons wh. arises from their agreem. with the l. or rules of morality (ethics, mor. phil.); a par. mor. excellence; acting power; secret agency; efficacy; power; excellence, or that wh. constit. value and merit; validity, auth. (leg.); bravery, valour† (the anc. Ro. sense); one of the orders of the celes. hierarchy*. H., *virt'ueless*, a. 90.—*In virt'ue* = in consequ.; by the efficacy or authority.
Virtuoso, vĕr-tōō-ō'-so—S., vĕr-too-ō'-so—K., s. (pl., *virtuo'si*, -zē, It.; *virtuo'sos*†, -sōze—Ad., Eng.) 99. A man skilled in the fine arts (par. pa., statuary, mus., or arch.), or in articles of taste, antiquities, nat. curiosities, &c. H., *virtuo'soship*† (char. or pursuits of a v.), s. 90.
Virtuous, vĕrt'-ū-ŭs, a. Hav. virtue, morally good; done in consequ. of mor. feeling; being in conformity to the mor. or divine law or duty; chaste (as females); efficacious†. H., *virt'uously*, 43, ad.; *virt'uousness*† (state or char. of), s. 91.
Virulent, vĭr'-ū-lĕnt, a. 26, 18. Extremely active in doing injury; very pois. or venomous; fig., bitter in enmity, malignant. H., *vir'ulently*, 43, ad.; *vir'ulence*, -lĕnse, *vir'ulency*, -se, s. 91.

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Virus, vīrˊ-ŭs, vīˊ-rŭs—K., S., Wa., We., s. 34. The active or contag. matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c.; poison wh. is the seed of contagion or infec.; any foul or deleterious matter. (med.) [L.]

Vis, vis, s. (*vīz*, L.; pl., *vīˊree*, -ēz.) 99. Force; power. (mech.)—*Vis inerˊtiæ* (-she-ē) = the power of inertness; the resistance of a stationary body to motion (mech.):—*vis moˊtua* = pressure (do.); inertness, inactivity†:—*vis moˊtrix* = mov. force (do.):—*vis viˊtæ* (-tē) = vital power or energy (phys.; &c.):—*vis viˊva* = the force of a mov. body, estim. by the distance it passes over (do.).—*Vi et armis* = by force of arms.

Visage, vizˊ-ăj, -ĕj—K., -ĭj—Wa., s. 45. The face; the countenance or look (ch. app. to human beings). H., *visˊaged* (hav. a), a. 90.

Visard, vizˊ-ărd, s., v. See *Visard*.

Vis-à-vis, vizˊ-ă-vēˊ, ad., pr. 99. Face to face; opposite; over ag.:—s. A carriage for two persons who sit *f.* to *f.*; also a person so seated; an opposite neighbour. (Fr.)

Viscera, vizˊ-ĕr-ă—K., S., -ē-rā—Wa., We., s. pl. (sing., *visˊcus*, -kŭs, lit., a bowel.) 28. The bowels; the contents of the three great cavities of the body (i. e., of the abdomen, thorax, and cranium), or of one of them separately (par. of the first two—anat.). [L.]

Visˊceral, -ĕr-ăl, a. Pert. to the viscera; feeling, tender, hav. sensibility†.

Visˊcerate†, -āte, vt. To eviscerate (q. v.).

Viscid, visˊ-id, a. 28. Glutinous; adhesive, sticky, tenacious; not readily separating; viscous. H., *visˊcidlÿ**, ad.; *viscidˊity*, visˊald'-it-e (qual. or state; also a glutinous concretion*), s. 91.

Viscount, vīˊ-kownt, s. (*f.*, *viscountess*, vīˊ-.) 23. Lit. and orig., a 'vice-count'†; the sheriff of a county†; a degree or title of nobility next in rank below an earl. H., *visˊcountshÿp* (vīˊ-), or *visˊcountÿ* (dig. or office of), s. 90.

Viscous, visˊ-kŭs, a. 28. Glutinous; mucilaginous; viscid. H., *visˊcouslÿ**, ad.; *visˊcousness*, *viscosˊitÿ* (-kŏsˊ-), s. 91.—*Viscous fermentaˊtion* = the f. by wh. sugar, in sol., is converted into gummy matter and other products, instead of into alcohol. (chem.)

Visˊcus, s. See *Viscera*.

Visé, vē-zāˊ, s. 99. The indorsem. on a passport, den. that it has been offic. exam., and that its bearer may proceed on his journey. (Fr.) H., (to) *visé*†, vt.; *viséd*† or *visˊdeˊ*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Vishnu, vishˊ-nū, s. The 'preserver'; the second person of the Hindoo trinity.

Visible, vizˊ-ibl, a. 35, 45. That may be seen; perceptible by the eye; discovered to the eye; fig., open to observation; easy to be discerned; open, apparent, manifest; conspicuous; sensible (as in 'v. horizon', q. v.). H., *visˊiblÿ*, 42, ad.; *visˊiblenss*, *visibilˊity*, -it-e, s. 91.—The *visˊible*, s. = that wh. is v.; the v. world. (ellip.)

Visigoth, vizˊ-e-gŏth, s. 35-7. A western Goth, or one inhab. 'Dacia' or the wes. shores of the Baltic. (hist.) H., *Visigothˊic* (pert. to), a. 90.

Vision, vizhˊ-ŭn, s. 35. Sight; the power or faculty of seeing; the act of seeing external objects; fig., someth. seen, someth. suddisclosed to view; an appearance (par. a supernat. or imag. one); an apparition, phantom, spectre; that wh. is seen in a dream; a divine revelation (scrip.); someth. imaginary, or the produc. of fancy; any thing wh. is the obj. of sight or vision. H., *visˊionless*, a. 90. [vision.

Visˊional, -ăl (vizhˊ-), a. Pert. to vision or a

Visˊionary, -ŭr-e, -ĕr-e—K., s. 25. Affected by phantoms or delusions; wildly enthusiastic; imaginary, fantastical (opp. to *real*); without solid foun.; impracticable. H., *visˊiondrinessꝺ*, s. 91.

Visˊionary, s. = *visˊionistꝺ*. One whose imag. is disturbed or idly fertile; one who forms imprac. schemes; an enthusiast.

Visit, vizˊ-it, s. 35. The act of visiting; also the time so occupied. (v. v.)

Visˊit, vt. To go or come to see; to call or wait upon; to attend; to go or come to see for the purp. of offic. or authorit. inspection or exam.; to go to and to use or inhab.; to enter on board (a vessel) to ascer. her char. (nav.); to bestow or send good or evil judic.; to salute with a present*:—vi. To keep up the intercourse of cerem. salutations at the houses of ea. other; to prac. going to see ea. other. H., *visˊiting* (vizˊ-; that visits; auth. to v. and inspect; *a.*), p., a.; *visˊited*, pp.; *visˊiter*, *visˊitor*, 25 (par. an offic. v.), *visˊitantꝺ*, s.; *visˊitˊlbl*†, a.; *visˊiting* (act or prac.; visitation*), s. 89.

Visitation, viz-e-tāˊ-shŭn, -it-āˊ—K., We., s. 35-6. The act of visiting (par. in the spec. senses); jud. visit, inspec., or perambulation; jud. evil sent by God; communic. or exh. of divine love, goodness, or mercy (relig.); obj. of visitˊ; the church festival to celebr. the v. of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth (= July 2—cal.).

Visˊite, -it, -āte, s. 99. A visit†; appr., a long kind of orn. cape worn by ladies. (Fr.)

Visitorial, -e-tōrˊ-e-ăl, a. = *visitatōrˊialꝺ*, -it-(impr. orthog.—We.). Of or bel. to a jud. visitor or inspector. [in the act of seeing.

Visive, vīˊ-sĭv, a. 45. Pert. to vision; formed

Visne, vēˊ-ne—S., vēnz (in one syl.)—K., We., s. 99. Venue. (leg.) [Norm.] [countenance.

Visnomy†, vizˊ-no-me, s. Physiognomy; face;

Visor, vizˊ-ŭr, s. 35, 25. The perforated and movable part of a helmet that covers the face; also a visard or mask. H., *visˊored*, -ŭrd (wear. a v.; masked), a. 90.

Vista, visˊ-tă, s. 35. A view or prospect through or as through an avenue (par. bet. rows of trees); h. also, the trees, &c., that form the av., or the walk bet. them.

Visual, vizhˊ-ū-ăl—Wa., We., -ūˊō—S., vizˊ-ū*—K., s. 35, 18. Pert. to sight or vision; used in vision; exerc. the power or serv. as the instr. of sight. H., *vīˊsūallÿ*, ad. 91.—*Vīˊsūal angle* = the a. under wh. an obj. is seen, or that is formed at the eye by the rays of light coming from it (opt.):—*v. point* = the p. in the horiz. line in wh. the v. rays unite (persp.):—*v. rāys* = the lines or r. of light proc. from obj. to the eye (opt.; persp.).

Vīˊsualize, -īz, vt. 60. To render visual. H., *vīˊsualized*, -īzd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Vital, vīˊ-tăl, a. Pert. to life (anim. or veg.); contrib. to l., or neces. to it; cont. l.; living; being the seat of l., or that on wh. l. depends; h. fig., absolutely neces., highly impor., essential; so disposed as to live, long-lived* (a

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Latinism); endurable† (do.). H., *vi'talij*, 43, ad.; *vital'ity*, -lt-e (prin. of animation, or of life; power of life, or of existence, lit. or fig.; act of liv.; animation; prin. of growth, permanence; &c.), s. 91.—*Vi'tal air* = oxygen gas:—*v. vessels* = cert. v. in plants convey. the 'latex' or milky juice (veg. phys.).

Vi'talise, -lze, vt. 35, 60. To give life; to render vital; to furn. with the v. principle. H., *vi'tălising*, p., a.†; *vi'tălised*, -lzd, pp., a.; *vi'talizer**, s.; *vitalisation*, -e-zā'-shŭn (act or process of), s. 89.

Vi'tals, -tălz, s. pl. 35. Parts essen. to life.

Vitarob'orant, vī-tă-, s. Lit., 'life-strengthener'; appr., a nostrum res. 'revalenta'.

*Vitellary**, vit'-ĕl-lă-re, s. 25, 43. The place in an egg where the yelk swims in the white.

Vitellicle, ve-tĕl'-lkl, s. The bag wh. is devel. around the food-yelk, or that part of the y. wh. has not been conver. into the germ-mass and embryo. (anat.; phys.)

Vitelline, ve-tĕl'-ln, s. 45. Pert. to the yelk; rel. to the 'vitellus', or to the albumen of seeds (bot.).

Vitell'us, -ŭs, s. The yelk of an egg; the sac of the amnios, when enlarged and fleshy (as in cert. seeds—bot.).

Vitiate, vish'-'āte *or* -e-āte, vīs'-e-āte*§—K., vt. 36, 28. To injure or impair the subs. or qual. of (a thing), so as to materially lessen or spoil its use and value; to make less pure or l. effective; to render defective, void, or invalid; to corrupt, taint, deprave; &c. H., *vi'tiating* (vish'-e-), p., a.†; *vi'tiated*, pp., a.; *vitia'tion*, -shŭn (act of; contamination, deprav., corrup.; taint), s. 89:

Vitiligo, vit-e-lī'-go, s. A disease in wh. the skin bec. white, somewh. like that of calves. (phys.) [L.]

Vitilit'igate†, vīt-e-, vi. To contend in law litigiously or cavillously. (leg.) H., *vitilitiga'tion*†, 36, s.; &c. 89.

*Vitious**, vish'-'ŭs, a.; &c. See *Vicious*, &c.

Vitis, vī'-tis, s. A vine; the grape-vine.—*Vitis vinif'era* = the true g. vine. (L.)

Vitreo-elec'tric, vīt-re-o-, a. Cont. or exh. positive electricity.

Vit'reous, -tŭs, a. Pert. to glass; cons. of or res. glass; glassy. H., *vit'reously**, ad.; *vit'reousness*, s. 91.—*Vitreous electri'city* = positive electr., or that wh. is excited by rubbing glass:—*v. hu'mour* = the third or interior h. of the eye, occup. the ch. portion of the eyeball (anat.).

Vitrescent, vi-trĕs'-ĕnt, a. 28. Capable of being formed into glass; tend. or disposed to become glass. H., *vitres'cence*, -ĕnse (also glassiness*), s. 91.

Vitres'cible, -ibl, a. 45. Vitrifiable.

Vit'riform, -re-form, a. 26. Res. or hav. the nature of glass.

Vitrify, vīt'-re-fī, vt. 42. = *vit'rificate*†, -fekāte (We.; ve-trīf'-e—K., S., Wa.). To convert into glass by fusion or heat:—vi. To become g.; to be converted into glass. H., *vit'rifying*, p.; *vi'refied*, pp., a.; *vit'rifiable*, *vitrifi'cable**, a.; *vit'rifier*† (appr., a flux), s.; *vitrifaction*, -fāk'-shŭn, or *vitrification*, -fe-kā'- (act, process, or oper.), s. 89.

*Vitriol**†, vīt'-re-ŭl, -r'-ŭl†, s. 25. The soluble sulphate of a metal; oil of vitriol§. See *Blue*, *Green*, *White*, &c.

*Vit'riolate**†, -o-lāte, vt. To convert into a 'vitriol' or sulphate; to saturate with sulphuric acid. H., *vit'riolating**†, p.; *vit'riolated*, pp., a.; *vitriola'tion**†, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Vitriolic, -ŏl'-lk, a. Pert. to, obt. from, or res. vitriol.—*Vitriol'ic acid** (-ăs-ĭd), is sulphuric acid.

*Vit'riolise**†, -o-līze, vt. 60. To vitriolate. H., *vit'riolised**†, -līzd, pp., a.; *vit'riolisable**†, a.; &c. 89.

Vit'riolous†, -re-o-lŭs, a. Vitriolic.

Vittated, vīt'-ā-tĕd, a. Filleted; striped (as disting. from *fasciated* or *banded*—bot., her.).

Vittie-oayr, vīt'-e-vĕr, s. The fragr. roots of 'andropogon muricatum', imported from the East. (perfum.) [Tam.]

Vituline, vīt'-ū-līn—K., S., -līne—We., -chŭ—Wa., a. 36, 18; 45. Bel. to a calf, or to veal.

Vituperate, ve-tū'-pĕr-āte, vi—We., vt. 14, 18. To blame; to censure; to rebuke:—vi. To utter vituperation†. H., *vitu'perating*, p.; *vitu'perated*, pp.; *vitu'perable**, a.; *vitupera'tion*, -shŭn (blame; censure; open rebuke or abuse), s. 89.

Vitu'perative, -ā-tĭv, -āte-Iv—K., a. 45. Uttering or wr. censure; cons. in or cont. vituperation. H., *vitu'peratively*, ad. 91.

Vivace, ve-vā'-chā, ad. 98. Brisk and lively. (mus.) [It.]

Vivacious, vī-vā'-sh'ŭs—S., We., ve— Wa. (both in nearly eq. use), vīv-vā'—K., a. 37-8. Prim., long-lived†; appr., full of life; hav. great liveliness and activity; lively, sprightly, animated; gay, jocund, sportive; lighthearted. H., *viva'ciously*, 42, ad.; *viva'ciousness*, or *vivacity*, vī-văs'-ĭt-e (We.; ve—S., Wa.), s. 91.

*Vi'vary**, -vār-e, s. = *vī'vār'ium*, -e-ŭm, L. 25, 45. A place for keeping liv. animals (as a warren, pond, park, &c.).

Vivat, v'vāt, vīvăt—J. & M., T., int., s. 89. Bravo! hurza! &c. (Fr.).—*Vivat*, vī'-văt, L. (in the pl. *vi'vant*) = 'long live'.—*Vivas vo'ce* (-se) = 'with the liv. voice' (i. e., by word of mouth, orally.—L.).

Vive, vēve—We., vīv—J. & M. (the true pron. lies bet. the two), int., imp. 98. Long live; success to. (Fr.) [ad. 91.

Vivet†, vīve, a. Lively; forcible. H., *vivet'ly*, *Vivescyt*, vīve'-ĕs-se, s. Manner of supp. life or vegetation. ‡

Vi'ver, -ĕr, s. The fish 'sea-dragon'.

Vives, vīvez, s. pl. 35. A disease of horses, &c., seated in the glands under the ear. (far.)

Vivescent, vī-vĕs'-ĕnt, a. = *vivi'cent**. 28. Gaining life or strength. H., *vives'cence*, -ĕnse, *vives'cency*, -se, s. 91.

Vivid, vīv'-ĭd, a. Lit., full of life; appr., hav. the appearance of life and freshness (as colours or repr.); forming brilliant images, or lively mental pictures (as a 'v. imag.'); clear, lucid, striking (as a descr.); bright, strong, dazzling (as light); glowing in colour; brilliant; lively, quick, sprightly, active; vivacious*. H., *vi'dly*, 42, ad.; *vivi'dness*, *vividity**, ve-vĭd'-ĭt-e, s. 91.

Vivific, vī-vĭf'-ĭk—S., We., ve-, vīv-ĭf'*—K., a. = *vivi'fical*, -ĭl. Giv. life; quickening; enlivening. H., *vivifically*, ad. 91.

Vivify'icate†*, -e-kāte, vt. To vivify; to revive or reduce† (chem.). H., *vivification*, vīv-e-fe-kā'-shŭn (Wa., We.; vī-vĭf-e—J. & M.,

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S.; act of giv. life; revival:—'revivification' is more used—We.), s.; &c. 89.

Vivi'ficative, -Iv (vIv'-e-fe—We.), a. 45. Able or tend. to animate or give life.

Vivify, vIv'-e-fI, vt. 43. To endue with life; to animate; to make alive; to revive*. H., *vivi'ifying*, p., a.†; *vivi'ified*, pp.; *vivi'ifier*†, s.; *vivifica'tion* (v. su.), s. 89.

Viviparous, vI-vIp'-ă-rŭs, a. Prod. young developed and alive (as mammals; opp. to *oviparous*); restric., den. that mode of generation in wh. the 'chorion', or exter. tunic of the ovum, contracts a vascular adhesion with the uterus (as in 'placental mammals'; as disting. from *ovo-viviparous*—zool.); h. also, placental (as app. to mammals—do.); prod. offspring alive (as by bulbs or tubers inst. of seeds, or by seeds wh. germ. on the parent plant—bot.). [a liv. animal. (phys.)

Vivisection, vIv-e-sĕk'-shŭn, s. The dissection of

Vixen, vIks'n *or* vIk'sn, s. 40, 45. Lit., a she-fox, or her cub; h. fig., a froward, passionate, quarrelsome woman. H., *vix'enly**†‡ (res. a v.), a. 90.

Vizard, vIz'-ărd, s. A mask; a visor.

*Viz'ard**, vt. To mask. H., *viz'arded**, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Vizier, vIz'-yĕre—J. & M., Ja., Wa., -yĕr—P., S., We., -ĕre—K., vIzh'-ĕrt†, s. = *viz'ir* (—Br.; v. su.). 99. Lit., a porter; appr., an oriental minister or councillor of state. (Ar.) H., *vizi'erial*, -e-ăl (pert. to or done by a v.), a.; *vizi'erate*, -ăt‡ (his dign. and office), s. 90.—*Viz'ir assem* (or *viz'ier*) = the 'grand v.' or 'prime minister' of Turkey.

*Vocable**, vō'-kăbl, vŏk'-ăbl—K., s. 45. A word; a term; a name.

Vocabulary, -kăb'-ū-lăr-e, s. 18, 25. A word-book; a collec. of words (par. of a lang. or science) alph. arr., and ea. fol. by a leading synonyme or brief explan. (thus disting. from a *dict.* or *lexicon*, wh. is more elaborate and compreh.); the coll. of words empl. by an author or speaker (as 'his v. is very limited'); list of words (as 'the v. of Jo. is more extensive than that of E.'); a dictionary, a lexicon (* in Eng.). H., *vocab'ulist* (the wr. of a v.), s. 90.

Vocal, vō'-kăl, a. Hav. a voice; cons. of, or uttered or modulated by the v.; utterable by the v.; made by the v., composed to be sung (opp. to *instrumental*—mus.); vowel; vocalic. H., *vo'calij*, 43, ad.; *vocality*, -kăl'-ĭt-e (qual. of being vocal; power of utterance), s. 91. [cert. elections. (Ro. Cath.)

Vo'cal, s. One who has a 'voice' or vote in

Vocalic, -kăl'-Ik, a. Cons. of voice, or of vowel sounds.

Vocalise, vō'-kăl-Iz, vt. 35, 60. To form into voice; to utter with the v.; to make vocal. H., *vo'calising*, p.; *vo'calised*, -Izd, pp., a.; *vo'caliser**, *vo'calist* (v. i.), s.; *vocalisation*, -e-să'-shŭn (act, oper., or power of), s. 89.

Vo'calist, -Ist, s. A singer (appr., a pub. s.).

Vocation, -kă'-shŭn, s. 36. A calling or speak. to; a summons; appr., a calling by the will of God to the path of salvation (theol.); a call of the Ho. Sp. initiating its recipient into the clerical order (do.); designation or destin. to a par. state, duty, or prof.; a calling, an employm., occup., prof., or trade.

Vocative, vŏk'-ă-tIv, a. 45. Rel. to calling or speak. to; used in addressing another (as the '*v. case*'—gr.):—s. The v. case. (gr.)

Vociferate, vo-sIf'-ĕr-ăte, vt. 28. To utter with a loud voice:—vi. To cry out or utter loudly or vehem.; to exclaim; to clamour, shout, bawl. H., *vocif'ĕrating*, p.; *vocif'erated*, pp.; *vocifĕra'tion*, -shŭn (act of; also that wh. is v.; clamour; outcry), s. 89.

Vocif'erous, -ŭs, a. That vociferates; clamorous; noisy. H., *vocif'ĕrously*, 43, ad.; *vocif'erousness*, s. 91.

Vogue, vōg *or* vōeg, s. 45. The way or fashion at any par. time; tempor. mode, custom, or prac.; popular reception at the time.

Voice, voyse, s. 22, 28. Sound formed by the air emitted from the lungs being thrown into a state of vibration, and otherw. modulated, in its passage through the larynx, by the action of that organ; pop., sound uttered by the mouth, or made by the breath; the pec. tone or char. of the voice, or uttered sounds, disting. the indiv. (wheth. man or other anim.); h. also fig., vote, suffrage, opin. or choice expressed; lang., words, oral expression; lang., tone, mode of expr.; sound (ch. in poet.); par. mode of inflec. or conjugating verbs as being active or passive (gr.); command, precept (scrip.). H., *voiced*, voyst (hav. a v.), *voice'ful*†, *voice'less*, a. 90.

Voice, vt. To fit for prod. the proper sound, to regulate the tone of (as an organ-pipe—mus.); to vote*; to rumour, to report†:—vi. To clamour; to exclaim†. H., *vo'ëcing*, p., s.; *voiced* (also v. su.), pp., a. 89.

Void, voyd, a. 22. Not occupied by any visible matter; empty, vacant; uninhabited; unoccupied; unfurn.; unsupplied, open, unfilled (as an office); hav. no leg. or binding force; null; invalid; ineffectual; free, clear (as 'of offence'; fol. by *of*); destitute, wanting, devoid (with *of*); vain, unsubstantial, unreal; useless, of no effect (scrip.). H., *void'ness*, s. 91.—To *make void* = to render null or ineffective; to violate, to transgress (scrip.); &c. (v. su.).

Void, s. An empty space; a vacancy; a vacuum.

Void, vt. To quit, to leave; to emit, discharge, evacuate; to vacate, annul, nullify; to make or leave empty:—vi. To be emitted or evacuated. H., *void'ing* (that v., or that receives what is v.†, *a.*), p., a.; *void'ed* (hav. the inner part cut away, as an 'ordinary', *a.*—her.), pp., a.; *void'er* (one who; also v. i.), s.; *void'ible*, a.; &c. 89.

Void'ance, -ăns, s. Act of voiding; appr., ejection from a benefice, want of an incumbent (eccl.); vacancy; evasion, subterfuge*; avoidance*.

Void'er, -ĕr, s. A basket for esr. broken victuals from table; a shallow basket of open work (prov. agr.); a cert. ordinary (her.); &c. See *Void*.

Voiture, vwă'-tūr, voy'-tūre—K., We., -tūre—S., Wa., s. 99. A carriage, coach, or equipage; a hackney-carriage. (Fr.)

Volacious, vo-lă'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Apt or fit to fly.

Volal'kali†, vŏl-, s. Volatile alkali (q. v.).

Volant, vō'-lănt, a. (= *vŏlan*[*t*]; *f.*, *volante*; Fr.) Flying; winged; h., nimble, active; hav. the wings spread (her.). [† as an Eng.

Volary, vōl'-ăr-e, s. A volery. [word.

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Volatic, vo-lăt'-ĭk, a. Flying, flitting, inconstant; volatile.

Volatile, vŏl'-ă-tĭl, a. 45. Flying, or hav. the power to fly*; appr., that wastes away or flies off by spontaneous evap., that easily passes into the vaporous or aëriform state; fugacious; fig., lively, gay; full of spirit; airy; h. also, flighty, fickle, changeable, inconstant. H., ***vol'atilchj****, 43, ad.; ***vol'atileness***, ***volatil'ity***, -ĭt-e (dispos. or qual.; levity, sprightliness; fickleness, instability; &c.), s. 91.—***Volatile alkali*† = ammonia: —***v. oil*** (see ***Oil***) :—***v. salt***‡ = carbonate or sesquicarb. of ammonia.

Vol'atile†, s. A winged animal; a v. person.

Vol'atilise, -ĭze, vt. 35, 60. To render vol.; to cause to exhale or evaporate :—vi. To pass off in fumes or vapour; to fly or pass off, as a v. substance. H., ***vol'atilising***, p.; ***vol'atilised***, -ĭzd, pp., a.‡; ***vol'atilisable***‡, 45, a.; ***volatilisation***, -tĭl-e-zā'-shŭn (act or oper. of), s. 89.

Volcanic, vŏl-kăn'-ĭk, a. Of or bel. to a v. or volcanoes; prod. or caused by a volcano, or changed or affec. by the heat or action of one; hav. cooled from a melted state on or near the surf. (as rocks—geol.). H., ***volcanicity***, -nĭs'-ĭt-e (state of being volcanic, or of v. origin; v. power or action), s. 91.

Vol'canise, -ĭze, vt. 60. To subj. to v. heat and action. H., ***vol'canised***, -ĭzd, pp., a.; ***volcanisation***, -e-zā'-shŭn (act, process, or action), s.; &c. 89.

Vol'canist, -kă-nĭst, s. One skilled in the hist. and phenomena of volcanoes, or that ascribes the formation of mountains to their action.

Volcanity*, -kăn'-ĭt-e, s. 43. Volcanicity.

Volcano, vŏl-kā'-no, s. (pl., ***volca'noes***, -nōze —We.; ***volca'nōs***—Br.) 64. An opening in the surf. of the earth (par. in a moun.) from wh. smoke, flame, stones, lava, &c., are ejected (geol.), also pop., the moun. itself; vulg., a burning mountain. H., ***volca'no-like***, a.; &c. (v. su.) 91.

Vole, vōle, s. A deal that draws all the tricks.

Volée, vō-lā', s. 99. A flight or flying; appr., a rapid flight of notes (mus.). [Fr.]

Volery, vōl'-ĕr-e—S., Wa., vō'—K., We., s. A large cage giv. room for flight; (from anoth. r.) a flight of birds*. [36, s.; &c. 89.

Vol'itate†, -e-tāte, vi. To fly. H., ***volita'tion****, ***Volition***, vo-lĭsh'-ŭn, s. 36. The act or the power of willing or determining; the power of choice exerted. [power to will.

Volitive, vŏl'-e-tĭv, a. 45. Hav. volition, or the

Volley, vŏl'-e, s. (pl., ***voll'eys***, -ĭz.) 43, 64. A flight of shot; a discharge of many 'small arms' at once (mil.); a burst or emission of many things at once.

Voll'ey, vt. To discharge in a volley :—vi. To d. or throw out at once. H., ***voll'ying****, p.; ***voll'ied***, -ĭd, or ***voll'ied***, pp.*, s. 89.

Volt, vōlt, s. = ***vōlte***, 99, Fr. A bound, a turn; appr., a sud. movem. or leap to avoid a thrust (fenc.); a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sidewise round a centre (man.).

Volta, vōle'-tă, s. (pl., ***vōl'te***, -tā.) 99. A going back and returning; repetition, or ***imper.***, den. that the part must be repeated once, or oftener (mus.). [It.] ['induction'].

Volta-electric, vōl-tă-, a. 17. Voltaic (app. to

Voltaic, -tā'-ĭk, a. Of or rel. to ***Vol'ta*** or to voltaic electricity, or used in the evolution, conveyance, detec., exam., or management of the latter (as apparatus, &c.); galvanic. H., ***vōlta'ically***, ad. 91.—***Voltaic battery*** = one, or a series of v. pairs united and of consid. size or power :—***v. circle*** = the arr. of a v. pair or battery when its terminal wires are brought in contact :—***v. electri'city*** (-trĭs'-) = the e. resul. from chem. decomp., par. that evolved from a v. pair or battery (as disting. from com. or ***frictional electr.***) :—***v. pair*** = two plates of dissim. metal immersed in a liq. (as. very dilute acid), or sep. by some porous medium moistened, their dry extrem., when in action, being allowed to touch, or more us., being conn. by a conduc. wire or other medium :—***v. pile*** = a p. or column composed of v. pairs sep. by moistened cloth or paper.

Vol'taism, -tă-ĭzm, s. 35. Voltaic electricity, also that branch of electr. science wh. relates to it; galvanism.

Voltameter, -tăm'-e-tĕr, s. An instr. for detec. or meas. the force or intensity of a voltaic current; a galvanometer.

Vol'tatype, -tă-tīpe, s. Electrotype (q. v.).

Volti, vōle'-te, imp. 99. Turn over (the page—mus.).—***V. subito*** (-sōō'-be-to) = turn over quickly. (do.) [It.]

Voltigeur, vōl'-te-zhĕr, -zhūr—We., s. 99. A vaulter or tumbler; appr., a light-cavalry man, a dragoon. (Fr.)

Volubilate, vo-lōō'-bĭl-āte, a. = ***vōl'ubile***. 18, 45. That climbs by winding or twining (as a stem—bot.).

Voluble, vŏl'-ū-bl, -ūbl, a. 18, 45. Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily set in motion; apt to roll; rolling, hav. quick motion; h. also, nimble, active; fluent; hav. great fluency of speech. H., ***vol'ubly***, 43, ad.; ***vol'ubleness****§, ***volubil'ity***, -ĭt-e, s. 91.

Volume, vŏl'-ūme (-yūme), -yūm‡—K., s. = ***vol'umn***†, -tĭm. Prim., a rolling or winding, or someth. rolled or convolved (as an anc. MS.); a single fold, turn, or coil, or as much as is incl. in one; h. (its present signif. —), a book in its mod. form (i. e., folded and bound or covered); dimensions, compass, space occupied; compass of voice, tone or power of voice or sound (mus.); a swelling or spherical body; &c. H., ***vol'umed*** (hav. the form of a v. or roll), a.; ***vol'umist***† (a writer of v.), s. 90.

Voluminous, vo-l'ōō'-mĭn-ŭs, -me-nŭs—S., Wa., vŏl-lū'—K., s. 18. Cons. of many coils or complications; cons. of many volumes (as a liter. work); hav. written much (as an author); copious, diffusive*‡ (as a descr., style, &c.). H., ***volu'minously***, ad.; ***volu'minousness***, s. 91.

Voluntary, vŏl'-ŭn-tăr-e, -tĕr-e—K., a. 26. Acting by choice, or without being ind. or impelled by another; free, unrestrained; spontaneous (as app. to beings hav. a 'will'); proc. from choice or free-will; willing, acting with willingness; done by design or without compulsion; purposed, intended; done freely, or of choice; acting of his or her own accord; subj. to, or acting in obed. to the will (as 'v. muscles'—anat., phys.); made without adequate compensation (as a 'conveyance'—leg.). H., ***vol'untarily***, -tl, ad.; ***vol'untariness***, s. 91.

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Vol'untary, s. A volunteer*; a piece (often extemporary) played at will (mus.); a composition for the organ, played imm. on the conclus. of the service (eccl. mus.).

Volunteer, vŏl-ŭn-tēr', s. One who enters into mil., naval, or (somet.) other service, of his own free-will. H., *volunteer'* (serv. voluntarily), a. 90.

Volunteer', vt. To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solic. or compulsion:—vi. To go or serve as a volunteer. H., *volunteer'ing*, p., a.‡; *volunteered*, -tērd', pp., a.‡; &c. 89.

Voluptuary, vo-lŭpt'-ŭ-ăr-e (-yŭ-), -lŭp'-chŭ—S., Wa., -tŭ-ĕr-e—K., s. 36, 18, 25. One who is addicted to luxury or voluptuousness; a sensualist; an epicure.

Volupt'uous, -ŭ-ŭs (v. su.), -lŭp'-sh'ŭŏş, a. Addicted to luxury or excess of pleasure; indulg. to excess in sensual or effeminate gratifications; luxurious; sensual. H., *volupt'uously*, 43, ad.; *volupt'uousness*, s. 91.

*Volutation**, vŏl-ŭ-tā'-shŭn, s. 18, 36. A wallowing.

Volute, vo-l'ōōt', s. 18. A kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic, Comp., and Corin. capitals (arch.); a mollusc of the genus '*voluta*', hav. a spiral, unilocular shell (conch.). H., *volūt'ed* (hav. a v. or spiral scroll), a. 90.

Volution, -l'ōō'-shŭn, s. 18, 36. A spiral turn or wreath. [shell. (fos.)

*Volutite**, vŏl'-ŭ-tīte, s. 18. A petrified volute-

Vol'va, -vă, s. Lit., a wrapper; the involucrum-like base of the stipes of fungi (bot.).

*Vomica**, vŏm'-ĭk-ă, s. An abscess or encysted tumour of the lungs. (path.) [L.]

*Vomicine**, -e-sĭ'-nē, s. Brucia.—The *vom'icine*‡, is nux vomica (q. v.).

Vomit, vŏm'-ĭt, s. Someth. that excites vomiting; an emetic; also matter vŏmited.

Vom'it, vt. To throw up or eject from the stomach through the mouth; fig., to eject with viol. from any cavity:—vi. To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth. H., *vom'iting*, p.; *vom'ited*, pp., a.†; *vom'iting* (act of), s. 89. [vomiting.

Vomition, vo-mish'-ŭn, s. 36. Act or power of

Vomitive, vŏm'-ĭt-ĭv, a. = *vom'itory* (v. 1.). 25, 45. That excites vomiting; emetic:—s. A vomit or emetic.

Vomito, vo-mē'-to, s. 99. Malig. yellow fever, when accom. with the 'black vomit'. (Sp.)

Vomitory, vŏm'-ĭt-ŭr-e, s. 25. The prin. door of a large buil. (par. of a thea. or amphith.), by wh. the crowd is let out. (arch.; also v. su.)

Voracious, vo-rā'-sh'ŭs, a. 27-8. Greedy for eating; hav. a furious appetite; ravenous; rapacious; ready or eager to devour or swallow up. H., *vora'ciously*, 43, ad.; *vora'ciousness*, *voracity*, -răs'-ĭt-e, s. 91. [of gulfs.

Voraginous, -răj'-ĭn-ŭs, -rā'-je—S., a. 32. Full

Vortex, vor'-tĕks, s. (pl., *vor'tices*, -te-sēz.) 26, 40. Any thing whirling round a centre; an eddy or whirlpool; a whirlwind; a collec. of material particles, forming a fluid or ether, endowed with a rapid rotary motion around an axis (Car. phil.). [rotary.

Vor'tical, -tĭk-ăl, a. Res. a vortex; whirling;

Vor'ticel, -te-sĕl, s. A wheel-animalcule.

Votary, vō'-tăr-e, -tĕr-e—K., s. = *vo'tarist**, -ist. (f., *vo'taress*.) One who is devoted, conseer., or engaged by, or as by a vow or promise, to some par. service, worship, study, pursuit, or state of life. H., *vo'tary* (devoted; promised; consecrated by or consequent on a vow), a. 90.

Vote, vōte, s. Suffrage; 'voice' given and numbered or regis.; the expression of a desire, will, preference, or choice, either vivâ voce or otherw., in regard to any meas. or proc. in wh. one has an int. in com. with others (as an election, a decision, &c.), also that by wh. such will or pref. is expressed; the expr. of will by a majority; legal or pol. decision by some expr. of the minds of numbers; united voice in pub. prayer†.

Vote, vt. To choose or determ. by suffrage; to elect, or to enact or est., decide, or grant by vote, or some other formal expr. of the will:—vi. To express or signify will, preference, or choice by a vote (com. with *for*). H., *vōt'ing*, p., a.‡; *vōt'ed*, pp.; *vōt'er* (par. a pol. v.), s.; *vōt'ing*, s. 89.

Votive, vō'-tĭv, vōte'-ĭv—K., a. 45. Given, done, or observed as by a vow, or in grateful remembr. or commemoration (as a 'v. offering', a 'v. medal', &c.); devoted. H., *vo'tively*, ad. 91.

Vouch, vowtch, s. 29. Warrant, attestation†*.

Vouch, vt. To 'call' upon solemnly to witness; to maintain by affirmations; to estab. proof of; to attest; to warrant; to make good a warranty or defence of title by calling its owner or his witnesses into court (leg.):—vi. To bear witness; to give testimony or attestation. H., *vouch'ing*, p., a.‡; *vouched*, vowtcht, pp., a.‡; *vouch'er* (one who v.; appr., a book, paper, or other docum., serv. to v. the truth of accounts, or to confirm or est. some f. or facts—book-k., comm., &c.; the act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title—leg.), *vouch'or* (leg.; v. i.), s.; *vouch'able**, a. &c. 89.

Vouchee, -ē', s. One who is 'vouched' or called into court by the vouchor. (leg.)

Vouch'or, -or, -or' (when opp. to *vouchee*'), s. 26. The tenant in a 'writ of right'; one who calls in another (the 'vouchee') to make good his warranty of title. (leg.)

Vouchsafe, vowtch-sāfe', vt. 29. To permit to be done without danger; to condescend to grant:—vi. To condescend; to deign; to yield. H., *vouchsāf'ing*, *vouchsafed*, -sāft', pp.; *vouchsāf'ingly* (act of), *vouchsafe'ment** (act; grant in condescension), s. 89.

Voussoir, vōō-swor'(-swŏŵr), vōōs-wor'—We., s. One of the wedge-like stones imm. forming an arch (par. in bridges.—arch.; civ. eng.).

Vow, vow, s. 23. A solemn promise made to God, or to any divine power; a solemn or formal promise (as of love or matrimony). H., *vow'less** (unbound by a v.), a.; *vow'fellŏŵ†* (one b. by the same v.), s. 90.

Vow, vt. To give or consecrate to God by solemn promise; to devote ceremonially; to vouch or pledge‡:—vi. To make vows or solemn promises. H., *vow'ing*, p.; *vowed*, vowd, pp.; *vow'er*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Vowel, vow'-ĕl, a. 23. Pert. to a vowel, or hav. the qual. of one; vocal; repr. a v. or vowels.—*Vowel points*, are cert. marks or signs repr. v., placed above, below, or after consonants (Shem. lang.).

Vow'el, s. A simple vocal sound, or one req. merely a position, and not a contact or

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action of the organs exterior to the larynx (as disting. from a *consonant*; e. g., *a*, *e*, *o*, &c.); also a letter or char. wh. repr. such a sound. (gr.) H., *vow'elled* (furn. with or hav. v.), a. 48, 90.

Vox, vŏks, s. A voice.—*Vox pop'uli*, is the 'v. of the people'; *v. Dei*, 'the v. of God'. (L.)

Voyage, voy'-ăj*e*, -ĕj—K., vȳ'-ăj*ĕ*†, s. 22, 45. Prim., way, travel, journey† (either by sea or land); in mod. use, a passing or passage by sea or water from one place or country to anoth. (par. a dist. one); prac. of travelling†; attempt, undertaking†§.

Voy'age, vt. To travel, to pass across or over (as the sea or water):—vi. To sail or pass by water. H., *voy'aging*, p., s.; *voy'aged*, -ăjd, pp.; *voy'ager*, s. (v. s.) 89.

Voyageur, vwä-yä-zhŭr', -zhûr'—We., s. (f., *voyageuse*, -zŭzŏz'.) 99. Lit., a traveller; appr., one of a class of men empl. by the 'Fur Companies' in transpor. goods to and from dist. stations (Canada N. W.).

Voyal, voy'-ăl, vī'-ŭl‡§, s. 22, 14. A 'purchase' or large rope somet. used in weighing the anchor. (naut.)

Vulcanian, vŭl-kān'-*e*-ăn, -yăn†, a. 45. Pert. to *Vul'can* (the god of working in metals), or to his art; Plutonian (geol.). [(min.)

Vul'canite, -īte, s. Pyroxene or volc. garnet.

Vulgar, vŭl'-gĕr, s. 25. Pert. to, or used or prac. by the com. people; vernacular, national; common; of the kind gen. employed; ordinarily used or done by all classes of people; public; offensively mean or low; rude, gross, unrefined; cons. of com. persons. H., *vul'garly*, 42, ad.; *vul'garness** (qual. or state of being v.), *vulgarity*, *-găr'*-it-*e* (do.; also mean cond. of life; grossness or clownishn. of manners, lang., &c.; an act of low manners), s. 91.—*Vulgar fract'ion* = a f. written with a numerator and denominator in the us. man. (as ⅔.—arith.).

Vul'gar (The), s. The com. people. (ellip.)

Vul'garise, -īze, vt. 35, 60. To make vulgar. H., *vul'garising*, p.; *vul'garised*, -īzd, pp., a.†; &c. 89. [phrase or expression.

Vul'garism, -ĭzm, s. 25. Vulgarity*; a vulgar

Vul'gate, -gāte, s. Lit., made public; authentic, authorised; common; appr., pert. to or contained in the 'vulgate' (v. l.).

Vul'gate, s. An anc. L. version of the Scriptures, regar. as authen. by the Ro. Cath. church, and the only one used in its liturgy and worship. (v. s.)

Vulnerable, vŭl'-nĕr-ăbl, a. 45. Susceptible of wounds or exter. injuries; that may be wounded (lit., or fig. in a mor. sense); liable to injury. H., *vul'nĕrăbly**, 42, ad.; *vul'nĕrăbleness*, *vulnĕrability*, -bĭl'-it-*e*, s. 91.

Vul'nerary, -dr-*e*, a. 25. Pert. to wounds as regards the healing of them; adapted to the cure of wounds or exter. injuries; traumatic:—s. A v. appl. or remedy; a traumatic. [H., *vulnĕra'tion*†*, 36, s.; &c. 89.

Vul'nerate†, -āte, vt. To wound; to injure.

Vulpine, vŭl'-pĭn—P., S., Wa., We., -pīne—K., Sh., a. 45. Pert. to or res. the fox; h. fig., cunning, crafty, artful.

Vul'pinite, -īte, s. A cert. mineral from *Vulpi'no*, Italy. (min.)

Vul'sion†, -shŭn, s. 35. The act of pulling.

Vulture, vŭlt'-ūre(-yūre), vŭl'-tūre—K.,-ch'-ōōr—S., -chūre—Wa., s. 36, 18. A large accipitrine bird of prey, liv. ch. on dead carcasses and offal. H., *vult'urish** (vulturous), a.; &c. (v. l.) 90.

Vult'urine, -īne, -ĭn—K., We., a. 45. Pert. to or res. the vulture; vulturous.

Vult'urous, -ŭs, a. Res. the vulture; beastly.

Vy'ing, p. See *Vie*. [ravenous, rapacious.

W

W, dŭb'l-ū. The twenty-third letter of the Eng. alphabet. It is found only in the alph. of some of the mod. languages, and takes its wr. form and name from the union of two V's, or the duplication of the Roman cap. let. wh. we now call u. It is a simple vowel in *all* positions (Lo., Sh., We.), although, when initial, it is the us. prac. of grammarians to repr. it to be a consonant. Its sound is that of *o* in 'to', and *oo* in 'good'; and is precisely sim. to the ou of the French, and the u of the Sp., It., and Germans. Before *r*, at the beg. of a syl., it is alw. silent; as a final let. it is either silent, or it helps to form a diphthong, as in *law*, *lŏw*, *vow* (vou), &c. In Ger., and in some other lang., *w* has a sound res. the Eng. *v*, and is then a true consonant. 36, 20-1; 21.

Wabble†§, wŏb'l, s. 11, 45. Act of wabbling.

Wabb'le§, vi. To move from side to side, to vacillate (as a turning or whirl. body). H., *wabb'ling*, p., a. (h. also, *wabb'lingly*, ad., s.; *wabb'led*, pp. 89.

Wacke, wăk'-*e*, wŏk*—K., s. = *wŏck'y*, -*e* (wŏk'-*e*—K.). 99. A rock; appr., a soft and earthy modif. of basalt. (geol.; min.) [Ger.]

Wad, wŏd, s. 11. A little mass or bundle of loose matter (as cotton, tow, or straw) hild or thrust close tog.; wadding*; wadd. H., *wadd'ed* (formed into a w.; stuffed with wadding, quilted), a. 90.

Wadd, wŏd, s. 11. An earthy oxide of manganese (min.); also plumbago (prov.).

Wadd'ing, -ing, s. Materials for wads; appr., soft stuff of loose texture, also prep. sheets of carded cotton, used to quilt and stuff garments, &c.; a little mass of crushed paper, or of tow, rope-yarn, or other loose matter, rammed on top of the 'charge' to keep it in a gun.

Waddle, wŏd'l, vi. 11. To move from side to side in walking (as a duck or a fat person); to vacillate; to walk with a waddling motion. H., *waddling*, wŏd'l-ing, p., a.†; *waddled*, pp.; *waddler*, s.; &c. 89.

Waddling†, a. (v. v.) H., *waddlingly*†, ad. 91.

Wade, wāde, vt. To pass by wading (ellip., *through* being underst.):—vi. To walk through any subs. that yields to the foot (par. water); to pass through water by walking on the bottom; to move or pass with diffic. or labour. H., *wad'ing* (that wades; formed for wading, grallic—orn.; a.), p., a., s.†; *wad'ed*, pp.; *wad'er* (one of the order 'grallæ' or wading birds—orn.), s.; &c. 89.

Wadset, wŏd'-sĕt, s. = *wad'sett*. 11. A pledge or mortgage; also an ane. tenure of land by mortgage. (Sco. L.) H., *wad'setter* (one who holds by w.), s. 90.

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*Wady**, wŏd'-e, s. 11. The channel of a water-course wh. is dry exc. dur. the rainy season.

Wafer, wā'-fĕr, s. A small thin disc (us. of col. paste, somet. of gelatine) empl. for secur. letters or sticking papers tog.; a thin cake of fancy paste (cook.); the cake of bread or paste used in the celebr. of the eucharist (Ro. Cath.).—*Wa'fer pāper*, is paste in thin sheets, used to protect articles whilst being 'dressed' (cook.), or to enclose nauseous med. (pharm.); *w. irons* (-ī-ŭrns), two heated plates of smooth i. bet. wh. the paste is pressed to form wafers.

Wa'fer, vt. To seal or close with a wafer. H., *wa'fĕring*, p.; *wa'fĕred*, pp., a. 89.

Waffle, wŏf'l, wăf'l—K., s. 11, 9, 45. A thin cake baked hard and rolled, or (more us.) a soft indented cake baked on an iron plate (= *waff'le-īron*) over coals.

Waft, wăft—Ke., S., Sh., Wa., wäft—K., P., We., s. 9, 7. A sweep, a lift*; a floating body*; the motion of a streamer*; a signal displayed at a ship's stern, cons. of an ensign furled in a roll (naut.).

Waft, vt. To convey, bear, or transport through a fluid or buoyant medium (as through the air, or on the water); to convey (as ships, &c.); to buoy, to float; to beckon by a waving motion of the hand*; to turn from by a quick action*:—vi. To float; to be moved or to pass through a buoyant medium. H., *waft'ing*, p., s.; *waft'ed*, pp.; *waft'er** (a passage-boat†; a pilot†), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

*Waft'age**, -ăj, s. 45. Conveyance by wafting; carriage or transpor. by air or water.

Waft'ure†, -ūre, -chūre—S., Wa., s. 36, 18. The act of wafting or of waving.

Wag, wăg, s. A merry, mischiev. droll; a man full of low sport and humour. H., *wagg'ish*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Wag, vt. To move one way and the other, with quick turns; to shake lightly; to move a little way, and then the other way (as the head in sport or daris.):—vi. To be in quick, ludic. motion; to move or be moved from side to side, or one way and the other; fig., to stir§; to go, to depart§. H., *wagg'ing*, p.; *wagged*, pp. [wages† (q. v.).

Wage, wāj, s. 33, 45. Gage, pledge†; hire,

Wage, vt. To lay, bet, stake*; to venture or hasard*; to make, begin, carry on (as war); to set or to take to hire†; to employ for wages†. H., *wāg'ing*, p.; *waged*, wājd, pp.; *wāg'er** (also v. i.), s. 89.

Wager, wā'-jer, s. Someth. deposited, laid, or hasarded on an uncert. event, or an unsettled ques.; a pledge; a bet; a subj. on wh. bets are laid; compurgation, an offer or the act of mak. oath of one's innocence or non-indebtedness, fortif. by the o. of (us.) eleven compurgators (= *wa'ger of law*—leg.).—*Wa'ger of battle*, a method of decid. civil suits (par. writs of right where issue was joined), by the pers. combat of the champions of the 'tenant' and 'demandant' (leg.; long since disused, though not abol. by act of parl. until 1819).

Wa'ger, vt. To hazard on the issue of an event, or on any thing undecided or doubtful; to lay, to stake; to pledge as a bet:—vi. To offer a wager*†. H., *wa'gĕring*, p., s.†, a.*†; *wa'gered*, -jĕrd, pp.; *wa'gerer*, s. 89. See *Wage*.

Wages, wā'-jĕz, -jĭz—We., s. pl. (form., and still somet. used with a sing. construc.) 13, 35. Hire, that wh. is paid, or stipulated to be p., at stated periods, for labour or services (pop. restric. to sums paid to persons [as artisans, labourers, porters, agr. and dom. servants, miners, &c.] eng. in mech., manual, or servile occup.; just as *pay* is used in ref. to 'mil. and naval service', and *fees* and *salary* in r. to 'prof. men, pub. functionaries, clerks', &c.; a distinc. wh. is not, however, observed in 'pol. econ.', where the term 'wages' embr. the whole of these); recompense, requital, that wh. is given or received in return (lit. or fig.); reward, fruit, that wh. follows as a neces. conseq. or punishment (as 'the wages of sin is death'—scrip.).

Waggel, wăg'-ĕl, s. = *wag'el*. 30, 13. The young of the 'great black-backed gull.' (prov.)

Wagg'ery, -ĕr-e, s. 43. The tricks, &c., of a wag; mischiev. merriment or drollery; sportive trick or gaiety; good-humoured sarcasm; waggishness.

Wagg'ish, -ĭsh, a. Pert. to or charac. of a wag; sportively droll or mischievous; frolicsome; done, made, or laid in waggery or sportiveness. H., *wagg'ishly*, ad.; *wagg'ishness* (waggery), s. 91.

Waggle†, wăg'l, vt., vi. 45. To wag; to move one way or the other; to waddle. H., *wagg'ling*†, p.; &c. 89.

Waggon, wăg'-ŭn, s. = *wag'on**. 17, 25. A four-wheeled vehicle for burthens; a coach or chariot†.

*Wagg'on** (v. s.), vt., vi. To transport or convey in or by a w. or waggons. H., *wagg'ŏning* (bus. of keeping or convey. in w., s.), pp., s.; *wagg'oner* (one who conducts or drives a w.; the constel. 'auriga' or 'Charles's wain'—ast.), s.; &c. 89.

Wagg'onage, -ĭj, s. 45. Money paid for carriage by a waggon.

Wag'tail, -tāl, s. A small bird of sev. spe. (because of the incess. motion of its t.).

Wahabee, wä-hä'-bē, s. = *Waha'bĭ**. A fol. of Abdel Wahab, a Moham. reformer of the 18th century. (Arabia.)

Waif, wāf, s. Any thing 'waived' or relinquished; appr., goods found, of wh. the owner is unknown; stolen goods scattered by a thief in his flight (leg.); any thing found astray without an owner; a waive.

Wail, wāle, s. Loud weeping; lamentation. H., *wail'ful*†, -fōōl, a. 90.

Wail, vt. To lament, moan, bewail:—vi. To weep with lamentation; to grieve audibly. H., *wāil'ing* (h. also, *wail'inglĭ*, ad.), p.; *wailed*, wāld, pp.; *wail'ing* (act &c.; cries of sorrow; deep lamentation), *wail'ment*† (do.), s. 89.

Wain, wāne, s. A waggon. († or prov.) H., *wain'-bōte*†* (timber for w. or carts—leg.), *w.-house*†, *w.-rope*†* (a r. for binding a load on a w.), &c., s. 90.

Wain'age†*, -ĕj, s. 45. A finding of carriages, horses, &c., used in tillage (leg.); also waggonage. (v. su.)

Wainscot, wān'-skŏt—Ja., We., Wo.; wĕn'-skŭt†—K., Ke., S., Sh., Wa., wăn'—P., s. 6, 13; 25. The framed wooden lining in panels, wherewith a wall is faced; also a

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var. of foreign oak (from being orig. empl. for w.—arch., joln.).

Wain'scot, vt. To line with a wainscot or wainscoting (as a room or passage); to line gen. (par. with boards). H., *wain'scōting*, p.; *wain'scōted*, pp., a.; *wain'scōting* (act &c.; also wainscot, or materials for wainscots; wainscots gen.; v. su.), s. 48, 89.

Wair, wāre, s. A piece of plank (1 × 6 feet.—carp.).

Waist, wāste, s. The smaller part of the trunk of the body, bet. the ribs and hips; somet. loosely, the whole of the trunk bet. the hips and nipples or armpits; the part of the gun-deck bet. the fore and main masts, or the quarter-deck and forecastle (naut.); the middle part of any ship or vessel's hull (do.). H., *wāist'band* (the b. or part of any garm. encompass. the w.), *waist'cloths* (oov. of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, &c., stowed in the w.—naut.), *waist'er* (a man stationed in the w.—do.), &c., s. (v. i.) 90.

Waistcoat, wāste'-kōte, wĕs'-kōte†, -kŭt‡§, s. 25. A kind of close, short under coat (us. without sleeves), reach. no lower than the hips. [cert. phrases; as 'to lie in wait', &c.)

Wait, wāte, s. Ambush. (It is used only in

Wait, vt. To stay for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of the arrival of; to attend; to accom. with submis. or respect; to attend as a conseq.*:—vi. To stay or rest in expec.; to stop or remain stationary till the arrival of some person, event, or hour; to rest in expec. and patience; to stay, to abide; to lie in ambush (as an enemy); to attend (with *on* or *upon*); to follow as a conseq.* (do.); to attend to, to perform (do.); to be ready to serve, to obey (do.—scrip.); to watch (with *for*); to attend in or perform service at (with *at*—scrip.). H., *wāit'ing*, p., a.; *wait'ed*, pp.; *wait'er* (appr., a servant in attendance, par. at table in a house of pub. entertainm.; a tray or salver, par. one for tea furniture, &c., or used in w. at table), s.; *wait'ing* (act &c.), s. 89. See *Land*, *Tide*, &c.

Wait'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *wait'ingly**, ad. 91. H. also—*wait'ing-maid*, *w.-woman*, &c., s. 92-3.

Waits, wāts, s. pl. Lit., watchers; orig., the minstrel or mus. watchmen kept by great men†; at present, itinerant nocturnal musicians, who give notice of the approach of Christmas, or welcome it in by their music.

Waive, wāve, s. A woman put out of the protec. of the law, by a milder form of outlawry; a waif.

Waive, vt. To relinquish, to give up, to not insist upon (as a right, claim, or privilege—leg., &c.); to put off, to defer for the present; to abandon. H., *wāiv'ing*, p.; *waived*, pp.; *waiv'er* (one who; also the act of w., or the process by wh. a woman is w.—leg.), s.; *waiv'ūre*† (act of), s. 89.

Waivode, wī'-wōde, s. A vaivode (q. v.).

Wake, wāke, s. Vigil; appr., the annual festival in commem. of the dedic. of a church, form. kept by watching all night, fol. by feasting, revelling, &c.; h., a fast-day or church-festival gen. (prov.); a village pleasure-fair or revel; the sitting up of persons with a corpse, us. with drinking, &c. (Ireland); the track wh. a ship leaves beh. her in the water (naut.); act of waking‡§. H., &c. (v. i.) 90.—*Wake'-röbin*†, is a plant.

Wake, vt. To rouse from sleep; fig., to arouse, to excite to motion or action; to bring back to life (as from 'the sleep of death'); to watch over (as a corpse; v. su.):—vi. To be awake; to continue awake; to watch; to be roused or to cease from sleep; to awake (lit. or fig.); to be alive, active, or vigilant. H., *wāk'ing* (when one is awake, a.), p., a.; *waked*, wākd, pp.; *wāk'er*, s.; *wāk'ing*† (act; also time of being awake; watch*), s. 89.

Wake'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. Unsleeping; indisposed to sleep; watchful, vigilant. H., *wake'fully*, 43, ad.; *wake'fulness*, s. (v. s.) 91.

Waken, wāk'n *or* wāke'n, vt., vi. To wake or awake. H., *wāk'ening*, p.; *wāk'ened*, -nd, pp.; *wāk'ener*, s.; &c. 89.

Waldenses, wŏl-dĕn'-sēz, s. pl. 11, 35. Followers of Peter Waldo (ab., A.D. 1180), a sect of Protestants resid. in the valleys of Piedmont. (eccl. hist.)

Wale, wāle, s. A ridge (par. in cloth); a streak or stripe; the mark left on the flesh by a rod or whip:—pl. An assemblage of strong planks exten. along the whole length of a ship's side (nav. arch.). H., *wāl'y‡*, -e, a. 90.

Wale, vt. To make wales on; to mark with stripes. H., *wāl'ing*, p.; *waled*, pp., a. 89.

Walhalla, wŏl-hăl'-ă, s. Valhalla (q. v.).

Walk, wāwk, s. 8. The act or the man. of walking; gait, step; space or circuit through wh. one has walked; a place for walking (par. an avenue set with trees)‡; way, road; range; region, space; course (as of life or pursuit); the slowest reg. or least raised pace of a horse, &c.; high and dry land used for pasture (par. for sheep); a plantation (appr., of canes—W. I.); a cert. fish†; &c.—*Walk'-mill* = a fulling-mill († or prov.).—See *Rope*.

Walk, vt. To pass through or upon, by or as by walking; to pass, to move; to cause to walk; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace:—vi. To move by alternate steps, so that one foot is set down bef. the other is lifted (as disting. from *running*, &c.); to advance by altern. steps moderately repeated; to move or go upon the feet (wheth. for exerc., amusem., or travel); to move at its slowest reg. pace (as a horse); to travel on foot; to pass in procession; to appear† (as a spectre); to range*; to move off, to depart‡§; to live and act or behave, to pursue a par. course of life (scrip.); to act on any occasion†. H., *walk'ing*, p., a.‡; *walked*, wākt, pp.; *walk'er* (appr., a forester*; a fuller†), s.; *walk'able*‡§, a.; *walk'ing* (act of), s. 89. H. also—*walk'ing-cane*, *w.-staff**, *w.-stick*, &c., s. (v. s.) 92-3.

Wall, wâwl, s. 8. A body of stone, bricks, or other materials, raised to some height, and serv. to enclose or defend a space, or to carry superincumb. weights, or both; the side of a buil.; fig., defence, means of secur. or protec.:—pl. Works of defence, fortifications in gen. Among the comp. are—*wall-eyed*‡ (v. i.), *w.-sided* (hav. sides nearly perpend.—naut.), &c., s.; *wall'-crēeper* (a cert. small bird), *w.-cress* (a plant), *w.-eye*‡ (v. i.), *w.-flower* or *wall'flower* (do.), *w.-fruit* or

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wall'-fruit, -frōōt (*f.* wh., to be ripened, req. the trees to be trained on a wall), *w.-knot*, -nŏt (a k. at the end of a rope formed of the untwisted strands—naut.), *w.-louse* (a small kind of bug), *w.-moss*, *w.-pellitŏry*, *w.-pennywort*, *w.-pepper*, *w.-pīs* (all plants), *w.-plate* (a piece of timber lying horiz. on a wall, on wh. joists, girders, &c., rest—arch.), *w.-rue* (a herb), *w.-spring* (a s. issuing from stratified rock), *w.-wort* or *wall'wort*, -wurt, &c., s. 92-3.

Wall, vt. To enclose or surr. with, defend by, fill up, or supp. with a w. or walls. H., *wall'ing*, p.; *walled*, wâwld, pp.; *wall'er* (one who builds w.—prov.), s.; *wall'ing* (act of); also walls in gen.; materials for w.), s. 89.

Wall'-eye‡, -I, s. Opacity of the cornea, glaucoma; an eye in wh. the white is very large and distorted, or ch. on one side (prov.); an eye of a very light gray, whitish, or bluish-green colour. (far.) H., *wall'-eyed*‡, -Idɛ (hav. s.; fig., poss. or directed by unnat. or distorted vision*; perverted, pitiless*), a. 90.

Wallet, wŏl'-ĕt, s. 11. A bag for car. necessaries on a journ. or march; a knapsack; also a pocket-book; fig., any thing protub. and swagging. H., *wallet-boy*, s.; &c. 90.

Wallop, wŏl'-ŭp, vt. 11, 25. To boil with continued bubbling and noise†; to boil†; to beat or give a beating to§; to move in a rolling, cumbersome manner* (prov.). H., *wallŏping*†§, p., a., s.; *wall'oped*†§, -ŭpt, pp. 89.

*Wallow**, wŏl'-o, s. 11, 26. A rolling gait or walk.

Wall'ow, vt. To roll (as one's body—scrip.): —vi. To roll one's body on the earth in, or as in mire, or other filthy matter; to tumble and roll in water; to roll in gait†; fig., to live in any state of filth or gross vice. H., *wall'ŏwing*, p., a.†; *wall'owed*, -ŏde, pp.; *wall'ŏwer* (a 'lantern' or 'trundle', par. the wheel that turns the 'trundle-head' of a mill—mech.), s.; &c. 89.

Wall'owish†, -ĭsh, a. Filthy.

Walnut, wâwl'-nŭt, wŏl'‡—We., s. 8, 11. A well-known tree, of sev. spe.; also its fruit.

Walpurgis, wŏl-pŭr'-jĭs, s. 11, 32. Of or in honour of St. *Walpur'ga*, the sister of St. Boniface, the apostle of the Germans. H., *W.-dāy* (May 1), *W.-night* (n. of do.), s.

Walrus, wŏl'-rŭs—We., wâwl'—K., S., Wa., s. 11, 8. The morse or sea-horse, a gigan. amphibious and carniv. mammal of the Arctic seas.

Wal'tron, -trŭn (v. su.), s. 25. The walrus.

Waltz, wâwlts, wŏltz‡, s. 8, 11; 35. The national dance of Germany; also the spe. of music (3 quavers in a bar) by wh. it is accompanied.

Waltz, vi. To dance a w., or in the waltz. H., *waltz'ing* (act or prac., *s.*), p., s.; *waltz'er*, s.; &c. 89.

Wamble†§, wŏm'-bl, vi. 11, 45. To be disturbed with nausea, and a rolling sensation (app. only to the stomach). H., *wam'bling*†§, p., s.; &c. 89.—*Wam'ble-cropped*§ = sick at the stomach. [Chinese fruit; also the tree.

Wampee, wŏm-pē', s. 11. A much-esteemed

Wam'pum, -pŭm, s. Small beads made of coloured shells, often wrought into orn. belts, and also form. used as money. (No. Amer. Indians.)

Wan, wŏn (*i. e.*, wâwn), wăn—K., Sh., a. 11, 9. Pale, as with sickness; languid of look; pallid; sallow. H., *wan'ly*, 43, ad.; *wan'ness*, s. 91. H. also—*wanned*, wŏnd (turned w. or pale), *wann'ish**‡ (somewh. w.), a. See *Win*.

Wand, wŏnd, s. 11. A small stick or twig of some length; a rod; a staff of auth.; a conjuring or divin. rod. H., *wand'y**, s. 90.

Wander, wŏn'-dĕr (*i. e.*, wâwn'-), vt. 11, 17. To travel over without a cert. course:—vi. To ramble, to rove; to move, pass, or travel here and there, without any cert. course or obj. in view; to be unfixed; to go astray (lit. or mor.)†; to deviate; to err; to depart from the subj. under discus. or consid.; to d. from duty or rectitude; to be delirious. H., *wan'dĕring* (wŏn'-), p., a.; *wan'dered*, -dĕrd, pp.; *wan'dĕrer*, s.; *wan'dering* (act &c.), s. 89.

Wan'dering, -ĭng, a. Roving, rambling; devious; discursive; erratic; itinerant, vagrant. H., *wan'dĕringly*, -le, ad. 91.

Wanderoo, -rōō', s. 20. The bearded baboon of Ceylon.

Wane, wān, s. Decrease (par. of the illum. part of the moon, to the eye of a spectator); decline, diminution, declension.

Wane, vt. To cause to decrease†:—vi. To decrease, to be dimin. (par. app. to the moon, as opp. to *wax*); to decline, to fail, to sink. H., *wān'ing*, p., a.; *waned*, pp. (v. s.) 89.

Wang't, wăng, s. The jaw or jaw-bone; a whang.—*Wăng'-tooth*† = a cheek-tooth.

Wangee, wĭn-gē', s. 30. A tough, flexible var. of cane impor. from China.

Wanhope†, wŏn'-hōpe, s. Want of hope.

Wan'horn‡, -horn, s. 26. A cert. plant.

Wankle, wŏngk'l, a. Weak; unstable; changeable (†, §, or prov.)

Want, wŏnt (*i. e.*, wâwnt), s. 11, 17. Absence of that wh. is neces. or useful; need; deficiency; destitution; the state of not hav.; poverty, penury, indigence; someth. desired or neces., but not possessed; dearth, scarcity; (from anoth. r.) a mole†§. H., *want'less*, a. 90.

Want, vt. To be destitute of, or defective or defic. in; to lack; to need, to have occas. for; to fall short of; not to cont. or have; to be without; to wish for, to desire:—vi. To be deficient or insuffic.; to fail; to be missed; to be improperly absent; to fall short; to be lacking. H., *want'ing* (absent, deficient, slack, *a.*), p., a.; *want'ed*, pp., a.; &c. (v. s.) 89.—A *want'-wit**, is a fool.

Wanton, wŏn'-tŭn (wâwn'-), a. 11, 17; 25. Wandering, rov., or playing loosely (as in gaiety or sport); h., loose, unrestrained; gay, sportive, frolicsome; (more us.) loose, in amor. sense; unrestrainedly sensual; disposed to unchastity; lewd, lascivious, dissolute; indic. wantonness; running to excess; luxuriant, overgrown; extravagant, superfl.; wild, irreg.; wilful, reckless; &c. H., *wan'tonly*, 43, ad.; *wan'tonness*, s. 91.

Wan'ton, s. A lascivious or w. person (now us. restric. to females); a trifler.

Wan'ton, vt. To make wanton†:—vi. To rove or ramble without restraint, rule, or limit; to revel; to play loosely or luxuriantly; to play or behave w. or lasciviously; to indulge

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in w. or lewdness; to move briskly and irreg. H., *wan'tŏning*, p.; *wan'toned*, -tĭnd, pp. 89. [wantonly. H., &c. 89.

Wan'tonise†, -ĭze, vi. 60. To w. or behave

Wanty, wŏn'-te, s. 11. A surcingle. (prov.)

Waped†, wāpt, a. Dejected; crushed by misery; sorrowf. and terrified.

Wapentake, wăp'-ĕn-tāke—K., We., *wā'pen*—S., s. 13, 45. A subdiv. of a county corresp. to a 'hundred'. (Yorkshire.)

Wapinschaw, wŏp'-ĭn-shâw, s. 11. A period. exh. of arms in cert. districts. (Sco.)

Wapiti, wăp'-e-te, s. The No. Amer. stag (oft. 'incor. called the *elk*'—We.).

Wapp, wŏp, wăp—We., s. 11, 9. The rope with wh. the shrouds are set 'taught' in wall-knots. (naut.) [spe. of cur (from his voice).

*Wappe**, wŏp'-ĕ—K., wăp'-e—We., s. 11. A

Wapp'ened†, -ĕnd, a. Waped; cast down, but able to wed again, bec. she has gold (as the widow in 'Timon of Athens').

Wapp'er†, -ĕr, s. The small river-gudgeon. (prov.) See *Whop*.

War, wor *or* wâr, s. 26, 8. A contest bet. nations, states, or tribes, car. on by force of arms; a like c. bet. parties bel. to the same state, or bet. a portion of the inhab. of a s. and the dominant party or governm. (= *civ'il* or *intes'tine war*); open hostility; fig., the prof. of arms; the art or prac. of war; hostility, state or act of opp. or contest; enmity, dispos. to contention; instruments of war, forces, army (poet.). H., *war* (pert. to or used in w.), a., pfx.; *war'like* (fit or disposed for w.; pert. to or res. w.; military; hav. a martial appearance), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. Among the comp. are—*war'-blast*† or *w.-blāten* (worn down in w.), *w.-berkaved*, *w.-proof*, *w.-wasted*, *w.-worn* (w. by mil. service), a.; *war'-council* (a c. of w.), *w.-fĭeld* (f. of w. or battle), *w.-office*, -ĭs (the o. or departm. in wh. the mil. affairs of a country are superint. and managed), *w.-plume*, *w.-proof* (valour tried by w.), *w.-whoop*, -hōōp (the yell uttered by savages in advanc. to or enter. into battle; see *Whoop*), s.; &c. 92-3.

War, vt. To make war upon†*; to carry on a contest with*:—vi. To make war; to carry on hostilities; fig., to contend; to strive viol.; to be in a state of opposition. H., *warr'ing*, p.; *warred*, pp.; *war'rior*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Warble, wor'bl (wâr'-), s. 26, 45. A warbling; a song (par. that of birds).

War'ble, vt. To utter or modulate with quavers, turns, or variations; to cause to quaver; to utter musically; to be modulated:—vi. To be quavered or modul.; to be uttered melodiously; to sing. H., *war'bling* (v. i.), p., a.; *war'bled*, -bld, pp.; *war'bler* (a singer, a songster, app. oh. to birds:—pl., a group of singing birds—orn.), s.; *war'bling* (act; also the sounds uttered), s. 89.

War'bles, -blz, s. pl. 55. Small, hard tumours on the backs of horses, caused by the saddle; also s. h. t. on cattle caused by 'fly-blows'. (far.) [ad. 91.

War'bling, -bl-ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *war'blingly*,

Ward, wârd, s. 8. Watch, act of guarding; guard made by a weapon (fenc.); a fortress, a strong-hold; one whose bus. is to guard, watch, or defend (us. comp.); a garrison†; a district or div. of a town or city poss. its own alderman; confinem., custody; an infant or minor under the care of a guardian (leg.); guardianship (do.); the heir of the king's 'tenant in capite' dur. his nonage (feu. l.); one of the div. of a forest; one of the sep. div. or apartm. of a hospital; one of the projec. parts in a lock wh. has a corresp. part in the key; &c. H., *ward'ship* (guardianship, or state or right of g.; pupilage), s. (v. i.) 90. Among the comp. are—*ward'-mōte* (a meeting of the w., or of the court of the w.—Lond.), *w.-room* (a r. over the gun-room, in ships of a cert. rate, where the lieut., and other prin. off., mess and sleep), *w.-staff* (a constable's s.), &c., s. 92-3.—*Ward's paste*, is a nostrum for the 'piles', of wh. the active ingr. is black pepper.

Ward, vt. To guard, to watch†; to defend†; to fend off; to repel; to fence, to turn aside any thing mischiev. (fol. by *off*):—vi. To be vigilant, to keep guard†; to act on the defensive with a weapon. H., *ward'ing*, p.; *ward'ed*, pp.; *ward'er* (a keeper, a guardian; par. a turnkey, q. v.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

-ward (wŭrd‡), afx. 6, 25. With direct. or tendency.

Warden, wâwrd'n, -ĕn—K., wâwr'dn—S., We., s. 8, 13, 45. A keeper, a guardian (par. a pub. officer); a master or president (as of cert. colleges); a large var. of pear. H., *ward'enship* or *ward'ery*, -re (office or juris. of), s. 90.

Ward'robe, -rōbe, s. A room or closet where clothes are kept or hung up; h., a person's wearing apparel; w. s. in general.

Ware†, wâre, a. Being in expec. of; provided ag.; wary, cautious. (now only used comp.) H., *ware'ly* (warily), ad.; *ware'ful*†, *ware'less** (unwary), a.; &c. 91-2.

Ware, s. (pl., *wares*, wârez.) Goods, commodities, merchandise (used as a collec. noun in such comp. as 'earthenware', 'hardware', &c.; but in the pl. form when articles of diff. or unallied kinds are meant); weed (as in *sea-ware*—prov.).

Ware, vt. To wear* (naut.); to lay out in goods‡ (prov.):—vi. To bewear†. H., *wared** (as to goods), prt., pp.; *wŏre** (naut.), prt.; &c. 89.

Ware'house, -howse, s. 26, 35. A repository or storehouse for goods (either for safe-keeping or sale, par. the latter). H., *ware'houseman* (keeper of or ch. assis. in), s. 90.

Ware'house (-howze—K., We.), vt. To deposit or place in a warehouse. H., *ware'housing*, p., s.; *ware'housed*, pp. 89.

Wares, s. pl. See *Ware*.

Warfare, wâwr'-fâre, s. 8. Mil. service or life; war; contest, struggle:—vi. To lead a mil. life*; to war*. [war; military.

War'hable†, -hăb'l, a. 45. 'Habile' or fit for

War'ine, -ĭn, s. 45. A So. Amer. spe. of monkey. [*nest*†, s. 91.

War'like, -lĭke, a. See *War*. H., *war'likeness*

War'ling†, -lĭng, s. One often quarrelled with; also a wearling.

War'lock†*, -lŏk, s. 25. A wizard.

Warm, wâwrm, a. 8. Heated or hav. heat in only a moderate or gentle degree; marked by warmth or heat, hav. little or no winter (as a climate); fig., zealous, ardent; habit.

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ardent or passionate; irritable; char. by great ardour or activity (as an engagem.); viol., vehement; active, busy in action; heated with action; fanciful, enthusiastic; glowing, animated; vigorous, sprightly; hav. a predom. of deep yellow or orange (as colours—pa.); in easy circumstances, rather rich†§. H., *warm'lȳ*, 43, ad.; *warm'ness*† (warmth), s. 91.—*Warm'-hearted* = sympathising; cordial; sincere, hearty:—*warm'-bath* (-bȧth) = a b. heated to 90-100° Fahr., or nearly of the temp. of the human body.

Warm, vt. To heat in a gentle degree; fig., to heat mentally; to interest, engage, excite:—vi. To grow warm (lit. or fig.); to become ardent or animated. H., *warm'ing*, p.; *warmed*, pp.; *warm'er*ⁿ (appr., a small saucepan or skillet†, as for pap, beer, &c.), s.; *warm'ing*† (act &c.; someth. [agreeable or disagr.] that makes one warm, lit. or fig.; a scolding, a bullying§), s. 89. H. also—*warm'ing-pan* (appr., a cov. p. for w. beds with ignited coals), *w.-stone* (a s. that long retains its heat), &c., s.

Warmth, wȧwrmth, s. 8, 37. State or qual. of being warm (lit. or fig.); gentle heat; zeal; passion; ardour; fervour of mind; earnestness; vehemence of expression; cordiality; animation, excitem.; irritation; fanciful-ness, enthusiasm; glow; a tone or effect aris. from the use of colours expr. of heat (pa.); &c. See *Warm*.

Warn, wȧwrn, vt. 8. To give notice to of appro. or prob. danger or evil; to caution by previous notice; to caution ag. evil practices; to admonish of any duty; to inform previously; to notify, as by auth.; to ward off†. H., *warn'ing*, p.; *warned*, pp.; *warn'er*†, s.; *warn'ing* (act &c.; caution ag. danger, faults, &c.; prev. notice; admonition), s. 89.

Warp, wȧwrp, s. 8. The threads wh. are extended lengthwise in a woven fabric, and are crossed by the 'woof' or 'weft'; the rich alluvial slime deposited on land by the muddy waters of rivers that overflow their banks (agr.); a towing-line (naut.); miscarriage (dairy-f.; prov.).

Warp, vt. To turn or twist out of shape (par. by caus. contraction, as a piece of wood, &c., v. i.); to cause to deviate or incline morally, to pervert; to let in the tide or the muddy water of a river on (land) in order that it may deposit 'warp' (agr.); to tow by means of a 'warp' or line attached to fixed buoys or anchors (naut.); to give birth to prematurely (dairy-f.); to run the yarn off the 'winches' for tarring (rope-m.); to freeze† (Shaks.):—vi. To turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direc.; to suffer partial distortion from contraction; to bend or be bent; to deviate (lit. or mor.); to move or fly with a bending or wav. motion; to contract, to shrivel; to miscarry (v. su.). H., *warp'ing*, p., a.; *warped*, wȧwrpt, pp.; *warp'ing* (act; 'casting', the bending or contraction of the surfaces of a piece of wood, caused either by gravity, or by subjec. to uneq. temperatures, moisture, &c.—arch., join., &c.), s. 88.

Warrant, wŏr'-rănt, s. 11, 25-6. A writ confer. some right or auth.; appr., a writ or precept under 'hand and seal' directed to a proper officer to arrest an offender; authority, that wh. auth. or justif. any act; a commission or wr. that empowers, justif., or appoints; a voucher; an attestation; a wr. paper or docum. wh. auth. a person to receive money or other thing; a secure inviolable grant*; right, legality†.—A *war'rant ŏfficer* (wŏr'-), is a non-commissioned o., acting under a w. (as a midshipman, master, boatswain, gunner, &c.—R. N.); a *w. of attorney* (-tûr'-ne), a wr. authority given by a client to his a., to appear and plead for him, or to suffer judgm. to pass ag. him by confession (leg.).

War'rant (v. s.), vt. To authorise; to maintain, to supp. by auth. or proof; to justify; to secure; to declare with assurance or surety; to guarantee, to assure; to secure or to assure to a purchaser, that a thing sold or offered for sale, or its qual., is what it appears, or is repr. to be; to secure to a grantee an estate granted (leg.). H., *war'ranting* (wŏr'-), p.; *war'ranted*, pp., a.‡; *war'ranter*, *warrantor'*, 26 (when opp. to *warrantee'*—leg.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

War'rantable, -ȧbl (v. su.), a. 11, 45. Authorised by commission, precept, or right; justifiable; defensible. H., *war'rantăblȳ*, 43, ad.; *war'rantăbleness*, s. (v. v.) 91.

Warrantee, -ē' (v. su.), s. One to whom lands or goods are warranted. (leg.; v. v.)

War'ranty, -e (v. su.), s. = *war'rantise*†, -ĭze. 43, 35. A guarantee; security; a promise or covenant by deed, made by the 'bargainor' to secure the 'bargainee' and his heirs in the quiet enjoym. of an estate or other things granted or sold (leg.); a guarantee or formal assurance given by the 'vendor' to a purchaser in resp. to goods or chattels sold, that they are of good qual., or of the qual. or kind they are repr. to be (do.); authority, warrant†:—vt. To warrant or guarantee†*.

Warray†, wŏr'-rā, vt. 11. To make war upon.

Warren, wŏr'-rĕn, s. 11, 26. A piece of land (us. an extended surface of poor, dry, sandy soil) on wh. wild rabbits abound and breed; a 'franchise' or place privileged for keeping 'beasts and fowls of warren' (*i. e.*, hares and rabbits, partridges and pheasants, &c. —leg.); a place in a river for keeping fish*. H., *war'rener* (the keeper of), s. 90.

Warrior, wŏr'-re-tûr—Ja., J. & M., P., S., wȧwr'-yûr—K., Wa., We., s. (*i.*, *war'rioress*†.) 11, 26; 8, 45. A soldier; emph., a brave man, a good soldier.

Wart, wȧwrt, s. 8. A dry, insensible excrescence, found ch. on the hands, caused by thickening and induration of the cuticle, wh. is elev. in diff. forms; a spongy excrescence on the hinder pasterns, somet. suppurative (far.); a sessile gland or protuberance on trees, &c. (bot.; arb.). H., *wart'ed* (warty, verrucose—bot.), *wart'y*, -e (hav. warts; full of, overgrown with, or res. w.), *wart'less*, a.; &c. 90-1.—*Wart'wort*, -wûrt (a cert. plant, from its warty surf.), s.

Wary, wâre'-e, wā'-re—K., Wa., We., a. 26, 43. That caref. watches and guards ag. deception, artifice, and danger; thoroughly prudent; cautious, careful, circumspect;

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watchful; vigilant. H., *wŏtʹĭf*, -lē, ad.; *wŏtʹĭness*, s. 91. [*Were*, &c.

Was, wŏz, prt. 11. (thou *wast*, wŏst.) See *Be*.

Wase, wāse, wāzĕ, s. 35. A wreath of straw or cloth, worn as a pad upon the head in carrying burthens.

Wash, wŏsh, s. 11, 17. Alluvial matter; a bog, fen, or quagmire; a lotion† (either cosmetic or med.); a superficial stain or colour; any subs. laid or spread over a surf. to beautify or preserve it (arch.; &c.); a colour floated thinly over broad masses or spaces of a picture (water-c. pa.); a very thin coat of metal (v. i.); any swill or waste liq. (par. that of a kitchen, kept for pigs); fermen. wort from wh. the spirit is extracted (dist.); wort for the distil. of rum (W. I.); the shallow part of a river, or arm of the sea (geog.; navig.); the blade of an oar; the act of washing† (par. the clothes of a family), or the whole quan. of linen washed at once† (dom. ec.); &c. H., *wash* (that may be washed, used in or done by w.—† exc. in comp.; weak, washyᵃ), *washʹy*, -ē (watery, damp, unsolid; weak, poor, as liquids; not strong or hardy†, liable to sweat profusely, with labour†—prov. or Amer.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. Among the comp. are—*wash'-ball*, wŏshʹ-bĭlleт (a soap-ball, a cavonette), *wash'-bŏard* (a b. in a room, &c., next the floor—arch.; on the side of a boat, or on the sill of a lower-deck port, to prevent the sea breaking over—naut.), *wash'-gilding* (water-gilding), *wash'-leather*, -lĕthʹ- (chamois l.), *wash'-pot*, *w.-tub*, &c. (for w. in), *wash'-stand* (a small s. or table furn. with a basin, and other conven. for w. the hands, face, &c.), s. 92-3.

Wash, wŏsh, vt. 11, 17. To cleanse by ablution, to a. with water; to wet; to fall on or cause to f. on and moisten; to affect by ablution; to overflow; to c. or dash ag.; to sep. extraneous matter from by means of water; to elutriate (com. with *over*—tech.); to colour, coat, overlay, or orn. by washing (arch., gild., wa.-col. pa., &c.; v. s.); to apply a lotion to; to purify (as from sin—relig.):—vi. To perform the act of washing or ablution; to cleanse clothes in or with water. H., *wash'ing* (pert. to or used in w., *a.*), p., a.; *washed*, wŏsht, pp., a.†; *wash'er* (also v. i.), s.; *wash'ing* (act &c.; ablution; a wash, or the clothes w.†, v. su.), s. 89.

Wash'er, -ĕr, s. A flat iron-ring bet. the 'nave' of a wheel and the 'linch-pin'; a circ. piece of leather, pasteboard, or soft metal, at the base of a screw or nut, to prevent the surfaces being injured, or to render the junc. air-tight (arch., mech., &c.; also v. v.).—A *wash'erwoman* (-wŏŏm-), is a w. who washes clothes for others.

Wash'y, -ē, a. (v. s.) H., *wash'inessʹ*, s. 91.

Wasp, wŏsp, wäspʹ—Ke., Sh., wâspʹ—P., s. 11, 9, 7. A stinging insect of sev. spe., somewh. res. a bee in form and habits, but (us.) with the abdomen yellow. H., *waspʹish* (res. a w.: fig., quick to resent and return trifl. affronts; irritable, snappish, malignant), a.; *waspʹ-bĭte*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Waspʹish, -ish, a. (v. s.) H., *waspʹishlў*, ad.; *waspʹishness*, s. 91.

Wassail, wŏsʹ-l, -ēl—S., wŏsʹl—K., s. 11, 45. Ale carriched with apples and sugar, a liq. form. much used at carousals; h. fig., a drunken bout or mutiny†; a bacchanalian song†. H., *wassail-bŏwl* (a b. for holding w.), *w.-cup* (a c. of large dimensions used at carousals), a.; &c. 90.

Wassʹail†, vi. To hold or attend at a w. or wassails; to tope. H., *wassʹailing*†, p., a.; *wassʹailer*† (appr., a toper, a drunkard), s.; &c. 89.

Wast, wŏst, prt. See *Was*. [*Waste*, wāst, a. 6. Destroyed, ruined; desolate; uncultivated; stripped; superfluous, lost from not being occup. or used; worthless, rejected, used only for mean purp.; of wh. no account is taken, or no value found; uncult., unproductive (as land).—*Laid waste* = desolated; ruined.

Waste, s. The act of squandering; wanton, useless, or unseeds. expenditure, dissipation, or destruc. of property, or of any thing val.; prodigality; consumption; loss; a desolate or uncult. tract of land; ground untilled or unoccup.; a region ruined and deserted; mischief, destruc.; devastation, ravage; the destruc. or material alteration (whether volun. or by neglect) of things forming an essen. part of an inheritance (leg.; v. v.). H., *waste'ful* (cons. or involv. w.; destructive; without neces. or use, as consump. or expenditure; lavish, profuse, prodigal, extravag.), a.; *wasteʹnessʹ* (desolation; solitude), s.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. H. also—*waste'-book*, -bŏŏk (a b. in wh. rough entries of transac. are made, a day-book—book-k.); *waste'-gate* (of a pond or canal), *waste'-land* (wild or uncult. l.), *waste'-pipe*, *waste'thriftᵃ* (a spendthrift, v. i.), *waste'-wāir*, &c., s. 93.

Waste, vt. To diminish by grad. dissipation or loss; to destroy or expend wantonly, unneces., or luxuriously; to cause or suffer to be lost (as by scattering, injury, neglig., want of use or occupiers, &c.); to squander, to lavish; to destroy in enmity or by viol.; to desolate; to throw away; to impair grad. (as strength); to wear out; to lose in idleness or misery; to spend, to consume; to exhaust; to be consumed by time or mortality; to damage or injure (an estate) voluntarily (as by cutting the timber, or exhaus. the land), or by sufferance (as by negl. repairs, manuring, &c.—leg.; v. s.):—vi. To dwindle; to lose bulk or subs. grad.; to be dimin. or lost by slow dissipation, consump., or evaporation; to be consumed by time or mortality. H., *wāst'ing*, p., a., s.†; *wāst'ed*, pp.; *wāst'er* (one who; appr., a thief in a candle†; a kind of cad-gel†), s.; &c. 89. [43, ad.; *waste'fulness*, s. 91.

Waste'ful, -fŏŏl, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *wāsteʹfullў*, *Wastel*†, wŏsʹ-tĕl, s. 11. Fine bread.

Waste'thriftᵃ, -thrĭft, s. See *Waste*.

Wastrelᵃ, wāstʹ-rĕl, s. A state of waste; common land; also waste substances (= *wāst'orelᵃ*, -o-rĕl). [prov.] [(Sha.)

Wat, wŏt, s. 11. A sacred place or district.

Watch, wŏtch, s. 11, 17; 29. Forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep; attention, close observ.; guard, vigilant keep; steady look-out; a watchman or watchmen on duty; the portion of a ship's crew on duty tog. at one time (us. one-half—naut.); the place

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where a w. or guard is kept; post or office of a watchman; a period of the night as div. into 'watches'; the time from one relief of a s. or sentinels to anoth. (mil.); the space of time (4 hours, except bet. 4 and 8 o'clock) dur. wh. ea. w. is on duty (naut.; see *Dog-watch*); a small time-piece, moved by a spring, and adapted for pocket use. H., *watch'ful* (carefully or suspic. observant; guarding with caution; vigilant, caref., heedful; wakeful, sleepless), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. Among the comp. are—*watch'-fire* (mil.), *w.-glass* (the concavo-convex g. over the dial of a w.; a half-hour sand-g., used to keep the time of a w. on desk—naut.), *w.-house* (station of a w. or guard, par. of civic constables), *watch'light** (a rushlight), *watch'maker* or *w.-máker* (one whose bus. is to m. and repair w.), *watch'man* (a sentinel; appr., a constable who perambulates the streets of a city or town by night; one who w. or g. a large buil. by n.), *w.-tower*, 23 (a t. on wh. a sentry is placed—mil.), *w.-word* or *watch'word*, -wûrd (the pass-word given to sentries, and to such as hav. occas. to visit or pass the guard—mil.), a.; &c. 92-3.

Watch, vt. To guard; to observe in ambush, to lie in wait for; to tend; to observe attentively in order to detect or prevent, or for some other par. purp.:—vi. To be awake; to continue without sleep; to be attentive or vigilant; to look with atten. or steadiness; to look or await with expectation; to keep guard; to be vigil. in prep. for any thing of wh. the time of arrival is uncert.; to lie in wait, to be assiduously attentive; to attend on the sick dur. the night; to be cautiously observant of (fol. by *over*). H., *watch'ing*, p., a. (‡ or poet.); *watched*, wŏtsht, pp., a.‡; *watch'er* (one who &c.; a nightly nurse‡; a diligent observer‡), s.; *watch'ing* (act; wakefulness; &c.), s. 89.

Watch'at't, -ĕt, a. Pale blue.

Watch'ful, -fŏol, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *watch'fully*, 43, ad.; *watch'fulness*, s. 21.

Water, wâw'-tĕr, s. 8. A well-known fluid, the most abun. and neces. of any in nature, exs. air; h. deriv. or fig., the ocean, a sea, a lake, a river; any great collec. of water; urine; the purity of colour or lustre of the diamond or pearl, and somet., of other gems; any thin, clear, and colourless animal humour‡:—pl. Mineral waters‡. H., *water*, wâw'- (see its appl. below), a., pfx; *wa'terỳ* (res. w.; thin, clear, weak, tasteless, insipid; wet, aboun. with w.; pert. to or cons. of w.; aqueous; damp, humid; washy), *wa'tĕrish*‡ (res. w.; rather moist or watery), *wa'terless*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. Among the comp. are—*water-bĕaten*, wâw'- (b. by w. or waves), *w.-bŏrne* (pp., a.), *w.-cĭrcles**, *w.-girdled*, *w.-lăshed* (poet.), *w.-logged*, -lŏgd (lying like a log on the water, as a ship when unmanageable by excessive leakage—naut.), *wa'terproof* or *w.-proof* (impervious to w.), *w.-rocked* (poet.), *w.-sŏaked* (pp., a.; v. v.), *w.-standing** (wet with w.), *w.-tight* (capable of retaining or of not admit. w.), *w.-wŏrn* (w. by the force of, or the attrit. caused by w.), &c., a.; *wa'ter-bŏtsliff* (an off. in port towns whose duties are conn. with the search. of ships, and who has, in London, also the supervision, &c., of the fish-market), *w.-bedrer* (also a sign of the zodiac—ast.), *w.-bellows*, -ĕz (a mach. for blowing air into a furnace by means of a column of w.—met., &c.), *w.-break*‡ (pyrosis), *w.-cal'amint*, *wa'ter-carriage*, -rĭj (transportation or conveyance by w., or the means of it), *w.-cart* (a c. either for convey. w., or for watering streets, &c.), *w.-cement*, wâw'-tĕr-se-mĕnt' (e. that hardens under w., hydraulic c.), *w.-clock* (a contrivance to meas. time by the flow or fall of w.), *w.-clŏset* (an apartm. or closet for easing nature, of wh. the seat-pan is furn. with a supply-pipe for water above, and a waste-pipe below, both of wh. are us. under the control of the visitor; any superior kind of privy‡), *w.-colour*, -kŭl-ŭr (a c. or pigment worked up with water and mucilage or size, and com. made up into small cakes [= *w.-c. cakes*] for greater conven. in use), *wa'tercolour-pāinting* (pa. or repr. in wh. w.-colours are used), *w.-course* (a channel or c. for w.; a stream, river, or brook), *w.-drĭft* (vessels and boats), *w.-crĭss* (the 'nasturtium officinale', a small cruciferous water-plant, com. used as a salad, or as a refresh. relish at breakfast), *w.-crōwfoot*, *w.-devil*, -dĕv'l (the larva of a cert. insect), *w.-drăin*, *w.-drāinage** (agr., &c.), *w.-drop* (a drop of w.), *w.-dropwort*, -wûrt, *w.-elephant** (the hippopotamus), *w.-engine*, -jĭn (an e. to raise w., or an e. moved by w.), *w.-fall*, -fâwl (a f. or sud. descent of the w. of a rivulet or stream; a cascade; a cataract of a smaller kind), *w.-flag* (a plant), *w.-flood**‡, -flŭd (a f., an inundation), *w.-fly* (an insect com. seen on w. in hot weather), *w.-fowl*, 23 (a b. or birds that live on or ab. rivers, lakes, or the sea; an aquatic f.), *w.-fox**‡ (the carp), *w.-flĭrrōw* (for condnc. w. in drainage—agr.), *w.-gall**, -gâwl (a pit or cavity made by a torrent of w.; also an appearance in the rainbow), *w.-ger'mander*, *w.-gilding*, 30 (the g. of met. surfaces, par. copper, by cov. them with an amalgam of gold, and then expelling the mercury by heat; also the art or prac. of it; wash-gilding), *w.-god* (a deity presid. over the w.—myth.), *w.-goddess* (a hydriad, a nereid—myth.), *w.-gruel*, -grōō-ĕl (g. composed only of oatmeal and w.; also thin g.), *w.-gāge* or *w.-gāuge* (an instr. for meas. or ascer. the depth or quan. of w.), *w.-hammer* (a column of w. falling in a vacuum), *w.-hen* (a cert. w.-fowl, the gallinule), *w.-hog* (a So. Amer. rodent allied to the Guinea-pig), *w.-laurel*, *w.-lēaf* (an Amer. plant), *w.-lĭvel* (the l. formed by the surf. of still water; also a l. or instr. in wh. w. is used), *w.-lily* (an aquatic plant of sev. spe.), *w.-line* (a horiz. line sup. to be drawn around a ship's bottom, at the proper surf. of the w.), *wa'terman* (a boatman, par. a licensed b. on a river; a ferry-man), *w.-mark* (the mark or limit of the rise of the tide or a flood; a cert. mark in paper), *w.-mēadŏw* (a m. on the bank of some river or stream, that is or may be overflowed for fertilisation or irrig.—agr.), *w.-measure*, -mĕzh- (a m. for cert. w.-borne articles, as coals, oysters, &c., larger than the Winchester m.), *w.-mĕlon* (a cert.

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plant, or its fruit), *w.-mill* (a m. worked by water), *w.-newt* (a small spe. of w.-lizard, the 'lacerta aquatica'—Linn.), *w.-ordēal*, -or- (an obs. form of jud. trial, by means of w.), *w.-ousel*, -ōōzl (a bird—prov.), *w.-parsnep*, *w.-plant* (an aquatic p.), *w.-pōa* (a spe. of grass cult. for fodder), *w.-pot* (a p. or vessel for w.; also a watering-pot), *w.-poise**†, -poyze (a hydrometer), *w.-poz*‡§ (chicken-pox), *wa'terproofer* or *w.-proofer* (v. i.), *wa'terproofing* or *w.-proofing* (act or art of rend. textile fabrics, &c., imperv. to w.; also a subs. or compos. that effects this obj.‡; v. a. et v.), *w.-rādish*, *w.-rāil* (a cert. long-toed, wading bird), *w.-raw* (an hydraulic r., a mach. by wh. w. is raised much above its level, by the momentum of a larger stream—hydr.), *w.-rat* (a spe. of r. found on the banks of rivers and ponds; fig., a w.-thief‡§), *w.-rocket* (a plant; also a fire-work), *w.-sāil* (a small s. set under a studding-s.—naut.), *w.-sapphire*, -saf-ēr (iolite, a blue precious stone—lap.), *w.-shed* (a range of high land, that casts the w. in diff. direc.), *w.-shoot* (a s. or sprig from a root or stock—prov.), *w.-snāke*, *w.-sōldier*, -jūr (a cert. plant, from the shape of its leaves and flowers‡; a marine, a coast-guardsman*§),‖ *w.-spāniel*, -yēl, *wa'terspout* or *w.-spout*, 23 (a body of w. or condensed vapour, us. appearing as a dense black cloud depen. from the sky tow. the earth, in the shape of an inverted cone, and when over the sea, gen. accom. with a corresp. conical elev. of the water beneath it, thus assum. the form of a nearly continuous column from the earth to the clouds—meteor.), *w.-tāble* (a string-course, or other horiz. projection in a wall, so placed as to throw off the w. from a buil.—arch.), *w.-tath*, -tāth (a coarse grass found in marshes—agr.), *w.-thermom'eter* (a t. for shewing the point at wh. w. acquires its greatest density—physics), *w.-trefoil*, 22, *w.-wag'tāil*‡ (a small bird frequenting the banks of ponds and streams), *wa'ter-violet*, *w.-wdy* (a w.-course; appr., a series of pieces of timber exten. round a ship, at the junc. of the decks with the sides, to carry off the w.—naut.; us. in the pl.), *w.-wheel* (a w. moved by w.; also an engine for rais. w.; see *Overshot*, *Undershot*, &c.), *w.-willow* (a tree), *w.-wings* (s. pl.; walls erected on the banks of rivers, adjoin. bridges, to protect the foun.—civ. eng.), *wa'terwith* or *w.-with*, -with (a plant grow. on dry hills, whose long stems when fresh-cut afford a plentif. supply of cooling aqueous sap to the thirsty trav.—W. I.), *wa'terwork* or *w.-work*, -wŭrk (any hydraulic mach. or engine:—pl., appr., such hydr. m. or engines as supply a city or town with w., or form artif. fountains, &c.—civ. eng.), *wa'terwort*, -wŭrt (a spe. of 'elatine'), &c., s.; *wa'terproof* (to render imperv. to w.; v. su.), *w.-rot* (to r. by steeping in w.; to ret), *w.-sōak* (to s. till saturated with w.), &c., vt. 92-3.—*Wa'ter of crystallisa'tion* = the w. forming a constit. part of cert. crys. salts (chem.).

Water, wâw'-tĕr, vt. 8. To irrigate; to overflow, sprinkle, or wet with water; to supply with w.; to give w. to for drink; to fertilise or accommodate with streams; to diversify, to give a lustrous wavy appearance to (as by sprinkling or damping and calendering):—vi. To shed water or other aqueous liq.; to obtain or take in water; to urinate‡. H., *wa'tĕring* (wâw'-), p., a.; *wa'tered*, -tĕrd, pp., a.; *wa'terer*, s.; *wa'tering* (act &c.; also place where w. is supplied‡), s. (v. su. et i.) 89.—The *mouth waters*‡, is a phrase den. longing desire.

Wa'tering, -ing, s. (v. v.) H., *wa'tĕring-place*, -plāss (a p. where w. may be obt.; a p. to wh. people resort to drink min. waters, or for sea-bathing), *w.-pot* (for sprinkling w.), *w.-trough*, -trŏf (for horses and cattle), &c., s. 91-2. [s. 91.

Wa'terish‡, -ish, a. (v. s.) H., *wa'tĕrishness*‡, *Wa'tery*, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *wa'tĕriness*, s. 91.

Wattle, wŏt'l, s. 11, 45. A twig or flexible rod; (and h.,) a hurdle made of such rods; the flexible, fleshy excrescence under the throat of a cock or turkey, or ab. the mouth of cert. fishes; a rod laid on a roof to supp. the thatch. (* or prov.)

Watt'le, vt. To bind with twigs; to form, by plaiting or interlacing twigs. (prov.) H., *watt'ling*, p.; *watt'led*, pp., a. 89.

Waul, wâwl, vi. 8. To cry, as a cat. H., *waul'ing*, p., s.‡; &c. 89. See *Wawl*.

Wave, wāve, s. 6. A mov. swell or volume of water (par. when raised and driven by the wind); the alternate elev. and depres. of parts of the surf. of a liquid above and below the nat. level (physics); unevenness, inequality of surf.; the line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered. H., *wave'lĭke* (res. a w.; undulating), *waved* (or wāv'ĕd; indented, undulated, den. honours acq. at sea—her.; hav. on the margin a succes. of curved segments or incisions—nat. hist.), *wāv'ĭng* (ris. or swelling in waves; full of w.‡; undulating; winding), *wave'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. H. also—*wave'-subjected* (subj. to be washed by w.), *wave'-worn*, &c., a.; *wave'-lōaf* (a l. used as a w.-offering), *wave'-offĕring* (an o. raised on high with wav. tow. the 4 cardinal points—Jud.), s. 92-3.

Wave, vt. To raise into inequalities of surface; to move one way and the other; to brandish; to move with loose and varied direc.; to waft; to beckon; to express or direct by a wav. motion; to waive†:—vi. To play loosely (as a wave); to float, to undulate; to be moved (as a signal); to fluctuate, to waver†*. H., *wāv'ing*, p., a., s.‡; *waved*, wāvd (*wŏft*), prt., pp.; also v. s.), pp., a.; *wāv'er* (v. i.), s. 89.

Waver, wā'-vĕr, s. A sapling. (prov.)

Wa'ver, vi. To play or move to and fro (but ch. in a mor. sense); to be undetermined, or unsettled in opin.; to hesitate; to be vacillating; to totter or reel*. H., *wa'vĕring*, p., a., s.‡; *wa'vered*, -vĕrd, pp.; *wa'verer*, s. (v. i.) 89. [ad.; *wa'vĕringness*, s. 91.

Wa'vering, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *wa'vĕringly*, *Wawson*, wâwz'-sŭn, s. 26. Goods wh., after shipwr., appear floating on the sea. (leg.)

Wa'wet, -ŭrt, s. 18. Walwure. [&c. 91.

Wa'wy, -e, a. See *Wave*. H., *wāv'inĕss*, s.; *Wawl*, wâwl, vi. 8. To cry, to squall; to howl; to waul (q. v.). H., &c. 89.

Wax, wăks, s. 40. The subs. employed by bees in the construc. of their cells (= *beeswax*,

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q. v.); a like subs. found in a pulverulent form on the leaves and fruit of cert. plants; any thick or tenacious subs. res. wax (as the secretion of the ear, the matter used in sticks to seal letters, or in balls by shoem. for rub. their thread, &c.). H., *waxen*, wăks'n (made of w.; waxy), *wax'y*, -e (res. w.; soft, viscid, adhes.), a.; &c. 90-1. H. also—*wax-cand'dle*, *wax'-chandler* (a maker of w.-candles), *wax'-end* or *waxed'-end* (a thread pointed with a bristle and cov. with shoemaker's w.—tech.), *wax'-moth* (the bee-moth), *wax'work* or *w.-work*, -wûrk (appr., lifelike figures formed of w.), *wax'wing* (a cert. bird), &c., s. 92-3.

Wax, vt. To rub, smear, or join with wax: —vi. (from anoth. r.) To increase in size, to grow larger (ch. app. to the moon, as opp. to *wane*); to grow, to become, to pass from one state to another (quaint or *). H., *wax'ing*, p., s.; *waxed*, wăkst, *wox*†, prt.; *waxed*, *wax'en*†*, *wox'en*†, pp. (v. s.) 89.

Way, wā, a. 6, 43. Lit., a passing; and h. also, a passage, or a place of passing; the road in wh. one travels (lit. or fig.); a road gen., a lane, a street; length of space or of journey; course, route, direc. of motion or travel; room for passing; course, or reg. c. or progression; advance in life; tendency to any meaning or act; local tendency; access, means of admittance; place or direc. where a thing may prob. be found; progression made or given; sphere of observation; manner or means of doing; method, sys.; scheme or means of managem.; means, mediate instr., intermed. step; manner of thinking or behaviour; par. turn of opin., private determination; will, humour; manner, mode; method, man. of prac.; method or plan of life or conduct; course, process of things (good or bad); right method to act or know; gen. scheme of acting; motion forw., progress (naut.); sect, denomination (scrip.); &c.:—pl. The timbers on wh. a ship is launched (ship-b.):—afx. See *-wise*. H., *wayed*† (hav. w.; used to travel), *wāy'less*† (pathless, trackless), a. 90. Among the comp. are—*wāy'-bill* (an inventory of the passengers or goods, or both, conveyed in a coach, van, &c.), *way'-brēad*† (the herb plantain), *way'-lēave* (road or right of waggon-w. bet. a coal-pit and a river—mi.), *way'-māker** (a precursor), *way'-mark*† (a guide-m. in trav.), *way'-pāne* (a slip left or kept for cartage in watered land or marshes—prov.), *way'-passenger*† (a p. taken up at an intermed. place or station), *way'-thistle*, -this'l, *way'warden* or *way'-warden*, wā*ward- (the surveyor or w. of the pub. r. or roads of a parish or district—prov.), *way'-wiser*†, -wīze- (a perambulator, or a pedometer), s.; &c. (v. i.) 92-3. —To *give way* = to recede; to make room, to yield; to fall, to become unstable; to urge forw. (naut.):—to *make way* = to give room for passing; to make a vacancy:—to *make one's way*† = to advance in life by efforts: —to *go* or *come one's way*, or *ways*† = to go or come along, to depart:—to be *under way* = to be in motion forw. (as a ship—naut.).—*By-the-way* = en passant; as we proceed.—*In the way* = being an obstruction.—*Ways and means* = means for rais. money, resources for revenue (pol.; legisl.). [passenger.

Wayfarer, wā'-fāre-ēr, s. 34. A traveller; a

Way'faring, -ing, a. Travelling; passing; being on a journey.—*Way'fāring tree*, a shrub allied to the laurustinus.

Waylay, wā'-lā—Ja., K., S., Sh., We., -lā'— P., Wa., vt. 67. To watch insidiously in the way; to beset in ambush. H., *wāy'lāying*, p., s.†; *way'laid*, -lād, pp.; *way'layer*, s. 89.

Way'ward, -wārd, -wûrd†, a. 25. Liking or fol. one's own way; h., froward, peevish, perverse; vexatious. H., *way'wardly*, 42, ad.; *way'wardness*, s. 91.

*Way'wode**, -wōde, s. Valvode (q. v.).

Way'worn, -wôrn, a. Wearied by travelling.

We, wē, pro. (obj., *us*; poss., *ours*.) The pl. of I. 66.

Weak, wēke, a. Hav. little physical strength; feeble, infirm; wanting health, debilitated; not able to bear or to resist much (phys. or mor.); not strong or compact; easily broken; soft, pliant, yielding; feeble of mind; faint or low of sound; cont. little of the constitutive or char. i. or ingredients, or of matter that excites, stimulates, or nourishes; not pol. powerful; hav. little energy or force of auth.; ineffective, inefficacious; deficient in moral force, reason, or argum.; not forcible, pointless; indiscreet; timorous; frail, unsteady; unfortified, or only imperf. fortified; accessible; impressible; slight, incomplete (as convic., confidence, or evid.); hav. a light, poor, thin soil (as land—agr.). H., *wēak'ly*, 42 (also v. i.), ad.; *weak'ness* (state or qual. of being weak, phys. or mor.; feebleness; debility, languor; want of judgm., energy, firmness, or resolution; want of cogency; infirmity; frailty; defect, failing, foible, fault, with a pl.; &c.), s. 91. H. also—*wēak'-eyed*†, -īde (hav. w. eyes), *w.-hēaded*† (defic. in intellect), *w.-hearted* (timorous, cowardly), *w.-sighted*, *w.-spirited*† (hav. w. spirits; also cowardly), a.; *wēak'-side* (fig. and appr., foible, infirmity; that part of a person's nat. disposition by wh. he is most easily biassed or won), s. 92-3.

Weaken, wēēk'n, vt. 13, 45. = *wēak*†. To lessen or impair the strength of; to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble:—vi. To grow weak or weaker*†. H., *wēak'ening*, p., a.†; *wēak'ened*, -nd, pp.; *weak'ener*, s. 89.

*Weak'ling**, -ling, s. A w. or feeble creature.

Weak'ly, -le, a. 43. Not strong of constitution; delicate; sickly; infirm:—ad. See *Weak*.

Weal, wēle, s. A sound state; happiness, prosperity, welfare (as in 'common-weal', 'public-w.', &c.); republic, pub. interest†*; (from anoth. r.) a wale (of a stripe).

Weal, vt. To wale (q. v.).

Weald, wēeld, s. = *wōld*. A wood or forest; a wild. († exc. in a few local names.)

Weald'en, -n, a. 45. An epithet of cert. strata of the upper part of the oolitic series. (geol.)

Wealsman†, wēlz'-măn, s. 35, 25. A politician (in contempt).

Wealth, wēlth, s. 37. Temporal prosperity, external happiness†; appr., riches, large possessions of money, goods, or land; worldly estate more than ordinary; affluence; opulence; abundance. H., *wealth'y* (hav. w.;

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rich, opulent, affluent), *wealth'-giving* (yielding w.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Wealth'y, -e, a. 43. (v. s.) H., *wealth'ilj*, ad.; *wealth'iness*, s. 91.—The *wealth'y* = w. persons in gen. (ellip.).

Wean, wēne, vt. To put from or disaccustom to the breast; fig., to detach or alienate (as the affections) from any obj., habit, or desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of. H., *wēan'ing*, p.; *weaned*, wēend, pp., a. 89.

Wean'ling†, -lĭng, s. = *wēan'el*†, -ĕl. A young creature newly weaned.

Weapon, wĕp'-ŭn—K., S., wĕp'n—Wa., We., wĕ'†—Bar., s. 25, 45. Any instr. of offence, defence, or combat:—pl. Arms; thorns, prickles, fangs, stings, &c. (nat. hist.). H., *wēap'oned*, -ŭnd (furn. with w.; armed), *wēap'onless* (unarmed), a. 90.—*Wēap'on-salve*†, *-edhre* (a s. to be app. to the w., instead of to the wound made by it), s.

Wear, wāre, s. Act of wearing; diminution, injury, or decay by use or friction; the thing worn; a weir* (pron., *wēre*).—*Wear and tear*† = loss by w. or use (par. of machinery).

Wear, vt. To impair, waste, or diminish by use, time, exposure, or attrition; to consume grad. or tediously; to use (and h. fig.), to carry on the person (as clothes, &c.); to have or exh. in appearance, to bear; to affect by degrees; to put (a ship) on the other tack, by turning her round, with her stern to the wind (naut.):—vi. To be wasted or impaired by use, attrition, or time; to be tediously spent; to pass or be consumed by slow degrees. H., *wēar'ing*, p., a.†; *wōre*, *wārē*† (*wared* or *wore*—naut.), prt.; *wōrn*, pp., a. (used ch. in comp.); *wear'er*, s.; *wear'ible*†, a.; *wear'ing* (act &c.; clothes† —Shak.), s. 89.—To *wear away* = to consume; to impair or dimin. by attrit., use, or decay; &c.:—to *wear off* = to dim. by attrit. or use; to pass away by degrees:—to *wear out* = to consume by use, &c.; to e. tediously or by degrees; to harass, to tire; to waste the strength of. [Other like comp. are † or self-expl.]

Wear'ish†, -ish (We.; wēre'—K., S.), a. Boggy, watery; weak, insipid, washy.

Wearisome, wēre'-e-sŭm, a. 17, 25. Caus. weariness; irksome; tedious; fatiguing. H., *wōar'isŏmelĭj*, 43, ad.; *wōar'isŏmeness*, s. (v. i.) 91. [is weary.

Wear'ling†, -lĭng, s. One of whom a person

Weary, wēre'-e—S., wĕ'-re—K., Wa., We., a. 12, 34. Worn with fatigue; hav. the strength somewh. exhausted by toil, viol. exertion, or long-continued efforts or occupation (phys. or ment.; it expr. less than *tired*—We.); hav. the patience exhaus., or the mind yielding to discouragem.; affected with weariness; feeling desirous to discontinue; caus. weariness. H., *wōar'ilj*, 43, ad.; *wear'iness* (state of being w.; lassitude or exhaus. caused by labour, phys. or ment.; fatigue; uneasiness proc. from long waiting, disappointed hopes or expectation, exhaus. patience, &c.), s. 91.

Wear'y, vt. To reduce or exhaust the strength of the body; to fatigue (phys. or ment.); to make impatient of continuance; to exhaust or harass by any thing irksome; to tire, jade, fag; to dispirit:—vi. To feel or become weary† (scrip.). H., *wōar'ying*, p. a.†; *wōar'ied*, -id, pp., a.; *wōar'iable*†, a. (v. s.) 89. [The wind-pipe.

Weasand†, wē'-zănd, wē'zn—Wa., s. 34, 25.

Weasel, wē'zl, s. 13, 45. A small, carnivorous quadr., with a long slender body, and short legs; a weesel. *Wēa'sel-faced*†, is weesel-faced (—S.).

Weather, wĕth'-ĕr, s. 38. The state or cond. of the air or atmosphere with resp. to heat or cold, dryness or moist., wind or calm, clearness or cloudiness, rain, snow, fogs, &c.; change of weather († or poet.); storm, tempest†:—a., pfx. Pert. to, depen. on, caused by, that foretells, &c., the w.; tow. the wind or windward (as in *wēath'er-bōard*, *w.-bōw*, *w.-braces*, *w.-quarter*, *w.-shrouds*, *w.-side*, *w.-shore*, &c.—naut.; v. i.). Among the comp. are—*wēath'er-bēaten* (b., harassed, or seasoned by the w.), *w.-bound*, 23 (delayed by bad w.), *w.-driven* (d. by winds or storms), *weath'ermōst* (being farthest to windw.—naut.), *w.-proof* (p. ag. the w.), *w.-tinted* (t. by the w.), *w.-wise*† or *weath'erwise*†, -wize (skilful in foretelling the w.), &c., a.; *weath'er-bit* (a cert. turn of the cable about the windlass—naut.), *w.-bōard* (a b. to keep off rain, &c.; a b. set under the edge of a roof, on the side of a buil., when there is no cornice—arch.; the windw. side—naut.), *w.-bōarding* (upright feather-edged b., to keep off rain, &c.; also the b. or boards themselves—arch.), *w.-bōw* (naut.; v. su.), *w.-cloths* (s. pl.; par. to defend the hammocks, or to keep off wind or spray—naut.), *w.-cock* or *weath'er cock* (a wind-vane, oft. in the form of a cock, set on the top of a spire; fig., any thing or person fickle, changeable, or inconstant), *w.-gage*, -gāje (state of [a ship] being to windw. of another—naut.), *w.-gall*†, *-gāwl* (a secondary rainbow, said to betoken bad w.—prov.), *w.-glass*† (a g. or instr. that foretels the w.; appr., a barometer), *w.-helm* (inclination to come too near the wind; as 'she carries a w.-helm'—naut.), *w.-rōll* (r. of a ship to windw., opp. to *lee-lurch*—naut.), *w.-spy** (one who pretends to foretel the w.), *w.-tide* (t. ag. the lee-side of a ship—naut.), *w.-wiser*†, -wize- (someth. that foreshews the w.), &c., a.; *wēath'er-bōard* (to cov. or protect with w.-boarding; v. su.), *w.-fēnd* (to shelter), *w.-proof* (to render w.-p.), &c., vt. 92-3.—*Stress of weather* = viol. winds (par. unfavourable ones); force of tempests.

Weather, wĕth'-ĕr, vt. 38. To sail or pass to windw. of (naut.); to gain or pass (as a promontory or cape) ag. the wind (do.); h. fig., to endure and resist, though with difficulty (somet. with *out*); to gain or accompl. ag. opp.; to expose to the air or weather†. H., *wēath'ering*, p.; *wēath'ered*, -ĕrd (hav. the surf. altered in form, colour, texture, or comp., by the action of the elements); as rocks, &c., a.—geol.), pp., a.; *weath'ering* (action of the elem. on rocks, &c.—geol.; v. *Weath'ermost*, -mōst, a. See *Weather*. [ea.], s. 88.

Weave, wēve, vt. To form (as cloth, &c.) in a loom, by the union or interstructure of threads; to form into a web; to unite any thing filamentous or flexible; to u. by interstructure

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-or close conn. (lit. or fig.); to interpose, to insert:—vi. To prac. weaving; to work at the loom. H., *wēav'ing*, p.; *wōve, weaved**, wēvd, prt.; *woven*, wōv'n (made by w., *a.*), or *weaved**, pp., a.; *weav'er* (one whose occup. is to w.; one of a tribe of spiders, incl. those wh. fabricate webs—entom.; one of a genus of passerine birds who construct their nests by interweav. twigs and fibres—orn.; the weaver), s.; *weav'ing* (act, art, prac., or bus. of), s. 89.—*Weav'er-fish* = the weever.

Weazen†, wē'zn, a. 45. Wee; sharp, thin. H., *wea'zen-faced*†, a.; *w.-face**†, s. 91-2.

Web, wēb, s. A texture of threads; any thing woven; webbing (v. i.); a piece of linen cloth (prov.); a film, suffusion (as over the eye); the thin, sharp part (of a coulter—agr.); the membrane wh. unites the toes of water-fowl (orn.); the thin partition bet. the spokes of a sheave (ship-b.; naut.); a cert. part of a sword. H., *webbed*, wēbd (united by a w. or membrane), *web'-footed*, -fōōt- (hav. webbed toes, as aquatic birds; palmiped—orn.), a.; *webb'er*† (a weaver), s. 90.

Webb'ing, -ing, s. A strong fabric of hemp, 2 or 3 inches wide, used for saddle-girths, supp. stuffed seats, &c.; web or uniting membrane (v. s.).

Web'ster†, -stēr, s. A weaver.

Wed†, wēd, s. A pledge.

Wed, vt. To marry; to unite closely in affection; to attach firmly; to take or unite for ever; to espouse, to take part with†*:—vi. To marry. H., *wedd'ing*, p.; *wedd'ed*, pp., a.; *wedding* (marriage; nuptials), s. 89.

Wedge, wēj, s. 32, 45. A piece of metal (as. iron), thick at one end, and sloping to a flat thin edge at the other, used in splitting timber, &c.; a prism with a triangular base, (*i. s.*—) a solid of 5 sides or faces, of wh. three are rectangles, and the other two triangles, equal and parallel to ea. other (geom.); any thing wedge-shaped; a mass of metal (scrip.). H., *wedge'-like, wedge'-shaped* (hav. the s. of a w.; cuneiform), a. 90.

Wedge, vt. To drive or force, as a wedge is driven; to crowd or compress closely; to fasten or secure with or as with a w. or wedges; to cleave with a wedge*. H., *wed'ging*, p.; *wedged*, wējd, pp.; *wedge'able*†, a. 89.

Wedg'wood, -wōōd, a. Pert. to or invented by Mr Wedgewood. H., *wedge'wood-ware* (a val. kind of semi-vitrified pottery), a. 91-2.

Wedlock, wēd'-lōk, s. Marriage; matrimony:—vt. To marry†.

Wednesday, wēnz'-dā—K., S., -de—Wa., We., s. 35, 43. The fourth day of the week. See *Tuesday*, &c.

Wee†, wē, a. Small; little. (prov.)

*Weeahelm**, witch'-ēlm, s. The wych-elm.

Weed, wēde, s. Any plant of small growth that is useless, noxious, or troublesome (agr.; gard.); any unprofitable subs. occur. among ores (mi.); (from anoth. r.) a garment†:—pl. The mourning apparel of a female (par. a widow). H., *weed'y* (cons. of or aboun. with), *weed'less, weed'-grown* (overgrown with w.), a.; &c. 90.

Weed, vt. To free from weeds; to take away, as noxious plants; fig., to free from any thing hurtf. or offensive; to root out vice or corruption:—vi. To prac. weeding†. H., *weed'ing*, p., a.; *weed'ed*, pp.; *weed'er*, s.; *weed'ing* (act &c.), s. 89. H. also—*weed'ing-hook*, -hōōk, *w.-fork*, 26, *w.-rhim*, -rim (a w.-tool or instr.), &c., s. 92-3.

Week'y, -le, a. 43. Coming, hap., or done once a week; hebdomadary:—ad. Once a week. [to catch fish* (prov. = *weel'ȳ*†).

Weel, wēle, s. A whirlpool†; a trap of twigs

Ween, wēne, vi. To think; to imag., to fancy. († exc. in burl. or poet.) H., *ween'ing*†, p.; &c. 89.

Weep, wēpe, vt. To lament with tears; to let drop as in tears; to shed moisture; to drop; to abound with wet:—vi. To express sorrow or anguish by tears; to shed tears; to lament, to complain; to shed moisture or liq. in drops. H., *weep'ing*, p., a.; *wēpt, weeped*†, wēpt, prt., pp.; *weep'er* (one who w.; a sort of white linen cuff or border on the sleeve of a mourning coat or dress†; a So. Amer. spe. of monkey), s.; *weep'ing* (act &c.; lamentation with tears), s. 89.

Weep'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *weep'ingly*, ad. 91. H. also—*weep'ing-cross* (a stone-cross at wh. penances were com. finished by w.), *w.-rock* (a porous r. from wh. water oozes), *w.-spring* (a s. that discharges slowly), *w.-willōw* (a spe. of w. with very long and slender pendent branches), &c., s. 92-3.

Weerish†, wēr'-ĭsh, a. Wearish.

West†, wēst, vi. To know; to be informed. H., *wōst*† or *wōst*†, prt.; &c. 89. H. also—*west'less*† (unknowing; unsuspected), a.

Weever, wē'-vēr, *wēve'-ēr*—K., s. A fish of the perch family.

Weevil, wē'vl, s. 15, 45. A very small spe. of beetle with a long snout, highly destruc. to buds and fruits, and par. so to magazines of grain. H., *weev'ily*† (infested with), a. 48, 90.

Weesel†, wē'zl, a. 45. Weazen:—s. A tiny creature. H., *wea'sle-faced*†, a.; *wea'sle-face*†, s. (prov.) 91-2.

Weft, wēft, s. The 'woof', the threads of cloth that cross the 'warp' from selvage to selvage; a web, any thing woven*; a waif†. H., *weft'age*†, -āje (texture), s. 90. See *Wave*.

Weigh, wā, s. A cert. quan.; a wey (q. v.).

Weigh, vt. To exam. or to compare by the scales or balance; to ascer. the weight of by actual trial; to be equiv. to in weight; to raise by counterpressure; to raise, lift, or take ŭp (par. the anchor from the ground—naut.); to pay, allot, or take by weight; fig., to ponder or balance in the mind; to regard, to consider as worthy of notice:—vi. To have weight (phys. or mor.); to be considered as impor.; to bear or press heavily; to depress; to raise the anchor (naut.). H., *weigh'ing* (wā'-), p., a.; *weighed*, wāde (experienced*, *a.*), pp., a.; *weigh'er* (appr., a pub. officer), s.; *weigh'ădle*†, 45, a.; *weigh'ing* (act &c.; quan. weighed at once), s. 89.—To *weigh down* = to overbalance; to oppress with weight (phys., temporally, or mor.); to sink by its own weight.—A *weigh'-*

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bridge, is a floor, conn. with suitable machinery, on wh. loaded waggons or carts, cattle, &c., are w.; a *weigh'ing-edge*, a c. in wh. small liv. animals are w.; *w.-house*, a pub. buil. for w. goods, ascer. the tonnage of boats, &c.; *w.-machine* (-shēn'), a m. or appar. for conveniently w. heavy goods, also a weigh-bridge.

Weight, wīte, s. The quan. of a body ascertained by means of the scales or balance, and expr. in terms hav. ref. to some known standard; resistance to be overcome, that wh. receives motion (opp. to *power* or *force* —mech.); gravity, or (more stric.) the mess. of the force of gr. (physics); heaviness; a mass (us. of metal) accurately adjus. to a standard, and used in weighing other bodies; a standard of weight (as 'Troy weight', 'avoirdupois w.', &c.); a ponderous mass; any thing heavy; fig., that wh. weighs down, overburthens, or oppresses (as 'the w. of care or bus.'); pressure; impor., power, influence, efficacy, &c. H., *weight'y* (v. i.), *weight'less*, a.; &c. 90-1.

Weight'y, -e, a. 43. Of great weight; heavy, ponderous; impor., momentous; forcible, impressive; adapted to turn the mind, or to convince; rigorous, severe†; &c. (v. s.). H., *weight'ily*, 43, ad.; *weight'iness*, s. 91.

Weir, wēre, wārz†§, s. A dam (us. of stone-work), to stop and raise the water of a river or stream, for the purp. of suppl. mills, tak. fish, &c.; a fence of stakes or twigs for tak. fish* (prov.). [A spell†.

Weird, wērd, a. Skilled in witchcraft:—s.

*Welaway**, wēl'-ă-wā, int. Lit., 'woe on woe'; alas!

Welcome, wĕl'-kŭm, a. 17. Received with gladness; admitted willingly; prod. gladness in its reception; free to have or to enjoy gratuitously; acceptable; grateful, pleasing:—int. You are welcome (ellip.):—s. Salutation of a new-comer; kindly recep. or salutation. H., *wel'cŏmely†*, ad.; *wel'cŏmeness*†, s. 91.—To *bid welcome*† = to receive with professions of kindness.

Wel'come, vt. To salute or to receive kindly; to receive and entertain with hospitality and cheerfulness. H., *wel'cŏming*, p.; *wel'comed*, -kŭmd, pp.; *wel'comer†*, s. 89. [*staff.*

Weld, wēld, s. A plant used as a yellow dye-

Weld, vt. To beat or hammer into firm union (as two pieces of iron or steel) when softened by heat; to wield†. H., *weld'ing*, p.; *welded*, pp., a.†; *weld'er* (v. i.), s.; *weld'ing* (act or oper.), s. 89.—*Weld'ing-heat*, is the h. neces. for w. iron-bars.

*Weld'er†**, -dr, s. The 'wielder' or manager; appr., a tenant in actual occupation. (Ireland.) See *Weld*.

Welfare, wĕl'-fāre, s. State of doing well; prosperity; happiness; well-being.

Welk†, wĕlk, s. A wrinkle.

Welk†, vt. To contract; to shorten; to form into wrinkles or ridges; to impair; to cloud or obscure:—vi. To decline, fade, decay; to dry or wither; to fall. H., *welked†*, wĕlkt (wrinkled, ridged, furrowed), pp., a.; &c. 89.

Welkin, wĕl'-kĭn, s. The visible regions of the air; the sky; the vault of heaven. († or poet.)—*Wel'kin-eyed* (-I) = a blue (—Jo.), rolling (—Todd), or languishing (—E.) eye.

Well, wĕl, a. (ad.—S.) Being in a state of health, or of happiness; fortunate; convenient, advantag.; being in favour; recovered from any sickness or misfortune. H., *well'ness†§*, s. 91.

Well, ad. In a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill, wickedly, or unhappily; properly, skilfully; with due art; successfully; not amiss; sufficiently, abund.; very much; to a degree that gives pleasure; with praise, favourably; conveniently, suitably, advantag.; to a suffic. degree; thoroughly; fully; adequately; far; &c. [It is also used as a term of concession, or satisfaction, and is often expletive; it is somet. repeated, as 'well, well'; as a pfx or in comp. *it is* ns. equiv. to rightly, fitly, laudably, fully, or not distinctively; v. 1.]—*As well as* = beg. with; not less than:—*well enough†* (-ēf) = in a moderate degree; tolerably; so as to satisfy, or not req. alteration.—*Well is him!*, &c. = it is w. for him, &c. (ellip., &c.; quaint or †).—To *be well off* = to be in good cond. (par. as to property). Among the comp. ref. to above are—*well-accoutred*, -kōō'-tĕrd (fully a.), *w.-adjust'ed* (rightly a.), *w.-aimed*, -āmd', *w.-anchored*, -kĭng'-kĕrd (safely a.; fig., well-estab.†), *w.-appointed* (as an army, &c.), *w.-author'itated* (as good authority), *w.-bal'anced*, -lănst (pump, or rightly b.), *w.-beloved*, -lŭv'-ĕd (-lŭvd'†; generally †), *w.-born'*, 26 (b. of a noble or respectable family; not meanly b.), *well'-bred* (-brĕd'—Sh.; educated; polite), *well'-built* (substantially b.), *w.-complexioned†*, -plĕk'-shŭnd (of a good c.), *w.-conditioned*, -dĭsh'-ŭnd (being in a good state or c.), *w.-counsel'led*, -lŭnd (c. in proper terms), *w.-defined'* (truly or clearly d.), *w.-devised'*, -vīzd' (rightly or skilfully d.), *w.-digest'ed* (fully d.), *w.-discerned*, -dĭ-zĕrnd' (rightly or clearly d.), *w.-disposed*, -pōzd' (rightly or kindly d.), *well'-drawn* (truly or ably d.), *w.-favoured*, -fāvĕrd (handsomely d.), *w.-fa'shioned*, *w.-fash'ioned*, -făsh't (firmly c.), *w.-fa'voured*, -fāvĕrd (handsome; well-formed; pleas. to the eye), *w.-fla'voured*, -vĕrd, *w.-formed'*, 26 (rightly, handsomely, or wisely f.), *w.-grounded*, 26 (f. on good and valid reasons, *or* on strong probabilities), *w.-grounded* (*w.-founded*; hav. a solid foundation), *w.-instructed*, -strŭc'-(*cured*. h.), *w.-informed*, -fōrmd', 26 (correctly i.; educated), *w.-instructed* (rightly or fully i.), *w.-intend'ed* (f. for a good purp.; honestly or kindly i), *w.-judged*, -jŭjd', -ehtind (of upright intentions or purp.), *well'-known*, -nōne (fully k.; *well-known*, notorious), *w.-manu'factured*, -fărd (*well-manufactured*; complaisant), *well'-mannered* (*-mannered*—S.; well-intentioned), *well'-meaning* (rightly or kindly intended), *w.-minded* (well-disposed; hav. a good mind), *well'-nā'tured*†, -fărd (regulated by good principles), *well'-nātured*†, -tūrd (*un*'—S.; good-natured), *w.-or'dered* (rightly o.), *w.-qualified* (ably p.; thoroughly p.), *w.-qualified* (properly or thoroughly p.), *w.-read* (highly p.), *well'-ri'sed* (of extensive knowledge), *w.-rug'gedized* (rightly or wisely m.), *well'-set* (hav. symmetry and strength of parts), *well'-settled* (fully or rightly s.; well-established),

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well'-sped†† (hav. good success), *well'-spent* (a. or passed in virtue; usefully a.), *well'-spōken* (that speaks well; spoken with propriety), *w.-stōred'* (fully or richly a.), *w.-tem'pered* (properly t., as steel; also good-t., as a person), *well'-timed* (-tīmd'—We.; done or said at the proper t.), *well'-trāined* (-trānd'—We.; eor. or thoroughly t.), *well'-tried* (-trīd'—We.; hav. been fully or often t.), &c., a.; *well'-nigh* (-nī'—Wa.; almost, nearly), ad.; *well'-done* or *well'done*, -dūn (-dŭn'—We.; a word of praise; bravely! nobly!), *w.-met'* or *wellmet'* (a salutation den. joy at meeting), int.; *well'-bēing* or *well'bēing* (welfare; happiness; prosperity), *well'-doer*, -dōō-ĕr (one who performs his mor. and social duties), *well'-doing* (a d. what is right or good; performance of m. or s. duties), *well'-mānner*† (-mĕn'—S.) or *w.-will'er*† (a well-intentioned person), *w.-wish'*° (a w. of happiness or success), *w.-wish'er* (one who wishes the good of another), &c., s. (also see after *well*, s., *below*.) 92-3.

Well, wĕl, s. A spring, a fountain, the issuing of water from the earth†°; appr., a deep, nar. pit (us. cylindr.) sunk by digging, for the purp. of collec. and retaining the water of a spring or other source of supply; an enclosure in the middle of a ship's hold, around the bottom of the pumps; the 'well-room' of a boat; an apartm. in a fishing-vessel, hav. a perfor. bottom to let in the external water, for the purpose of preserv. alive the fish caught; the cavity in wh. winding stairs are placed, also the 'well-hole' (arch.); a deep excavation from wh. run branches or galleries (mil.). Among the comp. are—*well'-bōat* (a fishing-boat furn. with a w.), *w.-dr'ēn* (a deep pit or well serv. to drain wet land—agr., civ. eng.), *w.-hĕad'*° (a source, spring, or foun.), *w.-hōle* (the open space in the middle bey. the ends of winding stairs, also the 'well', q. v.), *w.-room* (a place in the bottom of a boat where the water collects, and whence it is removed with a scoop), *w.-sinker* or *well'sinker*, -sĭngk'- (one who digs wells), *w.-spring* (a fountain, a source of continual supply), *w.-water*, -wâw'- (w. drawn from a w.), s.; *w.-drain* (to d. by means of w. or pits, from wh. the water is discharged by machinery—agr., civ. eng.), vt.; &c. (also look after *well*, ad., *above*.) 92-3.

Well, wĕl, vt. To pour forth† (as from a well): —vi. To spring, to issue forth° (as water from the earth). H., *well'ing*°, p., a.; *welled*°, wĕld, pp. 89. [is a corr.); alas!

Well'aday°†, -ă-dā, int. Welaway (of wh. it

Welsh, wĕlsh, a. Pert. to Wales, or to its people:—s. The people of Wales, or their language.—*Welsh-rār'bit*, or (by corr.) *W.-rābb'it*†, is a s. or slices of toasted bread, overspread with melted cheese, and (us.) highly seasoned. (cook.)

Welt, wĕlt, s. A border, guard, or edging; appr., a small cord cov. with cloth, and sewed on seams and borders to strengthen them; a stout strip of leather passing from ea. side of the heel of a boot or shoe round the edge of the sole, used to secure the 'uppers' to the 'inner sole', and to wh. the 'outer s.' is subseq. sewed.

Welt, vt. To furn. or strengthen with a welt; (somet.) to rewelt. H., *welt'ing*, p., a.†; *welt'ed*, pp., a.; *welt'ing* (act; also materials used—tech.), s. 89.

Welter, wĕl'-tĕr, vi. To roll or wallow (lit. or fig.) in someth. foul and soft or liq. (as mire, blood, &c.). H., *welt'ĕring*, p.; *welt'tĕred*, pp. 89. [To corrupt†.

Wem, wĕm, s. A spot or scar†§ (prov.):—vt.

Wen, wĕn, s. A fleshy or encysted tumour, movable, pulpy, and often elastic to the touch, affec. the face, head, or neck (par. the last). H., *wenn'ish*°† or *wenn'y*†, -e, a. 90.

Wench, wĕnch, s. 29. Prim., a young woman° (now seldom used exc. † in contempt); (in an ill sense) a strumpet; a black or col. female servant, a negress (U.S.). H., *wench'-like*†, a. 90.

Wench†, vi. To freq. the society of loose women. H., *wench'ing*†, p., s.; *wench'er*† (a lewd man), s.; &c. 89.

Wend, wĕnd, vi. To go, to pass to or from († or poet.); to turn round† (naut.). H., *wend'ing* († or poet.), p.; *wend'ed* or *went* (do.), prt.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Wennel†, wĕn'-ĕl, s. A weanling.

Went, wĕnt, s. Way, course, path†:—prt. The prt. of *go*, borrowed from the † v. to *Wept*, wĕpt, prt., pp. See *Weep*. [*wend*.

Were, wĕr (when emph., somet. prolonged almost into wārr), prt. (thou *wĕrt*.) A word used as the pl. of *was*, and in both no. of the past tense of the defec. v. 'to be', when used subjunctively. See *Be*, *Was*, &c. 67.

Weregild†, wĕre'-gĭld, s. 80. Compensation paid to the injured party, or to his relations, for offences ag. the person. (anc. Germans and Anglo-S.)

Wernerian, wĕr-nēre'-e-ăn, a. 45. Pert. to or advocated by Werner; Neptunian (geol.):—s. A Neptunian or Neptunist (geol.). [(geol.)

Wer'nerism, -ĭzm, s. The Neptunian theory.

Wer'nerite, -īte, s. A cert. mineral.

Wert. See *Were*.

Wē'sand†; *wē'sil*†; s. See *Weasand*, *Weasel*.

Wesleyan, wĕs'-le-ăn, -lēne, a. Pert. to John Wesley, or to Wesleyanism.

Wesleyan, s. = *Wesleyan Méthodist*. One of the sect of Arminian Methodists foun. by John Wesley, A.D. 1788. H., *Wes'leyanism*, -ĭzm (doctr. and discipline of the W. M.), a. 90.

West, wĕst, a. Being in a line tow. the west; coming or mov. from the west:—ad. To the west or western region; at the westward; more westward.

West, s. The region where the sun appears to set at the equinoxes, or the point of the horizon midway bet. the north and south, on the right of a person looking southward (opp. to *east*); in a looser sense, the part of the hemisphere near or lying tow. this point; one of the four cardinal points (geog.; navig.); a region or country wh., relatively to another, lies westward.

Wes'tering†, -tĕr-ĭng, a. Passing to the west.

West'erly, -le, a. Lying or being tow. or at the west; looking tow. the w.; coming from the w., or from some point near it (as the wind):—ad. Tend. tow. the west.

West'ern, -ĕrn, a. Of or bel. to the west; being, lying, looking, or dwelling in the w., or in a direc. tow. the w.; coming from the west. H., *west'ernly*† (westerly), ad. 91.

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West'ing, -ing, s. Space or dist. westward; departure westw.; time of setting or reach. the west. [the west.

West'ward, -wĕ*w*rd, -wûrd‡, a. Being tow.

West'ward, ad. = *west'wards**, 35; *west'-wardly*, -le. Tow. or in a direc. tow. the west.

Wet, wĕt, a. Cont. water, humid (opp. to *dry*); hav. the pores filled or partly f. with water; hav. water or other aqueous liq. on the surf.; rainy; tipsy§. H., *wet'ness*, s.; *wett'-ish*‡ (somewh. wet; moist, humid), a. 91. H. also—*wet'-shod* (wet over the shoes), a.; *wet'-nurse* (a n. who suckles a child), s.; &c. 92-3. [in a consid. degree; rainy weather.

Wet, s. Water, wetness; moisture or humidity

Wet, vt. To make wet; to moisten, saturate, or sprinkle with water or other aqueous liq.; to cause to have water, &c., adherent to the surf.; to dip or soak in liquor; to mois. with drink†§. H., *wett'ing*, p.; *wet* or *wett'ed*, prt., pp., a. 89. See *Whet*.

Wether, wĕth'-ĕr, s. 38. A sheep that was gelded when a lambkin.

Wex†, wĕks, vi. To grow, to wax. (One of the many corr. of the older poets.)

Wey, wā, s. A 'weigh' or cert. quan.; appr., 6½ *tods* or 182 *lb.* of 'wool', 256 *lb.* of 'cheese' or 'butter', 40 *bush.* of 'corn' or 'salt', 48 *b.* of 'oats' or 'barley', &c.

Whack§, hwăk, s.¶ A blow, a thwack:—vt. To strike, to thwack. H., &c. 89.

Whale, hwāle, s.¶ The pop. name of 'cetacea', of the genera 'balæna' and 'balænoptera', animals inhab. the ocean, breathing air, and hav. warm blood and a double circulation, &c., like other mammals, but in form and habits res. fishes; appr., the Greenland, large-whalebone, or true w. ('balæna mysticetus'—Linn.), or the small-whalebone w. ('balænoptera'), the latter being the most gigan. of all exis. animals, and both being highly valued for their oil and whalebone; the cachalot ('physeter macrocephalus'—Linn.), a very large fish pop. called the spermaceti-w. or sperm-whale. H., *whale'-bōat* (a b. used in whaling), *w.-fishĕry*, *whale'man* (a sailor eng. in whaling), *whāl'ing* (the bus. of seek. and tak. w.; the w.-fishery), &c. s. (v. l.), 90.

Whale'bone, -bōne, s. A firm, elas. subs. taken from the upper jaw of the whale, where it is arr. in vertical, transverse plates, term. in fringes of coarse hair, wh. tog. form substitutes for teeth, and realise the mech. of a sieve on a gigan. scale.

*Whall**†, hwăl, s.¶ A greenish-white state of the eyes; also wall-eye. H., *whall'ȳ*†, a. (prov.) 90.

*Whame**, hwāme, s.¶ The barrel-fly. (prov.)

Whang†§, hwăng, s.¶ A leather thong; the latchet of a shoe:—vt. To beat with a noise; also to utter noisily. (prov.) H., &c. 89. [(q.v.).

Whap§, hwŏp, s. 11. A whop:—vt. To whop

Wharf, hwŏrf *or* hwȭrf, s. (pl., *wharfs*, *wharves*, hwŏrv*z*.)¶ 26, 8. A perpend. bank, mound, or other erection, formed on the shore of a harbour, river, canal, &c., for the conven. of lading and unlading ships and vessels; a quay.

Wharf, vt. To furn. with a w. or wharfs; to guard or secure with a wall of timber or masonry. H., &c. 89.

Wharf'age, -āj*e*, s. 45. The fee or dues paid or charged for the use of a wharf, or on goods landed or loaded thereat. [lectively.

Wharf'ing, -Ing, s. 45. Wharfs in gen. or col-

Wharf'inger, -in-jĕr, s. 32. One who has the care of a w.; the proprietor of a wharf.

What, hwŏt, pron. rel. and interrog. (a kind of comp. relative.)¶ 11. That which; those wh.; someth. indefinitely; wh. part, wh. of several; to how great a degree; whatever; some part, some; in some cases it stands as the substit. for a sentence or a clause; it is often used with the construc. of an *a.* or *demonstr.* (as 'I know what book this is', 'see what colours this crystal exh.'); it is much used in asking questions; it is used interrog. and ellip. for 'what is' or 'will be the consequence'!, and somet. ellip. for 'what is this' or 'how is this'; it is somet. used with the force of an *int.* (as 'what! can't you stay'!); that§ (as 'I am not satisf. but *what* &c.'). 66.—*What ho!* = an exclam. of calling:—*what though* = what imports it though; notwithstanding; grant this or that; allow it to be so.

What†, s. Fare; things; matter; &c.

Whatever, -ĕv'-ĕr, pron., a. = *whatsoev'er**; *what'so*†. All that; the whole that; being this or that; being one or another; any thing that may be.

What'not, -nŏt, s. A stand on legs, of two or three stories, for the tempor. reposit of papers or other articles. [(Cornwall).

Wheal, hwēle, s.¶ A pustule (prov.); a mine

Wheat, hwēte, s.¶ A gramineous plant (*triticum vulga***re*—Linn.), of sev. var.; also its seed, fruit, or grain, wh. furn. the flour of wh. bread is ch. made. H., *whēat'en* (made of), a. 90. H. also—*whēat'-bird*, *w.-bar* (a cert. small bird), *w.-fly* (app. to sev. insects injur. to w.), *w.-land* (heavy, stiff l.), *w.-moth*, *w.-plum*, *w.-soil*, 22 (rich, stiff, clayey s.), &c., s. 92-3.

Wheedle†, hwēd'l, vt., vi.¶ 45. To entice or persuade by soft words; to flatter, coax, cajole. H., *wheed'ling*†, p., s.; *wheed'led*†, pp.; *wheed'ler*†, s. 89.

Wheel, hwēle, s.¶ A circ. frame of wood or metal, us. cons. of a nave or hub, spokes, and a rim or felly, or of a solid circ. piece, the whole being arr. to turn on an axis or centre; a circ. body*†; a carriage that moves on wheels*; an obs. instr. of torture and capital punishm.; the mech. or instr. used in spinning; the circ. frame with handles on the periphery, and conn. by tiller-ropes with the rudder, used in steering ships and large ves. (naut.); the circ. board turned by a lathe on wh. clay is shaped by the hand (pot.); fig., rotation, revolution, turn; a turning about, a compass; a track appro. to circularity. H., *wheel'ȳ*†§ (circular; suitable to rotation), *wheel'-shaped* (rotate—bot.), s. 90. H. also—*wheel'-animal* or *w.-animal'cūle* (one of a class of infusorial, microscopic a., wh., by the rapid rotary motion of the arms or ciliated appendages round the mouth, creates a vortex in the liq. they inhab., and thus get. their food; a rotifer, a vorticel—sool. [*w.-bārrōw* (a b. supp. on one w., and driven forw. by a single man), *w.-bōat* (a [on wheels, used either on water or land),

¶ See *Introduction*, 31, 39.

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w.-cárriage, -rĭj (a c. moved and supp. on w.), *w.-rāce* (the place or the water in wh. a mill-w. is set), *wheel'er* (a wheelwright*†; a *wheel-horse*, or one next the wheels‡—tech.), *wheel'wright* or *w.-wright* (one whose trade is to make carriage-wheels), &c., s. 92-3.—*Wheel and axle*, one of the simple mech. powers or mach., in wh. the power is app. to the circumf. of the w., and the weight or force to be overcome to the circumf. of the axle. (mech.)

Wheel, vt. To move or convey on wheels; to put into rotary motion; to cause to turn or whirl round:—vi. To move or pass on wheels; to turn on an axis; to turn, to move round; to fetch a compass; to make a circ. movem. (as troops); to roll forward. H., *wheel'ing*, p., a.‡; *wheeled*, hwēld, pp.; *wheel'er*‡ (also v. su.), s.; *wheel'ing* (act &c.; a turning or circ. movem. of troops—mil.), s. 89.

Wheeze, hwēz, vi.¶ To breathe with diffic. and noise (as in asthma, &c.). H., *wheez'ing*, p., a.‡; *wheezed*, hwēzd, pp.; *wheez'ing* (act; also ncise made), s. 89.

Whelk‡, hwĕlk, s.¶ A wrinkle; a protuberance; a pustule; a wilk. H., *whelked** (welked, wrinkled), *whelk'y*‡, -e (protuberant; embossed; rounded), a. 90-1.

Whelm, hĕlm, vt.¶ To cover with water or other liq.; to cover by immersion or with someth. that envelops on all sides, and is not to be thrown off, to bury; to cover completely; to immerse deeply; to overburthen. H., *whelm'ing*, p.; *whelmed*, pp.

Whelp, hwĕlp, s.¶ The young of a dog, and of sev. beasts of prey (as foxes, lions, bears, &c.); a puppy; a youth or young man, or a son‡ (in contempt):—pl. Short upright pieces set round the barrel of the capstan, as rest. places for the 'messenger' or hawsers (naut.).

Whelp, vi. To bring forth young (as a bitch, a she-fox, lioness, &c.). H., *whelp'ing*, p., s.; *whelped*, pp. 89.

When, hwĕn, ad.¶ At the time that; at what t.†; at wh. t.; after the t. that.—*When as*† = at the t. when; what time.

Whence, hwĕnse, ad.¶ From wh. source, place, premises, prin., facts, &c.; from what place, source, person, cause, &c..†; how, by what way or means (scrip.). [*From whence*, is a 'vicious tautology', although in com. use: —*of whence*†, 'anoth. barbarism'—Jo.,Wa.]

Whencesoever, -so-ĕv'-ĕr, ad. = *whencee'er*†. From what place, cause, or source soever.

Whenev'er, ad. = *whensoev'er**. At whatever time. See *When*, *Soever*, &c.

Where, hwār, ad.¶ At wh. place or places; at or in what place†; at the place in wh.; place in a fig. sense, wherein, in wh. (as 'the book where it is stated'; a Galliciam); whither*§.—*Any where* = at or in any place:—*nowhere* = at or in no place.

Where†, s. Place.

Where'about, -ă-bowt (-bowt'—Wa.), ad. = *where'abouts*‡ (v. i.). Near what place†; near wh. place; concerning which.

Where'abouts‡, -bowts, s. The place where one is or lives (com. in an invidious sense, imply. concealm., &c.).

Whereas, -ăz', ad., con. (*ad.*—Jo., K., Wa., We.; *con.*, *ad.*†—S.). 35. When in fact or truth (impl. opp. to someth. that precedes); the thing being so that, consid. that things are so (impl. admission of facts); but on the contrary; at wh. place†. [or leg.)

Whereat, -ăt', ad. At which; at what† (quaint

Whereby, -bī', ad. By wh.; how, by what† (q. or leg.)

Wherefore, hwār'-fōre, hwĕr'-fōr—*, ‡, or thea., ad., con. (*ad.*—Jo., K., Wa., We.).¶ Where-for (*i. e.*—); for wh. reason; why, for what reason†

Wherein, -ĭn', ad. In wh.; in what† (q.or leg.)

Whereinto†*, -tōō', ad. 20. Into which.

Where'ness‡, -nĕs, s. Ublety; imperf. locality.

Whereof, -ŏf' (not -ŏv'), ad. Of wh. (q. or leg.); of what†. [what†.

Whereon, -ŏn', ad. On wh. (q. or leg.); on

Wheresoever, -so-ĕv'-ĕr, ad. = *where'so't*. Wherever. [ad. Through which.

Wherethrough†, -thrōō'—S., hwāre'—K., We.,

Whereto, -tōō'—S., Wa., We., hwāre'—K., ad. = *whereunto'**. 20. To wh. (q. or scrip.); to what, to what end?†*.

Whereupon, -ŭp-ŏn', hwārē'—S., ad. Upon which. (*, q., or leg.)

Wherever, -ĕv'-ĕr, ad. At or in whatever place; in any place indefinitely.

Wherewith, -with' (not -with'), ad. 37, = *wherewithal**, -with-ăwl', 38. With wh. (q. or leg.); with what?†*.

Wherret†, hwĕr'-rĕt, s.¶ 26. A box on the ear.

Wher'ret‡§, vt. To hurry or trouble with words; to tease; to give a box on the ear. H., *wher'rĕted*‡§, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Wherry, hwĕr'-re, s.¶ 26, 43. A shallow, light boat, built sharp at both ends for speed; also a small-decked fishing-vessel; a liq. made from the pulp of crab-apples (= *crab-wherry*—prov.).

Whet, hwĕt, s.¶ The act of sharpening by friction; fig., someth. that sharpens or provokes the appetite (as a dram, &c.).

Whet, vt. To sharpen by friction or attrition (as an edge tool); fig., to provoke; to excite or stimulate (as the appetite); to make angry or acrimonious. H., *whett'ing*, p., a.; *whett'ed*, pp.; *whett'er*‡ (he or that), s. 89. H. also—*whet'-slate*, or *whet'stŏne-slate* (a taley var. of slate cont. silica, used for hones; novaculite—min.), *whet'stone* (a hone; w.-slate), s. 92-3.

Whether, hwĕth'-ĕr, pron.¶ 38. Which of two† (a sense it retains in its adv. appl.; v. i.):—con., ad. (*ad.*—Jo., K., Wa., We.). A word den. wh. of two alternatives, expressed by a sentence or clause of a s., and fol. or answ. by 'or' (as 'resolve *whether* you will go *or* not').

Wheth'ering, -ing, s. The retention of the after-birth in cows. (agr.) [widgeon.

Whewer, hwōō'-ĕr, hwĕ'-wĕr—K., s.¶ The

Whey, hwā, s.¶ 45. The thin, sweet, watery part of milk, left after the sep. of the curd and butter (par. in mak. cheese). H., *whey*, *whey'ey*, -e, or *whey'ish* (partak. of w.; res. w.; white, thin), a. 90.

Which, hwĭtch, pron. rel. and interrog.¶ 29. A word that, as a 'relative', refers to and is now only used as a substit. for someth. before mentioned in the neuter gender (just as *who* is now used only of persons; like

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other prons., it may stand for a single word or obj., or a whole sentence or clause of a s., or even a series of sentences; e. g., 'the *bird*, wh. sung so sweetly, is flown', 'he taught us *our duty too. God and our neighbour*, wh. is the sum of the Commandments'; in some phrases it precedes that to wh. it refers); it is used interrog. and demonstratively in *all* genders (as wh. *man* was killed'? 'wh. is the *house*'?; 'the *man*, wh. very *man* &c.'); that wh., those wh. (as 'take wh. you will'). [The use of *the* bef. *which*, has long been obsolete.] See *What, Who, Whose*, &c. 66.

Whichever, -ēr'-ĕr, pron. = *whichever'ē*; *which'ev't*. Whether one or the other.

Whiff, hwif, s.¶ A snd. expulsion of air or fumes from the mouth; a 'puff'; a slight blast (naut.); a cert. flat-fish.

Whiff, vt. To throw out or to consume in whiffs; to puff. H., *whiff'ing*, p.; *whiffed*, hwift, pp.

Whiffle†, hwif'l, s.¶ 45. A fife or small flute.

Whiff'le, vt. To disperse, as by a puff†:—vi. To move inconstantly, as if driven by puffs of wind*; to use evasions, to prevaricate*; to be fickle and unsteady*. H., *whiff'ling*† (prevarication, &c., *s.*), p., s.; *whiff'led*, pp.; *whiff'ler* (one who &c.; appr., a flier†*; a herald, a harbinger†), s. 88.

Whiff'le-tree, -trē, s. The 'swing-tree' or cross-bar to wh. 'traces' or 'tugs' are fastened. (prov.)

Whig, hwig, s.¶ Sour whey, sometimes flavoured († or prov.; from smoth. r., prob. See.—); an opponent of the court or ruling party (Sco. hist.); appr., one of the pol. party who advocated pop. rights ag. the high claims of the crown dur. the reign of Chas. I., II. (opp. to *Tory*); at present, one of a p. p. whose ch. principles are the extension of pop. rights and democratic infl. in the constitution, but without the subversion or radical alteration of the latter, a moderate liberal (do.). H., *whig* (pert. to or composed of whigs; liberal in pol.), *whig'ish* (pert. to the W. or partak. of their principles), s.; *whig'archy*† (one *g*—S.; governm. by W.—burl.), *whigg'ery*, -ēr-e, or *whigg'ism*, -izm (principles or conduct of), s. 88.

While, hwile, ad.¶ = *whilst; whilest*†. During the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

While, s. Time; space of time, continued duration; required time, pains, or expenditure (as in 'worth while†').

While, vt. To cause to pass pleasantly, without irksomeness (as time; us. with *away*); to loiter (do.):—vi. To loiter. H., *whil'ing*, p.; *whiled*, pp. [while.

Whilere†, -ār'—S., hwīle'—K., We., ad. Ere-

Whilk, hwilk, s.¶ A wilk or whelk.

Whilom†, hwī'-lŭm, ad.¶ 25. Formerly; *Whilst*, ad. See *While*. [once; of old.

Whim, hwim, s.¶ A snd. turn or start of the mind; a capricious notion; a freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; a mech. worked by horses, for rais. water, &c., from the bottom of mines or shafts.

Whim'-wham, -hwăm, s. = *whim'wham*. A toy, a plaything; an odd device; a strange fancy. († or lud.)

Whim'brel, -brĕl, s. A bird allied to the curlew.

Whimper, hwim'-pĕr, vi.¶ To cry with a low, whining, broken voice (as a child). H., *whim'pering*, p., a.†; *whim'pered*, -pērd, pp.; *whim'pering* (act; also noise made), s. 88.

Whim'pled†*, -pld, a. Distorted with crying.

Whimsey†, hwim'-ze, s.¶ 25. A whim; a freak:—vt. To fill with whims or whimseys†. H., &c. 89.

Whim'sical, -zik-ăl, a. 25. Full of whims; hav. odd fancies; freakish; capricious; fantastical. H., *whim'sically*, 23, ad.; *whim'sicalness* (state or qual. of), *whimsicality*, -kăl'-ĭt-e (do.; also a whim, freak, or caprice, with a *pl.*), s. 91.

Whin, hwin, s.¶ Furze, gorse; whinstone (mi.). H., *whinn'y* (aboun. in), a.; *whin'-cane, whin'-chat* (a small singing-bird), *whin'-stone* or *whin'stone* (basaltic rock; any dark-col., unstratified r., wh. resists the pick—mi.), s. 92-3.

Whine, hwīne, s.¶ A plaintive drawling tone or cry; the affected nasal, or puerile tone of mean complaint or solicitation; a mean or affected complaint.

Whine, vt. To utter in a whine†:—vi. To utter a plaintive, drawling cry; to express murmurs or petitions with a whine; to murmur or solicit meanly or effectedly. H., *whin'ing*, p., a., s.; *whined*, pp.; *whin'er*, s. 89.

Whi"ning, s. (v. v.) H., *whin'ingly*, ad. 91.

Whinny, hwin'-e, vi.¶ 25. To cry as a horse or colt; to neigh. H., *whinn'ying* (act; also sound uttered, *s.*), s., a.; *whinn'ied*, -īd, pp. 89. See *Whin*. [tar. (prov.)

Whin'sack, -ăk, s. 25. The small pig or a fit-

Whin'yard†, -yārd, s. A sword (in contempt).

Whip, hwip, s.¶ A well-known instr. of punishm. or coercion, cons. of a lash tied to a handle or rod; h. fig., a coachman or driver († or tech.); a small tackle cons. of a single rope and block (naut.). Among the comp. are—*whip'-cord* or *whip'cord*, 26 (tightly twisted or braided s., suitable for the end of lashes), *w.-grāfting* (hort.), *w.-hand* (advantage over), *w.-lāsh*, *w.-saw* (a s. set in a frame, for div. timber lengthw., and us. worked by two pers.), *w.-stĭff* (a whip-handle; the 'tiller'—naut.), *w.-stitch*§ (a tailor), *w.-stock* (the rod or handle of a w.), s.; *whip'-grāft* (hort.), *w.-stitch* (to sew slightly and rapidly—semp.; to half plough or 'rafter' land—agr.), vt.; &c. 92-3.—*Whip-and-spurt* (ad.) = with utmost haste.

Whip, vt. To strike with a whip, or with any thing tough and flexible; to drive or correct with lashes; fig., to thresh or beat out (as grain, &c.); to lash or wound with sarcasm; to sew slightly and rapidly (semp.); to bind, to wrap or inwrap briskly (com. with *about* or *round*); to take, seize, or draw, or swallow nimbly, to snatch‡ (fol. by some modif. particle, as *up*, *away*, &c.); to utter sud. or inadvertently‡ (with *out*); &c.:—vi. To move or act nimbly. H., *whipp'ing*, p.; *whipped*, whipt, *whipt*§, pp., a.†; *whipp'er*, s.; *whipp'ing* (act or state; punishm. by the lash; subs. used for w. or binding†), s. (v. i.) 89.—*Whipp'ing-pōst* (a p. to wh. offenders are tied when w.), s.

Whipp'er-in, -ēr-ĭn, s. One who keeps the hounds from wandering, or up to the line of

¶ See *Introduction*, 31, 32.

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chase (hun.); one who enforces party discipline among the supporters of a ministry, and urges their attendance in the 'House' at 'divisions' (pol.).

Whipp'er-snapper†, -snăp-ĕr, s. A diminutive, insignif. person (in contempt).

Whipple-tree, hwĭp'l-trē, s.¶ 45. A swing-tree or whiffle-tree. (prov.)

Whipp'owil, -o-wil, s. = *whip'-poor-will*§. An Amer. bird allied to the 'night-jar' (so named from its note).

Whip'stert, -stĕr, s. A nimble fellow.

Whir, hwĕr, vt.¶ 15. To hurry*:—vi. To whirl round or to fly with noise. H., *whirr'ing*, p.; *whirred*, pp.; *whirr'ing* (act &c.; the sound of a partridge's or pheasant's wings in flight), s. 89.

Whirl, hwĕrl, s.¶ 15. A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or gyration; any thing that moves rap. round, or is turned with veloc. (par. on a centre or axis); a whorl (bot.; conch.). Among the comp. are —*whirl'-bat* (any thing moved with a w., as preparatory for a blow; the cestus or girdle†), *w.-blast* (of wind), *w.-bone*†§ (the patella or knee-cap), *w.-pit*† (a whirlpool), s.; &c. (v. i.) 92-5.

Whirl, vt. To cause to rotate or revolve rapidly; to move or turn round with velocity; to twirl:—vi. To turn or be turned round rapidly; to move hastily. H., *whirl'ing*, p., s.‡, a.‡; *whirled*, hwĕrld, pp. (v. s.) 89.—*Whirl'ing-tăble* = a phil. mach. for illustr. the phenomena of centrifugal force.

Whirl'igig, -e-gig, s. 20. A toy wh. children spin or w. round; a cage to wh. a rapid rotary motion was given, used to punish petty offenders (mil. antiq.).

Whirl'pool, -pōōl, s. 20. An eddy of water; appr., a place where the water has a rapid circ. motion, forming a kind of cavity in the centre, into wh. all floating bodies within its infl. are drawn, and engulfed (geog.; navig.); a vortex.

Whirl'wind, -wind, s. A column or mass of air revolv. horiz.; a viol. wind mov. in a circle (often spirally) round its axis. (meteor.) [(q. v.).

Whirry†, hwĕr'-re, vt., vi.¶ 26. To whir

Whisk, hwĭsk, s.¶ A small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or other like subs., used for a brush; h., a brush or small besom made of such materials; a small instr. made of twigs or wire, used in whisking (par. eggs—cook., &c.); an act of whisking; a hasty, sweeping motion; a sud. gale*; a cert. article of female dress†.

Whisk, vt. To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion; to move with a quick sweeping m.:—vi. To move nimbly and rapidly. H., *whisk'ing*, p., s.‡; *whisked*, whĭst, pp., s.; *whisk'er* (he, or that‡), s. 89.

Whisk'er, -ĕr, s. Long hair growing on the cheek (us. in the pl.). H., *whisk'ered* (formed into or furn. with), *whisk'erless*, a. (v. su.).

Whisk'et, -ĕt, s. A light basket. (prov.) [90.

Whisk'ey, -e, s. = *whisky*. 43. (a corr. of *usquebaugh*.) Raw spirit distilled from grain; (from anoth. r.) a sort of light one-

*Whisp**, hwĭsp, s.¶ A wisp. [horse chaise.

Whisper, hwĭs'-pĕr, s.¶ A low, soft, hissing utterance, or words expr. in it; a cautious or timorous speech; a hissing or buzzing sound. (v. v.)

Whis'per, vt. To address in or utter with a low, hissing, or sibilant voice (strict., with articulated non-vocal breath); to prompt secretly:—vi. To speak with a low, hissing articulation (strict., with unvocalised breath); to speak very low, or with suspic. or timorous caution; h. also, to plot or utter secretly; to tattle, to backbite; to devise mischief. H., *whis'pĕring*, p., a.; *whis'pered*, -pĕrd, pp.; *whis'pĕrer*, s.; *whis'pĕring* (act &c.), s. 89.

Whis'pering, -ĭng, s. (v. v.) H., *whis'pĕringly*, ad. 91.—A *whis'pĕring gallery* or *w.-dome*, is one in wh. w. or faint sounds are conveyed to a greater dist. than us., and often magnified. (acous.)

Whist, hwĭst, a.¶ Silent, mute, still†:—int. Silence! be still!*:—vt. To hush or silence†; to still†:—vi. To become silent†. (v. i.)

Whist, s. A cert. game at cards (because it req. close attention, and consequ. silence).

Whistle, hwĭs'l, s.¶ 45. The sound made by one who whistles; a sim. sound made by an instr., or by the winds pass. through trees or crevices, &c.; a small wind instr. or *toy*; a boatswain's pipe or 'call'; a sportsman's do.; the mouth§.—*Whis'tle-fish*†, is the 3-bearded rockling or sea-loach.

Whis'tle, vt. To form, utter, or modulate by whistling; to call with or by a whistle:—vi. To utter a shrill kind of mus. sound, by propelling the breath through a small orifice formed by contrac. the lips, or by throw. it into a state of vibration by contact with the edge of the nearly closed teeth; to make a like sound with a small pipe or wind instr.; to sound shrill. H., *whis'tling* (v. i.), p., a.; *whis'tled*, -ld, pp.; *whis'tler*, -lĕr, s.; *whis'tling* (act &c.; the shrill sound made by the lips, or by the wind, &c.), s. 89.

Whistling, hwĭs'l-ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *whis'tlingly*, ad. 91.

Whistly†, hwĭst'-le, ad. Silently. See *Whist*.

Whit, hwĭt, s.¶ A point; a jot; a tittle.

White, hwīte, a.¶ Hav. the hue or colour of pure snow (opp. to *black* or *dark*); pale; colourless; destitute of colour (in the pop. sense; v. s.); hav. the col. symbolical of purity, innocence, and happiness; pure, clean, unblemished; immaculate; uncloaded; gray (as the hair); purified from sin, sanctified (scrip.). H., *white'ly*, ad.; *white'ness* (state or qual. of; paleness, purity, &c.), s.; *whit'ish* (somewh. w.), *whīt'y* (do.; * or §, exc. in comp.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 91.

White, s. Whiteness; one of the nat. colours of bodies (opp. to *black*); strict., a comp. colour prod. by the combin. of all the prim. or prismatic col., in the propor. as they exist in the solar rays (opt.); any thing white; a white man; the mark at wh. an arrow is shot; the white part of the eye; the clear, albuminous fluid wh. surr. the yelk of an egg; &c.:—pl. Fine wheat flour; a mixture of flour and alum (= *sharp whites*), or of salt and alum (= *stuff* or *baker's s.*—tech.); fluor albus§ (a disease of females).

*White**, vt. To whiten. H., *whīt'ed**, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89. Among the comp. of *white* (a., s.) are—*whīte'-brown* (of a colour bet. brown and white), *w.-limed** (whitewashed;

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also plastered with lime), *w.-livered*† (pale, feeble, sickly; more us., cowardly; envious, malicious), &c., a.; *white ar'senic*† (arsenious acid), *white'-bait* (a very small, delic. fish of the herring kind, 'clupea alba'—Yar.), *w.-beam* (the Eng. beam-tree), *w.-bear*, -bâre (the polar b.), *w.-blâze* (a w. mark exten. down the forehead of a horse—tech.), *w.-boy* (one of cert. nocturnal disturbers of the pence, from the col. of their clothes—Ir. hist.), *w.-brant* (a bird of the goose-kind), *w.-camp'ion*, -yŭn, *w.-cen'taury*, *w.-clo'ver*, *w.-copp'er* (packfong; also Germ. silver), *white'-crop* (app. to crops of grain wh. whiten in ripening—agr.), *w.-dar'nel*, *w.-ŏar* (the fallow-finch or wheat-ear), *w.-ĕagle* (an order of knighthood—Poland), *w.-fâce*† (w.-blaze, q. v.), *w.-film* (a w. membrane grow. over the eyes of sheep—far.), *w.-fish* (a small sea-f. allied to the herring, also a lake-fish allied to the salmon—No. Amer.), *w.-foot*, -fo͝ot (a w. mark bet. a horse's 'fetlock' and 'coffin'), *w.-hell'ebore* ('veratrum album'—Linn., or its root or rhizome—Ph. L.), *w.-horse'fish*† (a fish of the ray kind), *white'-land* (clayey, pale l.—agr.), *w.-lead* or *white' lead*, -lĕd (comm. carbonate of l., used as a pigment), *w.-leather*, -lĕth'- (whit-leather, q. v.), *w.-line* (a void space, broader than us., bet. lines—typ.), *w.-manganese*, -nēze' (native carbonate of m.), *white'-meat* (food of milk, eggs, cheese, &c.; also, and more us., the flesh of calves, poultry, rabbits, &c.), *w.-nun* (the smew), *w.-pop'lar* (one of the largest of Eur. trees), *w.-popp'y* (the spe. of p. that yields opium), *white'-pot* (-pŏt'—S.; a large kind of custard—cook.), *white' pot* (hwīt'-; curds-and-whey sweetened with treacle, sold at street-stalls—prov.), *w.-precip'itate*† (ammonio-chloride of mercury), *w.-pyri'tes*, -tēz (native, pale-yellow sulphuret of iron—min.), *white'-rent* (an annual duty of 8*d*., payable by ev. 'tinner' to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil—Duchy of Cornw.), *w.-root* ('asclepias tuberosa' or pleurisy r.), *w.-salt*, -sôlt (decrepitated sea-s.), *w.-stone* (hwīt'-†; granite aboun. in white feldspar), *w.-swell'ing*† (an indolent or chronic tumour in scrofulous habits, par. one affec. the knee-joint), *white'-tail* (the 'wheat-ear', a bird), *w.-thorn*, 26 (the hawthorn), *w.-throat* (a small singing bird), *w.-vit'riol* (comm. sulphate of zinc), *white'-water* (a disease of sheep—far.), *w.-wax* (bleached w.), *w.-wine* (any pale, amber, or brown w., as sherry, Cape, or Madeira; as opp. to *red-wine*, as port, Burgundy, &c.; appr., sherry), *white'wood*, -wo͝od (the liriodendron or tulip-tree), &c., &c., s. (v. i.) 92-3.

Whiten, hwīte'n, vt.¶ 45. To make white; to bleach; to blanch:—vi. To become or turn white. H., *whīt'ening*, p.; *whīt'ened*, -nd, pp., a.†; *whīt'ener*† (he who; that wh.), s.; *whīt'ening* (act or oper.; bleaching), s. 89.

Whites, hwīte*s, s. pl. See *White* (s.).

White'ster†, -stĕr, s. A bleacher.

White'wash, -wŏsh, s. Whiting mixed up with water cont. a little size, or (when used as a disinfectant) a mixture of slaked lime and w., used for whitening ceilings, walls, &c. (arch., &c.); a cosmetic wash or lotion to make the skin fair*†; any liq. used to whiten someth. else†.

White'wash, vt. To cover with whitewash; to give a white or fair external appearance†; to be released from debt by tak. the benefit of the insolvent act†§. H., &c. 89.

Whitfieldian, hwīt-fēld'-e-ăn, s. = *Whitfieldite*, -īte.¶ 45. One of the sect of Calvinistic 'Methodists (now com. called the 'Tabernacle connection'), *founded by* (?) or named after *Whit'field*, at one time the coadjutor, but afterw. the opponent of the celebr. John Wesley. H., *Whitfield'ism*, s.; *Whit'fieldism*, -ĭzm, s. 90.

Whither, hwĭth'-ĕr, ad.¶ 38. To what place (either absolutely or interrog.); to wh. place (relatively); to what point or degree*; whithersoever†. [place.

Whithersoever, -so-ĕv'-ĕr, ad. To whatever

*Whith'erward**, -wâwrd, -wûrd†, ad. Whither? in what direction?

Whiting, hwīt'-ĭng, s.¶ A delicate sea-fish allied to the cod; chalk ground, and freed from gritty matter by elutriation. [s. 91.

Whi'tish, -ĭsh, a. See *White*. H., *whīt'ishness*, *Whitleather*, hwīt'-lĕth-ĕr, s.¶ 38. A white var. of tawed leather, remar. for its pliability and toughness; also packwax (q. v.).

Whit'low, -lō, s. A painf. inflammation, tend. to suppuration, at the ends of the fingers, and mostly under or ab. the nails; an inflam. disease of the feet of sheep (Ir.).—*Whit'low-grass*† = mountain knot-grass.

Whit'sour, -sowr, s. 23. A pale, sour var. of

Whit'ster†, -stĕr, s. A bleacher. [apple.

Whit'sul, -sŭl, s. Milk, cheese, curds, butter, and other like white food. (prov.) [sunside.

Whitsun, hwīt'-sŭn, a.¶ Of or observed at Whit-

Whit'sunday, -dā, s. Lit., 'white-Sunday' (bec. at this time recent converts form. appeared in white garments); appr., the seventh Sunday after Easter; an eccl. festival in commem. of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost.

Whit'suntide, -tīde, s. Whitsunday; also the time bet. Easter and Pentecost.

Whittle, hwĭt'l, s.¶ 45. A small pocket-knife (prov.); a sort of white woollen mantle form. worn by women†.

Whittle, vt. To make white by cutting (as the bark off a stick—prov.); to pare, cut, or trim with a whittle* (do.); to edge or sharpen†. H., *whittl'ing**, p.; *whittled**, -ld, pp.

*Whity**†, hwīte'-e, a.¶ See *White*. H., *whīt'iness**†, s.; *whīt'ȳ-brown*† (white-brown), a. 91. [hissing sound.

Whiz, hwĭz, s. = *whizz**.¶ A sharp or sud.

Whiz, vt. To strike or whiz through the air† (a sense given and exis. only in the fantastic brain of Knowles):—vi. To make a sharp hissing or humming sound (as a rocket, an arrow or ball dur. flight, or condensed air in escap., &c.); to fizz. H., *whizz'ing*, p., a.†; *whizzed*, hwĭzd, pp. 89. [sd. 91.

Whizz'ing†, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *whizz'ingly*†,

Who, hōō, pron. rel. and interrog. (obj., *whom*; poss., *whose*; changes wh. it car. into its comp.; v. i.)¶ A word used both as a 'relative' and 'interrogative', with ref. to 'persons', in the same manner as *which* is with ref. to 'things' (as 'he who did it', 'a friend, whom I love'; 'who are

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thou'? 'who is she'?); wh. of many; it is somet. used disjunctively; in some cases the antecedent is implied or understood. See *Which*, *Whose*, &c. 66.

Whoever, -ĕv'-ĕr, pron. = *whosoev'er**; *who'so*†. Any person whatever; any one without limitation or exception. See *Who*.

Whoh, hwō, int. or imp.¶ Hold! stop! (ch. used by teamsters, &c.)

Whole, hōle, a.¶ Cont. the total amount or number, or the entire thing; all, or cont. all; entire, complete; integral; undivided; not defective or imperf.; not impaired, injured, or broken; healthy, sound, well; not hurt or sick; restored to health and soundness. H., *whōll'y*, -e, ad.; *whōle'ness**, s. 91.—*Whōle'-hoofed* (-hōōft), is hav. an undiv. h., solipedous. (zool.)

Whole, s. The total or totality; the entire thing; the sum or aggregate; a system, a reg. combination of parts.

Wholesale, hōle'-sāle, a.¶ Buying or selling by the piece or quan. (opp. to *retail*); of or rel. to the trade by wholesale; very great, extensive, embr. or affec. a large number or a mass (as a 'w. slaughter').

Whole'sale, s. Sale of goods or commodities by the piece or in large quan. (opp. to *retail*); h. fig., the whole mass or number.

Wholesome, hōle'-sŭm, a.¶ 17, 25. Tend. to promote health; salubrious; sound (lit. or fig.); contrib. to the health of the mind; favourable to morals, relig., prosperity, pub. happiness, &c.; proc. from a state of health; useful, salutary; that utters sound words; kindly, pleasing. H., *whōle'sŏmelÿ*, 43, ad.; *whole'sŏmeness*, s. 91. [*Who*, *Whoever*.

Whom, hōōm; *whomsoev'er*; pron. obj.¶ See *Whoobub*†, hūb'-ŭb, s.¶ A hubbub.

Whoop, hwōōp, (more us., and alw. ‡) hōōp—K., S., Wa., We., s.¶ A shout of pursuit or attack (par. in hunting, or of wild tribes in war); the 'hoopoe', a bird.

Whoop, vt. To insult with shouts or whoops*: —vi. To utter a w. or whoope; to shout in scorn or insult, or in war or the chase. H., *whoop'ing*, p., a.‡, s.; *whooped*, pp., 89.—*Whoop'ing-cough* (-kŏf), an infec. disease of childhood, char. by the pec. sonorous or whooping inspiration wh. accom. the fits of

Whoot†, hōōt, vi.¶ To hoot. [coughing.

Whop§, hwŏp, s.¶ A sud. fall; a sud. hard blow.

Whop§, vt. To strike, to beat. H., *whopp'ing*§, p., a., s.; *whopped*§, pp.; *whopp'er* (one who†; a strapper, a thumper§; any thing uncom. large§, par. a monstrous lie), s. 89.

Whore, hōre, hōōr—Sh., Wa., thea., s.¶ A female who prac. unlawf. commerce with men (par. for hire); a harlot, a prostitute; a fornicatress; a courtesan. H., *whōr'ish*‡ (pert. to or res. a w.; lewd, unchaste; addic. to unlawf. sexual pleasure; v. i.), *whōre'master-lÿ** (hav. the char. of a whoremonger), a.; *whōre'dom*‡, -dŭm (lewdness, fornication; unlawf. sexual comm.; idolatry—scrip.), *whōre'master*†, or *whōre'monger*†, -mŭng-gĕr (one who keeps a w. or whores, or who prac. fornication; a debauchee, a libertine), *whōr'son*† (a bastard, in contempt; often used lud., without strictness of meaning), s. 90-1.

Whore, vt. To debauch†:—vi. To indulge in unlawf. commerce with loose women; to prac. lewdness or debauchery. H., *whōr'ing* (act or prac., s.), p., a.†, s.; &c. 89.

Who''rish‡, -ĭsh, a. (v. s.) H., *whōr'ishlÿ*‡, ad.; *whōr'ishness*†, s. 91.

Whorl, hwŭrl, hworl—S., s.¶ 19, 26. An arrangem. of many subsessile leaves or flowers around a stem, in the same plane with ea. other (bot.); one of the volutions or turns of the spire of a univalve shell (conch.). H., *whorled* (formed as or hav. w.), a. 90.

Whort‡, hwŭrt (v. i.), s. = *whurt**‡. A whortleberry; also the shrub. (prov.)

Whortleberry, hwŭrt'l-bĕr-e, hor'tl—S., s.¶ 45. A shrub grow. on hills, heaths, &c.; also its fruit; the bear-berry; the bilberry or cranberry.

Whose, hōōze, pron.¶ 35. The poss. case of 'who' (q. v.), and (though less eleg.) of 'which'. [*whosoev'er**; pro. See *Whoever*.

Whossoev'er, pron. poss. :—*Whoso*†, hōō'-sō; *Whur*, hwŭr, vi.¶ To pron. the letter *r* too forcibly or roughly. See *Whir*.

*Whurt**‡, s. See *Whort*.

Why, hwī, ad.¶ For which or for what reason or cause (relatively); for wh. (do.); for what cause or reason? wherefore. (As an expletive, it is often used colloq., by way of emphasis.) [procedure. (lud.)

*Why not**, -nŏt, s. A viol. or peremptory

Wick, wĭk, s. The loose threads of cotton, or other like subs., in a candle or lamp, wh. imm. supply the flame.

Wicked, wĭk'-ĕd, a. 13, 45. Lit., lapsed, fallen away from right; appr., evil in prin., prac., or effect; deviating from, or contrary to the divine law; sinful; vicious; iniquitous, criminal; addicted to vice; mor. bad; baneful, pernicious*; immoral, irrelig., profane; naughty or very n. (as 'the wicked urchin', in sport or reproof):—s. (the) *wick'ed*, persons who live in sin (scrip.). H., *wick'edlÿ*, 43, ad.; *wick'edness*, s. 91. [tain-ash.

Wick'en, -ĕn, s. = *wick'en-tree*. The moun-

Wicker, wĭk'-ĕr, a. Made of twigs, osiers, or withes.

Wick'et, -ĕt, s. A small gate; the bars or rods set up to be bowled at in playing cricket.

Wick'liffite, -lĭf-ĭte, s. A follower of *Wick'liffe*, a Lollard. (eccl. hist.)

Wide, wīde, a. Broad; hav. a great dist. or extent bet. the sides (opp. to *narrow*); extended far each way; hav. breadth, broad to a cert. degree (as 3 inches wide); fig., deviating, remote, distant:—ad. At a dist.; far; with great extent (used ch. in comp., v. i.); widely. H., *wide'lÿ* (with great ext. es. way; very much; to a great dist.; far), ad.; *wide'ness*, s. 91. H. also—*wide'-branching* (hav. spreading b.), *w.-spr*ĕ*ad*, &c., a. 92-3.

Widen, wīd'n, vt. 45. To make wide or wider; to extend in breadth:—vi. To grow w. or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself. H., *wid'ening*, -ĭng, p., s.‡; *wid'ened*, -nd, pp., a.‡; &c. 89.

Widgeon, wĭj'-ŭn, -ĭn—Wa., s. A water-fowl of the duck-kind, but smaller.

Widow, wĭd'-o, s. (m., *wid'ower*.) 39. A woman whose husband is dead. H., *wid'owhood*, -hōōd (state of being a w.; estate settled on a w.†), s. 90. H. also—*wid'ow-bench* (a

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widow's share of her husband's estate, besides her jointure—prov.), *w.-hunter* (one who courts w. for their fortune), *w.-maker*† (a murderer, a conqueror), *w.-wild* (a plant), &c., s. 92-3.

Wid'ow, vt. To bereave of a husb. († exc. in the pp.); to endow with a widow's right†*; fig., to strip of any thing good or highly valued. H., *wid'owing*†*, p.; *wid'owed*, -ōde, pp., a. 89. [wife is dead. (v. su.)

Wid'ower, -ĕr, s. (f., *wid'ow*.) A man whose

Width, width, s. 37. Breadth; wideness; extent from side to side.

Wield, wēēld, vt. To use with full command or power (as a thing not too heavy [lit. or fig.] for the holder to manage); to handle (often iron.). H., *wiēld'ing*, p.; *wiēld'ed*, pp.; *wiēld'er*†, s. 89.

Wield'less†*, -lĕs, a. Unmanageable.

Wield'y, -e, a. = *wield'lĭ*†§. That may be wielded; manageable.

Wier†, wēre *or* wē'er, s. A weir. H., *wīr'ĭ*† (wet, marshy; wearish), a. 90.

Wiery†, wīre'-e, a. Wiry (q. v.).

Wife, wīfe, s. (pl., *wives*, wīvez.) **Prim.**, a woman†; appr., a woman united to a man by marriage (the correlative of *husband*); a woman of low employm.†* (as in 'fish-wife', &c.). H., *wīfed** (hav. a w., married), *wīfe'less* (widowed; unmarried), *wīf'lĭk*†, -le (becom. a w.), a.; *wīf'hood*†, -hōōd (state or char. of a w.; a female's mar. life), s. 90.

Wife†, vt. To marry. See *Wive*.

Wig, wĭg, s. A cov. for the head, formed of hair, and inten. to replace or disguise the nat. hair; the hair† (lud.); a sort of cake† (=*wiggt*). H., *wigged* (wearing a), a. **2d.** [ad. 91.

Wight†, wīte, a. Swift; nimble. H., *wĭght'lĭ*†, [hut. (No. Amer.)

Wight, s. A being; a person. († exc. in contempt, iron., or burl.)

Wigwam, wĭg'-wām, s. An Indian cabin or

Wild, wīld, a. Roving, wandering; being in a state of nature; h., not tamed or domes. (as 'animals'); growing without culture (as 'plants'); savage, uncivilised, rude, unpolished (as 'men' or 'tribes'); desert, uninhabited or unappr. (as 'tracts of land'); made or found in the forest; produced by nature, not formed or modified by art or culture; turbulent; tempestuous; loose, licentious, profligate; ungoverned; inconstant, fickle; reckless, thoughtless; inordinate; unsouth; loose, irreg., disorderly; highly excited (as with passion); distracted in mind, perturbed; hav. a fierce or rov. look; done without plan or order; being bey. the limits of probable practicability; imag., fanciful; unfeasible; desolate, exposed, bleak; &c. H., *wīld'lĭ*, 42, ad.; *wīld'ness*, s. (v. i.) 91.

Wild, s. An uninhab. or unsult. tract or region; a desert:—pl. The part of a plough by wh. it is drawn (prov. agr.). Among the comp. of *wild* are—*wild-bore* (b. in a w. state), *w.-eyed*, -īde, &c., a.; *wild'-bŏar* (the orig. of the dom. swine), *w.-cat* (do.), *w.-chĕrrў* (an Amer. tree), *w.-dog* (the wolf†), *w.-duck*, *w.-fire* (a highly inflammable compos., diffic. to extinq.—pyr.; a kind of erysipelas in sheep—far.), *w.-fowl*, 23 (birds of the forest or wilds, par. those sought after by sportsmen, but us. excl. of those [as partridges, pheasants, &c.] wh. are protns., or whose propag. is promoted by man), *w.-geese*, *w.-honey*, -hŭn-e (h. from w.-bees), *w.-indigo* (a plant), *w.-land* (l. unsult., unsettled, or unappr.), *w.-oats* (a. pl.; fig., a season of wild and thoughtless dissipation, as in to 'sow one's w. o.'†), *w.-service*, -ĭs (a tree of the hawthorn kind), &c., s. 92-3.—A *wild goose-chase*†, is the pursuit of someth. unlikely to be caught, attained, or realised.

Wilder, wīl'-dĕr, vt. To lose or cause to l. the way or track; to puzzle with mazes or diffic.; to bewilder (the more us. word). H., *wīl'dĕring*, p., a.; *wīl'dered*, -dĕrd, pp., a.; *wīl'dĕrment*, s. 89.

Wil'derness, -nĕs, s. A wild tract or region; a desert (escrip.); a forest (U.S.); an artif. wood or maze res. a w. (L.-gard.); a state of wildness or disorder*.

Wilding, wīld'-ĭng, s. A child of the forest; a wild sapling; a crab-apple.

Wile, wīle, s. A trick, a stratagem; a sly, insidious artifice; someth. intended to ensnare, deceive, or defraud. H., *wīl'ў* (q. v.), a.; &c. 90-1. [*ing*†*, p.; *wiled**, pp., s. 89.

Wile†*, vt. To deceive, to beguile. H., *wīl'ĭful*, wīl'-fŭl, a. = *wilful** (—We.). 91, 88. Governed only by one's will; domeer-ouffered by design; obstinate, stubborn, perverse; contumacious; refractory. H., *wīl'fŭlly*, -e, ad.; *wīl'fulness*, s. 91.

Wilk, wĭlk, s. A shell-fish with a univalve, spiral, and gibbous shell, much eaten by the lower class of Londoners; a whelk.

Will, wĭl, s. That faculty of the mind by wh. we determine either to do or to forbear to do, or by wh. we decide, among two or more obj., wh. we shall choose, embrace, or pursue (ment. phil.); choice, determination; discretion, pleasure; command, direc.; disposition, inclination, desire; power, government.; arbitrary disposal; divine or auth. determination; moral purp. or counsel; feeling, dispos., or intention, as exis. tow. another (as in 'good-will', 'ill-will'); that wh. is wished or desired (as to 'have one's will'†); testament, the declaration, formally made in wr. (exc. of sailors and soldiers on active serv.), of what a person 'wills' or intends to be done with his estate after his or her death, also the wr. docum. cont. such declar. (leg.; in strict leg. lang., however, the term *will* is limited to 'land', and *testament* to 'personal estate'). H., *wĭl'ful*, a.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 89-1.—*Will-o'-the-wisp*† or *will-with-the-wisp*† = the ignis fatuus.

Will, vt. (thou *wilt'est*; he *wilt'eth** or *wills*). To determine; to decide in the mind that someth. that one has power to do shall be done or forborne; to command, to direct; to choose; to be inclined or resolved to have; to desire or wish; to dispose of by 'testament' or 'will':—vi. (†) To dispose of an estate or effects by will. H., *wĭl'ling*, p., a., a.†; *willed*, wĭld, prt., pp.; *wĭl'ler*†, s.; &c. (v. su. et i.) 89.

Will, v. aux., v. def. (thou *wilt*†; he *will*.) In the *1st person* it either promises, or (when emphasised) expr. resolution or determination; in the *2nd* and *3rd p.*, it simply foretells; *interrog.*, it either asks for information as to the intention of the p. or persons

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spoken to or s. of, or it simply inquires resp. some fut. or expected event; *subjunc.*, in all pers., it is potential in its signif., hav. resp. to the will of the agent or subject; when introductory and emph. (as in repeating the words of anoth.), it threatens (e. g., 'will he do it'!); it is one of the signs of the fut. tense. [*Will* prim. den. determination, dep. on one's own will; but, like 'shall', its signif. freq. vary from that of its root, and are with diffic. expl. without elab. illustr. examples.—*Would*, prt., from its r., prim. den. 'inclination of will', but this sense is modif. in many of its appl. In use we find it expr. 'willingness', 'duty', or 'oblig.', a 'condition' or 'contingency', a 'wish, desire, or prayer', 'habit', &c. Sometimes it is equiv. to 'wish to do' or 'to have', as in 'what wouldst thou?' Like 'should', it is of constantly recur. use in conditional forms of speech.] H., *would*, wŏŏd (v. su.), prt. 67. See *Shall*.

Will'ing, -ing, a. Inclined to any thing; free to do or grant; disposed, not averse; pleased, desirous; ready, prompt, complying; chosen, received or borne of choice or without reluctance (as 'held in w. chains'); spontaneous; consenting. H., *will'ingly*, 42, ad.; *will'ingness*, s. 91.

Willow, wil'-o, s. A tree, of sev. spec., of the genus 'salix'. H., *will'owed*, -ōd (abound. with), *will'owy*, -e (do.; also res. the), *will'-ostisk*‡ (hav. the colour of), a. 91. H. also—*will'ow-tufted* (t. with w.), a.; *will'ow-gall*, -*gŏl* (a protub. on the leaves of), *w.-herb*, *w.-weed*, *w.-wort* (plants), s.; &c. 92-3. [wilful.

Wil'some†, -sŭm, a. 25. Obstinate; perverse; ***Wilt***, wilt, vt. To cause to begin to fade or wither (as a green plant); to cause to languish; to depress or destroy the vigour or energy of:—vi. To begin to wither; to lose freshness and become flaccid. H., *wilt'ing*, p.; *wilt'ed*, pp., a. (° or prov.) 89.

Wily, wī'-le, a. 42. Prone to the use of craft or stratagem; mischiev. artful; cunning; sly; insidious. H., *wī'lily*, ad.; *wī'liness*, s. 91. See *Wile*.

Wimble†, wim'bl, s. 45. Active; nimble.

Wim'ble, s. A boring tool, turned by a handle:—vt. To bore.

Wim'brel‡, -brĕl, s. The whimbrel.

Wimple†, wimp'l, s. 45. A hood or veil:—vt. To draw down, as a h. or veil.

Win, win, vt. To gain by success in competition or contest; to gain by solicitation or courtship, or by persuasion or infl.; to allure to kindness or compliance; to gain by play; to obtain, procure, earn:—vi. To gain the victory or advan.; to gain ground, favour, or infl. (freq. with upon); to be conqueror or gainer at play (somet. with *of*). H., *winn'ing* (attractive, adapted to please or gain favour, charming, *a.*; v. i.), p., s.; *won*, wŭn, *wont*†, prt. and pp.; *winn'er*, s.; *winn'ing* (act; also the sum won, us. in the pl.), s. 89.

Winse, winz, vt. 32. To dye or rinse by means of a reel or wheel (tech.; v. i.):—vi. (from anoth. r.) To shrink, to start back, (as from a blow or pain); to flinch; fig., to have the sensibility exalted, to be affected acutely (as by sarcasm); to kick or flounce (as a horse uneasy or impatient of his rider). H., *winn'-cing*, p., s.‡, a.‡; *winsed*, winst, pp., a.‡; *winn'cer*‡, s. (v. i.) 89.—*Winn'cing-machine* (-shēne) = the reel or open wheel by wh. goods are passed through the vat or copper, or are rinsed. (dye., &c.)

Winch, winch, s. 20. The bent handle, crank, or rectangular lever, by wh. a wheel or axle is turned (as in the com. grindstone, &c.); an instr. with wh. any thing is turned or strained forcibly; the windlass‡; the kick of a horse that winces†.

Winch, vi. To wince; to kick out (as a refractory or impatient horse). H., *winch'ing*, p.; *winched*, pp.; &c. 89.

Wincopipe‡, wing'-ko-pīpe, win'—K., Wa., s. 45. A little red flower ('anagallis arvensis' —†) wh., opening in the morning, bodes a fine day.

Wind, wind, (analog.) wīnd—†, poet., or theo., s. 14-5. Air in perceptible motion; an atmospheric current hav. more or less velocity, *indef.* (par. one occur. at or near the surf. of the earth); direc. of the wind, as coming from any par. point of the compass"; breath; power, act, or state of respiration‡; breath modulated by the nat. organs, or by an instr. (‡ or poet.); air impreg. with scent (&c.); flatulence, air generated in the stomach and bowels‡; fig., any thing insignificant, or light as wind; publicity (as to 'take' or 'get wind'‡); a disease of cattle (par. sheep—*far.*). H., *wind'ed* (breathed, hav. w., as in 'short-winded', &c.; v. t.); *wind'y* (eons. of w.; next the w.; abound. with w.; airy; tempestuous, boisterous; puffy; flatulent‡; empty, airy, trifl.‡), *wind'-less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. Among the comp. are—*wind'-bound* or *wind'bound*, 22 (prevented from sailing by a contrary w.—naut.), *w.-dried* (d. in or by the w.), *w.-fallen*, *-fāl'n* (blown down by the w.), *w.-proof* (w.-tight), *w.-shaken*, *w.-tight* (impervious to the w.), &c., a.; *wind'-dropsy*‡ (tympanites), *w.-egg*"‡ (an addle e.), *wind'full*, *-fŭl* (somuch blown down by the w., par. fruit; fig., an unexpec. legacy or other lucky piece of fortune‡), *w.-flower*, 22 (the anemone), *w.-furnace* (a f. in wh. a strong cur. of air is secured by the shape or length of the funnel or shaft), *w.-pipe* (an instr. for assay. or regis. the veloc. or force of the wind; an anemometer), *w.-gall*, -*gŏl* (a soft tumour on the fetlock joint of a horse—*far.*), *w.-gun*" (an air-g.), *w.-hatch* (an opening through wh. ore is brought to the surf.—mi.), *w.-hover*, -*hŭv*- (a spe. of hawk), *w.-instrument* (an i. played by the w., par. by the breath—mus.), *w.-mill* or *wind'mill* (a m. turned by the w.), *wind'pipe* (the tube or passage bet. the mouth and lungs, the trachea), *w.-pump* (a p. worked by the w.—agr., drain.), *w.-rode* (the driv. of a ship at anchor by the opp. of the w. and tide—naut.), *wind'rŏw* (a line of hay ready to be rolled into 'cocks', or a l. of peat for drying; also the untilled border of a field.—agr., prov.), *w.-sail* (a s. or wide funnel of canvas, used to convey a stream of air below deck—naut.), *w.-shot* (a plant), *w.-shock* (a bruise or shiver in a tree, referred to the w.—tech.), &c., s. 92-3.—To *take* or *have*

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the wind‡ = to gain or have the advantage. —*In the wind's eye* = tow. the dir. point from wh. the w. blows (naut.).

Wind, wind, vt. 15. To expose to the wind, to ventilate*; to perceive or follow by the scent*; to drive (a horse) so as to render him scant of wind (*i. e.*, out of breath—‡ or tech.); to rest (a horse) in order that he may recov. his w. (do.); to blow, or sound by blowing (as 'to *wind* a horn'; prob. the orig. sense, though not the pron.; v. i.); to fan or winnow (prov.). H., *wind'ing*, p.; *wind'ed*, pp., a. (v. i.) 89.

Wind, wind *or* wined, vt. 14. To turn or cause to turn; to turn round some fixed obj.; to bind; to form into a ball or coil by turning; to twist; to introduce by insinuation; to enfold, to encircle; to change, to vary; to blow, to cause to give forth a prolonged, and mut. involved or varied sound (as a horn; the present notion of the word in this sense, but prob. that given above was the orig. one):—vi. To turn, to change; to be convolved; to turn or move around someth.; to twine, to twist; to have a circular direc.; to crook, to bend; to proceed in flexures. H., *wind'ing* (bending, twisting or diverg. from a direct line, *a.*), p., a.; *wound*, wownd, 23, prt., pp.; *wind'er* (he or that), s.; *wind'ing* (act &c.; someth. that w. or bends; a turn or turning; flexure; meander), s. (v. su. et i.) 89.—To *wind off* = to unwind:—to *wind out* = to extricate or be extricated; to escape:—to *wind up* = to bring to a small compass or ball; to bring to a conclusion or settlem.; to put into a state of renovated or contin. action or motion by mech. means (as a clock or watch); to raise by winding; to straighten or tighten (as a string); to put in tune; &c.

Windage, wind'-ĕj, s. 15, 45. The diff. bet. the diam. or bore of a gun, and the d. of the ball or shell. (gun.) [H., &c. 89.

Wind'er, -ẽr, vt. 15. To fan (as grain—prov.).

Wind'errnob, -nŏb, s. 15. A spc. of gull. (prov.)

Winding, wind'-ing, s. 14. (v. v.) H., *wind'ingly*, ad. 91.—A *wind'ing-sh*ẽ*et*, is a s. in wh. a corpse is wrapped.

Windlass, wind'-lăs, s. 15. A mach. for rais. heavy weights, in wh. a rope or chain is wound round a horiz. cylind. or roller moved by a crank or shifting levers (mech.); a handle or winch by wh. any thing is turned or wound*‡.

Windle, wind'l, s. 15, 45. A spindle or reel.—*Wind'le-straw* = a reed; a small, slender stalk or straw (prov.).

Wind'mill, s. See *Wind* (s.).

Window, win'-do, s. (Lit., 'the eye of the buil.'; or accor. to others, the 'wind-door.') An aperture in a wall for the admis. of light, and of air when neces., to the interior of a buil. (arch.); also the frame of glass or other thing that covers or fills up the aperture (do.); an aperture, an opening; clouds or rain-clouds (Gen., vii. 11); a lattice or casement; net-work; lines crossing ea. other. H., *win'dowy**‡, -e (res. a w.; hav. little crossings like a w.-sash), a. 90. H. also—*win'dow-blind*, *w.-frame*, *w.-glass*, *w.-sash*, &c., s. 92-3.

Win'dow, vt. To furn. with windows (‡ or tech.); to place at a w.*; to break into openings‡. H., *win'dowed*, -dŏde (v. i.), pp., a.; &c. 89. [(a.).

Wind'pipe, -pīpe:—*Wind'row*; s. See *Wind*

Windward, wind'-wŭrd, s. 25. Being on the weather side, or that tow. the point from wh. the wind blows (opp. to *leeward*):—ad. Tow. the wind:—s. The point from wh. the wind blows. (naut.) [ad.; *wind'iness*, s. 91.

Wind'y, -e, a. 43. See *Wind* (s.). H., *wind'ily*‡, *Wine*, wīne, s. 14. The fermented juice of the grape; the juice of other fruits, or any sacch. liquid, prep. in imit. of wine, 'sweets' (q. v.); one of a class of med. preparations in wh. w. is the menstruum (phar.); fig., intoxication; drinking, wine-bibbing. H., *wīn'y*, -e (res. w. in flav. or qual.), *wine'less*, a.; &c. 90-1. Among the comp. are—*wīne'-bibber*‡ (one who drinks much w.; a hard drinker), *w.-bib'bing*, *w.-cask*, *w.-cooper* (a c. who, to his other duties, adds that of the 'bottling', &c., of w.), *w.-glass*, *w.-measure*, -mĕzh'- (the m. by wh. wines, spir., &c., were form. sold), *w.-merchant*, *w.-press* (a p. or a place in or at wh. grapes are pressed for their juice), *w.-stone* (the crude tartar wh. is deposited on the interior of w.-casks and w.-vats; argol), &c., s. 92-3.

Wing, wing, s. 45. The limb of a bird by wh. it flies, and under wh. it protects its young; h. fig., care, protection (freq. in the pl.); the corresp. limb of an insect or other flying creature; also fig., passage by the wing, flight; means of flying; acceleration; motive or incitem. of flight; any thing res. a w., or fancif. compared to it in form or position; a side buil. less than the main edifice (arch.); a leaf-like appendage or membranous expansion (in var. appl.—bot.; also v. i.) one of the longer sides of 'crown-works', 'horn-works', &c. (fort.); a side-shoot (gard.); the flank corps or div. of an army on either side (mil.); the ships on either extremity of a fleet ranged in line, &c. (naval); a fan (as for winnowing, &c.); any side piece:—pl. The two lateral and opposite petals of a papilionaceous flower, situate imm. below the vexillum, also the two lateral sepals of a 'polygam', the expansion from the back of the fruit of the ash-tree, and from the sides of cert. seeds and fruits, &c. (bot.); the parts of the 'hold' and 'orlop-deck' nearest the sides (naut.). H., *wing'ed* (hav. a w. or wings; also v. v.), *wing'y*‡, -e (res. w.; rapid), *wing'less*, a.‡ &c. 90-1. H. also—*wing'-footed*, -fŏŏt- (hav. w. on the feet; h. fig., swift, fleet), a.; *wing'-case*, *w.-sh*ẽ*ath*, or *w.-shell* (the c. or s. wh. covers the true wings of coleopterous insects, the elytra—entom.), s.; &c. 92-3.

Wing, vt. To furn. with wings (lit. or fig.); to transport by flight; to fly, to perform (a flight; as in to 'wing a flight'—tant. or poet.); to fan with w.‡; to wound on the wing (sport.); to wound or disable (mel.). H., *wing'ing*, p.; *winged*, wingd (as an a., wing'-ĕd, wingd'‡—K., We.; furn. with a w. or wings; flying; swift, rapid; wounded, disabled; represented with w.—her.; fanned with w.; swarming with birds; &c.; also *v. s.*), pp., a.; &c. 89.—*Wing'ed-pea*, pŏ (wingd'-‡—K., S., We.; a plant), s.

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Wing'let, -lĕt, s. A little wing.
Wink, wingk, s. 45. The act of winking, or a hint given by it.
Wink, vt. To close and open sud.†§ (as the *eye*):—vi. To shut the eyes quickly; to close and open the eyelids with a quick and sud. motion; to give a hint by winking, or by a motion of the eyelids; to close the eyelids and exclude the light; to be dim; to connive, to pretend not to see (us. fol. by *at*); to tolerate (do.). H., *wink'ing*, p., a.†; s.†; *winked*, wingkt, pp.; *wink'er* (one who w.:—pl., blinkers), s. 89.
Wink'ing†, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *wink'ingly*†, ad. 91.
Winn'er, -ĕr, s.; *winn'ing*, -ing, a., s.; *winn'ingly*, ad. See *Win*.
Winnow, win'-o, vt. To sep. and drive off the chaff from (grain) by means of the wind or a current of air; to fan or sep. by fanning; to beat (as with wings), to fan; fig., to exam., to sift (as a statem., &c.); to sep., to part (as the bad from the good):—vi. To sep. the chaff from grain; to prac. winnowing. H., *winn'owing*, p., a.; *winn'owed*, -ōde, pp., a.†; *winn'ower* (he or that), s.; *winn'owing* (act or occup.), s. 89. [attractive.
Win'some†§, -sŭm, a. 25. Merry; cheerful;
Winter, win'-tĕr, s. The cold season of the year; pop., the s. wh. embraces Dec., Jan., Feb.; ast., the period exten. from the winter solstice (ab. Dec. 21) to the vernal equinox (ab. Mar. 21); fig., the decline of life, old age; gloom; the part of a press that sustains the carriage (typ.). H., *win'ter* (of or bel. to, prod. in, or fit for w.), a. or pfx; *win'terly*†, *win'tĕrly*, or *win'try*† (suitable or bel. to w.; cold; stormy), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. Among the comp. are—*win'ter-bēaten* (b., harassed, or seasoned by wintery weather), a.; *winter-app'le* (an a. that keeps well in w.), *w.-bar'ley* (b. sown in autumn—agr.), *win'ter-bĕrry* (a cert. plant), *w.-chĕrry* (do.; or its fruit), *w.-cit'ron*, -rŭn (win'—K., Wa.), *win'ter-cress*, *w.-crop* (a c. that will bear or may be gath. in w.—agr., gard.), *w.-făllow* (land fallowed in w.), *w.-grēen* (box-berry, partridge-b., or moun.-tea [‘gaultheria procumbens’—Linn.]; pyrola, pipsissewa, or Amer. w.-green [‘chimaphila’—Ph. L. & E.; ‘pyrola umbellata’—Linn.], a tonic, astring., and diuretic plant), *w.-lodge* (a ‘hibernacle’—bot., zool.), *w.-pĕar* (see *w.-apple*), *w.-sol'stice*, -stis (see *solstice*), *w.-time*† (*w.-season*), s.; *w.-quarters*, -kwor'-tĕrz (a w.-residence or station, par. of troops), s. pl.; *win'ter-kill* (to kill or be killed by exposure in w.—No. Amer.), *w.-rig* (to fallow or till in w.—prov.), vt.; *win'ter's-bark* (the med. b. of a So. Amer. tree), s.; &c. 92-3.
Win'tər, vt. To keep, feed, or manage dur. the w.; to settle or abide the w.† (us. with *it*, impers.):—vi. To pass the winter. H., *win'tĕring*, p.; *win'tĕred*, pp., a.; *win'tĕring* (act &c.; hibernation†; winter-time†—prov.), s.; &c. 89.
Win'terly†, -le:—*Win'tĕry*, -e:—*Win'try*†, -tre; a. See *Winter*. H., *win'triness*, s.;
*Win'ton**, -tŭn, a. 25. Of Winchester. [&c. 91.
Winy, wīnd'-e, a. See *Wine*. H., *win'iness*†, s. 91.
Winze, wĭns, s. A small, ventilating shaft, bet. two levels. (mi.)
Wipe, wīpe, s. The act of cleansing by wiping; a blow, a stroke§; a severe sarcasm, a jeer§; a cert. bird†.
Wipe, vt. To cleanse (as a surf.) by rubbing with someth. soft; to remove or strike off gently, to clear away, by or as by wiping (somet. with *off* or *away*); fig., to cleanse from evil prac. or abuses, or from stain, foulness, or reproach; to cheat§. H., *wīp'ing*, p., s.†; *wiped*, wīpt, pp., a.; *wīp'er* (he or that; a wipe, a jeer§; a piece, gen. projec. from a horiz. axle, for rais. stampers, pounders, or heavy pistons, and then leav. them to fall by their own weight—mill-w.), s.; &c. 89.—To *wipe out* = to efface, to obliterate.
Wire, wīr, s. Metal drawn into a slender thread. H., *wīr'y* (cons. of or res. w.), a.; &c. 90-1. H. also—*wīre'-gauze*, *w.-grāte* or *w.-grāting* (a screen of w. used in hothouses, &c.), *w.-grub* (w.-worm), *w.-hēel* (a defect or disease of the foot—far.), *w.-worm*, -würm (a name given to the larvæ of cert. beetles, &c., on account of their slenderness and hardness—agr., gard.), &c., a. (v. i.) 92-3.
Wire, vt. To bind, supp., or secure with wire; to apply w. to. H., &c. 89.
Wire'-draw, -drâw, vt. To draw (a metal) into wire by forcibly dragging it through a series of grad. decreas. holes in a steel plate; fig., to draw into length gen.; to draw by art or viol.; to spin out. H., *wīre'-drawing* (art, oper., or bus. of), s.; *wīre'-drawer* (one who), s.; &c. 89.
Wi'ry, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *wīr'iness*†, s. 91.
Wist, wĭs, vt. 35. To think, suppose, imagine; to know. H., *wist*†, prt., pp.; &c. 89.
*Wisard**, wĭz'-ărd, s. A wizard.
Wisdom, wĭz'-dŭm, s. 35, 25. The qual. of being wise; the right use or exercise of knowledge; k. practically appl. to the purposes of life (= *prac'tical w.*); knowl., sound judgm., discretion; sapience; human learning, erudition (scrip.); nat. instinct, sagacity (do.); profitable words or doctr. (do.); true relig., godliness, piety (scrip. theol.); quickness of intellect or apprehension†.
Wise, wīze, a. 35. Prim., hav. knowledge; knowing, sapient; poss. ‘prac. wisdom’; discerning and judg. rightly (par. in matters of life); discreet, judicious, prudent; skilful, dexterous†; learned, erudite; crafty†; skilled in hidden arts or knowl. (*, †, or iron.); preten. to knowl. or secret k. (do.); godly, pious (scrip.); dictated or guided by wisdom; cont. w.; becoming a wise man; &c. H., *wīse'ly*, -le, ad.; *wīse'ness*† (wisdom), s. 91. H. also—*wīse'-hearted*† (wise—scrip.), a.; *wīse'-sāyer*† (lit., a wise-speaker; a foreteller; a wiseacre), s.; &c. (v. i.) 92-3.
Wise, s., afx. Manner, way of being or acting († exc. in comp., or in a few quaint or colloq. phrases, as ‘in any wise’, ‘on this w.’, ‘in no wise’, &c.).—The *wise* (ellip.) = wise people; the learned.
-wise, afx. (v. su.)
Wise'acre, -ā-kĕr, s. Lit., a wise-sayer†; a foreteller†; at present, a pretender to wisdom (in contempt or iron.); a dunce, a simpleton, a fool.
*Wise'ling**, -ling, s. A pretender to wisdom.
Wish, wĭsh, s. Desire, or (somet.) eager desire (strict., ‘*desire* seems to be dir. to what is

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obtainable', but 'a *wish* may be dir. to what is o. or not'—We.); desire expressed; the thing desired. H., *wish'ful*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Wish, vt. To desire; to long for; to recommand by wishing; to imprecate; to ask, to express desire:—vi. To have a desire or a strong desire (v. s.; it expr. less than *long*, exs. when emphasised or strengthened by some qualif. word; somet. it also conveys a sense of slight hope or fear); to be disposed or inclined. H., *wish'ing*, p., a.†; *wished*, wisht, pp., a.†; *wish'er*, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [sire or longing; wishfully.

Wish'edly†, -ĕd-le, ad. With or accor. to de-

Wish'ful, -fŏl, a. 21. Hav. a wish or desire; solicitous, desirous; shewing desire; desirable*. H., *wish'fully*, 43, ad.; *wish'fulness*†, *Wish'lyt*†, -le, ad. Accor. to desire. [s. (v. s.) 91.

Wisket, wisk'-ĕt, s. A basket. (prov.)

Wisp, wĭsp, s. A small bundle or pinch of straw, hay, or other like substance.

Wist†, wĭst, prt., pp. See *Wis*.

Wist'ful, -fŏl, a. 21. Thoughtful; earnest; attentive. H., *wist'fully*, 43, ad.; *wist'fulness*†, a. 91. [America.

Wistiti, wis'-tĭt, s. The striated monkey of So.

Wistly†, wist'-le, ad. Thoughtfully; earnestly.

Wistonwish†, wĭs'-tŭn-wĭsh, s. 23. The prairie-dog.

Wit, wĭt, s. Prim., the intellect or intellec. faculties (h. all the other signif. it has passed through dur. the last two centuries—); a superior degree of intellect or underst.; a quick and bril. fancy; genius; faculty of mind; talent or ability; (at present restric. or appr. —) the unexpected combination of distant resembl. or analogies in a manner nat., but unus. and striking, so as to prod. surprise and pleasure, also the talent or faculty on wh. such associations depend (*wit* is distinct from *humour*, though the two are freq. assoc. and found in the same indiv.); sense, judgm.; (somet.) irony, satire, sarcasm†; a man of wit (v. i.):—pl. Soundness of mind; sound m.; p. or powers of invention; ingenuity; &c. H., *wit'ed* (hav. w. or underst.; us. qualif. by some prev. word), *witt'y* (poss. or possessed of w.; full of w.; facetious; ironical, sarcastic, satirical†; ingenious, inventive†; judicious†), *wit'less* (destitute of w. or underst.; inconsiderate, thoughtless; indiscreet), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. H. also—*wit'starved** (devoid of w. or genius; witless), a.; *wit'-cracker*†* (a joker), *wit'-craft*†* (contrivance, inven.), *wit'-fish*† (E. I.), *wit'-snapper*†* (one who affects repartee), *wit'-worm*†*, -wŭrm (one who feeds on w.; a canker of w.), s.; &c. 92-3.—A *wit* or *man of wit*, was orig. a man of judgm. or underst.; after w., a m. of bril. fancy; a genius; at present, one who poss. or displays the talent or fac. of w. in the mod. sense.

Wit†, vi. To know, to be informed; to ask or prac. wit or cunning. [It is now only used in the infin., *to wit*, an adv. leg. phrase equiv. to 'namely', 'that is to say', &c., and in a few comp.] See *Outwit*, *Wittingly*, &c.

Witch, wĭtch, s. 20. (m., *wis'ard*, q. v.) A woman who, by sup. compact with evil spirits, possesses supernat. power and knowl.; a sorceress; an enchantress; a small, conical piece of paper, used as a wick (prov.); a winding, sinuous bank†. H., *witch* (haunted by w.; wizard, enchanting), s. 90. H. also—*witch'-elm* (the wych-elm), *w.-hazel* (a cert. shrub; also the wych-elm), *w.-moss* (lycopodium), *w.-tree*, &c., s. 92-3.

Witch, vt. To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant. H., *witch'ing*, p., a.†; *witched*, pp., a.†; &c. 89.

Witch'craft, -krăft, s. The practices or power of witches; sorcery; enchantm.; supernat. power. [fascination.

Witch'ery, -ĕr-e, s. 43. Sorcery; witchcraft; *Witet*†, wīte, s. Blame; reproach:—vt. To b. or reproach. H., *wite'less*†, a.; &c. 89, 92.

Witena-gemote, wĭt'-e-nă-ge-mōte'—Er., We. (g hard), -ăn-ĭ'-e-g-, -ă-jĕm'-ōt*—K., s. 20-2. Lit., an assembly of wise men; appr., the great national council or parliament of the Anglo-Saxon kings. (Eng. hist.)

With, wĭth—S., Wa., We., wĭth—J. & M., K., pr. 37-9. By (noting the cause, instr., or means); on the side of, for (n. friendship or fav.); in opp. to (n. compet. or contest); to or ag. (n. comparison); in company of; in the sec. *of*; in consort; in mut. dealing, intercourse, or partnership; hum. after; among; upon; in consent (n. parity of state); it is also used in n. connection, appendency, confidence, consequence, concomitance, &c., &c. [Its prim. sense is that of 'joining', 'connection', 'association', or 'being tog.', and this it retains in all its num. appl.; the nature of the conn., and the conseq. apparent change of meaning, being entirely dependent on and shewn by the context; a fact wh. explains the cause of so many definitions of this word being com. given in dictionaries.]

With-, pfx. A word dem. contrariness, opposition, privation; separation, departure; &c. (v. i.) [Sax.] 89, 92-3.

Withal, -hăwl', ad. 3. With the rest; likewise; at the same time. (quaint or *).

Withal†*, pr. With (emph.); tog. with. (It us. follows its *.)

Withdraw, -drăw', vt. 3. To take back; to take away or deprive of someth. wh. has been enjoyed (as supplies); to recall or retract (as charges); to call back or away; to cause or order to retire or leave (as troops):—vi. To quit a company or place; to retire; to retreat; to go back. H., *withdrew*, -drōō', prt.; *withdrawn*, pp.; *withdrawal*, -ăl (not &c.), *withdrawment** (&c.), s.; &c. 89. See *Draw* and *With-*.—A *withdrawing-room*, was orig., a r. beh. anoth. for retirem. (now contr. in *drawing-r.*).

Withe, with—K., Sh., We., Wb., wīthe—Ke., P., S., s. 14-5, 37-8. A willow twig; an osier; a band cons. of a t. or twigs twisted. H., *withed*, wĭthĕd (bound with a w. or withes), a. 90. See *Withy*.

Wither, wĭth'-ĕr, vt. 38. To cause to wither:—vi. To fade or lose its native freshness; to become sapless; to shrink, wrinkle, and decay for want of organic moisture; to waste, to pine away (as animal bodies or parts of them). H., *with'ering*, p., s.; *withered*, -ĕrd, pp., a.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

With'er-band, -bănd, s.; &c. See *Wither*.

With'ering, -ĭng, a. (v. v.) H., *witheringly*, ad. 91.

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With'erite, -ĭt, s. Native carbonate of baryta. (min.)

*With'ernam*ᵒᵇ, -năm, s. A second or recipr. writ or distress, in lieu of a first one; reprisal. (leg.)

With'ers, -ẽrz, s. (s. pl.—S.). The part about the junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck and mane, tow. the upper part of the shoulders. H., *with'er-wrung* (injured or hurt in the withers), a.; *with'er-band* (the piece of iron that unites and strengthens the bow of a saddle, over the w.), s. 90, 92.

Withhold, with-hōld', vt. = *with-hōld*'. 38. To hold or keep back; to restrain; to hinder; to keep from action; to refuse. H., *withheld*', prt., pp.; *withhold'ment*, s.; &c. 89. See *Hold* and *With-*.

Within, -in', ad. In the inner part (opp. to *out*); inwardly; in the mind.

Within', pr. In the inner part of (opp. to *without*); in the limits or compass of; not bey. (either in place or time); not longer ago than; not later than; into the reach of; not exceeding; in the house, or in any enclosure or defined limits; in the heart or confidence of]. See *With-*. [or parts of.

Within'side†, -sīde, ad., pr. In the inner part, *Without*, -owt', ad. = *without'ea*†. 23. Not on the inside; not within; out of doors; externally.

Without', pr. Not with; in a state of destitution of or absence from; in a state of not hav.; beyond the compass or limits of (as opp. to *within*); in the negation or omission of; independant of; not by the help or use of; on the outside of (as opp. to *within*); with exemption from; unless, except† (in this sense somet. classed with *conj.*). See *With-*.

Withstand, -stănd', vt. To oppose; to resist (phys. or mor.). H., *withstood*, -stōōd, prt., pp.; &c. 89. See *Stand* and *With-*.

Withwine†, with'-vīne, s. = *with'wine*ᵒᵇ. 37. Couch-grass. (prov.)

Withwind†, with'-wind—S., with'—K., We., s. 37-8. The convolvulus.

Withy, with'-e—S., with'—K., Wa., We., s. 37-8, 43. A spc. of willow; a withe; an osier:—a. Made of withes; res a w.; tough, flexible. [ad.; *wit'leasness*†, s. 91.

Witless, wĭt'-lĕs, a. See *Wit*. H., *wit'lessly*, *Wit'ling*, -lĭng, s. One who has little wit or understd.; a pretender to w.; a man of petty smartness.

Witness, wit'-nĕs, s. Testimony, attestation; knowl. or matter adduced in proof; a person who sees or positively knows any thing; one personally present; one who gives evidence or testimony in a jud. proceeding (leg.); one who sees the exec. of a deed or wr. instr., and who subscribes his name to it, to confirm its authenticity (do.).—*With a witness*† = effectually; to a great degree; forcibly.

Wit'ness, vt. To see or know by personal presence; to attest, to give testimony to; to attest, to be a witness to the exec. of (as a docum.); to see (in evidence or proof; used *imper.*, and somet. called an *int.*, as 'witness my hand', 'w. the impartiality of our judges'):—vi. To bear testimony; to give evidence. H., *wit'nessing*, p.; *wit'nessed*, -nĕst, pp., a.; *wit'nesser*†§, s.; &c.

Witt'ed, -ĕd, a. See *Wit*. [89.

Witt'icism, -e-sĭzm, s. 35. A witty saying or remark; (more us.) a sentence or phrase affectedly witty; low wit (q. v.).

Witt'ing†, -ĭng, p., a. Knowing. H., *witt'ingly* (knowingly, by design; oh. used neg. with *un-*), ad. 91. See *Wit*.

*Wittol*ᵒᵇ, wit'-tĭl, s. 25. A tame and submissive cuckold. H., *witt'ollyt* (res. or in the manner of), a., ad. 90-1. [*wit'iness*, s. 91.

Witt'y, -e, a. See *Wit*. H., *witt'ily*, -le, ad.; *Wit'wal*, -wăl, -*wăwl*—We., s. 25. The golden oriole; also the great spotted-woodpecker.

*Wive*ᵒᵇ†, wīve, vt., vi. To match to a wife; to take for a w.; to marry; to wife. H., *wiv'ing*ᵒᵇ†, p., s.; *wived*ᵒᵇ†, pp. 89. [*Wife*.

Wive'hood†, s.; *wive'less*†, *wife'lĭ*†, a. See *Wiver*, wīv'-ẽr, s. = *wiv'ern*, -ẽrn. A kind of dragon. (her.)

Wizard, wĭz'-ẽrd, s. 25. (f., *witch*.) Orig., a 'wisard' or wise man†; one who prac. witchcraft; a sorcerer; a conjurer:—a. Haunted by wizards; overpowering; enchanting, charming. [to dry. (prov.)

Wisen†, wīz'n, vi. 45. To shrivel, to wither; *Woad*, wōde, s. A plant ('isatis tinctoria'—Linn.), used as a blue dye-stuff; the 'pastel' of the Fr.

Wobegone, wō'-be-gŏn, a. = *woe'begŏne*. Far gone in woe; overwhelmed with w.; sunk in grief and sorrow. (quaint or †.)

Wodanium†, -dăn'-e-ŭm, s. 45. A cert. metal.

Woe, wō, s. Grief, sorrow, misery; heavy calamity; a curse; evil:—a. Cursed, evil (as 'woe worth the day'—Scott; † or poet.). H., *woe'ful* (v. 1.), *woe'-ahken*, *woe'some*†, -sŭm (woeful), a.; &c. 90-1.

Woe'ful, -fōōl, a. = *woe'ful*. Oppressed with woe; sorrowful, afflicted; bring. w., distress, or afflic.; calamitous; wretched; paltry, pitiful; doleful; rueful. H., *woe'fully* or *woe'fully*, 43, ad.; *woe'fulness*, s. 91.

Wold, wōld, s. Weald (q. v.); open country.

Wolf, wōōlf, s. (pl., *wolves*, wōōlvz.) 21, 35. A fierce wild animal of prey, of the dog kind (somet.† called the wild dog); fig., any thing ravenous and destruc.; a small worm or maggot in granaries† (prov.); an eating ulcer*†. H., *wolf'ish* (res. a w. either in form or qual.; ravenous; rapacious), a.; &c. 90-1. H. also—*wolf'-dog* (wōōlf'-; a large var. of d., kept to guard sheep; also a d. bred bet. the d. and w.), *w.-fish* (a fierce, vorac. f., the 'sea-w.' or 'sea-cat'), *w.-net* (a large kind of n.), *wolf's-bane* or *wolfsbane* (aconite, a cert. pois. plant), *wolf's-claw*, -klăw (a spc. of club-moss), *wolf's-milk*† (a cert. herb), *wolf's-peach*ᵒᵇ† (the tomato), &c., s. 22-3.

Wolf'ish, -ĭsh, a. = *wolv'ish*ᵒᵇ. (v. s.) H., *wolf'ishly*, ad.; *wolf'ishness*, s. 91.

Wolfram, wōōl'-frăm, s. Native tungstate of iron and manganese. (min.)

Wolframium, -frāmz'-e-ŭm, s. 45. Tungsten.

Wolverine, wōōl'-vẽr-ēne, -in—K., -ēne—We., s. 21. An animal allied to the 'glutton' (= *wol'vẽrene*); an inhab. of Michigan (cant or †).

Woman, wōōm'-ăn, s. (pl., *women*, wĭm'-ĕn; m., *man*.) 21, 28; 13. Lit., 'womb-man';

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the female of the human race; an adult female (as disting. from a *female child* or *girl*); somet., a female attendant or servant†. H., *wom'aned** (wō̆m'-ănd; accom. with or united to a w.; also v. v.), *wom'anlike* or *wom'anly*, *wom'anless*, *wom'enless* (wĭm'-), &c., a.; *wom'an-hāter* (one who has an aversion to the f. sex), &c., s. (v. i.) 90-1.

Wom'an, vt. To make a woman* (in a par. sense); to render pliant or woman-like† (ch. used comp.). H., *wom'aned**‡ (also v. su.), pp.; &c. 89.

Wom'anhood, -hōōd, s. 21. = *wom'anhēad*†. The state of being a woman; the char. or collec. qualities of a w.; the age of puberty in women.

Wom'anise†, -īze, vt. 60, 35. To unman; to soften, to make effeminate; to emasculate. H., *wom'anised*†, -īzd, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Wom'anish, -īsh, a. Suitable to a woman; hav. the qual. of a w.; feminine. H., *wom'anishly*, ad.; *wom'anishness*†, s. 91.

Wom'ankind†, -k'īnd, s. 14. The female sex; women collectively.

Wom'anly, -le, a. Becoming a woman; suitable to a w.; feminine; not childish or girlish:—ad. In the manner of a w.; effeminately.

Womb, wōōm, s. 20, 45. The uterus; fig., the place where any thing is engendered or prod.; the belly; any large, deep, or obscure cavity or abyss (as the 'w. of night'). H., *womby*, wōōm'-e (res. the w.*; capaciousness†), a. 90.

Womb, vt. To enclose†; to breed in secret†; to enwomb*. H., *womb'ing**, p.; *wombed*†*, wōōmd, pp., a. 89. [quadruped. (Australia.)

Wombat, wŏm'-bāt, s. A cert. marsupiate

Won†, wŭn, s. 17. A dwelling; abode.

Won†, vi. = *wōne*†. To dwell; to abide. H., *wont*†, prt., pp.; &c. 89. See *Win*, *Wont*.

Wonder, wŭn'-dĕr, s. 17. That emotion wh. is excited in the mind by someth. new, strange, extraord., or unexpected, and wh. at the moment is inexplicable or not well understood (it expr. 'less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amasement*', and 'differs from *admiration* in not being neces. accom. with love, esteem, or approb., nor dir. to persons'—We.); the cause of wonder; someth. wh. excites w. or surprise; any thing mentioned with w. or surprise; a prodigy; a miracle (scrip.); a cert. organ (phren.). H., *won'derful* (wŭn'-; adapted to excite w. or admiration; surprising; strange; astonishing), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. H., also—*won'der-struck* or *won'derstruck* (s. with w., adm., or surprise), *w.-working*, -wŭrk- (doing w. or surpris. things), a.; *w.-worker*, s.; &c. 92-3.

Won'der, vi. To be affected by wonder; to be struck with surprise, admir., or slight astonishm.; to doubt†. H., *won'dĕring* (wŭn'-), p., a.; *won'dered*, -dĕrd, pp.; *won'dĕrer*†, s. (v. i.) 89.

Won'derful, -fōōl, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *won'derfully*, 43, ad.; *won'derfulness**‡, s. 91.

Won'dering, -ĭng, a. Indulg. or feeling wonder. H., *won'deringly*, ad. 91.

*Won'derment**§, -mĕnt, s. Surprise; astonishment; a wonder, or wonderful appearance.

Won'drous, -drŭs, a. Wonderful; admirable, surpris., aston.; strange; marvellous:—ad. Wondrously. H., *won'drously*, ad. 91.

Wont†, wŭnt, s. 19. (stric., the pp. of *wone*, q. v.) Accustomed; habituated; usual; common; wonted. H., *unwontedness*†, s. 91. [*less*† (unaccus.; unused), a. 90.

Wont†*, s. Custom; habit; use. H., *wont'-*

Wont†, vi. To be accustomed or habituated; to use, or be used; to be made fam. by practice. H., *wont'ed* (wŭnt'-; accustomed; used; made fam. by use or prac.; usual; *a.*), prt.†, pp.†, a.; &c. 89.

Woo, wōō, vt. 20. To court; to solicit in love; to court solicitously; to invite with importunity:—vi. To court; to make love. H., *woo'ing*, p., a.‡, s.‡; *wooed*, wōōd, pp.; *woo'er* (a suitor; a lover), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Wood, wōōd, a. 21. Of or pert. to wood or the woods (oh. used comp.); wooden*§; (from anoth. r.) angry, mad, furious†. H., *wood'ly*† (madly), ad.; *wood'ness*† (anger; rage; madness), s. 91.

Wood, s. A large and thick collec. of growing trees; a forest; the solid part of trees wh. lies beneath the bark; the trunk or main stem of ligneous plants (trees) wh. attain such dimensions as to render them used. for buil. or other purposes in the arts (arch.; &c.); trees cut or sawed for arch. or other purposes, timber; an idol or idols (scrip.). H., *wood'ed* (supplied or cov. with wood, or with growing trees), *wood'en* (made of w.; cons. of w.; fig., clumsy, awkw.; senseless, stupid), *wood'y* (aboun. with w. or growing trees; cons. of or res. w.; of the nature of w., ligneous; of or bel. to woods, sylvan), *wood'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Wood, vt. To supply or be s. with growing trees (as land):—vi. To supply or get supplies of wood. H., *wood'ing*, p., s.†; *wood'ed* (also v. s.), pp., a. 89. Among the comp. of *wood* (a. or s.) are—*wood-bound*, wōōd'-bownd (encumb. with tall woody hedgerows —agr.), *w.-cutting* (use in e. w.), *wood'land* or *w.-land* (v. i.), &c., a.; *wood-anem'one*, -o-ne, *w.-ant* (a large spe. of a. inhab. woods), *w.-dahes* (left after burning w.), *w.-chat* (a spe. of shrike), *w.-choir*, -kwīre (songsters in a w.), *w.-chorister*, -kŏr'- (a woodland warbler), *wood'-coal* (charcoal; also lignite or brown coal), *w.-craft*† (sportsmanship), *w.-cut* (an engr. on w., or an impression printed from it), *w.-cutter* (one whose occup. is to c. w.), *w.-cutting* (act or employm. of), *w.-drink**‡ (a decoc. or infus. of med. woods, par. of sarsaparilla), *w.-ecke*, -ĕk-o (an e. from a w.), *w.-engrāv'ing* (the act, art, or bus. of engr. on wood, xylography; also a wood-cut), *w.-f'ther* (cattle of methyle, methyl-ether—chem.), *wood'-fretter* (an insect or worm that eats w.), *w.-god* (a sylvan deity, a faun, a satyr—myth.), *w.-grouse*, *w.-hōle* (a place where w. is stored or kept—dom. ec.), *w.-house* or *wood'house* (a h. or shed for w.), *wood'land* or *w.-land* (v. i.), *w.-lark* or *wood'lark* (the *Alauda arborea*'—Linn.), *w.-lāyer* (a young oak, or other sapling, laid down among the thorns, &c., to form a hedge—agr.), *w.-look* (a plate of sheathed elm fitted in the 'throating' of the 'pintle', to keep down the rudder—ship-b.), *w.-louse* or *wood'louse* (a thrifish,

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slate-col. insect, the millepede), *w.-meil* or *wood'meil*, -mālz (a strong, coarse, hairy stuff, made of Iceland-wool, used to line port-holes—naval), *w.-mīte* (a small insect), *w.-monger*, -mŭng-gĕr (a wood-seller), *w.-mōte* (the anc. forest court), *w.-night'shāde* (woody-n.), *wood'-nōte* (a wild n.; w. music), *w.-nymph*, -nimf (a dryad—myth.), *w.-ōffr-ing* (w. burned on the altar), *w.-ōpal* (o. or opalised quartz, occur. in veg. forms—lap., min.), *w.-pigeon*, -plj-ŭn (the wild p., the ring-dove), *w.-pi'cĕron* (an insect that penetrates w.), *wood'-rēeve* (the steward or overseer of a w.), *w.-rock*† (a compact form of asbestos), *w.-roof*† or *wood'ruff* (a cert. plant), *w.-sāge* (a herb), *w.-sārt*† or *w.-sōrt** (cuckoo-spittle), *w.-screw*, -skrōō (the ordin. iron-s. used for w.; also a wooden s.*), *w.-sēre* (the season when w. is sere, dry, or sapless, as in winter), *w.-shock* (a No. Amer. quadr., the 'fisher-weasel'), *w.-soot*, -sōōt (s. from w.-smoke), *w.-sōrrel*, *w.-spite*† or *wood'spite*† (the green-woodpecker—prov.), *wood'stōne* or *w.-stone* (petrified w.; also a striped var. of hornstone), *w.-tin* (a nodular var. of tin ore [oxide of t.] found in Cornwall), *w.-ward*†, -wâwrd (a forester or head d.), *w.-wash*†, -wŏsh (dyer's broom or dyer's weed—prov.), *w.-waxt* (do.), *w.-wāxen** (do.), *w.-work* or *wood'work*, -wŭrk (the part of any structure formed of w.), *w.-worm*, -wŭrm, &c., a. (v. i.) 92-3. [The honeysuckle.

Woodbine, wōōd'-bīne, s. = *wood'bind**. 21.

Wood'chuck†, -chŭk, s. The ground-hog, a burrowing rodent. (New Eng.)

Wood'cock, -kŏk, s. A highly-esteemed migratory bird, allied to the snipe, but larger, and with a more robust bill.—*Wood'cock-shell*† = the s. of cert. molluscs of the genus 'murex', hav. a very long tube. (conch.)

Wood'ed, -ĕd; *wooden*, wōōd'n, 45; a. See *Wood*.

Wood'land, -länd, a. 25. Covered with woods or grow. trees; of or bel. to the woods; sylvan.

Wood'land, s. = *wood'-land*. 92-3. Land cov. with w. or growing trees; a soil wh., from its humidity, colour, &c., res. that in woods (agr.). [*ness*, s. 91.

Wood'less, -lĕs, a. See *Wood*. H., *wood'less-ness*, s. 91.

Wood'man, -măn, s. = *woodsman*, wōōdz'-. 25, 35. A forest officer; one whose occup. is to fell timber trees; a sportsman†*; a hunter, a resident in or near woods. See *Backwoods*.

Wood'pecker, -pĕk-er, s. A bird of sev. spe., that peeks holes in the bark of trees, in pursuit of insects.

Wood'y, -e, a. 42. (v. s.) H., *wood'ily**, ad.; *wood'iness*, s. 91. H. also—*woody-fi'bre*, -bĕr (the minute, transp., membranous tubes, lying in bundles in the tissue of plants—veg. anat.; lignine—chem.), *w.-night'shāde* (the herb bitter-sweet), &c., s. 92-3.

Woof, wōōf, s. 20. The threads that cross the warp from selvage to selvage; the weft; texture†; cloth†. H., *woof'y*, -e (res. the w.; hav. a close texture; dense), a. 90. [91.

Woo'ing, -ing, s. See *Woo*. H., *woo'ingly*, ad.

Wool, wōōl, s. 71. The soft, fine hair pec. to the dom. sheep (the term is also somet. tech. exten. to the h. of rabbits, goats, &c.); fine veg. fibres res. wool (= *cott'on wool*; *tree-w.*—Germ.); a pubescence of thick, curly hair on plants (bot.). H., *wooll'en* (cons. or made of or pert. to w.; somet., of coarse w., or of w. coarsely dressed; h. fig., rough, coarse, of little value*, app. to fabrics), *wooll'y* (cons. of, cov. with, or res. w.; clothed in w.; hav. a pubescence res. w.—bot.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. Among the comp. are—*wool'-gathĕring* (v. i.), *w.-grōw-ing* (prod. sheep or w.), s.; *wool'-ball*, -bâwl (a b. or mass of w.; appr., one found in the stomach of sheep), *w.-comber*, -kōme- (one whose occup. is to c. [*i. e.*, dress] w.), *w.-driver* (one who buys w. and car. it to market), *w.-gathĕring*, -găth- (a vagrant or idle exercise of the imag., with a negl. of present or usef. objects; or den. it; *s.*, *a.*), *w.-grōwer* (one who raises sheep ch. for their w.), *w.-pack* (a p. or bag of w.; fig., any thing bulky and of little weight), *w.-sack* (do.; appr., the seat of the Lord Chancellor in the Ho. of L., being a large, sq. bag of w., cov. with scarlet cloth), *w.-stāple* (a city or town where w. was form. brought to the king's 'staple' for sale), *w.-stāpler* or *wool'stāpler* (a dealer in w.), *w.-trāde*, *w.-winder* (one whose occup. is to w. or make up w. into bundles to pack for sale), &c., &c., s. 92-3.

Woold, wōōld, vt. 20. To wind (as a rope round a mast or yard—naut.). H., *woold'-ing*, p.; *woold'ed*, pp., a.; *woold'er* (appr., a stick used in w.), s.; *woold'ing* (act; also the rope used), s. 89. [on it.

*Woolfel**, wōōl'-fĕl, s. 21. A skin with the wool

Wooll'en, -ĕn, a. 13, 53. See *Wool*. H., *wooll'en* (cloth made of wool), *wooll'en-draper* (one who deals in w. goods), &c., s. 91-2.

Wooll'y, -e, a. See *Wool*. H., *wooll'iness*, s. 91.—*Wooll'y-pat'tinum*, is a red kind of orpiment (E. I.).

Wool'ward†, -wŭrd, ad. 25. In wool; with rough w. next the skin (as to 'go wool-ward', in penance).

Woop†, wōōp, s. 20. A cert. bird.

Woorara, wōō'-rär-ä, s. 20. See *Wourali*.

Woos, wōōse, s. 20, 35. A kind of sea-weed. (prov.) [imported from Bengal.

Woots, wōōts, s. 5, 44. A fine var. of steel

Word, wŭrd, s. 17. A single part of speech; an oral expression of thought wh., when wr. or printed, is repr. by a single letter, or by sev. l. joined tog.; the l. or letters compos. a wr. word; a term; h., any intellig. or signif. sign; a short discourse; talk, discourse; dispute, verbal contention (us. in the pl.); lang., liv. speech; promise, engagem.; a signal; order, command; mil. token; account, tidings; message; declar., purp. expressed; affirmation; the Scriptures, or any part thereof (= the *word of God*—theol.); Christ (*N. Test.*); a motto, a proverb†. H., *word'ish*† (resp. words or w. only), *word'y* (using or cont. many w.; full of w.; verbose), *word'less* (not speaking; silent), a.; &c. (v. t.) 91.—A *word'-book* (-bōōk), is a vocabulary; a *word'-catcher*†, one who cavils at words.—A *good word* = commendation; fav. account.—*In word* = in declaration, or in d. only.

Word, vt. To express in words; to prod. an effect upon by words:—vi. To dispute†. H., *wording* (wŭrd'-), p.; *word'ed*, pp., a.;

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word'er† (a speaker; a disputant), s.; *word'ing* (act or manner of expr. in words), s. 89. *Word'ish*†, -ish, a. (v. s.) H., *word'ishness*†, s. 91. [*iness*, s. 91.

Word'y, -e, a. (v. s.) H., *word'ily*, ad.; *word'-Wore*, wōre, prt. See *Wear*.

Work, wŭrk, s. 17. Strength or effort exerted to accompl. some end or obj.; manual labour; occup., employm.; the act or production of one who works (par. a book or liter. w.); any thing made or done; any fabric or manuf.; state of labour; performance; (somet.) awkw. performance (in censure or contempt); the matter on wh. one works; an impor. deed, a feat (freq. in the pl.); operation; effect; managem., treatm.; &c.: —pl. Liter. compositions or produc.; walls, trenches, &c. (fort.; mil.); mer. duties, external performances (as distinq. from *grace*—theol.). H., *work* (sng. in or rel. to w.; oh. in comp.), *work'ish*†§ (disposed to w.), *work'y*†§ (working), a. 90. Among the comp. are—*work-bag*, wŭrk'-(a b. for holding w.; also a reticule†), *w.-day*† (a working-d.), *w.-fellow* (one sng. in the same w. with anoth.; a co-worker), *w.-folk*† or *w.-folks*†, *-folkes* (s. pl.; persons that w.), *w.-house* or *work'house* (a h. where any w. or manuf. is car. on; appr., a h. for parish relief or penitential labour; more us. and spec., a h. or bail. bel. to a parish, or serv. united p., appropriated to the shelter of the pauper peer, and in wh. w. is apportioned accor. to the respective capabilities of those relieved or supp.—Eng.), *work'man* (a worker, a labourer; appr., a skilled workm. or labourer; an artificer, a mechanic), *w.-master* (the performer of any w.*; a task-master), *w.-shop* or *work'shop* (a s. or apartm. where w. or a manuf. is car. on), *w.-table*, *w.-woman* or *work'woman*, -wŏom-, 21, 25 (a w. who w.; appr., a semptress), &c., s. (v. i.) 92-3. —To *set to work*† = to employ; to engage in any bus. or labour:—to *set on work*† = do.; also to commence w. or a working trade.

Work, vt. To make or form by labour; to move, to stir and mix (as 'to w. mortar'); to bring into any state by action; to effect; to operate upon; to manage; to make or force by action, labour, viol., or exertion; to embroider; to put into motion or action; to manage and direct the movements of (as a ship); to exert; to solve (as a problem); to cause to ferment (as a liq.; v. i.):—vi. To move, or to move one way and the other; to be in action or motion; to perform; to labour, to be occupied in some manual oper. or exertion (the par. purp. or tendency being us. defined by the context); to operate; to be customarily engaged or empl. in; to prod. effects by action or infl.; to ferment (prt., pp., *worked*); to act or oper. (as a purgative, &c.; do.); to labour, to strain, to move heavily; to be tossed or agitated; to enter by working; to move, sail, or ply, to beat (as to 'w. to windw.'—naut.); to obt. by diligence*. H., *work'ing* (v. i.), p., a.; *worked*, wŭrkt, or *wrought*, rât, prt., pp.; *work'er* (one who w. or performs), s.; *work'-ible*† (that can or may be w.; worth working), a.; *work'ing* (act &c.; motion; fermentation; movem., oper.; &c.), s. 89.—To *work on* = to act on; to infl.; to be emg. on: —to *work up* = to raise, to excite; to expend (as materials) in any w.; to make way.

Work'ing, -ing, a. Moving, oper., labour., farmen.; devoted to w.; cons. in w. or manual labour. (also v. v.)

Work'ing-day, -da, s. = *work'y-day*†§. A day on wh. labour is permitted (as distinq. from the *sabbath*, &c.):—a. Plodding, hard-working; gross, common†.

Work'man, -măn, s. 25. See *Work*. H., *unwrought-manlike* (becom. a workman; skilful; well-performed), a.; *work'manly*, -le (do.), a.; *work'manly* (skilfully, &c.), ad.; *work'-manship* (manufacture; smooth. made, effected, or prod., par. by manual labour; the skill of a workman; execution, the manner or par. m. in wh. a thing is made; the art of working), s. 90-1.

World, wŭrld, s. 17. In its widest sense, the universe; one of the sys. or globes compos. the u.; appr., our globe, this world, the earth; the heavens (as the 'upper w.'); a sys. of beings or things; the present state of existence; secular life, the attractions, enjoym., and cares of the present l.; publ. society; bus. or troubles of l.; course of life; prac. of l., customs and manners obtaining; mankind, people in gen. (indef.); a great multitude or quan.†; universal empire; what the world contains; the prin. nations or countries of the earth; the Roman empire; [only] a large and definite tract of country (with 'new world'); a wide compass of things; the inhab. of the earth, the whole human race (scrip.); the carnal state of man, the ungodly (da.); time (as 'w. without end'); possibility† (as 'in the w.'*); a multitude collec. of wonders†. H., *world'-like*†, *world'ily*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. —*for all the world* = fig., for any consideration†; exactly.

World'ling, -ling, s. A worldly-minded person; one whose soul is set upon temporal enjoym. or possessions.

World'ly, -le, a. 42. Pert. to this world or life (in contradistinc. to the 'life to come'); devoted to this life and its enjoyments; set on gain; secular; temporal; human. H., *world'ily* (with rel. to this l.), ad.; *world'li-ness*, s. 91.

World'ly-minded, -mīnd-ĭd, a. Devoted to the acquis. of wealth, and to temporal pleasure, regardless of futurity. H., *worldly-minded-ness*, s. 91.

Worm, wŭrm, s. 17. Pop., any small, creeping animal or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones abandoned imm. to the body; appr., the earth-worm; an invertebrate animal of the div. '*vermes*' (or more strict.) an *annelidan* or *annelid*, a class of articulate animals (*annelides*, *annelida*, s. pl.) with a long cylindric body, div. into ring-like segments, hav. not the internal respiratory organs, but no jointed extremities (zool.); a grub; a maggot; fig., remorse; any thing that gnaws or tormenting a being debased and despised (scrip.)†; a gen. veller; any thing vermiculated, cylindric, or worm-like; the 'thread' of a screw; the instr. used to withdraw the charge when the spiral tube surr. by cold water, thro wh. steam or vapours pass for [illegible]

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(chem.; dist.); a small worm-like ligament under the tongue of dogs, the removal of wh. breaks them off the habit of gnawing; &c.: —pl. Intestinal worms (path.). H., *worm'-like*, *worm'y* (comt. a w. or worms; aboun. with w.; fig., earthy, grovelling), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. Among the comp. are—*worm'-eaten*, -ētn (gnawed by w.; old, worthless), a.; *worm'-bark* (cabbage-tree b.), *w.-bitten*‡§ (v. a.), *w.-fence* (a zigzag f. formed of stakes—agr.), *w.-grass* (a spe. of 'spigelia'), *w.-hole* (made by a w.), *w.-medicine* (a m. to expel w.), *w.-powder* (do.), *w.-seed* or *worm'seed* (a cert. vermifuge med. brought from the Levant; also a cert. plant), *w.-tea*, -tē (a mixture of vermifuge herbs sold in the shops), *w.-tincture* (a t. prep. from earth-worms†—old pharm.), *w.-tub* (chem.; dist.), &c., a. 23-3.

Worm, vt. To expel, drive, or draw by slow and secret means (comt. with *out*, emph.); to eat the 'worm' from the tongue of (a dog); to wind a rope spirally round (a cable) hot. the strands (mar.):—vi. To work slowly, grad., or secretly. H., *worm'ing*, p.; *wormed*, wūrmd, pp., a.‡; *worm'ing* (act or oper.), a. 89.—To *worm one's self into*‡ = to enter grad. by arts and insinuations.

Worm'wood, -wōōd, s. 21. A cert. bitter plant, farm. thought febrifuge. [s. 91.

Worm'y, -e, a. See *Worm*. H., *worm'iness*, *Worn*, wōrn, pp. See *Wear*.

Worrail, wŭr'-rāl, s. 17. A maggot that somet. infests the backs of cows in summer. [ard.

Worral, wŏr'-rāl, s. 26. An Egyp. spe. of lizard.

Worrit‡§, wŭr'-rĭt, s., vt. Worry (q. v.).

Worry‡, wŭr'-re, s. 17, 26. State of being worried or harassed.

Wor'ry, vt. To tease, trouble, vex; to torment; to harass with importunity, or with care, anxiety, or bus.; to fatigue*‡; to h. by pursuit, barking, &c.; to tear or mangle (as some animals do their yet liv. prey); to h. or persecute brutally. H., *wŏr'rying* (wŭr'-), p., a.‡, s.‡; *worried*, wŭr'rid, pp., a.‡; *wor'rier*†, s.; &c. (v. i.) 89. [ad. 91.

Wor'rying‡, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *wor'ryingly*, *Worse*, wŭrs, a. comp. = *wors'er* (a § barbarism), 17, 35. More bad, evil, ill, sick, depraved or corrupt, &c.; further from perfection; less good or useful; &c.:—ad. In a w. manner; &c.—The *worse* = the w. state, cond., position, &c.; someth. less good (ellip.). See *Bad*. [worst:—vl. To become worse.

Worse†§, vt. = *wors'en*‡§. To make worse; to

Worship, wŭr'-shĭp, s. 17. Lit., 'worth-ship' (i. e. —); excellence of char., dignity, worthiness; a title of honour used in address. cert. magistrates and pub. officers; (somet.) a term of iron. respect; ch. and appr., the act of paying divine honours to the Supreme Being, or the honours thus paid; relig. service; homage; adoration; high honour or resp.; civil deference; the homage or idolatry of lovers; obseq. or submissive resp. (in contempt).

Wor'ship, vt. To pay divine honours to; to serve with relig. rites; to adore; to resp. or honour highly; to treat with civil reverence; to honour or idolise (as lovers):—vi. To perform acts of adoration; to perform relig. service. H., *wor'shipping*, p.; *wor'shipped*, -shĭpt, pp.; *wor'shipper*, s. 48, 89.

Wor'shipful, -fōōl, a. 21. Claiming resp.; worthy of civil honour from char. or dignity; a term of resp. paid to cert. functionaries (also somet. to others, in irony). H., *wor'shipfully*, -e, ad. 91. [*Bad*, *Worse*.

Worst, wŭrst, a. su. 17. Most bad, ill, &c. See

Worst, a. The most evil or calamitous, or severe or aggravated state; the height (in an ill sense).

Worst, vt. To get the advan. over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow. H., *worst'ing*, p.; *worst'ed*, pp. 89.

Worsted, wōōs'-tĕd—S., (*or*) wōōrs'-tĭd—K., Wa., wōōst'-ĕd‡—We., s. 20-1, 24. Yarn loosely spun from combed wool (used for stockings, &c.):—a. Cons. or made of w. 90.

Wort, wŭrt, s. 19. A herb (now only used in comp.); appr., a plant of the cabbage kind; the sweet, fermentable infus. of malt, or of a mixt. of malted and unm. grain (tech.); new beer, unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

Worth, wŭrth, a. 17, 37. Equal in value to; deserv. of (either in a good or bad sense, but ch. the first); equal in possessions to. [The word or words expr. the value, &c., imm. fol. it, and thus give it the appar. construc. of a *pr.*]

Worth, s. That qual. of any thing wh. renders it useful, or wh. will prod. an equiv. good in someth. else; value; price, rate; mer. or ment. excellence; merit, desert; virtue; usefulness; comparative impor.; valuable qualities. H., *worth'less* (without value; w. virtue, dign., or mor. excel.; low, degraded), a.; &c. (v. i.) 90. [or post.).

Worth, vi. To betide (as 'woe w. the day'.—†

Worth'less, -lĕs, a. (v. s.) H., *worth'lessly*, 43, ad.; *worth'lessness*, s. 91.

Worthy, wŭr'-thē, a. 36, 43. Hav. worth; deserving (either in a good or bad sense, but ch. the first; fol. by *of*); such as merits; meritorious; virtuous, estimable; noble, illustrious; valuable; suitable, or s. to, hav. qual. suited to (either in a g. or b. sense); equal in value; &c. (it is somet. used from.). H., *wor'thily*, 43, ad.; *wor'thiness*, s. 91.

Wor'thy, s. A man of emin. worth; a m. disting. for useful and estimable qualities. [It is ch. used in the pl., *wor'thies*, -thĭz.]

Wor'thy†, vt. To render worthy; to exalt.

Wot†, wŏt, vi. To 'weet', to know. [(Shak.)

Would, wōōd, prt. (thou *wouldst*, wōōdst.) 21. See *Will*.—*Would'-be*‡, a. = vainly pretending or pretended to be.

Would'ing†, -Ing, s. Motion of desire.

Wound, wōōnd, (orig. and anal.) wownd*§—K., We., s. 20, 23. A breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, caused by violence or external injury; a like injury in plants; fig., any hurt or injury given by viol. (phys. or mor.). H., *wound'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.—*Wound'-balsam**†, is comp. tinct. of benzoin; *wound'wort* (-wŭrt), a name pop. app. to sev. vulnerary plants.

Wound, vt. To make a wound in; to hurt by viol. (phys. or ment.). H., *wound'ing* (wōōnd'-), p.; *wound'ed*, pp., a.; *wound'er*, s.; *wound'ing*† (act &c.; hurt, injury—scrip.), s. 89.

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Wound, wownd, prt., pp. 23. See *Wind*.
Wound'y†§, -e, a. Excessive.
Wourali, wōō'-rā-le, s. = *wou'rara*, -rär-d. 99. A deadly poison used in Guiana, obt. from a tree of the genus strychnos.
Wove, prt.; *wōv'en*, pp., a. See *Weave*.
Wrack, răk, s.‖ A spe. of sea-weed of wh. the ashes form 'kelp':—s.††, v.† Wreck.—*Wrack'ful*†, -fōōl, a. = destruc.; ruinous.
Wrain, răne, s.‖ Wring (as in 'w.-bolt').
Wraith, răeth, s.‖ 37. The apparition of a person in his exact likeness, seen bef. death, or imm. after it. (A Scо. superstition.)
Wrangle, răng'-gl, s.‖ 30, 45. An angry dispute; a petty, noisy quarrel; an altercation.
Wran'gle, vt. To involve in or settle by contention†:—vi. To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to bicker; to altercate; to squabble. H., *wran''gling*, p., a.; *wran''gled*, -gld, pp.; *wran''gler* (one who w.; appr., one of those who attain the highest honours in the pub. math. exam. for the degree of A.B. [bachelor of arts]—Camb.), *wran''gling* (act), *wran''glement*†, s. 89. [quarrelsome.
Wran'glesome†, -sŭm, a. 25. Contentious;
Wrap, răp, vt.‖ To roll, wind, or fold tog.; to involve, to cover by winding or folding someth. round (oft. with *up*); to involve, to hide; to comprise; to involve totally; to enclose; to rap* (q. v.). H., *wrapp'ing* (used or designed for w., *a.*), p., a.; *wrapped*, răpt, *wrapt**†, pp.; *wrapp'er* (one who or that wh.; appr., a loose upper garment, par. a lady's undress, or an over-coat), s.; &c. 89.—*Wrap'-rāscal**† = a loose, coarse over-coat.
Wrapp'age, -āj, s. 45. That wh. wraps; wrappers collectively.
Wrasse, răs, s.‖ 35. The pop. name of prickly spined fishes of the genus 'labrus' (Linn.), of wh. sev. spe. exh. vivid colours.
Wrath, răth—We., Wo., răth—P., răWth—Ja., S., röth—K., Ke., Ns., Sh., Wa., s.‖ 7-9, 17, 37. Viol. anger or exasperation; fury; rage; the effects of anger; indignation; resentm.; just punishm. or avengement (scrip.); holy and just indign. ag. sin (do.). H., *wrath'ful* (very angry; greatly incensed; spring. from w., or expr. it; indignant; resentf.; passionate), *wrath'fŭl* (do.), *wrath'less*, a.; &c. (v. t.) 90-1. See *Wroth*.
Wrath'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. (v. a.) H., *wrath'fully*, -e, ad.; *wrath'fulness*, s. 91.
Wrawl†, răWl, vi.‖ To waul; to cry, to moan.
Wreak†, rēke, s.‖ Revenge; vengeance; furious passion. H., *wrēak'ful*†, -fōōl (revengeful, angry), *wreak'less* (unrevengef.), a.; &c. 90-1.
Wreak, vt. To execute, to inflict (par. for the purp. of vengeance); to revenge*; to reek, to heed†:—vi. To reck†. H., *wrēak'ing*, p., s.†; *wreaked*, rēekt, *wroke*†, prt.; *wrēaked*, *wrōk'en*†, pp. 89.
Wreath, rēth or rēeth, rēthe—K., P., Sh., s.‖ 37-8. Someth. curled or twisted; a fillet; a garland; a chaplet. H., *wrēath'y*, -e (rēthe'—K.; rē'-the—S., Wa., We.; covered with or res. a w.; twisted; curled; spiral), *wrēath'less*, a.; &c. 90-1.
Wreathe, rēthe, vt.‖ 38. To twist, to convolve, to interweave; to entwine; to encircle, as or as with a garland; to dress in a w. or garland; to writhe†*:—vi. To be interwoven or entwined; to writhe†*. H., *wrēath'ing*, p.; *wreathed*, rēethd, prt.; *wrēathed*, *wreathen*, rēeth'n, pp., a.; *wrēath'ing* (act &c.; materials forming wreaths), s. 89.
Wreck, rĕk, răk—Sh., s.‖ Prim., shipwreck, or a s.; destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; the ruins of a wrecked or stranded ship; goods, &c., wh., after a shipw., are cast by the sea upon land within the limits of some country (leg.; com. in the pl.); h. gen., ruin, destruc., dissolution by viol.; the remains of any thing w. or ruined; the ves. or trough in wh. ores are washed a third time (met.); reek, vapour†; wreak†. H., *wreck'ful**, -fōōl, 21 (aboun. with wreaks; caus. w.), *wreck'y**† (caus. or res.), a.; &c. 90-1.—*Wreck'-master* = an officer that has the charge of wrecks.
Wreck, vt. To strand; to break or destroy by dashing on rocks or shoals; to ruin (phys., mor., or ment.); to reek, reak, wreak†:—vi. To suffer wreck or ruin. H., *wreck'ing*, p., a.†; *wrecked*, rĕkt, pp., a.; *wreck'er* (appr., one who seeks the w. of ships for the purp. of pillage), s.; *wreck'ăble**§, *Wren*, rĕn, s.‖ A cert. small bird. [a. 89.
Wrench, rĕnch, s.‖ 29. A viol. twist, or a pull with twisting; a sprain; an instr. or tool for forcibly turning iron-screws; fig., means of compulsion*†; sleight, subtility†.
Wrench, vt. To pull with a twist; to twist or force by viol.; to sprain; to distort. H., *wrench'ing*, p., a.†; *wrenched*, rĕnchd, pp., a.; &c. (v. a.) 89.
Wrest, rĕst, s.‖ Distortion; violence; perversion; active mov. power†*; an instr. to tune with (mus.).
Wrest, vt. To wring, to take or extort by viol.; to distort; to twist or turn from the truth or nat. meaning; to pervert. H., *wrest'ing*, p.; *wrest'ed*, pp.; *wrest'er*, s.; &c. (v. a.) 89.
Wrestle†, rĕs'l, răs'l—§ or prov., s.‖ 45. A turn at wrestling; a struggle.
Wrest'le, vt. To overcome in wrestling*§ (ellip.):—vi. To strive or contend by grappling and trying who shall throw the other down; fig., to struggle, to contend (fol. by *with*). H., *wrest'ling* (rĕs'l-), p.; *wrest'led*, -ld, pp.; *wrest'ler*, -lēr (appr., one skilf. in w.), s.; *wrest'ling* (act, art, or prac.; struggle; contention), s. 89.
Wretch, rĕtch, s.‖ 29. A miserable person (either in pity or opprobrium; somet. in iron. pity or contempt; in old authors, somet. in tenderness); (more com.) a worthless, degraded creature; a person sunk in vice, or lost to ev. moral feeling.
Wretch'ed, -ĕd, a. Very miserable; unhappy; sunk in deep afflic. or distress; calamitous, very afflic.; worthless; despicable; very poor, bad, or mean (as a performance); hatefully vile and contemptible. H., *wretch'edly*, 42, ad.; *wret'chedness*, s. 91.
Wretch'less†§, -lĕs, a. Reckless. H., &c. 91.
Wriggle, rĭg'gl, s. 30, 45. = *wrig*†.‖ Plisat†:—s. A wriggling motion†.
Wrigg'le, vt. = *wrig*†. To put into a quick, regular, or shifting motion; to introd. by wriggling:—vi. To move the body to and fro with short motions. H., *wrig'gling*, p.,

‖ W bef. r, at the beg. of a syl., is alw. silent.

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a., s.†; *wrig'gled*, -gld, pp.; *wrig'gler*, s.; &c. 89.

Wright, rīte, s.‖ An artificer, workman, maker, or manuf. (now ch. used in comp.; as 'shipwright', &c.). [of anguish. (v. v.)

Wring, ring, s.‖ 45. Act of wringing†; action

Wring, vt. To twist; to turn and strain with viol.; to squeeze, to press; to force by twisting or contortion; to wring out; (h. its other appl.—) to writhe; to pinch*; to distress; to press with extreme pain; to distort, to pervert; to extort, or to persecute with extortion; to bend or strain out of its nat. or us. position:—vi. To writhe; to twist (as with anguish). H., *wring'ing*, p.; *wringed**, ringd, or *wrung*, prt., pp.; *wring'er*, s.; *wring'ing* (act or oper.), s.; &c. 89. —To *wring from* = to extort; to obt. from by viol. or intimidation:—to *wring off* = to force off or sep. by w.:—to *wring out* = to force or squeeze out by twisting; to free from liq. or moisture by w. (as linen, &c.). —*Wring'ing-wet*†, a. = dripping w.; so w. that water may be wrung out.

Wring'-bolt, -bōlt, s. A bolt used to bend and secure the planks ag. the timbers, till they are perman. fastened. (ship-b.)

Wring'-stave, -stāve, s. One of the bars of wood used in app. wring-bolts. (ship-b.)

Wrinkle, ring'kl, s.‖ 45. A small ridge or furrow formed by the shrinking or contrac. of the surface of any smooth body (par. the skin of the face); a corrugation, a crease; a fold or rumple in cloth; roughness, unevenness.

Wrink'le, vt. To contract or cause to c. into wrinkles; to make rough or uneven:—vi. To shrink into wrinkles. H., *wrink'ling*, p.; *wrink'led*, -ld, pp., a. 89. [united to the arm.

Wrist, rist, s.‖ The joint by wh. the hand is

Wrist'band, -bănd, rīz'-bănd†, s. The band or lower part of a sleeve wh. covers the wrist.

Wrist'let, -lĕt, s. An elastic band used to confine the upper part of a glove to the wrist; a bracelet*.

Writ, rit, s.‖ That wh. is written; appr. and pre-emin., Scripture (=*Holy writ*); a precept in wr. under seal, issued from the proper auth., and directed to some pub. officer (as the sheriff), or to a private person, req. him to do someth. in rel. to a suit or action (as, to appear in court to answ. = a *writ of summons*; to arrest the defendant = a *w. of 'capias ad respondendum'*; or to detain a d. already in custody for some other cause = a *w. of detainer*.—leg.); a legal instrument*. See *Write*. [to write.

Writative†, rīte'-ă-tĭv, a.‖ Morbidly disposed

Write, rīte, vt.‖ To form with a pen or pencil on paper or other material, or with a style or graver on wood, stone, metal, or other solid subs.; to expr. by means of wr. letters and words; to execute in wr.; to engrave; to impress durably (lit. or fig.); to compose or prod., as an author; to copy, to transcribe; to tell or commun. in wr. or by letter:—vi. To perform the act of forming char., letters, or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas; to perform the duties of or be employed as a clerk or amanuensis; to play the author; to recite or relate in books or writings; to send a l. or letters; to call (one's self), to be entitled, to use the style of†; to compose, to frame or combine ideas and express them in words. H., *writ'ing* (used or inten. for wr.; teaching wr.; *a.*), p., a.; *wrote*, rōte, *writ*†, prt.; *written*, rĭt'n (expressed in letters or wr., *a.*), *writ**, *wrotet*§, pp., a.; *writ'er* (one who w. or has wr.; appr., an author; a clerk or amanuensis; a penman; a scribe), s.; *writ'ablec*§, a.; *writ'ing* (act, art, or oper.; any thing wr.; a legal instr., &c.; a wr. compos., a book, a letter, &c.; an inscription:—pl., legal instruments, deeds, offic. papers, &c.), s. 89. H. also—*writ'ing-book*, -bōōk, *w.-fluid* (ink; appr., an easy-flowing l. adap. to met. pens, in contradistinc. to the old or us. tanno-gallate comp. at one time exclusively empl. in wr.), *w.-master*, *w.-school*, &c., a. 92-3.—*Writer to the Signet* = an attorney or solicitor (Scotland). See *Law*.

Writhe, rīthe, vt.‖ 38. To twist, to distort; to deform by distortion; to twist with viol.; to wrest, to force by viol.†:—vi. To twist; to be distorted; to be twisted or distorted by agony or torture. H., *writh'ing*, p., s.; *writhed*, rīthd, prt.; *writhed*, *writhen**, rĭth'n, pp. 89.

Writhle†, rĭth'l—K., We., rī'thl—S., vi.‖ 38, 45. To wrinkle. H., *writh'led*†, pp., a.; &c. 89.

Wrissled†, rĭs'ld, a.‖ Writhled.

Wrong, rŏng, a.‖ 45. Not right (phys. or mor.); not fit or suitable; not appr. for use; not just or equitable; improper; illegal; injurious, detrimental; erroneous, incorrect; untrue:—ad. Not rightly; amiss; mor. ill; unjustly; erroneously. H., *wrong'ly*, 43, ad.; *wrong'ness*§, s. 91. H. also—*wrong'-headed*†, or *w.-hēaded*† (-hĕd'—Wa.; w. in opin. or principles; perverse in understanding), *w.-timed* (done at an improper t.), a.; *wrong'-doer*, -dōō- (one who does w.), *w.-doing* (v. su.), *w.-hēad*† (a person of perverse underst.; v. a.), *w.-head'edness*† (rŏng'—K., We.; v. a.), s.; &c. 92-3.

Wrong, s. Deviation from right; violation of r.; a designed or known detriment; error; injury; injustice. H., *wrong'ful* (injurious; unjust), *wrong'less*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1.

Wrong, vt. To do wrong to; to injure; to treat unjustly; to deprive of or to withhold some right; to do injustice to by imputation. H., *wrong'ing*, p.; *wronged*, rŏngd, pp., a.†; *wrong'er*, s. 89.

Wrong'ful, -fōōl, a. 21. (v. s.) H., *wrong'fully*, 43, ad.; *wrong'fulness*, s. 91.

Wrong'less†, a. (v. s.) H., *wrong'lessly*†, ad. 91.

Wrote, rōte, prt.‖ See *Write*.

Wroth, rŏth (rȧwth)—S., Wa., rȧwth—K., We., a.‖ 17, 8; 37. Very angry; much exasperated. See *Wrath*.

Wrought, rȧwt, prt., pp., a.‖ 8. Worked; effected, performed; produced; used in labour; driven; actuated, infl.; laboured in; formed, fitted; agitated, disturbed; brought to a fair surf. (as a material—arch.); guided, managed†; &c.—*Wrought on* or *upon* = influenced; prevailed on:—*wrought to* or *up to* = excited; inflamed.—*Wrought iron* = i. deprived of its excess of carbon, and rendered tough and malleable by 'puddling' or hammering. See *Work*.

Wrung, rŭng, prt., pp.‖ See *Wring*.

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Wry, rī, a.‖ 43. Twisted; turned to one side; distorted; deviating from the right direc.; crooked; wreated, perverted. H., *wri'ly** or *wry'ly*, -lē, ad.; *wry'ness*, s. 91.

Wry†, vt. To twist, to distort; to cause to deviate:—vi. To be distorted or writhed. H., *wry'ingt*, p.; *wried*†, rīde, pp., a. 89.

Wry'-neck, -nĕk, s. A twisted or distorted neck (par. a n. drawn to one side); a cert. disease in sheep (far.); a small bird of the Eas. continent, allied to the woodpeckers.

Wych-elm, wĭtch'-ĕlm, s.‖ 42, 29. A cert. tree, the mountain elm ('ulmus montana').

Wynd, wind, s. 42. A narrow lane or alley. (Sco.) [a flying serpent. (her.)

Wyvern, wī'-vĕrn, s. 42. An imag. animal res.

X

X, ĕks. The twenty-fourth let. of the Eng. alph., a comp. articulation borrowed from the Greek, and occur. ch. in words der. from that language. At the beg. of words it has the sound of *z*; and in other positions that of *ks*, or somet. *gz*, subj. to such euphonic changes as these let. are liable to. 40.

Xanthate, zăn'-thāte, s. 40, 37. A salt of xanthic acid.

Xan'thic, -thĭk, a. 37. The epithet of a pec. chem. compound (= *xan'thic acid*, -ĭs-).—*Xan'thic oxide* = a cert. rare constituent of urinary calculi. (chem.)

*Xan'thide**, -thīd, s. 88. A comp. of xanthogen and some element or base. [prin. of madder.

Xan'thine, -thĭn, s. 88. The 'yellow' colouring

Xan'thite, -thīte, s. A cert. 'yellow' mineral.

Xan'thogen, -thō-jĕn, s. 37, 32. Lit., the 'generator of yellow'; appr., the hypothet. radical of xanthic acid (chem.).

Xan'thophyllite, -thŏf'-fĭl-līte, s. 45, 88. The 'yellow' col. matter of autumnal leaves. (chem.) ['yellow' mineral.

Xanthoph'yllite, -līte (-fĭl'—ĭr.), s. A cert.

Xan'thopicrite, -thō-pĭ-krīte, s. 88. A cryst., bitter, febrifuge prin., found in the bark of 'xanthoxylum Caribæum'.

Xanthoproteine, -prō'-te-ĭn, s. 88. A cert. 'yellow' organic acid. (chem.)

Xanthorhamnine, -răm'-nĭn, s. 88. The 'yellow' colouring prin. of Fr. berries.

Xebec, zĕ'-bĕk, s. 40. A small three-masted trading vessel. (Medit.)

Xe'nium, -ne-ŭm, s. (pl., *xe'nia*, -e-ă.) 99. A present given to a guest or stranger. (class. antiq.) [L.] [to strangers.

Xenodochy†, -nŏd'-o-ke, s. 99, 43. Hospitality

Xenolite, zĕn'-o-līte, s. 40. A cert. mineral.

Xen'otime, -o-tīme, s. Native phosphate of yttria. (min.)

Xerocollyrium†, zē-ro-kŏl-lĭr'-e-ŭm, s. 40, 45. A 'dry' collyrium, an eye-salve. (anc. med.)

Xerodes†, ze-rō'-dēz, s. 40, 99. A 'dry' tumour.

Xeromyrum†, -mĭ'-rŭm, s. A 'drying' ointment. (anc. med.)

Xerophagia, zē-ro-fā'-je-ă, s. = *xerophagy*, -rŏf'-ă-je (Eng.). 40, 45. The eating of 'dry' food (appr., bread with salt, and water), dur. cert. rigorous fasts, as the 'Holy week'. (eccl. hist.)

*Xerophthalmia*², -rŏf-thăl'-me-ă, s. = *xeroph'thalmy**, -me (Eng.). 42, 45. A 'dry', red soreness of the eyes, with itching.

Xerotes, -rō'-tēz, s. 99. A 'dry' habit or disposition. [a tailed comet†.

Xiphias, zĭf'-e-ăs, s. 40. The sword-fish; also

Xiph'oid, -oyd, a. 22. Sword-shaped; ensiform. (anat.)—*Xiph'oid cartilage* = the small x. c. at the bottom of the breast-bone (= the *xiphoides*, ze-foyd'-ēz, Gr.).

Xylidine, zĭ'-le-dĭn, s. 40, 42; 56. A cert. unexam. compound. (chem.)

Xy'lite, -līte, s. A pec. liquid found in comm. pyroxilic spirit (chem.); a var. of 'ligniform' asbestos (min.).

Xylobalsamum, -lo-băl'-sā-mŭm—We., -bĭsa'l'—We., s. 9, 8. The wood of the balsam-tree. (Gr., L.)

Xylography, zĭ-lŏg'-rĕf-e, zĭl-lŏg'—K., s. 40-5. The act or art of cutting figures or designs in 'wood'; wood-engraving. H., *xylographic*, zĭl-o-grăf'- (zĭ—We.; part. to or done in), a.; ăs. 90-1.

Xy'loidine, -loyd-ĭn, s. 22, 88. A pec. comp. allied to pyroxiline or gun-cotton, and obt. in a nearly sim. manner. (chem.)

Xy'lole, -lōle, s. A cert. hydrocarbon found in wood-tar and coal-gas naphtha. (chem.)

Xylophagans, -lŏf'-ă-gănz, s. pl. = *xyloph'agi*. 45, 35. Insects whose larvæ destroy the 'wood' of trees in wh. they are hatched. (entom.)

Xyloph'agi, -jī, s. pl. 22, 99. Wood-eaters.

Xyloph'agous, -gŭs, a. 30. Wood-eating.

Xyloph'ilans, -e-lănz, s. pl. = *xylophi'lii*. 35, 99. A tribe of beetles that live on decayed wood. (entom.)

*Xylopia*², -lō'-pe-ă, s. 45. Bitter wood.

Xyloretine, -lōr'-e-tĭn, s. 26, 56. A cryst. subs. found in turf; turf-resin. (chem.)

Xylotrogus, -lŏt'-ro-jĕz, s. pl. = *xylot'rogi*, -jī. 99. A tribe of serricorn beetles wh. perforate timber. (entom.)

Xyst, xĭst, s. 40, 42. A xystos (q. v.).

Xyster, xĭs'-tĕr, s. 40, 35. An instr. for scraping and shav. bones. (surg.)

Xys'tos, -tŏs, s. = *xys'tus*, -tŭs. 35. An open, or somet. a cov. court or gallery, of consid. length, used as an ambulatory, or for athletic exercises. (anc. arch.)

Y

Y, wī. A letter, the twenty-fifth of the Eng. alph., taken from the Gr. *T*, *s*. It is comm. said to be a 'consonant' at the beg. of words, and a 'vowel' when medial and final; but, as taught by Lowth, is in reality a 'true vowel' in *all* positions. When initial and fol. by another vowel, it has the sound of *ĭ*, or one imm. res. it; and in all other cases it has exactly the sound of *ĭ*, being either short or long, accor. to its position. The first of these sounds is that wh. was once given to *j*, and that wh. j still repr. in Danish, Dutch, Germ., It., Norweg., Polish, Swed., and a few other languages. The reason of 'a', instead of 'an', being used bef. y when initial, as well as bef. init. *w* and *h*, is given in the Introduction. As a pōr in cert. quaint or obs. words, it is explet.ive, and has the sound of *e*. 43-8.

Yacht, yŏt, yăcht†‖—Bar., yĭt†—Ke., s. 11, 8, 9. A light and eleg. fitted vessel, used either

‖ *W* bef. r, at the beg. of a syl., is alw. silent.

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for pleasure, passage, or state. H., *yacht'er* (one eng. in sailing a y.), *yacht'ing* (sailing on pleas. excursions in a y.), s. 90.

Yager, yā'-gĕr, s. = *jäger*, Ger. (with nearly the same pron.). 8, 30; 90. Lit., a hunter; appr., a rifleman (Prus.); a light-infantry man from the moun. districts (Aus.); also gen., a servant of a higher class in a noble family (Germ.).

Yahoo, yā'-hōō, s. 7, 20. A savage, or one res. a savage (a word used by Swift in one of his satires).

Yak, yăk, s. The grunting ox of Central Asia.

Yam, yăm, s. A large esculent root or tuber, of sev. spe., grow. in trop. climates.

Yankee†, yăngk'-e, s. 45. Orig., an Ind. corr. of 'English'; a New-Englander (U. S.); loosely, an inhab. of any part eastw. or no.-eastw. of those who use the word (wes. and so. U. S.); an inhab. of the U. S. indiscrim. (Europe).

Yap†§, yăp, s. To yelp; to bark.

Yapon, yā'-pŭn, yă'-, s. 6-7, 25. The 'cassine' or South-sea tea.

Yard, yārd, s. 7, 34. An enclosure; appr., a small enclosed space (not a garden) adjoin. a house or other build.; an enclosed space, open overhead, where some manuf. is car. on (tech.); (from another r.) the British standard meas. of length (= 3 feet or 36 inches); a yard-measure (v. i.); a long, slender beam or piece of timber, suspended to a mast, for the purp. of exten. a sail, signals, &c. (naut.). H., *yard'-arm* (either half of a ship's y., right or left of the centre—naut.), *y.-land*† (a y. of l.; v. i.), *y.-measure*, -mĕzh'- (any thing [as a tape, stick, &c.] exactly a y. long, div. into quarters, inches, &c., and used for measuring), *yard'-stick*, or *y.-wand*, -wŏnd (a like s. or w., used to meas. cloth, &c.), s. 90.—*Yard of land*† = a quan. of l. var., in diff. counties, from 15 to 30 acres.

Yard, vt. To put (cattle, &c.) into or confine (them) to the yard. (agr.) H., &c. 89.

Yare†, yār, a. 6. Ready, dexterous; eager. H., *yare'ly*†, ad.; *yare'ness*†, s. 91.

Yark, yārk, a. Deep, shrewd, cunning§ (prov.):—a., v. Yerk† (q. v.). H., *yark'-ish*§ (shrewd, cunning—prov.), a. 90.

Yarn, yārn, s. Spun wool fit for the weaver, woollen thread loosely spun (it is also tech. app. to other like spe. of t., as that of cotton, flax, hemp, &c.); one of the t. or strands of a rope (rope-m.); fig., a story spun out by a sailor to amuse his shipmates (naut.).

Yar-mel, yār'-nĕl, s. The earth-nut.

Yarr†, yār, vi. To growl or snarl, as a dog.

Yarrish†, yār'-rĭsh, a. 26. Hav. a rough or dry taste. (prov.) [('achillea millefolia'—bot.).

Yar'row, -ro, s. The herb milfoil or millefoil

Yataghan, yăt'-ă-găn, s. A long Tur. dagger, us. curved; also a Moorish sabre.

Yate, yāt, s. A gate. († or prov.) [squall. (Sc.)

Yaulp, yălp *or* yôlp, vi. 8. To yelp; to

Yaw, yâw, s. 8. A raspberry (Afr.); tempor. deviation from a direct course (naut.):—pl., *yaws* (yâwz), a cert. contag. disease, com. in the Antilles and Africa, char. by eruptions or cutaneous tumours somewh. res. a raspberry or mulberry, framboesia (path.).

Yaw, vi. To deviate temporarily, or to steer wild of the line of her course (as a ship—navig.); to rise in bladders wh. break in white froth (as cane-juice—W. I.). H., *yaw'ing*, p.; *yawed*, yâwd, pp.; *yaw'ing* (act &c.; tempor. deviation &c.—naut.), s. 89.

Yawl, yâwl, s. 8. A light and rather nar. boat, bel. to a ship or ves., not car. many oars (us. 4 or 6—naut.).

Yawl†§, yâwl, yowl†§, vi. 8, 26. To cry out or howl, like a dog; to yell. H., &c. 89.

Yawn, yâwn, s. 8. Act of yawning or gaping; oscitation; hiatus; an opening wide. (v. v.)

Yawn, vi. To have the mouth open involun., through drowsiness, dulness, or lassitude; to gape; to oscitate; to open wide; to expr. desire by yawning. H., *yawn'ing* (h. also, *yawn'ingly*§, ad.), p., a.; *yawned*, yâwnd, pp.; *yawn'ing* (act &c.), s. 89.

Yaws, s. pl. See *Yaw*.

Ycled, e-klĕd', pp., a. Clad. († poet., or burl.)

Ycleped, -klēpt', pp., a. Called; named. (do.)

Ydred†, -drĕd', pp., a. Dreaded. See *Y*.

Ye, yē, pron. The pl. of 'thou' (now superseded. by 'you', exc. in the solemn style).

Yea, yā—*Ja.*, K., S., Sc., Sh., Sm., Wo., yē—Jones, Ke., P., Wa., We. (the last gives both), ad. 6, 12. Yes (correlative to *nay*). [It is now quaint, and rarely used exc. in the sacr. or solemn style.]

Yean, yēn, vi. To bring forth young (as a sheep or goat). H., *yean'ing*, p., s.; *yeaned*, yēnd, pp. 89. [(prov.)

Yean'ling, -lĭng, s. A lamb, &c., lately yeaned.

Year, yēre, s. A period of time determined by the revolution of the earth in its orbit, and embr. the '*four seasons*'; pop., a period of 365 days (exc. ev. 4th y., called 'bissextile', or 'leap-year', in wh. 1 day is added to Feb., mak. the no. 366), beg. with Jan. 1, and end. with Dec. 31 (= the *calend'rical*, *civ'il*, *Gregō'rian*[1], *Ju'lian*, or *ld'gal*[2] *year*); the p. of t. in wh. the earth performs one complete revol. in its orbit, referred to some points of the 'ecliptic', or in wh. the sun appears to move through the whole 12 signs of the zodiac, and return to the same p. in the heavens (= *equinoc'tial*, *so'lar*, or *trop'ical y.* = 365 *d.*, 5 *h.*, 48 *m.*, 49·7 *s.*); the 'solar y.' (v. su.), or the 'sidereal y.' (= *astronom'ical y.*); the p. of 12 synodic lunar months, or 354¼ *d.* (= *lu'nar y.*, a y. still used by the Jews and Mohammedans); the t. in wh. any planet completes a revol.; the t. in wh. the 'fixed stars' perform a r. (= the *great y.*; also v. i.):—pl. Age, or old age. H., *yēared*† (cont. years), *yēar'ly*, a.; &c. (v. i.) 90-1. Other years occ. ref. to, besides those above, are—*anōmalis'tic yēar* (the t. occup. by the sun in passing from apogee to apogee, or from perigee to p.), *embolis'mic y.* (cons. of 13 lunar months or 384 *d.*), *inter'calāry y.* (do.), *sabbat'ical y.* (q. v.), *sidēr'eal y.* (q. v. et su.), &c.—A *yēar'-book*, is a b. pub. annually, cont. reports of jud. cases, or of discov., events, &c., in resp. of the prec. year. See *Civil*, *Gregorian*, *Julian*, *Style*, &c. [beast a year old.

Year'ling, -lĭng, a. Being a year old:—s. A

Year'ly, -le, a. 43. Happening, occuring, or coming ev. year; lasting or compreh. a y.;

[1] The intercalations are omitted in the years end. centuries, exc. when the no. of the y., after leav. out the ciphers, is divisible by 4. [2] In the '*Old Style*' the *civil* and *legal* year begins on March 25.

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annual. H., *yēar'lĭ* (once a year; annually), ad. 91.

Yearn, yĕrn, vt. To cause to yearn†; to pain, grieve, vex†:—vi. To be strained*; to be pained or distressed*; (more us. and lit.) to have a desire or inclination stretching tow. the obj. or end; to feel great internal uneasiness (as from longing, or from tenderness or pity); to feel or be moved by desire; to long. H., *yĕarn'ing* (h. also, *yĕarn'ingly*, ad.), p., a.; *yearned*, yĕrnd, pp.; *yearn'ing* (act &c.; strong emotions of desire, tenderness, or pity), a. 89.

Yearn'ful†, -fōōl, a. Mournful; distressing.

Yeast, yēcst, s. The matter that sep. from worts and sacch. liquids dur. the vinous fermentation, and wh., by contact, excites this ferm. in other fermentable substances; foam, froth, spume†. [*Yeast* is either the 'froth' (= *top yēast*, *superficial y.*; the oberhefe of the Germans) or the 'deposit' (= *bottom y.*; the unterhefe of the G.) of the f. wort. In Eng., appr., the first.] H., *yēast'y* (aboun. with or res. y.†; yesty), a.; *yēast'iness*†, s.; &c. 90-1. See *Yest*.

Yelk, yĕlk, yōlk‡§, s. ('oft., but less cor., wr. *yolk*'—We.; Jo., Wa., &a., expr. a like opin.; by some strange mistake, S. marks *yelk* †.) The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus (phys.; bot.*).

Yell, yĕl, s. A sharp, loud, hideous outcry (as of agony or horror); a hideous scream or shriek. (v. v.)

Yell, vt. To utter with a yell*†:—vi. To cry out with a sharp, hideous noise; to cry or scream (as with agony or horror); to scream or shriek hideously. H., *yell'ing*, p., a.; *yelled*, yĕld, pp.; *yell'ing* (act; also the noise made), s. 89.

Yellow, yăl'-o, yĕl'-lo, yăl'†‡—Jones, Na., Sc., Sh., a. 40. Being of a pure, bright golden-colour, unmixed with red, blue, or brown. H., *yell'owness* (qual. of being y.; jealousy†), s.; *yell'owish* (somew. y.), a.; &c. (v. i.) 91.

Yell'ow, s. A yellow colour; one of the prim. or prismatic colours.—pl. A spe. of jaundice in horses (far.); a disease of trees (hort.).

Yell'ow, vt. To turn or make y.*:—vi. To grow yellow†. H., *yell'owing**, p., s.; *yell'owed**, -ōde, pp., a. 89. Among the comp. of the *a.* or *s.* are—*yell'ow-blossomed*, -ŭmd (adorned with y. flowers), *y.-haired*, -hārd, a.; *yell'ow-bird* (a small singing b.—U. S.), *y.-boy*§ (a gold coin), *y.-ĕarth* (a yellowish ferruginous clay), *y.-fe'ver* (a malig. form of bilious remittent f., com. atten. with yellowness of the skin—path.), *yell'ow-golds* (a cert. flower), *y.-hammer* or *yell'owhammer* (a small bird, the y.-bunting), *y.-thrōat* (a cert. No. Amer. warbler), a.; &c. 92-3.

Yell'owish, -ish, a. (v. a.) H., *yell'owishness*†, *Yelp*†, yĕlp, s. A bark (v. v.). [a. 91.

Yelp, vi. To bark, as a beagle-hound (or other dog) after his prey. H., *yelp'ing*, p., a.†; *yelped*, yĕlpt, pp.; *yelp'er*†, s.; *yelp'ing* (act; also noise made), s. 89.

Yenite, yē'-nīte, s. A cert. mineral.

Yeoman, yō'-măn—E., G., K., P., S., Wa., We., thes., &c., yĕm'*—Bar., Bu., Sm., Sh., yūm'†—K., yē'†—El., B. Jon., Jones, s. 25. Orig., a man of com. rank who, by employm. or possessions, bel. to the class next below the 'gentry'; a freeholder, a man of small estate in land (Mid. ages; and still the more us. sense, but restric. ch. to country residents and farmers); an officer who, in his departm., ranks bet. the 'sergeant' or 'gentleman' and the 'groom' (roy. househ.); a petty off. or seaman, under the boatswain, gunner, or carpenter, who attends to the store-rooms, &c. (R. N.); an upper servant in a noble family; a complimentary title somet. given soldiers for their manly bearing; a Yeoman of the guard. H., *yeō'man-like* (res. a y.; manly), *yeō'manly*, -le (do.; also pert. to a y.), a.; *yeō'manry*, -re (yeomen collectively), s. 90.—*Yeomen* or *Yeomanry of the guard* = the imm. body g. of the Eng. sovereign, cons. of 100 men, armed with partisans, and hab. in the costume of the 16th century. [(† or prov.)

York, yĕrk, s. A jerk; a snd., quick motion.

York, vt. To throw or thrust with a snd., smart motion; to jerk; to lash:—vi. To move with jerks. († or prov.) H., &c. 89.

Yer'-nut†, yĕr'-nŭt, s. A yar-nut.

Yes, yĕs, yis (*, §, or affec.)—Ke., Na., Sh., Wa., ad. 35. A word expr. affirmation or consent (opp. to *no*); even so; not only so, but more.

Yest†, yĕst, s. Yeast. H., *yest'y*, -e (frothy, foamy, spumy—† or poet.), a.; &c. 90-1.

Yester, yĕs'-tĕr, a. Last, or last past; next bef. the present. [It is now seldom used exc. in the fol. comp.]

Yes'terday, -dā (yis'†—Ke., Na., Sh.), s. The day last past; the day next or imm. bef. the present one (it is gen. used without a *pr.*, and h. appears an *ad.*)—ad. On the day bef. to-day (ellip.; v. s.).

*Yes'tern**, -tărn, a. Rel. to yesterday.

Yes'ternight, -tĕr-nīte, a. 45. The last night (used without a *pr.*):—ad. On the last night (ellip.; v. su.).

Yet, yĕt, ad. Besides, over and above; still, the state rem. the same; once again; at this time, so soon; at least; still, in a new degree; even, after all (added by way of emph. to a neg.); hitherto (somet. prec. by *as*); it also notes increase or extension of the sense of words to wh. it is joined.

Yet, con. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

Yew, yū *or* yōō, s. 18. An evergreen tree, often found in churchyards, and valued for its tough wood. H., *yew*, or *yewen*, yōō'-ĕn (of y.; made of y.), a. 90. [salt-w.) See *Yaw*.

Yeve, vi. To rise, as scum on boiling brine.

Yex†, yĕks, s. A hiccough:—vi. To hiccough.

Yfere†, e-fēre', ad. Together.

Yield, yēeld, s. Amount yielded, product (used ch. of the p. of growth and cultiv.).

Yield, vt. To produce (as land, stock, or funds); to give in return for cultiv. or labour, or as profit; to produce, in gen.; to render; to afford, to exh.; to allow, to concede, to admit to be true; to give, as claimed of right; to permit, to grant; to emit, give up, resign (somet. with *up* or *over*); to surrender:—vi. To give up the contest; to submit; to give way, to cease to oppose; to give place. H., *yiēld'ing* (compliant, flexible, accommod.; *a.*), p., a.; *yiēld'ed* (yiēld', prt.), prt., pp.; *yiēld'er*†, s.; *yiēld'ible*†§,

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a.; *yield'ing* (act &c.; submission), *yield'ance*†, -ănse (do.), s.; &c. (v. i.) 89.

Yield'ing, -ing, a. (v. v.) H., *yield'ingly*, ad.; *yield'ingness*, s. 91. [(E. I.)

Yojan, yŏ'-jăn, s. A meas. or dist. of 5 miles.

Yoke, yōke, s. The bent piece of wood by wh. oxen are conn. in pairs for draught; a frame of wood fitted to the shoulders, for car. a pail, &c., suspen. on ea. side; h., a mark or state of servitude; slavery; bondage; a chain, a link; any bond of conn.; a couple, a pair (par. app. to oxen); a piece of wood, or a light frame, of two arms, on the top of a boat's rudder, from the ends of wh. are two lines (= *yōke'-lines*) by wh. the boat is steered (naut.); service (scrip.). H., *yōke'-elm* (a tree), *y.-fellōw* or *y.-māte* (a companion in labour or servitude, an associate, a companion), &c., s. 90-3.

Yoke, vt. To put a yoke on; to couple; to enslave; to restrain, to confine:—vi. To be yoked or joined together*. H., *yōk'ing*, p.; *yoked*, yōkt, pp.; &c. 89.

Yolk, yōke, s. The 'yelk' of an egg; the unctuous, saponaceous matter on undressed wool. See *Yelk*.

Yon, yŏn, a., ad. 17. Yonder. (* or poet.)

Yond†, yŏnd, a. Yonder; mad, furious:—ad. Yonder.

Yonder, yŏn'-dĕr, a. 17. Being at a distance within view:—ad. At a d. within view.

Yonker†, yŭngk'-ĕr, s. 45. A younker. (Sir W. Scott.) [= of olden time; long ago.

Yore†, yōre, ad. Long.—*Of yore* (quaint or *)

York‡, york, s. 26. Yark. (prov.)

York'er, -ĕr, s. A native of York.

You, (when a nominative, or when emph.) yū *or* yōō, (otherw.) yŏō *or* yŏŏh, (somet.‡, almost) yĕh, ye*—Wa., pron. 41, 18. (poss., *yours*, q. v.) Prop., the *obj. case*, *pl.*, of 'thou'; in *fam. lang.* it has, however, long superseded 'thou' and 'thee' in both numbers, but alw. with a pl. construction; one, any one (as 'when *you* approach, *you* see a cottage' = the Fr. 'on', the Germ. 'man', &c.). 66. See *Thee*, *Thou*, *Ye*.

Young, yŭng, a. 45. Being in the first or the early part of life (as an animal), or of growth (as a plant; in ea. opp. to *old*); youthful; fig., hav. little experience; weak; ignorant. H., *young'ly* (early in life*; weakly, ignor.†), ad. H. also—*young'ish*‡, -ĭsh (somewh. y.), a.; *young'ling*† (youthful), a.; &c. 91.

Young, s. The offspring of animals (either singly or collec.). [part of life.

Young'ling, -lĭng, s. Any creature in the first

Young'ster‡, -stĕr, s. = *younker**‡, yŭngk'-ĕr; *young'ker**‡ (—S.). A lad, a youth, a stripling (us. in slight contempt).

Youngth†, yŭngth, s. Youth.

Your, yūre *or* yōōr, (when unemph.) yŏŏr *or* (somet. ‡, almost) yūr, a. *or* pro. a. (when not fol. by a s., *yours*, q. v.) Of or bel. to you. [It is often used indefinitely.] 66. See *You*, &c. [*Thine*, *You*, *Your*.

Yours, yūrez *or* yōōrs (v. su.), pron. 35. See

Yourself, -sĕlf' (v. su.), pro. recip. or refl. (pl., *yourselves*, -sĕlvz'.) You (par. by way of emph., pointed distinc., or recipr.). 66. See *Himself*, *Myself*, *You*, &c.

Youth, yūth *or* yōōth, s. 41, 18, 37. The part of life bet. childhood and manhood (som. from 14 upw.); in a gen. sense, the whole early part of life, from infancy to manhood; a young person (male or f.); young persons collectively. H., *youth'ful* (v. i.), *youth'lily*†* or *youth'ly*† (early in life; youthful), a.; *youth'hood*† (youth; state of y.), s.; &c. 90-1.

Youth'ful, -fōōl, a. 91. Young; pert. to youth; suitable to y.; fresh, vigorous (as in y.). H., *youth'fully*, -e, ad.; *youth'fulness*, s. 91.

Yowl, yowl, vi. 22. To cry out or howl like a dog. (Sco.; prov.) H., *yowl'ing*, p., a.; &c. 89.

Ypight†, e-pīte, a. 41. Fixed; (l. e.) pitched.

Yttria, ĭt'-re-ă, s. 41-2, 45. A rare, white pulverulent subs., classed with the earths, from *Ytt'erby*, Sweden; oxide of yttrium (chem.). H., *ytt'rious*, -re-ŭs (pert. to or cont.), a. 90.

Ytt'rium, -ŭm, s. A rare metal; the met. base of yttria.—*Yttro-cēr'ite*, *yttro-colum'bite* or *yttro-tan'talite*, &c. (are rare min. cont. y.),

Yuck‡, yŭk, vi. To itch. (prov.) [s. 92-3.

Yufts, yŭfts, s. Russia leather prep. from ox-hides. [tree of China.

Yulan, yū'-lăn, s. 18. A cert. beaut. flowering

Yule, yūle, s. Christmas; (somet.) also Lammas-tide. (†, exc. in Sco.)

Yust†, yŭst, s., v. Yex (q. v.).

Z

Z, zĕd, izz'ard†. The twenty-sixth letter of the Eng. alph., and the last l. in the alphabets of all the mod. languages. It is merely a flat, vocal, or buzzing *s*; and bears the same rel. to that let., as *b* does to *p*, *d* to *t*, or *v* to *f*. With us it is a simple articulation; but in some lang. it repr. the comp. sound expr., in Eng., by *ts* or *ds*. 5, 44, 99. See *S*.

Zabaism, zā'-bā-ĭzm, s. 35. Sabianism.

*Zaccho**, zăk'-o, s. 29. The lowest part of the pedestal of a column. (arch.)

Zaffre, zăf'-ĕr, s. 57. The residuum of cobalt ore after calcination; crude oxide of cobalt.

Zambo, zăm'-bo, s. The offspring of a negro and a mulatto, or (somet.) of an Indian and a negro. [thopicrite.

Zanthopicrine, zăn-tho-pī'-krĭn, s. 58. Xan-

Zany, zā'-ne, zăn'-o—K., s. 49. A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a mimic:—vi. To mimic†. H., *za'nyism*, -ĭzm (state, char., or conduct of a z.), s.; &c. 89, 90.

*Zaphara**, zăf'-ă-rā, s. 45. Zaffre.

Zapote, zăp'-ōte, s. Any roundish fruit with a hard stone. (Mexico.)

Zarnich, *zăr'*-nĭk, s. 7. Native sulphuret of arsenic (red or yellow); also a genus of fos. shells cont. it (palæon.).

Zax, zăks, s. 40.‡ A tool for cutting slate.

Zayat, zā'-yăt, s. A caravansary. (Burmah.)

Zea, zē'-ă, s. The genus of plants of wh. maize is the type. (bot.) [L.]

Zeal, zēle, s. Passionate ardour in the pursuit of any thing, or in the supp. of any cause; enthusiasm. H., *zealed*†, zēld (filled with z.), *zeal'less*, a.; &c. 90-1.

Zealot, zĕl'-ŭt, zĕ'-lŏt†—A., Ba., s. 25. One who is car. away by zeal (gen. used in dispraise); one whose ardour is intemperate or censurable. H., *zealotical**, ze-lŏt'- (zĕl-ŏt'—S.; ardently or intemperately zealous), a.;

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zĕăl'otry†*, -re (behav. or char. of a zealot), s.; &c. 90-1.

Zealous, zĕl'-ŭs, a. 45. Hav. zeal; marked with z.; warmly engaged or ardent in any pursuit or cause; earnest; enthusiastic. H., *zĕăl'ously*, 43, ad.; *zĕăl'ousness* (zeal), s. 91.

Zebra, zē'-brā, *zēb'-rā*†, s. An animal somewh. res. an ass, but larger, and beaut. striped. (So. Afr.)

Zebu, -bōō, s. 99. A spe. of bison, with a large hump on the shoulders; the 'Ind. bull' or 'ox'. (E. I., No. Afr.)

*Zechin**, che-kēn'—Ja., K., Wa., Wo., sē'-kĭn—P., S., We., s. A sequin.

Zechstein, zĕk'-stīne, -stēne—We., s. 99. A magnesian limestone. (min.) [Germ.]

Zedoary, zĕd'-o-ĕr-e, s. = *sed'odrŷ-root*. 25. The alleed tuber of an E. I. plant, used as a warm, arom. bitter.

Zein, zē'-ĭn, s. = *sē'in*. 58. An imperf. kind of gluten, obt. from maize.

Zemindar, zĕm-ĭn-dăr', s. 7, 99. Orig., a great landholder of the Mogul empire†; one who holds a large tract of land under the government., at a fixed rent or land-tax, with the right of underletting, and other privileges (E. I.). H., *zem'indary*, -dăr-e (his district or jurisd.), s. 90. [Persia.

Zend, zĕnd, s. A lang. that form. prevailed in

Zend'avesta, -d-vĕs-tă—Br., K., We., -vĕst'-ă—S., s. = *zendŝ* (by contr.). 99. The sacred book or scriptures of the Parsees and Guebres, attrib. to Zoroaster. (Pers.)

Zendik, zĕn'-dĭk, s. A deist; also one charged with believ. in magical heresies:—pl. A sect who long and obstin. opp. the progr. of Mohammedanism in Arabia. (Ar.)

Zenith, zē'-nĭth—Br., Bu., J. & M., K., Ke., P., Sh., Wa., We., Wo., (ţ, and gen. among sci. men) zĕn'-ĭth—E., Ja., S., s. 12-3, 27. = *zénith*, Fr. (prim. Ar.). 99. The top of the heavens; that point in the visible celes. hemisphere wh. is vertical to the spectator (opp. to *nadir*—ast.); the p. directly overhead.—*Zenith distance* = the d. of a celes. obj. from the z., or the 'complement' of its altitude (ast.):—*z. sector* = an instr. for accur. meas. z. distances (do.).

Zenoism, -no-ĭzm, s. 35. The doctr. taught by *Zē'no*; stoicism. (phil.)

Zeolite, zē'-o-līte, s. A mineral, or a family of m., wh. melt bef. the blow-pipe with consid. ebullition. (min.) H., *zeolīt'ic* (pert. to, cons. of, or res.), *zeolīt'iform*, -o-form, 28 (hav. the form of). s. 90-1.

Zephyr, zĕf'-ĕr, s. = *zeph'yrus*, -ŭs, L. 45, 43. The west wind; any soft, mild, and gentle breeze (poet.). [fox and jackal.

Zerda, zĕr'-dă, s. An Afr. quadr. allied to the

Zero, zē'rō-o, zē'-ro—K., We., s. 12, 24. Cipher or 0; nothing; appr., the point of a graduated instr. (par. a thermometer) at wh. its scale commences (= the freezing p. of water, in *Reaumur's t.* and the *centigrade*; 32° below this point, *Fahrenheit*).

Zest, zĕst, s. A piece of orange-peel or lemon-peel used to flav. liquor, or the oil that spurts out of it when squeesed; also the woody, thick skin, quartering the kernel of a walnut; h. gen., relish, piquancy (lit. or fig.); someth. added to give a pleasant taste, or the taste itself.

Zest", vt. To give a zest or relish to; to heighten the taste or relish of. H., *zest'ing*", p.; &c. 89.

Zetetic, zē-tĕt'-ĭk, a. That seeks, that proceeds by inquiry (math.; phil.):—s. A seeker; appr., a Pyrrhonist (phil.).—*Zetet'ic method*, is the m. used in investig. or solv. a problem (math.).

Zeugma, zūg'-mă, s. 30. A figure by wh. an *a.* or *v.* wh. agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred also to someth. more remote, whether grammatically corresp. or not. (gr.) [ural.

Zeuxite, zūk'-sīte, s. 18. A sort. fibrous min-

Zh, zh. *ð*. A digraph repr. the single elem. sound, expressed by the *z* in *vision*, and the *s* in *asure*. It is the 'flat' or semi-vocal articulation corresp. to *sh*, and bears the same relation to that element that *z* does to *s*, *th* to *th*, *ð* to *þ*, &c. See *ð*, &c.; also *Introduction*, II.

Zibet, zĭb'-ĕt, s. A small carniv. quadr. allied to the civet-cat. (E. I., Afr.)

Zibethum, zē-bē'-thŭm, s. 37. Civet. (L.)

Ziega, zē'-gă, s. The curd wh. sep. from milk on the add. of acetic acid, after rennet ceases to prod. a coagulum.

Zigzag, zĭg'-zăg, s. 36. Hav. short, sharp turns or angles. (ţ, lud., or teeh.)

Zig'zag, a. A zigzag line or course; a moulding running in a z. line (arch.). (do.)

Zig'zag, vt. To form with short, sharp turns or angles. H., *zig'zagging*, p.; *zig'zagged*, -zăgd, pp., a.; &c. (ţ, lud., or teeh.) 89.

Ziment, zĭm'-ĕnt, s. Holding copper in sol., impreg. with c. (app. to the water [= *sim'ent* w.] found in or run through c. mines).

Zimome, zĭ'-mōme, s. = *zy'mome* (the less us., but pref. orthog.). That portion of wheat-gluten wh. is insol. in alcohol. (chem.)

Zinc, zĭngk, s. = *zink* (Ger., Swed., Dan.). 45. A bluish white metal, of easy fusibility, otherw. called 'spelter'. H., *zinc'y*, *zinck'y*, or *zink'y*, -e (pert. to or res.), *zinc'ous*, -ŭs (pert. to z.; pert. to the zincode—galv.), a.; &c. 90-1.

Zinc, vt. = *zink*. To coat or cover with zinc. H., *zinced*, *zincked*, or *zinked*, zĭngkt, pp., a.; *zinc'ing* or *zink'ing* (act, oper., or art of), s.; &c. 89.

Zincoferous, zĭn-ŏl'-ĕr-ŭs, a. = *zinchŷ'erous*, zĭngk-; &c. Const. or yielding zinc.

Zincode, -ōde, s. Native ferriferous oxide of zinc. (min.) [or voltaic battery.

Zinc'ode, -ŏde, s. The positive pole of a galv.

Zincography, -ŏg'-răf-e, s. 45, 43. An art closely res. lithography, in wh. plates of zinc are substit. for slabs of stone. (fine arts.)

Zion, zī'-ŭn, -ŭn†, s. 25. A hill in Jerusalem, wh., after the capture of the city, became the roy. residence of David and his successors; h. fig., the theocracy, or Church of God.

Zircon, zĭr'-kŏn, s. 25. A min. classed with the gems, const. zirconia and silica, and wh., when red, is called 'hyacinth'.

Zirconia, -kō'-ne-ă, -kōn'-yă, s. 45. A white pulverulent earth obt. from zircon; oxide of zirconium (chem.).

Zir'conite, -kŭn-īte, s. 25. A var. of zircon. (min.)

Zirconium, -kō'-ne-ŭm, -kōn'-yŭm, s. 45. A rare and imperfectly examined metal, forming the base of zirconia. (chem.)

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Zizel, zĭz'-ĕl, s. The suslik. [It. A scele.(arch.)

Zocle, zŏk'l, s. 45. = *socco*; *soccolo*, -o-lo,

Zodiac, zō'-de-ăk, s. An imag. zone or belt in the heavens (exten. to ab. 8° or 9° on each side of the 'ecliptic', wh. div. it in the middle), embr. the region within wh. the appar. motions of the sun, moon, and all the greater planets are confined (it is div. into 12 signs and constellations, wh., in anc. times [B.C.,200] were coincident; but owing to the precession of the equinoxes, these do not now agree, the first point of the 'sign' *Aries* being, at the present time, near the beg. of the 'constellation' *Pisces*—ast.); a belt or girdle († or poet.). See *Sign*, &c.

Zodiacal, -dī'-ă-kăl, (*or*) -ăk-ăl—We., a. Of or rel. to the zodiac.—*Zodiacal light*, a faint nebulous aurora wh. accom. the sun. (ast.)

Zo'har, -hăr, s. 31. Lit., splendour; appr., a Jewish book of high antiq., cons. of cabalistic commentaries on Scripture. (Heb.)

Zollverein, tsŏls-vĕr-īn', s. 44, 99. Customs union; appr., the great German 'comm. union', of wh. Prussia is the head, and by wh. 'perf. freedom of commerce' and 'identity of duties' are mut. ensured to the states forming it. (Germ.)

Zomidine, zō'-me-dĭn, s. 58. Aqueous extract [of flesh.

Zona, zō'-nă, s. A zone. (L.)

Zonal, zōn'-ăl, a. = *sōn'ary*, -ĕr-e. 25. Pert. to or res. a zone; encirc. or embr., as a zone.

Zone, zōne, s. A girdle; a circ. belt; a concentric band; appr., a portion of the celes. sphere included bet. two parallel circles (ast.); one of the 5 broad spaces or belts into wh. the surf. of the earth is div. by the two tropics, and the two polar circles (geog.); a band or stripe run. round any obj. (nat. hist.); circuit; circumference. H., *sōn'ed* (zōnd†—K., S., We.; wear. a z.; hav. zones), *sone'less*, a.; &c. 90-1.

Zonnar, zŏn'-ăr, s. = *sō'nar* (—S.). A belt or girdle wh. Chr. and Jews are obliged to wear in the Levant, to disting. them from Mohammedans.

Zon'ula, -ū-lă, s. A little girdle. (L.)

*Zoography**, zo-ŏg'-rā-f-e, s. 45, 43. A descr. of 'animals'; zoology. H., *zoographical**, -grăf'- (pert. to), a.; *zoog'rapher**, -ĕr (a zoologist), s.; &c. 90-1. ['animals'.

Zoolatry, zo-ŏl'-ă-tre, s. 43. The worship of

Zoological, zo-o-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl, a. 32. Of or rel. to zoology. H., *zoolō''gically*, ad. 91.

Zoology, -ŏl'-o-je, s. 43. The science of 'animals'; that branch of nat. hist. wh. treats of the structure, habits, classif., habitations, order of succession, and distrib. of all 'animals', from the lowest of animate creatures to man; restric., the nat. hist. of quadrupeds (as dist. from *ornithology*, *ichthyology*, and *entomology*). H., *zool'ogist*, -jĭst (one versed in or who writes on z.), s. 90.

Zoomorphism, zo-o-morf'-ĭzm, s. 26, 35. The doctr. or belief of a transformation into 'beasts'.

Zoonic, zo-ŏn'-ĭk, a. Pert. to or obt. from 'animals'.—*Zoon'ic acid*† (-ăs-), the acid liq. obt. by the distil. of animal substances, cons. ch. of acetic acid.

Zoon'omy, -o-me, s. 43. The laws of 'animal' life, or the science wh. treats of its phenomena, their causes and relations.

Zoophagan, zo-ŏf'-ă-gĭn, s. 45. An animal that feeds on 'animal' food; a carnivorous quadruped. (zool.) [carnivorous.

Zooph'agous, -gŭs, a. Feeding on 'animals';

Zophoric, zo-o-fŏr'-ĭk, a. 26, 45. That supports the figure of an 'animal'.

Zophorus, -ŏf'-o-rŭs, a. 45. A part or orn. bearing the figures of animals; the frieze. (anc. arch.) [L.]

Zoophyte, zō'-o-fīte, s. (pl., *zo'ophytes*, E.; *zōŏphy'ta*, class.) 45, 42. Lit., an 'animal-plant'; a gen. term app. both to 'simple polypes', and to comp. individuals cons. of many polypes united tog., as in most corals (on account of their oft. branch. like vegetation, and the p. res. flowers in form—zool.; the term form. also incl. 'sponges' and 'corallines'). H., *zoophytic*, -fĭt'- (pert. to or composed of), a. 90-1.

Zoophytology, zō-o-fī-tŏl'-o-je, s. 45, 43. The nat. hist. of zoophytes. H., *zōophytological*, -to-lŏj'- (pert. to), a.; &c. 90-1.

Zootic, -ŏt'-ĭk, a. Pert. or pec. to, or obt. from 'animal' substances.—*Zoot'ic acid** (-ăs-) = hydrocyanic acid.

Zootomy, zo-ŏt'-o-me, s. 43. The anatomy of all 'animals'; appr. and restric., the branch of anat. science wh. rel. to the lower or brute animals (as disting. from *anatomy*, wh. is us. restr. to man); comparative anatomy. H., *zootomical*, -o-tŏm'- (pert. to), a.; *zoot'omist*, -mĭst (one who &c.; a compar. anatomist), s. 90-1.

Zoril, zŏr'-ĭl, s. 26. A So. Amer. var. of skunk.

Zouave, zwăv, zwŏv†, s. 99. One of a body of infantry, raised ch. in Afr., disting. by a par. dress and discipline, and pec. to the Fr. army.

Zounds, zownds, s.†, int. 23, 35. 'God's wounds' (a form of oath long obs.); an exclamation expr. anger or wonder († or rustic).

Zufolo, zōō'-o-lo, s. = *suff'olo*; *suf'ulo*, -ōō-lo, It. 99. A little flute or flageolet (par that wh. is used to teach singing birds).

Zumate†*, zū'-māte, s. 18. A salt of zumic acid.

Zu'mic, -mĭk, a. Of or from leaven.—*Zu'mic acid*†* (-ăs-), a mixture of acetic and lactic acid found in bread, and some other veg. subs., that have bec. sour.

Zumology, zū-mŏl'-o-je, s. 18, 43. The doctrine of fermentation (par. of liquors), or a treatise of it. H., *zumological*, -mo-lŏj'-(pert. to), a.; *zumol'ogist*, -jĭst (one skilled in), s. 90-1.

Zumometer, -mŏm'-e-tĕr, s. = *zumosimeter*, -mo-sĭm'-. An instr. intended to shew the degree to wh. fermentation has proceeded in fermenting liquors.

Zurkite, zŭr'-kīte, s. A cert. Vesuvian mineral.

Zygodactyle, zĭg-o-dăk'-tĭl, zī-go—S., s. (pl., *zygodac'tyles*, -tĭls.) 42, 45. One of an order of 'climbers', hav. the toes arr. in pairs, two bef. and two beh. (as in the parrots and woodpeckers—orn.). H., *zygodactylic*, -dăk-tĭl'-ĭk (zī-go—S.), or *zygodac'tilous*, -tŭs (zī-go—S.; hav. the toes &c.; v. su.), a. 90-1.

Zygoma, ze-gō'-mă, s. 42. The cavity under the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. (anat.; v. l.)

Zygomatic, zĭg-o-măt'-ĭk, ze-go—J. & M., zī—S., a. 42. Pert. to or res. a yoke; pert. to the 'os jugale' or cheek-bone, or to the zygomastic arch (anat.). H., *zygomat'ic arch*

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(the bony a. under wh. the temporal muscle passes), z. *bone* (the cheek-bone), z. *muscles* (two m. of the face laying bet. the z. bone and the corners of the mouth), z.-*processes* (the p. of the temporal and cheek bones forming the z. arch), z. *sūtūre* (the s. wh. joins the z. processes), &c., a. (anat.) 92-3.

Zy'mate, s.:—*Zy'mic*, *Zymolō'gical* (-lŏj'-), a.:—*Zymol'ogist*, *zymol'ogy*, *zy'mōme*, *zymom'eter* or *zymosim'eter*, s. The proper, but less us. orthogr. of *zumate*, *zumology*, *zimome*, &c. (q. v.).

Zymotic, zī-mŏt'-ĭk, (*or*) zē-, a. 42. An epithet of diseases appar. caused by the recep. into the sys. of a 'virus' or 'poison', wh. is diffused through the frame, and oper. upon it, like a ferment or leaven (med.).—*Zymot'ic diseases* = ague, cholera, croup, diarrhœa, dysentery, erysipelas, hooping-cough, hydrophobia, infantile fever, influenza, measles, noma or canker, puerperal fever, purpura, remittent fever, rheumatic do., scarlatina, scurvy, small-pox, syphilis, thrush, typhus, &c. (Regis.-general's Report.)

Zythepsary†, zī-thĕp'-sări-e, s. 37, 26. A brewery or brewhouse.

Zy'thum†, -thŭm, s. 37. A beverage made by boiling; appr., ale, beer.

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